



सत्यमेव जयते

GUJARAT STATE

DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

1984-85

DIVISION

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

GANDHINAGAR

FEBRUARY 1984

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P R E F A C E

This publication indicates the level of development likely to be achieved by the end of 1983-84 and outlines the development programmes proposed to be undertaken during the year 1984-85. It is hoped that this publication would be of interest to all those concerned with economic development of the State; and specifically, to all those engaged in implementing various programmes of development outlined in this document.

ANNUAL PLAN 1984-85

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PART-I
PLAN FRAME

THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SCENE

Agricultural Situation

1.1. The first monsoon showers in 1983-84 were received during the third week of June 1983 in some of the areas of the State. This rainfall was adequate and timely for sowing of kharif crops and for preparation of seedbeds of seedlings of paddy and tobacco crops in some areas of the State. The rainfall was heavy in some parts of the districts of Jamnagar, Rajkot and Bharuch. In the last week of June 1983, there was heavy rainfall accompanied by cyclone and floods in the districts of Junagadh, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Amreli, and Bhavnagar. This caused extensive damage to life and property including agricultural crops and orchards, particularly in Jamnagar District.

1.2. The rainfall in July 1983 was adequate for sowing of kharif crops all over the State except in some talukas of Kachchh district. Sowing of kharif crops was completed in all the districts except in some parts of Bharuch, Surat, Mahesana, Junagadh and Kachchh districts. Transplanting of paddy crop was also mostly completed in paddy growing districts. The condition of crops sown was reported to be satisfactory.

1.3. The kharif crop was adversely affected due to continuous rainfall and absence of sunshine and clear weather during the month of August 1983. Agricultural operations like weeding, interculturing and top dressing of fertilisers could not be done in time. But in the last week of August 1983 due to sunshine and clear weather, the growth of kharif crops picked up and agricultural operations could be carried out satisfactorily leading to improvement in the crop condition.

1.4. During September 1983, light showers were received in some areas of Banaskantha, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Bharuch, Kheda, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Surendranagar districts, while there were heavy showers in some areas of Surat, Valsad, Dangs, Junagadh, Rajkot and Amreli districts.

1.5. Thus during the year, on account of good and widespread rainfall throughout the State, the condition of all kharif crops in nearly all areas of the State is reported to be satisfactory. The prospects of rabi crops appear to be bright. The foodgrains production in the State is likely to be of the order of 52.75 lakh tonnes.

Natural Calamities

1.6. The last week of June 1983 witnessed unprecedented heavy rains resulting in extensive damage and loss to life and property including agricultural crops and orchards, in the districts of Junagadh, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot. Several dams in the Saurashtra region overflowed due to heavy rains. The heavy rains submerged large areas in these districts for several days. The land prepared for cultivation and lands already cultivated were damaged by flood waters. Farmers lost large quantities of seeds of groundnut stored for sowing operations. Farm implements, pump sets, wells and other connected equipments were either lost or damaged. Cropped areas under cotton, sugarcane, jowar and bajri were extensively damaged. The damage was most severe in Vantthali taluka of Junagadh District. In order to help the people affected by floods, the relief operations were immediately started by the State Government. The State Government provided assistance by way of food, clothes, medicines and materials as well as concessional finance for rehabilitation of the flood victims.

Power Situation

1.7. The State experienced some difficulties in the generation of power during the year before the onset of monsoon, on account of lesser availability of capacity because of scheduled maintenance of thermal power units and non-operation of hydro units at Ukai due to reduced water level at Ukai. However on account of increase in the water level at Ukai as a result of good monsoon, the hydro-stations of Ukai could be started for generation of electricity. Moreover, on account of good monsoon, there was reduced demand of power for agricultural purpose. The Government, therefore, withdrew all the power cuts and was able to meet the energy requirements of various categories of consumers.

1.8. With the expected commissioning of third unit of 210 MW of Wanakbori Thermal Project during 1983-84 the total installed capacity in the State available for power generation including the share of Tarapur Nuclear Power Station would be 2976 MW.

1.9. In order to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the State, the State Government has on hand number of projects with an aggregate capacity of 1545 MW. On completion of these schemes and taking into consideration the Gujarat's share of 187 MW in Korba Super Power Station Stage-I, the additional generation capacity available will be 1732 MW. The State Government has also submitted several pro-

posals for power generation with an aggregate capacity of 921 MW to Government of India for approval. These schemes will be taken up for execution as soon as the approval of the Government of India is received. The benefits of these schemes are expected during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

1.10. A total of 14030 villages were electrified in the State as at the end of 1982-83. It is proposed to electrify 1310 villages during the year 1983-84.

Industrial Growth

1.11. According to the Annual Survey of Industries 1980-81, value added by manufacture increased by 16.1 % over the previous year. Productive capital also registered an increase of 15% during the same period. While employment in the factory sector has been growing at 5% per annum; in the small scale sector the growth rate in employment is estimated to be around 12% during 1980, 1981 and 1982.

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

(1) The foundation stone of Gujarat Himalaya Cements Ltd., a joint venture promoted by Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation for manufacture of white cement with an estimated cost of Rs. 8.5 crores was laid at Porbandar in March 1983. The project is planned to have the production capacity of 50,000 tonnes per annum and will be the fourth such project in India.

(2) The foundation stone of the Gujarat Instruments Ltd., a joint venture promoted by Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., for manufacture of sophisticated process control instruments was laid at Electronics Estate in Gandhinagar in April 1983. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 1.77 crores and will provide a major thrust to the development of the electronics industry in Gujarat.

(3) The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has received a letter of intent from the Government of India to set up a plant for manufacture of Nylon-6 filament yarn with a capacity of 6000 tonnes per annum in the joint sector. The cost of the project is estimated to be about Rs. 71.00 crores.

(4) The first Indian Plant to make formulations based on Isabgol involving the total capital investment of about Rs. 1.42 crores was recently inaugurated at Mahesana. The plant has been set up by the Gujarat Drugs and Chemicals Limited (GDCL), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (GIIC).

(5) Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has promoted a new company under the name of "Gujarat Lease Financing Ltd.," in July 1983. It will undertake the leasing of equipments to industrial units in the State, as there is tremendous growth potential for lease financing in the State.

(6) Within a year, Alang, situated near Bhavnagar, has become the largest base for ship-breaking industry among 8 centres in the country. Looking to the demand from the ship breakers and the number of ships received for ship breaking, Gujarat has become India's premier State for ship breaking in the country.

(7) A major automobiles unit for manufacturing commercial vehicles is being set up in a Centrally declared backward district of Gujarat. This unit is expected to generate large number of ancillaries in the engineering Sector.

(8) The Government of India has approved the proposal of the Petrofils Cooperative Ltd., for setting up a nylon filament yarn plant in Vadodara with a capacity of 6,000 tonnes per annum. The plant is estimated to cost about Rs. 92 crores.

(9) The Central Government has approved the extension plan for the Gandhinagar Power Station by an addition of one more unit of 210 MW.

(10) The Government of India has issued a letter of intent in favo of GIIC for setting up of a sponge iron project based on natural gas at an estimated cost of about Rs. 80 crores to be located near Hazira in Surat district. The project will have a capacity of 4 lakh tonnes of sponge iron per annum.

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

1.14. The Gujarat Government has announced its new incentive policy in August 1983 for promotion of industries in the backward districts of the State with retrospective effect from November 1, 1982. Under the new policy, the State Govt. has decided to grant capital subsidy in addition to the central subsidy, to new industries in the ten backward districts of Bharuch, Surendranagar, Panchmahals, Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mahesana and Sabarkantha. The State subsidy will also be granted to GIDC estates in nonbackward districts, except for a few highly developed estates.

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

1.16. In the unorganised sector, the registration of small scale industrial units with the office of the Commissioner of Industries has shown considerable increase in the recent years. The number of registered units increased from 49227 at the end of 1981 to 60241 at the end of December 1983. The village and cottage industries has also been growing steadily. The number of beneficiaries under the Khadi and Village Industries programme increased from 72234 in 1979-80 to 90499 in 1982-83. Similarly, under the bankable Scheme for providing assistance to artisans, the number of beneficiaries increased from 7240 in 1979-80 to 22472 in 1982-83.

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

Rural Development

1.18. Measures of augmenting skills and incomes of rural population have been accelerated. The Integrated Rural Development programme, initially started in selected blocks, has been introduced in the entire State with effect from October, 1980. The programme aims at identification of the rural poor and raising the level of the income of these families above poverty line, starting with the weakest of the target group. During 1982-83, 1.74 lakh families were provided assistance under the programme for procuring productive assets. It is proposed to cover 1.31 lakh families under the programme during the year 1983-84.

1.19. The National Rural Employment Programme has become a regular programme of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The programme is centrally sponsored and the expenditure is sharable between the Central

Government and the State Government on 50:50 basis. The programme is implemented in the State from 1st May, 1981. It aims at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons in the rural areas and creating durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. Under the programme, works like minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, rural roads, tanks and wells, school buildings etc. are undertaken. During 1982-83, the employment of about 215 lakh man-days was generated under the programme. In the year 1983-84, a total provision of Rs. 2000 lakhs (including the Central Share) has been made under the programme and the employment of about 87 lakh mandays is likely to be generated during the year. The Government of India has recently decided to provide wage partly in kind and partly in cash to the beneficiaries under this programme. Under the new scheme, wheat will be made available at the concessional rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. and rice at the rate of Rs. 1.85 per kg.

1.20 Under the programme of providing free housesites to landless labourers and financial assistance for constructing dwelling houses, about 6.67 lakh plots have been distributed to eligible beneficiaries till the end of March 1983. During the period from April to September 1983, 25978 more plots have been allotted. By the end of March 1983 about 2.47 lakh houses have been constructed and a target of constructing 45000 houses during 1983-84 has been fixed.

1.21. The State Government has set up the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation with a view to procure foodgrains and other essential commodities, to streamline the public distribution system, to supplement existing outlets by opening outlets in remote and tribal areas, to make essential commodities easily available to the vulnerable sections of the society and to bring more commodities under distribution through the fair price shops. A net work of about 10525 fair price shops ensure the distribution of essential commodities like wheat, rice, coarse-grains, edible oils, sugar, controlled cloth etc. The Corporation has put into operation a scheme of running mobile shops in adivasi area for sale of essential commodities at reasonable prices to adivasi people. The scheme has benefitted the adivasi people who get their requirements of essential commodities at their door steps.

State Domestic Product

1.22. According to Quick Estimates, the State Domestic Product in Gujarat for the year 1982-83 at constant (1970-71) prices is placed at Rs. 3040 crores which is lower than that of the preceding year by about 6.8 percent. The per capita State Domestic Product of the State for the year 1982-83 at 1970-71 prices is estimated to be Rs. 861, which is lower than the corresponding figure of Rs. 948 for 1981-82 by about 9.2 percent. The decrease was due to adverse effect on agricultural production on account of inadequate and irregular rainfall followed by semi scarcity conditions and damage to crops on account of cyclonic storms.

CHAPTER—II

THE ANNUAL PLAN IN OUTLINE

2.1. The Annual Plan for 1984-85 marks the last year of the Sixth Plan 1980-85. Considerable progress has been made in the State as a result of implementation of development programme since 1960. In the first four years of the Sixth Plan (1980-85), it has largely been possible to attain the objectives as laid down in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

2.2. During the last Twenty three years, Gujarat has made tremendous advances in several sectors of development. However, a large percentage of the State population still lives below the poverty line. The poorest among them are the landless labourers, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and socially, educationally and economically backward classes. The Plan has adopted the household as the basic unit and launched a household oriented programme for eradication of poverty. Each household below the poverty line would be assisted through an appropriate package of technology, services and transfer of assets.

2.3. Removal of poverty through rural development calls for an integrated strategy towards increasing production and productivity in agriculture and allied sectors on the one hand and, on the other, at the development of assets and incomes of vulnerable sections of the population. Experience has shown that uncoordinated efforts by a multiplicity of agencies do not lead to the desired results. Measures have been identified to reduce the number of independently managed projects at the district and at the block levels and forge a multi-disciplinary apparatus at the local levels as will function effectively and efficiently. In Gujarat State, the District Planning Boards have been assigned a crucial role in ensuring effective coordination and integration of the on-going programmes at the district level, and to suggest innovative programmes.

Development Performance and Perspective

2.4. Though Gujarat accounts for only 5 per cent of India's population and 6 per cent of the country's area, yet it occupies a prominent position among the States of India in respect of many development indicators.

Overall Growth

2.5. The National and State economy both had a long term growth of 3.5 per cent per annum, but with a difference. While there has been no acceleration at the national level, the State economy had accelerated from 2.8 per cent per annum in sixties to 4.1 per cent per annum in seventies—an increase of about 46 per cent.

Average Annual Growth during	Gujarat	India
50's	..	3.8
60's	2.8	3.5
70's	4.1	3.3

2.6. The primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the State economy also show the trends of acceleration with improved performance in the seventies as compared to the sixties as detailed below :—

Period	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
60's	2.9	4.0	3.3	2.8
70's	2.8	5.2	5.5	4.1

2.7. The performance of the State economy in different Plan periods is shown below :—

Plan	(%)
Third Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66)	3.3
Fourth Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)	5.0
Fifth Plan (1974-75 to 1977-78)	5.6

2.8 With every successive Plan, the overall performance has continued to improve.

Sixth Plan

2.9. In 1980-81, the first year of the Sixth Plan, the growth was 4.1 per cent after a fall of 4.4 per cent in 1979-80. In 1981-82, the annual growth was 12.4 per cent. According to quick estimates the net State Domestic Product in 1982-83 at Constant (1970-71) Prices is estimated to be Rs. 3040 crores which is lower than that of preceding year by about 6.8 percent. Thus, the average annual compound growth rate of the State economy is 4.2 percent for the period 1970-71, to 1982-83

Per Capita Income

2.10 One of the basic objectives of planning in India has been to increase the level of per capita

incomes which reflects the standard of living of the masses. The real per capita income of Gujarat has increased from Rs 680 in 1960-61 to Rs 859 in 1982-83 as against the national average of Rs. 712 in 1982-83. The per capita income of Gujarat in 1982-83 at current price is estimated to be Rs. 2176 as against the national average of Rs. 1891 (1982-83). The per capita income of Gujarat is the fourth highest in the country next to Punjab, Haryana and Maharashtra.

Agricultural Development

2.11. The primary sector of Gujarat contributes 35.7 per cent to net State domestic product and employs about 60 per cent of labour force. Thus the stability and prosperity of the State economy depends very much on the agricultural sector. The economic base of Gujarat continues to be its rain-fed agriculture. The agricultural resources base is poor and largely undeveloped. Therefore the main objective of agriculture planning in the State has been to (i) develop the agricultural resource base, (ii) accelerate the agricultural growth, and (iii) make cultivation economically viable.

2.12. The index of agricultural production has increased at an annual compound growth rate of 3.1 per cent during 1960-61 to 1982-83. The important feature is the acceleration in agricultural production from 1 per cent per annum in sixties to 3.5 per cent per annum in 1969-70 to 1982-83. In sixties the agriculture in Gujarat was characterised by low yields. The index of agricultural productivity increased at an annual compound growth rate of 4.0 per cent during 1969-70 to 1981-82 as compared to 0.8 per cent per annum during 1960-61 to 1969-70.

2.13. The rapid increase in the agricultural inputs and development of land and water resources have changed the nature of agriculture both quantitatively and qualitatively. Gujarat's agriculture is more oriented towards high valued crops than towards subsistence crops. This orientation has continuously increased over the years.

Industrial Development

2.14. Industries have been contributing an increasing share to the State's Domestic Product over the last three decades. Gujarat has a highly diversified industrial structure, with a spectacular growth, in recent years of chemical and petro-chemical industries. The percentage contribution to the total value added from manufacturing has increased from mere 10 per cent in sixties to 36 per cent in seventies. Industries provide jobs to 19.5 per cent of the total workers, up from 8.5 per cent in sixties. Gujarat is now a major producer of chemicals like

Nitrogenous and Phosphatic fertilizers; Soda ash, Caustic soda, etc., in the country. Gujarat is among the major producers of sugar, vanaspati, oil and baby food. Gujarat accounts for 10 per cent of the cement production of the country. Footloose industries like engineering industries, electronics and pharmaceuticals, have developed very rapidly in Gujarat at the rate of 5.6 per cent per annum.

2.15. Alongwith the diversification of the industrial structure, the industrial development is also now more balanced geographically. In 1960, Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat together employed 65 per cent of the total factory workers, with 48.64 per cent in Ahmedabad alone. By 1981 the share of Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat has gone down below 60 per cent. The share of Ahmedabad has gone down to 37.88 per cent. Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar and Valsad have come up as new major industrial centres of Gujarat.

2.16. The number of registered factories has increased from 3649 in 1960 to 11438 by the end of 1981. The employment in these registered factories has increased from 3.3 lakh persons in 1960-61 to 6.7 lakh persons in 1980-81 at an annual compound growth rate of 3.5 per cent per annum. The value added from manufacturing sector has more than doubled in real terms from Rs. 202 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 550 crores in 1980-81 at an annual compound growth rate of 5.3 per cent per annum. The growth rate in the value added from the registered manufacturing sector has accelerated from 3.7 per cent per annum in sixties to 6.2 per cent per annum in seventies indicating that the State has almost achieved the national targetted growth rate of 6.5 per cent for the Sixth Plan.

2.17. Gujarat's industrial sector accounts for 10 per cent of the total number of registered factories at all India level, 9 per cent of the total factory employment and 10 per cent of the national income generated.

Overall Impact

2.18. Over this period, the economy of Gujarat is under going noticeable structural changes. The share of primary sector in the State Domestic Product has declined from about 45.7 per cent in sixties to 35.7 per cent in eighties. This is also accompanied by corresponding shift of labour force away from agriculture. In 1961 around 68 per cent of the labour force was engaged in agriculture. It is only 60.6 per cent in 1981. This is in contrast to about 70 per cent of labour engaged in agriculture at the national level.

Agriculture Perspective

2.19. Experience in agricultural planning indicates that the increase in output growth must come from higher output per unit of land. Increase in cropping intensity and yield rates are important steps towards raising output. Both these items are influenced by the availability of irrigation waters.

2.20. The total irrigation potential without Narmada is 35.13 lakh hectares of which 30.12 lakh hectares has been already developed by 1982-83. The remaining system would be developed during next 5-6 years. More irrigation water can only come from Narmada system. Narmada project will provide 9 maft. of the total harnessable water of 31.46 maft. creating irrigation potential of 15.25 lakh hectares.

Power Perspective

2.21. Power is critical input required for industrial development. Gujarat's power system has expanded very rapidly in last two decades. Its installed capacity has gone up from 333 MW in 1960-61 to 2376 in 1983-84. The demand for power is increasing at the rate of 12 per cent per annum while supply has increased only at the rate of 9 percent per annum and thus the gap between demand and supply is increasing.

Population Perspective

2.22. Gujarat's population has increased by 273.6 per cent in last 8 decades from 91 lakh in 1901 to 341 lakh in 1981. The population growth has been very rapid in last 30 years during which time it doubled from 163 lakhs in 1951 to 341 lakhs in 1981. For the first time in last 70 years the growth curve of Gujarat's population has shown a marginal downward trend in 1971-81. The average annual growth rate of which has gone up from less than one per cent per annum in 1901-11 to 2.9 per cent per annum in 1961-71, declined to 2.7 per cent per annum in 1971-81. It is still one of the highest in the country.

2.23. At present trends, the population of Gujarat may be about 530 lakh by 2001 i. e. addition of around 190 lakh in the decades of 80's and 90's. So even with the declining growth rate, the absolute increase may be 90 lakh in 80's and 100 lakhs in 90 as compared to 61 lakh and 74 lakh only in 60's and 70's.

2.24. The urban population, at only 31 per cent of the State's population in 1981, may in-

crease to about 36 per cent by 2001. During 1971-81 the urban population of Gujarat increased by 31 lakhs—from 75 lakh in 1971 to 106 lakhs in 1981. The urban population of Gujarat may reach about 200 lakhs in 2001. Thus of the total 190 lakhs additional population during 1981-2001, about 50 per cent i.e. 94 lakhs, may be added to the urban population of the State. This would call for appropriate measures in the matter of locational choices, provision of civic amenities of a higher order in small towns and the larger villages, and acceleration of programmes for urban development and for the urban poor.

The Sixth Plan Performance

2.25. The plan expenditure has exceeded the approved outlays in the first three years and key targets of production, infrastructure development and beneficiary oriented programmes are nearly achieved.

2.26. The plan expenditure of Rs. 2031 crores in three years 1980-83 with an outlay of Rs. 900 crores in 1983-84 aggregates to Rs. 2931 crores of the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 3760 crores. The State is well poised to achieve the target set for the Sixth plan in financial as well as physical terms. However, there has been some set back on account of natural calamities in the form of prolonged drought in some parts of the State in 1982, cyclone in November, 1982 and June 1983. These calamities resulted in loss of human life and property and loss of cattle. Nevertheless the potentials having been developed in the earlier stages of the Sixth Plan has encouraged the State to propose targets of production for 1984-85, at a higher level.

Strategy for Annual Plan 1984-85

2.27. Consistent with the objectives and strategy of the Sixth Plan and the programmes initiated in four Annual Plans, the following are the main considerations underlying the investment priorities for the Annual Plan 1984-85

(i) to consolidate the improvements made in the economy and increase the efficiency at all levels in the context of the Twenty Point Programme.

(ii) to ensure that the projects at an advanced stage are completed at the earliest so that returns on the investments accrue to the economy immediately on the completion of the projects.

(iii) to tackle the special problems confronting the State in different spheres and overcome sectoral and spatial lags and imbalances in development that have persisted despite three decades of planning.

(iv) to take steps for the all round development of the area to be covered by the Narmada Project

(v) to accelerate the Minimum Needs Programme with special relevance to improving productivity and providing higher incomes for the target groups as well as provision of minimum acceptable standards of shelter, education and health services, paying special attention to rural roads, rural water supply and rural health services.

(vi) to oversee the implementation of the environmental protection and development schemes

(vii) pay special attention to the needs of weaker sections like the scheduled castes,

scheduled tribes and the socially, educationally and economically backward classes and the poor.

(viii) the accent on improving employment and income levels of the poor through integrated rural development programme and the schemes for generating employment in rural areas

(ix) to accelerate measures for developing skills and entrepreneurship for fostering self-employment to reduce unemployment among the educated

(x) to develop organizations for fostering the development of science and technology

(xi) providing popular participation in the process of Decentralised District Planning.

Investments

2.23. An outlay of Rs. 935.00 crores is provided for the Annual Plan 1984-85 under the following heads of development.

(Rs in Crores)

Sr. No.	Head of Development	Sixth Plan outlay 1980-85	Expenditure			Outlay 1983-84	Outlay 1984-85
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	367.73 (9.78)	62.67 (10.43)	75.68 (11.18)	79.60 (10.57)	90.39 (10.04)	100.28 (10.72)
2	Cooperation	32.00 (0.85)	3.94 (0.66)	6.65 (0.98)	10.23 (1.36)	11.25 (1.25)	10.24 (1.10)
3	Irrigation & Flood Control & Power						
	(a) Major/Medium Irrigation & Flood Control	1000.00 (26.60)	134.84 (22.45)	149.07 (22.02)	183.61 (24.37)	214.30 (23.81)	205.53 (21.98)
	(b) Minor Irrigation & Command Area	106.77 (2.84)	18.07 (3.01)	17.59 (2.60)	24.50 (3.25)	27.45 (3.05)	24.88 (2.66)
	(c) Power Development	964.84 (25.66)	127.85 (21.28)	163.11 (24.10)	166.23 (22.07)	265.00 (29.45)	260.00 (27.81)
4	Industries & Minerals	171.10 (4.55)	35.39 (5.89)	43.75 (6.47)	37.71 (5.01)	45.60 (5.07)	50.00 (5.35)
5	Transport and Communications	338.60 (9.01)	79.14 (13.18)	82.11 (12.13)	81.85 (10.86)	68.15 (7.57)	63.70 (6.81)
6	Social and Community Services	573.16 (15.24)	111.17 (18.51)	107.70 (15.91)	133.94 (17.78)	140.74 (15.64)	174.16 (18.63)
7	Economic Services	5.80 (0.15)	0.93 (0.15)	0.87 (0.13)	1.19 (0.16)	1.12 (0.12)	1.21 (0.13)
8	General Service (Decentralised District Planning)	200.00 (5.32)	26.70 (4.44)	30.29 (4.48)	34.48 (4.57)	36.00 (4.00)	45.00 (4.81)
Grand Total:—		3760.00	600.70	676.82	753.34	900.00	935.00
(figures in brackets indicate percentage)		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	100.00)	(100.00)

2.29. A detailed statement showing the sectoral/sub sectoral distribution of the outlays proposed for the Annual Plan 1984-85 is appended (Appendix-A).

2.30. The Twenty Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister in January, 1982 has been dovetailed in the overall plan programmes. It highlights items capable of producing immediate tangible results for various segments of the economy and the people. The twenty point programme in essence, is the full commitment to advance the objectives and targets set for the planned development. It is in this context that around 74 per cent of the outlay of Rs. 935 crores provided for 1984-85 is provided for the projects/programmes covered under New Twenty Point strategy. The programmewise details are given in the chapter on "Twenty Point Programme."

2.31. Infrastructure facilities which are a necessary precondition for development have been accorded high priority in the allocation of resources. The outlays for irrigation, power Industry and transport programmes together account for nearly two third of the total outlay. In addition, the programme of Road development draws substantial outlays from the programmes of Rural Development and Decentralized District Planning.

2.32. The State Plan outlay is expected to be supplemented by about Rs. 87 crores in respect of fully centrally sponsored schemes and around Rs. 48 crores as central share for the schemes to be financed on sharing basis for the year 1984-85.

2.33. For Narmada Project an outlay of Rs. 75.57 crores is provided in the plan an outlay of Rs. 66.25 crores is provided in the Irrigation Sector and Rs. 9.32 crores in the Power Sector.

2.34. An outlay of Rs. 57.99 crores is provided for the Minimum Needs Programme for 1984-85 as against the 1983-84 outlay of Rs. 47.83 crores. The programmewise outlays are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Programme	Outlay	
	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3
Rural Electrification	90	100*
Elementary Education	715	849

1	2	3
Adult education	52	96
Rural Roads	550	500**
Rural Health	606	607
Rural Water Supply	1600	2160
Rural Housing	720	1021
Environmental Improvement of Slums	100	100
Nutrition	350	366
Total :	4783	5799

*— A total outlay of Rs. 1751 lakhs has been provided for Rural Electrification Programme in the State Plan.

**— A total outlay of Rs. 1919 lakhs has been provided for Rural Road programme in the State Plan.

2.35. In addition to the outlays provided under respective sectors of development substantial funds are also made available for M.N. Programmes under the Decentralized District Planning.

2.36. Two programmes critical for rural development are the National Rural Employment Programme and the Integrated Rural Development Programme both sponsored by the Govt. of India. The "National Rural Employment Programme" is planned to generate additional opportunities for employment through creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. The programme will also improve the nutritional status and the living conditions of the rural poor. The Integrated Rural Development Programme is being implemented through out the State since 2nd October, 1980. The target is to cover 1.31 lakh identified families during 1984-85.

2.37. Measures for providing productive job opportunities for the surplus unskilled labour in the rural areas and educated unemployed in urban areas has received the filip during the course of 1983-84, as a result of two important programmes announced by the Prime Minister on 15th August 1983.

2.38. In respect of the rural areas, the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme, fully centrally sponsored, aims to supplement the efforts of the National Rural Employment Programme towards providing at least one job per landless labourer household on productive works leading to augmentation of the rural infrastructure.

2.39. Another important programme aims to increase significantly the opportunities for self employment for the educated job-seekers; particularly in the urban areas of the State. With the facilities already available in the State for the development of entrepreneurship, imparting vocational skills and the net work of institutions for mobilising bank finance for small ventures, it is hoped that the significant impact would be made as a result of the centrally sponsored programmes.

2.40. Measures are on hand already for encouraging self employment among persons entering service occupations such as hair cutting, washing etc. and other small business like vending news papers, vegetables, etc. An ambitious programme for skill formation supplements these efforts in so far as the educated job seekers are concerned.

2.41. An outlay of about Rs. 107.06 crores is proposed for the Tribal Area Sub-Plan. This is expected to be supplemented by special central assistance of Rs. 10.15 crores.

2.42. Specific programmes for the scheduled castes constitute a special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes. An amount of around Rs. 27.81 crores is proposed for this Component Plan for 1984-85. This is likely to be supplemented by Special Central Assistance of Rs. 3.50 crores.

2.43. A provision of Rs. 45 crores has been provided for decentralised district planning in the form of discretionary and incentive grants, the programme for the urban poor and development of specific backward regions. A large number of small works which prove productive and crucial in the context of the needs of village/Taluka which often are lost sight of are taken up under this programme.

2.44. The State Government has already introduced a system for districtwise disaggregation of the divisible outlays of the State Plan. This is a major step in the decentralisation of the Planning process.

The District Planning Boards play a pivotal role in formulation and implementation of the programmes from the village level up to district. A detailed write-up is given in a chapter 'District Planning'.

2.45. The programmes of Social and Community Services with an outlay of Rs. 174 crores would lead to improve the quality of life in the rural areas. A special mention may be made of UNICEF assisted social input projects being undertaken in the nine districts of the State, and the World Bank aided Sewerage & Water Supply programmes.

2.46. It is now recognised that there are vital inter connections within the eco-systems particularly of the sea and wet lands. Over exploitation of one resource, such as groundwater along the coast, is known to have adverse repercussions on other components of the system. Alongwith emphasis on production and processing of fish, salt and other marine products, the living and working conditions of fishermen, salt workers and other poor people along the coast also require attention. Allocation of house sites, landing and drying areas for fish catch, provision of drinking water, approach roads to these people, also require priority. Suitable programmes are being taken up in 1984-85 as a part of an Integrated coastal zone development programme.

2.47. The State Government has created an independent department to oversee the implementation of the Environmental protection development programmes in the State.

Key targets of production and Infrastructure Development.

2.48. The total foodgrain production is targetted at 54.45 lakh tonnes which is higher by about 1.70 lakh tonnes over the likely level reached in 1983-84. In case of oilseeds the target is to reach the level of 32.60 lakh tonnes at the end of 1984-85 as against the potential of 29.00 lakh tonnes achieved in 1983-84. This is aimed at by encouraging results obtained in respect of summer groundnut programme. In case of cotton, level of 19 lakh bales is targetted to be achieved.

2.49. The Irrigation potential created through major and medium irrigation projects was 10.12 lakh hectares at the end of 1979-80. It is expected to reach level of 12.06 lakh hectares at the end of 1983-84 and 12.91 lakh hectares at the end of 1984-85.

2.50. The installed capacity for power generation at the end of 1979-80 was 2384 M.W. This is expected

to increase to 2976.5 M. W. at the end of 1983-84. With a view to tap the available hydro power potential at the dam sites from the release for irrigation and for water supply downstream, the Gujarat Electricity Board is examining the viability of micro Hydel schemes at Damanganga, Dantiwada, Dharoi and Panam. The target for 1984-85 is to add 507 M.W. capacity to the generation system.

2.51. The addition of 1500 Kms. to the road net work has been targetted raising the total length to 54700 Kms. by the end of 1984-85. It is proposed to provide pucca road links to additional 500 villages during 1984-85.

2.52. Under the massive programme of skill building and Vocational training, it is proposed to introduce additional 3160 seats in ITI courses during 1984-85 raising the total intake capacity to 21620 seats.

2.53. The targets under the Minimum Needs Programme for the Annual Plan 1984-85 are :—

(i) To take care of additional enrolment of around 1.0 lakh children in the age group 6-11 and 0.75 lakh children in the age group 11-14.

(ii) Providing electricity to 1200 additional villages raising the total number of villages electrified to 16540 by the end of 1984-85.

(iii) Providing safe drinking water facilities to additional 1400 'No Source' villages, thus covering 8138 villages by the end of 1984-85 out of 9038 such villages.

(iv) Connecting 500 villages with pucca roads covering the total number of villages around 11627 villages at the end of 1984-85.

(v) The number of primary health centres is likely to reach 261. There are 40 subsidiary health centres. Ten more are proposed to be added during 1984-85.

(vi) Assisting 49550 allottees of plots in construction of durable pucca houses raising the total number of beneficiaries to 3.14 lakhs.

(vii) The programme of environmental improvement of slums will cover 40,000 additional beneficiaries raising the total No. of beneficiaries to 4.24 lakhs.

(viii) Under Nutrition Programme, the number of beneficiaries is estimated at 10.08 lakhs under Special Nutrition Programme and 2.91 lakhs under Mid-Day-Meals Programme.

2.54. A statement showing the selected physical targets to be achieved by the end of 1984-85 is

appended (Appendix-C). A broad outline of the sectoral programmes is given in part-II.

Approach to the Seventh Plan.

2.55. The State Govt. have already initiated work on the formulation of the Seventh Plan. An approach paper towards the Seventh Plan 1985-90 was considered by the State Planning Board in its meeting held in August 1983. The State Government has set up 16 Steering Groups to draw the Sectoral Programmes based on the level of achievement; prospects of development upto 2000 A.D. and suggest need based programmes for inclusion in the State's Seventh Plan. The Approach paper on the Seventh Plan has embodied the following objectives :—

(i) A significant step up in the rate of growth of economy, from 5 per cent in the Sixth Plan to 5.9 per cent in the Seventh Plan.;

(ii) Full utilisation of productive capacity of capital assets and institutional capability already created in various sectors of the economy;

(iii) To ensure minimum desirable levels of incomes for the large majority of the population below the poverty line through provision of productive assets and skills;

(iv) To provide, in a phased manner, the basic minimum needs to the entire population of the State;

(v) To ensure the balanced development of all regions of the State;

(vi) To bring about harmony between the short and long term goals of development through attention to ecological and environmental aspects;

(vii) To promote policies for controlling the growth of population through voluntary acceptance of the small family norm;

(viii) To promote the active involvement of people in the process of development through a process of Decentralised District Planning;

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

APPENDIX—A

ANNUAL PLAN 1984—85

Sectoral outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector of Development	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Outlay	Expenditure 1980-81	Expenditure 1981-82	Expenditure 1982-83	Outlay 1983-84	Outlay 1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. 1.	Agricultural Education and Research	1000	200	240	350	400	535
2.	Crop Husbandry	3100	1589	1829	1083	1310	1332
3.	Soil and Water Conservation	2894	435	717	688	585	623
4.	Animal Husbandry	1770	275	210	224	390	419
5.	Dairy Development	205	27	115	24	37	38
6.	Fisheries	2000	252	378	326	415	640
7.	Forests	9000	1204	1572	2018	2750	2885
8.	Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions	350	20	27	74	85	100
9.	Marketing, Storage and Warehousing	170	8	24	8	25	23
10.	Special Programmes for Rural Development—						
(1)	(a) Integrated Rural Development	3815	422	529	871	872	872
	(b) Project Linkage	..	..	..	..	5	25
(2)	National Rural Employment Programme	4500	..	326	844	1000	768
(3)	Drought Prone Area Programme	1538	264	336	374	315	315
(4)	Desert Development Programme	412	40	85	66	40	41
(5)	Antyodaya	492	132	145	121	88.75	75.75
(6)	Regional Rural Bank	..	..	..	..	11.25	11.25
(7)	Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation	500	39	40	70	100	160
(8)	Local Development Works	1250	291	144	94	50	46
(9)	Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram	1050	281	368	231	90	37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(10) Off-season Unemployment Relief Works		150	52	103	4	30	5
(11) Block Level Planning for Employment		700	410	2	..	..	..
(12) Project for assistance to S.F & M.F. for increasing Agril. Production	*	545
(13) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas		(21) 12
Sub-Total (10)		14407	1931	2078	2675	2597	2913
(11) Community Development and Panchayats		627	101	110	149	185	215
(12) Land Reforms		1000	175	218	288	210	255
(13) Development of Backward Areas		250	50	50	53	50	50
Total-I. Agriculture and Allied Services.		36773	6267	7568	7960	9039	10028
II. Co-operation		3200	394	665	1023	1125	1024
III. Irrigation, Flood Control & Power							
(a) Major & Medium Irrigation & Flood Control.		100000	13484	14907	18361	21430	20553
(b) Minor Irrigation		8800	1712	1598	2229	2275	2058
(c) Command Area Development		1877	95	161	221	470	430
(d) Power Development		96484	12785	16311	16623	26500	26000
Total-III Irrigation, Flood Control & Power		207161	28076	32977	37434	50675	49041
1. Village and Small Industries		9596	2218	2451	2360	2623	3047
2. Large and Medium Industries		6364	1174	1755	1338	1697	1603
3. Mining		1150	147	169	73	240	350
Total IV-Industries & Minerals		17110	3539	4375	3771	4560	5000
1. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping		2600	657	716	610	710	640
2. Road Development		22000	5149	5225	5836	4040	3690

* Programme being implemented in 1983-84 with outlay of Rs. 545 lakhs state share.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Road Transport		9000	2075	2213	1664	1975	1950
4. Tourism		260	33	57	75	90	90
Total-V. Transport and Communica- tions		33860	7914	8211	8185	6815	6370
1. General Education		5560	777	834	1100	1245	1433
2. Technical Education		600	101	133	156	182	340
3. Science & Technology		5	2
4. Environmental Programme		5
5. Medical & Public Health		7000	1030	1301	1607	1625	1794
6. Sewerage and Water Supply		15076	2127	2273	2942	4000	5500
7. Housing		8530	3887	2553	2602	2080	2378
8. Urban Development		2850	525	451	437	515	530
9. Capital Project		3000	928	900	1215	650	700
10. Information and Publicity		85	7	41	15	100	300
11. Labour and Labour Welfare		4000	279	500	721	900	1531
12. Welfare of Backward Classes.		8000	1234	1514	2160	2240	2350
13. Social Welfare		450	79	118	118	110	121
14. Nutrition		1665	143	112	296	350	366
15. Social Inputs		500	..	40	25	72	66
Total-VI. Social and Community Services.		57316	11117	10770	13394	14074	17416
1. Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)		5	1	1	2	5	18
2. Statistics		250	11	20	22	43	39
3. Training of Development Personnel		75	9	14	35	17	15
4. Administrative Machinery for Tribal Area Sub-Plan		100	20	31	44	21	25
5. Civil Supplies Corporation and Consumer's Protection		150	52	21	16	26	24
Total-VII. Economic Services		580	93	87	119	112	121
VIII. Decentralised District Planning		20000	2670	3029	3448	3600	4500
Grand Total		376000	60070	67682	75334	90000	93500

APPENDIX—B

**Departmentwise distribution of the outlays for the Annual Plan 1984-85 in respect of the Sector,
Sub-Sectors where more than one departments are concerned**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. 1	Sector/Sub-Sector 2	Department 3	Outlay for 1984-85 4
1.	Crop Husbandry	1. Agriculture & Rural Development Department	1323
		2. Revenue Department	9
			<hr/> 1332
2.	Minor Irrigation	1. Irrigation Department	1984
		2. Agriculture & Rural Development Department	59
		3. Co-operation Department	15
			<hr/> 2058
3.	Soil & Water Conservation	1. Agriculture & Rural Development Department	540
		2. Irrigation Department (including Rs. 23 lakhs for Khar Land)	83
			<hr/> 623
4.	Animal Husbandry	1. Agriculture & Rural Development Department	404
		2. Home Department (For Horse Breeding Centre at Hingolghadh)	15
			<hr/> 419
5.	Dairy Development	1. Agriculture & Rural Development Department	25
		2. Co-operation Department	13
			<hr/> 38
6.	Forest	1. Forest & Environment Department	2884
		2. Co-operation Department	1
			<hr/> 2885
7.	Industries & Minerals	1. Industries, Mines & Power Department	4967
		2. Food & Civil Supplies Department	33
			<hr/> 5000
8.	Housing	1. Urban Development & Urban Housing Department	344
		2. Roads & Building Department	420
		3. Home Department	268
		4. Finance Department	100
		5. Panchayats & Rural Housing Department	1246
			<hr/> 2378
9.	Urban Development	1. Urban Development & Urban Housing Department	500
		2. Revenue Department	30
			<hr/> 530

APPENDIX—C
ANNUAL PLAN 1984-85
Selected Targets and Achievements

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievements at the end of							
			1979-80 Base Year	1984-85 (Terminal Year Target)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 Target	1983-84 Likely Achievement	1984-85 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Agricultural Programmes.										
1. Agricultural Production (Progressive Potential)										
(a)	Foodgrains of which	Lakh tonnes	40.08	53.50	44.76	50.89	43.96	52.25	52.75	54.45
(b)	Pulses	„	1.94	6.00	2.67	3.49	4.73	4.50	4.80	5.00
(c)	Oil Seeds of which	„	19.93	26.00 (31.06R)	18.58	27.48	17.81	29.30	29.00	32.60
(d)	Groundnut	Lakh tonnes	17.69	23.28 (28.34R)	16.45	21.99	13.13	25.00	23.25	27.00
(e)	Cotton	Lakh bales (170Kg. each)	17.85	24.30	17.14	20.95	15.48	21.50	19.00	19.00
(f)	Sugarcane (in terms of gur)	Lakh tonnes	3.19	4.50	4.44	5.02	6.70	4.50	5.80	6.00
2.	Soil Conservation on Agricultural Land.	Lakh hectares	17.41	..	17.53	17.68	17.86	18.11	18.11	18.35
3. Animal Husbandry— Livestock Products										
(a)	Milk	Lakh tonnes	21.15	26.40	21.53	22.58	23.17	24.42	24.42	25.06
(b)	Eggs	Million	201	360	191	205	225	254	247	272
(c)	Wool	Lakh kgs.	16.97	21.00	18.67	18.60	18.79	19.24	18.98	19.17
4. Fisheries— Fish Production										
(a)	Inland	Lakh tonnes	0.14	0.40	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25
(b)	Marine	Lakh tonnes	2.03	3.50	2.19	2.21	1.93	2.50	2.50	2.50
Total—4 ..			2.17	3.90	2.36	2.40	2.13	2.75	2.75	2.75
II. Co-operation—Agricultural Credit										
(a)	Short and Medium Term Advances	Rs. in Crores	165.00	315.00	116.78	119.48	142.69	215.00	160.00	175.00
(b)	Long Term Advances	„	3.82	55.00	5.77	13.66	13.22	19.00	19.00	19.00
III. Area under Major and Medium Irrigation										
(a)	Potential	Lakh hectares	10.12	12.72	10.35	10.75	11.26	12.06	12.06	12.91
(b)	Utilisation	„	5.29	7.53	5.82	5.99	6.30	7.05	7.05	7.80
IV. Area under Minor Irrigation										
(1) Ground Water (Tube- wells and Simple wells)										
(a)	Potential	Lakh hectares	16.08	18.67	16.52	16.93	17.35	17.78	17.78	18.13
(b)	Utilisation	„	13.86	15.94	14.06	14.33	14.81	15.15	15.15	15.40
(2) Surface (Tanks, bandharas etc.)										
(a)	Potential	„	1.28	1.65	1.37	1.43	1.51	1.59	1.59	1.66
(b)	Utilisation	„	0.80	1.00	0.84	0.88	0.90	0.95	0.95	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
V. Power										
(a)	Installed Capacity	MW	2384	3730	2384	2556	2766	3186	2976.5	3483.5
(b) Rural Electrification										
(i)	Villages Electrified	No.	10867	18275	12515	13429	14030	15340	15340	16540
(ii)	Pump sets energised	No. in lakhs	2.03	3.28	2.31	2.52	2.62	2.80	2.80	3.05
VI. Roads (Excluding National Highways)										
(a)	Surfaced	Kms.	28460	41360	32135	35917	40210	43810	43810	46810
(b)	Unsurfaced	„	15213	10213	13867	12515	10987	9387	9387	7887
Total— (a+b)			43673	51573	46002	48432	51197	53197	53197	54697
(c) Villages connected										
(i)	With population of 1500 and above	No.	2441	3664	2917	3184	3330	3480	3480	3580
(ii)	With population between 1000-1500	No.	1402	2183	1719	2016	2247	2397	2397	2490
(iii)	With population below 1000	No.	3569	5219	4055	4591	5000	5250	5250	5550
Total : (C)			7412	11066	8691	9791	10577	11127	11127	11627
VII. Social and Community Services										
1. General Education-Enrolment										
(a) Classes I to V in age group 6—11										
(i)	Boys	000	2509	2497	2574	2605	2696	2605	2713	2730
(ii)	Girls	„	1700	2153	1717	1816	1892	1992	1975	2058
Total ..			4209	4650	4291	4421	4588	4597	4688	4788
(b) Classes VI to VIII in age group 11—14										
(i)	Boys	000	691	1050	717	748	830	838	872	912
(ii)	Girls	000	407	663	422	425	452	485	485	520
Total ..			1098	1713	1139	1173	1282	1323	1357	1432
VIII. Health										
1. Primary Health Centres										
(i)	Main Centres	No.	251		251	251	251	252	258	261
(ii)	Subsidiary Health Centres	No.		276			40	40	40	50
(iii)	Sub-Centres	No.	2500	3400	2600	2700	3200	3700	3700	4869
IX. Rural Water Supply										
(a)	No. Source Villages covered out of 9038 Villages	No.	3720	9038	4245 (525)	4826 (581)	5538 (712)	6738 (1200)	6738 (1200)	8138 (1400)
(b)	No. of villages outside the list of no source villages	No.	..	..	21	206	346	..	..	..
X. Rural Housing										
(a)	Allotment of Plots(Add.)	No. in lakhs	4.07	Not fixed	4.41	5.46	6.67	7.07	7.07	7.47
(b)	Construction assistance	„	1.12	4.24	1.38	1.78	2.20	2.65	2.65	3.14*

* National MNP norm is to cover 25 percent of the allottees of free plots for construction assistance . The State would cover 42 percent, thus exceeding the National norm by 17 percent.

Figures in brackets indicate the net additions during the year.

1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	
XI. Nutrition										
(a) Beneficiaries under 000 No. SNP in ICDS (Cumulative)			770	1170	105	181	331	450	450	450
(b) Beneficiaries under SNP outside ICDS (Cumulative)					820	870	850 750	670	558	558
XII. Environmental Improvement of Slums										
Persons benefitted	Lakh No.		1.49	4.83	2.53	2.87	3.44	3.84	3.84	4.24
XIII. Training of Craftsman										
(a) No. of Institutions	No.		22	27	22	22	26	31	31	32
(b) Intake	No.		8040	11876	9876	12004	15444	18444	18460	21620

CHAPTER—III

THE TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

3.1.1. The new Twenty Point Programme for economic and social development was announced by the Prime Minister in January, 1982. The new Twenty Point Programme is a selection of plan schemes. It forms an integral part of the Sixth Plan and focuses attention on certain high priority areas of National development effort and seeks to impart greater dynamism to these aspects. Its essence is the full commitment to achieve the targets and objectives which have been selected.

3.1.2. The items contained in the new Twenty Point Programmes are reproduced at the end of this chapter.

3.1.3. Recognising that effective implementation and monitoring of the programme are essential, arrangements have been made at State, District and Taluka levels for implementation and monitoring of the programme. A high power committee at the State level, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been formed. The progress of the programme is also being reviewed every month by the State Cabinet. In addition an informal cabinet sub-committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been formed to monitor and resolve critical issues relating to the programme. The concerned Ministers also review the progress and suggest corrective measures for the points concerning their departments, every month. District Level Committees under the chairmanship of Minister incharge of the district are also formed. Taluka level Committees have also been formed under the chairmanship of concerned Prant Officer, for ensuring effective implementation and monitoring of the programme at taluka level.

3.1.4. As a result of continuous and effective monitoring of the new Twenty Point Programme under taken during 1982-83, the performance has improved substantially. Hundred percent or over hundred percent progress was achieved under (i) IRDP, (ii) NREP, (iii) Surplus land allotment,

(iv) S.C. Welfare, (v) S.T. Welfare, (vi) Rural water supply, (vii) House sites allotment, (viii) Construction assistance, (ix) Slum population, (x) EWS houses, (xi) Tree plantation, (xii) Primary health centres, (xiii) Sub-centres, (xiv) I.C.D.S. block. Also 93 percent progress was achieved under family planning programme and 83 percent progress was achieved under bio-gas programme.

3.1.5. During 1982-83, of the total plan expenditure of Rs. 753.34 crores an expenditure of the order of Rs. 525.03 crores or 70 percent was incurred on various points covered under the programme. During 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 684 crores has been provided. An estimated amount of Rs. 694 crores or 74 percent of total outlay has been provided during 1984-85 for the points covered under the programme.

3.1.6. Details of point-wise outlay for 1983-84 and 1984-85 are given in Statement-I. Similarly, likely physical achievements during 1983-84 and targets for 1984-85 are indicated in Statement-II.

3.1.7. Brief details of the current status of progress and targets for 1984-85 are indicated in subsequent paragraphs.

3.2 Increase irrigation potential develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.

3.2.1. The target of creating additional irrigation potential was fixed at 33.04 lakh hectares during the Sixth Plan (1980-85). Additional irrigation potential created during 1982-83 by Major, Medium and Minor irrigation was 1.01 lakh hectares, creating 30.12 lakh hectares of total irrigation potential in the State. During 1983-84, an additional irrigation potential of 1.31 lakh hectares is likely to be created and it is proposed to create 1.27 lakh hectares of additional potential during 1984-85.

3.2.2. The physical achievements in brief are given below :—

Item	(In lakh hectares)			
	1982-83	1983-84		1984-85
	Irrigation potential created (level)	Targetted irrigation potential (level)	Likely irrigation potential (level)	Targetted irrigation potential (level)
1	2	3	4	5
Major and Medium Irrigation	11.26	12.06	12.06	12.91
Minor Irrigation	18.86	19.37	19.37	19.79
Total :	30.12	31.43	31.43	32.70

Utilization of Irrigation potential Created :

3.2.3. Measures to increase the rate of utilization include : (1) Optimum targets are fixed at highest level of Chief Engineer and their achievements are monitored from time to time. (2) The rotational water distribution System is introduced in 42861 hectares so far and the programme is continuing. (3) The formation of Water Co-operative Societies under the command area is encouraged. (4) One more Command Area Authority for Major and Medium projects of Saurashtra area has been added. (5) Intensive Training Programme in water management for in service engineers and officers of Agriculture Department is undertaken through Walmi Institute.

3.2.4. Efficient management of dry farming programme is critical to agriculture production in Gujarat as only 17 percent of the cultivable land has access to assured irrigation waters.

3.2.5. Measures for soil conservation include; taking the watershed as a unit of operation, water harvesting structures and new methods of water applications are among the new initiatives. There are 6325 sub-water sheds in Gujarat of which so far 765 sub-water sheds in catchment areas of various river systems have been demarcated; these cover an area of 16.49 lakh hectares against an area of 126.51 lakhs hectares which need watershed treatment. Gujarat State Land Development Corporation plays an important role in the implementation of this programme.

3.2.6. The results of research in various campuses of Gujarat Agriculture University are being transmitted to farmers in dry land areas. These relate to (i) specific varieties of different crops, (ii) measures for water retention, (iii) weed control; (iv) mixed cropping practices etc.

3.3. Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil seeds.

3.3.1. The terminal year target for the Sixth Five Year Plan for production of pulses and oil seeds were fixed at 6.00 lakh tonnes and 25.75 lakh tonnes respectively. The target of oil seeds have since been revised upwards to 31 lakh tonnes, keeping in view the larger area being covered under summer groundnut.

(a) Increasing pulses production —

3.3.2. Measures for increasing pulses production include replacement of local varieties by improved one and growing pulse crops as mixed crops with

cotton or castor. The improved varieties like Mung--1, Mung--2 and Tur.-15 yield 25% more in comparison to local varieties. A new improved variety for gram viz. ICC-4 has been released from April, 1983. In spite of unfavourable monsoon, target of pulses production was achieved. Details of pulses production are given below:—

(Lakh tonnes)				
1982—83		1983—84		1984—85
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
			(Likely)	
4.65	4.73	4.50	4.80	5.00

(b) Increasing Oil Seeds Production —

3.3.3. The bulk of edible oil production is derived from oil seeds like groundnut, mustard, sesamum and sunflower. Out of these, groundnut, is a major oilseed crop. To meet with the demand of edible oils in the country, the Government of India have sanctioned a special groundnut project on an extensive basis from summer 1980-81 to 1983-84 at the total cost of Rs. 35 crores aiming to increase the base year level of production of 18 lakh tonnes to 27 lakh tonnes at the end of 1983-84.

3.3.4. Measures to increase oilseeds production include (i) increasing the area under summer groundnut (ii) increasing the area in kharif season, (iii) increasing the area and production in non-traditional areas; and (iv) increasing the production in traditional areas.

3.3.5. A new improved variety for Groundnut viz 27.5.1 has been released from April, 1983.

Technical and financial assistance are being provided to encourage adoption of modern methods of groundnut cultivation.

3.3.6. Special efforts are also being made to increase the groundnut area in tribal area where farmers take poor yielding hill millets and other crops.

3.3.7. Details of oilseeds production are given below:—

(lakh tonnes) :				
1982—83		1983—84		1984—85
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
			(likely)	
27.63	17.81	29.30	29.00	32.60

3.4 Strengthen and expand coverage of integrated rural development and national rural employment programmes :

(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme :

3.4.1. The Integrated Rural Development Programme aims at improving economic conditions of the identified rural poor living below the poverty line by providing them assistance for supplementary occupation and thereby creating productive assets for the rural poor. One of the improvement component of the programme is Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM). The scheme aims at imparting training to the rural youths in order that they could start their own ventures in the villages and earn their livelihood.

3.4.2. All the 219 blocks in the state are covered under this programme. The financial assistance for this programme is being shared equally between the Central and State Government.

3.4.3. Achievements under this programme from 1980-81 to 1983-84 and target for 1984-85 are as under

Year	No. of beneficiaries.			Total
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others	
1980-81	12,200	28,080	65,197	1,05,477
1981-82	10,664	28,839	76,612	1,16,115
1982-83	19,628	51,344	1,02,640	1,73,612
1983-84 (Anticipated)	21,000	26,200	83,600	1,30,800
1984-85 (Target)	Not determined			1,30,800

3.4.3. Gujarat is the first State to undertake an innovative scheme for linking industrial development taking place in rural areas and the needs of employment and income in the neighbourhood. Project linkage has been started in Vapi and Ankleshwar. Here steps have been taken to construct link roads, construction of houses, providing transport facilities and starting training for plant operators. It is proposed to take up this programme in Surat, Vadodra, Panchmahals and Rajkot districts.

3.4.4. With a view to keeping a close watch over the economic and social development of the identified families, it has been decided to give to each family a "Family Book" (Kutumb Pote which contains all the relevant details about family)

3.4.5. National Rural Employment Programme aims at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed in the rural areas and at the same time creating durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which leads to rapid growth of rural economy.

3.4.6. Under the NRBP, priority is given to such community works which are critical to the rural economy. In the selection of works also, preference is given to such works as mainly benefitting scheduled castes and schedule tribes. At least 10% of the allocation under the programme is being earmarked for direct benefit to the schedule castes and schedule tribes.

3.4.7. The programmes of afforestation, basic amenities to the scheduled castes and schedule tribes communities, minor irrigation, soil conservation, land development and rural roads have been assigned high priority under this programme.

3.4.8. The programme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, cost being shared equally between the Centre and the State.

Achievements from 1981-82 to 1983-84 and target for 1984-85 are as under:—

Employment generated (lakh mandays)			
1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
		Anticipated	Target
56.55	215.10	86.66	85.33

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

3.5.1. The revised Ceiling Act which lowered the ceiling on holding came into force in April, 1976. Until December, 1983, about 68103 hectares of land has been declared surplus; out of which possession of 31,550 hectares of land is taken and 16682 hectares allotted to 5952 beneficiaries. In the districts affected by Narmada Project distribution of 6017 hectares of land is made on Eksali basis.

3.5.2. During 1982-83 about 5900 hectares of land was distributed to eligible beneficiaries. By end of Sept. 83 the yearly target of distribution of 10,000 acres of land was surpassed. During 1984-85, it is proposed to distribute 10,000 acres of surplus land.

3.5.3. In order to protect the rights of tenants on lands who are in arrears of payment of purchase price, the scheme of giving financial assistance for acquisition of occupancy rights is being implemented. Until 31st December 1983 occupancy rights have been conferred to 12.12 lakh tenants in respect of 9.96 lakh hectares.

3.5.4. Up-to-date village records are necessary to discover concealed tenancies and to ensure that the position as on field tallies with the position as on records. Upto 31-3-1983, the work of updating record of rights was completed in 12965 villages in the first round and 12865 villages in second round.

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

3.6.1 The minimum wage rates of agriculture labour have been revised from Rs. 5.50 per day and Rs. 2,000/- per annum to Rs. 9.00 per day and Rs. 3,200/- per annum with effect from 2-10-1982.

3.6.2. A full time Rural Labour Commissioner with 22 Government Labour Officers at district level and 93 Assistant Government Labour Officers at taluka head quarters enforces the provisions of the Act.

3.6.3. A Rural Workers' Welfare Board has been established to cater to economic welfare, educational, recreational and cultural needs of agricultural labourers. Under the aegis of the Board. Rural Workers Welfare Centres are being opened in villages in a phased manner. So far 90 rural workers welfare centres have been opened. Gujarat is the first State in the Country to establish such centres.

3.7. Rehabilitate bonded labour.

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

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

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

3.8.1. It has been emphasised in the Constitution that the State should promote with special care

the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and should protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In conformity with this provision special attention is being paid to the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Programmes for Scheduled Tribes.

3.8.2. In order to accelerate the pace of development of the area predominately inhabited by tribals. Tribal Area Sub-Plans were launched during in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Tribal Area Sub-Plans cover 32 talukas with 50% and above tribal concentration. In addition 15 pockets of tribal concentration have been included.

3.8.3. The State has set up a Tribal Development Corporation in 1972 to participate actively in the process of promoting the economic well being of tribals. The corporation has also initiated the scheme for differential rate of interest.

3.8.4. An ambitious programme of enabling 50 per cent of the tribal families to cross the poverty line by the end of 1984-85 has been drawn up. In 1980-82, 1,51,363 families were assisted through various agencies. During 1982-83 additional 89 000 families were covered. During 1983-84 it is envisaged to assist 70,000 families in crossing poverty line. It is proposed to cover 70,000 more Scheduled Tribes during 1984-85.

(b) Programme for Scheduled Castes ;

3.8.5. Since 1979 a Special Component Plan for the economic development of scheduled castes has been initiated as an integral part of the State Plan. Generally the funds are earmarked under Special Component Plan for individual/family oriented programmes. Emphasis has been laid on programmes of generating more employment and additional income so as to bring the families above the poverty line.

3.8.6. The Gujarat Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation set up in 1979 has accelerated its activities for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes.

3.8.7. As a part of the programme for the eradication of poverty, it is planned to cover 50 per cent of the Scheduled Castes families by the end of the Sixth Plan. In 1980-82, 1,11,747 families were assisted through the family oriented programmes. During 1982-83, as many as 87,522 scheduled castes families were assisted. It is envisaged to cover additional 55,000 families during 1983-84. It is proposed to assist additional 50,000 families to cross poverty line during 1984-85.

3.9 Supply drinking water to all problem villages.

3.9.1 The objective of this item is to ensure safe drinking water to villages suffering from chronic scarcity or those with unsafe source of water.

3.9.2. A survey in 1977 placed the number of "No source" villages/hamlets at 9600. However, at the instance of Central Government, another survey was undertaken in 1980; according to this survey 9038 villages were found to have the problem of potable water. In this survey Revenue village was taken as unit.

3.9.3. By the end of 1982-83. 5538 villages were covered under water supply programme. In addition, 935 problem villages outside Govt. of India list but including rehabilitation of defunct schemes and scarcity affected villages were covered by March 1983. During 1983-84, 1200 more villages from Govt. of India list are likely to be covered.

3.9.4. Rural water supply programme consists of (i) piped water supply programme (ii) simple well programme and (iii) tubewells with hand pumps programme. Under piped water supply programme mainly large villages or group of villages are covered. The programme is being implemented through Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board. The simple wells programme is mainly for villages having population upto 500 souls and is being implemented through panchayats. In the villages with population upto 500 souls in rocky areas drinking water is supplied through tube-wells with hand pumps.

3.9.5. It is proposed to cover 1400 more villages during 1984-85. The programmewise break up is as under:

	<i>No. of villages</i>
Piped water supply	650
Simple wells	350
Tube-wells with hand pumps.	400
	1400

3.9.6. Rural water supply programme is included under Minimum Needs Programmes since 1977-78. The Government of India has reintroduced a Central Sector Programme *Viz.* "Accelerated Rural water Supply Programme" fully funded by Central Government. The number of problem villages likely to be covered during 1983-84 and proposed to be covered during 1984-85 under MNP and ARP is given below :

Programme	No. of villages.	
	1983-84 likely	1984-85 Target
Minimum Needs Programme	1050	1200
Accelerated Rural water Supply Programme	150	200
Total	1200	1400

3.9.7. The World Bank has sanctioned a project of Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board. This project package includes over and above urban water supply and sanitation schemes 7 rural regional water supply schemes covering 257 villages and 111 individual village water supply schemes.

3.9.8. On account of the long coast line, there is problem of salinity in some parts of the State. Nearly 600 to 800 villages are affected due to salinity. To overcome this problem the desalination treatment is adopted on experimental basis. Reverse Osmosis is one of the methods of desalination. 5 villages will be covered during 1984-85.

3.9.9. The standard prescribed for fluoride content for drinking water is 1 to 2 PPM. In some areas of Amreli and Junagadh district fluoride content in water ranges from 3 to 7 PPM. Drinking water with high fluoride content for long period would cause Fluorosis which is incurable. It is therefore necessary to adopt a defluoridation scheme to bring down the fluorine content to tolerable limit. A technique *viz.* Nalgonda Technique has been developed for control of fluorine content. It is proposed to install defluoridation plants based on Nalgonda Technique which include solution tank, mixing tank, setting tank, mixing equipment, etc. in 4 to 7 villages in 1984-85.

3.10. Allot house sites to rural families who are without them and expand Programmes for construction assistance to them.

3.10.1. A scheme for provision of house sites to landless agricultural workers was introduced in 1972-73

3.10.2. The programme is for the weakest amongst the weaker sections of rural community. House sites are provided free of cost to families earning their livelihood from manual labour or rural craftsmanship. Amongst landless labourers, priority is given to the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes in allotment of plots.

3.10.3. Upto the end of March 1983, 6.67 lakhs plots were allotted and handed over to the eligible beneficiaries. Out of this 1.47 lakh plots went to scheduled tribes and 1.46 lakh plots went to scheduled castes. About 40,000 plots would be allotted to eligible beneficiaries during 1983-84. It is proposed to maintain this level during 1984-85.

3.10.4. Experience has shown that the beneficiaries normally do not have financial resources to construct houses on the plots allotted to them. The State Government has therefore, introduced a scheme for providing financial assistance to these beneficiaries since 1976.

3.10.5. Till end of 1982-83 unit cost of houses was Rs. 3,000/-. From April 1983 this was raised to Rs. 3,500/-. Considering the price rise in building materials, Government has changed the cost structure from November, 1983 as under.

	Rs.
Subsidy of State Government	1250
State Government Loan	750
Loan from HUDCO	2500
Subsidy by District Panchayat	250
Contribution by the beneficiary	250
Total	5,000

3.10.6. During 1983-84 assistance would be provided for construction of 45,000 houses. The target for 1984-85 is to provide construction assistance to 49,550 persons.

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

3.11.1. A scheme for environmental improvement in slum areas was introduced in 1972-73, under the Central Sector. From the Fifth Plan this scheme was transferred to State sector and taken up under Minimum Needs Programme. Since 1972-73 the scope of the scheme has been extended gradually and since December 1980 all areas having Municipal Corporations, Municipalities or Urban Development Authorities are covered under this programme. The

scheme provides financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 150/- per capita of slum population to local bodies for providing certain essential facilities and services like water supply, drainage and sewerage, community latrines and bath rooms, street lights, road improvement etc., in slum areas which are not likely to be taken up for clearance for the next 10 years.

3.11.2. During 1983-84, 40,000 slum dwellers are likely to be covered. It is proposed to cover 40,000 more slum dwellers during 1984-85.

3.11.3. A programme of housing for economically weaker sections in rural and urban areas is operated through the Gujarat Housing Board, Gujarat Rural Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board. This programme includes a scheme for site and services implemented through Gujarat Slum Clearance Board.

3.11.4. It is proposed to build 15,000 and 12,000 houses in 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively for economically weaker sections of rural and urban areas.

3.12. Maximise power generation, improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrify all villages.

3.12.1. The pace of development can only be maintained when important basic input like power is available without any constraints. The demand of power in Gujarat is increasing at a fast rate. The State is faced with intermittent power shortages due to rapid increase in demand and also due to certain constraints like power availability ratio of the indigenous plants, fuels shortages etc.

3.12.2. The power demand of Gujarat is expected to reach 2906 M.W. by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. An installed capacity of 4540 M.W. is needed to meet this demand. Schemes have been drawn up to add new generating capacity to meet this demand but owing to continuing resources constraints and other factors the addition to capacity will fall short of needs.

3.12.3. The 1st and 2nd units of the Wanakbori thermal power station are commissioned and switched over to coal. These unit have attained full generation. The third unit of the Wanakbori thermal power station is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1983-1984.

3.12.4. Schemes of 1545 M.W. approved by Planning Commission are in progress. On completion of these schemes and taking into consideration Gujarat's share of 187 M.W. in Korba super thermal power station, the additional generating capacity available would be 1732 M.W. and total capacity in Gujarat system will increase to 4708.5 M.W.

Rural Electrification

3.12.5. The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages electrification of 1500 villages and 25000 pumps every

year. By the end of 1982-83, 14030 villages and 261761 pumpsets have been electrified.

3.12.6. Physical progress since 1980-81 and programme for 1984-85 are given below :—

Items	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 Likely	1984-85 Target
Installed capacity (M.W. cumulative)	2384	2565.5	2766.5 (210)	2976.5 (210)	3483.5 (507)
Village electrified (cumulative)	12515 (16.48)	13429 (914)	14030 (601)	15340 (1310)	16540 (1200)
Pumpsets Energised (cumulative)	231226 (26902)	251616 (20390)	261761 (10145)	280011 (18250)	305011 (25000)

(Figures in brackets indicate net target/achievement)

3.13. Pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation social and farm forestry and the development of biogas and other alternative energy sources.

3.13.1. A little above 10% of the geographical area of the State is recorded as forest; this is far below the national average. The National Forest Policy has recognised that a minimum of 33% of the geographical area of the country should be under forest. There are very little productive forests in Saurashtra and Kachchh regions and western half of the main land of Gujarat.

3.13.2. The recommendation of National Commission on Agriculture has brought to the fore the concept of social forestry; and Gujarat took a bold step in this direction by transferring lands along sides of roads and canals to the Forest Department. The scope of social forestry now extends to village woodlots and plantations in gaucher lands belonging to Panchayats. Farmers are also encouraged to raise trees in their agricultural land and farm boundaries. Tree planting on institutional and private grounds has been encouraged through supply of seedlings free of cost. Social forestry had made a tremendous impact. This success prompted the World Bank to extend financial assistance for this programme which is known as "Gujarat Community Forestry Project" operative from April 1980. Project aims at raising plantations over an area of 1,05,440 hectares. Of this 79680 hectares have already been raised by 1983 rains. Village woodlots in 3531 villages have been raised. It is envisaged to cover additional 2500 villages during 1984-85.

3.13.3. The Gujarat Forest Development Corporation was established in the year 1976. Beginning with collection of 2 minor forest products, it now collects more than 40 varieties besides operating an integrated working unit in tribal belt. The Corporation also trains tribals in the processing of forest produce.

3.13.4. The School and Kisan nursery programme is one of the important plantation programmes. The School and Kisan nursery programme has received remarkable co-operation from public. As compared to 722 school nurseries and 567 Kisan nurseries in 1982, 1081 school nurseries and 1086 Kisan nurseries operated during 1983. These nurseries raised 5.80 crores or 36% of the total seedlings during 1983.

3.13.5. Physical achievements of tree plantation are as under :—

No. of trees planted (in crores)

During the year			Target
1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
14.94	24.68	26.80	31.00

3.13.6. Simultaneously with increasing efforts at raising trees, a number of measures have been initiated to protect the existing tree growth from illicit cutters and poachers. Schemes for giving awards to villages for apprehending stolen forest material and for protection of forest plantation raised within the limits of the village boundary are in operation. An incentive scheme for Forest Department personnel for awarding accelerated increments, cash awards and merit certificates has also been introduced.

3.13.7. Bio-gas technology is based on the decomposition of organic materials, resulting in methane gas production. This gas becomes a source of fuel for cooking, lighting, propelling engines etc. The residual organic matter can be used as rich manures containing plants nutrients in the concentrated form. Biogas is an important source of renewable energy with proven technology and economic viability.

3.13.8. Realising the urgency and need of conservation, the Government of India has launched the National Bio-gas Development project. There are approximately 1.40 lakh plants in the country, of these 20,000 plants are in Gujarat.

3.13.9. Against the establishment of 1793 biogas plants in Gujarat in 1981-82, more than 5217 biogas plants were set up during 1982-83. Additional 8,000 (including 3,000 through KVIC) are likely to be set during 1983-84. It is proposed to set up 10,000 more bio-gas plants during 1984-85.

3.13.10. Gujarat Energy Development Agency registered under the societies Act and the Public Trust Act aims to diffuse useful knowledge in various fields of energy. This agency aims to provide total energy requirement of remote villages and other selective utilization by harnessing solar, bio-gas, wind energy and other renewable sources.

3.14. Promote family planning on a voluntary basis as a people's movement.

3.14.1. More people than before realise the benefit of a small family. The Government's role is to educate them in various methods of contraception so that they are motivated to accept on their own any of them.

3.14.2. The population growth rate of Gujarat for the decade of 1971-81 is 27.67 percent as compared to the rate of 29.39 per cent for the previous decade (1961-71). The present birth rate of 34.5 (1981) per thousand is still high. Serious efforts are needed to scale it down to 30 per thousand by 1985.

3.14.3. There are 251 Rural Family Welfare Centres functioning in the State. A total of 447 beds including 42 beds under British Aid are reserved for sterilization maintenance scheme.

3.14.4. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 is in operation in Gujarat State. There are 484 centres of Medical Termination of Pregnancy recognised by Government so far.

3.14.5. The family planning programme is implemented through district, taluka and village panchayats, voluntary organisations and service clubs. Various incentive schemes, many of them with the active involvement of voluntary agencies are available. Periodic tubectomy and leproscopy camps are also held.

3.14.6. The progress of the programme is depicted in the following table :—

Method	Achievement		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Likely)
1	2	3	4
Sterilization	237	241	284
I.U.D.	46	63	200
Conventional contraceptives	165	206	472
Oral Pills Users	16	20	74
T.T.	610	760	1250
D.T.	1130	1009	900

3.15. Substantially augment universal primary health care facilities, and control of leprosy, T. B. and Blindness.

3.15.1. An integrated approach to the health problem through preventive, promotive and curative measures alongwith effective linkages with other programmes like safe drinking water supply, improvement in sanitation, nutrition and education has therefore been adopted under the Sixth Plan. The rural health infrastructure is being strengthened.

3.15.2. There are 251 primary health centres and 3200 sub-centres in the State. The number of primary health centres are likely to reach 258 by the end of 1983-84 and 261 by the end of 1984-85. It is planned to place a trained health guide for every 1000 villagers to provide health education. Nearly 23091 trained C.H.V.S. are expected to be in position at the end of 1983-84.

3.15.3. Under the programme for control of leprosy, there are nine leprosy control units.

3.15.4. There are 251 maternity and child welfare centres in the State and more maternity and child welfare centres will be established during 1983-84. In all there were 424 hospitals and dispensaries and 4902 beds in rural areas at the end of 1982-83. Additional 80 beds are likely to be added during 1983-84.

3.15.5. At the end of 1983-84 in Urban areas there were 301 hospitals and dispensaries with 11512 beds. During 1983-84, additional 229 beds are likely to be added.

3.15.6 National Leprosy Programme has been implemented in hypoendemic areas of the State. There are 9 control units and 370 SET Centres in the State.

3.15.7 Each district T. B. centre is fully equipped with X-Ray and other facilities. T. B. programme is integrated with general health services and multipurpose health workers are trained in BCG vaccination, etc. There are, 3,388 beds in the State for T. B. treatment; two-thirds of these have been established by voluntary agencies and local bodies. During 1982-83 about 10,000 cases were cured. On March 31, 1982, 85,123 T. B. cases were on hand. More than 12 lakh BCG vaccinations were done during the year.

3.15.8. The National Programme for prevention of Visual Impairment and Blindness is in operation. 14 District-Hospitals, 170 Primary Health Centres, one Medical College, one Regional Institute and two mobile units have been sanctioned. Two mobile units have been started; 115 out of 170 PHCs have a full fledged ophthalmic assistance and full range of equipments. Cases registered during 1982-83 were 2,73,749 and operations were carried out on 68,346 cases.

3.16. Accelerate programmes of welfare for women and children's and nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, specially in Tribal, Hilly and Backward Areas.

3.16.1. In spite of expansion of the health infrastructure, the knowledge about health and nutrition

education and child rearing practices continue to be quite low, particularly, in rural areas. The programme of Integrated Child Development Services formulated and initiated in 1975-76 aims to provide a package of services consisting of (i) supplementary nutrition, (ii) immunisation, (iii) health check up (iv) referral services, (v) nutrition and health education, (vi) non formal education to children in the age group 3-5 years in most backward rural, tribal and urban slum areas. Eighteen more ICDS projects sanctioned during 1983-84 takes the total of such projects to 63. Of these 32 projects are located in tribal areas and 5 in urban slums. Thus, all the 32 tribal talukas have been covered under ICDS projects by end of the 1983-84. During 1984-85 these 63 projects would be continued.

3.16.2. The mid-day meals benefit 2.91 lakhs. This programme would be continued at the present level during 1984-85.

3.16.3. Programme of women welfare under Social Welfare, sub-sector would be continued and strengthened. Ten new Family counselling centres will be added during 1984-85 bringing the total to 23 such centres. The Women's Economic Development Corporation established in 1981, has started new programmes of training and self employment to encourage women to share economic responsibilities in their families.

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

3.17.1. Article 45 of the Constitution promises free and compulsory education for all children in the age group 6-14 by 1960. We have not been able to fulfil this long standing objective despite concerted efforts.

3.17.2. The overall coverage for the age group 6-14 is expected to be 90% by the end of 1983-84 and 93% by the end of 1984-85. It is expected that all the children in the age group 6-14 will be enrolled in schools by 1989-90.

Removal of adult illiteracy.

3.17.3. Non formal education for adults particularly in the productive age group has been included as a part of Minimum Needs Programme in Sixth Plan and also as an important item of New Twenty Point Programme.

3.17.4. The involvement of voluntary agencies has been emphasised in NAEP.

3.17.5. Physical achievements are as under :—

No. of participant adults in the age group 15-35
(In '000)

1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Anticipated)	1984-85 Target
149	197	204	214	300

3.18. Expand the public distribution system through more fair price shops, including mobile shops in far flung areas and shops to cater to industrial workers, students' hostels, and make available to students' text books and exercise books on a priority basis and to promote a strong consumer protection movement.

3.18.1. The public distribution system has to be so developed that it remains permanent, reliable and efficient feature of the nationaleconomy. The system will therefore be expanded and strengthened to cover all areas in the state particularly rural areas as well as backward, remote and inaccessible areas.

3.18.2. Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation set up on 2nd October 1980 has among its objectives viz. streamlining of procurement, storage and distribution of food grains and other essential commodities streamlining public distribution system by widening products mix of essential commodities sold through the fair price shops, supplement existing outlets by opening outlets in remote and tribal areas to make essential commodities available easily to the vulnerable sections of the society and to act as an agency to get better deal for the vulnerable sections of producers.

3.18.3. The State Government has taken a series of measures to expand the net work of Fair Price Shops to cover as large sections of the society as possible. A net work of godowns and fair price shops ensure distribution of essential commodities like wheat, rice, coarse grains, edible oils, sugar, controlled cloth etc. During 1984-85 it is proposed to construct five new godowns to serve the areas where the Fair Price Shops owners have to travel long distance to get their quota of food grains. Departmental stores at Gandhinagar and Himatnagar are being run by Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation.

3.18.4. In the adivasi areas of the State, shops have been opened in weekly markets called "Hats" in Surat and Valsad districts. Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation is running 19 mobile shops. This activity is gaining popularity.

3.18.5. The Corporation has been entrusted with the work of getting concessional paper converted into exercise note books for distribution to students of primary education through Zilla Panchayats Samiti, Municipal Corporation, Shikshan Samiti and School Board, and through student Book Stalls for secondary and higher education. During 1983-84, the Corporation has distributed 1.69 crore exercise note books. The Corporation has also started distribution of L.P. Gas connections at Ahmedabad, Palanpur, Nadiad, Surat and Bhuj. The Corporation will also start Petrol Pumps at Gandhinagar and Gandhidham.

3.18.6. Consumer Protection Programme has been started with a view to educate consumers and providing protection to consumers' societies. Consumers would be made aware of their rights under the various orders relating to Essential Commodities Act and Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Weights and Measures Act etc. The programme will be carried out by display of news cinema slides, advertisements in newspapers, T.V., and documentary films as well as booklets and pamphlets. 43 Boards will be erected showing main itemwise details of local taxes of consumer goods. Such boards will be put in cities and towns.

3.18.7. It has also been decided to extend grant in-aid to the consumer protection organisations for organising campaigns for consumer education and for conducting scientific study of selected products with a view to improve their quality and reduction in prices.

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

3.19.1. In order that the targets and objectives envisaged in the Sixth Plan are realised, a number of steps have already been taken to liberalise investment policies and streamline industrial policies during the last three years.

3.19.2. A network of State Corporations like Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation, Gujarat State Finance Corporation, Gujarat Handloom Development Corporation, Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation provide the much needed inputs to industries. The Government is augmenting their resources to the maximum.

3.19.3. There is increase in the momentum in the registration of small scale industrial units. The total number of small scale units registered at the end of 1961 was 2169 with employment of 22427 persons reached to 57950 industrial units with employment of 6.72 lakh persons in July 1983. The Gujarat State Finance Corporation has sanctioned term loan assistance of Rs. 236.44 crores to 16477 small scale units till 31st March, 1983.

3.19.4. The State Khadi and Village Industries Board has provided employment to 53000 workers giving wages to the tune of Rs. 497.40 lakhs producing khadi worth Rs. 798.00 lakhs. It is expected that during 1984-85 khadi worth Rs. 805 lakhs will be produced. The Board has provided employ-

ment in village industries to 32000 workers giving wages worth Rs. 337.00 lakhs and producing goods worth Rs. 395.00 lakhs.

3.19.5. The rapid industrial development has led to increased demand for skilled workers. There are at present 50 training centres with capacity of 4706 trainees. Artisans are given financial assistance at concessional rate of interest by public sector banks.

3.20. Continue strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders and check black money.

3.20.1. The Government of Gujarat has been especially vigilant with regard to the movement of smuggled property. Deterrent action is constantly being taken against them and all special legislations with regard to smugglers' property are strictly enforced.

3.20.2. The enforcement agencies of the State Government have continued constant vigil against hoarders. Under the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 42 persons were detained during 1982. Under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 the work done in 1982 includes, 3300 raids, 51000 inspections, 397 prosecutions, seizure of goods worth Rs. 5 crores, confiscation of goods worth Rs. 40 lakhs and conviction of 54 defaulters.

3.20.3. Measures for checking evasion of Sales Tax through checking of 6,700 units augmented revenues by Rs. 30 lakhs between January 1982 and March 1983. The enforcement wing of Sales Tax Department had carried out spot visits of 1,538 premises of various dealers and seized books of accounts at 674 places. A revenue of Rs. 49.44 lakhs has been estimated on settlement of these cases.

3.20.4. A commissionerate of Entertainment Tax, set up in September, 1981 has helped to increase income from entertainment tax by over 33% in 1981-82 and over 50% in 1982-83 as compared to 1980-81.

3.21 Improve the Working of the Public Enterprises by Increasing efficiency, Capacity utilisation and the Generation of Internal Resources.

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

3.21.2. At the end of March 1982, Gujarat had 48 public sector enterprises, 11 were statutory undertakings and the remaining 37 are Govt. Companies esta-

blished under the Companies Act. The growth of resources of these companies and the share of investment by the State Government in recent years is shown below :—

	No. of enterprises	Total Resources (Rs. in crores)	Investment by the State Government (Rs. in crores)
31—3—1978	35	1014.54	415.72
31—3—1979	39	1195.50	493.60
31—3—1980	43	1443.18	606.85
31—3—1981	46	1754.37	756.69
31—3—1982	48	2143.54	893.06

3.21.3. During 1981-82, 37 out of 48 enterprises had been functioning. Of the 37, only one major public Enterprise, viz. the Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation incurred a sizeable loss of Rs. 36.75 crores, for the year ending 31st March 1982. The other major enterprise viz. the Gujarat Electricity Board showed an improved performance with a profit of Rs. 2.24 crores in 1981-82 against a loss of Rs. 36.30 crores in the previous year. The overall loss for all the enterprises put together was lower at Rs. 39.82 crores for 1981-82 against Rs. 62 crores reported for the previous year. If the loss incurred by Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation during 1981-82 is excluded, the aggregate loss for the remaining enterprises come to Rs. 3.07 crores.

3.21.4. An analysis of 37 public sector enterprises (who have completed one year of working) with reference to the function they perform and the return on capital employed may be seen from the following table :

	No. of Enterprises	Capital employed	Return on capital employed	Percentage of return on capital employed
Public enterprises engaged in trade and production.	13	81.33	6.45	7.93
Public enterprises providing financial and infrastructural facilities.	3	362.00	17.91	4.95
Welfare oriented public enterprises e.g. housing, social welfare etc.	7	158.45	3.69	2.33
Rural Development and agro-based enterprises.	12	66.36	2.29	3.45
Public enterprises providing public utility services	2	618.73	23.70	3.83
Total	37	1286.87	54.04	4.20

3.21.5. Several major enterprises have initiated detailed studies of improvement of important areas of their functioning with the help of expert agencies. Schemes for introducing scientific

methods of management such as management by objectives, computerisation of statistical data etc., and research and development have also been initiated by several enterprises.

ANNEXURE

The new 20 Point Programme.

1. Increase irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.
2. Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil seeds.
3. Strengthen and expand coverage of integrated rural development and national rural employment programmes.
4. Implement agricultural land ceilings, distribute surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles.
5. Review and effectively enforce minimum wages for agricultural labour.
6. Rehabilitate bonded labour.
7. Accelerate programme for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
8. Supply drinking water to all problem villages.
9. Allot house sites to rural families who are without them and expand programmes for construction assistance to them.
10. Improve the environment of slums, implement programmes of house building for economically weaker sections, and take measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices.
11. Maximise power generation, improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrify all villages.
12. Pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.
13. Promote family planning on a voluntary basis as a people's movement.
14. Substantially augment universal primary health care facilities, and control of leprosy, T. B. and blindness.
15. Accelerate programmes of welfare for women and children and nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, specially in tribal, hilly and backward areas.
16. Spread universal elementary education for the age group 6-14 with special emphasis on girls and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in programmes for removal of adult illiteracy.
17. Expand the public distribution system through more fair price shops, including mobile shops in farflung areas and shops to cater to industrial workers, students hostels, and make available to students text books and exercise books on priority basis and to promote a strong consumer protection movement.
18. Liberalise investment procedures and streamline industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects. Give handicrafts, handlooms, small and village industries all facilities to grow and to update their technology.
19. Continue strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders and check black money.
20. Improve the working of the public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal resources.

STATEMENT—I

20 Points Programme—Outlays

(Rs. crores)

Point No. (Code)	Item	Outlay	
		1983—84	1984—85
1	2	3	4
01.	Irrigation (Major, medium & minor) and dry land agriculture	237.97	227.44
02.	Production of pulses and oilseeds	0.41	0.51
03.	Integraed Rural Development and National Rural Employment.	18.77	16.40
04.	Land Reforms	0.60	0.85
05.	Enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural labour.	0.33	0.47
06.	Rehabilitation of Bonded labour	0.005	0.005
07.	Accelerated Programmes for Development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes	**62.32	×**74.54
08.	Supply of drinking water to problem Villages.	16.00	21.60
09.	Rural House-Site-cum House Construction.	8.97	12.16
10.	Environmental Improvement of Slums and EWS Houses.	4.95	4.01
11.	Power	264.60	259.15
12.	Afforestation, Social and farm forestry and development of Bio Gas.	24.72	26.06
13.	Family Planning.	CENTRAL SECTOR PROGRAMME	
14.	Universal Primary Health Care, control of leprosy, T. B. and blindness.	6.83	6.90
15.	Accelerated Programme of Welfare for Women and Children and Nutrition.	3.85	3.98
16.	Elementry Education for age group 6-14 and removal of adult illiteracy.	7.67	9.45
17.	Public distribution system.	0.33	0.30
18.	Village and Small industries.	26.24	30.47
Total		684.56	694.29

*Provisional.

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

STATEMENT—II

20 Point Programme—Physical Target and Achievements

Point No.	Item	Unit	1983—84		1984—85
			Target	Likely Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Additional Irrigation Potential				
	(A) Major & Medium	Lakh Hect.	0.80	0.80	0.85
	(B) Minor	"	0.51	0.51	0.42
	Total :	"	1.31	1.31	1.27
2.	(A) Pulses	Lakh Tonnes	4.50	4.80	5.00
	(B) Oil seeds	"	29.30	29.00	32.60
3.	(A) IRDP-Families benefitted.	No.in lakh	1.31	1.31	1.31
	(B) NREP-Employment in Mandays	"	116.00	86.66	85.33
4.	Surplus Land Distributed	Acres	10000	*31970	10000
7.	Families to be assisted				
	(A) Scheduled Castes	No. in lakhs	55000	55000	50000
	(B) Scheduled Tribes	"	70000	70000	70000
8.	Drinking Water problem villages covered.				
	(A) MNP	No.	1050	1050	1200
	(B) ARP	"	150	150	200
	TOTAL		1200	1200	1400
9.	(A) House sites allotted	No. in lakh	0.40	*0.65	0.40
	(B) Construction Assistance.	"	0.45	0.45	0.50
10.	(A) Slum Population covered	No. in lakh	0.40	*0.44	0.40
	(B) EWS Houses constructed	"	15000	15000	12000
11.	Rural Electrification				
	(A) Villages Electrified	No.	1310	1310	1200
	(B) Pumpsets Energised	No.	18250	18250	25000
12.	(A) Trees planted	No. in crores	26.80	*28.84	31.00
	(B) Bio-gas plants	No.	8000	8000	10000
13.	Sterilization	No. in '000	284	284	Not fixed
14.	(A) Primary Health Centres sanctioned	No.	..	..	..
	(B) Sub-centres sanctioned	No.	500	500	1169
15.	ICDS Blocks sanctioned	No.	18	18	..
16.	(A) Enrolment in age group 6 to 14	No. in '000	50	175	175
	(B) Adult literacy	No. in '000	214	214	300
18.	Small Scale Units	No.	5760	5760	Not fixed.

*Achievement upto December 1983.

CHAPTER IV

THE MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

Introduction

4.1. The Minimum Needs Programme launched in the Fifth Plan envisaged the allocation of adequate resources for programmes aiming at the upgradation of levels of social consumption of the poor covering Elementary Education, Rural Health, Rural Drinking Water Supply, Rural Roads, Rural Electrification, House Site plots and Housing Assistance for Rural Landless Labourers, Environmental Improvement of Slums in the urban areas and Nutrition. This programme aims at establishing throughout the country a net work of certain essential services based on the criteria of uniformity and equality.

4.2. The Minimum Needs Programme redefines norms for various items of minimum needs and is given due priority in the allocation of funds for the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85. In addition to the various items of minimum needs introduced under the Fifth Plan, the Adult Literacy Programme has been included in the Sixth Plan as a part of the elementary education.

4.3. The outlays for the Minimum Needs Programme are earmarked. The activities covered under these programmes are proposed to be supplemented by the wider programmes in various social services sectors. It is also proposed to adopt a system of approach in dealing with these social service programmes. The Minimum Needs Programmes are expected to provide essential infrastructure and welfare services to the weaker sections of society and backward and remote areas of the State. The programmes formulated are labour intensive and create substantial additional employment potential. It is proposed to pay considerable attention both to locational aspects of these basic services and their integration so as to confer optimal benefits on the target groups. Both these dimensions are proposed to be tackled within the framework of local planning in the State.

4.4. An outlay of Rs. 5799 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1984-85 as against the outlay of Rs. 4783 lakhs provided for the Minimum Needs

Programme for 1983-84. The broad break-up of the outlay is as under :—

Name of programme	Outlay
	1984-85
Rural Electrification	100.00*
Rural Roads	500.00£
Elementary Education	848.81
Adult Education	96.19
Rural Health	607.00
Rural Water Supply	2160.00
Rural Housing	1021.00
Environmental Improvement of Slums	100.00
Nutrition	366.00
Total	5799.00

*Provision for Rural Electrification in the State Plan is Rs. 1751 lakhs.

£Provision for Rural Roads in the State Plan is Rs. 1919 lakhs.

4.5. The programmes proposed for 1984-85 are outlined in subsequent paragraphs.

Elementary Education

4.6. The norm for the country for the Minimum Needs Programme for elementary education is to achieve 95 per cent enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 50 per cent in the age group 11-14 by 1985. The State having attained higher level of enrolment aims to achieve the enrolment of 110 per cent in the age group 6-11 (classes I to V) and 70 per cent in the age group 11-14 (classes VI to VIII) by the end of the Sixth Plan.

4.7. The progress of the enrolment is as under :-
(Figures in percentages)

Item	Age group	Achievements					
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (likely)	1984-85 (target)
Enrolment of Children	6-11	104	105	107	109	109.5	110 109.5
	11-14	47	48	50	52	55	60 58

4.8. Annual Plan 1984-85 aims at achieving the target of 110 percent in age group 6-11 and 60 percent in the age group 11-14.

4.9. An outlay of Rs. 945 lakhs is provided for 1984-85 inclusive of Rs. 96.19 lakhs for adult education. In the field of primary education main activities contemplated during the year 1984-85 are (1) provision for 7300 new teachers for additional enrolment (2) incentives for increased enrolment for attending schools by way of free supply of 2,63,750 sets of books and 35,000 pairs of uniforms to the tribal students (3) provision of non-formal education to 18,600 children in the age-group 9-14 to minimise drop-outs and wastage (4) provision of 5000 new stipendary teachers for conversion of single teacher schools into two teacher schools.

4.10. It is proposed to cover three lakhs more illiterate adults taking the total of the beneficiaries to 10.64 lakhs adults at the end of 1984-85.

Rural Health

4.11. There are 251 Primary Health Centres and as a result of the various programmes under the health and family welfare, and the multipurpose workers scheme, in all, 3200 sub-centres are functioning in the State at the end of 1982-83.

4.12. The ultimate objective of Minimum Needs Programme so far as Rural Health programme is concerned is to set up one PHC per 30,000 population in plains and 20,000 population in tribal and hilly areas, and one sub-centre for a population of 5000 in plains and 3000 in tribal and hilly areas by 2000 A. D. In addition, it is also envisaged to have one community health volunteer for a population of 1000 or a village by 1990 A. D. and establishment of one Community Health Centre for a population of one lakh or one C. D. Block by 2000 A. D.

4.13. During 1982-83 12 upgraded PHCs were converted into CHCs. A CHC at Patdi in Surendranagar district has also been provided with staff and equipment. It has been proposed to provide staff and equipment in 8 CHCs and 9 PHCs.

4.14. 40 CHCs have been established in the State by upgrading existing dispensaries. The requirements of buildings, staff and equipment have already been provided in all 40 SHCs. It is proposed to establish 10 additional SHCs in 1984-85 to achieve the target of 50 SHCs in 1984-85 in the State by upgrading the existing dispensaries. The pattern of Rural Health infrastructure has been changed since 1982-83 with regard to the scale of services rendered by the SHCs. Combined together the target of 276 PHCs for the Sixth Plan will be surpassed with the establishment of 261 PHCs and 50 SHCs in the State.

4.15. Construction of buildings has been undertaken in all 25 PHCs and the staff and equipments have been provided in 6 PHCs

during 1983-84 for which buildings have been completed. It is proposed to organise 3 new centres in 1984-85.

4.16. 2500 sub-centres had already been established by the end of Fifth Plan and during the first four years of the Sixth Plan additional 1200 sub-centres have been sanctioned and it is proposed to cover additional 1169 sub-centres during 1984-85.

4.17. By the end of 1982-83, 1188 staff quarters in PHCs have been completed. During 1983-84 construction of 243 staff quarters of PHCs is in progress.

4.18. Till March 1983, 21270 Health guides have been trained for providing primary Health care in rural areas. Target for 1983-84 is to train 1500 more Health guides. During 1984-85 it is proposed to train additional 2000 Health guides to have one health guide for about 1000 of rural population.

4.19. All the existing Multipurpose Health Workers have been trained by the end of 1983. During 1982-83 additional 300 posts of MPHWs (male) and 75 Multipurpose Health Supervisors (Male) were created. By the end of 1983-84, 4369 MPHWs (male) are expected to be in position. It is proposed to start 18 months basic training for Multipurpose Health Workers at Health and Family Welfare Training Centres at Ahmedabad and Rajkot with 100 percent central assistance.

Rural Water Supply

4.20. Large areas in the State fall under the arid and semi-arid zones. The droughts have severely depleted the ground water resources. Villages along the coast line also face serious problem of potable water.

4.21. Of the 18,275 villages in the State, 9600 villages have been categorised as having "No Source" villages by June, 1977. However, as on 1st April, 1980, 9038 revenue village (10400 villages/hamlets) have been indentified as "No Source" villages. Upto the end of March, 1980, 3720 villages have been covered leaving a balance of 5318 villages to be covered. The State Government attaches a high priority to this programme. The implementation machinery at the functional and apex levels has been strengthened to handle the massive programme successfully. In addition to the State Plan outlay, funds will be available from fully centrally sponsored 'Accelerated Rural Water Supply' programme. During the first three years, additional 1818 villages have been covered raising the total number of villages covered to 5538. Additional 1200 villages are likely to be covered under the Water Supply programme raising the total number covered to 6738 by the end of 1983-84. It is proposed to cover 1400 villages during 1984-85 raising the total to 8138.

The progress achieved is as under :

Total No. of "No Source" villages	Villages Covered upto the end of 1979-80	Remaining Villages to be covered during 1980-85	Achievements				
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (likely)	1984-85 (Target)
9038	3720	5318	525 (21)	581 (206)	712 (346)	1200	1400

£Figures in brackets indicate additional villages covered outside 1980 list.

4.22. An outlay of Rs. 2160 lakhs is provided for 1984-85. This is to be supplemented substantially by the Centrally sponsored programme of ARP and Rs. 525 lakhs will be made available by the Government of India during 1984-85.

Rural Roads

4.23. The revised norm under the Minimum Needs Programme is to provide road links to all villages with a population of 1500 and above and 50 percent coverage of villages with a population of

1000 to 1500 by 1990. Out of 3664 villages of the first category, 3330 and out of the 2964 villages of

the second category 2247, villages have been connected by all weather pucca roads by the end of 1982-83.

4.24. The Government aims at achieving the norms of the programme fully at the end of Sixth Plan 1980-85. Keeping this in view additional 150 villages each in the population range of 1500 and above and 1000 to 1500 are likely to be covered during 1983-84. Similarly, it is targetted to connect 100 villages in each of the above categories during the Annual Plan 1984-85.

4.25. The following table depicts the achievements so far and the targets for 1984-85.

Sr. No.	Population range	Total No. of villages	Level of achievement (No. of Villages)					
			1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Likely)	1984-85 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	1500 and above	3664	2441	2917	3184	3330	3480	3580
2.	1000 to 1500	2964	1402	1719	2016	2247	2397	2497
3.	Upto 1000	11647	3569	4055	4591	5000	5250	5550
	Total..	18275	7412	8691	9791	10577	11127	11627

Rural Electrification .

4.26. In Gujarat, out of 18,275 villages, 14030 have been electrified at the end of March 1983, 1310 additional villages are likely to be electrified during 1983-84, raising the total number of electrified villages to 15340 by the end of 1983-84.

4.27. The policy of the State Government is not to allow any slackening of the efforts in extending the benefit of rural electrification to the villages that remain to be electrified. It is proposed to extend electricity facilities to additional 1200 villages during 1984-85.

4.28. The progress of the rural electrification is as under:—

No. of Villages in the State	Villages electrified					
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (likely)	1984-85 (Target)
18275	10867	12515 (1648)	13429 (914)	14030 (601)	15340 (1310)	16540 (1200)

Housesites and Housing assistance for landless labourers and rural housing.

4.29 The Minimum Needs Programme aims at providing of house sites and housing assistance to all rural landless labour households. 6.67 lakhs plots have been allotted by March 1983 to the eligible beneficiaries of which 1.47 lakhs plots have been allotted to members of the Scheduled Tribes and 1.46 lakhs plots to members of Scheduled Castes. During the year, 1983-84 it is expected to allot additional 40,000 plots and it is targetted to allot 40,000 additional plots during 1984-85.

4.30. In respect of housing assistance, the Government has launched massive programme of assisting the allottees of the free plots since 2nd October, 1976. It is proposed to construct houses costing Rs. 5000 per house with State Government assistance of Rs. 1250 and loan of Rs. 750, HUDCO loan of Rs. 2500, District Panchayat contribution of Rs. 250 and beneficiary's contribution of Rs. 250. The rise in the unit cost from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 is intended for providing durable construction; and is based on the experience of damages caused to such houses during recent floods in the State.

4.31. At the end of March, 1983 construction of 219532 houses was completed. During 1983-84, 45000 houses are likely to be completed and it is proposed to assist in the construction of 49550 houses during 1984-85. At the end of the Sixth Plan construction assistances would be provided to 3,714 lakhs allottees of free plots; achieving 42 percent against to the national norm of 25 percent.

Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas.

4.32. The scheme envisages to provide for financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 150 per capita of slum population to the local bodies for providing certain essential facilities and services like water supply drainage, community bathrooms and latrines, street lights and road improvement etc. on the slum areas, not likely to be cleared by the next 10 years.

4.33. From December, 1980 the scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having Municipal Corporations, Municipalities or Urban Development or Area Development Authorities. Priority

is to be given to the slums located on Govt. or Municipal lands and those inhabited by SCs. and S.Ts. particularly scavengers. The benefits of this scheme have now been made available to the private slums also in view of the amendment of the land acquisition Act in 1981. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided to cover additional 40,000 persons during the year 1984-85.

Nutrition.

4.34. The Minimum Needs Programme covers two schemes namely the Special Nutrition Programme and Mid-day-Meal Programme. The beneficiaries under the S.N.P. are children below 6 years and expectant and nursing mothers. The services under the Special Nutrition Programme are delivered through the organiser at the feeding centre. At the end of 1979-80, 550 feeding centres under the programme have been upgraded to integrated Health-Oum-Nutrition Centres. The nutrition component of ICDS Projects is also served under the S.N.P.

4.35. During 1983-84, there are 45 ICDS Projects in the State; of which 23 are located in tribal areas, 17 in rural areas and 5 in Urban slum areas. The State Govt. have also sanctioned 16 projects from State resources. Of these 16 projects, 9 are located in tribal areas. During 1983-84 expansion of ICDS Projects at Dohad, Khedbrahma, Bhiloda, Mandvi and Bansda has been carried out which will be continued during 1984-85.

4.36. Mid-day-Meal programme conducted with the assistance from CARE Organisation aims to supplement the nutrition content by providing supplementary feeding to the school going children in the age group 6-11.

4.37. During 1983-84 the total coverage of the beneficiaries under the SNP (ICDS) and non ICDS areas is 10.08 lakhs and under MDM programme 2.91 lakhs beneficiaries are likely to be covered at the end of the year 1983-84. It is proposed to maintain and stabilise the number of beneficiaries under both the programmes of SNP and MDM.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS AND WEAKER SECTION**5.1. Introductory**

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

5.1.2. The recommendations contained in the report of the Working Groups set up by the National Committee on Backward Areas under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman are being given due weightage by the State Government.

5.1.3. Meanwhile during 1983-84, the Gujarat State has initiated a programme for the development of special problem areas. In 1971, a committee under the chairmanship of late Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi has studied the problem of backwardness of the State and recommended that certain talukas be considered as economically backward talukas. It is now more than a decade since this report was submitted and experience has shown that there are certain backward areas in the State which are spread over the boundaries of more than one taluka or district. They are Khakharia Tappa area of Ahmedabad and Mahesana Districts, Panchal Area of Rajkot and Surendranagar Districts, Bhal Area of Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar and Kheda Districts, Pandu Mevas area of Vadodara District, Okha Mandal and Dwarka area of Jamnagar District and Ghed area of Junagadh District could be covered under this category. To remove special backwardness of these areas suitable programmes are being devised and implemented during the year 1983-84 with a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs. During 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 2 crores is provided for such special backward areas.

Recently, the State Government has constituted a High Level Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. I. G. Patel which will study the problems of

backwardness of the State and identify backward talukas/areas. Considering the present level of development in different spheres and will recommend suitable strategy, approach and programmes for removing the backwardness of such talukas/areas.

5.1.5. Each backward area poses a unique problem based on combination of various factors. Therefore, the development of such areas becomes a complex exercise in spatial planning. The adoption of a suitable location specific strategy based on a proper diagnosis of the causes of backwardness and the assessment of the potential for development in each area, therefore, becomes essential. So far, special programmes have been initiated for speeding up the pace of development of mainly the tribal areas and drought prone tracts. The central schemes for industrially backward districts provide for concessional finance from the financial institutions and cash subsidy subject to prescribed ceiling for industries in selected districts. The proposals for the Annual Plan 1984-85 not only provides for accelerating the implementation of the Tribal Area Sub-Plan, the Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme, but also provides for new schemes which would bring about rapid dispersal of industries in rural and backward areas.

5.1.6. Gujarat has a large population of backward classes, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes constitute respectively 7% and 14% of the total population according to census 1981. The population of Nomadic and Denotified Tribes is estimated around 7 lakhs. In addition, the State has a large number of economically backward classes, apart from the small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers constituting vast segment of the rural poor, who need special attention. The problems of the urban slum dwellers and the urban poor in general also demand special consideration. Specific programmes initiated for the welfare of distinct sections of the under privileged groups have been under implementation having regard to the needs of individual sections. Mention may be made of the programmes for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the special programmes for the small and marginal farmers and a variety of social welfare measures aimed generally at the weaker sections. Apart from continuing such programmes during 1984-85, several programmes for improving the socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections are also proposed to be accelerated. The principal amongst them are 20 point economic programme, family oriented programme for the poor, strengthening of rural workers welfare board, financial assistance for the maintenance of old age agricultural labourers, programmes for the urban poor, social inputs programmes for women and children, housing,

for rural poor as well as the integrated rural development programme which is designed to help large segments of the poor. The programme for the socially and educationally backward classes and the economically backward classes as well as disabled persons have also been provided. Another significant step is the acceleration of Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes. The new thrust on employment generation would not only increase the tempo of economic activities in backward areas, but would also bring about a rise in the income level of the backward and the weaker sections of the people. Apart from the expansion of the employment generating programmes like minor irrigation, animal husbandry and dairy, soil conservation, afforestation and roads, the proposals for 1984-85 provide for other new programmes also. It is also proposed to accelerate the tempo of progress under Rural Landless employment Guarantee Programme announced by the Prime Minister in August, 1983. All such programmes aim at upgrading the levels of social consumption of the poor and increasing their income.

5.1.7. The major thrust of the programme for 1984-85 will, in the circumstances, have to be on an optimal programmes mix that will, on the one hand assimilate the gains achieved through the programmes under implementation so far and cover new ground in relation to specific needs.

5.1.8 The main programmes benefitting the backward areas and the weaker sections have been summarised below:—

TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN (1984 85)

5.1.9. The Tribal Area Sub-Plan covers 32 talukas with 50% and above tribal concentration. In addition, 15 pockets of tribal concentrations have been included in the Tribal Area Sub-Plan. A list of the 32 talukas and the 15 pockets is given in Appendix "A". The tribal area sub-plan is spread over 8 districts with 9 Integrated Tribal Development Projects. The total area covered under the sub-plan is 27189 square kms. constituting 13.87% of the total area of the State.

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

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

..to create in the economic field impact of an order which will enable 50 percent of scheduled tribe families to cross the poverty line.

..to raise the productivity level in the— fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage and small industries, etc.

..to raise the level of education;

..to meet the deficiencies of the economic and social infrastructure of the economy of the tribal areas.

..to provide for specific investments needed to build up the natural resources potential of land and forest and for promoting fostering and developing an industrial base for the areas; and
..to safeguard against exploitation of tribal people by vested interests in land, trade and industries, marketing of minor forests and agricultural produces to ensure accrual of benefits of development to tribals to the fullest extent, preventing alienation of their land and to free them from indebtedness.

5.1.11. Elimination of exploitation in all forms and speeding up of the process of socio-economic development is the primary concern of the tribal area sub-plan. Steps have been taken continuously to save the tribals from exploitation in respect of land alienation, forest labour and in securing their essential consumption needs. The gains of the protective measures initiated earlier are being consolidated. A programme of covering about 70,000 tribal families under economic development programme has been designed to enable these families to raise their level of income to cross the poverty line as directed by the Prime Minister.

5.1.12. The tribal area sub-plan for 1984--85 comprises of following elements:—

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

5.1.13 An outlay of Rs.107.06 crores is expected to flow in the tribal area sub-plan from the State Plan of Rs. 935 crores during 1984-85. Rs. 10.15 crores are assumed Special Central Assistance. Thus, the total tribal area sub-plan including Special Central Assistance would be of the size of Rs.117.21 crores. Besides around Rs. 7.50 crores are expected to flow from the Central Ministries for the Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Programmes. The institutional finance will be of the order of about Rs. 28.00 crores.

5.1.14. Sectoral outlays proposed for 1984-85 are given in the following table :

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	Flow from State Plan
1	2	3
1.	Agriculture and Allied Programmes including Community Development, Panchayats etc.	22.56
2.	Cooperation	5.42
3.	Water Development	23.47
4.	Power	3.20

5. Industries	5.73
6. Transport and Communications.	11.55
7. Social and Community Services	26.38
8. Economic Services.	0.25
9. Decentralised District Planning	8.50
Total..	107.06

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

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

5.1.17. Within the outlay for the sub-plan, a nucleus budget is also sanctioned every year which is placed at the disposal of the Project Administration. This is being done in order to meet the specific local requirements of the project areas. The system of providing a nucleus budget will be continued during the period 1984-85.

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

5.1.19. The State has set up a Tribal Development Corporation in October 1972 to participate actively in the process of promoting the economic well being of the tribals. According to provisions of the Act, the State Government has to provide capital contribution and grant towards administrative expenditure. Adequate provision is provided in the State Plan 1984-85. The Corporation provides soft loans to tribal cooperatives. A few schemes, pertaining to cooperation, social welfare and cottage and small industries aiming at tribal welfare have been transferred to the Corporation. The Corporation has also initiated the schemes for differential rate of interest. The activities of the Corporation are being accelerated.

5.1.20. A number of measures for saving the tribals from the exploitation of vested interest are

being taken. The plan also provides for a scheme like protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals. Mention may also be made of the schemes for grant of subsidy for payment of interest on loans obtained from Land Development Banks for purchase of occupancy rights under B. T. and A. L. Act, 1958. During 1984-85 target group oriented approach is proposed to be continued for raising income level of the tribals living below the poverty line and number of measures have been proposed for the upliftment and welfare of the tribals.

Household Approach.

5.1.21. The State Government is introducing the family based programme for removal of poverty and providing social inputs to the persons living below poverty line. Essentially, the household based programme is not a new scheme but a combination of various schemes for activities already being performed by the Integrated Rural Development Agency, the District Industries Centre, the ITI, etc., what is new about the programme is..

..that the programme concentrates on the household as the unit.

..has a definite orientation towards raising the household income above the poverty line.

..it is a time-bound programme with annual targets for the number of beneficiaries to be covered.

Besides income generating activities, the programme covers social inputs to the identified areas, such as family welfare, immunisation and in case of landless labourers, housing etc.

The beneficiaries in this scheme will be mainly covered under the following programmes :

—Integrated Rural Development Programme;

—National Rural Employment Programme.

—Special Component Programme for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

—Housesites and housing assistance for landless labourers.

5.1.22. The programme for 1984-85 will aim to develop, an optimal programme mix that will, assimilate the gains achieved through the programmes under implementation so far and cover new ground in relation to specific needs.

Special Programmes for Rural Development

5.1.23. In addition to the outlays proposed in the Sectoral Programmes benefitting the rural areas, specific provision is also made for Special Progra-

names which would assist the rural poor particularly in the backward areas of the State. The major elements of this programme are (1) Works programme for creating supplementary employment opportunities through National Rural Employment Programme, (2) Resources and Income Development for the rural poor through Integrated Rural Development, (3) Special Area Development programme through Drought Prone Area and Desert Development Programme, (4) Village Improvement under Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram (5) Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing agricultural Production and (6) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme announced by the Prime Minister in August, 1983 with an outlay of Rs. 16.00 crores. Besides, an outlay of Rs. 29.13 crores has been provided during 1984-85 in respect of all such special programmes.

Coastal Areas

5.1.24. The State has a long coastline of around 1600 kms. Many areas adjoining the coastline suffer from the problem of salinity ingress resulting in permanent damage to agricultural land and accentuating the problem of drinking water supply. Several coastal areas also suffer from infrastructural and other deficiencies which come in the way of rapid development of these areas. There is also the problem of water pollution. Thus, some of the problems of the coastal areas call for specific attention. A programme of development of land is in operation. Another programme of prevention of salinity ingress in certain parts of Saurashtra where the problem has become very acute has also been initiated and significant provision is made for attending to urgent works on the basis of a comprehensive plan formulated by a high level committee. Programmes relating to the development of coastal areas have been proposed in the relevant sub-sectors. The State Government has, thus initiated action for the systematic development of coastal areas of the State and under the different sectoral programmes, the development of coastal areas is being taken care of. Attempts would be made to evolve an Integrated Coastal Zone Development Programme during 1984-85.

Industrially Backward Areas

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

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

Category	Name of District	Rate of subsidy
A	Dangs	25% of the investment subject to the ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs.
B	Panch Mahals Bharuch Surendranagar.	15% of the investment subject to the ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs.
C	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mahesana, Sabarkantha.	10% of the investment subject to the ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs.

5.1.26 An outlay of Rs.10 crores is provided for 1984-85 for this Centrally Sponsored Programme. Industries in these districts receive special benefits in respect of liberal finance on concessional terms for procuring developed plots/built up sheds, special rates in respect of purchase of machinery on hire purchase, preferential treatment for allotment of scarce and imported materials, etc. Recently, Dangs District has been declared as "No Industry District" and industrialists setting industries in this District will get liberal concessions.

5.1.27. The policy of location of industries as now adopted by the State Government not only seeks to check the indiscriminate growth of industries in large urban complexes but is designed to encourage their dispersal in the rural and less developed areas. The basic objective of the development of industrially backward areas has been kept at the centre of attention. Conscious efforts would be made to divert the flow of resources so as to pull industries for the development of backward areas. The cumulative investment in the industrially backward areas by the G.I.D.C. upto the end of 1983-84 would be about Rs. 66.50 crores. i.e. about 35 percent of the total investment. It is proposed to continue this policy during 1984-85 also.

5.1.28. A further fillip to backward area development would be achieved through the New Incentive Scheme under which, the capital subsidy and sales tax benefits on liberal scale being offered to industries to be set up in rural and backward areas so as to compensate them for economic burden and handicaps, such units, have to bear. Under the new scheme, sales-tax exemption or sales-tax deferment are being allowed on a liberal scale to industrial units being set up away from Metropolitan areas and large cities. Under

a deferment scheme, the amount of sales-tax payable by a unit during the first five years of production will be deferred for a period of 12 years and would be recovered thereafter in six annual instalments. The more backward location, the larger will be the quantum of assistance available.

5.1.29. The package of incentives in the form of cash subsidy, sales tax exemption and interest free loan to new industries set up and commissioned after 1st November, 1977 are proposed to be continued and expanded during the period of Sixth Five Year Plan. GIDC has adopted a policy of locating its various projects in the backward areas of the State. Out of 139 estates, 56 estates have been set up in the backward areas. During the last three years of the development, expenditure of GIDC in backward areas has been raised to about 35 percent. During 1983-84, about Rs. 20.70 crores are expected to be invested in backward areas. It is also proposed to set up workshops in rural and backward areas during 1984-85.

5.1.30. The Government has introduced a scheme of cash subsidy and has adopted the concept of growth centres. The public undertakings viz. GSFC, GIDC, GIIC etc. will continue to play a significant role in the promotion of industrial development in the backward areas during 1984-85 also.

5.1.31. The khadi and village industries programme is being expanded considerably. This includes the setting up of a number of ambar charkhas parishramalays and gramodyog wadies. This programme together with other programme of cottage industries will make significant contribution to the development of rural industries in the state including the backward areas. The new thrust on development and spread of industries in the rural and backward areas of the State will also result in generation of large employment opportunities and help in improving the income levels of the poor. All such programmes will be continued in 1984-85 and accelerated.

Special Programme for Development of Backward Talukas

5.1.32. A special programme is being implemented for development of relatively more backward talukas by taking up small works of local importance such as roads, minor irrigation, primary education, primary health facility and rural/water supply. A special provision for the purpose is being made every year at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs per taluka for 25 such talukas (Appendix-B). Under this programme, the amount is being placed at the disposal of the concerned district panchayat as grant in aid for undertaking essential works in these talukas having due regard to local needs. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs provided for this programme for the year 1983-84 is likely to be spent fully

during the year. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for this programme for the year 1984-85.

Labour Welfare Programmes

5.1.33. Several programmes benefitting the workers are provided under the Labour and Labour Welfare sub-sector. The main programmes benefitting them are those of setting up and strengthening of rural welfare board and financial help for the maintenance of old agricultural labourers as well as protection and welfare of unorganised and unprotected labour, industrial training workshops, enforcement of the payment of gratuity Act, 1972, Safety cells for prevention of accidents, implementation of Minimum Wages Act, encouragement of labour welfare activities through Gujarat Ladies Welfare Board, etc. It is also proposed to give grant-in-aid to the institutions which are prepared and competent to provide creches and day centre for the children of women workers in small factories and other establishments in the urban as well as in rural area. The scheme is expected to provide not only grant-in-aid for socially desirable objectives in rural areas but also in a way to strengthen rural workers organisations to a considerable extent.

5.1.34. The minimum wages, have been linked up with the cost of living index in number of selected employments. The State Government has revised the minimum rates from Rs. 5.50 per day and Rs. 2000 per annum to Rs. 9.00 per day and Rs. 3200 per annum. Agricultural labourers have been benefitted by the revision. A provision is made in the plan for strengthening the machinery for implementation.

Rural Labour Welfare Board for Agriculture and Rural Workers

5.1.35. In order to provide assistance in various forms, State Government has established 'Gujarat Rural Welfare Board' registered under the Societies Act, 1960. The board prepared scheme of opening of Rural Labour Welfare Centres. Gujarat is the first State in the country in establishing such institutions. Till 1982-83, 63 rural labour welfare centres were established. It is envisaged that at the end of 1983-84, such centres would be functioning in 100 villages. It is proposed to open 27 such centres during 1983-84. Rural welfare centres are intended to be opened in each of the taluka places wherein population of agricultural labourers exceeds 10,000. An outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is provided for the purpose during 1984-85.

Financial assistance for the maintenance of old age Agricultural Labourers :—

5.1.36. The scheme for granting old age pension to agricultural labourers was introduced-

during the year 1981. Grants are being placed at the disposal of Collectors so as to enable them to cover all the eligible agricultural labourers. In order to avail the benefit of this scheme, intensive programme was launched and 8136 application forms were filled in, out of which 6584 persons have been benefitted. It is expected that the number of beneficiaries would increase further and the beneficiaries would be about 10,000. Under this scheme, the provision of Rs. 18 lakhs has been made for the year 1984-85 for extending benefits of this scheme to more beneficiaries. During 1983-84, the State Government has started Group Insurance Scheme on experimental basis in the first instance in the districts of Valsad and Surat. The scope of the scheme will be expanded during 1984-85.

Rural Artisans

5.1.37. It is essential to upgrade existing skill and develop new skills among traditional artisans. The needs of changing times necessitate identification of suitable technology and provide help to the artisans to acquire the same. The aim is to tie up effectively the training programmes with the local requirements. It is proposed to suitably expand the existing programmes wherever necessary. The State has facilities for the formulation of skills through different schemes and institutions *viz.*, apprentice scheme, vocational and technical education schemes, ITIs and mini ITIs, courses run by the Directorate of the Cottage Industries etc. It is proposed to provide training facilities through private training institutions which will also play a vital role. However, with the establishment of big and medium industries and around 51000 SSI units in the State, the demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers is expected to be increased considerably. Provision has been made for undertaking different programmes of skill formation and training. Under the programme of financial assistance to artisans, it is envisaged to give loans to individuals at a lower rate of interest for purchase of raw materials and tools and equipments for starting their business. The artisans belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will get the financial assistance at concessional rate of interest through the Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and Tribal Development Corporation. Besides, benefits of the differential rate of interest on loan will be made available to all eligible artisans.

Welfare of Backward Classes (SCs., STs., NTS and DNTs)

5.1.38. A sizeable provision is being made for the supplementary sector of backward classes *i.e.* scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, nomadic tribes and denotified tribes. Several new schemes are also included in the backward class welfare sub-sector in the plan proposals for 1983-84.

Programme in this sub-sector fall under three main groups *viz.*, education, economic uplift and health, housing, and other schemes. An outlay of Rs. 23.50 crores is provided for 1984-85 under the State Plan. This is expected to be supplemented by the Government of India. In the implementation of the schemes, preference will be given to landless labourers and most vulnerable sections amongst the backward classes. Apart from the Scheduled Tribal Development Corporation which was set up earlier, the State Government has set up Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation in 1979 under the Societies Registration Act, 1960. The main objectives of this corporation are to achieve economic amelioration, to identify the problems of economic backwardness and to implement schemes for the benefit of scheduled castes either directly or through agencies. The corporation is implementing schemes aiming at the welfare of the scheduled castes.

Special Component Plan

5.1.39. Since 1979, a Special Component Plan for the economic development of scheduled castes has been initiated as an integral part of the State Plan. Generally the fund is earmarked under Special Component Plan for individual family oriented programmes. More emphasis has been placed on programmes of generating more employment and generating additional income so as to bring the families above the poverty line. The Gujarat Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation which has been set up in 1979, has accelerated its activities for the uplift of the scheduled castes. For the year 1984-85, an out lay of Rs. 27.81 crores is likely to flow from the general sectors under the Special Component Plan and Rs. 3.50 crores as assumed special central assistance. Thus, the size of the Plan would be of the order of Rs. 31.31 crores during 1984-85.

5.1.40 The Government has accepted all the recommendations of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Commission (Baxi Commission) which has classified 82 castes, classes and groups as socially and educationally backward. A programme for their upliftment has been initiated during 1978-79. Government has also extended the benefits of various recommendations of the Commission except those relating to reservation in services and reservation in educational institutions to economically backward classes such as agricultural labourers, rural artisans, marginal farmers, unprotected and unorganised labourers and other persons who are self employed such as hand-cart pullers, small shopkeepers etc. subject to an income limit of Rs. 4800 per annum. The State Government had set up "Rane Commission" to study the coverage of Socially and Economically Backward Classes, besides the communities identified by the earlier Baxi Commission. The Rane Commission has recently submitted its reports to the Government. Suitable programme

will be devised during 1984-85 on the basis of recommendations of this Report. An outlay of Rs. 7.50 crores is provided in the Plan 1984-85 for the socially and educationally backward classes and economically backward classes. An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been provided for the welfare of Minority Communities.

District Plans for Social Inputs

5.1.41. As a part of the basic minimum needs approach and with women and children as a focal point, the State Government has initiated District Plans for Social Inputs with the assistance of UNICEF in nine districts of the State viz. Valsad, Surat, Vadodara, Bharuch, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Junagadh and Kachchh. Meaningful programmes have been formulated for reducing child and maternal mortality among the families below povertyline in 18 talukas of nine districts. The programmes are expected to be accelerated during 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 66 lakhs has been provided for 1984-85.

5.1.42. Programme for Urban Poor

An amount of Rs. 35 crores was provided in the Annual Plan 1982-83 for the Decentralized District Planning. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 32 crores has been allocated to the districts by way of discretionary and incentive outlays. Out of the remaining amount of Rs. 3 crores, it was decided to reserve Rs. 2 crores for the Integrated Development Programme benefitting the "Urban Poor" and Rs. 1 crore for distribution amongst the districts as incentive for their performance with reference to the progress achieved in the last year under decentralized District Planning for being allocated to the districts according to the criteria which may be decided by the Government. Pursuant to this decision, an amount of Rs. 2 crores has been distributed to the urban areas having population of more than 50,000 according to 1981 Census. The following types of schemes are expected to be undertaken under Integrated Development Programme for "Urban Poor" :—

- (1) Sites and Services scheme, (2) Slum clearance scheme (3) Short term training centres, (4) Primary schools, (5) Survey for slums, (6) Professional training, (7) Medical care, (8) Water supply (9) Training programme of Labour Department (10) shops for Essential Commodities, (11) Environmental Improvement of slums (12) Skill formation scheme (13) Health Centre or dispensary (14) Game facilities for children in slum area (15) Construction of public latrines.

5.1. 43. Schemes under these programmes are being formulated by the Local Self Institutions and submitted to the District Planning Board for approval through the Municipal Finance Board. The administrative and technical sanction to such schemes

approved by the District Planning Board are being accorded by the District Collector and the competent officer of the concerned department respectively. The amount sanctioned for these schemes being placed at the disposal of Municipal Finance Board by the Collector.

5.1.44 The Municipal Finance Board looks after its proper distribution to the local institutions and the further implementation of these schemes. An outlay of Rs. 1.5 crore has been provided for this programme during 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores is provided during 1984-85.

Minimum Needs Programme

5.1.45. Minimum Needs Programme launched in the Fifth Plan envisaged the allocation of adequate resources for programmes aiming at the upgradation of levels of social consumption of the poor covering elementary education, rural health, drinking water supply, rural roads, rural electrification, house sites for rural landless labourers and environmental improvement of slums in the urban areas. The programme had aimed at establishing a net work of certain essential services based on the criteria of uniformity and equality through out the country. These programmes have been continued during the period of Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. The State Government has decided to implement very effectively the Minimum Needs Programme. Apart from providing essential infrastructural and welfare services to the weaker sections of the population, the Minimum Needs Programme is also labour intensive and can create substantial additional employment. Considerable attention is to be given both to locational aspects of these basic services and their integration so as to confer optional benefits on the target-groups. The Sixth Plan envisages to accelerate the implementation of the programme. An outlay of Rs. 58.00 crores is provided for the Minimum Needs Programme for the year 1984-85. The details of which have been given in separate chapter.

Housing for the Weaker Sections

5.1.46. In addition to the scheme for assisting the beneficiaries of the programme of free house plots and the scheme for environmental improvement of slum areas provided under the Minimum Needs Programme, other housing schemes are also proposed outside the Minimum Needs Programme for low income groups and economically weaker sections both in urban and rural areas. Provision is made to enable the Gujarat Housing Board and the Rural Housing Board to take up housing programmes for the economically weaker sections and low income group on a larger scale. The Slum Clearance Board will also play a significant role in the sphere assigned to it. Under the site and services scheme, the minimum structure is proposed to be provided and the beneficiaries will themselves gradually improve the quality of the accommodation through their own efforts. A new scheme for economically weaker section in rural areas with HUDCO participation had also been

proposed. Adequate outlay is proposed for the low income group housing scheme already under implementation in the rural areas. It is also proposed to provide assistance for improvement of houses in rural areas particularly to weaker sections of the society. The State Government has also introduced a new scheme of sanctioning loans to farmers for construction of houses in rural areas.

Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped

5.1.47. Various activities for the education, training and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped persons such as blind, deaf and dumb and orthopaedically handicapped are carried out in the State. Grants are also paid to voluntary agencies for carrying out such activities. This programme is proposed to be continued on an expanded scale during 1984-85.

Rehabilitation of Beggars

5.1.48. Till now, receiving centres for beggars have been established mainly in major cities viz. Ahmedabad, Vadodara, and Surat. It is proposed to start Receiving-cum-Detention Centres in a few other cities and pilgrim places.

APPENDIX—A

List of Talukas covered under Tribal Area Sub-Plan

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

1	2	3
15.	Valia	Bharuch
16.	Nandod	-do-
17.	Jhagadia	-do-
18.	Uchchhal	Surat
19.	Vyara	-do-
20.	Mahuva	-do-
21.	Mandvi	-do-
22.	Nizar	-do-
23.	Songadh	-do-
24.	Valod	-do-
25.	Mangrol	-do-
26.	Bardoli	-do-
27.	Dharampur	Valsad
28.	Bansda	-do-
29.	Chikhali	-do-
30.	Pardi	-do-
31.	Umbergaon	-do-
32.	Dangs	Dangs

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

Sr. No.	Name of Tribal Pocket	Name of Taluka	Name of District
1	2	3	4
1	Ankleshwar	Ankleshwar	Bharuch
2	Kamrej	Kamrej	Surat
3	Palsana	Palsana	Surat
4	Palej	Gandevi	Valsad
5	Atgam	Valsad	Valsad
6	Ronval	Valsad	Valsad
7	Sisodaganesh	Navsari	Valsad
8	Vadoli	Sankheda	Vadodara

1	2	3	4
9	Bhatput	Sankheda	Vadodara
10	Kareli	Jabugam	Vadodara
11	Bhikhapura	Jabugam	Vadodara
12	Kathoda	Halol	Panchmahals
13	Mora	Godhra	Panchmahals
14	Amirgadh	Palanpur	Banaskantha
15	Danta	Danta	Banaskantha

1	2	3
8.	Gariadhar	Bhavnagar
9.	Malpur	Sabarkantha
10.	Bayad	-do-
11.	Abdasa	Kachchh
12.	Rapar	-do-
13.	Kalawad	Jamnagar
14.	Dhanera	Banaskantha
15.	Vav	-do-
16.	Deodar	-do-
17.	Tharad	-do-
18.	Kankrej	-do-
19.	Sami	Mahesana
20.	Chanasma	-do-
21.	Vadasinor	Kheda
22.	Bhesan	Junagadh
23.	Jabugam	Vadodara
24.	Vaghodia	-do-
25.	Olpad	Surat

APPENDIX—B

Special Programme for Development of Backward Talukas

List of 25 Backward Talukas

Sr. No.	Taluka	District
1	2	3
1.	Liliya	Amreli
2.	Jambughoda	Panchmahals
3.	Shahera	-do-
4.	Lunawada	-do-
5.	Halol	-do-
6.	Vagra	Bharuch
7.	Hansot	-do-

CHAPTER VI

DISTRICT PLANNING

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

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

Basis of Distribution of outlays

6.3. It is envisaged that 35% of the State Plan outlays should, on an average, be allocated for District Level Schemes during the period of the Five Year Plan, and 20% of the District Plan outlays should be earmarked as discretionary and incentive outlays for districts to enable them to take up schemes considered useful in light of local needs. An outlay of Rs. 1125 crores in the State's Sixth Five Year Plan of Rs. 3760 crores is allotted towards District Five Year Plans. The above outlay of Rs. 1125 crores for district level schemes during the Sixth Plan period is comprised of Rs. 925 crores for normal District level schemes and Rs. 150 crores for schemes to be proposed by District Planning Boards in their

discretion and Rs. 50 crores by way of incentive outlay allocable to districts against matching contribution.

6.4. The criteria for district-wise distribution of outlay for District Plan from the State Plan are as follows—

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

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

District Plan outlays

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

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Totl State Plan outlay	Outlay for District Level Schemes			Percentage
		Norml district level schemes	Discretionary and incentive outlay	Total	
1980-81	537.50	193.52	28.00	221.52	41.2
1981-82	633.09	214.55	30.40	244.95	38.7
1982-83	760.58	270.52	35.00	305.52	40.2
1983-84	900.00	320.71	36.00	366.71	39.6

6.7. While the entire outlay for Decentralised District Plan comprising of discretionary and incentive outlays is meant for District Level Schemes the provisions for Normal District Level Schemes under agricultural and allied services account for about 80% on an average of the outlay provided for that Sector in the State Annual Plan. The position in regard to selected sectors of development is given in the following table—

Sector of Development	Percentage share of the outlay for Normal District Level Schemes from out of total outlays for the sectors in the State Annual Plan (based on average for 4 years and rounded).
1	2
Agricultural and allied programmes	80
Irrigation	37
Village and Small Industries	61
Road Development	77
Social Services	42

6.8. An analysis of share of different sectors within the outlay for District Plan for Normal District

Level Schemes shows that the major contribution to the District Plan outlay comes from medium irrigation, road development, minor irrigation, forests, power development, water supply and sewerage and welfare of backward classes.

Discretionary and Incentive Outlays

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

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

6.11. During the three years of implementation of a new scheme of Decentralised District Planning, total amount of Rs. 93.14 Crores has been allocated to District Planning Boards. Of this, an amount of Rs. 91.40 Crores has been utilised by them by putting this amount at the disposal of implementing authorities. The yearwise details are as under :—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Outlay allocated by way of			Expenditure incurred (amount utilised) out of		
	Discretionary outlay	Incentive outlay	Total	Discretionary outlay	Incentive outlay	Total
1980-81	21.00	7.00	28.00	20.92	5.71	26.63
1981-82	24.00	6.40	30.40	23.98	6.31	30.29
1982-83	26.74	8.00	34.74	26.72	7.76	34.48
Total	71.74	21.40	93.14	71.62	19.78	91.40

6.12. Besides, contribution raised against the incentive outlay reflects the extent of popular enthusiasm generated. During three years (*i. e.* 1980-81 to 1982-83) Rs. 21.40 crores was provided by way of incentive outlays to the districts. To avail of this outlay, the District Planning Boards had to raise an amount of Rs. 15.23 crores; in fact the District Planning Boards raised about Rs. 13.11 crores and availed of Rs. 19.78 crores of incentive outlay.

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

6.14. The total picture of utilisation of funds shows that during the three years as much as 69.2 percentage was allocated by District Planning Boards towards schemes covered under the Minimum Needs Programmes. The percentage breakup of this amongst different programmes under MNP is given in the following table.

Programme	Percentage breakup of allocation during three years (<i>i. e.</i> 1980-81 to 1982-83) in respect of		
	Discretionary outlay.	Incentive outlay.	Total
1	2	3	5
Rural Electrification.	6.3	4.8	6.0
Rural Roads	34.2	10.6	29.0
Elementary Education	11.1	26.1	14.4
Adult Education	..	..	..
Rural Health	4.9	5.9	5.2
Rural Water Supply	11.2	16.5	12.3
Rural Housing	1.3	0.2	1.0
Environmental Improvement of Slums.	1.0	1.1	1.0
Nutrition	0.3	0.1	0.3
Total : MNP :	70.3	65.3	69.2

6.15. Of the total outlay placed at the disposal of the implementing authorities by District Planning Boards during the three years, the large portion *i. e.* 29.0 percent went to rural roads. The next priority was primary education with 14.4 percent followed by rural water supply 12.3 percent, minor irrigation with 8.4 percent and rural electrification with 6.0 percent. The table below gives the details of the Sub-sector getting more than 5.0 percent and percentages of allocation to each during three years (1980-81 to 1982-83).

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development.	Percentage allocation during 1980-81 to 1982-83 from out of		
	Discretionary outlay	Incentive outlay	Total
1	2	3	4
Rural Roads	34.2	10.6	29.0
Primary Education	11.1	26.1	14.4
Rural Water Supply	11.2	16.5	12.3
Minor Irrigation.	10.7	0.2	8.4
Rural Electrification.	6.3	4.8	6.0
Rural Health.	4.9	5.9	5.2
Other Sub-Sectors such as Rural Housing, Environmental Improvement of Slums, Nutrition, Crop-husbandry, C.D. & Panchayats, Small and Village Industries, Road Development, (other than MNP) General Education, Medical and Public Health (other than MNP), Social Welfare etc.	21.6	35.3	24.7
Total :	100.00	100.00	100.00

6.16. The scale of priorities in these districts reflects the stage of development of the particular District, the availability or non-availability of funds from other sources, inadequate normal plan funds and perception of needs by the local people. The District Planning Boards have taken up innovative schemes of local importance; amongst them, mention could be made of rural fire fighting arrangements, purchase of laproscopic machine for tubectomy operations, paramedical vans, pipeline and standposts for water supply and electrification of street lights in Harijan Colonies etc.

6.17. An outlay of Rs. 36 Crores has been provided for the year 1983-84 for Decentralised District Planning. Of this an amount of Rs. 25 crores by way of discretionary outlay and Rs. 8 Crores as an incentive outlay have been allotted to the District Planning Boards. Of the remaining Rs. 3 crores, an amount of Rs. 2 crores is earmarked for integrated development programme benefitting urban poor, Rs. 50 lakhs is meant for additional incentive to districts with reference to better performance in the field of Decentralised District Planning during the previous year (*i. e.* 1982-83) and an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been earmarked for development efforts for the special backward areas of the State such as Khakharia-Tappa, Ghed, Pandu-Mevas etc., wherein concerted development efforts could not be undertaken so far.

6.18. The allotments in respect of (1) integrated development programme for urban poor, (2) additional incentive and (3) development efforts for the special backward areas are to be utilised on 100% basis as discretionary outlay.

Recent Improvement in the District Planning Process

6.19. Many steps were taken for improving the administrative and operational aspect of decentralised district planning. Some of the more important of these are indicated below.

Administrative Measures

6.20. With a view to reviewing the progress made during 1982-83 and formulation of programme for 1983-84 under the Decentralised District Planning, zonal meetings were held in July-August 1983 at Rajkot, Vadodara and Gandhinagar wherein various issues relating to district planning were discussed. Important matters such as preparation of District Plans for 1983-84, annual plan proposals for 1984-85 strengthening of account and audit capabilities of the district planning units, identification of admissible and inadmissible schemes were discussed and remedial steps identified. The need for advanced planning on the basis of systematic data available from village amenities surveys has now been widely recognised.

Measures for Balanced Development

(1) Talukawise Distribution of Discretionary Outlay

6.21. During the first two years, it was observed that some of the more advanced Talukas got relatively more benefit from the outlay of Decentralised District Planning. To correct this situation, the discretionary outlay allocated to the District Planning Boards from the year 1982-83

is being divided amongst talukas with reference to the following criteria of development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Proportion of cropped area per agricultural worker;

(g) Proportion of cultivable area per agricultural worker;

Irrigational backwardness as measured with reference to the proportion of the area which does not receive the benefit of irrigation from out of total cropped area of the taluka.

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

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

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

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

(a) Number of villages having no primary schools.

(b) Population of such villages and,

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Number of villages having no facility of electricity;

(b) population of such villages and;

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

6.22. The District Planning Boards have been requested to set apart at least 66 to 75% (or more if the Board so decides) from the discretionary outlay allocated to the District and distribute the same amongst talukas in the proportion as determined with reference to the above criteria. The amount of 25 to 33% of the discretionary outlay was allowed to be retained at the district level for District Level Schemes or for the schemes benefitting more than one talukas as may be approved by the District Planning Boards. In most of the districts, Taluka Level Committees have been formed to formulate proposals against the discretionary and incentive outlays to be utilised in the talukas. The formation of Taluka Level Committees and the selection of the members thereof are to be decided by the District Planning Boards themselves.

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

(2) Incentive Outlay—Revision of Unit from District to Taluka

6.24. As regards incentive outlay, the proportion of funds to be raised by the District, depends upon whether it is eligible for the proportion of 25:75, 50:50 in respect of the additional funds to be raised by the district and the matching amount of incentive outlay respectively. The Districts having more than

half of its taluka covered under Drought Prone Area Programme or Tribal Area Sub-Plan were treated as backward for the purpose and were eligible for the pattern of 25:75. Such districts were 8 in number while remaining 11 Districts of the State were eligible for 50:50 pattern. This has resulted in undue advantage to the comparatively nine advanced talukas in the backward districts. With a view to remedy this situation, the Government has taken a decision to adopt taluka as a unit for the purpose instead of a district effective from the year 1983-84. According to this decision, 101 talukas which are covered under :

(1) Drought Prone Area Programme,

(2) Desert Development Programme,

(3) Tribal Area Sub-Plan and,

(4) 25 backward talukas based on the Hathi Samiti Report and the economically backward talukas classified earlier should be eligible for the pattern of 25:75 i.e. they will raise only 25 rupees in order to get 75 rupees from incentive outlay. The rest of the talukas will be eligible for the pattern of 50:50.

6.25. Besides, the urban areas are better placed for raising the funds to avail of the incentive outlay for schemes to be taken up in the urban areas as also for the district level schemes, they are expected to raise 50% in order to avail of the matching incentive outlay. The distribution of the incentive outlay allocated to the District amongst talukas is expected to be done on the lines adopted for the distribution of discretionary outlay.

Introduction of new components

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

(1) Integrated Development Programme for urban poor

6.27. There is considerable influx of people from rural area which has created many problems in urban areas. With a view to ameliorating the conditions of the people residing in urban areas (viz. towns and cities having population of more than 50,000) especially the urban poor, a special provision of Rs. 2 crores was made during the year 1982-83 for taking works /schemes benefitting the urban poor, such as sites and services scheme, slum clearance, primary

schools, water supply, skill formation, construction of public latrines, medical care etc.

6.28. The proposals for this programme are formulated by the concerned municipal body (Municipality or Municipal Corporation) and are submitted to District Planning Boards for approval through Gujarat State Municipal Finance Board. This programme has generated consciousness towards the problems of urban poor. During the year 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 2 crores was earmarked for this programme.

(2) Development of Special Backward Area;

7.29. In the year 1983-84, a new feature has been added to the process of Decentralised District Planning by ear-marking specific amount towards development of special backward areas in the State which are spread over the boundaries of more than one talukas and even of more than one district. An amount of Rs. 0.50 crore had been provided in the year 1983-84 for such areas viz. (1) Khakharia Tappa of Ahmedabad and Mahesana districts, (2) Pandumevas in Vadodara district, (3) Dwarka of Jamnagar district (4) Panchal area of Surendranagar and Rajkot district (5) Ghed area of Junagadh district, (6) Bhal area of Ahmedabad, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar and Kheda districts and (7) Nal Kantha area of Ahmedabad and Surendranagar districts.

6.30. A senior knowledgeable officer in the field was entrusted with the work of studying the various problems of each area by visiting the area and contacting the local knowledgeable people. These Officers have prepared detailed reports of the areas alongwith specific recommendations. Report of each area was discussed at length in the meetings of local officers and public representatives. Prominent problems of these areas have been indentified and through the outlay which works can be undertaken has been decided. The grant from this outlay is disbursed to the concerned district Planning Boards based on the population figures in this area. The concerned District Planning Boards are also asked to provide matching contribution from their incentive outlay for the works in these areas. For Khakharia Tappa area grants will be released after the visit to the area which is being organised.

(3) Incentive outlay for Primary School-rooms.

6.31. The Constitution provides that Primary education is made available to children between 6 to 14 years of age compulsorily and free of cost. The target of covering all eligible children requires among other thing adequate school rooms.

6.32. There are 1836 villages having a population of more than 200 which have no school rooms as yet. There are besides, 1200 villages with a population of 100 to 200 which also do not have any school rooms. In addition, there are 5000 vilages where an additional

class room is urgently necessary as all classes are being conducted in only one room that is available.

6.33. To accelerate efforts on hand to provide adequate number of school rooms to ensure that on eligible child in Gujarat has to go without primary education, it has been decided to allot Rs. 4.00 crores as additional Incentive Outlay to Dstrict Planning Board expressly for this purpose for the year 1984-85 for villages without any school rooms would be given priority under this programme.

Outlay for 1984-85

6.34. An outlay o Rs. 45 crores is proposed to be provided for te year 1984-85 in respect of Decentralised District Planning as under:—

	(Rs. in Crores)
1 Disretionary outlay	28.00
2 Incentive outlay	8.50
2(A) Incentive outlay for providing Primary school rooms.	4.00
3 Intgearted development of urban poor.	2.00
4 Additional incentive to the D.P.B. towards performance in the field of Decentralised District Planning	0.50
5 Provision for dealing with problems of special Backward Areas.	2.00
Total :	45.00

District Planning Board

Composition

6.35 The District Planning Boards have a varied and highly representative character. They were recostituted on 11th September, 1980 to make them broad based. Initially the Collector of the District was the Chairman of the Boad. However, in order that the Board acquires a wide status and adequate response from the officers at different levels and thus becomes effective, a Minister of the State Government has been made the Chairman of the Board, the Collector is its Vice-Chairma, and District Panchayat President is its Co-Vice-Chairman. The composition of the District Planning Board is as under:—

- (1) A Minister of State Government. Chairman
- (2) District Collector. Vice-Chairman

(3) President of the District Panchayat.	Co-Vice-Chairman.
(4) Taluka Panchayat Presidents of two or three talukas of the District (Two for small District and three for large District)	Member.
(5) All M.L.As. elected from the District.	Member.
(6) All M.Ps. elected from the District.	Member.
(7) President of one of the Municipalities in the District.	Member.
(8) Mayor of the Municipal Corporation.	Member.
(9) Municipal Commissioner.	Member.
(10) The president of one of the Nagar panchayats of the District.	Member.
(11) An expert from a Research Institution.	Member.
(12) A representative of the District Lead Bank.	Member.
(13) Chairman-District Central Co-operative Bank.	Member.
(14) District Development Officer.	Member.
(15) Project Administrators, Tribal Area Sub-Plan.	Member.
(16) A Member of the State Planning Board.	Member.
(17) Chairman of Social Justice Committee of the District.	Member.
(18) Vigilant Female Member of Jilla Panchayat.	Co-opt Member.
(19) District Planning Officer.	Member-Secretary.
(20) District Statistical Officer.	Additional Member-Secretary.
(21) Officer of the G.A.D. (Planning Division).	Observer.

Functions :

6.36 The functions of the District Planning Boards are as under:—

(1) To prepare prospective plan, Five Year Plan and Annual plan of the District ensuring balanced development of the District by continuous study of the socio-economic and cultural environments of the district and keeping in view and assessing the local resources of district and formulate the programme as an integral part of the framework of the broad policy of the State and satisfying the requirements of the local areas reasonably and realistically.

(2) To frame specific schemes in various fields keeping clearly in view their size and form with reference to the priorities fixed by the State Government and to pay special attention to the upliftment of the economically backward and weaker sections of the society in the District Planning.

(3) To ensure that the planning becomes realistic and willing and maximum participation and help of local bodies, industrial houses and people from different strata of society becomes available in the formulation and implementation of the Plan programme.

(4) To undertake a regular and effective review and evaluation of all the district level schemes and programmes being implemented in the district and on the basis thereof to strive continuously to remove bottlenecks and take remedial measures for the successful implementation of each scheme.

(5) Amongst the above programmes the National Minimum Needs Programme has been envisaged mainly keeping in view the needs of the rural areas and the benefits of the programme to be received by rural areas. It is, therefore, necessary for the Planning Board to undertake special monitoring and evaluation of the Minimum Needs Programme.

6.37 In addition, the District Planning Board is expected to perform the following functions also :—

(1) To identify the difficulties experienced in the implementation of schemes and take up the matter at the appropriate level to remove such difficulties.

(2) To identify the missing links in the infrastructure for implementation of the family-oriented programme and to formulate appropriate schemes to provide these links.

(3) To review the progress of implementation of family oriented programme in the District every year and ensure that the benefits actually accrue to the rural poor.

Executive Planning Committee

6.38 For ensuring effective working of the District Planning Board, a small Executive Planning Committee has been constituted as under :—

(1) District Collector	Chairman.
(2) President of the District Panchayat.	Co-Chairman.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Three MLAs of the District
(These MLAs are now appointed by rotation). | Member |
| (4) District Development Officer | Member. |
| (5) Project Administrator, Tribal Area Sub-Plan. | Member. |
| (6) District Planning Officer | Member-Secretary. |
| (7) District Statistical Officer. | Additional Member-Secretary. |

6.39 This committee is expected to meet every month and monitor the implementation of the schemes sanctioned by the District Planning Board. Every new Scheme to be submitted to the District Planning Board is expected to be scrutinised by it first and cleared. This pre-scrutiny is very important to ensure that the schemes submitted to the District Planning Board are in accordance with the guidelines issued by Government. Another important function entrusted to the Executive Committee is the monitoring of the Progress in the Minimum Needs programme in the district. The Executive Committee will also be responsible for identifying the support required for the Employment Generation Programme in the district and supplementing it from the district plan funds.

Sub-Committee on Employment Generation

6.40 With a view to focussing adequate attention towards manpower and employment require-

ments at district level, a sub-committee for District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation has recently been reconstituted with the Collector as Chairman and District Development Officer as Vice Chairman. The Employment Development Officer will be Member Secretary of this Committee. This Committee will work as a Sub-Committee of District Planning Board.

District Planning Organisation :

7.41 Each District Planning Board has been provided with a small complement of staff headed by a District Planning Officer. The District Planning Officer who works under the direct supervision of the Collector is a Class-I Officer drawn from the Gujarat Administrative Service or the Gujarat Statistical Service or the Gujarat Agriculture Service. He is usually a senior officer with considerable experience in development work. In order to ensure effective monitoring of MNP projects, one post of Research Assistant and one post of Statistical Assistant have been created for each district planning unit. To start with, one post of Research Assistant in 10 districts and one post of Statistical Assistant in 9 districts have been sanctioned during 1982-83. In order to have effective maintenance and systematic handling of the account matters, the post of Sub-Auditor has been recently upgraded to the post of Deputy-Accountant. The District Planning Officer is expected to monitor MNP projects as well as projects financed by District Planning Board by visiting the sites of such projects.

CHAPTER VII

ENVIRONMENT

7.1. The last few years have witnessed a rapidly increasing concern for the environment in Gujarat. Some results have been achieved as a result of this concern, particularly in the field of control of industrial pollution through the introduction of sophisticated treatment plants, social forestry, and protection of endangered species of wild animals like the Asiatic Lion and wild Ass. While people have become more conscious of environment problems than they were a decade ago, much remains to be done in the State where, through rapid industrialisation and the pressures of population, the state of the environment is still not a happy one. An aggressive and systematic effort needs to be exercised for cleaning up of toxic dump sites, as also of polluted air and water. Realising the importance of the old saying that prevention is better and cheaper than cure, a completely new strategy has to be drawn up for industrial town planning and other projects affecting the environment. Money spent judiciously on environment is invariably a sound investment. In short, the enemy is not so much industry, illicit denudation of forest or short term agricultural practices, but poverty. The poverty resulting from the pressure of population on land has resulted in denudation of forests, unabated soil erosion, desertification, silting of river belts, frequent floods, exodus of people from the countryside and suffocation of the cities. The important task before the State therefore is to plan carefully and invest adequately to restore the balance in nature.

7.2 Land

7.2.1. In Gujarat, an estimated 140 lakhs hectares of land faces the danger of soil erosion in various forms like sheet erosion, gully ravines, desert, salinity, alkalinity etc. Insufficient and erratic rainfall adds to the further degradation of such lands. The variation in rainfall is from 150 mm in Kachchh to 2500 mm in South Gujarat. About 4 lakh hectares of land in Gujarat is coastal and saline and an equal amount of area is ravine. The traditional approach of soil conservation through contour bunding with provision of seed, fertilizers etc. has given way to the water shed approach. The emphasis has now shifted to a judicious use of water resource and soil management.

Present Approach

7.2.2. The present approach aims at a systematic watershed programme aimed at conservation and use of both soil and water. This will need to keep in mind the following aspects :—

(i) Comprehensive planning, based on detailed surveys which include, hydrological, geological, engineering, soil, land treatment and economic surveys to delineate various sources of sediments,

types and amount of structures needed, their location and specifications necessary and cost benefit ratio's preceding treatment programme.

(ii) A system of rigid field evaluation of various practices, through intensive instrumentation and field inspection.

(iii) Treatment of water sheds including erosion control measures, structural works for sediment retention, prevention of bank erosion and river training.

(iv) Planning based on soil surveys as the need for survey to collect data on watershed characteristics for careful study of soil and treating them as per their capacity and capabilities.

7.2.3. A statement showing the area treated during 1982-83 districtwise, and the total area treated in the district is given below :—

Sr. No.	Name of districts	Area treated during 1982-83 (Ha.)	Total area treated (Ha.)
1.	Ahmedabad	985	21227
2.	Amreli	1989	48256
3.	Bhavnagar	1962	182880
4.	Banaskantha	824	146253
5.	Bharuch	311	25159
6.	Dangs	144	180
7.	Gandhinagar	Nil	6998
8.	Jamnagar	562	50576
9.	Junagadh	339	136892
10.	Kheda	821	30004
11.	Kachchh	1094	38166
12.	Mehsana	477	59160
13.	Panchmahals	3043	278280
14.	Rajkot	795	296881
15.	Surendranagar	2172	332732
16.	Sabarkantha	148	29627
17.	Surat	575	28739
18.	Vadodara	1098	52166
19.	Valsad	366	29324
		18326	1793500

7.3. Khar Land Development

7.3.1. The Khar Land Act came into force in Gujarat in 1965 and its provisions are being implemented through the Khar Land Development Board. About 12 lakh hectares of land are declared as Khar Land in the State of which 3 lakh hectares are on the coast. While the Board has basic technical staff at head-quarters, its programmes are implemented through the district panchayats and the Public Works Department in the State. These programmes include contour bunding, nalla plugging and drainage in waterlogged, alkali saline areas etc. Under the existing scheme a sum of Rs. 3,000/- is earmarked per hectare for improvement of Khar Lands. Of this 60% is borne by the beneficiaries and 40% provided as grant-in-aid by Government. The loan is recovered after a three year moratorium in five instalment over five years. The Board has mobile Testing Laboratories which provide free service and does approximately 4,000 soil tests annually. During 1982-83, the Board took up schemes like Khar Land Development (240 hectares), Soil Testings (4,000), and drainage works in water logged areas (60). In 1983-84 the target for Khar Land Development is 300 hectares, Soil Testing is 4,000 and drainage works in waterlogged areas 80. The Board has a budget of Rs. 21 lakhs for 1983-84 and has provided a budget of Rs. 23 lakhs for 1984-85.

7.4. Salinity Ingress

7.4.1. A 15 kms. wide stretch of land from Madhavpur in the west to Una in the east covering approximately 270 kms. on the south west coast of Saurashtra was once an extremely fertile region rich in vegetable and fruit gardens. Today, the same area has been rendered barren through the misuse of natural resources. The coastal tract is vulnerable to excessive withdrawal of ground water on account of low precipitation. In such areas, water should be conserved to the maximum and utilised always with an eye to long term requirements. With the establishment of two sugar factories, an impetus was given to sugarcane cultivation, resulting in an imbalanced increase in wells to irrigate sugarcane crops. With electrification, pumping of water has given impetus to accelerating the decline of the water table. Thus, wells ultimately went dry, were deepened and finally abandoned for new wells. With the lowering of the water level, the movement of water from the main land towards the sea was reversed and sea water entered the main land. The result was immediately visible with the withering of once luxuriant coconut trees. The effect on health through consumption of this saline water can also be imagined. As a result of this 1 lakh hectare of land have lost their fertility, 12500 wells have been abandoned and 120 villages affected.

7.4.2. A High Level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary was constituted in 1976 to chalk

out a time bound programme for arresting salinity ingress in the area.

7.4.3. As a result of the submission of the report by the High Level Committee, a forestry division headed by a Deputy Conservator of Forest started functioning at Keshod in November, 1978. A proposal placed before the World Bank to control salinity ingress was approved under the Community Forestry Project commenced in the State in 1980-81. The project aims at :—

Afforestation of waste lands and non-reserved vidis, construction of bandhas and check dams, long water courses in the catchment areas falling within forest boundaries, raising of shelter belts and wind breaks along the field boundaries in agricultural lands, distribution of seedlings for tree farms, planting in home stairs, school compounds office compounds etc.

7.4.4. During 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 41.63 lakhs has been earmarked for the programme. Rs. 68.98 lakhs will be spent on the programme for the year 1984-85.

7.5. Forest

7.5.1. Against the National Forest Policy's recognised minimum 33% of the geographical area required under forest cover, the total notified forest area as on 31st March, 1983 in Gujarat was 19,64,880 hectares or a little above 10% of the geographical area of the State. In terms of per capita forest area, Gujarat figures as one of the lowest, being 0.06 hectares against the national average of 0.11 ha. and world average of 1.04 ha. The state also has the disadvantage of unevenly distributed forest belts.

7.5.2. During 1982-83, harvesting of the annual coupes as per the working plans yielded 1,16,000 c. mt. of timber and 1,05,300 tonnes of firewood. In addition, around 91,500 tonnes of bamboos, 26,400 tonnes of grass, 7,400 tonnes of timru leaves, 4,600 tonnes of Mahuda flowers, 1,300 tonnes of Mahuda seeds and a host of other minor forest products were also extracted. It is estimated that around 1073 lakh tonnes of dry firewood is also being removed by the tribals and privilege holders for domestic use. In order to scientifically harvest and develop the MFPs, the Gujarat Forest Development Corporation was established in the year 1976. Beginning with the collection of 2 MFPs, it now collects more than 40 varieties of MFPs besides operating an Integrated Wood Working Unit in the tribal belt.

7.5.3. The forests support a number of industries including over 1,600 saw mills, 3 catechu factories, 2 paper and pulp mills and a number of cottage industries engaged in production of furniture, door and window frames, shutter, toys, pencils, packing cases, bobbins, shuttles, etc.

7.5.4. Denudation of forests by irresponsible and antisocial elements is sternly controlled through a number of schemes introduced in the state. One of the schemes makes available 50% of the net value of apprehended material to the villagers who intercept such stolen forest property. Another scheme gives rewards upto Rs. 500/- to those villagers who afford full protection to plantations raised within the village boundaries. Cash awards accelerated increments and merit certificates are also given to forest personnel every year.

7.5.5. An outlay of Rs. 2884 lakhs excluding Rs. 5 lakhs for Environmental Programmes is earmarked for the Annual Plan 1984-85 under forestry sector. The programmewise details are as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Direction and Administration	33.36
(2) Research	7.71
(3) Education and Training	42.97
(4) Forest Conservation and Development	182.63
(5) Plantation Schemes	454.58
(6) Farm Forestry	102.39
(7) Communications and Buildings	59.14
(8) Preservation of Wildlife	126.91
(9) Extension (World Bank Project)	1701.96
(10) Management of Zamindari	22.47
(11) Other programmes	149.88
Total ..	2884.00

7.5.6. Out of the above outlay of Rs. 2884.00 lakhs, nearly 57.89% of outlay is provided for the world Bank assisted Community Forestry Programme. Of the balance, 23.35% is provided for other plantation activities, 0.24% for tribal welfare schemes, 5.03% for preservation of wild life and the balance 3.49% for other miscellaneous schemes.

7.5.7. The World Bank assisted Community Forestry Programme has completed four years of its successful implementation. It has achieved all the physical targets except those of construction of buildings to some extent. This had to be deferred in order to give priority to plantation and farm forestry components. The project aims at raising plantations along road sides, canal banks railway sides, gauchers, grazing lands and degraded forest and malki lands over an area of 1,05,440 ha. Of this, 79,680 ha. have already been raised by 1983 rains. These achievements are a little more than the target projected in the document. Village woodlots extending over 2 to 20 ha. in individual villages have been raised in 3,531 villages out of 18,275 villages

in the State. It is expected to cover additional 2,500 villages during 1984-85. The project has proposed distribution of 1000 crematorias to towns and villages. Of this 518 crematorias have already been established upto the end of 1982-83. These crematorias which cut down wood consumption by about 40% have been found to be very popular with the village and towns. The componentwise targets for the Sixth Five Year Plan and the achievements upto the end of 1983-84, and targets proposed for 1984-85 are shown below :—

Category	Unit	Achievement 1980-84	Target for 1984-85
(1) Road, canal and railway side plantations	Ha.	27,362	10,034
(2) Village woodlots	Ha.	27,573	10,374
(3) Reforestation of degraded forest	Ha.	23,953	6,047
(4) Malki plantations	Ha.	791	234
(5) Farm forestry	No. lakhs	6019 lakhs	2100 lakhs
(6) Distribution of—			
(a) Improved chulas	No.	4,364	2,953
(b) Crematorias	No.	518	360 ^w

7.5.8. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of social forestry including rural fuelwood plantation was introduced in Gujarat in the year 1980-81. Under this scheme central assistance to the extent of Rs. 1000/- per ha. of plantation is available. Between 1983-84 an area of 7,396 ha. was planted up under this scheme. It is proposed to cover an additional area of 3,600 ha. under the scheme during 1984-85.

7.5.9. Three National Parks and Three Sanctuaries receive central assistance for development. The scheme which support these activities are:—

- (1) Development of Gir Lion Sanctuary
- (2) Development of Wild Ass Sanctuary and Black buck national park
- (3) Establishment of sanctuary at Jessor
- (4) Establishment of national park at Bansda
- (5) Establishment of alternative home for Asiatic lion in Barda hills

(6) Scheme for exhibition to promote wild life conservation

(7) Establishment of Dunkhal sanctuary

7.5.10. Central assistance to these schemes is available to the extent of 50% of the cost on non-recurrent approved items. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 15.61 lakhs will be received as Central assistance for these schemes during 1984-85.

7.5.11. The scheme for soil conservation in the Dantiwada River Valley Catchment is being implemented as a fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% grant and 50% Loan from the Central Government. It is proposed to take up an area of 430 ha. during 1984-85 at a cost of Rs. 34.52 lakhs.

7.5.12. An amount of Rs. 2749 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 which will generate 133 lakh mandays. During the year 1984-85 an amount of Rs. 2884 lakhs has been earmarked which is likely to generate 138.32 lakh mandays.

7.6. Wildlife

7.6.1 In spite of a limited forest area, Gujarat has the advantage of very rich species of wildlife. There are 11 wildlife sanctuaries and 4 national parks in the state and the Marine National Park, off the coast of Jamnagar, is the first of its kind in the country. The State boasts of the Asiatic Lion and the Wild Ass which are quite unique. A recent census of wildlife has shown a substantial increase in their numbers. Within the parks and sanctuaries raising of niches, providing drinking water facilities, fire protection, fencing, raising of browse species and watch towers etc. have added to the protection and preservation of fauna in these parks. No harvesting operations are operated within the boundaries of national parks and sanctuaries. The Marine National Park has also plans to take stock of the marine eco system off the coast of Jamnagar; and steps to prevent the exploitation of oysters as well as exploitation of the coral islands by the cement factories have been implemented.

7.6.2 In the preservation of wildlife, the association of the public plays an important role. This aspect is taken care of by the State by establishing a strong publicity unit under the Forest Department. Various publications concerning wildlife in Gujarat are published in the local language. Films and slide shows are also arranged in different parts of the State all the year round and exhibitions are arranged at various places depicting the importance of wild life and measures taken by the State for its conservation. Wild life photography and painting competitions are arranged amongst the wildlife enthusiasts and naturalists and educational institutions in the State. Response to these competitions is gaining momentum year after year.

7.6.3 Government of Gujarat has taken a pioneering step in the direction of initiating the younger generation of the State in to wildlife conservation and environment education. A special scheme for imparting education to the children has also been started with facilities created for camping at different sites situated all over the State. The Hingolghadh Nature Education Sanctuary has been created in the year 1980 in Rajkot district with a total area of 6.54 Sq. Km. which acts as the base for the development of educational activity. This site was the first in the field and affords facility for training about 1000 to 1500 children in batches. The main thrust has been to educate the young generation from rural areas, particularly from the villages within or around the forest tract.

7.6.4. To inculcate love for wildlife conservation in school children and the general public, Gujarat has a project for Nature Education Camps and has established a Nature Education Sanctuary at Hingolghadh. With the active support of the World Wildlife Fund and with the finance provided by the State Government, short duration camps for children, particularly from the areas around the sanctuaries and national parks are arranged at different places in the State. For this purpose, at present, nine different sites have been identified viz. Hingolghadh, Dabka, Sasan, Pirotan Island, Jambughoda, Kewdi, Panam dam, Ratanmahals, and Indroda, (Gandhinagar). The children from various educational institutions are invited and made to stay in the camps and given training in wildlife conservation and environment study. In 1982-83, as many as 7800 participants took advantage of the programme. The programme is being extended every year and the total outlay for the current year has been Rs. 2.84 lakhs. These camps have proved a big attraction both to the urban and rural schools and it is decided to open additional camps in other forest areas like Balaram, Ukai and Dungarda forests this year.

7.7 Environment Conservation in Gujarat

7.7.1. The traditional thinking in the matter of environment conservation has undergone a significant change in the State. Gujarat has had the distinction of organising and holding a seminar on "Approaches to a Conservation Strategy for Gujarat" at Sasan in 1981. The State had the honour having the Prime Minister of India for the inauguration of this seminar. The State Government has since decided to process and evaluate all developmental projects in terms of safeguarding and protection of environment. 'GEER (Gujarat Ecological Education and Research) Foundation is the direct result of the deliberations which took place at this seminar in 1981. The Foundation is the first of its kind to be established for environmental research and education in the country. The Foundation has received approval from the Government and has been registered as a statutory body in December, 1982. The full board of Directors has

been appointed by the Government of Gujarat. Several institutions working in this field are also associated with the Foundation.

7.8. Bio-Sphere Research

7.8.1. The State Government have identified Ratanmal in Panchmahals district as the first Bio-Sphere Reserve in the State. A proposal is before the Central Government to declare Ratanmal as a Bio-Sphere reserve.

7.9. Marine Eco-System

7.9.1. The State has a 1600 Kms coast line. The Gujarat coast is rich in marine life including live corals and rare species of marine plants. Gujarat had led the way in setting up of a Marine National Park off the Jamnagar coast, in an effort to preserve the eco-system in that area. The Marine Park, consisting of a group of islands rich in corals, have been commercially exploited by cement manufacturers in the area. A total ban has now been imposed on the exploitation of these islands within the Marine Park. Similarly, a ban has also been imposed on the exploitation of window pane oysters.

7.9.2. The Saurashtra coast was also once rich in mangrove plantations. These plantations constitute a rich eco-system providing a rich habitat for fish and crustaceans. The complete denudation of these mangrove plantations have changed the entire eco-system in the area converting a once fertile land into saline waste. With World Bank assistance, efforts are being made to replant the coastal belts with mangroves and thus control salinity ingress.

7.9.3. The Salt Industry has also been controlled from depositing toxic solutions into coastal areas in and around the Marine National Park.

7.10. Pollution Control

7.10.1. In 1974, the Parliament passed the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act and implementation of the same was taken up by Gujarat in the same year. With the establishment of the Pollution Control Board at Gandhinagar the Board is at present entrusted with the work of implementing Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess

Act, 1977 and recently the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1980 passed by the Government of India. The implementation of these Acts is being supported by suitable budget provisions in the State plans. The Board functions through four regional laboratories set up with technically competent staff which monitors the control of pollution through disposal of solid, liquid and air borne wastes.

7.10.2. In 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 65 lakhs has been provided by the state for the Board's activities. Against this provision, the Water Pollution Board anticipates an expenditure of Rs. 81 lakhs. In 1984-85 a provision of Rs. 92 lakhs as grant to this Board for implementing its programmes of monitoring and control of wastes including the recycling and reuse of such wastes, conservation of natural living resources and environmental training and education. The Board also will continue to advise the State Government in assessing the environmental impact of developmental projects. The Board also associates itself with eco development schemes under which environmentally degraded areas are taken up for restoration.

7.10.3. Gujarat has about 300 effluent treatment plants functioning in the State. Some of these are very sophisticated. Through co-operative efforts between various large and small industries a common effluent conduit 60 Kms. long has been constructed to flush discharge of the industrial areas into the Gulf of Cambay. Municipalities and Corporations have been slow to implement Pollution Control Acts, mainly due to paucity of funds. However, with assistance from international agencies and the State Government, most of the municipalities and corporations have taken active steps towards sewerage treatment.

7.11. Air Pollution

7.11.1. As a result of discharges from thermal power stations, industrial chimnies, automobile exhausts, etc. air pollution is on the increase in the State. The effects of air pollution are beginning to reflect on the health of the State's population mainly through respiratory diseases amongst women and children.

7.11.2. Today, the problem of air pollution has reached dangerous levels in the State and steps are necessary to effectively control this problem.

CHAPTER VIII

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER SITUATION

1. Employment and Unemployment

(Figures in lakhs).

8.1. Introduction

8.1.1. The majority of the people in Gujarat are living in rural areas. According to 1981 Census only 31.10 per cent of the total population in Gujarat is in urban areas. The problem of rural unemployment is closely associated with rural poverty which implies that large number of people are unemployed/under employed. The problem is, thus, not only of providing more productive employment to the increasing ranks of work force but also of raising the income levels of vast number of the under-employed both in the rural and the urban areas. The process development should enhance the purchasing power of the rural and the urban poor through productive work. Literacy and education have not been able to make a sizeable dent in the problem. Education, especially, general education, has added new dimensions to it as will be seen from the fact that wage paid employment is able to cater to only a small proportion of educated job-seekers. As the incidence of unemployment among skilled manpower is significantly lower than the unskilled, a programme of vocational and technical training becomes an essential part of the developmental strategy. It is against this background the proposals in the Annual Plan 1984—85 have been framed, keeping in view the objective of progressive reduction of unemployment and poverty embodied in the Sixth Plan.

8.2 A few aspects of unemployment situation

8.2.1. Some aspects of the state's economy are basic to an understanding the unemployment situation in the State *e. g.* (i) about twenty five lakhs agricultural labourers constituting 19.76% of the total number of workers; (ii) a sustained increase in the number of job seekers in the urban areas, (iii) the adverse impact of the natural calamities including recurrent droughts, on the rural economy.

8.2.2. The table given below gives an idea about the probable unemployment situation in 1984. This table gives estimates based on the projections of data obtained from the labour force survey carried out under the National Sample Survey in the 32nd round in Gujarat (in 1977—78).

	Rural	Urban	Total
Chronic unemployed	0.37	1.23	1.60
Under employed	4.80	1.37	6.17

8.2.3. The total labour force during 1984 is estimated to be about 136.08 lakhs and during 1985 it is estimated to be about 139.34 lakhs. Thus, during 1984-85, new entrants to the labour force would be about 3.26 lakhs.

8.2.4. Another indicator of the unemployment situation, especially of educated persons is the data on the live Register of the Employment Exchanges in the State. The following table gives relevant data about educated unemployed in the State.—

	(Figures in '000)		
	1-4-81	1-4-82	1-4-83
Matriculates and undergraduates	234	261	284
Diploma Holders.	3	3	3
Graduates and Post-Graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce and Law.	35	32	30
Graduates and Post Graduates in Technical and Professional subjects.	8	7	6
	280	303	323

8.3. Employment in organised sector

8.3.1. Employment in the organised sector grew by about 42,000 during 1983-84 the share of the public sector being 34,000 and that of the private sector 8,000 (Based on EMI data which covers all public sector units and non-agricultural units in private sector employing 25 or more persons; non-agricultural units in the private sector employing 10 to 24 persons, being covered on voluntary basis). Past trends are summarised in the following table :—

Employment at the end of June.

(In ' 000)

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

8.4. Focus of Employment generation

8.4.1. In light of the situation of unemployment and employment in the organised sector discussed in the foregoing paragraphs, focus of employment generation would be in the following three categories:—

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

8.4.2. Special Rural Development programmes like N. R. E. P. , I. R. D. P., D. P. A. P. & D. A. D. P. and Labour intensive programmes such as Minor Irrigation, Soil and Water Conservation, Command Area Development, Fisheries, Forestry etc. generate sizeable employment opportunities for unskilled persons. The programmes under village and small industries sector with its low capital output ratio and high employment potential also to a long way in increasing the employment opportunities for unskilled manpower.

8.4.3. The employment opportunities generated under NREP are given below (Inclusive of central share):—

	1981—82	1982—83	1983—84
Lakh Mandays	56.55	215.10	100.00 (likely)

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

	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	1983—84
No. of families (in lakhs)	1.05	1.16	1.74	1.30

8.4.5. As regards, the educated persons (including technical manpower) while the sectoral development programmes like Crop Husbandry, minor Irrigation, C.A.D., Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry, water and Power Development, Housing, Education etc. create directly number of job opportunities, they, through implementation, provide sound infrastructure which indirectly results in increasing indirect employment opportunities. However, shortages in various categories of skilled and trained manpower are being experienced despite the fact that there are number of educated jobseekers on the live register. As a step towards solution to this mis-matching, number of surveys in industrial estates and area skill surveys of districts are being carried out. The area skill surveys work of Vadodara and Bharuch districts are completed and the such surveys in Mehsana and Jamnagar districts are on hand. On the other hand, with a view to divert the persons completing higher education towards vocational training, skill acquisition programmes are being augmented through a massive programme for increasing skill formation for S.S.C. passed persons. Under these programmes seats are being increased every year in the I.T.I; under National Apprenticeship Scheme and under I.T.J. pattern state level courses being run through the Directorate of Technical Education in the State. Also in recent years, the scope of the self-employment programmes has been progressively widened to cover wide range of persons by introducing self employment among vocationally trained persons, small businesses and the informal service sector. Since 1980-81 to 1982-83, 3806 persons have been assisted under the self employment scheme for the vocationally trained persons. Under the Margin Money Scheme 1932 persons have been provided with margin money assistance during the period from 1979-80 to 1982-83. Similarly, 7743 persons belonging to tiny and informal service sector have been assisted during the last two years viz, 1981-82 and 1982-83 under the another such specific scheme.

8.5. New Strategy

8.5.1. As a measure of decentralised employment planning in context of objective of progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and employment, the District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils had been constituted in each district of State. However, experience has shown that the desired momentum has not been achieved in the activities of the Councils. Therefore, now the function and responsibilities of these councils have been transferred to newly organised sub-committee, constituted, for the purpose, under the District Planning Board. The Sub-Committee in each district has the Collector as Chairman and District Development Officer as vice-Chairman. For smooth and efficient working of decentralised employment planning, a separate unit headed by a class-I officer

who is the member Secretary of the Sub-Committee is set-up. At the State level also, a special cell headed by an Additional Director is set up in the Directorate of Employment and Training. This cell is in charge of monitoring and co-ordinating the working of the sub-Committees set up in the Districts which have replaced the District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils.

8.5.2. The various development programmes create a sizeable direct employment opportunities and an exercise is being undertaken to compile the estimates of such employment generation. An attempt is also being made to assess the supply of manpower and compile the estimates of requirement of certain categories of technical manpower. However, the present Employment and Manpower Unit is hardly able to undertake an extensive exercise on regular basis due to various constraints. Nor it has been possible for the present unit to get the norms for estimating the creation of employment opportunities under various plan programmes fixed in consultation with the implementing departments. On the manpower side also full justice to the expected responsibility is not being done due to inadequate machinery. Keeping in view the inadequacy in this area and in view of the emphasis being laid on employment and manpower planning, the present unit in the labour and Employment Department is upgraded as a full fledged Directorate on the model suggested by the Planning Commission.

8.6 Employment potential of the annual plan 1984-85.

8.6.1. Labour intensive programmes including special programmes for rural development have been attached due priority and the programmes aimed at the skill acquisition have been given special emphasis in the annual plan 1984-85. This provides for Rs. 375.86 crores towards employment intensive programmes, employment potential of which is estimated at 5.02 lakhs person years, a standard person year being employment for nine months or 273 days of eight hours each in a year. This estimate indicate only direct employment arising out of plan programmes. Excluding indirect employment generated as a result of activities of Central Government through Centrally sponsored Schemes, programmes to be undertaken by local bodies etc.. While broad estimates of employment potential by major head and sub head of develop-

ment are indicated in Annexure-I, brief account is given below :—

Sector/Sub-Sector	Outlay 1984-85 on employment schemes (Rs. in crores)	Total estimated employment potential (person years)
1 Agriculture & allied programmes	69.11	1.59 lakhs
2 Water Development	205.53	2.54 lakhs
3 Power Development	..	0.01 lakh
4 Industries & Minerals	5.95	0.46 lakh
5 Transport and Communications	56.40	0.10 lakh
6 Social & Community Services	38.87	0.32 lakh
	<u>375.86</u>	<u>5.02</u>

8.7. An Overview

8.7.1. The requirement of additional employment opportunities under the Annual Plan would be due to (1) all new entrants added to the labour force (3.26 lakhs), (2) chronic unemployed of 1984 (1.60 lakhs) and (3) underemployed of 1984 (6.17 lakhs). For the purpose of calculating the requirements of employment generation for full employment, it is assumed that one person year of employment would be for each of the new entrants and chronically unemployed. Nearly 78% of the under employed are in rural areas and thus, the bulk of the under employed in the State have gain full work of less than three months in a year. Accordingly, it is assumed that 240 days of employment would be required per year to provide full employment to each of the under-employed. Thus, a total of 10.28 lakh person-years of employment opportunities would be required during the year. The proposals included in the Annual Plan 1984-85 are estimated to generate 5.02 lakh person years of employment.

8.7.2. The investments proposed under the Annual Plan represents only a part of the total State investment; unorganised and organised private sector are not included and accordingly a substantial number of jobs generated as a result have not been included in these estimates. Also, it has to be recognised that the geographical area where employment opportunities might be created plays an important part, since the areas where job seekers

are available might not coincide. There would also be discrepancies between the period for which under employed persons might be available and willing to work and the period for which employment would be available at a given location. Such other discrepancies have also to be kept in view while attempting an analysis of the requirements in conjunction with the estimates of direct employment potential of the proposals incorporated in Annual Plan.

8.8 Manpower

8.8.1. The availability of high level and highly skilled manpower is of crucial significance in executing development programmes. In the planned economy, it is necessary to balance demand and supply of technical manpower. Lack of suitably trained personnel is a major obstacle in mounting development programmes.

8.8.2. The availability and requirement of principal categories of skilled manpower during the Annual Plan 1984-85 are presented in Annexure-II.

8.8.3. The programmes included in the Annual Plan for 1984-85 indicate several areas where remedial measures towards correcting imbalances between demand and supply are being taken. The main programmes are as under:—

(i) To establish one new engineering college with conventional course in Civil and Electrical with an intake capacity of 60 seats.

(ii) To establish 3 new polytechnics with an intake capacity of 180 seats.

(iii) To increase 3,000 seats in the existing Industrial Training Institutes.

(iv) To increase 2,000 seats under Apprenticeship Training Scheme.

(v) To increase 1,600 seats for ITI pattern courses in grant-in-aid private institutes :

(vi) To increase 1,300 seats under Career Development Courses.

(vii) Introduction of special tailor made courses in four designated trades including Chemical Plant Operator Course of three to six months duration keeping in view the demand in industrial estates at Ankleshwar and Vapi in the first instance.

(viii) 10,000 seats under induction training for industrial employment scheme.

(ix) To start a marine I.T.I. at Bhavnagar with an intake capacity of 160 seats.

(x) To meet with the shortages of trained instructors, it has been started one training institute at Kadana with an intake capacity of 180 seats in Gujarat State itself. First lot will be out during 1984-85.

8.9. Engineering Personnel

8.9.1. There are eight engineering colleges in State with an estimated outturn of 1911 engineering graduates in 1984-85. There are 21 polytechnics in the State with an estimated outturn of 3815 diploma holders in 1984-85. There were 925 degree holders and 3000 diploma holders registered on live registers as on 31st December, 1982.

8.9.2. The demand for engineering personnel has been worked out on two alternate assumptions viz. growth rate of 4.2% based on the observed trend during 1970 to 1979 for non-agricultural sectors (excluding some minor sub-sectors) and an alternate targetted growth rate of 6.1% for non-agricultural sectors as envisaged in the Five Year Plan(1980-85). On this basis, the demand for engineering graduates and diploma holders together during the year of 1984-85 would be 69775 and 75047 respectively,

8.9.3. During the Annual Plan 1984-85, it appears that at the trend growth rate of 4.2%, there will be shortage of 1033 degree holders and surplus of 3151 diploma holders. While at the growth of rate 6.1%, there would be shortage of 2004 degree holders and 1150 diploma holders.

8.10. Medical Personnel

8.10.3. There are five medical colleges in the State with an estimated out-turn of 796 medical graduates in 1984-85. There were 60 medical graduates in allopathy on live registers as on 31st December, 1982. As on 31st December, 1983, the number of doctors registered with the Gujarat Medical Council was 16366 indicating a doctor population ratio 1:2137 as against the norms of 3000 to 3500 prescribed by the Mudaliar Committee. There is no overall shortage of doctors but there are selective shortages in rural and tribal areas and in certain teaching posts.

8.10.2. There are nine Ayurvedic Colleges with an estimated out-turn of 382 graduates in Ayurvedic system of medicine in 1983-84. The number of job seekers with a degree in Ayurvedic system of medicine was 562 on 31st December, 1982. The problem of unemployment of Ayurved graduates seems to be quite acute. Self-employment in small towns and rural areas seems one of the major outlets for the surpluses.

8.10.3. There are two institutions in the State offering degree courses in Pharmacy with an estimated outturn of 108 in 1984-85. There are four institutions offering diploma courses in pharmacy with an estimated out-turn of 192 in 1984-85. There were 54 degree holders and 193 diploma holders on live register as on 31st December, 1982. As per the

amendment of Pharmacy Act, 1948, no person other than registered pharmacist shall prepare, mix or dispense any medicine on the prescription of a medical practitioner after 1st September, 1984. This amendment would affect about 5000 unqualified pharmacists. 51 of unqualified pharmacists have undergone training in 1981-82 and remaining were expected to undergo training during 1982-83 and 1983-84.

8.10.4. Under centrally sponsored scheme for training of Community Health Volunteer, 22099 C.H.V. have been trained by the end of 1982-83.

8.10.5. Demand for paramedical personnel is estimated at 496 as against the anticipated supply of 1217.

8.11. Agricultural Personnel

8.11.1. There are four institutions in the State with an intake capacity of 350 for the course of graduates in agriculture. The estimated out-turn in 1984-85 is 250. The number of graduates in agriculture on live registers as on 31st December, 1982, was 599. There are 13 institutions offering diploma in agriculture with an anticipated out-turn of 382 in 1984-85. The anticipated demand of degree and diploma holders is placed at 73 and 584 respectively. The Narmada Irrigation Project, is likely to push up the demand of agricultural graduates to meet the needs of agricultural development.

8.12. Animal Husbandry

8.12.1. There are two veterinary colleges in the State. The out-turn in 1984-85 is expected to be 20. The demand of veterinary graduates and post graduates together is estimated at 223 as against the estimated supply of 25. The veterinary and Animal Husbandry College at Sardar Krishinagar (Dantiwada) has been started in 1982-83, with an intake of 20. The duration of the course is 4 years. So after 3-4 years more graduates will be available. But shortage will continue to be experienced.

8.12.2. The demand for livestock inspectors during 1984-85 is estimated at 57; the anticipated supply would be 36. This is one category where demand exceeds the supply.

8.12.3. No requirement of additional field assistant has been indicated for 1984-85. The courses for field assistance are conducted as per requirement as and when necessary to meet with the demand.

8.13. Dairying Personnel

8.13.1. A degree course in dairying is offered by one institute in the State with a sanctioned intake capacity of 40, the anticipated out-turn in 1984-85 is 28. The average annual requirement (Government and Co-operatives) is placed at 28. Supply will be adequate to meet the demand.

8.14. Forestry Personnel

8.14.1. At present, there is shortage of Range Forest Officers. The demand for Range Forest Officers during 1984-85 is placed at 67, the anticipated supply would be 37. A full fledged college for training R.F.O. with intake capacity of 40 had been started at Rajpipla during 1979-80.

8.14.2. The demand for foresters is placed at 157 as against the anticipated supply of 240. There is one training institute at Kakrapar imparting training to forest guards, its annual intake capacity is 240.

8.15. Teaching Personnel

8.15.1. As against the estimated supply of 8210 trained personnel (PTC) for Primary Schools during the Annual Plan 1984-85, the demand is likely to be 7000. This has been a surplus category.

8.15.2. The anticipated supply of trained graduates (BED) for secondary school during 1984-85 is expected to be 4243 as against the demand 1050.

8.16 Skill Formation Programme

8.16.1 For the unskilled personnel, a concerted programme of skill formation is in operation under a variety of programmes. Short-term and medium term courses are being run in the various institutions of the State. The Director of Cottage Industry, Khadi & Village Industry Board also supplement this training efforts by operating programmes for skill development for specific category of occupations.

8.16.2. The State has been making efforts for the promotion of industries through infrastructure improvement and provision of appropriate credit for capital investment and working capital of industry. However, the development of skills to take the maximum advantage of the process of rapid industrialisation requires additional efforts.

8.16.3 Details of total requirement of manpower at various levels in industry are not available for all parts of the state. On one side, industries need a large number of skilled personnel whereas on the other side, there are nearly about 6 lakhs unemployed persons on the live registers. So, with a view to meet with the demands of industries and to increase the employability of unemployed youth a programme of Skill Formation has been taken on a large scale in the State.

8.16.4 During the Sixth Plan, it was envisaged that 50,000 additional seats could be added in the various institutions imparting training. During 1980-83, 27,000 seats have already been added. During 1984-85, it is decided to increase 3,000 seats in industrial Training Institutes, 2000 seats under apprenticeship training Schemes, 16,00 seats for ITI pattern courses in grant in aid private institutions, 1300 seats under Career Development Courses.

8.16.5. Over and above, the State Government has introduced with the co-operation of industrial units and association of trade and labour, a new scheme viz., Induction training for industrial employment. Under this scheme, it is decided to impart apprenticeship type of training to 10,000 school leavers at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 lakhs.

ANNEXURE—I

Broad estimates of direct employment generation through State Plan proposals for 1984-85.

Sr. No.	Major Head/ Sub-Head of Development	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)		Employment generation					
		Total	on employ- ment intensive schemes	Person Years	Educated (No.)			Non- Techni- cal 9	
1	2	3	4	Unskilled uneduca- ted 5	Semi- skilled 6	Skilled 7	Techni- cal 8		
I. Agriculture and Allied Programme									
1.1	Crop Husbandry	1332.00	—	—	—	—	159	46	
1.2	Special Programme for Rural Development								
	(a) National Rural employment Programme	768.00	403.20	16409	—	—	—	—	
	(b) Drought prone Area programme including D.D.P.	356.00	356.00	5407	—	—	—	—	
	(c) Off-Season unemployment Relief Works	5.00	5.00	183	—	—	—	—	
1.3	Minor Irrigation	2058.00	1980.03	43511	3810	1744	60	161	
1.4	Soil and Water Conservation	623.00	593.71	2949	723	588	—	—	
1.6	Command Area Development	430.00	306.61	3351	—	—	61	48	
1.6	Animal Husbandry	419.00	—	—	—	—	92	74	
1.7	Fisheries	640.00	475.75	1922	732	596	206	—	
1.8	Forests	2885.00	2786.00	49610	3	3	152	95	
Total-I-Agriculture and Allied Programmes		9516.00	6911.30	149891	5268	2931	730	424	
II.	Water Development	20553.00	20553.00	225978	14829	12080	354	919	
III.	Power Development	26000.00	—	388	132	176	132	123	
IV	Industries & Minerals	5000.00	595.00	46121	—	—	—	—	
V. Transport and Communication									
5.1	Ports, light houses and Shipping	640.00	—	2786	939	709	8	42	
5.2	Roads and Bridges	3690.00	3690.00	2088	513	1575	—	—	
5.3	Road Transport	1950.00	1950.00	670	663	—	7	200	
Total-V-Transport and Communications		6280.00	5640.00	5544	2115	2284	15	242	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Social Community Services.								
6.1	General Education	1433.00	884.70					12508
6.2	Technical Education	340.00	319.63	23		33	71	56
6.3	Housing	2378.00	1307.16	17577	1290	3717	274	1089
6.4	Capital project	700.00	700.00	716	1028	794	..	..
6.5	Labour and labour welfare	1531.00	670.05	..	..	..	990	1240
Total-VI-Social and Community Services		6382.00	3886.54	8316	2318	4544	1335	14893
GRAND TOTAL :		73731.00	37585.84	436238	24662	22015	2566	16601

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

ANNEXURE-II

Demand and supply of certain selected categories of Technical Manpower during Annual Plan 1984-85.

Discipline	Categories of personnel		Demand during Annual Plan.	Supply during Annual Plan.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
1	2		3	4	5
Engineering	Degree in Engineering*	a	27952	..	-1033
		b	28923	26919	-2004
	Diploma in Engineering *	a	41823	..	+3151
		b	46124	44974	-1150
Agriculture	B.Sc. (Agri.)		58	250	+192
	Diploma (Agri.)		584	382	-202
Forestry	Indian Forest Officers (IFS) Gujarat Forest Officers (GFS) Range Forest Officers	}	12	****	****
			67	37	-30
			157	240	+83
	Foresters		248	297	+49
	Forest Guards		223	25	-198
Veterinary	Veterinary graduates & post-graduates		57	36	-21
	Live stock Inspectors		***	..	***
	Field Assistant Veterinary		28**	28	..
	B.Sc. (Dairy Tech.)		1050	4243	+3193
Teaching	Secondary School Teachers.		7000	8210	+1210
	Primary School Teachers.				

*For degree and diploma the demand and supply figures in total number required and total availability as on 31st March, 1985.

**In-absence of requirement for the year 1984-85, the estimates are arrived on the basis of corresponding estimates of requirement for the Five Year Plan (1980-85).

***There are 4 training centres with in-take of 65. Training is conducted as per need of Department.

****Taining of I.F.S. and G.F.S. officers is imparted by the Central Government. So supply estimates are not given.

Note :- (a) Estimates at 4.2% trend growth rate in state Domestic product for non-agricultural sectors (excluding some minor subsectors)

(b) Estimates at 6.1% targetted growth rate for non-agricultural sectors of domestic product for Five Year Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85).

ANNEXURE-III

Statement showing sanctioned strength, actual admission, probable out-turn during 1984-85, number on live register and total availability during 1984-85.

Category/Course	Sanctioned strength 1982.	Actual admissions 1982.	Estimated out turn 1984-85	Total on L.R. as on 31-12-82	Total availability (4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Engineering post Graduates.					
Civil	76	34	18	4	22
Mechanical	46	35	12	..	12
Electrical	39	20	9	..	9
Textile Engineering	10	7	5	..	5
Metallurgy	10	4	2	..	2
Pharmacy	28	29	23	N.A.	23
Chemical Engineering	5	12	1	N.A.	1
Graduates					
Civil	692	796	651	329	980
Mechanical	511	507	525	305	830
Electrical	390	324	301	121	422
Chemical Engineering	120	122	109	72	181
Instrumentation Control	15	17	15	..	15
Metallurgy	40	43	34	7	41
Electronics Communication	30	27	30	..	30
Textile Engineering	20	34	40	17	57
Textile Techonology	40	61	40	25	65
Production Engineering	20	24	20	7	27
Electronics	20	82	45	30	75
Architecture	70	73	75	12	87
Textile Chemistry	10	21	4	..	4
Architecture Diploma (Equivalent to Degree)	30	31	22	N.A.	22
Post Graduate Diploma.					
Air Conditioning Regfrigeration	5	—	—	..	..
Planning	25	18	15	..	15
Low Cost Housing	5	3	4	N.A.	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
Post- Diploma.					
Production.	40	30	26	..	26
Power Plant	20	5	5	..	5
Television	20	18	12	..	12
Telecommunication	5	..	5	25	30
Instrumentation Control	30	32	25	4	29
Management	25	28	15	N.A.	15
Air-Condition & Refrigeration	20	36	25	1	2
Automobile Engineering	10	..	..	..	..
Construction Engineering	10	..	..	..	..
Bio-Medical Instrumentation	10	11	7	N.A.	7
Material Handling	10	..	..	N.A.	..
Diploma					
Civil	1399	1675	1225	1015	2230
Mechanical	1087	1305	1105	1095	2200
Electrical	710	895	656	579	1235
Chemical	70	104	66	30	96
Textile Technology	15	15	38	10	48
Textile Chemistry	70	83	118	21	139
Automobile Engineering	90	93	70	188	258
Printing Technology	30	33	22	6	28
Textile Manufacturing	75	83	68	7	75
Metallurgy	15	17	12	4	16
Architectural Assistanceship.	60	67	76	4	80
Plastic Engineering	30	25	15	24	39
Ceramic Technology	15	16	9	1	10
Manmade Fibres Fabrics	25	29	16	14	59
Manmade Fibres wet Processing	30	33	29		
Industrial Electronics.	15	..	..	2	2
Production Engineering	15	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
Electronics and Radio Engineering	120	124	33	..	33
Electronic and sound Engineering	10	14	25	N.A.	25
Commercial Art	30	32	32	N.A.	32
Commercial practice	200	212	150	N.A.	150
Costume Design and Dress making	60	46	22	N.A.	22
Home Science	45	34	19	N.A.	19
Garment making	15	17	9	N.A.	9
Agriculture Courses					
M.Sc. (Agri)	@	87	98	13	111
M.V.Sc.	@	10	5	..	5
M.Sc. (Dairy)	@	3	1	..	1
B.Sc. (Agri)	350	365	250	599	849
B.V.Sc.	100	90	20	..	20
B.Sc. (Dairy)	40	40	28	4	32
Diploma in Agriculture	390	515	382	N.A.	382
Livestock Inspectors Course	30	48	36	..	36
Pharmacy					
M.Pharm	20	24	21	..	21
B. Pharm	108	110	108	54	162
Diploma in pharmacy	250	266	192	193	385
B.S.A.M.	244	237	382	562	944
B. Pharmacy (Ayu)	25	..	13	27	40
Teachers Course					
B. Ed.	3896	N.A.	4243	4602	8845
P.T.C.	4040	6976	8210	15041	23251
Medical and Para-Medical Courses					
Post Graduate Courses					
M.D.	N.A.	N.A.	265	}	1
M.S.	N.A.	N.A.	..		
M.D.S.	30	29	18	..	18
Graduate Courses					

1	2	3	4	5	6
M. B. B. S.	675	675	796	60	856
B. D. S.	50	50	51	2	53
B. Sc. (Nursing)	30	27	22	..	22
Para Medical Courses					
General Nursing (Diploma)	750	650	225	48	273
Diploma in Homoeopathy	130	130	91	..	91
Sanitary Inspector Course	150	162	149	325	474
Health Visitor	50	..	13	3	16
Auxilliary Nurse Midwifery	671	388	383	46	429
I. T. I. Certificate Courses:					
Wiremen	736	860	300	1108	1408
Fitter	1104	1295	481	883	1364
Turner	720	794	380	654	1034
Mechanist	420	471	210	269	479
Mechanic Grinder	72	86	37	..	37
Building Construction	80	80	10	9	19
Watch clock repairer	48	40	4	13	17
Electrician	704	805	370	639	1009
Instrument mechanic	384	419	245	230	475
Refrigerator Mechanic	240	253	96	87	183
Civil Draughtsmen	624	726	205	401	606
Mechanical Draughtsmen	416	436	140	242	382
Surveyer	304	356	130	118	248
Radio T.V. Mechanic	256	198	65	39	104
Pattern Maker	..	..	2	10	12
General Mechanic	176	217	60	127	187
Engineering Cum-Electric Mechanic	64	67	16	..	16
Rural Workshop Mechanic	32	40	13	1	14
Maintenance Mechanic	..	..	..	..	..
Electroplator	16	18	7	4	11

1	2	3	4	5	6
Motor Mechanic	576	675	312	610	922
Tool die maker	16	21	3	7	10
Welder	852	920	580	563	1143
Sheet Metal Workers	16	21	17	15	32
Painter	64	62	44	9	53
Electronics	112	104	15	N.A.	15
Moulder	96	86	58	43	101
Carpentry	64	44	25	36	61
Mechanic (Tractor)	288	296	163	43	206
Machanic (Diesel)	640	739	504	454	958
Plumber	128	120	59	24	83
Hand Compositer	112	81	59	27	86
Stenography (English)	240	242	85	} 5	125
Stenography (Gujarat)	336	370	35		
Footwear	16	9	7	..	7
Book Binder	80	33	22	10	32
Letter press Machine	96	126	60	4	64
Handicrafts	32	32	14	..	14
Armature Winding	48	36	10	15	25
Suitcase Manufacture	16	..	..	N.A.	..
Handmade Paper and printing	16	..	..	N.A.	..

@Seats are adjusted according to facilities.
N.A. Not Available.

PART-II
SECTORAL PROFILE

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED PROGRAMMES

1. The Agriculture Sector continues to be a significant contributor to the State income, with a share of about 35 to 40 per cent of the State income. More than 60 per cent of the working population depends on agriculture and allied pursuits for their livelihood. Agriculture and allied programmes play a vital role in rural development. Agriculture, besides being a productive sector, possesses considerable capacity for absorbing the surplus labour.

2. Stress has, therefore, been laid on the programmes for the rural development, to increase the share of more vulnerable sections in agricultural production. Intensive programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been launched with the objectives of improving their productivity by supplying inputs at subsidised cost and to provide them better extension facilities. A dual scheme for better utilisation of water by the rotation system of irrigation in irrigated areas and special dry farming programmes in water-shed areas is also being implemented. Efforts are made to raise out-put levels and employment intensity not merely in crop production but also animal husbandry, dairying, forestry and fisheries.

3. Special programmes for rural development designed towards improving the social and economic status of rural poor especially the vulnerable weaker sections of the Society are being implemented vigorously with a view to eradicate poverty and improving the quality of life.

Six areas have been identified, where the administration can help the farmer in increasing his income. They are :

(1) To provide remunerative prices to farmers so as to ensure that they have adequate incentives to produce more and improve productivity, keeping in view the overall needs of the economy and interests of consumers.

(2) To ensure that applied technology is transferred to as large a number of farmers with the shortest time possible through T and V System.

(3) To ensure that adequate credit availability and timely credit repayment is ensured with a view to enable a farmer to get the required money every season every year.

(4) To arrange availability of all inputs including water, recommended seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, diesel, power, cement, implements etc., in time at the working distance to the farmer at reasonable prices.

(5) To take up and implement very speedily programmes of land development in (a) dry areas, (b) command area and (c) saline and alkaline areas and

(6) To restructure the agricultural administrative organisation in such a manner as to facilitate the efficient implementation of action programme in the above five areas.

The programmes for 1984-85 have been drawn keeping in view these strategies.

4. Out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 935.00 crores for the Annual Plan 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 110.52 crores has been provided for the Agriculture and Allied Programmes including Co-operation, as under :

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Sub-sector of Development	Outlay 1984-85
1	2	3
1	Agricultural Education and Research	535.00
2	Crop Husbandry	1332.00
3	Soil and Water Conservation	623.00
4	Animal Husbandry	419.00
5	Dairy Development	38.00
6	Fisheries	640.00
7	Forests	2885.00
8	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	100.00
9	Marketing, Storage and Warehousing	23.00
10	Community Development and Panchayats	215.00
11	Land Reforms	255.00
12	Development of Backward Areas	50.00
13	Special Programmes for Rural Development.	
	(a) National Rural Employment Programme	768.00
	(b) (i) Integrated Rural Development	872.00
	(ii) Project Linkage	25.00
	(c) Drought Prone Area Programme	315.00
	(d) Desert Development Programme	41.00
	(e) Antyodaya	75.75
	Regional Rural Banks	11.25

1	2	3	1	2
(g) Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation		160.00	(i) Development of Women and Children in Rural areas	12.00
(h) Local Development Works.		46.00		Sub-Total-13 2913.00
(i) Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram		37.00	Total Agriculture and Allied Programmes.	10028.00
(j) Off-season Unemployment Relief Works.		5.00		
(k) Project for Assistance to SF/MF for increasing Agricultural Production.		545.00	14 Cooperation.	1024.00
			<hr/> The programmes for each of the above sector/sub-sector are outlined in the subsequent pages.	

1.1. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

1.1.1. Introduction

1.1.1.1. The Gujarat Agricultural University was established on 1st February, 1972 under the Gujarat Agricultural University Act, 1969, with three main objectives viz. Teaching, Research and Extension Education for the development of agriculture and allied fields in Gujarat State. Accordingly all teaching, research and extension education activities of the State Department of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry and Institute of Agriculture, Anand were transferred to the University from the 1st June, 1972.

Education

1.1.1.2. In order to achieve the objective of imparting education to students, the University has now four Constituent Colleges of Agriculture, two Colleges of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, one College of Dairy Science and one College of Nutrition, Home Science and Food Technology. The four colleges of Agriculture are located in four different regions of the State. One at Anand in the middle Gujarat, other at Junagadh in Saurashtra, the third at Navsari in South Gujarat and the fourth at Sardar Krishinagar (Dantiwada) in North Gujarat. All the four colleges impart under-graduate and post-graduate teaching. The B.A. College of Agriculture at Anand started in 1947, has a long history of being an autonomous institution affiliated in the early years to the Bombay University, the Gujarat University and the Sardar Patel University before it became integral part of the Gujarat Agricultural University. The College of Agriculture at Junagadh and N. M. College of Agriculture at Navsari were started by the State Government in the years 1960 and 1965 respectively. The College of Agriculture at Dantiwada was started by Gujarat Agricultural University in June, 1982. The Gujarat College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry located at Anand was started in the year 1964 by the State Government and Veterinary College at Sardar Krishinagar was started by Gujarat Agricultural University in 1981, which imparts under-graduate and post-graduate teaching. The Sheth M. C. College of Dairy Science located at Anand was started in 1961 by the Institute of Agriculture, Anand and imparts under-graduate and post-graduate teaching. The Aspee College of Nutrition Science and College of Home Science and Food Technology was started in 1980 at Sardar Krishinagar. All the Colleges except College of Home Science imparts both under-graduate and post-graduate teaching.

1.1.1.3. In order to regulate teaching in different areas and discipline, the University has at present four faculties in operation namely Faculty of (i) Agriculture, (ii) Veterinary Science and Animal Hus-

bandry, (iii) Dairy Science and (iv) post-graduate faculties. Faculties of Basic Science and Humanities and Home Economics and Agricultural Engineering and Technology are already provided in the Act but they are yet to be established. Each of the faculties has Board of Studies to design curricular and set standards of teaching and evaluation etc. Each faculty has a Dean and heads of Departments who are chosen and appointed in rotation as per provisions of the Act and Statutes. The faculty of post-graduate studies has full-time Dean. The University has the Academic Council which is autonomous authority to superintend, direct and control the academic matters with over all control of the Faculties and Board of Studies. It is responsible for maintenance of standards of instruction and examination in the University.

Research

1.1.1.4. The Gujarat Agricultural University has the responsibility of conducting research related to agricultural production and rural development within the State. Research activities in the University mainly include research on applied problems pertaining to agriculture and allied fields of dairy, veterinary and animal husbandry with emphasis on inter-disciplinary, location specific and problem oriented Research. Research responsibilities in forestry and fisheries in the State are still not transferred to the Gujarat Agricultural University. In order to act as an effective instrument for conducting and coordinating the research activities, the entire research organisation is headed by the Director of Research with the research Scientists at the base. The Research Council is also established as the principal agency to control, guide and direct the research programmes throughout the State and to advise on matters pertaining to research directed primarily to the problems of agriculture and allied sciences for the purpose of aiding the development of agriculture and benefiting the rural population of the State.

1.1.1.5. Research activities of the University encompasses the whole State of Gujarat. There are in all 56 Research Stations/Farms at present. University has therefore a dual role to perform, namely conducting and coordinating research under the widely varying agro-climatic and soil conditions in the State. This has necessitated setting up of different administrative zones based on the broad agro-climatic conditions to manage the activities of the University. Secondly, in order to achieve the integration of teaching, research and extension education, research findings have to flow to the Colleges, farmers and training programmes at different campuses. To streamline this flow and in order to have viable units of administration, the University jurisdiction is divided into four zones namely, Anand, Junagadh, Navsari and Dantiwada. Each zone is spread

around the respective administrative head as Director of Campus. Director of Campus has to coordinate all the activities concerning teaching, research and extension education within the campuses and zones and to work in close collaboration with the Deans and Directors of Research and Extension Education. Number of research stations in each agro-climatic zone is given in appendix-A which comprises of 4 Regional Stations, 13 main stations and 38 sub-stations. The University operates 270 research schemes from which 29 ICAR Co-ordinated projects are on crops and 4 ICAR Coordinated projects are on Animal Sciences and other ad-hoc projects. The research capability of University has also been strengthened under National Agricultural Research Project.

Extension Education

1.1.1.6. One of the objectives of the University is to promote integration of teaching, research and extension education with a view to increase the productivity in Agriculture and Allied fields. In order to achieve this objective, it is necessary to make useful information based on the findings of research available to extension workers and farming community. The communication of the latest agricultural technology to the farmers and convincing them to put this knowledge into practice are important components of overall efforts for promoting agricultural development. Under Section 7(3) of the Gujarat Agricultural University Act, 1969, the University has to make provision for dissemination of the findings of research and technical information through extension education programmes. The Directorate of Extension Education is established in the University with a view to coordinate, plan, organise and guide extension education programmes in the University and to ensure efficient working of the extension education activities in close cooperation with the development departments of the Government, Deans of the faculties and other officers of the University.

1.1.1.7. Gujarat Agricultural University has network of extension education. It comprises of 13 agricultural schools, and one home science school, three bakery training schools, one poultry training school, two farm mechanic-cum-artisan training centres, one bidi tobacco training centre and one Livestock Inspector training centre. The Directorate also runs one bidi-tobacco cultivation training course and other short duration training courses for farmers and girls/women at various campuses. The Gujarat Agricultural University also has the Extension Education Institute at Anand, the Sardar Smruti Kendra at Anand, Junagadh and Navsari Campuses and the Krishi Vigyan Kendras at Deesa and Devgadhabaria, Tribal Research-cum-Training Centre at Devgadhabaria and Pulses and Oilseeds Extension Centres at Vadodara and Targhadia and four tribal up-lift

projects of ICAR at Danta, Dahod, Khedbrahma, and Waghai, Lab to Land as well as four farm Advisory Service Centres.

1.1.2. Review of Progress

Education

1.1.2.1. The Gujarat Agricultural University continued to impart education by awarding undergraduate and post-graduate degrees in agriculture, animal husbandry and veterinary science, dairy technology, Home Science, Nutrition and Food technology, through its eight constituent colleges. 350 students in B.Sc. (Agri), 100 students in B.V.S.C.& A.H., 50 students in B.Sc. (D.T) and 30 students in B. Sc(Home Science were admitted during 1983-84 and 400 graduates were awarded undergraduate degrees. Similarly, 124 students were admitted in post-graduate degree of Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairy. Three new colleges namely College of Agriculture, College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry and College of Home Science, Nutrition and Food Technology are started functioning full fledged at Sardar Krishinagar of Dantiwada Campus of Gujarat Agricultural University. The construction programme for educational and research institutions are carried out to support the development activity.

1.1.2.2. The University is responsible alongwith teaching and research for the agricultural extension education and training programmes. It is necessary to make the useful research findings available to farmers quickly and help them to solve their problems. In addition to various institutional extension education and training programmes, farm advisory service was extended to farmers through farmers' days, radio talks, demonstrations and through publication of 'Krushi-Go-Vidya' monthly magazine and Gujarat Agricultural University Research Journal for dissemination of scientific knowledge.

Research

1.1.2.3. The Gujarat Agricultural University has the responsibility of conducting research related to agricultural production and rural development in the State. After its formation, the University has continued to expand its research activities, which include at present mainly applied research problems pertaining to agriculture and allied fields with emphasis on inter-disciplinary problem oriented and time bound research. The Gujarat Agricultural University continued research on cereals, millets, pulses, cotton, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane, fruit and vegetable crops, forge crops, spices and medicinal crops etc. Besides, special emphasis has also been given to research in the subjects of dry farming, water manage

ment, agronomy, plant pathology, agricultural entomology, soil science, agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, animal husbandry, animal nutrition and reproductive biology etc. As a result of research efforts by the Gujarat Agricultural University from its inception, 79 new improved varieties having better yield potential and quality character have been evolved and released for adoption by the farmers. Package of practices are also worked out for newly developed varieties.

1.1.2.4. Joint Session of Agricultural Research Sub-Committees held in April, 1983 and Research Council in its meeting held in June, 1983 approved the following new varieties for release and recommended to State Seed Variety Release Committee for release in the Gujarat State.

Sr. No.	Crop	New improved variety recommended for release to farmers
1.	Wheat.	VW-53
2.	Pulse (Gram)	ICCC-4
3.	Groundnut.	27-5-1
4.	Cotton.	DH-22
5.	Sugarcane.	CO-A-7602.
6.	Forage Sorghum.	S-5026
7.	Turmeric.	Sugandham.
8.	Rice.	6-4-2
9.	Sunflower.	EC-68414
10.	Guar.	HG-75

1.1.2.5. Director of Research published research bulletins on Research Highlights 1972-81 (English & Gujarati), tobacco project, forage crop research, decade of research in rainfed and dryland farming, ten years of research in sorghum, improved potato digger etc.

New technology for increasing production of pulses, oilseeds, and rainfed crops

1.1.2.6. New technologies have been developed by GAU for pulses, oilseeds and rainfed crops and it has been possible to develop new crop varieties for increasing production of pulses, oilseeds, and rain fed crops after formation of GAU as shown below in table.

Improved varieties released from 1972 to 1982.

Sr. No.	Crop	Name of new crop varieties.
1.	Pulses.	Urid-G-75, T-9, Moth-G-Moth-1, Cowpea-G, Cowpea-1, G. Cowpea-2, V-16, Moong PIMS-4, Gram-ICCC-4, Guar H.G.-75.
2.	Oilseeds.	Groundnut-GAU-G-1, GAU-G-10, M-13, JL-24, Gujarat Groundnut-2, 27-5-1, Mustard-Varuna Castor-GAUCH-1, GAUC-1 Sesamum-G. Til-1.

1.1.2.7. Agronomic practices are also worked out for newly developed varieties. Fertilizer doses are modified and new recommendations based on cost benefit ratio are made. Schedules are also worked out for control of pests and diseases of the new varieties and recommendations made with a view to provide plant protection umbrella.

Dry Farming

1.1.2.8. Agriculture in rainfed is characterised with risk and uncertainty. The predominantly dry farming areas in the State receive annual rainfall from 250 mm to 750 mm. The soils of these dry farming areas vary from sandy to sandy loam, clay loam and clayey. Even though the agriculture, in these arid and semi-arid regions presents the twin problems of low productivity and instability, production of different crops viz. groundnut and other oilseeds crop, pearl millet, cotton and pulse crops contribute substantially to the economy of the State. The research on various aspects of dry farming is therefore, concentrated at the main centre at Rajkot (Targhadia), Sub-station S. K. Nagar and other locations namely, Ratia, Vallabhipur, Jamkhambhalia, Dhandhuka, Radhanpur, Chotila and Dhari. Important results obtained during the year under report recommended to farmers are given below.

Recommendation on spacing and fertilizer requirement for mustard 'Varuna' under North Gujarat conditions

Potential production and profit from mustard "Varuna" can be secured by adopting 45 x 20 or 60 x 15 cm. spacing and fertilization at 50 kg. N + 50 Kg. P₂O₅ (Phosphorus may be applied if soil is deficient in available phosphorus) under North Gujarat conditions.

Recommendation on sowing time for mustard 'Varuna' under North Gujarat Conditions

Maximum seed yield from mustard "Varuna" can be obtained by sowing the crop between 5th October to 25th October under North Gujarat conditions.

Response of summer groundnut to irrigation and levels of phosphorus.

The summer groundnut GAUG-1 should be irrigated at 50 per cent depletion of available soil moisture which required 14 irrigations at an interval of 7 to 8 days and fertilizer with 50 Kg. N + 50 Kg. P₂O₅ /ha. for securing maximum pod yield under Saurashtra conditions.

Inter-cropping of pearl millet and pigeon pea with optimum plant population

To obtain higher production and profit, the pearl millet growing farmers of North Saurashtra agroclimatic zone can follow inter-cropping system of pearl-millet (BJ-104) and pigeon pea (UPAS-120) as per following details :

Pearl-millet should be grown in paired rows (40 cm. apart) with a spacing of 40 × 15 cm. in between two rows of pigeon pea (120 × 15 cm.)

Irrigation method for the life saving in groundnut GAUG-10

It is profitable to irrigate groundnut GAUG-10 by a light irrigation (five cm. depth) by flood irrigation method whenever there is a stress period.

Critical period of weed crop competition in groundnut

It is recommended to keep groundnut crop weed free upto 60 days after sowing for obtaining higher production and profit under Junagadh conditions.

Pre-monsoon sowing of spreading groundnut varieties

The farmers of Saurashtra region having irrigation facilities are advised to adopt pre-monsoon sowing of groundnut to secure maximum yield. Variety M-13 can be sown during 27th May to 2nd June, variety GAUG-10 can be sown on 2nd June.

Spacing and seed rate requirement for groundnut JL-24

The *Kharif* groundnut JL-24 should be sown keeping row spacing of 45 cm. using 125 kg. kernels per hectare to secure maximum yield under Saurashtra conditions.

1.1.3. Programme for 1984-85

1.1.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 535/-lakhs is provided for Agriculture Education & Research for 1984-85.

Broad break-up of the plan outlay is given below.—

Programme	Outlay provided for 1984-85.
Agricultural Education	362.00
Agricultural Research	133.00
State's share for ICAR projects.	40.00
Total	535.00

1.1.3.2 Existing educational and research programmes will be continued during the year. Following programmes will also be strengthened during the year as expansion phases.

1. Agricultural College at Sardar Krishinagar, Dantiwada Campus

This will be third year of college in 1984-85 and the total strength of students will be 200 with full staff. College building and Hostels will have therefore to be developed. ICAR has approved financial assistance of Rs. 15 lakhs for the Agricultural College.

2. Aspee College of Nutritional Science and College of Home Science and food Technology at Sardar Krishinagar

This will be third year of college in 1984-85 and total students strength will be 75 with full staff. College building and students hostels are proposed to be developed.

3. Veterinary Science College at Sardar Krishinagar

This will be fourth year of the college in 1984-85 and the total students strength will be 120 with full fledged staff. College building programme and students hostels and amenities are envisaged as expansion phase. ICAR has approved financial assistance of Rs. 42 lakhs for veterinary college, S. K. Nagar.

New Programme.

1.1.3.3

(4) Establishment of the College of Engineering and Technology in the Gujarat Agricultural University.

On account of Narmada Irrigation Project, about 1500 Engineers would be needed in the next 25 years. In addition to this demand, Agricultural Engineers would also be needed for Agro-based industries and other aspects of agricultural development. Considering all these aspects the proposal of the establishment of the College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology in GAU has been sent to ICAR and the State Government has accepted in principle to establish the college of Agricultural Engineering and Technology in GAU. A token provision of Rs. 25/- lakhs has been made in 1984-85 for preliminaries.

(5) Establishment of the Agricultural schools at Bhachau (Dist. Kachchh) and Waghai (Dist. Dangs).

On account of the T & V (Benor) system in operation in the Gujarat State for agricultural development, the demands for Gram Sevaks having agricultural diploma has increased. It is therefore proposed to start agricultural schools, one in Kachchh district at Bhachau and another in Dangs district at Waghai for Tribal farmers' sons in 1984-85.

(6) Strengthening of Agricultural Research Station at Kothara.

As per recommendations of the committee for Kachchh district Development appointed in June, 1969, Agricultural Research Station at Kothara, District Kachchh is to be strengthened for evolving dryfarming technologies, crop improvement, forage and medicinal plants for the area. Rs. 6/- lakhs has been provided for strengthening the station in 1984-85.

Veterinary Science, Animal Husbandry and Dairy :

1.1.3.4. Since livestock occupies an important place in the agricultural economy of the State, the Directorate of Research has initiated the most desired and purposeful programmes to maximise the returns from livestock and poultry. Under this set up the four Livestock Research Stations of Gujarat Agricultural University are solely engaged in the Animal Science Research applicable to the four different agro-climatic and socio-economic zones of the State. The different departments are engaged in Animal Science Research at the two colleges of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry and at the College of Dairy Science. The Research Scientists are striving hard to develop high producing, fertile and disease resistance livestock and poultry for the production of more and more milk, draft power, wool, meat and other valuable products of animal origin.

1.1.3.5. Academic programmes in the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry for under-graduate and post-graduate teaching and research are continued and strengthened at Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry Colleges at Anand and Sardar Krishinagar and for Dairy Science at Sheth M. C. College of Dairy Science at Anand during 1983-84. The Sheth M. C. College of Dairy Science, Anand is also strengthened by expansion of Departments of Dairy chemistry, Dairy Technology, Dairy Engineering and Dairy Microbiology to strengthen post-graduate teaching and research to meet the needs of dairy industry in the State and Country.

1.1.3.6. Gujarat is well-known for its milk cooperative, milch breeds like Surti and Mehsani buffaloes and dual breeds of Gir and Kankrej cows. Pure breeding and cross breeding work for the improvement of cows initiated in the Fifth Plan through livestock research stations at Dantiwada, Navsari. Anand and Junagadh are being strengthened in respect of herd of 300/500 heads for progeny testing, breeding, nutrition and animal health and new research for improvement of buffaloes and their management will be undertaken. Research work on poultry, goat, sheep and camel is also envisaged. Development of dairy industry through dairy research technology and

processing of dairy products will be initiated in 1984-85.

1.1.3.7. The University undertakes the seed production programme to meet the requirements of Gujarat State Seed Corporation, State Department of Agriculture and National Seed Corporation for supply of breeder and foundation seeds of most of the important crops grown in Gujarat State. During the year 1982-83, GAU produced 969 quintals of breeder seeds, 1194 quintals of foundation seeds and 4861 quintals of certified seed of different crop varieties.

Tribal Programme

1.1.3.8. The University will continue the programmes in tribal areas for research and education. Research aspect includes improvement of crop varieties of tribal grown crops like maize, hill-millet, kodra, nagli etc. and education programme includes training to tribal farmers and sons in crop production technology. New crop improved varieties, Gujarat Nagli-1, Gujarat Kodra-1, Gujarat Vari-1, Nagli Gujarat N-2, are developed and released for cultivation by tribal farmers for higher yield and income.

Strengthening Research Capability of GAU by NARP

1.1.3.9. Now the research capabilities of the GAU is strengthened by National Agricultural Research Programmes through grant of Rs. 5.04 crores for five years from ICAR under World Bank IBRD aid. The ICAR has so far sanctioned 15 sub-projects for GAU at Arnej, Targhadia, expansion of the Directorate of Research, Dantiwada, Vijapur, Bhachau, Junagadh, Jamnagar and Dhari, Navsari, Surat and Broach, Anand, Godhra and Derol to the tune of Rs. 5.04 crores. Out of these projects, 3 projects viz. Arnej, Targhadia and Expansion of the Directorate of Research will be completing the period of ICAR assistance in the middle of the year 1984-85. Thereafter the expenditure on account of these projects is to be borne by GAU. As such Rs. 10/- lakhs are provided for the year 1984-85.

Financial Assistance from I.C.A.R.

1.1.3.10. The University is collaborating with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in All India Coordinated Research Projects on crops and animal husbandry. It has 31 ICAR-Co-ordinated Projects for crops and 5 projects for animal husbandry with the budget of Rs. 198.68 lakhs for 1984-85 as ICAR assistance. For the development of University and educational aspects, University get annually Rs. 126.94 lakhs under the scheme for Establishment and Development of Agricultural Universities.

APPENDIX—A

Existing Research Stations with Gujarat Agricultural University

Sr. No.	Agro. climatic zone	Crops in the zone	Multi-disciplinary Regional Stations	Main/Special Station	Sub-Station-cum-testing centre
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	South Gujarat	Rice, Hill-Millet, Sugarcane, Fruits, Tuber, Vegetables	Navsari	Waghai	1. Gandevi 2. Paria 3. Danti/Ubharat, 4. Vyara.
II.	South Gujarat	Cotton, Sorghum	—	Surat	1. Bharuch, 2. Bardoli, 3. Hansot, 4. Achhalia 5. Tanchha.
III.	Middle Gujarat	Tobacco, Rice, Maize Cotton	Anand	(1) Nawagam (2) Godhra	1. Derol, 2. Dabhoi, 3. Dahod, 4. Thasra, 5. Vadodara, 6. Dharmajj, 7. Devagadhbaria.
IV.	North Gujarat	Wheat, Pearl-millet, Pulses, Castor, Mustard, Cumin, Cotton, Isabgul, Maize, Potato, Tobacco.	Dantiwada	(1) Vijapur (2) Jagudan (3) Deesa	1. Talod 2. Sanand 3. Chharedi, 4. Asoda, 5. Khedbrahma, 5. Dehgam, 7. Ladol.
V.	North-West Zone	Cotton, Vegetable, Sorghum Pearl-millet, Dato-palm, Kidneybean	—	Mundra	1. Bhachau, 2. Viramgam, 3. Kethara, 4. Radahanpur, 5. Khodoi.
VI.	North Saurashtra	Groundnut Pearl-millet, Cotton, Sorghum, Pasture	—	(1) Targhadia (Rajkot) (2) Jamnagar (3) Dhari	1. Amreli 2. Chotila 3. Jamkhabhalia.
VII.	South Saurashtra	Groundnut, Cotton, Pearl-millet, Wheat, Coconut, Sorghum, Sugarcane, Fruits, Vegetables.	—	(1) Junagadh (2) Mahuva	1. Mangrol, 2. Ratia, 3. Khapat, 4. Kodinar, 5. Manavadar.
VIII.	Bhal and Coastal Area	Rainfed Wheat, Cotton, Gram, Sorghum.	—	Arnej	1. Vallabhipur 2. Dhandhuka.

STATEMENT

Agricultural Education and Research

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	1984-85	
		Outlay	Capital Content.
1	2	3	4
A. Agricultural Education.			
1	AER--1 Post-graduate degree training in India and abroad. ..	2.75	..
	Total	2.75	..
2	AER--2 Grant-in-aid to GAU for Education.	282.25	..
3	AER--3 Development of Veterinary College	69.00	..
3	AER--4 Development of Dairy Science College.	8.00	..
	Total	359.25	..
	Total Agricultural Education	362.00	..
B. Agricultural Research.			
5	AER--5 Grant-in-aid to GAU for Research.	93.00	..
6	AER--6 Establishment of Livestock Research Station. ..	40.00	..
	Total (B) Agricultural Research. ..	133.00	..
C. Assistance from ICAR.			
7	AER--7 State share to ICAR Scheme.		
	(i) Agricultural Research.	37.00	..
	(ii) Veterinary Research.	3.00	..
	Total : (C) ..	40.00	..
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	535.00	..

1.2. CROP HUSBANDRY

1.2.1. Introduction

1.2.1.1. Gujarat is situated on the west coast of Indian peninsula between 68.4 to 74.4 East longitude and 21.1 to 24.7 North longitude having a large share of the Sea coast along the Arabian seas. Extreme variability in distribution and total annual rainfall is the peculiarity of the State. Rainfall received in the State is mainly from south-west monsoon and therefore it is continued for the period of only four months in a year starting from June to September. Practically no rains are received in winter. The annual normal rainfall varies from 349 M.M. in Lakhpur Taluka of Kachchh district to 2409 MM. in Dharampur taluka of Valsad district. 41 Talukas in 10 districts are prone to scarcity or semi scarcity conditions. Due to assured rainfall in South and Central Gujarat, no scarcity condition prevail in this area but floods are not uncommon. In alternate years the State has to face either scarcity or the flood in some part or the other of the State, which retards the agricultural growth. Soils in southern region are deep black, central and northern parts of the State have old alluvial and Saurashtra region have medium black soil of basaltic origin, while all along the sea coast saline alluvial is found. The variation in rainfall and soil types can be largely attributed to geographical situation of the State.

Land Use classification

1.2.1.2. Land utilisation statistics for the State as in 1960-61 and 1979-80 are as under :—

Sr. No.	Particulars	Area in lakh hectares.	
		1960-61	1979-80
1	2	3	4
	Total reporting area for land utilisation	179.14	188.16
	Forest	9.22	19.53
	Not available for cultivation.		
	(a) Land put up to non-agriculture use	4.05	10.64
	(b) Barren and uncultivable land	45.75	25.07
		49.80	35.71

	1	2	3	4
Other uncultivable land including fallow land				
(a) Permanent pastures and grazing land.			10.42	8.48
(b) Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves.			0.42	0.04
			10.84	8.52
Cultivable waste land.			7.64	19.86
Fallow lands				
(a) Current fallow			3.41	5.26
(b) Other fallows			4.25	3.56
			7.66	8.82
Cropped area				
(a) Net area sown			93.97	95.72
(b) Area sown more than once.			3.71	10.33
			97.68	106.05

It appears from the above table that area under forest has increased considerably in 1979-80; area sown more than once has also increased nearly three times more during 1979-80 than that of 1960-61. The cultivable waste-land which is substantial can be brought under cultivation.

1.2.1.3. The land utilisation statistics show that in Gujarat, more than 50% of the reported area is put under cultivation. The State accounts for 19.46% of the total cotton area in the country and 30.77% of the total groundnut area in the country. Gujarat has produced around 32.76% of the groundnut, 22.26% of the cotton and 40.65% of the tobacco in the country (1980-81).

Land Holding Statistics

1.2.1.4. The number and percentage of operational holdings in the State are as under (1980-81)

Size of holding (in hect.)	Number (in '00)	Percentage	Area (in '00 hect.)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Below 0.5	3265	11.14	883	0.87
0.5 — 1.0	3840	13.11	2877	2.85
1.0 — 2.0	6345	21.66	9296	9.20
2.0 — 3.0	4334	14.79	10646	10.54
3.0 — 4.0	2945	10.05	10188	10.09
4.0 — 5.0	2162	7.38	9640	9.54
5.0 — 7.5	3160	10.78	19268	19.07
7.5 — 10.0	1534	5.23	13183	13.04
10.0 — 20.0	1559	5.32	20411	20.20
20.0 — 30.0	126	0.43	2923	2.89
30.0 — 40.0	18	0.06	595	0.59
40.0 — 50.0	5	0.02	223	0.22
50.0 — Above	8	0.03	910	0.90
Total..	29301	100.00	101043	100.00

1.2.1.5 According to the Agricultural census of 1980-81 29.92 percent of the operational holdings were irrigated either partly or wholly covering 14.42% of the cultivated area. Wholly irrigated holdings were 10.42% covering 35.08% of the total irrigated area. 19.50% of the holdings were partly irrigated which accounts for 64.92% of the total irrigated area. 68.58 percent of the operational holdings covering 64.46% of the cultivated land were unirrigated. Out of the total area irrigated food grains cover 38.03%. The remaining 61.97% area is covered under commercial crops

1.2.1.6 Out of the total irrigated area, about 67.5% was irrigated by surface wells, 17% by canals, 13% by tubewells, 2% by tanks, and 0.5% by other sources at the end of 1979-80. Major area is covered by surface wells which mainly depends on the behaviour of monsoon.

1.2.1.7 The principal food crops of Gujarat are bajara, jowar, maize, and wheat including pulses, while crops like cotton, oilseeds and tobacco are

commercial crops. Paddy is mainly grown in the districts of South and Middle Gujarat, while soils of northern parts of the State and Saurashtra are suitable for cereals, pulses, and short staple cotton and groundnut. Irrigated long staple cotton is grown in South Gujarat, Middle Gujarat and parts of Sabarkantha and Saurashtra. Horticulture crops are planted in Surat and Valsad Districts in southern parts of the State and in the coastal areas of saurashtra region. Tobacco is mainly cultivated in Middle Gujarat; particularly in Kheda and Vadodara districts while spices and condiments are grown in northern districts of Mehsana and Banaskantha.

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

(Area in lakh hectares, production in lakh tonnes, yield in kg/hect.)

Sr. No.	Plan Period	Food grains	Oil seeds	Cotton	Tobacco	Sugarcane	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	First Five Year Plan 1951-52 to 1955-56.	Area Prod. Y/H	55.86 18.75 336	11.93 4.40 362	13.72 8.83 109	0.60 0.41 683	0.10 0.57 5182

1	2		3	4	5	6	7
2.	Second Five Year Plan 1956-57 to 1960-61.	Area Prod. Y/H	49.80 20.28 407	18.99 11.07 586	17.50 11.17 108	0.81 0.56 691	0.18 0.94 5222
3.	Third Five Year Plan 1961-62 to 1965-66.	Area Prod. Y/H	47.96 25.79 538	23.44 13.58 581	17.57 15.23 147	0.86 0.83 965	0.29 1.65 5594
4.	Average of three Annual Plans 1966-67 to 1968-69.	Area Prod. Y/H	51.90 28.11 542	21.57 11.31 524	16.89 15.48 156	0.91 0.93 1026	0.33 1.81 5476
5.	Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-70 to 1973-74.	Area Prod. Y/H	51.82 37.19 714	20.56 13.87 675	19.65 20.18 174	0.88 1.13 1284	0.46 2.53 75500
6.	Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-75 to 1977-78.	Area Prod. Y/H	46.92 35.82 763	21.71 18.03 831	18.22 17.69 165	8.98 1.40 1582	0.57 3.40 5937
	1978-80	Area	49.05	24.96	17.69	1.24	0.82
	Two Annual Plan	Prod. Y/H	44.45 906	21.04 843	19.70 189	2.11 1701	6.86 8365
	1980-83.	Area	46.44	25.60	15.33	1.15	0.85
		Prod. Y/H	46.54 1002	21.29 831	17.86 198	1.97 1713	5.39 6341

Note— 1. Production of sugarcane is in terms of Gul.

2. Production of cotton is in lakh bales each of 170 kg.

3. Oilseeds include Groundnut, Sesamum, Castor, Rape & Mustard.

1.2.1.9. In food crops, the State has recorded an annual growth rate of 4.1% during 1961-80, which is the third highest in the country, Punjab and Hariyana being the only two states, recording higher growth rate. The total food grain production in the State has more than doubled between 1960 and 1980.

1.2.2. Objectives and strategy

1.2.2.1. There are six areas wherein the facilitating and encouraging functions of the State seem to be eminent to help the farmers for rapid development of agriculture in Gujarat.

(1) to provide remunerative prices to farmers so as to ensure that they have adequate incentives to produce more and improve productivity keeping in view the overall needs of the economy and interest of consumers.

(2) to ensure that applied technology is transferred to as large a number of farmers with the shortest time possible through T & V system.

(3) to see that adequate credit availability and timely credit repayment is ensured with a view to enable a farmer to get the required money every season every year.

(4) to arrange availability of all inputs including water, recommended seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, diesel, power, cement, implements, etc. in time at the walking distance to the farmers at reasonable prices.

(5) to take up and implement very speedily, the programmes of land development in dry areas, command areas and saline and alkaline areas.

(6) to restructure the agricultural and administrative organisation in such a manner as to facilitate the efficient implementation of action programmes in the above five areas.

1.2.3. Season For the Year 1983-84

1.2.3.1. Generally, in Gujarat State, monsoon sets in the second or third week of June. During the year 1983-84 monsoon got delayed by a week

or so. Pre-monsoon showers of rains were received during the third week of June, 1983 in some of the areas of the State. This rainfall was adequate and timely for sowing of kharif crops as well as for preparation of seedbeds of seedlings of paddy and tobacco crops in some of the areas. Cultivators availed the benefit of this rainfall for sowing the Kharif crops wherever the rainfall was adequate in the State.

1.2.3.2. Regular monsoon set in the last week of June, 1983 and first week of July, 1983. The last week of June, 1983 witnessed an unprecedented heavy rains resulting in devastating damage in the districts of Junagadh, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot. This caused tremendous loss to life and property including agricultural crops and orchards. These extensive rains resulted in widespread submergence of the affected areas for a number of days. The lands which had been prepared for cultivation and also those already cultivated were damaged by the flood waters. Farmers lost large quantities of seeds of groundnut stored for sowing operations. Some of the farmers had already completed sowing operations when flood waters entered in their lands. Farm implements, pump sets, wells and other connected equipments were either lost or damaged beyond repair. Cropped areas under cotton, sugarcane, jowar and bajra etc. were damaged. Particularly in Vanthali taluka of Junagadh district severe damage was caused by heavy rain and flood to the orchards. Several dams in Saurashtra region were over flowing.

1.2.3.3. During the month of July, 1983, there was good rainfall all over the State for sowing of kharif crops except some talukas of Kachchh district. Sowing of kharif crops was mostly completed in all the districts except some parts of Bharuch, Surat, Mahesana Junagadh, and Kachchh districts. Sowing could be done only in 50% area of Kutiyana, Manavadar, Keshod, Mangrol and Ranavav Taluka of Junagadh district due to widespread submergence of the affected areas. Sowing could not be done at all in 10 villages of Porbandar taluka and 5 villages of Mangrol taluka of Junagadh district. Sowing could not be done in Ghed area also due to inundation of rain waters. In this low lying area, mainly rabi crops are sown. Transplanting of paddy crop was also mostly completed in paddy growing districts. The condition of crops sown was reported satisfactory.

1.2.3.4. Due to continuous rainfall and absence of sunshine and clear weather during the month of August 1983, the growth of kharif crops was affected more or less and agricultural operations like weeding, interculturing and top dressing of fertilizers could not be done in time. During the last week of August 1983 due to sunshine and clear weather the growth of kharif crops picked up and agricultural operation like weeding, interculturing, and top dressing of fertilizers could be done satisfactorily and crop condition improved. Crop condition was reported satis-

factory for all the kharif crops in the State except groundnut crop which was reported poor in Jamnagar district, maize crop was reported below normal in Panchmahals district, sotton, tur and jowar crops were reported below normal in Bharuch district and cotton and tur crops were also reported below normal in Vadodara district.

1.2.3.5. During the month of September, 1983 light showers of rain were received in some of the talukas of Banaskantha, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Bharuch, Kheda, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Surendranagar districts, while there were heavy showers of rain in some of the talukas of Surat, Valsad, Dangs, Junagadh, Rajkot and Amreli Districts.

1.2.3.6. It is reported by the Meteorological Department that South west monsoon is withdrawn from 26th September, 1983 from Mahesana, Kachchh Banaskantha and Sabarkantha districts

1.2.4. Crop Prospects

1.2.4.1. The information in respect of area under major crops of Gujarat State for the year 1982-83 as per the final forecast and for the year 1983-84 as per the first and second forecast is as under :—

Sr. No.	Name of crop	Area in lakh hectares	
		1982-83 as per final forecast	1983-84 as per first forecast
1	2	3	4
1	Paddy	4.76	5.15
2	Kharif Jowar	8.13	8.18
3	Bajri	12.59	13.05
4	Maize	3.06	3.02
5	Ragi	0.48	0.49
6	Kodra	0.62	0.58
7	Tur	2.61	2.61
8	Other kharif pulses		
	1 Mug	1.14	1.64
	2 Math	0.76	1.06
9	Kharif groundnut	18.93	19.26
10	Sesamum	1.28	1.12
11	Cotton	14.96	13.89
12	Sugarcane	0.95	0.98

4.2.1.2. At present crop prospects for all the kharif crops appear quite good in the State except bajri and paddy (drilled) in Vaoddara district, all kharif crops in Rajkot district, Maize in Panchmahals district, groundnut and castor crops in Jamnagar district.

Kharif bajri

1.2.4.3. During the year under report crop condition of bajri crop is reported satisfactory in the State except in Baroda district where it is reported below normal. Area under bajri crop as per first forecast is 13.05 lakh hec. during the year 1983-84 which is 0.46 lakh hec. more than that of final forecast of 1982-83.

Maize

1.2.4.4. Condition of maize crop is reported satisfactory in the maize growing areas except in Panchmahals district where it is reported below normal. Area under maize crop is 3.02 lakh hec. as per first forecast which is 0.04 lakh hec. less than that of final forecast of previous year.

Kharif groundnut.

1.2.4.5. Crop condition of kharif groundnut crop is reported satisfactory in the State except in Jamnagar district. Area under kharif groundnut is 19.26 lakh hec. as per second forecast which is higher than that of final forecast of 1982-83.

Cotton.

1.2.4.6. Crop condition of cotton crop is reported satisfactory in all the cotton growing districts except in Baroda district where it is reported below normal. Area under cotton is 13.98 lakh hec. as per the first forecast which is 0.98 lakh hec. less than that of final forecast of previous year.

Sugarcane.

1.2.4.7. Area under sugarcane crop is 0.98 lakh hec. as per first forecast which is 0.03 lakh hec. more than that of second forecast of previous year. Crop condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory.

1.2.5. Programme for Annual Plan 1984-85.

1.2.5.1. An outlay of Rs. 1332 lakhs has been provided for the annual plan 1984-85 the broad breakup of which is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Programme.	Outlay 1984-85
Direction and Administration.	360.80
Multiplication and Distribution of seeds.	122.86
Manures and Fertilizers	185.16
Plant Protection	75.00
Commercial Crops	100.18
Extension and Farmers Training	129.34
Agricultural Engineering	124.67
Agricultural Economics and Statistics	48.99
Horticulture	67.58
Other Expenditure	100.42
Contingency Plan (RD)	9.00
Nucleus Budget (A & FD)	8.00
	1332.00

Production Targets

1.2.5.2 The targets and achievements of food grains production and Commercial crops for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 (anticipated) and targets for 1984-85 are as under :

Sr. No.	Crop	Unit	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Achievement			1983-84		1984-85 target
			1979-80 base year level	1984-85 terminal year target	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anti.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Foodgrains	Lakh tonnes	40.08	53.50	44.76	50.89	43.96	52.75	52.75	54.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Oil Seeds	Lakh tonnes	19.93	26.00 (31.06 Rev.)	18.58	27.48	17.81	29.30	29.00	32.60
3	Cotton	Lakh bales (170 Kg. each)	17.85	24.30	17.14	20.95	15.48	21.50	19.00	19.00
4	Sugarcane (in terms of Gur)	Lakh tonnes	3.19	4.50	4.44	5.02	6.70	4.50	5.80	6.00
5	Tobacco	Lakh tonnes	1.75	2.00	1.85	2.09	1.97	1.80	2.00	2.10

1.2.5.3. During 1982-83, the set of monsoon was delayed by about five to six weeks and scarcity prevailed in some parts of the State. Thereafter, from 6th November, 1982 to 9th November, 1982, the unseasonal heavy rains accompanied with cyclone had seriously damaged the standing and harvesting crops in the State. Hence the shortfall in achievement of production targets in respect of oilseeds and cotton. Whereas in case of sugarcane and tobacco, the targets were surpassed

by achieving additional production of 2.30 lakhs tonnes and 0.20 lakh respectively.

High Yielding Varieties Programme

1.2.5.4. This programme will be expanded by providing sufficient quantity of certified improved seeds through the Gujarat State Seed Corporation and Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation.

The coverage during 1982-83, 1983-84 (anticipated) and targets for 1984-85 are given as under :—

Sr. No.	Crop	Sixth Plan		Achievement			1983-84		1984-85 Target
		1979-80 Base year level	1984-85 terminal year target	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anti. Achi.	
Food Crops :									
	Wheat (Irrigated)	4.60	5.60	4.75	4.68	4.54	5.40	5.40	5.60
	Paddy	2.56	3.80	3.05	3.29	3.18	3.60	3.60	3.80
	Hy. Bajra	10.47	13.00	11.96	11.82	11.85	12.50	12.50	13.00
	Hy. Jowar	0.38	1.10	0.84	0.73	1.22	1.00	1.00	1.25
	Hy. Maize	0.76	1.00	1.11	0.98	1.15	0.95	0.95	1.15
	Total-Food crops	18.77	24.50	21.71	21.50	21.94	23.45	23.45	24.80
	Hy. Cotton	3.26	4.00	3.00	3.70	3.00	3.85	3.25	3.50
	Hy. Castor	0.60	0.80	0.93	0.70	0.70	1.00	1.00	1.00

Supply of Seeds

1.2.5.5. It is planned to increase area under hybrid seeds and to replace the seed of self pollinated crops by certified seed in 20% of the area

under these crops every year. The annual requirement of Hybrid/HYV/improved seeds and distribution by G.S.S.C. and G.S.C.M.F. are as under :

Year	(In tonnes)				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 targets
Annual Requirement	31190	33952	31149	32860	33875
Distribution by G.S.S.C. & G.S.C.M.F.	5292	7972	10899	10814	15611

1.2.5.6. Breeder/foundation seeds will be produced by the Gujarat Agricultural University and certified improved seed will be produced on the farms of the registered seed growers and/State seed farms. Seed production programmes will be organised by the Gujarat State Seed Corporation and Gujarat State Co-operative Marketing Federation. The availability of the seed from National Seed Corporation and private producers will supplement the seed supply.

Fertilizers

1.2.5.7. Fertilizers hold great potentialities for stepping up agricultural production. Nitrogenous fertilizers have particular importance as Nitrogen is considered to be the important limiting factor of the fertility of soil. The cultivators are making increased use of fertilizers to increase the productivity. In view of large high yielding programme, training and visit system, farmers training centres, development of commercial crops and likely increase in irrigation potential, the consumption of fertilizers is planned as under :—

(in lakh tonnes)

Nutrient	Sixth Plan		Achievement			1983-84		1984-85 Target
	1979-80	1984-85 terminal year target	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Target	Anti. Achi	
Nitrogen (N)	2.24	4.00	2.04	2.45	2.36	2.96	3.00	3.30
Phosphorous (P)	1.15	2.00	1.17	1.14	1.16	1.39	1.50	1.65
Potash (K)	0.39	0.70	0.36	0.42	0.34	0.42	0.50	0.55
Total—(NPK)	3.78	6.70	3.57	4.01	3.86	4.77	5.00	5.50

1.2.5.8 A scheme for giving subsidy on purchase of chemical fertilizers to SC, ST and Small and Marginal farmers is sanctioned. The pattern of subsidy is as under :

(1) Small and Marginal farmers as identified under the Integrated Rural Development Programme will be entitled for the subsidy on increased price of chemical fertilizers. The subsidy at the rate of 25% and 33 1/3% of price as prevailing on 8-6-1980 and increased with effect from 11-7-1981 will be given to Small and Marginal farmers respectively.

(2) The Scheduled caste and Scheduled trib farmers will be given 50% subsidy on prevailing price of fertilizers limited to Rs. 200.

This scheme will be continued in 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs. 56.82 lakhs.

Plant Protection

1.2.5.9 Plant protection activity in the State is now implemented on need base approach. Scouting system has been introduced since last three years according to which the extension workers under T&

system while scouting in the crop fields, actually take counts of the pest population and guide the cultivators for spraying the crop at a point of thresh-

hold value. Subject matter specialists (Plant Protection) have been provided in each district. The area covered under this programme is given below :

(Lakh hectares).

	Area covered		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84		1984-85 Target
	1979-80	Sixth plan Terminal year target 1984-85				Target	Anti. achiev.	
Plant Protection	60.86	87.04	65.65	73.21	60.00	80.10	94.00	106.00

1.2.5.10 Technical Grade Material for manufacture of pesticides required for the above programme has been estimated as under :

Year	Technical grade material (in tonnes.)
1	2
1980-81	7500
1981-82	7700
1982-83	5784
1983-84	6974 (Anticipated)
1984-85	8000 (proposed target)

(ii) Increasing the area in Kharif season.

(iii) Increasing the area and production in non-traditional area and,

(iv) Increasing the production in traditional areas.

1.2.5.12 Level of production in case of groundnut is proposed to be increased by the following methods:

Item	Expected yield in kg perhec.	Normal yieldn rainfed area in kg per hectare.
Premonsoon sowing by the end of May on 1st week of June.	1300	900
Supplementary Irrigation probably in September.	1300	900
Summer groundnut.	1800	900

Oilseed Production

1.2.5.11 The bulk of edible oil production derives from oilseeds like groundnut, mustard, sesamum and sunflower. Out of this, groundnut is the major oilseed crop. On an average about 19 lakh hectares of area is occupied by groundnut crop in Gujarat State. To meet with the demand of edible oils in the country, Government of India have sanctioned a special groundnut project on an extensive basis from summer 1980-81 to 1983-84 at the total cost of Rs. 35 crores aiming to increase the base year level of production of 18 lakh tonnes to 27 lakh tonnes at the end of 1983-84 season. This is sought to be achieved by :

(i) Increasing the area under summer groundnut crop.

1.2.5.13 In sesamum, Guj-1 variety yields 15% more in comparison to local Variety. Hybrid castor gives 60% more yield as compared to the local variety. The programme for coverage under different items during the plan period is as under:

(in lakh hectares)

Sr.	Oilseeds Programme	Area covered						
		Sixth 1979-80 Base year	Plan 1984-85 Terminal year target	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 Anti-cipated	1984-85 Target
	Pre-monsoon sowing of groundnut	0.30	2.00	0.50	1.00	2.22	1.79	2.20

Supplemental irrigation to groundnut	0.20	3.00	0.20	1.00	3.41	1.79	3.20
Summer ground nut	0.68	2.00	1.50	1.67	1.43	2.00	2.50
Coverage under improved variety of sesamum	0.10	1.25	0.15	0.25	0.40	0.50	0.60
Hy. Castor	0.55	0.80	0.93	0.65	0.70	0.70	1.00

1.2.5.14. The irrigation potentiality in Vadodara region is quite encouraging for the groundnut crop, particularly during summer season. Panchmahals, Vadodara, Kheda, Sabarkantha, Bharuch and Surat districts are having good potentialities of raising the crop during summer season. The crop harvest of some of the farmers of Kheda district during summer season of last two years have yielded about 4000 to 5000 kg. per hectare proving that summer groundnut crop has good prospects in this area. Special efforts are also being made to increase the groundnut area in tribal area of this region where farmers take poor yielding hillmillets and other crops.

1.2.5.15. It is planned to encourage the cultivators by providing technical guidance and financial assistance to adopt modern methods of groundnut cultivation such as improved seed, optimum spacing, pest control management, sprinkler and supplementary irrigation etc. As a result of these efforts groundnut production during 1981-82 has increased to 21.99 lakh tonnes. During 1982-83, delayed monsoon, followed with scarcity and unseasonal rains accompanied with cyclone in first week of November affected the standing and harvested groundnut crop. Hence the anticipated harvested is only 13.13 lakh tonnes. Whereas in 1983-84, it likely to be of the order of 21.00 lakh tonnes. During 1982-83 and 1983-84 the Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 12.44 crores and Rs. 11.57 crores respectively for summer

Groundnut programme while for 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 1139.00 lakhs is proposed for the programme under Central Sector.

A cell for planning and monitoring for oilseeds processing in the State

1.2.5.16. The cell is started with a view to monitor the stage of existing development as well as to find out the shape for future development of oilseeds processing in the State. This cell would also process and co-ordinate the demands from various co-operatives with regard to assistance from National Dairy Development Board, Anand and keeping the Gujarat Cooperative Oilseed Growers Federation as a nucleus agency, which is linked up with the marketing of the oilseed products, throughout the State, as well as outside the State.

In crease in Pulse Production

1.2.5.17. In case of green gram and pigeon pea improved varieties like Guj-Mung-1, Mung-2 and Tur 15-15 yield 25% more in comparison to local varieties. To increase pulse production, efforts will be made for the replacement of local varieties by improved ones and growing of pulse crops as mixed crop with the cotton or castor. The following table indicates the coverage :

(Area in lakh hectares)

Sr. No.	Item	Sixth Plan		1980-81 covered	1981-82 covered	1982-83 covered	1983-84 Anticipated to be covered	1984-85 Target
		1979-80 Base year	1984-85 Terminal year target					
	Coverage under improved seed of green gram	0.10	1.00	0.60	0.75	0.90,	1.00	1.00
	Coverage under improved seed of pigeon pea	0.08	2.00	0.50	0.75	0.85	0.90	0.95
	Mixed cropping	0.80	4.00	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	3.75
	Summer green gram	0.20	0.75	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.35	0.40
						5.55	6.00	6.10

Integrated Pest Management Programme for Cotton, Groundnut, Pulses and Sugarcane Crops

1.2.5.18. Since 1978-79, this programme is organised in the State more systematically on a need-based threshold value. To provide insecticides of good quality at a fair price and of quality, rates are fixed by inviting tenders from all the manufacturers and are being supplied to the farmers through Co-operative Societies. Similarly, aerial operations including booking of the aeroplanes are being conducted by the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation. Under centrally sponsored scheme subsidy on pesticides in pulses is paid at the rate of Rs. 60 per hectare or 50% of the cost whichever is less. While in case of groundnut 50% subsidy is given on pesticides. Similarly, subsidy is also paid on operational charges at the rate of Rs. 37.50 per hectare for aerial spraying. The coverage under centrally sponsored schemes for different crops in 1984-85 would be as under :—

(Gross area to be covered in lakh hectares).

Crop	Aerial Spray	Ground spray
Cotton	1.10	..
Groundnut	1.00	9.50
Pulses	0.25	0.50
Sugarcane	0.45	..

Reorganisation and Strengthening of Extension Services

1.2.5.19. This aims to improve the efficiency of the extension services by - (i) Intensifying contacts between extension workers and farmers, (ii) Upgrading the standards of extension workers and (iii) improving the quality of technical package through better adoptive research. The major thrust would be on implementation of integrated approach to increase crop production of major crops like cotton, groundnut, bajra, jowar, paddy and wheat for which extension services would regularly and systematically be provided to farmers with updated advice and demonstration of farming practices best suited to their specific condition which would have immediate impact on production and income.

1.2.5.20. The village extension workers (VEWS) attend the training held once a fortnight by subject matter specialists (SMs) where he is provided with latest technology to be fed to the farmers during the next fortnight. To support the VEWs AEOs, are provided to supervise and guide the VEW in recent technology.

1.2.5.21. The extension technique is based on a systematic programmes of full time training to agricultural workers combined with frequent visits by VEW to farmers fields. This system enables VEW to visit each group of farmers once a fortnight after

he has received an intensive training in agricultural practices and recommendations which relate directly to farm operations during that fortnight. The fixed schedule of visit enable close supervision and follow up. To achieve a visible impact on production, VEW concentrates on selected contact farmers. He also concentrates on few important crops, focussing mainly on those practices which bring the best economic results and on making optimum use of available resources. Every year, Two pre-seasonal training programmes are organised for 2 to 3 day-each wherein SMS and Specialists of Gujarat Agricultural University participate. The SMSs are trained for 2 to 3 days in a month at university campuses to keep them upto-date in their know-how of the subject. They are also provided two weeks training every year to refresh their knowledge at the University.

Farmer's Training Centre

1.2.5.22. At present except Dangs and Gandhinagar, all districts in the State are covered by farmers training centres i. e. 17 centres. Out of 17 farmers training centres, 5 are located in tribal areas. Every year, 3500 farmers are to be trained in each such centre. The farmers and farm women are trained in respect of latest development techniques in agriculture through institutional classes and one day camps at village level.

State Level Agricultural Production Council

1.2.5.23. The State Govt. has set up a high powered agricultural Production Council under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister with the objectives of recommending an appropriate set of incentives for increasing the agricultural production including measures for the supply of quality inputs, timely credit and transfer of technology and payment of remunerative prices for farm products. The Council is broad, based comprising of representatives of District Panchayats, Corporation and Cooperative bodies, and high ranking officials,. Besides this council there are other high powered state level committees in such areas as: marketing, credit discipline, input programme, land development, administration and the T. & V. system. The presence of knowledgeable non-officials in these forums has helped to ensure that problems of cultivators are kept in focus.

1.2.6. Biogas

1.2.6.1. Biogas Programme is the most important programme for renewable source of energy, and it has become still more important in view of the fact that it finds its place in the 20 point Programme of the Prime Minister of India. In our country, approximately 1.40 lakh plants are in existence. Among which, Gujarat has its share of about 20,000 plants. During the year 1982--83 against the target fixed by the Govt.

of India of 6700 plants, the State could complete as many as 5217 plants.

1.2.6.2. For the entire Sixth Five Year Plan, the State has been asked to complete a target of 35,000 plants against which by the end of August, 1983 a cumulative total progress during the current plan is 8700, leaving balance of 26300 yet to be completed during the remaining period. The State will complete about 15,000 plants during the first four years of the Sixth Plan. Thus during last year i.e. in 1984-85 Gujarat State has to complete as many as 20,000 plants, which is a difficult task. The target of 10,000 plants has been fixed for the year 1984-85.

1.2.7. Gujarat Tractor Corporation Limited

1.2.7.1. The Corporation has planned its operations during 1983-84 so as to step up the production from the level of over 700 tractors in 1982-83 to cover 2000 tractors and sales from 1200 tractors to about 2400 tractors in 1983-84 after the severe set back in the operations in 1982-83 resulting from the severe marketing constraints experienced by the entire tractor industry on account of restrictions imposed by Reserve Bank of India on the loans granted by the banking sector to the farmers for the purchase of tractors. The level of activities during the year 1984-85 is proposed to be further stepped up by more than 50% to reach the level of 3600 tractors. The turnover is expected to be over Rs. 30 crores. It is expected that with the concerted efforts in strengthening the marketing network and with the successful implementation of the marketing tie-up with Messrs. Eicher Goodearth Limited, the Corporation would be in a position to achieve these targets.

1.2.7.2. The Corporation is having imported packs for its G-453 tractors for a part of production during 1984-85. The Corporation has also taken steps to indigenise these components to achieve the phased deletion programme approved by DGTD Government of India. For this purpose, the Special Purpose Machines for the Engines as well as Gear Boxes have been ordered. Special purpose Machine for Engines is expected to be received during the year 1983-84 whereas the same for Gear Boxes is expected in 1984-85.

1.2.7.3. During the year 1982-83 the Corporation commenced the commercial production of its new Model O-614 tractor. The production of this model is proposed to be stepped up during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85.

1.2.7.4. In view of the above, it is envisaged that it may be possible to contain cash losses during the year 1984-85 to Rs. 50 lakhs from a level of Rs. 150 lakhs during 1983-84. The amount of cash losses is therefore required to be made good since it will not be within the norms of the commercial banks to finance these cash losses. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

1.2.8. Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited Ahmedabad

1.2.8.1. Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation proposes to undertake the expansion of existing unit/undertake new projects during the year 1984-85. For this purpose, the total funds requirement for G.A.I.C. for these projects estimated at Rs. 50/- lakhs as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Total Project Cost.	Total Equity	GAIC's Equity Share	Funds required during 1984-85
1	Jethi Madh.	435.30	124.30	32.00	7.00
2	Oil Castor	200.00	77.00	20.00	10.00
3	Frozen Vegetables	750.00	225.00	29.25	10.00
4	Cold Storages	150.00	25.00	25.00	10.00
5	Onion Medas	80.00	13.00	13.00	5.00
6	Existing Units	—	—	—	8.00
Total :		1615.30	464.30	119.25	50.00

Madh

1.2.8.2. The project for the manufacture of Jethi Madh from Glycyrrhizq root is being put up in joint sector with M/s. Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., Bombay. Jethi Matheztreet is being used for applications in various industries like Pharmaceuticals, confectionary and tobacco processing etc., and the products has very good demand in the export market.

Present Status of the Project

1.2.8.3. The land for the project has already been procured in the GIDC estate at Ankleshwar. The formation of the new company is being done. The loan application has been submitted to ICICI. All other steps for the implementation of the project have been initiated.

1.2.8.4. The total investment of the project is of the order of Rs. 435.30 lakhs and the GAICs' share towards the equity capital is Rs. 32.00 lakhs. The implementation of the project is expected to commence by November--December, 1984 and most of the project will be commissioned by the end of 1984-85. An amount of Rs. 7 lakhs is provided for this project for 1984-85.

Castor Oil

1.2.8.5. The market survey report has been prepared by M/s. Kirloskar Consultants. The negotiations are being held with M/s. Jayant Oil Mills to finalise the product-mix. The State has already approached GIDC for procuring the land for this project in Vadodara District. Government had sanctioned Rs. 5 lakhs during 83-84 for this project. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85 for this project.

Frozen Vegetables

1.2.8.6. Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Ltd, has taken up a project for the manufacture and export of frozen vegetable in the Joint Sector Project with Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (GIIC) and M/s. Flamingoland Engineering & Food Industries Pvt. Ltd. The project is to be put up at Kandla Free Trade Zone (KFTZ) and it will be a 100 percent export oriented unit.

The total investment for this project will be of the order of Rs. 750 lakhs and GAIC's share towards the equity capital comes to Rs. 29.25 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided for the year 1984-85.

Present Status

The land for the project has been procured. All other actions have been initiated for the implementation of the project. After the loan is sancti-

ioned by ICICI, the implementation of the project can be taken up in full swing.

The requirement of GAIC's contribution towards the equity capital for this project depends on the term loan clearance by ICICI. It is expected that the term loan may be cleared by the end of the December--1983 and immediately thereafter, the equity capital will have to be raised by the joint Sector Partner/Promoter. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85 for this project.

New Cold Storages

1.2.8.7. Under the Rural Godown Scheme of the Government of India, Gujarat Agro-Foods Ltd; a subsidiary Company of GAIC has planned to set up 5 cold storages with the capacity of 2000 tonnes per day at Prantij, Siddhpur, Anjar, Godhra & Khambhalia. The project proposal has been sent to the Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, for their approval, which is expected by the end of this month. The site selection for the cold storages has been done and the construction work of the cold storages shall commence immediately after the clearance of the Planning Commission. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

Onion Medas

1.2.8.8. The Corporation has decided to put up new onion medas at 10 different locations in Gujarat under the National Grid of Rural Godown Scheme. The Corporation's share towards equity comes to Rs. 13.00 lacs. The work has already been awarded to the Corpo; an outlay of Rs. 5 lakh is provided for this project.

1. 2. 9. Gujarat State Seed Corporation

1.2.9.1. Having realised the importance of seeds in agricultural production sufficient emphasis is laid on production and distribution of quality seeds at reasonable rates. In order to bring all activities of seed multiplication and distribution under one roof and to ensure the availability of adequate quantity of quality seeds to the farmers at reasonable rates by undertaking production processing & marketing aspects, the State has established Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Ltd. on 16th April, 1974. The Corporation is set up under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956.

1.2.9. 2. The estimated annual seed requirement of major crops grown in the State works out to about 3 lac tonnes, valued at Rs. 90 crores. The Corporation has already covered almost all crops viz, Bajra, Jowar, Maize, Paddy, Cotton, Oil seeds, Pulses and vegetables except Castor.

1.2.9.3. The Corporation has also undertaken seed production and distribution of important cash crops of Hybrid Cotton, Groundnut and Lucerne on sufficiently large area with a view to satisfying the demands within and outside the State. Alongwith supply of seeds the Corporation give valuable services by way of technical advice to the growers. The Corporation also proposes to increase its godowns capacity and incur certain other capital expenditure for processing plant and machinery and other things. An outlay of Rs. 5/- lakhs is provided for 1984-85.

Investigation and Survey work for a shelf of Project Contingency Plan.

1.2.9.4. The scheme is in operation since 1976-77. Originally it has been introduced in the District of Kachchh, Banaskantha and Jamnagar. But subsequently it has been extended to the other Districts of the State also. At present it is in operation in the districts of Kachchh, Jamnagar, Amreli, Bhavanagar, Surendranagar, Banaskantha and Panchmahals. The objective of the scheme is to complete all preliminaries such as selection of site for relief work, preparation of plans and estimates etc. so that as and when occasion so demands, relief works can be started without loss of time. An outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs, provided for 1984-85.

STATEMENT
CROP HUSBANDRY
Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the Scheme'	1984—85	
		Outlay	Capital Content
1	2	3	4
(A) A & F.D.'S. Programmes:—			
(I) Directions & Administration			
1.	AGR—1 Reorganisation and strengthening of extension Bank Services.	308.41	24.71
2.	AGR—2 Establishment of World Bank cell.	5.00	..
3.	AGR—3 Reorganisation and strengthening of extension Services for TASP.	45.04	8.00
4.	AGR—4 Creation of staff for tribal area sub-plan work.	—	—
5.	AGR—5 Planning machinery for agricultural development.	2.35	..
Sub-Total : I.		360.80	32.71
II. Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds			
6.	AGR—6 Strengthening of seed testing laboratory.	2.45	..
7.	AGR—7 Strengthening of seed certification agency.	..	..
8.	AGR—8 Production of Hy. cotton seeds.	..	..
9.	AGR—9 Free distribution of seeds in Dangs district-GIA to Panchayat.	..	..
10.	AGR—10 Extension and multiplication farm providing irrigation facilities.	10.00	1.000
11.	AGR—11 Distribution of seed fertilizer and pesticides at subsidised rate in tribal areas.	49.00	..
12.	AGR—11 (1) Supply of input kits at subsidised rate to farmers foutside tribal areas.	2.00	..
13.	AGR—12 Subsidised supply of Hy. High Yielding Varieties seed to tribal cultivators.	..	..
14.	AGR—13 Estt. of seed cell.	0.70	..
15.	AGR—14 Distribution of seeds to Harijan cultivators.	..	..
16.	AGR—15 Distribution of seed, fertilizers and pesticides at subsidised rats to SC cultivators.	20.00	..

1	2	3	4
17.	AGR—16 Foundation of seed corporation.	5.00	..
18.	AGR—16 (1) Preparation of documentary film on certified improved seed.	..	..
19.	AGR—16 (2) Processing facilities for seed corporation.	5.00	..
20.	AGR—16 (3) Scheme for reserve stock for certified seed and foundation seed.	28.71	..
20.A.	AGR—16 (4) Scheme for demonstration of Intensive cultivation of maize.	..	...
20.B.	AGR—16 (5) Scheme for community nursery programme in Rice.	..	..
Sub total-II:		122.86	10.00
III. Manures & Fertilizers			
21.	AGR—17 Multiplication Crop demonstration scheme.	4.25	..
22.	AGR—18. Subsidised supply of fertilizer to tribal cultivators in TASP.	20.32	..
23.	AGR—19 Subsidised supply of chemical fertilizer to SC cultivators.	15.50	..
24.	AGR—19 (1) Subsidised supply of chemical fertilizer to other communities (small and marginal farmers).	15.00	..
25.	AGR—19 (2) Scheme for subsidy on purchase of chemical fertilizer to ST cultivators of non-tribal areas.	6.00	..
26.	AGR—20 Scheme for development of quality control laboratory.	7.55	..
27.	AGR—21. Gobar Gas Plant. (Biogas).	67.00	..
28.	AGR—21. (1) Mechanical compost plant.	—	—
29.	AGR—21 (2) Gogar gas plant for SC.	5.00	..
30.	AGR—22. Gobar Gas Plant for TASP. (Biogas)	8.00	..
31.	AGR—23 Strengthening of soil testing laboratory and soil testing Van in TASP.	16.50	..
32.	AGR—24 Strengthening of soil testing laboratory in State (Normal).	2.00	..
33.	AGR—24 (1) Soil Testing Laboratory and soil survey.	0.45	..
34.	AGR—25 Strengthening of soil Testing Lab. building works in TASP.office building and staff quarters.	17.59	17.59
35.	AGR—26 Construction of fourth floor of Krishi Bhavan.	..	..
Sub total-III		185.16	17.59
IV. Plant Protection			
36.	AGR—27 Training of Extension staff in plant protection.	1.40	..

1	2	3	4
37.	AGR—28 Establishment of central Agricultural in out testing laboratory at Gandhinagar.	2.70	..
38.	AGR—29 Assistance to farmers using pesticides for aerial or spraying only.	25.00	..
39.	AGR—30 Scheme to help farmers in eradication of pests and diseases on aerochemical operations.	16.70	..
40.	AGR—31 Scheme for the control of prodonia pest.	..	..
41.	AGR—32 Scheme for subsidy on purchase of tractor mounted sprayer.	..	..
42.	AGR—33 Scheme for subsidy on gorund spraying of insecticides.	9.00	..
43.	AGR—34 Distribution of pesticides and plant protection on appliances under subsidy scheme in tribal areas.	3.50	..
44.	AGR—35 Control of white grubs.	2.00	..
45.	AGR—36 Staff for plant protection.	2.00	—
46.	AGR—36 (1) Addl. staff for implementation of insecticides act.	3.94	..
47.	AGR—37 Staff for plant quantum station.	2.15	..
48.	AGR—38 Demonstration of plant protection measures on cultivators fields.	0.61	..
49.	AGR—39 Encouraging cooperative societies for custom spraying.	1.00	..
50..	AGR—40 Scheme for subsidy on plant protecion appliances to SC cultivators.	5.00	..
Sub-Total : IV.		75.00	..

V—Commercial crops :

51.	AGR—41 Intensive Cotton production programme irrigation cotton.	..	..
52.	AGR—42 Intensive cotton production programme in tribal area.	..	..
53.	AGR—43 Scouting scheme for plant protection measures on cotton in selected area.	..	..
54.	AGR—44. Intensive oilseed development including summer programme in tribal areas.	..	..
55.	AGR—45 Intensive Oilseed development programme(groundnut).	9.50	..
56.	AGR—46 Intensive Pruduction of groundnut including summer programme.	..	..
57.	AGR—47 Planning and monitoring for oilseed processing in State...	..	..
58.	AGR—48 Scheme for castor development in Kachchh district.	..	..

1	2	3	4
59.	AGR—49 Scheme for sugarcane development.	3.95	..
60.	AGR—49 (1) Scheme for subsidy on demonstraton of biological control of sugarcane.	..	..
61.	AGR—50 Scheme for intensive cotton distict programme in Bharuch, Vadodara, Surendranagar and Sabarkantha districts.	80.73	..
62.	AGR—50 (1) Estt. of cotton grading centres in Sabarkantha and Vadodara districts.	5.00	..
63.	AGR—50 (2) Scheme to assist Indian Cotton Mills federation for cotton developement programme in Panchmahals.	1.00	..
Sub-Total : V.		100.18	..
VI. Extension & Farmer's Training ;			
64.	AGR—51 Publicity through state transport.	..	..
65.	AGR—51 (1) Monthly magazine pertaining to Agriculture.	..	..
66.	AGR—51 (2) Inset production co-ordination cell for agriculture.		
67.	AGR 52 Provision of audio visual van to districts.	1.40	..
68.	AGR—53 Providing audio visual van to districts for TASP	..	..
69.	AGR—54 Farmer's Training and Education in tribal area equipp- ing with aid-cum-exhibition units inTASP.	..	..
70.	AGR—55 Agricultural education tour by tribal cultivators.	0.26	..
71.	AGR—56 Estt. of farmer's training Centres including constructio of institutional building and staff quarters.	50.49	17.73
72.	AGR—56 (1) Construction of residential and non-residential builings and irrigation facilities and VIP in TCD farms.	1.34	0.54
73.	AGR—57 Estt. of farmer's training centres including cnstruction of institution building & staff quarters for TASP.	21.83	7.08
74.	AGR—58 Organisation of crop competition.	0.20	..
75.	AGR—59 Organisation of crop competition under TASP.	0.27	..
76.	AGR—60 Increased production of pulses.	6.52	..
77.	AGR—61 Scheme for development of pulses.	35.06	..
77-(a)	AGR—61 (1) Production of Guvor	1.07	..
78.	AGR—62 Strengthening of adoptive research programme.	9.70	3.70
79	AGR—62(1) Estt. of new office of Agronomist at Rajkot.	1.20	..
Sub-Total : VI		129.34	29.05

VII. Agricultural Engineering

80.	AGR-63	Improved Agricultural Implements at subsidised rate to harijan and backward class Farmers.	1.50	..
81.	AGR-63(1)	Scheme for sprinkler irrigation facilities.	44.98	...
82.	AGR-63(2)	Construction and demonstration of wind-mill for agricultural energy.	3.46	..
82.	(a)AGR-63(3)	Supply of improved Agril. implements at subordinate to Cultivators outside Tribal area.	0.50	...
83.	AGR-64	Improved Agricultural implements at subsidised rate to Harijans & backward class farmers for TASP.	1.27	..
94.	AGR-65	Scheme to supply bullock, male Buffaloes to SC. cultivators at subsidised rates.	20.00	..
85.	AGR-66	Scheme to supply bullock at subsidised rate to S.C. cultivators.	10.00	..
86.	AGR-67	Supply of bullocks at subsidised rate to tribal cultivators.	22.50	..
87.	AGR-67	(1) Supply of bullocks to tribal cultivators outside tribal area.	2.00	..
88.	AGR-68	Supply of bullock carts at subsidised rate to tribal cultivators.	5.75	..
89.	AGR-68(1)	Supply of bullock carts to tribal cultivators outside tribal area.	1.00	..
90.	AGR-69	Standardisation of agricultural machinery and implements.	3.73	..
91.	AGR-69	(1) Popularisation of improved agricultural implements	7.98	..
Sub-Total-VII.			124.67	..

VIII. Agricultural Economics and Statistics

92.	AGR-70	Investigation in artificial rain making in tribal area...	16.00	..
93.	AGR-71	Strengthening of mechanical tabulation unit (EDG Cell).	0.95	..
94.	AGR-72	Installation of rain gauge and collection of rainfall data.	..	..
95.	AGR-73	Study and investigation in agricultural activities.	..	..
96.	AGR-74	Pilot sample survey for determining cost of production on important fruits and spices and studying their market practices	1.13	..
97.	AGR-75.	Scheme for co-ordination programme at preharvest forecasting yield of crop of groundnut.	0.66	..
98.	AGR-76	Scheme for timely reporting of estimates of areas and Production of principal crops.	5.12	..

1	2	3	4	
99.	AGR-77	Scheme for improvement of irrigation statistics.	..	..
100.	AGR-78	Scheme for improvement of crop statistics.	2.85	..
101.	AGR-78	(1) Crop Insurance scheme	5.00	..
101.	AGR-78	(2) Scheme for crop estimation, Survey on fruits Vegetables and minor crops.	..	..
102.	AGR-78	(3) Scheme for creation of permanent machinery for studying the cost of cultivation and production of principal crops.	16.50	..
103.	AGR-78	(4) Sample survey for study for constraints in transfer of new technology under field condition	0.78	..
Sub Total-VIII			..	48.99
IX. Horticulture :				
104.	AGR-79	Supervision of development activities pertaining to horticulture vegetable fruits and graft owner plants and horticulture.	2.35	..
105.	AGR-79	(1) Addl. staff for horticulture development.	6.50	..
106.	AGR-80	Subsidised supply of fruit, grafts and plants.	7.22	..
107.	AGR-81	Subsidised supply of fruit grafts and plants for T.A.S.P.	2.50	..
108.	AGR-82	Development of fruit nurseries and supply of grafts and Plants. etc.	..	..
109.	AGR-83	Development of fruit production for export of banana.	2.75	..
109(a)	AGR-83	(1) Development of Shericulture.	6.00	..
110.	AGR-84	Scheme for package programme on mango.	6.00	..
111.	AGR-85	Development of fruit nurseries.	6.00	..
112.	AGR-86	Datepalm production in Kachehh district.	1.70	..
113.	AGR-86	(1) Hybridisation of coconut.	6.46	..
114.	AGR-87	Ber cultivation	2.24	..
115.	AGR-88	Estt. of community canning centre and kitchen gardening.	10.19	..
116.	AGR-89	Promotion of vegetable cultivation in tribal area..	7.67	..
117.	AGR-89	(1) Scheme for Colga and Kathodi Adivasi people for agril. crops.	..	..
118.	AGR-90	Crop development scheme for potato (Dangs)	..	..
Sub Total IX.			67.58	..

1	2	3	4
X Others			
119.	AGR-91	Loans to Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation.	50.00 ..
120.	AGR-91	(1) Loan to Gujarat Tractor Corporation.	40.00 ..
121.	AGR-91	(2) GIA to Indian Instt. of Management.	2.00 ..
122.	AGR-91	(3) Scheme for establishment of Agro-service centre.	8.42 ..
		Sub Total X.	100.42 ..
		Nucleus Budget .(A.&F.D.)	8.00 ..
		Total (A&F.D. Programmes)	1323.00 89.35
(B) Revenue Department Programmes.			
123.	AGR-	Contingency plan investigation and Survey for preperition for shell of projects.	9.00 ..
		GRAND TOTAL : Crop husbandry.	1332.00 89.35

1.3. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

1.3.1. Introduction

1.3.1.1. Substantial areas in Gujarat State periodically experience drought conditions and floods leading to considerable loss of agricultural production, livestock and causing untold misery to the human lives etc. Ecological deterioration because of denudation, abrupt cutting of forests and excessive grazing has led to soil erosion and heavy runoff from the upper catchment and hilly areas, leading to deterioration of privately owned fields by way of loss of top soil by erosion in unprotected areas and decrease in the productivity of the land. Poor soil, undulating terrain and dependable rainfall are also some common features leading to poor production. Irrigation facilities are extremely limited. Soil erosion by winds and surface runoff takes place continually in different parts of the State on an extensive scale. The area reported for land utilisation purpose comes to 189.09 lakh/hectares. Out of this area it has been estimated that an area of nearly 126.51 lakh/hectares, needs to be treated by various soil and water conservation measures. Measures for prevention of soil erosion and conservation of moisture assume crucial importance to the State.

1.3.1.2. In Gujarat, based on the type of soils, agricultural land can be classified into three categories (a) dry land which depend mostly on rainfall, (b) command areas falling within the command of surface irrigation system, major, medium or minor and (c) the land which is or has become saline or alkaline.

1.3.1.3. Out of 195 lakh hectares of geographical area of Gujarat State, about 100 lakh hectares is under agriculture. About 85% falls in the category of dry lands; about 8% falls in the category of command areas and the remaining is either saline or alkaline. The principle that water must be made to walk and not to run as embodied in the watershed approach is adopted for the development of dry lands in Gujarat. The pace of progress on watershed basis is, however low. Before the watershed concept was adopted around 1976-77, the soil conservation treatment, by contour bunding, nala plugging and terracing was given in 17.13 lakh hectares. Thereafter about 90,000 hectares have been covered by watershed method since the G.S.L.D.C. came into existence in 1978. The target for 1983-84 is to cover 25,000 hectares. It will take about 377 years to complete the treatment of all dry land, on watershed basis at the present rate of working.

1.3.1.4. There is tremendous potential for increasing agricultural production by treatment of dry

lands on a watershed basis. The State Government gives 50% of the cost of treatment of dry land as a subsidy to the farmers. Government and Panchayat lands coming within the watershed are financed from the N.R.E.P. funds.

1.3.1.5. Gujarat State Land Development Corporation had submitted 45 projects for treatment of dry and ravine lands on watershed basis to NABARD covering an area of 37361 hectares, costing Rs. 1713.90 lakhs. The position now is that though NABARD has cleared 17 projects covering an area 18537 hectares for Rs. 323.74 lakhs; so far only Rs. 4.86 lakhs have been disbursed. Procedural delays and slow disbursement of loans by banks have been among the reasons hampering the works programme. The total loan portion envisaged under plan for the year 1984-85 works out to be Rs. 405.36 lakhs, Rs. 337.80 lakhs for works and Rs. 67.56 lakhs towards establishment cost as per terms and conditions laid down by the Government. As the loan portion is not easily available from NABARD Rs. 100 lakhs are provided as loan portion in the plan for the year 1984-85. Considerable difficulties are experienced in getting the loan portion from the NABARD.

1.3.1.6. Few commercial banks have the capacity or the technical expertise to evaluate the viability of the schemes and its social usefulness. So their contribution has been very limited. Yet a margin of 3% is to be given to them in proportion to the service to be rendered by them. Direct lending by NABARD to Gujarat State Land Development Corporation can overcome the procedural delays and constraints in free flow of finances at over head costs. Besides the financial and managerial expertise the Corporation also has an adequate machinery for recovery.

1.3.1.7. Recently to speed up the coverage of land under soil conservation it was decided to avail of the funds from the D. P. A. P., I. R. D. and N. R. E. P. Schemes. Government has transferred all soil conservation schemes to the Corporation, with a view to increase efficiency in working, lower down administrative costs and bring in institutional finance for the soil conservation schemes.

Watershed Development

1.3.1.8. The Soil Conservation works namely contour bunding, terracing, nala plugging etc., were undertaken previously on a large scale during the preceding plans, but the approach was limited on

small catchment basis and scattered. As such the benefits were limited as these activities were implemented individually. In order, therefore, to reap the benefits of erosion control and water conservation for complete harvesting of rainfall water and making it fit for maximum use to increase agricultural production, to solve problems like flood prevention, gully control, land reclamation, improvements of pastures, including village, forests and farm forests, the programme has to be planned on an integrated watershed work plan. Unless this is done it will not be possible to utilise the land resources to the fullest extent. The State Government recognised the need for an integrated approach towards land and water utilisation and introduced the new management system on watershed basis from the year 1976-77. This system will provide opportunities for stimulating economic growth and act as a catalyst to the whole rural development endeavour, family farm improvement, soil and water conservation, water resources development as well as forestry on watershed basis. However to implement certain special schemes like special component scheme, where the benefit must reach to the particular category of farmers, works outside the watershed approach would be helpful.

1.3.1.9. We have about 6325 sub-watersheds in Gujarat. 765 sub-watershed in catchment areas of various river systems have been demarcated so far covering an area of 16.49 lakh/hects. against an area of 126.51 lakh/hect. which need watershed treatments. The district-wise break-up of demarcated areas is as under :—

Sr. No.	District	No. of Sub-watersheds.	Area lakh/hect.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Banaskantha	63	1.39
2.	Sabarkantha	69	0.28
3.	Mehsana	26	0.54
4.	Ahmedabad	23	0.20
5.	Panchmahals	100	2.20
6.	Kheda	40	0.23
7.	Vadodara	37	0.44
8.	Bharuch	31	0.17
9.	Valsad	22	0.28
10.	Surat	7	0.26

1	2	3	4
11.	Jamnagar	25	0.49
12.	Rajkot	116	2.72
13.	Surendranagar	63	3.30
14.	Amreli	38	0.45
15.	Bhavnagar	52	1.79
16.	Junagadh	17	1.34
17.	Kachchh	28	0.36
18.	Gandhinagar	8	0.05
Total		765	16.49

These sub-watersheds will have the phased programme of five years and above.

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

Ravine Land Reclamation

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

Sr. No.	District.	Ravinous Area (hectares)
1.	Banaskantha	15274
2.	Sabarkantha	40055
3.	Mehsana	21962
4.	Ahmedabad	8901
5.	Kheda	45645
6.	Vadodara	76896
7.	Panchmahals	13877
8.	Bharuch	33614
9.	Surat	25662
10.	Valsad	5050
11.	Amreli	21409
12.	Others	92155
Total ..		400000

1.3.2. Annual Plan 1984-85

1.3.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 623 lakhs is provided for 1984-85, the broad breakup of which is as under:—

Sr. No.	Minor Heads	1984-85 Outlays
1	2	3
I. A. & F. D. Programmes.		
(1)	Direction and Administration	7.29
(2)	Research	1.56
(3)	Education and Training	..
(4)	Soil Conservation	462.00
(5)	Other programmes	67.15
(6)	Nucleus Budget for T. A. S. P.	2.00
Total A. & F. D. Programmes		540.00

Item	Total area to be covered.	Level at the end of				
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Soil & Water Conservation works.	Contour bunding equivalent.	19.40	19.90	20.30	21.30	22.90
	Physical area	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.40)	(1.00)	(1.60)
	126.61	17.53	17.68	17.86	18.11	18.35
		(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.18)	(0.25)	(0.24)

I	2	3
II. I. D. Programmes		
(7)	Ghed Area Development	60.00
(8)	Khar land Development	23.00
Grand Total		623.00

1.3.2.2. This outlay will be supplemented by the funds likely to be available from the DPAP, NREP and special central assistance for the Tribal Area Sub-Plan, and the schemes sanctioned for small and marginal farmers by the Central Government.

Soil and Water Conservation

1.3.2.3. The estimates for the targets to be achieved during the year 1984-85 have been arrived at on the following assumptions:—

A. The Minimum staff strength of 1000 field asstts. will be engaged for the execution of work.

B. Each agriculture assistant will carry out reclamation work in 25 to 30 hec. per year.

C. Cost of reclamation per hectare will be about Rs. 5000/-.

D. There will be about 16% of area which will be Government and Panchayat land in a sub-watershed area. This area and about 10% of the area belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be treated as a part of N.R. E. P. Scheme.

F. Out of remaining 74% private land, it is presumed that 15% will be of the category of marginal farmers and small farmers. The total area of operation will be 24000 hectares.

1.3.2.4. During 1983-84, an area of about 0.24 lakh hec. will be covered in sub-watersheds in 18 districts of the State except Dangs District. The existing staff of nine divisions and 40 sub-divisions will be utilised for the soil and water conservation works in the watershed area. Thus the level of physical achievement likely to reach at the end of 1984-85 will be as under:—

(lakh hectares).

Soil and Water Conservation Programme.

1.3.2.5. Physical target of 24,000 hectares of soil conservation work on watershed basis has been estimated for the year 1984-85. In all GLDC, is having 9 Divisions controlling 45 sub-Divisions in Gujarat having 1000 field Asstts. for the field work. The average cost per hect. for land development work works out to Rs. 5,000/-. Accordingly the cost of the total work will come to about Rs. 1200.00 lakhs and establishment cost at 33.4% on the works will come to about Rs. 400.00 lakhs totalling to Rs. 1600.00 lakhs for the year 1984-85. Further a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been kept for contributing to NABARD for ineligible farmers. Thus whole programme is for Rs. 1602.00 lakhs.

1.3.2.6 The above expenditure will be met from the following sources :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. N.R.E.P.	154.00
2. D.P.A.P.	118.76
3. D.D.P.	—
4. Agriculture and Forests Deptt. Grants.	525.00 (Excluding N. B.)
5. Special programme for Agril. Development of small and marginal farmers	65.00
6. N.A. B. A. R. D. Loan (ARDC)	290.48
7. S. P. CENTRAL Assistance.	215.00 (Excluding N. B.)
8. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (R. L. E. G. P.)	250.00
	1618.24
	Say 1618.00

1.3.2.7. The Gujarat State Land Development Corporation is preparing a scheme for submission to Central Government under the R.L.E.G.P. scheme where loan as well as subsidy portion is available from the Central Government. The provision of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been shown under the total outlay for the year 1984-85.

1.3.2.8 The total loan portion works out to be Rs. 290.48 lakhs, out of which Rs. 100 lakhs are provided in the plan. Thus it is assumed that Rs. 290.48 lakhs will be made available by NABARD

Supporting Activities

Soil Survey Organisation

1.3.2.9. Soil survey provides basic information about the nature and characteristics of soil, their extent, and location, their use, capability and their use for different purposes. The most important and widely recognised practical utility of soil survey, soil classification and soil mapping is to provide a scientific and systematic basis for the study of soil, water crop relationship with a view to properly utilise the land and water resources to increase crop production. There are two soil survey units with head quarters at Nadiad and Bhavnagar. It is proposed to survey an area of 0.75 lakh hec. during 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs. 7.29 lakhs.

Soil Conservation Investigation

1.3.2.10. With a view to have investigation and studies of various types of problems like drainage, water logging, wind erosion etc. and evolve new techniques to deal with the soil and water conservation treatment in different types of soil, the programme of investigation would be continued in problematic areas namely at Limbhoi (Sabarkantha), Akru (Ahmedabad) and at Radhanpur (Banaskantha).

Preparation of Kyari for paddy cultivation in Surat and Valsad districts in Tribal Areas

1.3.2.11. Nearly 1.87 lakh adivasi cultivators are in Surat and Valsad districts. Out of this, 0.27 lakh reside outside the Ukai Kakrapar command area. In general the agriculture land of Surat and Valsad districts are suitable for paddy cultivation. With a view to encourage Adivasi cultivators for paddy cultivation, the State Government have formulated a scheme under which an area of one acre of a tribal cultivator is to be converted into a Kyari for paddy cultivation in these districts under the technical supervision and guidance of the Gujarat State Land Development Corporation. 50% of total expenditure or Rs. 500 per acre which ever is less is granted as subsidy. The scheme has commenced from the year 1978-79. An amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been provided for 1984-85 under this programme to cover 440 hectares extending benefit to about 1200 families.

River Valley Projects

1.3.2.12. This is a fully centrally sponsored scheme for carrying out soil conservation works in catchment area of river valley projects for the Ukai, Mahi and Damanganga Irrigation Project along with headquarters cell. The scheme would be continued so as to check runoff due to rain water and control sedimentation process. It is proposed to cover an area of 10,900 hectares under various soil and water conservation measures during the Sixth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for 1984-85. This provision is not included in the total programme shown in the plan. The achievement under this programme will be over and above the anticipated plan programme.

SIDA Project

1.3.2.13. An outline proposal for watershed Project, has been prepared to avail the aid from SIDA. The work will be carried out on watershed basis in the sixteen districts of the State. The objectives are as under :—

—To bring fallow and ravine land under cultivation.

—To control and guide water run-off

—To prevent soil erosion by water wind

—To preserve moisture and increase soil water level

—To store water in order to provide life saving irrigation

—To increase the production

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

During the year 1984-85 a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made under the scheme as the scheme has yet not materialised and started functioning.

Water conservation / harvesting technology by dry farming area (100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

1.3.2.14. With a view to intensify and stabilise agricultural production in rainfed areas through scientific development and management of watershed,

it has been proposed to take up a pilot project on preparation of water conservation/harvesting technology. The basic principles of practices based on land farms, Soil climate and Socio economic conditions need to be established for efficient utilisation of available rain water by way of obstructing/collecting at convenient places in watershed.

The project is to be planned as per guideline given by G.O.I. The project works cover foundation treatments in Agriculture lands, Water storage structures including nala plugging bunding/terracing percolation tanks, ponds etc, water utilisation systems including conveyance and distribution system. The project also includes management of crops and cropping system by way of improved crop production technology including seeds, fertilisers plants protection measures on cultivators fields at Khedbrahma taluka in water shed area selected by Government of India

The above project would be taken up at a total cost of Rs. 8.42 lakhs during the year 1984-85. The scheme is centrally sponsored and the amount will be available from G.O.I. by way of grant and loan in the ratio of 75:25.

Development of Ghed Area

1.3.2.15. The Ghed area is situated in about 1425 sq. kms. divided in two parts—Barda Ghed and Sorathi Ghed in the north-west of Junagadh district. The Barda Ghed comprises of 30455 hectares of the cultivable land while the South Ghed comprises of 79,950 hectares. The Ghed area is a vast deltaic region of the major west flowing rivers viz. Minsar, Bhadar, Ozat, Madhu-vati, Satali etc. and bounded by the Arabian Sea-coasts on the South-West. All along the coast there is a lime stone ridge the width of which varies from one furlong to one mile. The above rivers have made their way through this lime stone ridge and have formed outlets into the sea. As the river bed gradients in this deltaic area are very flat and most of the rivers loose regime, the flood water cause inundation and erosion of the surrounding cultivable lands alongwith the salt effecence. During the floods of 1980 and during the current monsoon this area was very badly affected.

1.3.2.16. Among the solutions to the aforesaid problems are widening the existing cross and longitudinal drains, providing additional drainage facilities, providing new outlets, strengthening the communication system and to provide electrically operated steel gates on the regulators to effectively

prevent ingress of sea water. Through these measures, it is expected to bring about 51230 hectares under cultivation. For the development of these areas, two comprehensive master plans are prepared costing about Rs. 417 lakhs for Sorthi and Rs. 904.31 lakhs (including Rs. 810 lakh for Medha Creek reclamation Schemes, which is a part sanctioned schemes and is posed to the World Bank for assistance) for the Barda Ghed area. The master plans provided for quick drainage facilities closing of off shoots, construction of C. D. works cum-regulators on established cart tracks, construction of percolation tanks and reclamation works etc.

The preliminary works, on the river Minsar, Ozat and Madhuvanti are nearing completion.

1.3.2.17. An outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs is provided for the development of Ghed area for the Sixth Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 24.45 lakhs was incurred on this scheme. During 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 42.50 lakhs was incurred. During the year 1982-83 an expenditure of Rs. 36 lakhs was incurred. For the year 1983-84 an outlay Rs. 65 lakhs is provided for this

programme which will be fully utilised. For the the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is provided as per the programme of works on hand.

Khar Land Development.

1.3.2.18 The Khar land development Board/, established under the Khar land Act, 1963 undertakes the protective works by constructing earthen embankments alongwith the cross drainage works to stop the ingrees of tidal water. It is proposed to protect an area of 3300 hectares by the end of the Sixth Plan period 1980-85. It is also proposed to continue the mobile soil testing laboratory under this programme and to recommend corrective measures to the farmers. The demonstration will also be organised to educate the farmers for benefits of Kharland reclamation and methods of improvements under the command area of Ukai Kakarapar and Shetrunji irrigation projects. As per the provision of the Khar Land Act, the expenditure on land reclamation is to be borne by the State Government and the beneficiary in the ratio of 40:60-the Government share being the subsidy. For the Annual plan 1984 85 an outlay of Rs. 23 lakhs is provided for this programme. The position regarding the physical progress will be as under.

(In lakh hecats.)

Item	Total area to be covered.	Level at the end of				
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Physical area Kharland Reclamation	3.010	0.185 (0.003)	0.188 (0.003)	0.191 (0.003)	0.194 (0.003)	0.197 (0.003)

Sub. National Systems Unit.
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
 17-B, SriAurbindo Marg, New Delhi-110025
 DOC. No.....
 Date.....

STATEMENT
Soil and Water Conservation
Schemewise Out'aps

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1984-85	
		Outlay 3	Capital content 4
<i>(I) Agriculture and Forests Department Programmes</i>			
I. Direction and Administration			
1.	SLC—1. Strengthening of Soil Survey Organisation	7.29	..
II. Research			
2.	SLC—2 Soil Conservation Investigation	1.56	..
III. Education and Training			
3.	SLC—3. Soil Conservation Training		
IV. Soil Conservation			
1.	SLC—4. (1) Soil Conservation including nala plugging, terracing, contour bunding etc. in Non-tribal Area.	292.00	..
2.	SLC—4. (2) Soil Conservation including contour bunding, nala plugging terracing etc. in T.A.S.P.	167.00	..
3.	SLC—4. (3) Special loan Account facility for ineligible farmers in non-command area, ravine reclamation and watershed project in T.A.S.P.	1.00	..
4.	SLC—4. (4) Special loan account facility for ineligible farmers in non-command area ravine reclamation and watershed project	1.00	..
5.	SLC—4. (5) S.I.D.A. Project	1.00	..
Sub-Total : IV.		462.00	..

1	2	3	4
V. Other Programmes			
5.	SLC—5. Afforestation and Reclamation of kotar land	..	..
6.	SLC—6. Advance survey and planning for watershed management	11.00	..
7.	SLC—7. (1) Pilot Project for Soil Conservation in watershed area	..	..
	SLC—7. (2) Dry farming scheme for Soil Conservation in watershed area	2.25	..
8.	SLC—8. Pilot project for wind erosion problem	..	..
9.	SLC—10. (1) Share Capital for land development corporation	35.00	..
	SLC—10 (2) GIA to Gujarat State Land Development Corporation for the work of reclamation land in TASP.	..	..
10.	SLC—11. (1) Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Surat and Valsad Districts	11.00	..
	SLC—11. (2) Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Dangs District	7.00	..
11.	SLC—12. Carrying out Soil Conservation works in River Valley Projects (Fully C.S.S.)	..	..
12.	SLC—13. Pilot project for stabilisation of table land	..	..
	(1) Propagation of water cons. harvesting technology in medium rainfed areas in T.A.S.P.	..	..
	(2) Land Improvement unit	0.90	..
	Sub-Total : V	67.15	..
	Nucleus Budget	2.00	..
	Total : A. & F. D. Programmes	540.00	..
 <i>(II) Irrigation Deptt. Programmes</i>			
13.	SLC—14. Ghed Area Development	60.00	60.00
14.	SLC—9. Khar land Development	23.00	..
	Total : I. D. Programme	83.00	60.00
	GRAND TOTAL (I+II) Soil & Water Conservation	623.00	60.00

1.4. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1.4.1. Introduction

1.4.1.1. Dairy industry is well established in Gujarat State and is taken as a model for other States in the Country. Rearing of milch animals for production of milk, poultry for egg production and sheep and goat for wool and meat production is accepted as subsidiary occupation to Agriculture in the rural areas of the country, which consist of more than 52.3% of the population below the poverty line. Bullock power is still the main source of drought power for Agricultural Production and their transport to the nearby markets and will remain so for a long. Livestock and poultry keeping provide employment opportunities to the women-folk and others viz. Small/Marginal Farmers, Landless Labourers, Agricultural Labourers, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. Livestock population of the State for 1972 and 1977 is given below :—

(Figures in '000)

Sr. No.	Category	1972	1977
1.	Cows above three years	1811	1697
2.	Buffaloes above three years	2047	2093
3.	Sheep	1722	1592
4.	Goats	3210	3084
5.	Total livestock	15088	14406
6.	Poultry	2736	3426

1.4.1.2. Percentage of Breedwise population is as under :—

Sr. No.	Name of Breed	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4
1.	Gir Cattle ('000)	705	41.78
2.	Kankrej Cattle „	628	37.90
3.	Exotic & Cross bred Cattle „	6	0.35
4.	Surti Buffaloes „	818	39.23
5.	Mehsani Buffaloes „	617	29.35
6.	Jafrabadi Buffaloes „	469	22.52

1	2	3	4
7.	Murrah Buffalo ('000)	45	2.18
8.	Patanwadi Sheep (Lakhs)	7.90	52.98
9.	Marwadi Sheep „	7.30	43.47
10.	Non-descript cattle „	0.35	20.68
11.	Non-descript Buffaloes „	1.40	6.72
12.	Non-descript sheep „	0.59	3.54

1.4.1.3. Percentages shown above are on the basis of breedable animals. Mehsani, Surati and Jafrabadi are the three milch breeds of buffaloes in the State. However, Murrah and non-descript buffaloes are also found in the State. Gir and Kankrej are the main breeds of Cows whereas Patanwadi and Marwadi are the main breeds of Sheep in the State. There are five breed of Goats namely, Kachchhi, Gohilwadi, Zalawadi, Mehsani and Surti and they are good for meet & milk production.

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

1.4.2. Strategy for development

Principal areas in the development of Livestock and Poultry production are given below :—

Administration

1.4.2.1. Directorate of Animal Husbandry is responsible for planning, execution and monitoring all the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Programmes through the three Regional Joint Directors and nineteen District Animal Husbandry Officers, supported by wellknitted infrastructure under different development programmes.

Breeding

1.4.2.2 Cross Breeding Programme is taken up on large scale, in addition to the family selection and selective breeding programme for increasing the production of milk, eggs, wool and meat. It is envisaged to expand the existing cattle, sheep and poultry breeding farms, Intensive Cattle, Sheep and Poultry Development Projects and establish Cross Breeding Centres and Broiler Unit for providing good breeding inputs.

Feeding

Integrated Fodder Development Programme provides assistance to the farmers for fodder demonstration plots, seed multiplication centres, chaff cutters and silopits etc. High yielding nutritious varieties of grasses and legumes are introduced for this purpose.

Veterinary Care

1.4.2.3 Net work of Veterinary Hospitals, Veterinary Dispensaries and First Aid Veterinary Centres exists in the State for providing treatment to sick animals and protection against contagious and infectious diseases. Disease Investigation Laboratories provide diagnostic facilities and Animal Vaccine Institute provides the required vaccines.

Marketing

1.4.2.4 Co-operative Societies of Milk producers; wool producers and poultry and egg producers are organised for the arrangements of organised marketing by giving them assistance by way of share capital and other infrastructure facilities. According to the need, State Level Organisations are formed for the proper Co-ordination of Marketing.

Investigation and Statistics

1.4.2.5. State Level surveys are under-taken every year for the estimation of production of milk, eggs and wool. Such surveys also guide the State Department of Animal Husbandry to know the impact of production programmes.

1.4.3. Review of Progress

1.4.3.1. The production of milk which was 21.53 lakh tonnes at the end of 1980-81, reached to 22.28 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 and is expected to reach to 23.17 lakh tonnes by the end of 1982-83. The eggs production would be 225 million in 1982-83 from 205 million in 1981-82. The production of wool was 18.60 lakh Kgs. in 1981-82 and expected to reach 18.79 lakh Kgs. by the end of 1982-83.

1.4.3.2. At the end of 1981-82, there were 4 Cattle Breeding Farms, 3 Sheep Breeding Farms, 4 Regional Poultry Breeding Farms, 8 Intensive Cattle Development Projects, 9 Intensive Poultry Development Projects, 2 Intensive Sheep Development Blocks, 4 Fodder Seed Production Farms, 13 Mobile Units, 19 Veterinary Hospitals, 211 Veterinary dispensaries, 514 First aid Veterinary centres and 1 Poly-clinic.

The growth in the infrastructure position during 1982-83 is given below—

Cattle Development

1.4.3.3. Under the cross-breeding programme, 48000 inseminations were performed with exotic

semen and to give impetus to this scheme, 49 ^{40 new} cross breeding centres were also established in the districts of Valsad, Vadodara, Mehsana and Rajkot-686 Cross bred heifers were assisted under rearing of cross bred heifers schemes. 303 adivasi farmers were trained under animal husbandry training and 35 livestock inspector sub centres are established under Vadodara-Bharuch Intensive Cattle Development Project. Now this block is expanded as a full fledged block having 100 centres. 644 tribals and 1256 scheduled caste beneficiaries were given assistance for the purchase of milch animals Under the fodder production programme, 100 seed multiplication centres were given assistance

Poultry Development

1.4.3.4 Under the Poultry Development, necessary pre requisites of poultry production were made available to the poultry keepers through a net work of intensive poultry development blocks During 1982-83, a new block is established at Nadiad (Kheda District) 1181 poultry farmers were imparted training during the year in poultry keeping. Under the Special Livestock Production programme, assistance for establishment of 650 poultry units was provided. In addition, 319 poultry units under tribal area and 98 poultry units under economically weaker section schemes were assisted for gainful employment Managerial assistance to the State Poultry Farmers Co operative Federation was also provided for better marketing of eggs and poultry

Sheep and Wool Development

1.4.3.5. Necessary extension services to the sheep breeders were provided through a net work of sheep extension centres. Under the Special Livestock Production Programme, assistance for establishment of 280 sheep units was also provided to the beneficiaries.

Veterinary Care

1.4.3.6. Under this programme, veterinary dispensaries/hospitals. First Aid Veterinary Centres, Poly-clinic etc. were continued. In addition, 30 new First Aid Veterinary Centres were started during 1982-83 out of which 12 are in the tribal areas. 4 new Mobile Units were established in Tribal Areas at Nizar (Surat), Jabugam (Vadodara), Nandod (Bharuch) and Vansda (Valsad). Under the Scheme for Control of Foot and Mouth disease, 85674 doses of vaccine were supplied for the protection of animals. The Animal Vaccine Institute, Gandhinagar has produced 20.55 lakh, 0.32 lakh and 9.00 lakh of H.S., B.Q. and E.T. doses of vaccines respectively during the year 1982-83.

1.4.3.7 Under the training programme for departmental personnel 5 officers for M.V.Sc. Training and 2 officers for post graduate diploma training were deputed during 1982-83.

1.4.3.8. The important targets set for the Annual Plan 1983-84 are as under :

1. Establishment of LN-2 plant at Surat for cross-breeding work in tribal areas.

2. To perform 1,20,000 artificial inseminations under Cross-Breeding Programme.

3. 5000 milch animals to be distributed to the Adivasis.

4. 10,000 milch animals to be distributed to the Scheduled Castes people under Special Component Plan.

5. 2,000 poultry farmers to be provided training in poultry keeping.

6. 435 Adivasi Farmers to be imparted training in Animal Husbandry practices.

7. 1630 Poultry Units to be assisted. (1200 Under Special Programme, 400 under Tribal Plan and 30 under economically weaker section schemes).

8. 132 Sheep Units to be assisted as supplementary source of income to SF/MF/AL.

9. 600 beneficiaries will be assisted for rearing of cross-bred heifers.

10. 7 Officers for M.V.Sc. Training and 4 Officers under Post-graduate Diploma Training will be deputed under Training Programme of Departmental Personnel.

1.4.4 Programme for the Annual Plan 1984-85

1.4.4.1 An outlay of Rs 419.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85. The programmewise break-up is presented below —

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1984-85
1	Direction and Administration	25.74
2	Veterinary Education & Training	4.10
3	Veterinary Services & Animal Health	98.35
4	Investigation & Statistics	9.25
5	Cattle Development	146.40
6	Poultry Development	58.05
7	Sheep & Wool Development	25.41
8	Other Livestock Development	9.41
9	Fodder & Feed Development	8.29
10.	Setting up of a Stud farm for Breeding Kathi Horses at Hingolghadh in Rajkot District	15.00
11.	Nucleus Fund for Tribal area sub-plan	19.00
Total from 1 to 11		419.00

Programmewise details and targets for 1984-85 are given below :—

Cattle Development

1.4.4.2. At present, 8 Intensive Cattle Development Projects having 640 livestock sub-centres are functioning in the State covering a breedable cattle population of 6.40 lakhs. It is envisaged to continue the inputs subsidies under this programme during 1984-85. Much emphasis is given on cross-breeding programme for enhancement of milk production in the State. 40 crossbreeding sub-centres are established under this programme in the Districts of Mehsana, Rajkot, Valsad and Vadodara. In addition, it is envisaged to establish 20 new centres in Mehsana and Rajkot districts also to perform about 1.20 lakh artificial inseminations with exotic bull semen during 1984-85. Completion of works for the establishment of LN2 plant will also be taken up during 1984-85. Expansion of existing cattle breeding farms by providing more inputs for increasing the fodder resources is also envisaged and spillover works will also be undertaken during 1984-85. It is envisaged to provide indirect employment by providing subsidy to 4000 and 5000 milch animals to tribals and scheduled castes people respectively. Under the scheme for assistance to small/marginal farmers for rearing, subsidy will be given for 900 crossbred heifers and it is planned to impart training to 700 tribals at Cattle Breeding Farms in modern animal husbandry practices.

Poultry Development

1.4.4.3. It is envisaged to impart training to 2000 farmers in poultry farming management practices. The coordinated poultry breeding programme at Makarba (Ahmedabad) will be continued for evolving high yielding strains of chicks. During 1984-85, 10 Intensive Poultry Development Projects and 5 District Poultry Extension Centres would be continued to provide all the pre-requisites of poultry farming. It is planned to supply 3.20 lakh day old chicks, 0.30 lakh broiler chicks and the required number of reared chicks to the beneficiaries under the poultry development programme. Under tribal area sub-plan 60 adivasis could be assisted for establishing 25 R.I.R. birds/per unit. 50 families would be assisted under economically weaker section programme for establishing poultry unit and 1200 families under special livestock development (Centrally sponsored) programme. Necessary provision is made to provide support price during lean period. This help is being routed through the poultry Federation.

Sheep & wool Development

1.4.4.4. Under this programme, the existing activities of Intensive Sheep Development Blocks,

extension centres and sheep breeding farms will be continued.

1.4.4.5. During 1984--85, 300 rams of superior genetic breed of Patanwadi & Marwadi breeds would be supplied to the breeders. The 115 extension centres will take up breeding by artificial inseminations with the exotic semen to cover 7.30 lakh breedable ewes with cross breeding. The Department will take up all inputs provided under large scale sheep breeding project by Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation Ltd. 7000 cross breed F.1 rams born under field conditions shall be provided for natural services under the special programme (Centrally sponsored). It is envisaged to assist the beneficiaries to establish 700 sheep units for supplementing their source of income. The funds for subsidy component for the units will be availed from I.R.D. Programme and loan will be made available through financial institutions. It is also planned to establish 2 service centres for migratory sheep in Ahmedabad and Sabarkantha districts during 1984--85 for providing health cover measures.

Fodder Development Programme

1.4.4.6 Under the integrated fodder development programme it is envisaged to assist 2166 beneficiaries for fodder seeds, 250 demonstration plots and 10 silopits. It is also planned to produce 16 M. tonnes of improved seeds at seed production farm, Mandvi (Surat) during 1984--85. 9 new village fodder farms are also to be established during 1984--85

Veterinary Services & Animal Health.

1.4.4.7. Under this programme, the existing activities viz., 87 first aid veterinary centres, 20 mobile units, 2 poly-clinics, 5 upgraded veterinary dispensaries etc., will be continued. It is also envisaged to establish 3 more mobile units, 17 First aid veterinary centres, upgrading of 15 veterinary dispensaries, new poly clinics at Surat during 1984--85. Existing spill-over works will be completed during 1984--85.

1.4.4.8. Under the disease control programme for Foot & Mouth (Centrally sponsored) it is envisaged to assist the beneficiaries for the purchase of 3,50,000 doses of Foot & Mouth Disease vaccine for giving protection to their valuable animals. All the exotic animals of high milk yield, drought animals and their progeny, are eligible for this facility of assistance. Under the centrally sponsored schemes, one new scheme for control of T.B. Brucellosis, pullorum disease control, canine Rabies control, which is taken up during 1983--84 is also to be continued during 1984--85. Under the scheme for the development of departmental personnel, it is envisaged to depute 5 officers for M.V.Sc. training and 5 officers for post graduate diploma training during 1984--85 for specialisation in different subjects. Animal Vaccine Institute at Gandhinagar is continued and is to be expanded for increasing the production of various types of vaccine. Animal disease surveillance unit will be continued during 1984--85.

1.4.4.9. Work done and programmed to be done by the Animal Vaccine Institution, Gandhinagar is given below :—

(in lakhs)

Name of vaccine	Doses Produced		Target of production	
	1981—82	1982—83	1983—84	1984—85
H. S. Vaccine	20.00	20.55	35.00	35.00
B. Q. Vaccine	5.00	0.32	10.00	10.00
Enterotoxaemia	5.50	9.00	10.00	10.00
F. D. R. D. F. strain	1.00	..	15.00	15.00

Management and Marketing

1.4.4.10. In the organised sector, 7253 primary milk producers cooperatives are collecting milk from 9.66 lakh members and supplying it to the respective milk unions. The marketing through co-operatives is being monitored through the Dairy Section of the department. Under the World Food Programme, the dairies will be

continued to be provided funds under non-plan scheme.

1.4.4.11. One wool grading centre at Jamnagar with one sub-centre at Bhuj, having capacity to grade 1.20 lakh Kgs. is handed over to the Gujarat Sheep & Wool Development Corporation. There are 8 taluka level and 38 village level cooperatives with a membership of 3820

breeders, who collect 1.78 lakh kgs. of wool per annum.

1.4.4.12. The Corporation has installed a carding plant with a capacity for processing 200 Kgs. of wool per day at Bhuj and the ram wool would be purchased through the cooperatives.

1.4.4.13. Gujarat State Poultry Farmers Co-operative Federation is given managerial and other assistance for organising marketing of eggs and poultry products.

Setting up of a Stud Farm for Breeding Kathi Horses at Hingolghadh in Rajkot District.

1.4.4.14. The sanctioned strength of Mounted Police unit is 581 Horses. As sufficient horses are not available, it is difficult to fill in all the vacancies. On an average 75 to 80 vacancies are usually available every year. In view of the acute shortage of horses all over India and as good horses are not available, high prices have to be paid to procure good horses. It is considered necessary to set up a Stud Farm for breeding Kathi breed of horses at Hingolghadh in Rajkot District. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1984-85 for this programme.

20. Point Programme

1.4.4.15. The Animal Husbandry Development has mainly the following two programmes under the New 20 Point Programme :-

1. Development of scheduled castes.
2. Development of scheduled tribes.

1.4.4.16. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people are benefitted under the special component plan and tribal plan respectively by providing subsidy for purchase of milch animals to them for supplementing their income. During 1982-83, 1256 and 6448 milch animals were subsidised to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively. A provision of Rs. 112.00 lakhs is made for 1984-85 under this programme with targets as under :-

	1983-84	1984-85
1 Supply of milch animals to scheduled caste people under Special Component Plan.	10,000	5,000
2 Supply of milch animals to scheduled tribes under Tribal Area Sub-Plan.	5,000	4,000

STATEMENT
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1984-85	
		Outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4
I. Direction and Administration			
1	ANH— Expansion of the Directorate of Animal Husbandry ..	25.74	11.44
	Total—I..	25.74	11.44
II. Veterinary Education and Training			
2	ANH—2 Development of Departmental personnel	4.10	..
	Total—II..	4.10	..
III. Veterinary Services and Animal Health			
3	ANH—3 Improvement of Veterinary Aid	54.35	11.12
4	ANH—4 Disease control Programme	12.42	0.70
5	ANH—5 Strengthening of Biological Product Station	31.58	1.09
	Total—III..	98.35	12.91
IV. Investigation and Statistics			
6	ANH—6 Strengthening of Statistical wing	7.65	..
7	ANH—7 Estimation of structure and indices cost of production of Livestock products .. ..	..	..
8	ANH—8 Estimation of area and production of feed and fodder ..	..	..
9	ANH—9 Establishment of Live stock census cell in the Animal Husbandry Department	1.60	..
10	ANH—10 Monitoring and assessment of Livestock development programme in the field of Animal Husbandry ..	..	..
	Total—ANH—5 to 10-IV..	9.25	..
V. Cattle Development			
11	ANH—11 Artificial Insemination Scheme with semen bank and stud farm	65.47	5.42

1	2	3	4
12	ANH-12 Intensive Cattle Development Programme	36.48	12.15
13	ANH-13 State Farm for Gir and Kankrej Cattle	4.40	2.10
14	ANH-14 Buffalo bull mother farm	1.60	1.09
15	ANH-15 Subsidy to cattle breeding Institutions and Gaushalas	14.30	..
16	ANH-16 Supply of Milch animals in Tribal areas	14.40	..
17	ANH-17 Location of crossbred bulls in Tribal areas	1.75	..
18	ANH-18 Progency testing scheme in co-operation with Cattle Breeding Institutions and Gaushalas	..	..
19	ANH-19 Training of Adivasis in Animal Husbandry	3.00	1.00
20	ANH-20 Establishment of Cattle Breeding-cum-Dairy farming centres at Ashram shalas	..	..
21	ANH-21 Assistance to Small farmers for Cross bred heifers. (Continued scheme) State share (Centrally sponsored scheme)	1.80	..
22	ANH-22 Establishment of Livestock Production centres in Tribal areas	3.20	..
Total-V (ANH from 11 to 22)		146.40	21.76

VI Poultry Development

23	ANH-23 Farmer's Training	2.36	1.96
24	ANH-24 Co-ordinated Poultry Breeding Programme	13.71	2.47
25	ANH-25 Expansion of Poultry feed Testing laboratory	..	..
26	ANH-26 Intensive Poultry Development Projects	18.23	7.41
27	ANH-27 State Egg. Marketing Federation	3.75	3.30
28	ANH-28 Development of Economically weaker sections of society by taking to poultry farming	14.00	..
29	ANH-29 Integrated Poultry Development Programme (IASP (Cont. Scheme)	6.00	..
Total—VI (ANH-23 to 29)		58.05	15.14

VII. Sheep and wool Development

30	ANH-30 Intensive Sheep Development Blocks	20.00	..
31	ANH-31 Pig Breeding Farm		
32	ANH-32 Strengthening of Sheep Breeding Farm, Patan and Morvi	0.70	0.10
33	ANH-33 Supervisory Units for Sheep Extension centres. (conti. scheme in L. I. C.)	2.00	0.25

1	2	3	4
34	ANH-34 Service centres for migratory flocks	2.71	..
35	ANH-35 Wool Grading Centres		
36	ANH-36 Share Capital contribution to the Gujarat Sheep and Wool-Development Corporation	..	..
37	ANH-37 Wool Utilisation Unit	..	..
38	ANH-38 Audio Visual Aid	..	..
39	ANH-39 Modernisation of Wool Analysis laboratory	..	..
40	ANH-40 Sheep Breeding Co. operative societies.	..	..
41	ANH-41 Large scale sheep Breeding	..	..
42	ANH-42 Formation of Wool Board	..	..
43	ANH-43 Establishment of Goat Breeding Farm	..	..
44	ANH-44 Location of Exotic cross bred Rams		
	Total-VI—(ANH-From 30 to 44)	<u>25.41</u>	<u>0.35</u>
	VIII Other Livestock Development		
45	ANH-45 Expansion of Exhibition Unit	2.95	..
46	ANH-46 Expansion of Horse Breeding Farm	2.54	0.84
47	ANH-47 Expansion of Camel Breeding Farm	0.20	..
48	ANH-48 Rabari Bharwad Rehabilitation scheme	..	..
49	ANH-49 Modernisation of Slaughter Houses	..	..
50	ANH-50 Financial assistance to Cattle Market	..	..
51	ANH-51 Preservation of milch animals	3.72	
	Total—VIII—(ANH-45 to 51)	<u>9.41</u>	<u>0.84</u>
	IX Fodder and Feed Development		
52	ANH-52 Feed and Fodder Development Programme	8.29	1.04
	Total—IX—(ANH-52)	<u>8.29</u>	<u>1.04</u>
	Nucleus budget	<u>19.00</u>	<u>..</u>
	Agril. and Rural Deve. Deptt.—GRAND TOTAL : I to X	<u>404.00</u>	<u>63.48</u>
	Home Deptt. Horse Breeding Stud farm	<u>15.00</u>	<u>5.91</u>
	Adj-ANH-53 at Hingolghadh		
	GRAND TOTAL	<u>Total 419.00</u>	<u>69.39</u>

1.5 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

1.5.1. Introduction

Dairying which is an effective instrument for bringing about socio-economic changes in the rural areas, is given due importance in Gujarat State. It ensures economic uplift of Small/Marginal Farmers by encouraging them to take up Dairy activities as a means of increasing their subsidiary income. The State Government continued a policy of encouraging Dairy Development in Cooperative Sector which can offer gainful subsidiary occupation to the milk producers and thereby to improve their present economic condition. In the State where there is no Cooperative Union or the union is weak to take up Dairy Development, this work is done through Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation Ltd.

1.5.2. Review of Progress

1.5.2.1. At the end of 1979-80 (beginning of Sixth Five Year Plan) five Products factories and nine Liquid Milk Plants with an installed capacity of 20.23 lakhs litres/day were in operation. Against this plant capacity, the handling of milk by the dairies was 17.32 lakh litres/day. For supplying the balanced cattle feed for the milch animals, seven Cattle Feed Factories with an installed capacity of 1400 tonnes per day have been established and are in operation.

Operation Flood-I

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

1. Supply of cheap milk to metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.
2. Storage, Transport and Marketing of Milk under hygienic conditions both in urban and rural areas.
3. Resettlement of cows and buffaloes now stabled in cities in proper rural environment.
4. Cross breeding of milch cattle.
5. Fodder development to increase & intensify milk yield.

1.5.2.3. This project was started in July, 1970. Out of Rs. 95.4 crores that would be generated

by the sale of reconstituted milk from skim milk powder and butter oil received as free gift from World Food Programme, an amount of Rs. 23.31 crores is to be spent in Gujarat in the first phase. The project covers six districts of Gujarat viz. Kheda, Mehsana, Banaskantha, Sabar Kantha Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd; Anand.

1.5.2.4. Before taking up this programme, Amul Dairy at Anand had an installed capacity of 3.00 lakh liters of milk per day while the Dudhsagar Dairy at Mehsana had an installed capacity of 1.50 lakh litres of milk per day. Due to expansion under Operation Flood Programme the installed capacity of Amul Dairy, Anand is increased to 8.80 lakh litres per day, while the Dudhsagar Dairy has reached the capacity of 4.50 lakh litres per day. While the new Dairies viz. Sabar at Himatnagar and Banaskantha at Palanpur have come up with installed capacity of 1.75 and 1.50 lakh litres per day respectively. Sabar Dairy is expanded to the capacity of 4 lakh litres/day.

Operation Flood-II

1.5.2.5. In October, 1978, the Government of India sanctioned a National Dairy Development Programme called "Operation Flood-II" with an outlay of Rs. 48.55 crores. The funds required for the project are available through credit from the World Bank and the sale proceeds of dairy commodities donated by EEC. The Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) is the project authority responsible for implementing the project in cooperation with the State Government.

1.5.2.6. The project proposal titled 'Operation Flood-II-Gujarat Plan' was prepared by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) with the active participation of Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation, (GCMMF), Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation (GDCC) and the concerned District Cooperative Milk Producers' Unions. Operation Flood Programme-II commenced from 2nd Oct 1979. Under this programme, 16 districts out of 19 districts of Gujarat State except Jamnagar Amreli & Dangs, will be covered in two clusters.

Cluster-I Comprises of districts of Banaskantha, Sabar Kantha, Kheda, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Vadodar, Surat, Bharuch and Valsad. This project will be implemented by District Cooperative Milk Producers' Unions. An amount of Rs. 41.56 crores has been proposed.

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

Cooperative Dairy Development

1.5.2.7. Cooperative dairying in the State is organised on three tier structure. There are 17 District Cooperative Milk Producers, Unions and 7560 cooperative milk producers societies at the village level covering 11.81 lakh members, including 0.81 lakh members of the scheduled castes and 0.99 lakh members of the Scheduled Tribes as on 30th June, 1983. The District Cooperative Milk Producers Unions of Kheda, Vadodara, Surat, Mehsana, Bharuch, Valsad, Banaskantha and Panchmahals have their dairy plants. In Rajkot district, the dairy has been handed over to the Rajkot District Gopalak Sangh Ltd. In other districts the Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation is making efforts for development of primary milk societies and cooperative milk unions.

1.5.2.8. Further, there are 11 chilling centres in the districts of Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Mehsana, Banaskantha, Panchmahals and Gandhinagar.

1.5.3. Programmes for the Annual Plan 1984-85

1.5.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 38 lakhs is provided for the Dairy Development sub-sector for the Annual Plan 1984-85, the broad break-up of which is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlay for 1984-85
A.X.R.D. Programme	
1. Direction and Administration. (including Preservation of Milch Animals)	7.00
2. Dairy Development.	18.00
	25.00
Co-Op. Department Programme	
3. Financial assistance to District Co-operative Milk Producers unions and feeder societies.	13.00
Total	33.00

1.5.3.2. During 1983-84, the installed capacity and handling of milk per day is likely to be increased to 27.00 lakh litres and 20.50 lakh litres/day

respectively. This milk will be collected from about 7500 primary cooperative societies consisting of about 9.75 lakh milk producers.

1.5.3.3. During 1984-85, the installed capacity and handling capacity of milk per day is likely to be of the order of 27.00 lakh litres and 21.00 lakh litres/day respectively. This milk will be collected from about 8000 primary cooperative societies consisting of about 10.00 lakh milk producers (Agricultural Labourers, Small and Marginal Farmers).

Organisation

1.5.3.4. In addition to the State head quarter staff, it is planned to create unit for implementation of cattle movement export control order.

Expansion of preservation of milch animals scheme

1.5.3.5. To preserve the valuable milch animals of the State and to preserve livestock and livestock products in the State, it is necessary to establish two mobile units to fulfil the very aim of implementing the cattle movement export control order. These two units will keep supervision upon the illegal import and export of cattle on the borders of the Gujarat State. In each unit, there will be one post of Cattle Licensing Inspector and two posts of Livestock Inspectors. Out of these two units, one unit will keep observation and supervision upon the border of South Gujarat and remaining one will keep observation and supervision upon the border of North Gujarat and the Central regions of the State.

1.5.3.6 Marketing cell is also required to be expanded to undertake various activities for systematic marketing of livestock and its product. For this purpose, it is envisaged to expand the Marketing Cell by creating Sr. Marketing Officer, one Marketing Officer and three Marketing Inspectors (Regional Level).

1.5.3.7. In view of the additional staff the following activities will be undertaken by the marketing cell.

1. Cattle Market & Fairs survey in order to see that producers get fair prices for the livestock.
2. Price Collection of Livestock Products.
3. Formation of Cooperative Societies for Poultry, Sheep, Goat & Pig Farmers.
4. Marketing of Wool, goat hair and bristles.
5. Marketing of poultry Eggs.

6. Market intelligence and research for marketing methods of livestock products.

Banni Development Scheme

1.5.3.8. Banni area of Kachchh is well known for its pasture land. It is therefore, desirable to take up grassland development in this area. Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been provided for grassland development, cutting and storing of grass, collection of grass seeds etc. It is proposed to perform grassland improvement work in 500 hectares and cutting and storing of 400 tonnes grass and 400 Kgs. of grass seeds. More over Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for assistance to cattle breeders for rearing of cattle buffalo calves, purchase of tractor, press machine and construction of godown.

Milk Enhancement Programme in non O.F.P. area

1.5.3.9. Out of 19 districts of the State except three districts of Jamnagar, Amreli and Dangs all the 16 districts have been covered under Operation Flood Programme. These three Districts will have to be assisted under State Plan on the pattern of Operation Flood Programme so that these three districts are not behind the other Districts. Rs.3.00 lakhs have been provided for this scheme during the year 1984-85.

State Commitment to O.F.P. II

1.5.3.10. There are certain items like electricity water supply, land etc. for which, under Operation Flood programme, assistance is not available. To supplement Operation Flood Programme. II. in respect of such items, financial assistance will be provided by the State Government as per pattern. Rs. 2.00 lakhs have been provided for this scheme.

Maintenance of milk production of milch animals supplied under the scheme "Purchase of Milch Animals"

1.5.3.11. During Sixth Five Year, Plan under the scheme "Purchase of Milch Animals" the following milch animals are supplied to scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

	1980 81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Scheduled Castes	2,367	2,462	8,700	10,000
Scheduled Tribes.	10,261	4,092	1,200	2,300
Total	12,628	6,554	9,900	12,300

1.5.3.12. The aim of the Scheme is to increase the income of the beneficiaries so as to cross the

poverty line but the above beneficiaries (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) are so poor that they are living below the poverty line and they are unable to maintain the milch animals supply the feeds and fodder to the animals with the result that the production of milk is going down and it comes down to a litre or so within two to three months and the animals become liability rather than an asset. It becomes difficult for the beneficiary to repay the loan portion and thus the aim of the scheme is not achieved.

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

1.5.3.14. It is estimated that about 3 Kg. of balanced Cattle Feed per animal per day will be required i.e. 1000 Kg. (1 tonne) Cattle Feed per animal per year will be required. The cost of 1 tonne of cattle feed is estimated at Rs. 1200 i.e. Rs.600/- per animal in tribal area and as in non-tribal area the cattle feed will have to be subsidised so as to maintain animal and the beneficiaries get the regular income from the animals to repay the loan and increase their income. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs for each of the Scheme is provided in 1984-85 so as to give benefit to 350 animals in the Tribal area and 250 animals in non Tribal area].

Financial assistance to District Cooperative Milk Producers Unions and primary milk societies

1.5.3.15. Under the pattern of financial assistance to District Cooperative Milk Producers Unions, for establishment, expansion of the dairies/chilling centres, subsidy at the rate of 30% is given by the State Government and 70% loan is to be obtained from the Bank. In tribal areas 50% subsidy is given by the State Government and 50% loan is to be obtained from the Banks. Primary Milk Societies are provided equipment subsidy of Rs. 2000 per society In tribal areas managerial subsidy is also provided at the rate of Rs. 100 pm. for a period of two years.

1.5.3.16 During the Sixth Five Year Plan period an outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs has been provided for financial assistance to dairy societies. New 100 primary milk societies are to be organised during the

Sixth Five Year Plan. Details of the progress in the dairy sector from 1980-81 are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs.)				
Year	Provision	Expenditure	Physical target	Achievement.
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	10.00	11.69	270	421
1981-82	8.00	22.53	200	411

1	2	3	4	5
1982-83	13.00	16.96	200	457
1983-84	14.00	..	200	101 (upto June-1983).

1.5.3.17. During the year 1984-85, an amount of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has been provided as financial assistance for district cooperative milk unions and primary milk societies and it is targetted to organise 350 new primary milk societies.

STATEMENT
Dairy Development
Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme	1984—85	
		Outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4
<i>Agriculture Department Programme</i>			
I. Direction & Administration			
DMS-1	State Level Organization	0.80	..
(Adj.)	Preservation of Milch Animals	6.20	..
II. Dairy Development			
DMS-4	Banni Development Scheme.	9.00	..
DMS-5	Share Capital Contribution to G.D.D.C.	..	..
	Loan to G.D.D.C. for Ahmedabad Dairy	..	..
DMS-6	State Commitment OFP. 2	2.00	..
DMS-6(Adj)	Milk enhancement programme in non-OFP Area	3.00	..
DMS-7	Financial Assistance to D.C.M.P. Unions for spear head team (Tribal Area)	..	..
DMS-7	(Adj) Scheme for maintenance of milch Animals,	2.00	Tribal
	under the scheme of purchase of milch animals (Tribal-Non-Tribal)	2.00	Non-Tribal
III. Education & Training			
DMS-8	Grant-in-aid to N.D.D.S. Anand for Technical Training Centre, Mehsana.	..	..
(A. & F.D. Schemes) Total : I+II+III		25.00	..
IV. Co-operative Dairy Development			
(1)	D.M.S.-2 Financial assistance to district Co-op. milk producers union and feeder Societies, (a) Subsidy	13.00	..
(2)	DMS-3 Financial assistance to Consumers Co-operative Societies. Subsidy	..	..
(Co-op. Department) Total :		13.00	..
Dairy Development Grand Total :		38.00	..

1.6. FISHERIES

1.1. Introduction

1.6.1.1. The State has excellent marine, inland estuarine brackish water, mariculture and coastal aquaculture resources for fisheries. The State is also gifted with vast sea board forming about 1.65 lakh Sq. Kms. of potential of fishable inshore, off-shore and deep sea fishing areas. Besides, the coastal belt of Gujarat provides large number of creeks and low lying potential resources of about 3.67 lakh hectares for tapping and launching mariculture, brackish water and coastal aquaculture programmes all along the coastline.

1.6.1.2. Our marine waters surrounding Saurashtra peninsula have the rich fishing grounds abounding in commercial varieties of fish such as Pomfrets, Hilsa, God-Dara, Perches, Sharks, Cat fish and Bombay ducks, Prawns, Shrimps, Crabs, Lobsters are also available. Also optimum conditions do prevail in the Gulf of Kachchh for the growth of Pearl Oysters, Edible oysters, Window pane oyster, Chunks and other shell Fish and Turtles and sea weeds of commercial importance.

1.6.1.3. The fishing in the sea is generally confined to the coastal belt upto 25 fathoms and in certain areas upto 40 fathoms.

1.6.1.4. Five major river systems namely the Narmada, Mahi, Tapi, Sabarmati and Banas and other sweet water swamps also form rich potential sources for development of inland fisheries in the State. 1035 perennial village tanks covering about 9500 hectares are also available for inland fish culture practices. Besides, about 315 small irrigation tanks covering 19000 hectares and 22 big reservoirs covering 1.4 lakh hectares of water area also offer considerable scope to support lacustrine fisheries in the State.

1.6.1.5. The full extent of our marine, fresh-water and brackish water resources so richly available in Gujarat have not been fully assessed so far. These are far from being fully exploited or developed.

1.6.2. Approach and Strategy :

1.6.2.1. Keeping in view the vast potentiality and resources so richly available for furtherance of many production oriented schemes with significant employment generation, the State's Sixth Plan is formulated with an outlay of Rs. 2,000 lakhs, keeping in view the following objectives:

—To increase fish production

—To strengthen the infrastructure facilities.

—To improve significantly the fish distribution channels for ensuring fair returns to the fishermen, adivasis and weaker sections of the society involved in fisheries and thereby to increase the income of these backward and weaker sections of the society and to bring them to the co-operative fold.

—To intensify survey of brackish water/mariculture and Coastal aquaculture resources. This is aimed at intensifying scientific approach in fish farming, fish culture of selected varieties of commercial importance and to increase fish production systematically. These areas offer so far untapped and unexploited field.

—To intensify efforts in the reservoirs and tanks for inland fisheries.

—To establish more fish seed production farms, nurseries and rearing ponds and make efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in production of quality fish seeds so vital for inland pisciculture.

—To improve village tanks and ponds suitably for augmenting fish production through composite fish culture of Indian major carps.

1.6.2.2. It is, therefore, proposed on marine fisheries side, to give aid to the fishermen to increase mechanised fishing vessels, provide them ancillaries such as nets, twines floats, winches, guardies etc; to build shore facilities for landing and berthing preservation and quick transport, to provide training to the fishermen on modern fishing technology, processing, preservation, boat building, shore mechanics, training for engine drivers, master fishermen, deckhands, to institute a survey to assess all the fishery resources and to explore them to the optimum. In the field of inland fisheries, it is proposed to set-up additional fish seed production rearing farms and to expand the existing ones as required, to augment the resources of reservoirs and tanks and all suitable fresh water, sheets and water logged area, to develop composite fish culture in the village tanks and farms ponds especially in the backward area and tribal area by improving them suitably for pisciculture and to institute training programme for the tribals and weaker sections.

1.6.3. Review of Progress :

1.6.3.1. As a result of the planned co-ordinated efforts so far, Rs. 1,839.73 lakhs have been

spent from the State resources under the State Plan Schemes during last 29 years (1951-1980) through the Five Year Plans. Against this, it is proposed to spend Rs. 2,000 lakhs during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) from the State resources.

1.6.3.2. Marine Fisheries

—11014 Fishing boats (as on 31-3-1983) are operating on Gujarat waters. This comprises of 4016 mechanised fishing vessels.

Mechanisation programme was initiated in 1953 when an out-board motor of 3 H. P. was fitted to a dug-out canoe of 20' OAL. at Jaleshwar (Veraval) followed by installation of a marine diesel engine of 6 H. P. in a Lodhia boat of 28' OAL. The fishermen adopted the new technology and within 30 years they are operating mechanised trawlers of 48' OAL powered with 87/110 HP engines and canoes powered with 8-10 HP. OBM.

1.6.3.3. Harbour/Shore Facilities.

—Works at Jakhau (Kachchh) and Madhwad (Amreli) creating shore facilities are in progress.

—Work on development of Porbandar as fishing harbour at an estimated cost of Rs. 129 lakhs is in progress and expected to be completed in 1984-85.

—Jetties at Kolak and Ummarsadi are completed and the same at Umergaon is likely to be completed in 1984.

—Landing and berthing facilities at Shivrajpur project at an estimated cost of Rs. 27 crores has been prepared by Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours, Bangalore and submitted to Government of India in August 1982. Clearance from Government of India is awaited.

—The projects to develop landing and berthing facilities at Vansi-borsi and Kosamba at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.60 lakhs and Rs. 16.20 lakhs respectively are in progress.

1.6.3.4. Coastal Aquaculture/Mariculture/Brackish water Fish Farming.

—Brackish water aquaculture estates, where small fishermen would culture prawn in about 1 hectare farm is being established under centrally sponsored scheme.

—The work of coastal aquaculture farm at Sartanpur (Bhavnagar) and Mundra (Kachchh) and Dandi Motwad (Valsad) will continue.

1.6.3.5 Inland Fisheries

—Eight fish seed farms at Dantiwada, Prantij, Lingda, Sanjeli, Ukai, Godhra, Kakarapar and Bhadar are operational. Other at Pipodara, Navli, Vanzana, Ukai and Kandana are under various stages of construction. Number of dry bundhs are planned in the State.

—Four training centres are in existence to impart training in major aspects of inland fisheries to adivasis/weaker sections of the society involved in fisheries. 649 tribals/weaker sections of the society have been trained upto 1982-83 in various short term courses in inland fisheries in these centres. Besides 1023 tribals/weaker sections of the society are imparted short-term training of 15/30 days in inland fish culture and fish catching.

—Research Station at Ukai is established to carry out all research activities in various aspects of inland fisheries.

—Fish Farmers Development Agency at Surat, Godhra and Valsad are established.

—The improvement of village tanks, in 1519.35 hectares have been undertaken, the work is completed.

—Reservoir fisheries programmes have been taken up in 28 reservoirs.

Fish Production and Export

1.6.3.6. Fish production was 0.80 lakhs tonnes in 1960-61. It rose to 2.26 lakhs tonnes by 1978-79. The cyclonic monsoon, unfavourable weather conditions and especially the acute shortage of diesel and price hike in the fuel during 1979-80, restricted fishing voyages. Consequently, total fish landing in Gujarat during the year 1979-80 remained at 2.17 lakh tonnes (2.03 lakh tonnes of marine fish and 0.14 lakh tonnes of inland fish) against the projected target of 2.75 lakh tonnes. In 1981-82 this production rose to 2.40 lakh tonnes. In 1982-83 production is reduced due to loss of fishing days on account of adverse natural condition during monsoon & cyclone. The production remained to be 2.13 lakh tonnes. It is estimated that fish production would remain around 2.35 lakh tonnes with an increase or decrease of 10% per annum. In order to increase the production of fish, the fishermen are required to be induced to new means and methods of fishing. Fishing trawlers are proposed to be diverted for fishing beyond 30 fathoms with new modified gears. Five pairs of Taiwanese deep sea fishing vessels have also been chartered to tap our deep sea fishing ground.

1.6.3.7. The export of fish from Gujarat is as under :

Year of export July-June	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1971-72	297.76	39.98
1972-73	352.07	72.98
1973-74	957.10	233.61
1974-75	717.51	117.48
1975-76	1,667.01	482.42
1976-77	3,197.47	805.21
1977-78	3,524.40	822.91
1978-79	4,046.10	1,167.68
1979-80	3,931.00	929.00
1980-81	6,665.14	1,290.37
1981-82	7,011.00	1,939.75
1982-83	5,341.00	1,747.90

Reduction in production is reflected in export also.

1.6.4. Programme for the Annual Plan 1984-85.

1.6.4.1. The broad distribution of an outlay of Rs. 640 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1984-85 is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs).

PROGRAMME	1984-85 outlay.
1 Direction and Administration	7.89
2 Extension	10.71
3 Research	24.49
4 Education and Training	23.58
5 Inland Fisheries.	134.64
6 Deep sea fisheries	0.10

PROGRAMME

1984-85 outlay

7 Processing, pre- and marketing.	297.89	including state share of Rs. 240 lakhs on World Bank Project.
8 Mechanisation and improvement of fishing. crafts.	31.23	
9 Other programmes including housing for Fishermen in coastal areas.	109.47	
Total	640.00	

An outlay of Rs. 640 lakhs provided for 1984-85 includes state share (50%) of Rs. 240 lakhs towards centrally sponsored scheme namely "Integrated Marine Fisheries Project for development of Veraval & Mangrol as fishing harbour aided by the World Bank. Remaining 50% i.e. Rs. 240 lakhs is proposed as central share. Thus it is proposed to spend Rs. 480 lakhs during 1984-85 for this project.

Direction and Administration

1.6.4.2. This provides the organisations of the ministerial staff for the audit and reconciliation cell, budget and budget performance cell, planning and monitoring cell and other administrative personnel for management and re-organisation of regional offices. An outlay of Rs. 7.89 lakhs is provided for this staff scheme.

Extension

1.6.4.3. The staff is required for appropriate publicity and extension work to transmit the result from various resources, projects and experiments to the fish farmers in the interior and remote places and all along the coastal villages through various media viz, pamphlets, films, audiovisual aid, projectors and by personal contacts by the field staff. At the same time field staff is also required to study the need and the problems, success and failures of the performance of the fish farmers in their own field and to solve their problems on the spot. In some cases the extension staff has to take such problems to the laboratory also. Outlays for diversification of fishing is also provided with an aim to introduce fishing boats made of fibre-glass etc. An outlay of Rs. 10.71 lakhs is provided in 1984-85 for extension and publicity programmes.

Research

1.6.4.4. Survey, investigation and exploitation programmes are taken up to support the production oriented programmes of the fisheries sub-sector through various research and investigations. Three 49 footer survey vessels powered with 87 HP engines with base at Okha are to continue their operation for exploratory surveys & Bull trawling with high opening trawl nets & other gears in various depth off Dwarka to Jakhau and in the Gulf of Kachchh to know the habits and habitats of various marine life in the sea, to establish good fishing grounds and to extend these to the fishermen for commercial fisheries to fully exploit such resources. Gujarat Fisheries Aquatic Science Research Institute at Okha with sub-stations, at Sikka, Porbandar, Veraval and Surat is also to continue various research studies on biological studies of different fisheries, oysters and marine life, problems on water pollution and its effect on marine life, survey and rearing and culture of the sea weeds, edible oysters, pearl oysters prawns & processing of tash fish. It is proposed to undertake survey of coastal aquaculture resources establish brackish water and mariculture fish farming on the coastal belt of the State.

1.6.4.5. Brackish water fish farm has come up at Sartanpur (Bhavnagar District) during 1982-83. It is expected that brackish water fish farm work at Mundra (Kachchh) and Dandi Matwad (South Gujarat) would progress further in 1984-85.

Education and Training.

1.6.4.6. The programme is to continue during 1984-85. This includes (1) training to departmental personnel and (2) training to boys and girls on various aspects of fisheries viz. processing, gear technology, training for engine driver and allied activities on marine fisheries in the training centre, at Veraval, Porbandar and Valsad and (3) deputation of trainees from fishermen community for further advance training at Cochin in modern techniques. Four existing training centres two at Ukai, one at Vandsa and one at Kadana with capacity of 220 seats (per annum) are to continue to impart training to adivasis and people of weaker sections in all modern aspects on inland fisheries, the fresh water sheets and reservoirs during the year 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 23.58 lakhs is provided for various training programmes in 1984-85. This programme is to impart vocational training to the fishermen/adivasis & weaker section for self-employment.

Inland Fisheries.

1.6.4.7. While Gujarat offers vast potential scope for development of inland fisheries, the programme for inland fisheries covers mainly the schemes (1) fish seed production and augmentation of inland fisheries resources, and (2) exploitation of inland fisheries resources. An outlay of Rs. 134.64 lakhs is provided for these programmes.

1.6.4.8. Fish seed production/rearing farms shall be established with a view to attain self-sufficiency of fish seed production. It is anticipated that about 11 crores of fish seed would be the annual requirement to stock in potential water sheets in the State. At present, six fish seed farms at Dantiwada, Prantij, Lingda, Ukai and Kakrapar are run departmentally. Dry bundhs in 8 centres of the state are proposed for the production of quality seeds. It also envisages the exploration of reservoir fisheries through weaker sections, improvement of village tanks and ponds for pisciculture and aquaculture in fresh water sheets, village tanks covering 1519 hectares have been improved during 1978-83 (Sept.83). four year of fish culture. 50% subsidy limited to Rs. 2,500 per hectare is granted for improvement of the tank for the first year. In addition, subsidy on input is also granted at the rate of 50%, 40%, 30%, 20% and 10% respectively over a period of 5 years from the year of commencement to the beneficiaries. The subsidy is reimbursed to the banks granting loan to the beneficiaries for the purpose. Activities of fish Farmers Development Agencies Surat, Godhra and Valsad are proposed to be strengthened. The cost on this will be shared at 50:50 between the State and Government of India.

1.6.4.9. Similarly I.C.A.R. scheme for fish seed production through composite fish culture of Indian and exotic varieties and ecological study of reservoir fisheries taken up during 1975-76 is to continue during 1984-85. The expenditure on this scheme is to be shared at 25:75% between the State and the I.C.A.R. respectively. Total outlay of Rs. 4.20 lakhs (state share of Rs. 1.05 lakhs & I.C.A.R. share of Rs. 3.15 Lakhs) is provided for 1984-85. Fish seed farms at Pipodara is completed and additional one each at Ukai (New farm) and Kadana are in progress. In addition, 3 new fish seed farms are also taken up during the year 1983-84, the work is to proceed further in 1984-85. Besides centrally sponsored scheme of establishment of new fish farms and 10 hectare hatchery units in Surat and Kheda Dist. will be implemented. The Government of India is to provide 70% central assistance. The state share is provided as Rs. 13.85 lakhs. The Government of India have also offered central assistance at 50% on expansion of present fish seed farms for inland pisciculture, Rs. 13.08 lakhs are provided for the year 1984-85 of which Rs. 6.54 lakhs. (i. e. 50%) is State share.

It is also proposed to encourage private fish seed farms and hatcheries to come up during 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 1.07 lakhs towards grant of subsidy incentives on inputs to private fish farmers is provided for this purpose.

Dry bund.

Rs. 7.25 lakhs are earmarked for completing the work of Dry Bund for inland fisheries.

Deep Sea Fisheries

1.6.4.10. Under this programme 5 pairs of foreign vessels for deep sea fishing operation are chartered. The aim of the programme is to explore the deep sea fishery grounds besides training our fishermen in deep sea fisheries. Of these, Four pairs of Taiwanese deep sea fishing vessels have already come and started their voyages from Okha from July '83. It is proposed to procure one pair of deep sea fishing trawlers to exploit our Exclusive Economic Zone. This trawler may be operated through the Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation.

Processing, Preservation and Marketing

1.6.4.11. Loans for marketing and other activities undertaken by the co-operatives are now forthcoming through National Cooperative Development Corporation. The scheme on infrastructure facilities and marine fish based ancillary industries is now to continue under this programme, the same being important for the growth of fishing industry in the State.

1.6.4.12. Under the main programme for processing preservation and infrastructural facilities, a new scheme namely post harvest technology initiated during 1983--84 at some places is to continue during 1984--85. It is proposed to grant subsidy and to encourage the cooperatives and private parties to come up to establish such facilities in places both in marine and inland to preserve, process, transport and marketing facilities to get better return for the fishermen towards their catch in the nearby areas of the fish landing centres.

It is proposed to grant subsidy on expenditure to provide refrigeration cold storage fish hold in the boat itself to the private boat owners. This will prevent spoilage of fish and ice also on board the vessel.

Infrastructural/Shore Facilities

1.6.4.13. As on 31-3-1983, Gujarat Fishermen have 11,014 fishing vessels which include 4016 mechanised fishing vessels (2673 powered with the inboard marine diesel engines for off-shore fisheries and 1343 powered with the outboard motors for inshore fisheries). Due to inadequate landing and berthing facilities in South Gujarat about 300 mechanised fishing trawlers of Gujarat operate off Bombay. They are directly landing their fish catch at Bombay. Fish catch of this is estimated to be about 25,000 tonnes.

Integrated Marine Fisheries Project (World Bank assisted Project.)

1.6.4.14. The State Government had approached the World Bank in 1976 for creating adequate landing and berthing facilities in Gujarat. World Bank also approved an Integrated Marine Fisheries Project for the development of Veraval and Mangrol

as fishing harbours with all facilities at an estimated cost of Rs. 34.17 crores.

1.6.4.15. The project work for Veraval/Mangrol is expected to be completed in 1984 for which an amount of Rs. 480 lakhs is provided. The expenditure on this project is to be borne on sharing basis at 50 : 50% between the State and Govt. of India as per decision finalised recently.

1.6.4.16. The works on the ongoing project for Jakhau and Madhwad are proposed to be completed early. Facilities such as auction hall, working sheds and service station have already been created at these centres where 2 insulated trailor vans for quick transport of fish have been provided. The work of ice factories and water supply are in progress. Porbandar project is at completion stage and expected to be completed in 1984-85.

1.6.4.17. The works on the initial landing and berthing facilities at Kolak and Umarsadi are completed, work at Umbergaon is in progress. The work at Shivrajpur (Okha) will be initiated on receipt of clearance from the Government of India. Projects for vansiborsi, Kosamba and Jafrabad sanctioned by Government of India on 50.50% sharing basis are in progress.

1.6.4.18. It is essential to have assured potable water supply at fishing centres. This will enable the fishermen to conveniently fetch enough fresh water on board of the fishing vessels while going on fishing trips. This will also help them in keeping their fish catch in quite a good hygeinic condition. Presently work on assured water supply is at completion stage in five fishing villages surrounding World Bank Project area. Water supply schemes at Veraval, Jakhau and Madhwad are also in progress. It is proposed to initiate work on water supply programme at Vansiborsi, Kosamba, Jafrabad, Salaya, Mandvi and Sachana during 1984-1985. Rs. 42 lakhs are provided for all these landing and berthing works and water supply facilities. 50% of the same is expected as central assistance from Government of India as grant.

Marine Fisheries :

1.6.4.19. This programme includes :

- Mechanisation of fishing crafts,
- Financial assistance for improved designed boats,
- Providing incentives for improvement of traditional fishing,
- Supply of modern requisities, and
- Establishment of service stations.

1.9.4.20. Under this programme financial assistance is given in the form of interest free loan of Rs. 25,000 for a mechanised vessel of 11.5 metres and above.

Also, subsidy of Rs. 5,000/ prescribed for outboard motorised canoes of 9 metres length is provided. Subsidy is also granted for inboard marine diesel engines and outboard motors who have their own fishing vessels or canoes respectively at 30% of the cost (upto Rs. 20,000) and at 15% of the cost (upto Rs. 400). Subsidy for preparation of gillnet, bag net and dol net is given at 33% on bank loan upto Rs. 5,000/ as incentive for traditional fishing in the area where DPAP and central agency are not granting subsidy for the purpose whereas subsidy at 5% is granted on the cost of cotton/monofilament twines and 10% on nylon twine under the scheme of supply offishing requisites for non mechanised vessels in the State. Subsidy at 15% limited to Rs. 400/ is granted for the purchase of an outboard motor under mechanisation programme.

1.6.4.21. Service stations established during 1979-80 at Salaya, Jamnagar and Jafrabad are to be maintained. The service stations which are run departmentally at Jamnagar, Jafrabad, Salaya, Veraval, Porbandar and Okha are required to render service to the mechanised fishing vessels for the installation of engines and their repairs at schedule rate. Suitable programmes are in progress. Total outlay of Rs. 31.23 lakhs is provided for all the aspects of such programmes.

Other Programmes

1.6.4.22. This programme covers (1) scheme for strengthening of co-operative, (2) construction of building and quarters and (3) creating independent fisheries development corporation.

1.6.4.23. Co-operative societies are organised and strengthened by grant of managerial subsidy, share capital contribution and matching contribution towards N.C.D.C. loans and subsidy.

1.6.4.24. Managerial subsidy is granted at 100%, 75% and 50% respectively in the first, second and third year to the society. It is also proposed to give incentives to apex co-operatives to boost up their marketing activities.

1.6.4.25. Staff quarters, office buildings and similar facilities are required to be provided with the expansion of development activities. Such facilities become essential on coastal area and in the hinterland where fisheries activities are expanded or initiated.

Works for construction of 129 quarters at various places are in progress. Office buildings and residential quarters for the fisheries staff are also required to be constructed. It is proposed to initiate work of construction of 169 units of staff quarters at various places like Jakhau, Madhwad, Umbergaon, Sikka, Jafrabad and Sartanpur etc. during 1984-85.

Construction of Houses for Fishermen

1.6.4.26. It is envisaged to assist in construction of 460 houses for fishermen in the coastal belt of Gujarat. An outlay of Rs. 23 lakhs is provided for this purpose during 1983-84. Rs. 15 lakhs are provided for 1984-85 for furtherance of the programme.

1. 6.5 An Approach Towards Seventh Five Year Plan.

1.6.5.1. Despite the substantial investment in the past in the development of fisheries and fishing harbours, the share of fishing to state Domestic product has been stagnant, between 0.4% to 0.5% in the last decade. The total fish production has been around 2.5 lakh tonnes for several consecutive years in the past. Gujarat harvests only 11% of the marine catch in the country despite having nearly a third of the country's coastal line.

1.6.5.2. During the Seventh Plan, it would be necessary to continue the existing programme of mechanisation and upgrading of small and medium fishing vessels. Deep sea fishing beyond 45 fathoms will also have to be encouraged more actively.

1.6.5.3. Research and development relating to various aspects of fisheries and other subjects related to geography would be required. Berthing and landing facilities in various fishing harbours would have to be augmented. Facilities for processing fish and the development of fish based ancillary industries would also have to be provided on a larger scale.

1.6.5.4. Other areas of concern might include increasing the professional expertise in the formulation and implementation of programmes for the development of fisheries, improving the conditions of living and working of fishermen and strengthening measures for augmenting the skills and incomes of tribal population dependent on inland fisheries.

STATEMENT

Fisheries

Scheme-wise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme	1984-85	
		Outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4
I. Direction and Administration			
1	FSH—1 Strengthening of supervision, Planning and statistics	7.89	—
	Total—I	7.89	—
II. - Extension			
2	FSH—2 Strengthening of Publicity and extension	8.71	—
3	FSH—22 Development of aquarium fish culture and display	2.00	—
	Total—II	10.71	—
III. - Research			
4	FSH—3 (i) Survey investigation and exploitation	13.00	3.00
5	FSH—3 (ii) Development of brackish water/coastal aquaculture fish farm	11.49	6.54
	Total—III	24.49	9.54
IV. Education and Training			
6	FSH—4 Training of Departmental personnel	4.07	—
7	FSH—5 (a) Training of fisher youths	12.21	5.56
8	FSH—5 (b) Training of fisher youths in tribal area	7.30	—
	Total—IV	23.58	5.56
V. Inland Fisheries			
9	FSH—6 (1) Fish seed production and augmentation of inland fisheries resources	99.40	60.53
10	FSH—6 (2) Schemes sponsored by I.C.A.R. (25% State share).	1.05	—
11	FSH—6 (3) Schemes sponsored by fish farmers development agencies (50% State Share).	10.44	—
12	FSH—7 Exploitation of inland fisheries	23.75	16.35
	Total—V	134.64	76.88

1	2				3	4	
VI. Deep Sea Fisheries							
13	FSH—8	Deep sea fishing	..	..	..	0.10	0.10 (Loan)
					Total—VI	0.10	0.10 (Loan)
VII. Processing preservation and marketing							
14	FSH—9	Infrastructure facilities and fish based ancilliary industries				296.39	278.09
15	FSH—19	Incentive for preservation	..	..	..	1.50	..
					Total—VII	297.89	278.09
VIII. Mechanisation and improvement of fishing crafts							
16	FSH—10	Mechanisation of fishing crafts	..	..	..	17.50	..
17	FSH—11	Incentive for the improvement of traditional fishing	..			0.50	..
18	FSH—12	Financial assistance for improved designed boats	..			1.00	..
19	FSH—13	Supply of fisheries requisites	..	..	..	0.40	..
20	FSH—14	Establishment of service stations	..	..	..	5.33	..
21	FSH—20	Financial assistance towards the insurance premium of boats				3.00	..
22	FSH—21	Saving cum incentive Schemes for upliftment of fishermen				3.50	3.50 (Loan)
					Total—VIII	31.23	3.50
IX. Other Programmes							
23	FSH—15	Strengthening of Cooperatives	..	..	..	75.76	68.41
24	FSH—16	Construction of building & quarters				18.71	18.71 Share Capital
25	FSH—17	Financial assistance to M/s Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	..
26	FSH—18	Subsidy for construction of houses for fishermen				15.00	..
					TOTAL—IX	109.47	87.12
					GRAND TOTAL I TO IX	640.00	460.79

1.7. FORESTS

1.7.1 Introduction

1.7.1.1. It is now widely recognised that sustained economic growth can be based only on the foundations of the ecological stability. Tree vegetation whether found in the forests or outside constitute a powerful ecological unit with vital environmental significance. They influence local and regional climate by moderating the same, maintaining the soil mantle, purifying the air and help in ensuring continuous flow of clear water in streams and rivers. Forest in hilly regions forming the watersheds are particularly important as they not only protect the soil in situ, but also the valuable agricultural lands down stream from floods. The complicated energy transfer in the forest ecosystem involves the biosphere, plants, predators, herbivores, leaf litter and soil along with its micro flora and micro fauna.

1.7.1.2. For the maintenance of the ecological balance and also for meeting the requirements of people in terms of fuelwood, timber, fodder and minor forest products, the National Forest Policy has recognised that a minimum of 33% of the geographical area of the country should be under forest cover. However, in Gujarat, the total notified forest areas as on 31-3-1983 was 19,64,880 hectares or a little above 10% of the geographical area of the State. In terms of per capita forest area, it is one of the lowest in the country being approximately 0.06 hectare. It compares very unfavourably with the all India figure of 0.11 hectare and the World average of 1.04 hectare. The forests are also unevenly distributed, bulk of them being located along the eastern hilly belt of the State stretching from Ambaji in the north to Dhrampur in the south. There is very little productive forests in Saurashtra and Kachchh regions and western half of the main land Gujarat.

1.7.1.3. The forests of Gujarat are classified into 4 major types namely;

- (a) Moist deciduous forests
- (b) Dry mixed deciduous forests
- (c) Dry scrub forests and
- (d) Mangrove forests.

1.7.1.4. Teak is the dominant species in the first two types of forests which are found in the southern half of the State. The third type is mostly thorny and scrub type of vegetation with *Acacia* species dominate over other species. These are found mostly in southern Gujarat, Saurashtra

and Kachchh. The fourth category is confined to the creeks along the Gulf of Cambay and sea coast of Saurashtra and Kachchh. *Avecinia officinalis* dominates this type of forest.

1.7.1.5. During 1982-83, harvesting of the annual coupes as per prescriptions of the working plans yielded 1,16,000 cu. mt. of timber and 1,05,300 tonnes of firewood. In addition, around 91,500 tonnes of bamboos, 26,400 tonnes of grass, 7,400 tonnes of timru leaves, 4,600 tonnes of Mahuda flowers, 1,300 tonnes of Mahuda seeds and a host of other minor forest products were also extracted. It is estimated that around 10.3 lakh tonnes of dry firewood is also being removed by the tribals and privilege holders for domestic use. In order to scientifically harvest and develop the MFPs, the Gujarat Forest Development Corporation was established in the year 1976. Beginning with the collection of 2 MFPs it now collects more than 40 varieties of MFPs besides operating an Integrated Wood Working Unit in the tribal belt.

1.7.1.6. The forests support a number of industries including over 1,600 Saw mills, 3 Catechu factories, 2 Paper and Pulp mills and a number of Cottage Industries engaged in production of furniture, door and window frames, shutters, toys, pencils, packing cases, bobbins, shuttles etc.,

1.7.1.7. Gujarat has a rich heritage of wildlife of which the Asiatic lions, the Wild ass of Kachchh, the Great Indian Bustards are well known. Most of the wildlife depends for its sustenance on the forest.

1.7.1.8. Nearly 14% of the State's population consists of tribals who live mostly in the forest areas located along the eastern hilly belt of the State. The tribals look towards the forests for their sustenance. The forests provide not only job opportunities but meet a sizable amount of their domestic needs of fruits, flowers, roots, firewood, fodder for cattle etc. The socio-economic structure of the tribals is therefore strongly interlinked with that of forest development.

1.7.1.9. As in other parts of the developing world, fuelwood constitutes the major domestic fuel in Gujarat. It accounts for 73 % of the domestic fuel consumed in the rural areas and 30% in the urban household. The total consumption of wood fuel in Gujarat is estimated at more than 60.7 lakh tonnes.

1.7.2. Strategy of Development

1.7.2.1. Meeting the demands of the local people particularly in respect of small timber, fuelwood

and fodder has been incorporated as one of the main objectives of management of forest in almost every working plan of the State. The State Government therefore attaches a high priority to afforestation, social and farm forestry programmes. The Government of India, too, has recognised this fact by including afforestation and social forestry as one of the items in the Prime Minister's New 20-Point Programme. Point No. 12 of this New 20 Point Programme reads *Pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.* The planning Commission in its Sixth Plan also recommended intensification of efforts to bring back the ecological balance through massive and intensive afforestation programme.

1.7.2.2. Keeping the above objectives and guidelines in view the strategy for forest development during 1984-85 would be to further intensify efforts at increasing the public and private sector involvement in raising of trees, development of existing forests, conservation and development of wildlife etc.

1.7.2.3. Since minor forest products play an important role in the lives of especially the tribals a suitable mixture of MFPs yielding species would be adopted in some of the major afforestation programmes. Bamboo which is considered as a common man's timber will be inter-mixed with other broad leaved tree species wherever possible.

1.7.3 Review of Progress

1.7.3.1. Though the task of meeting the requirements of the fuelwood and timber needs of the people is enormous, Gujarat has made significant progress in increasing the tree cover in the State both on Government lands as well as on private lands. While during the third Five Year Plan the average annual plantation target was of the order of approximately 6,600 hectares, during 1983-84 an area of 45,627 hectares is likely to be planted up. This is exclusive of the 20,000 to 30,000 hectares of private lands that are likely to be put under tree cover under the farm forestry programme. In order to make fuller utilisation of the available resources and to ensure availability of wood products in a short span of time densification in the plantation technique was adopted from the year 1981-82. As a result, while 422 lakh seedlings were planted under the departmental programme in an area of 37,755 hectares during 1980-81, 900 lakh seedlings are likely to be planted in an area of 45,627 hectares during 1983 rains. This is further proposed to be increased to 950 lakh seedlings during 1984 rains. On the farm forestry front *i. e.*, raising of trees is undertaken on private lands including agricultural lands, farm bunds, back-yards, school, college and office compounds, industrial estate etc. While in 1972 only 16.90 lakhs seedlings were distributed, during 1983 rains around 1958 lakh seedlings are likely to be distributed. This is likely to be

increased further to 2100 lakh seedlings during 1984-85. Simultaneously with the development of forests, importance is being given to conservation and development of wildlife. While in 1966 there was only one Wildlife Sanctuary in Gujarat, by 1983, ten more Sanctuaries and four National Parks were added. These National Parks and Sanctuaries cover a total area of 8,75,682 hectares. In order to achieve the twin objectives of conservation and development of wildlife and the conservation of ecosystem no forestry harvesting operations are permitted within the boundaries of the National Parks and Sanctuaries. On the financial side, while an amount of Rs. 235.68 lakhs was spent during the Third Five Year Plan and Rs. 1268.04 lakhs during the Fifth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 9000 lakh has been made for forestry sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Of this an amount of Rs. 4793.96 lakhs was spent during the first three years of the plan. A provision of Rs. 2750 lakhs has been made for 1983-84 which is likely to be fully utilised. An amount of Rs. 2885 lakhs is provided during 1984-85. Thus the total outlay on forest development during the Sixth Five Year Plan is expected to be more than the initial outlay of Rs. 9000 lakhs. A significant development in forestry sector in recent years is the steep increase in the wages paid to the casual labour employed on forestry works. While at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan the daily wage rate was Rs. 7.50, by April 1983, the same had gone upto Rs. 11.40 an increase of 52% over the first three years wage structure. This is likely to be increased further as the wage structure has been linked up with the cost of living index. Under the social forestry front 27,362 hectares of strip plantations and 27,573 hectares of village woodlot have been successfully raised which compares favourably with the targets fixed in the World Bank Community Forestry Project. On the farm forestry front the demand for Eucalyptus seedlings and to certain extent seedlings of subabul continues to rise steeply. Even though farm forestry target was raised from 5 crores in 1980 to 18.50 crores in 1983, the demand for seedlings has increased to so much that the maximum number of seedlings to be given to individual farmers was reduced from 5000 seedling per farmer in 1982 to 2000 seedlings per farmer in 1983. The school and kisan nursery programme received further impetus in that as compared to 722 school nursery and 567 kisan nursery in 1982, 1081 school nurseries and 1086 kisan nurseries were raised during 1983. Out of the total target of 18.5 crore seedlings, 5.80 crore or 36% of the total seedlings were raised in the school and kisan nurseries. Being located in all parts of the State these nurseries helped the farmers in easy and safe transport of seedlings from nursery to the field thus cutting down the cost on transport.

1.7.3.2. Simultaneously with increasing efforts at raising trees a number of measures have been

initiated to protect the existing tree growth in the forest from illicit cutters and poachers. A scheme to award villages when they apprehend stolen forest material while in transit has been introduced. Under this scheme the villagers receive 50% of the net value of the material so attached by the villagers. A second scheme proposes to give a reward upto Rs. 500 for those villages which afford full protection to the forest plantations raised within the limit of the village boundary. During the course of the year a scheme of awarding accelerated increments, cash awards and merit certificates has also been introduced to personnel of forest department as an incentive for good work.

1.7.4. Programmes for Annual Plan 1984-85

1.7.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 2335 lakhs is provided for the annual plan 1984-85 under forestry sector. The programme wise details are as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1984-85
(1) Direction and Administration	33.36
(2) Research	7.71
(3) Education and Training	42.97
(4) Forest Conservation and Development.	182.63
(5) Plantation Schemes	454.58
(6) Farm Forestry	102.39
(7) Communication and Buildings	59.14
(8) Preservation of Wildlife	123.91
(9) Extension (World Bank Project)	1701.96
(10) Management of Zamindari	22.47
(11) Other Programmes	150.88
Total	2385.00

1.7.4.2. Out of the above outlay of Rs. 2385 lakhs nearly 59.01% of outlay provided is for the World Bank assisted Community Forestry Programme.

Direction and Administration

1.7.4.3. With the steep increase in the cost of timber and fuelwood, timber and wood poachers

have increased their activities in the forest areas to illegally remove timber and firewood. The commercial poachers move in vehicles for a quick get away from the forest. In order to curb such activities a number of schemes have been formulated which are :

(a) Appointment of Jodi Guards to help the local staff in patrolling forest areas,

(b) Establishment of Mobile Squad to detect forest offenders especially while in transit,

(c) Establishment of vigilance cell to detect offenders and enquire into complaints and allegations against members of the forest department and;

(d) Strengthening of the Planning and Statistical Cell to monitor and evaluate development programmes and to create data banks at divisional, circle and State level.

1.7.4.4. Since the attacks on the forest subordinates by illicit cutters were on the increase it was decided to arm the subordinates working in areas prone to illicit cutting in 1982-83. The scheme would be continued during 1984-85.

Research

1.7.4.5 Development of such a vital matter as forests depends to a great extent research support. Forests being a living organism, research has to be of a continuous nature for its betterment. Since large amounts are spent on forest development, research on plantation techniques, suitability of species, forest utilisation would help in proper and fuller utilisation of land and financial resources. Research thus forms the backbone for the development and improvement of the forest. For this purpose a State Forest Research Institute has been established at Rajpipla in the year 1979-80. This institute also co-ordinates the working of 6 field stations located in different climatic zones of the State. 3 seed orchards aimed at genetic improvement of the species have also been established. Forest research programme would be continued during the year 1984-85.

Education and Training

1.7.4.6 Forest management being a technical subject requires personnel adequately trained in the art of scientific management of forest. The technical personnel of the department are inducted at four levels after giving adequate training in forestry subject. These four stages are; (a) Assistant Conservator of Forests, (b) Range Forest Officers, (c) Forester and (d) Beat Guards.

1.7.4.7. While the GOI imparts training to Asst. Conservator of Forests (all) and Range Forest Officers (to some extent) the State is fully responsible for imparting training to Foresters & Guards. In order to meet the requirements of trained R.F. Os, the State has started its own college for training of R. F. Os at Rajpipla in 1979-80. The Foresters and Guards are being trained at Kakrapar and Dungs respectively. The in-take capacity of the institutions is 40, 180 & 120 respectively. The scheme aims at training of officers and subordinates with both within the State and outside the State.

1.7.4.8. A school for training of Adivasi youth in carpentry is also being run at Waghai in Dangs. It has a 2 years course in carpentry with an intake capacity of 20 candidates. It is also programmed to run a production centre at this institute so as to give an opportunity to train Adivasi youth to earn their livelihood.

Forest Conservation and Development

1.7.4.9 Large number of barren areas, desert borders, waste lands are available in Gujarat which need to be immediately put under tree cover to preserve the soil and increase their productivity. Depending on the edaphis and climatic conditions, different schemes have been evolved for raising tree plantation in such areas. These are :-

(a) Scheme for soil and moisture conservation and afforestation of denuded areas and

(b) Scheme for desert border plantation.

1.7.4.10. An area of 15,332 hectares has been covered under these schemes during the first four years of the Sixth Five Year Plan. It is programmed to cover an additional area of 4,874 hectares 1984-85.

Plantation Schemes

1.7.4.11. Plantation schemes having economic and productive value have been grouped under this category. These are:

- (1) Plantation of fast growing species
- (2) Economic plantations.
- (3) Plantation on coastal border
- (4) Irrigated plantations
- (5) Energy plantations and
- (6) Centrally sponsored scheme of social forestry including rural fuelwood plantations.

1.7.4.12. Each of the above schemes is being implemented in different localities having different edaphic and climatic conditions. The plantations raised under these schemes would provide timber, bamboos, fuelwood and various kinds of MFPs. During the first four years of the Sixth Five Year Plan an area of 32,560 hectares has been planted up. It is programmed to bring an additional area of 8,992 hectares under this group of plantations during 1984-85.

Farm Forestry.

1.7.4.13 The popularity of farm forestry in Gujarat is indicated by the fact that even though more than 1850 lakh seedlings were distributed to the public the demand far out-stripped the availability of the seedlings. Species mostly in demand is Eucalyptus hybrid followed by Su-baval and other economic species. Under this programme, seedlings which are distributed free of cost to the public are planted and raised in agricultural lands in the form of block plantations or along field boundaries, house backyards school, college, office and factory premises, industrial zones etc. Since the demand for seedlings continues to increase it is envisaged to raise 2100 lakh seedlings for distribution during 1984 rains. The seedlings will be raised under the State scheme of Farm Forestry, School and Kisan Nurseries and Community Forestry Programme as well as Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Rural Employment Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Social Forestry etc.

1.7.4.14. A scheme for rehabilitation of degraded farm lands by raising suitable tree species is also included in the group. Beginning from 1981-82 an area of 907 hectares of degraded farm lands have been put under tree cover upto the end of 1983-84. It is programmed to plant up an additional area of 500 hectares under this scheme during 1984-85.

Communication & Buildings

1.7.4.15. A net work of suitable roads inside the forest is necessary for extraction of forest produce from the harvested coupes. They also help in the inspection of works and the tribals for the transport of their agricultural produce to the marketing centres. During the first four years of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 51 kms were improved and/metalled. It is envisaged to improve additional 30 kms of road during 1984-85.

1.7.4.16. This group of scheme also includes scheme for construction of residential and office buildings for forest subordinates. It is necessary to provide residential quarters to forest subordinates working in the forest areas as suitable accommodation is not available in the interior of forest.

1.7.4.17. In Panchmahals, Kachchh & Saurashtra regions nearly 2½ crore kgs of grass is being collected, baled and stored by the department annually for meeting the unexpected demand of fodder during scarcity years which are quite frequent in these parts of the State. However, adequate storage facility in the form of godowns are not available. In the absence of godown the grass which is stored in the open deteriorates very quickly and cannot be used as fodder. In order to avoid such wastage and augment the storage capacity it is proposed to construct four additional godowns during 1984-85.

Preservation of Wild life

1.7.4.18. Even though the forest area is very limited in Gujarat it has as many as 11 wildlife sanctuaries and 4 national parks. The Gir Lion and the Wild Ass are unique to Gujarat. The Marine National Park off-the coast of Jamnagar is the only one of its kind in the whole of the Country. Human and biotic interference in the sanctuaries and national park areas has been reduced to the minimum. As a result conducive climate has been created for the development of wildlife. The development works include raising of niches, drinking water facility, fire protection, fencing, raising of browse species, watch towers etc. of these 11 sanctuaries and 4 national parks, 4 sanctuaries and 2 national park receive central assistance to the extent of 50% of the non-recurring expenditure on approved items. It is programmed to continue the development of these sanctuaries and national parks during 1984-85.

Extension (World Bank Programme)

1.7.4.19. The World Bank Assisted Community Forestry Programme has completed four years of its successful implementation. It has achieved all the physical targets except those of construction of buildings to some extent. This had to be deferred in order to give priority to plantation and farm Forestry components. The project aims at raising plantation along road sides, canal banks, railway sides, gauchers, grazing lands and degraded forest and Malki lands over an area of 1,05,440 hectares. Of this, 79,680 hectares have already been raised by 1983 rains. These achievements are a little more than the target projected in the document. Village woodlots extending over 2 to 20 hectares in individual villages have been raised in 3,531 villages out of 18,275 villages in the State. It is expected to cover additional 2,500 villages during 1984-85. The project had proposed distribution of 1000 crematories to town and villages of which 518 crematories have already been established upto the end of 1982-83. These crematories which cut down wood consumption by about 40% have been found to be very popular with the villages and towns. The componentwise target for the Sixth Five Year

Plan and the achievements upto the end of 1983-84 and targets for 1984-85 are shown below.

Category	Unit	Achievement 1983-84	Target for 1984-85
(1) Road, canal and railway side plantation.	Hectares	27,362	10,034
(2) Village woodlot	Hectares	27,573	10,374
(3) Reforestation of degraded forest.	Hectares	23,953	6,047
(4) Malki plantation	Hectares	791	234
(5) Farm forestry	No.	6019 lakh	2100 lakh
(6) Distribution of			
(a) Improved chulas	No.	4,364	2,953
(b) Crematories	No.	518	360

Management of Zamindari

1.7.4.20. An area of 1,18,732 hectares of private forests were acquired by the Government in 1973 under the provisions of the Private Forest Acquisition Act, 1973. As per the provisions of the Act compensation is required to be paid to the ex-owners of the forest. For this purpose 2 Special Duty Officers of the rank of Collectors have been appointed. The scheme for acquisition of private forest provides for the payment of compensation and establishment of the officers on special duty and for the protection and management of the forests.

Other Programmes

1.7.4.21. This group of schemes includes schemes for tribal welfare and schemes of a supportive nature which are essential for the proper development and management of the forests. These include among others;

- (a) Demarcation and survey
- (b) Fire protection
- (c) Establishment of checking nakas
- (d) Forest publicity
- (e) Establishment of seed bank

(f) Polythene bag manufacturing unit etc.

The tribal welfare schemes include;

- (a) Scheme for Kotwalia welfare
- (b) Establishment of grain bank
- (c) Opening of firewood depot.
- (d) Development of forest settlement and
- (e) Tagavi loans.

Amenities to Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies

[Coop. Deppt's Programme]

1.7.4.22. With a view to ameliorating the economic conditions of the adivasis and eliminating the middle man i. e. forest contractors and providing employment to the forest tribals at their door, forest labourers co-operative societies have been organised in the State. The societies are allotted forest coups. These co-operatives are operated by the tribals under the guidance of the Forest Department. The administrative and other expenses are incurred as per the rules fixed by the Wage Board. The profit in the working of coups is shared by the Government and societies in the ratio of 80:20.

1.7.4.23. Share capital contribution at the rate of Rs. 3000/- per society and managerial subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1500/- per society for undertaking welfare activities is given for the first three years. At present, 145 societies are working in the State (as on 30-6-1982).

Review of Progress

1.7.4.24. During the year 1982-83 Rs. 2000/- were utilised against the provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh. The full amount could not be utilised as the package scheme was not sanctioned. During the year 1983-84, Rs. 1.00 lakh have been provided and are expected to be fully utilised. During the year 1984-85 an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided as financial assistance to the Forest Labourers Coop.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1.7.4.25. The Centrally sponsored scheme of social forestry including rural fuelwood plantation was introduced in Gujarat in the year 1980-81. Under this scheme central assistance to the extent of Rs. 1000/-- per hectare of plantation is available. Between 1983-84 an area of 7,396 hectares was planted under this scheme. It is proposed to cover an additional area of 3600 hectares under the scheme during 1984-85. Central assistance expected is Rs. 6123 lakhs.

1.7.4.26 3 National Parks and 3 Sanctuaries receive central assistance for their development. The schemes which support these activities are ;

- (1) Development of Gir Lion Sanctuary,
- (2) Development of Wild Ass sanctuary and Black Buck national park,
- (3) Establishment of sanctuary at Jessor,
- (4) Establishment of national park at Bansda,
- (5) Establishment of alternative home for Asiatic Lion in Barda hills,
- (6) Scheme for exhibition to promote wild life conservation, and
- (7) Establishment of Dunkhal Sanctuary.

1.4.7.27. Central assistance for these schemes is available to the extent of 50% of the cost on non-recurrent approved items. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 15.69 lakh will be received as Central assistance for these schemes during 1984-85.

1.7.4.28. The scheme for soil conservation in the Dantiwada River Valley Catchment is being implemented as a fully Centrally sponsored scheme with 50% grant and 50% loan from Central Government. It is proposed to tackle an area of 430 hectares during 1984-85 at a cost of Rs. 34.52 lakhs.

(430)

STATEMENT

Forests

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme/Projects.	1984-85	
		Outlay	Capital Content.
1	2	3	4
(A) A. & F. D. Programmes			
I. Direction and Administration.			
1.	FST—1 Appointment of Jodi Guards.	7.52	..
2.	FST—2 Estt. of Mobile Squad.	13.89	..
3.	FST—3 Estt. of Mobile Court.	..	..
4.	FST—4 (i) Estt. of Vigilance Squad.	1.94	..
5.	FST—4 (ii) Providing Fire Arms to Forest Personnel.	2.00	..
6.	FST—5 Establishment of Planning and Statistical Cell.	8.01	..
		SUB-TOTAL (I)- ..	33.36
II. Forest Research			
7.	FST—6 Forest Research.	7.71	..
		Sub-Total (II)-	7.71
III. Education and training :			
8.	FST—7 Training of Staff.	40.67	..
9.	FST—8 Estt. of Wood Work-cum-Production-cum-Carpenter's Training Centre at Waghai.	2.30	..
		Sub-TOTAL (III) :	42.97

1	2	3	4
IV. Forest Conservation and Development—			
10.	FST—9(i) Soil and Moisture Conservation and Afforestation in denuded areas.	113.94	113.94
11.	FST—9(ii) Soil Conservation in catchment areas of Dantiwada River Valley Project (Fully C.S.S.)	—	—
12.	FST—10 Afforestation on desert border.	68.69	68.69
13.	FST—11 Arresting advancing salinity in Coastal tract of Saurashtra.	—	—
Sub-TOTAL (IV) :		182.63	182.63
V. Plantation Schemes			
14.	FST—12 Planatation of Fast Growing Species.	56.46	45.32
15.	FST—13 Economic Plantation.	87.11	..
16.	FST—14 Plantaion on Coastal Border.	53.71	53.71
17.	FST—15 Irrigated Plantation.	114.98	114.98
18.	FST—16(1) Energy Plantation.	16.29	16.29
19.	FST—16(2) Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood plantation (C.S.S.)	126.03	126.03
Sub-TOTAL (V) :		454.58	356.33
VI. Farm Forestry			
20.	FST—17(1) Farm Forestry.	5.38	5.38
21.	FST—17(2) Kisan Nursery.	78.26	78.26
22.	FST—18 Rehabilitaion of degraded farm lands.	17.95	17.95
23.	FST—19 Malki Teak Plantation	0.80	..
Sub-TOTAL (VI) :		102.39	101.59
VII. Communication and Buildings			
24.	FST—20 Development of Communication.	10.75	10.75
25.	FST—21 Construction of Grass Godowns.	5.71	5.71
26.	FST—22 Construction of Bldgs.	42.68	42.68
Sub-TOTAL (VII) :		59.14	59.14

1	2	3	4
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VIII. Preservation of Wild life

27.	FST—23(1) Wildlife Management and Conservation.	37.92	..
28.	FST—23(2) Development of Gir Lion Sanctuary (C. S. S.)	10.92	..
29.	FST—23(3) Development of Wild Ass and Black Buck Sanctuary(C.S.S.)	12.07	..
30.	FST—24 Estt. of Safari Park.	13.41	..
31.	FST—25 Ecological and Public Garden.	2.61	..
32.	FST—26 Estt. of Sanctuary at Jessore(C.S.S.)	2.53	..
33.	FST—27 Establishment of National Park at Bansda (C. S. S.)	2.92	..
34.	FST—28 Asiatic Lion in Barda Forests. (C.S.S.)	10.42	..
35.	FST—29 Establishment of Natural History Museum at Gandhinagar.	10.00	..
36.	FST—30 Introduction of Black Buck in Eastern Part of Gir Forests.	..	..
37.	FST—31 Holding Natural Education Camp at Hingolghadh.	4.03	..
38.	FST—32 Establishment of Marine National Park at Jamnagar.	12.76	..
39.	FST—33 Establishment of Flamingo Sancturay.	..	..
40.	FST—34 Crocodile Breeding Farm.	..	..
41.	FST—35 Establishment of Chinkara Sancturay at Narayan Sarovar in Kachchh.	2.86	..
42.	FST—36(1) Introduction Wild Fowls in Dangs.	..	..
42.	FST—36(2) (A) Scheme for exhibition to promoted Wild Life Conservation (C.S.S.)	1.35	..
42.	FST—36(3) (B) Establishment of Dunkhal Sanctuary (C.S.S.)	3.11	..
Sub...TOTAL (VIII)..		126.91	..

IX. Extension

43.	FST—37 Community Forestry Project	1701.96	1701.96
44.	FST—38 Plantation at Malia, Bhuj, Kandla, Vadodara and Jamnagar.	..	..
Sub-TOTAL (IX)..		1701.96	1701.96

X. Management of Zamindari

45.	FST—39 Acquisition of Private Forests.	22.47	4.85
Sub-TOTAL (X)..		22.47	4.85

1	2	3	4
XI. Other Expenditure			
46.	FST-40 Demarcation and Survey.	10.42	..
47.	FST-41 Improved logging.	1.80	..
48.	FST-42 Fire Protection.	11.09	..
49.	FST-43 Estt. of Checking nakas.	10.37	1.50
50.	FST-44 Forest Publicity.	3.75	..
51.	FST-45 Development of Victoria Park.	3.74	..
52.	FST-46 Development of Botanical Garden.	2.21	..
53.	FST-48 Tagavi Loans.	0.80	..
54.	FST-49 Kotwalia's Welfare.	6.09	..
55.	FST-50 Establishment of Grain Bank and Mobile Grain Shop.	1.40	..
56.	FST-51 Opening of Firewood Department.	7.00	..
57.	FST-52 Estt. of Seed Bank.	2.65	..
58.	FST-53 Expansion of saw Mill at Waghai.	1.04	..
59.	FST-54 Share Capital Contribution to G.S.F.D.C.	25.00	25.00
60.	FST-55 Van Rakshak Dal.	2.30	..
61.	FST-56 Development of Forest Settlement.	..	..
62.	FST-57 Polythene bags manufacturing unit.	7.92	7.92
63.	FST-58 Development of Kabir Vad.	0.29	..
64.	FST-59 Development of Adivasi Children.	..	..
65.	FST-60 Community Fodder Development.	6.01	6.01
66.	Nucleus Budget (A & F. D.)	46.00	..
		TOTAL (XI)..	149.88 40.43
		TOTAL A & F. D...	2884.00 2446.93
Cooperation Deptt.			
	FST-47 Amenities to Forests Labourer's Co-operative Societies from 1983-84.	1.00	0.25
		GRAND TOTAL FORESTS...	2885.00 2447.18

1.8. INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1.8.1.1. The Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd. is providing long term finance to agriculturists since 1960-61. The Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank dispenses long term agricultural advances for the purpose of land improvement, minor irrigation, purchasing of tractors, oil engines, electric motors, construction of wells and repairs of old wells, etc. in the State. The State Government is participating in the lending programme of the bank by investing in its ordinary and special debentures. In special debentures, NABARD, Central Government and State Government invest at the following ratios:

	NABARD	Central Govt.	State Govt.
1. Farm mechanisation	75%	12.5%	12.5%
2. Minor Irrigation	95%	2.5%	2.5%

1.8.1.2. While the policy of the investment in ordinary debentures is declared by the Reserve Bank of India (now NABARD) at the beginning of each year, Central Government, State Government, Commercial Banks, LIC etc., invest in ordinary debentures of the Bank as per the policy fixed by NABARD from time to time. The details of debentures floated by the bank during the last five years are as under:—

Debentures Floated

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Special	Ordinary	Total
1978-79	72	125	197
1979-80	139	210	349
1980-81	77	385	462
1981-82	242	575	817
1982-83	500	800	1300
1983-84	1100	500	1600

1.8.2. Review of progress

1.8.2.1. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been provided for purchasing debentures floated by the Bank for carrying out the loaning programme. During the year 1982-83, Rs. 74 lakhs were invested in the debentures floated by the State Land Development Bank. An additional provision of Rs. 13.22 crores as long term finance was made against the target of Rs. 15.00 crores. An amount of Rs. 85.00 lakhs with the target of additional long term advances of Rs. 19.00 crores has been provided in the year 1983-84. For improving the condition of Gujarat State Land Development Bank, State Government has also sanctioned a rehabilitation scheme which is being implemented.

1.8.3. Programme for 1984-85

1.8.3.1. During 1984-85, as a result of rehabilitation scheme and because of the revised norms of eligibility of branches of the bank to make fresh lending, the bank is expected to achieve a target of Rs. 19 crores as fresh advance. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1984-85 for making investment in the debentures floated by the Gujarat State Co-op. Land Development Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad.

STATEMENT

Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	1984—85	
		Outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4
AGC I, Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions			
	Share Capital	100.00	100.00
	Total	100.00	100.00

1.9. MARKETING, STORAGE & WAREHOSING

1.9.1.1. An efficient system of marketing of agricultural produce is sine-qua-non for the betterment of the economic conditions of the agriculturists. Similarly, scientific storage facilities is a must for the national economy to avoid wastage of agricultural produce. The Programme indirectly helps in stabilising prices of agricultural produce and thus preventing the exploitation of agriculturists by traders and middlemen.

1.9.1.2. The programme of storage & warehousing aims at (1) increasing the storage capacity of Warehousing Corporation substantially, (2) increasing the number of regulated markets by regulating some of the remaining mandies in the State, and (3) setting up of a Directorate of Agricultural Marketing for supervising regulated markets and for looking after the problems of marketing of agricultural produce, for collecting market intelligence, analysis and dissemination of information, under taking marketing survey and research etc.

1.9.2. State Warehousing Corporation.

1.9.2.1. The State Warehousing Corporation was established in 1961. The Corporation owned warehouses having the storage capacity of 92500 tonnes at the end of 31st March, 1983. The State Govt. contributes as share capital to the Warehousing Corporation equalling the contribution of the Central Warehousing Corporation. So far the State Govt. has sanctioned share capital contribution of Rs. 95.50 lakhs as against Rs. 76.50 lakhs contributed by the Central Warehousing Corporation. During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided as share capital contribution to State Warehousing Corporation with the target to raise the storage capacity of the Corporation to 1.08 lakh tonnes.

1.9.2.2. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided in 1983-84 as share capital contribution to the State Warehousing Corporation with a target to raise storage capacity to 1.20 lakh tonnes.

1.9.2.3. During 1984-85, an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided as share capital contribution to State Warehousing Corporation with a target to raise the storage capacity of the Corporation to 1.22 lakh tonnes.

1.9.3. Regulated Markets.

1.9.3.1. The Agricultural Produce Market Committee supervises the regulated markets. There were 299 markets including sub-yards by the end of 1982-83.

1.9.3.2. The State Govt. gives loan to the Agricultural Produce Market Committees for the purchase of land and subsidy for development of market yards. Against an outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs, Rs. 8.10 lakhs was spent during the year 1982-83 and four new markets were regulated during the same period.

1.9.3.3. During the year 1983-84, Rs. 15.00 lakhs have been provided for assisting regulated markets and four more markets are targetted to be regulated under APMC Act.

1.9.3.4. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been provided as financial assistance to the regulated markets. Four markets including sub-yards are targetted to be regulated during the year 1984-85.

1.9.4. State Agricultural Produce Market Fund.

1.9.4.1. With a view to assist the financially weak Agricultural Produce Market Committees and to assist them for development of their yards and sub-yards, the State Agricultural Produce Market fund has been constituted. Every market committee in the State is to contribute 1/2% of its gross income in this fund and the State Govt. shall also contribute equal amount. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided under this scheme for the year 1984-85.

1.9.5. Establishment of Directorate of Agricultural Marketing.

1.9.5.1. In order to ensure that the farmers get fair prices in the sale of their produce, the Gujarat Agricultural Produce Market Act was enacted in 1963. With the growth in the agricultural production and with the opening up of interior rural areas, this Act is assuming greater significance. In order to implement the Act more vigorously it is provided to set up a Directorate of Agricultural Market.

1.9.6. Financial Assistance to State Agricultural Marketing Board.

1.9.6.1. The Central Govt. is implementing two 100% centrally sponsored schemes i.e. development of wholesale and primary markets and development of selected regulated markets. One of the conditions for being eligible under these schemes is that the Govt. should provide for the establishment of Statutory Agricultural Marketing Board. The State Govt. has set up a Non statutory Agricultural Marketing Board of Advisory nature. It is desired and suggested by the Central Govt. to constitute a separate Agricultural Marketing Board. The Board will have its own sources of income.

However, initially a provision of Rs. 1/- lakh is made to meet with the preliminary expenses till the Board is in a position to commence its normal functions and start getting contribution from market committees. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1984-85.

**1.9.7. Financial Assistance to Regulated Markets-
Staff Subsidy.**

1.9.7.1. Newly established regulated markets located in tribal areas and markets having weak

sources of income have to struggle hard to meet the regular recurring and contingent liabilities. It is therefore proposed to assist such markets for the first phase of three years.

1.9.7.2. The Govt. has approved the scheme and an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1984-85.

STATEMENT

Marketing, Storage and Warehousing

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	1984-85	
		Outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4
Marketing Storage and Warehousing			
1	WRH—1 Development of Regulated Market—		
	Loan	8.00	8.00
	Subsidy	4.00	..
	Sub—Total	<u>12.00</u>	<u>8.00</u>
2	WRH—2 State Warehousing Corporation		
	(a) Share Capital	0.50	0.50
3	WRH—3 Establishment of Directorate Staff		
	(a) Subsidy	5.50	..
4	WRH—4 Development of Rural Market Subsidy	..	..
5	WRH—5 Financial Assistance to regulated market for preparing plan and estimate—		
	(a) Subsidy	..	..
6	WRH—6 Financial Assistance to Regulated Market staff	1.00	..
7	Financial assistance to State Agril. Produce Market fund (Subsidy)	3.00	..
8	Financial Assistance to State Agril. Mktg. Board—		
	Subsidy	1.00	..
	Total..	<u>23.00</u>	<u>8.50</u>

1.10. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The main thrust of the development activities is on rural development providing employment through investment in infrastructure and Social overheads, for eradication of poverty and improving the quality of life. In addition to the outlays provided in sectoral programme, benefitting the rural areas specific provision is also made for Special Programmes which would largely aim at assisting the rural poor. Major elements of the programme are (1) Works Programme for creating supplementing employment opportunities through National Rural Employment Programme, (2) Resources and income development for the rural poor through Integrated Rural Development, (3) Special area development through Drought Prone Area and Desert Development Programmes, (4) Village improvement under Abhinav Gram Nirman Karykram etc. Two new programmes one for increasing agricultural production of small and marginal farmers and another for the development of women and children in rural areas are also proposed. The Programmewise details of the outlays are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme.	Annual Plan 1984-85 Outlays.
1	2	3
1.	National Rural Employment Programme.	763.00
2.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	872.00
	(a) Project Linkage.	25.00
3.	Drought Prone Area Programme	315.00
4.	Desert Development Programme	41.00
5.	Antyodaya	75.75
6.	Regional Rural Bank.	11.25
7.	Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme organisation.	160.00
8.	Project for assistance to SF/MF for increasing Agricultural Production.	545.00
9.	Development of Women and Children in rural area.	12.00
10.	Local Development Works Programme.	46.00

1	2	3
11.	Abhinav Gram Nirman Karykram	37.00
12.	Off-Season Unemployment-Relief Works	5.00
	Total	2913.00

An outline of each of the above Programmes is given in subsequent paragraphs.

1.10.1. National Rural Employment Programme

1.10.1.1. "National Rural Employment Programme" aims at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons in the rural areas and creating durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy while providing employment opportunity and steady rise in the income level of the rural poor.

1.10.1.2. The community works which directly help in strengthening the rural infrastructure and result in the creation of durable community assets in the rural areas are undertaken under the programme. The programme also provides gainful employment to those rural poor who seek work.

1.10.1.3. Under the programme, priority is given to such community works which provide a direct boost to rural economy. In the selection of works also, preference is given to such works as mainly benefit the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In order to ensure that benefits of this programme reach the weaker sections of the society, 10% of the allocation under the programme is earmarked for schemes directly benefiting the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

1.10.1.4. The projects of afforestation, providing basic amenities to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes communities, minor irrigation, soil conservation, land development and rural roads have been assigned high priority under this programme.

1.10.1.5. The programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 per cent sharing basis between the Centre and the State.

Review of Progress

1.10.1.6. A provision of Rs. 560.00 lakhs was made as state share for 1981-82 and it was targeted

to generate employment of 65 lakh mandays. During 1981-82, an expenditure of Rs. 203.82 lakhs was incurred and employment was generated 56.55 lakh mandays.

1.10.1.7 For 1982-83, a provision of Rs. 588.75 lakhs was made and it was targetted to generate employment for 130 lakh mandays. Because of the savings of previous year available with DRDAS, an amount of Rs. 944.24 lakhs was available for 1982-83, against which an expenditure of Rs. 844.34 lakhs was incurred during the year and total employment of 215.10 lakh mandays was generated which includes 28.29 lakh mandays (13.2%) for scheduled castes and 86.15 lakh mandays (40.1%) for scheduled tribes.

1.10.1.8. For 1983-84 intially an outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs was provided as State share which is now reduced to Rs. 650.00 lakhs in view of the expected central share of Rs. 650.00 from Government of India. It is targetted to generate employment for 86.66 lakh mandays with the total outlay

of Rs. 1300.00 lakhs comprising State and Central share.

Programme for 1984-85

1.10.1.9. An outlay of Rs. 768.00 lakhs has been provided as State share for 1984-85. It is targetted to generate employment for 85.33 lakh mandays with the total outlay of Rs. 1536 lakh.

1.10.1.10. As per revised guidelines the scheme provide for 50% wage component and 50% material component which will include expenditure on Staff upto 5%. The amount available for wage component will thus be Rs. 768.00 lakhs. The labourers are to be paid the wage at the rate of Rs. 9.00 per day as per the Minimum Agricultural Wage rate provided by Government. Thus the employment of about 85.33 lakh mandays is expected to be generated during the year 1984-85.

1.10.1.11. The break-up of the outlay for the year 1984-85 is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Sector	Plan outlay provided for 1984-85.		
		State share	Central share	Total
1.	Social Forestry	108.00	108.00	216.00
2.	Construction of Village Tanks.	54.00	54.00	108.00
3.	Minor Irrigation	77.00	77.00	154.00
4.	Soil Conservation and Land Reclamation	77.00	77.00	154.00
5.	Drinking Water Wells and Water Sources and Cattle Ponds.	8.00	8.00	16.00
6.	Rural Road	268.00	268.00	536.00
7.	School Buildings.	30.00	30.00	60.00
8.	Dispensary Buildings.	4.00	4.00	8.00
9.	Construction of Balwadi, Panchayat Ghar, Community Centre etc.	11.00	11.00	22.00
10.	Development of house sites	15.00	15.00	30.00
11.	Construction of Group Houses for SC/ST.	77.00	77.00	154.00
12.	Other Miscellaneous Works.	39.00	39.00	78.00
		768.00	768.00	1536.00

1.10.2. Integrated Rural Development Programme

1.10.2.1. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is one of the major instruments in the Sixth Plan for amelioration of poverty in rural areas. The programme has been included in the new 20 Point Economic Programme. The Integrated Rural Development Programme mainly aims at improving economic conditions of the identified rural families below the poverty line by providing them assistance for supplementary occupations and thereby creating productive assets for the rural poor to help them to increase their level of incomes and to bring them above poverty line.

1.10.2.2. Originally, the programme was launched as a Central sector scheme in selected 100 Blocks in the State during 1978-79. During 1979-80, three more blocks were covered under the programme. From 1979-80 and onwards the programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme and the expenditure is shared on 50:50 basis between the State

and Central Government. From 1980-81 i. e. the beginning of the Sixth Plan, the earlier programme of SFDA/MFAL have been merged with the new family oriented IRDP and the same has been extended to cover the entire State comprising 218 Blocks.

Review of Progress

1.10.2.3. Against the target of assisting 1,30,800 families, the achievement was about 133% during 1982-83 as against about 81% during 1980-81 and about 89% during 1981-82. The achievement in respect of assisting the families during the first three years of the Sixth Plan is about 3.95 lakh families which works out to about 101% of the target of assisting about 3.92 lakh families during this period. The achievement during 1982-83 has been so remarkable that it has been possible to wipe out the deficits in achievements which was about 20% during 1980-81 and about 11% during 1981-82. The year-wise achievement is presented below :—

Year	Target.	Achievement (No. beneficiaries)				Percentage achievement against target.
		S.C.	S.T.	Others	Total	
1980-81	1,30,800	12200	28080	65197	105477	81.1
1981-82	1,30,800	10664	28839	76612	116115	89.3
1982-83	1,30,800	19628	51344	102640	173612	132.7
1983-84 (Anticipated)	1,30,800	21000	26200	83600	130800	...

(No. of beneficiaries)

Programme for 1984-85

1.10.2.4. An outlay of Rs. 872 lakhs is provided for IRDP for 1984-85 at the rate of Rs. 4 lakhs as State share for 218 Blocks. It is targetted to assist 1,30,800 families during 1984-85.

Project Linkage

1.10.2.5. Project Linkage is conceived to provide linkage between the industries, requirement of labour and rural areas, requirement of employment outside the agriculture sector. The Project Linkage was, therefore, initiated in Vapi and Ankleshwar to work out schemes that would provide the missing links between these two needing each other. Project Linkage seeks for realising development of backward areas, to take the benefits of industrial activities to local people, and thereby to diversify their economic pursuits and raise their income levels. PROJECT LINKAGE is initiated to facilitate the realisation of the intended integration of industrial and rural development.

1.10.2.6. It has been decided to initiate project linkages in more industrial complexes which are surrounded by rural areas such as Pandesara industrial estate near Surat, Nandesari and Makarpura near Vadodara, Kalol and Halol near Godhra and Aji near

Rajkot. Posts of Project Officer (Project linkage) have been sanctioned in the set up of six District Rural Development Agencies, for this purpose.

1.10.2.7. A token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for 1983-84. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided to extend the programme to more areas.

1.10.3. Drought Prone Area Programme

1.10.3.1. The Central Sector scheme for DPAP is being implemented in 42 talukas of 8 districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kachchh Panchmahals, Rajkot and Surendranagar of the State. The Programme lays stress on integrated area development to restore the ecological balance and to make the best use of the limited resources in the drought affected areas. The ultimate objective is to reduce through appropriate investment and technology, the severity of drought conditions and create a long term stable basis for production and employment. The important programme elements are; development and management of water resources; afforestation and grassland development; soil and moisture conservation on water shed basis; animal husbandry and dairy development. The programme elements are being implemented by the concerned District Rural Development Agencies under the Chairmanship of the

District Development Officer. The programme is continued in the project areas already covered. The pattern of central assistance is 50%.

1.10.3.2. During 1982-83, with a view to terminating the overlapping of the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme the former has been discontinued in the 8 Blocks of the district of Banaskantha and Mehsana where the Desert Development Programme alone is to be implemented. In order, however, the State Government is not put to any difficulty on account of discontinuation of the DPAP in these blocks, it was decided that these two districts during 1982-83 will each get an allocation calculated at Rs. 5.00 lakhs per block. No allocation under the DPAP is to be admissible from 1983-84 onwards for these 8 blocks. The annual allocation for the existing 42 Programme blocks, is at the rate of Rs. 15 lakhs per annum including the central share.

Programme for 1984-85

1.10.3.3. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 315.00 lakhs is provided as State share at the rate of Rs. 7.50 lakhs per taluka against which a central share of Rs. 315.00 lakhs is anticipated from the Government of India.

1.10.3.4. Sectoral allocation of Rs. 630.00 lakhs for 1984-85 comprising State and Central share is given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	outlay for 1984-85
1	2	3
1.	Minor Irrigation.	146.45
2.	Afforestation and Pasture development	89.80
3.	Soil Conservation.	118.75
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	177.00
5.	Agriculture.	18.00
6.	O and M	80.00
Total		630.00

1.10.4. Desert Development Programme

1.10.4.1. The main objective of this programme is integrated development of the desert areas by increasing the productivity, income level and employment opportunities for the inhabitants through optimum utilisation of physical, human, livestock and other bio-logical resources. While striving to achieve this ultimate objective, the programme would emphasise prevention of further deterioration of the desert areas and arrest the spread of desert areas and desertic conditions. The pattern of central assistance is 50%.

Review of progress

1.10.4.2. The programme was introduced in the State in 1977-78 and was implemented in eleven talukas of the State upto 1981-82. From 1982-83 it has been discontinued in three talukas of Kachchh district. However, for spill over works in these three talukas an allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs per taluka was given for 1982-83. An allocation of Rs. 70.50 lakhs comprising State and Central share per year for 6 talukas of Banaskantha district and allocation of Rs. 11.90 lakhs per year for 2 talukas of Mehsana district has been fixed by Government of India. An expenditure of Rs. 131.98 lakhs was incurred during 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided as State share for 1983-84 against which Rs. 40.00 lakhs are anticipated as Central share.

Programme for 1984-85

1.10.4.3. An outlay of Rs. 41.00 lakhs has been provided as State share for 1984-85 against which Rs. 41.00 lakhs are anticipated as central share.

1.10.5 Antyodaya

1.10.5.1. The Antyodaya Programme has been introduced from 1st May 1979 in the State. The programme is meant for the poorest among the poor of the rural areas who are living at the bottom of the poverty line. It envisages providing social security in form of pension and financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy to the Antyodaya families for purchase of economic assets to enable the needy persons to undertake suitable economic activities.

1.10.5.2. The families are identified with the help of Gramsabha/Gram Panchayat by looking to their annual income only irrespective of considerations of caste, creed or religion. The Antyodaya families are given first preference for the individual family oriented schemes in all the ongoing programmes under the general including all special programmes. The programme is divided into two parts-part-I is concerning pension to old age persons which is implemented as non-plan while part-II is concerning giving of financial assistance of the Antyodaya families, in form of loan and subsidy at the rate of 50% upto Rs. 3000/-.

Review of progress

1.10.5.3. During 1980-81, an expenditure of Rs. 132.28 lakhs was incurred for giving assistance to 11168 Antyodaya families. During 1981-82, an expenditure of Rs. 144.71 lakhs was incurred for giving assistance to 13886 Antyodaya families. For 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs was provided against which an expenditure of Rs. 109.35 lakhs was incurred and 15809 families were assisted during the year.

1.10.5.4. An outlay of Rs. 83.75 lakhs is made for 1983-84 with a target to assist 7000 Antyodaya families including 2000 SC families.

Programme for 1984—85

1.10.5.5. An outlay of Rs. 75.75 lakhs is provided for 1984-85 with a target to assist 6000 Antyodaya families during the year.

1.10.6 Regional Rural Bank

1.10.6.1. In the context of priority being given to rural development particularly to anti-poverty, family-oriented programmes, and extension of Integrated Rural Development Programme to all the blocks in the country, Reserve Bank of India has framed New Branch Licensing Policy 1982-1985 to ensure that bank branches are well spread out in rural areas and no pockets of unbanked areas are left even in districts which may be relatively well banked on an aggregate population basis. In harmony with this policy, the State Government have decided to cover all districts of this State by Regional Rural Banks as they are going to play a crucial role in supplying credit input for the implementation of the rural development programmes. At present, there are five Regional Rural Banks operating in the State, serving seven districts namely Kachchh, Jamnagar, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Panchamahals, Surendranagar and Bhavnagar, the last one having been inaugurated on 15th December 1983. Two more RRBs covering the districts of Dangs, Valsad, Surat and Bharuch are expected to be opened shortly. Proposals for Junagadh and Sabarkantha, Gandhinagar Gramin Banks are pending with NABARD. The remaining five districts viz. Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Kheda, Rajkot and Amreli will be attempted to be covered by Regional Rural Banks by March, 1985. Establishment of at least three more Regional Rural Banks would be necessary to cover these districts in addition to the two proposed RRBs under consideration of NABARD. In view of this, as required under section 6(2) of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 the State Government's contribution at the rate of 15% of the issued share capital amounting to Rs. 3.75 lakhs for each RRB has to be provided in the State's Annual Plan. On the expectation that at least three of the five Regional Rural Banks will become operational before end of 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 11.25 lakhs has been provided in 1984-85.

1.10.7. Strengthening and Supporting of Special Programme organisation.

1.10.7.1. The Commissionerate of Rural Development is created at State level during 1981-82 for supervising and guiding the DRDAs in implementing the Rural Development Programme. Moreover 184 posts of Extension Officer (IRD), 182 posts of Senior Clerks and 124 posts of Gram Sevaks were also created at Taluka Level for implementing IRD Programme. The entire cost of which is borne by the State Government. The cost of the following posts is shared by Central and State Govt. equally.

Extension Officer (AH)	184
Extension Officer (Industries)	184
Extension Officer (W&C)	96
Gram Sevaks	1188

1.10.7.2. An outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakhs has been provided for 1984-85 for the staff at the State, district and taluka level, which will be supplemented by the Central share of Rs. 107.12 lakhs.

1.10.8. Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing Agricultural Production.

1.10.8.1 The small and marginal farmers have 70% of the land holding, but cultivate only 23% of the cropped area. Their yields are very low and lands poor. The number of persons to be sustained by them per each hectare is four or five times the number dependent per hectare of land held by big farmers. The Prime Minister is therefore very keen that the small and marginal farmers should be given all possible assistance to increase agricultural production. Accordingly, a separate agricultural production project for small and marginal farmers is sanctioned by the Government of India from the year 1983-84 to be shared on 50:50 basis by the Govt. of India and State Govt.

Main Components of the Scheme	Provision per Block Rs. in lakhs	Total Provision for 218 Blocks Rs. in lakhs.
1. Subsidy on the IRD pattern on wells, pump-sets etc.	3.50	763.00
2. Subsidy on IRD pattern for plantation of fuel & fruits trees on the holdings of the SF/MF	0.50	109.00
3. Distribution of free minikits of seeds & fertilizers for oilseeds and pulses, land development and cost of staff.	1.00	218.00
Total :	5.00	1090.00

1.10.8.2. The project is to be implemented on IRD pattern and the main implementing and monitoring agency will be the District Rural Development Agencies at the District level. Although a separate line of staff is not envisaged under the project, provision is made for supplemental staff etc. to administer this project, under this scheme.

Review of progress

1.10.8.3. The scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India in last week of May, 1983 and as such the process of drawing out the plans for each district was immediately initiated. More than 37000 minikits have been distributed during kharif, 1983 and an estimated amount of Rs. 51.00 lakhs

is spent. Arrangements for distributing about 55000 minikits during Ravi/Summer have been finalised. The annual plan programme for Minor Irrigation, Land Development, and Fuel and Fruits trees plantation have been drawn out for each district and it is envisaged that the targets will be achieved.

Programme for 1984-85

1.10.8.4. The programme for the year 1984-85 will be more or less on the same lines as in 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 545.00 lakhs has been provided for 1984-85 as State share.

1.10.9. Development of Women and Children in rural Area. (DWCRA)

1.10.9.1. Realizing the need for development of rural women and to ensure better participation in the IRD programme, it has been decided to take more steps for development of rural women and children under IRD sub-plan as income of women has a positive co-relation with the nutritional status of the family, educational status of the children and in building up a positive attitude towards the status of women. With the above objectives the scheme of "Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas" as a part of I.R.D.P. has been taken up in the State.

1.10.9.2. The objectives of scheme are to assist individual women to take advantage of the facilities already available under IRD and where individual women are found to be incapable of taking advantage to these facilities, by organising women in homogeneous groups to take up economically viable activities on a group basis. Moreover to provide necessary supportive services to women of the target group in term of provision for care of children while the mothers are at work, provision of working conveniences, suitable appliances etc., so that they could improve their efficiency and reduce the drudgery. It also envisages organising child care facilities to provide for security, health care and nursing of children at NREP worksite.

1.10.9.3. Government of India has implemented the scheme in selected 50 districts of the country. In Gujarat the scheme has been started in Ahmedabad and Junagadh district from 1983-84. It has been programmed to undertake activities in 10 block in Ahmedabad and 12 blocks in Junagadh at the end of 1984-85. In each block 30 women groups will be formed at the end of plan period.

1.10.9.4. The scheme will be implemented through D.R.D.A. APO (Women Dev.) who will supervise the scheme at District level Mukhya Sevika at Block level and Gramsevika at the Village level.

1.10.9.5 The expenditure for training, demonstration equipment, basic child care facilities at NREP worksite, salary of APO (Women Dev.) and

Gramsevika will be initially borne by the State Government and subsequently will be reimbursed by UNICEF. Where as financial provision for groups of women and travelling allowances to group organiser will be shared between Centre and the State on 50:50 basis.

1.10.9.6. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 43.50 lakhs comprising Rs. 12.00 lakhs as state share, Rs. 12.00 lakhs as central share and 19.50 lakhs reimbursable from UNICEF has been provided.

1.10.10 Local Development works Programme

1.10.10.1 The important objective of the programme is encouraging initiative participation and involvement of panchayati raj bodies in the process of planning and implementation of development works. Thus this programme designed with a view to enthuse interest in the plan programmes among the wide section of rural community and also to draw forth the local initiative, introduced during earlier period has been re-introduced in reoriented form on a large scale in rural areas in view of the emphasis on rural development particularly rural infrastructure and employment potential. The programme proposes to undertake works of purely local importance and to make up the deficiencies in rural development like approach roads, havara, panchayat gruh, garnara, primary school rooms, public latrines library, Nandi Gruh repair of wells etc. An outlay of Rs. 46.00 lakhs has been provided during the year 1984-85 at the rate of Rs. 18400 per C.P.A unit of C.D. block in the State.

1.10.11. Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram.

1.10.11.1 No new village would be selected under the programme. However an outlay of Rs. 37.00 lakhs is provided for latrines for women's in the rural areas and to meet the expenditure on the staff during 1984-85.

1.10.12. Off Season Unemployment Relief Works

1.10.12.1 The Scheme of Rural Relief Employment is in operation since 1978-79 and aims at providing employment to the persons who are in need of employment due to lean agricultural situation. The scheme was in the off-spring during the first two years of its operation and gathered momentum and become acceptable more favourably in areas of distress from 1980-81 with 64 lakh mandays generated. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for this programme for 1984-85.

1. 10. 13. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).

1.10.13.1. The Prime Minister on Independence Day 15-8-1983 has announced a special employment guarantee programme for landless labour known as "Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme".

1.10. 13. 2. One of the principal objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan is the progressive reduction of unemployment. In pursuance of the same, several programmes and schemes to provide employment, as well as to alleviate poverty have been taken up in the rural areas.

1.10. 13. 3. One of the important programmes in this context is the National Rural Employment Programme. Under the Sixth Plan, it envisages an annual generation of 300 to 400 million mandays of employment and has a plan allocation of Rs. 1620 crores (Centres share Rs. 980 crores and State share Rs. 640 crores). This level of employment has already been generated in the first three years of the plan and the tempo is being maintained. The expenditure during the Sixth Plan period on this programme would also exceed the existing plan provision.

1.10. 13. 4. It has, however, been felt for some time that the hard-core of rural poverty, particularly pertaining to employment opportunities, for the landless during the lean agricultural periods, when work is scarce, has to be tackled in a more direct and special manner. The aim is that at least one member of the landless family could be provided employment upto 100 days in a year. Accordingly, the new scheme called the "Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme" has been framed for immediate implementation. The salient features of the programme are as follows:—

(i) Target Group

In works to be taken up under this programme preference will be given to persons belonging to the category of landless labourer. The employment generation under this programme would be progressively increased in order to ensure employment to at least one member of a landless labour household upto 100 days.

(ii) Provision of Resources

The Government of India is to allocate Rs. 3.20 crores during 1983-84 and Rs. 16.00 crores for 1984-85 to Gujarat State under this programme. This would approximately generate net 17.0 lakh mandays of additional employment in 1983-84 and 88.0 lakh mandays in 1984-85.

(iii) Pattern of Financing

Assistance under this new programme will be provided by the Central Government on a 100 per cent basis.

(iv) Allocation of funds to the States

The basis of allocation of funds by the Central Government to the States under this programme will be the same as under the National Rural Employment Programme, namely :

(a) 75% weightage being given to the number of agricultural workers and marginal farmers in State/UT.

(b) 25% weightage being given to the incidence of poverty in each State/UT.

(v) Procedure for release of funds to the States

Funds would be released against specific schemes/projects, drawn up by the State Governments and approved by a Central Committee. The projects will be so located so as to give special attention to backward and remote areas, where there is concentration of unemployed landless labourers.

(vi) Nature of works to be taken up

Work project relevant to 20 Point Programme and Minimum Needs Programme can be taken up under the programme for implementation in rural areas such as:—

(a) Construction of rural link roads, as part of the Minimum Needs Programme ;

(b) Construction/renovation of field channels to maximise the utilisation of potential created by existing irrigation projects.

(c) Land development and reclamation of waste land or degraded land with special emphasis on ecological improvement in hill and desert areas ;

(d) Social forestry and

(e) Soil and water conservation works including the improvement of minor irrigation works.

(vii) Payment of part wages in foodgrains

A component of the wages to be paid in the shape of foodgrains is included in the programme. Where, however, this poses problems of distribution etc. a relaxation for the time could be considered.

(viii) Wage and Material component ratio

In order to achieve the twin objectives of providing employment as well as creation of durable assets, the permissible limit of material component (including administrative and other costs) has been raised to 50 per cent. This could enable works of durable nature to be carried out.

(ix) Expenditure for strengthening staff.

The programme authorises State Governments to utilise upto 5 per cent of the funds allocated for administration and supervision of the programme.

1.10. 13. 5. The new programme will be an important milestone towards realising the objective of providing guarantee of employment to atleast one member from each landless labour household for a period upto 100 days. As it will require some time

to frame schemes and issue sanctions under the new programme, it is not expected that large amount would be utilised during 1983-84. Accordingly, G.O.I. has proposed to allocate Rs. 3.20 crores to Gujarat State for the year 1983-84, while for the year 1984-85 when the programme would be well advanced, a provision of Rs. 16 crores for Gujarat State has been planned by Government of India.

STATEMENT

Special Programmes for Rural Development

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head of Development	1984-85	
		outlay	of which capital content
1	2	3	4
1	(NEP-1) NREP National Rural Employment Programme	768.00	..
2	Integrated Rural Development Programme— (a) (IRD-1)-IRDP (b) Project linkage	872.00 25.00	—
	Total (a+b)	897.00	..
3	Drought Prone Area Programmes		
	(i) IRD-2 Minor Irrigation	73.22	..
	(ii) IRD-3 Afforestation and Pasture development	44.90	..
	(iii) IRD-4 Soil Conservation	59.38	..
	(iv) IRD-5 Drinking Water Supply Scheme	..	..
	(v) IRD-6 Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	88.50	..
	(vi) IRD-7 Agriculture	9.00	..
	(vii) IRD-8 Co-op. & Credit	..	..
	(viii) IRD-9 O & M	40.00	..
	Total	315.00	..
4	(IRD-10) D.D.P. Desert Development Programme	41.00	..
5	(ANT-1) Antyodaya	75.75	..
6	ANT-2 Regional Rural Banks	11.25	..
7	SFP-1 Strengthening and supporting Special Programme Organisation	160.00	..
8	SFM-1 Project for assistance to SF/MF for increasing Agricultural Production	545.00	..
9	DWC-1 Development of Women and Children in Rural area	12.00	..
10	LDW-1 Local Development works Programme	46.00	..
11	AGK-1 Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram	37.00	..
12	URW-1 Off-season unemployment relief Works	5.00	..
	GRAND TOTAL	2913.00	..

1.11. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

1.11.1. Introduction

1.11.1.1. The main objective of the plan schemes under this sector is to provide continued sustenance to the Community Development Blocks and Panchayati Raj institutions by maintaining and strengthening administrative structures of the Panchayats.

1.11.2. Programme for 1984-85

1.11.2.1. The programme of Community Development and Panchayats would be continued in 1984-85, with an outlay of Rs. 215 lakhs. The scheme-wise breakup of the outlay is as follows:—

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Planning cell for District Plan	1.00
2.	Training, Education and Research in Panchayati Raj	14.70
3.	Additional Posts of Panchayat Secretaries	161.42
4.	Community Development Core Budget	25.00
5.	Gram Safai Shibirs	10.00
6.	Strengthening of block level agency	2.50
7.	Padadhikari Sammelan	0.38
Total ..		215.00

Planning cell for the district plan schemes

1.11.2.2. A planning cell has been created in the office of the Development Commissioner with a view to ensure better coordination, supervision, guidance and also providing assistance in formulation, watching, reviewing, monitoring of the plan schemes implemented at district level. With a view to strengthen this office and outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been provided for 1984-85.

Training, Education and Research in Panchayati Raj

1.11.2.3. For improving the administration of Panchayati Raj institutions, the Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Junagadh is imparting training to officials as well as non-officials of the Panchayati Raj bodies. Training programmes for the officers connected with I.R.D. and N.R.E.P. programmes are also conducted at the S.I.R.D. Junagadh.

1.11.2.4. Under this programme, training courses for office bearers of District Panchayats, Taluka Panchayats and Gram/Nagar Panchayats are also organised under auspices of Gram Pradesh Panchayat Parishad, Gandhinagar.

1.11.2.5. Two training centres one at Gandhinagar and other at Junagadh are being run for imparting training to Village Panchayat Secretaries-cum-Talatis. These two centres are placed under the supervision of Gujarat Pradesh Panchayat Parishad and SIRD Junagadh respectively. Central assistance is also available for strengthening the State Institute of Rural Development.

Additional post of Panchayat Secretaries

1.11.2.6. With a view to strengthening the basic minimum administrative structure at the village level, it was decided to provide one independent Panchayat Secretary for each village Panchayat. Accordingly 2091 posts, (inclusive of 210 posts under Tribal Area Sub-Plan) are required to be created during the Sixth Plan 1980-85 out of which 1500 posts have been created upto March 1983. An outlay of Rs. 161.42 lakhs has been provided to maintain the posts already created.

Community Development programme Core Budget for Post Stage II, C. D. Blocks

1.11.2.7. The entire rural area of the State has been covered by 250 C.P.A. units of post stage II Community Development Blocks. There is no Schematic Budget for post State II Community Development Blocks. The scheme for Core Budget was introduced in the Fifth Plan to provide funds for the Post Stage II Community Development Blocks to maintain the existing level of activities and to enable them to undertake Community Development Programme and local works. It is proposed to continue this scheme for Post Stage II Community Development Blocks in 1984-85 for which an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per C.P.A. unit of C.D. Blocks.

Gram Safai Shibir

1.11.2.8. The programme of Gram Safai Shibir has been introduced during the year 1978-79, with a view to create awareness of public health cleanliness and hygiene among the rural people through better sanitation. It provides the facilities like soakpits, smokless chulas, bathrooms, ventilators, latrines, etc. Such shibirs are organised by Taluka Panchayat with active participation of village people, youth official functionaries and voluntary organisations like Yuvak Mandals, N.S.S., etc. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per shibir with physical target of 93 shibirs.

Strengthening of Block Level Agencies

1.11.2.9. The Sub Group of Community Development and Panchayats appointed by the Government of India for the formulation of Five Year Plan 1978--83 and Annual Plan 1979-80 recommended strengthening of Block Level Agencies. They have stressed the needs for strengthening of the block level (Taluka level agencies in view of the introduction of training and visit system of extension). The High Level Committee (Shri Rikhavdas Shah Committee on panchayat) keeping in view the need for administrative strengthening of Taluka level in

order to supervise and co-ordinate all the programmes implemented in the talukas, has also recommended creation of a post of Asstt. Taluka Development Officer, in a taluka having population of more than 2 lakhs. The State Government has in the first instance created 13 posts of Assistant Taluka Development Officer in the Taluka having population exceeding two lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1984-85.

Padadhikari Sammelan

1.11.2.10. The object of the scheme is to create active interest among the non-officials associated with the Panchayati Raj institutions by way of providing knowledge and familiarising them with the process of panchayat raj administration, rules governing the administrations and planning, etc. Such Sammelans are held at district level. Rs. 30 per delegate is paid for the duration of 2 and 3 days session. The total number of participants is to be 100 and Rs. 200 as contingency grant per sammelans is also provided. For the State level sammelan number of participants is to be 200 and Rs. 50 per delegate is paid for session of 2 to 3 days with a contingency grant of Rs. 500 per sammelan. The participants selected are from among the serpanchs, Panchayat members and social organisations. An outlay of Rs. 0.38 lakh has been provided for the year 1984--85.

STATEMENT
Community Development and Panchayats.
Schemewise Outlays.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Number and name of the Scheme.	1984-85	
		Outlay	Capital content.
1	2	3	4
1. CDP—1	Planning Cell for District Plan.	1.00	..
2. CDP—2	Training, Education and Research.	14.70	5.80
3. CDP—3	Additional Posts of Panchayat Secretaries.	161.42	..
4. CDP—4	Community Development (Core Budget)	25.00	..
5. CDP—5	Sarvodaya.	..	..
6. CDP—6	Rural development undertaken by Voluntary Agencies.	..	..
7. CDP—7	Gramsafai Shibir.	10.00	..
8. CDP—8	Strengthening of Block Level Agency.	2.50	..
9. CDP—9	Padadhikari Sammelan.	0.38	..
Total..		215.00	5.80

1.12. LAND REFORMS

1.12.1. Review of Progress

1.12.1.1. The Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act was enacted in 1960. This ceiling legislation has been fully implemented. About 18005 hectares of surplus land has been taken over under this Pre-revised Act. Out of this 18005 hectares of surplus land, 17766 hectares have been distributed to 14741 beneficiaries. Out of this 17766 hectares of distributed land, 10230 hectares of land have been distributed to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe beneficiaries.

1.12.1.2. A special staff of 29 Agricultural Land Tribunals alongwith their supporting staff have been appointed to complete distribution of surplus

land to beneficiaries. The State Government have issued orders on 1st September, 1980 and on 22nd June, 1981 for finalising all the pending cases including the revision appeals under the Ceiling Act, and cases of appeals regarding lands held by Gaushalas, Panjarapoles, etc. Most of the land is poor in quality and require development. As the allottees are from the weaker sections of the community, assistance is being provided. A scheme envisaging an assistance of Rs. 1000 per hectare comprising of Rs. 500 for land development and Rs. 500 for inputs is already under implementation. The progress achieved upto the end of December 1983 in the implementation of the Gujarat Agriculture Land Ceiling Act is shown in the table below :—

Sr. No.	Item	Pre-revised Ceiling Act Achievement upto December 1983.	Revised Ceiling Act Achievement upto December 1983.	Total under Pre-revised Act and Revised Act. (3+4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Area declared surplus	18598 Hectares	68103 Hectares	86701 hectares
2.	Possession taken of	18005 hectares	31550 hectares	49555 hectares
3.	Allotment on permanent basis to—Scheduled Tribes	7777 (hec.) (9937 No.)	1748 (hec.) (909 No.)	9525 (hec.) (10846 No.)
	—Scheduled Castes	2453 (hec.) (1497 No.)	14344 (hec.) (4653 No.)	16797 (hec.) (6150 No.)
	—Co-operative Societies and other Backward Class	7536 (hec.) (3307 No.)	590 (hec.) (390 No.)	8126 (hec.) (3697 No.)
	Total	17766 (hec.) 14741 (No.)	16682 (hec.) 5952 (No.)	34448 (hec.) 20693 (No.)

Twenty Point Programme

1.12.1.3. The new Twenty Point Programme for economic and social development was announced by the Hon. Prime Minister in January, 1982. The programme takes into account the changes that have taken place in economic and social life of the people and the new challenges that have arisen.

1.12.1.4. Land Reforms is one of the items of this programme. The aim of the programme would

be to implement Agricultural Land Ceiling Act, distribution of surplus lands and complete compilation of land records by removing all legal and administrative obstacles.

1.12.1.5. The Revised Ceiling Act which lowered the ceiling on holding came into force from April, 1976. Until December 1983 about 68103 hectares of land is declared surplus, out of which possession of 31550 hectares of land is taken and 16682 hectares allotted to 5952 beneficiaries. In the districts affected

by Narmada Project distribution of 6015 hectares of land is made on Eksali basis.

1.12.1.6. The work of implementation of the Pre-revised Ceiling Act is practically over except for cases under litigation.

1.12.1.7. In order to protect the rights of tenants on lands who are in arrears of payment of purchase price, the scheme of giving financial assistance for acquisition of occupancy rights has been introduced during the Fifth Five Year Plan for advancing loan to such tenant cultivators under the Tenancy Act Occupancy right position as on 31st December 1983 have already been conferred to 12.12 lakh tenants in respect of an area of 9.96 lakh hectares. In order to protect the rights of defaulting tenants who could not pay the purchase price and have fall in arrears of four or more instalments, they have been given a further opportunity to pay up the purchase price before 31st December 1983, and thus save the purchases from becoming ineffective. During 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83, Government have also sanctioned an amount of Rs. 89.78 lakhs, Rs. 3.87 lakhs and 9.18 lakh respectively as tagavi loans to 7447, 398 and 797 tenant cultivators to save their purchases from becoming ineffective for default in payment of purchase price. A programme has been formulated to make payment of purchase price before the extended time limit of 31st December, 1983 and all the Collectors have been asked to prepare case papers of defaulting tenants in arrears of three or four instalments for grant of tagavi advances well in advance to make payment towards purchase price.

1.12.1.8. Like-wise under the Bombay Inam (Kachchh Area) Abolition Act 1958, certain holders of Inam lands have not paid occupancy price as required under section 6 and 7 of the said Act. The date of payment of the said occupancy price was lastly extended upto 31st December 1983. In order to protect such Khatedars from losing their rights over the land, the Government has sanctioned during 1980-81 tagavi loan to the extent of Rs. 2.06 lakhs to 829 khatedars till March, 1981.

1.12.1.9. Under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948, Occupancy rights are given to tenants on payment of purchase price of the land. The Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank advanced loans to such tenant purchases. As the rate of interest on loan charged by the said Bank is higher than the rate of interest charged by the Government, a scheme to subsidise the difference in rate of interest is introduced since 1976-77. From August, 1976 to March, 1983, Rs. 2.06 lakhs have been disbursed to 3080 persons under this scheme.

1.12.1.10. In order to discover concealed tenants and to update the record of rights and to ensure that position as on field tallies with the position

as per record, a scheme for updating the record of rights has been introduced from the Fourth Five Year Plan period. Upto 31st March, 1983 the work was completed in 12965 villages in the first round and 12865 villages in the second round. This is inclusive of 5426 villages in Saurashtra area and 948 villages in the Kachchh and 6149 tribal villages in the first round. During 1983-84, the work is likely to be completed in 3240 villages (including 720 villages in tribal area).

1.12.1.11. Section 17-B of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948 as amended by Act No. 5 of 1973 confers occupancy rights on dwellers i.e. tenants, agricultural labourers, artisans etc. on payment of occupancy price not exceeding 20 times the annual rent for the site on which dwelling houses are built by them. Accordingly, from 2nd May, 1973 every tenant, agricultural labourer, and village artisan is deemed to have purchased the homestead land. Under this scheme, 31371 cases have been brought on record from 2nd May, 1973 to 31st July, 1983, out of which 31016 cases have been decided by the Agricultural Land Tribunals and conferred occupancy rights on 26392 persons in respect of 914.71 hectares of homestead lands. The process of conferring the occupancy rights to the poor artisans, agricultural labourers etc. is nearly completed.

1.12.1.12. The occupancies held by the tribals in scheduled areas have been restricted under section 73-A of Land Revenue Code 1879 and Government Notification dated 4th April, 1961. Instructions were issued to the District Revenue Officers to enforce this provision strictly and to restore possession of land to those tribal who have alienated their lands unauthorisedly. Accordingly, teams appointed for tribal areas have been able to detect, in all 12726 conductable cases of unauthorised transfer of lands covering 14273 hectares and have restored the possession in 11341 cases covering 12895 hectares of land by the end of March, 1983 leaving 489 cases covering 548 hectares pending for disposal at the end of March, 1983.

1.12.1.13. In addition, a law has been enacted by insertion of sections 73-AA, 73-AB, 73-AC, 73-AD in the Bombay Land Revenue Code for safeguarding the rights/interests of the occupancies held by the scheduled tribe persons all over the State with a view to making the same inalienable. This law has come into force with effect from 1st February, 1981.

1.12.2. Programme for 1984-85

1.12.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 255.00 lakhs is provided for the Land Reforms Sub-Sector for the

Annual Plan 1984-85. The broad break-up is as under

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Land Reforms	218.00
2. Consolidation of Holdings	37.00
Total ..	255.00

1.12.2.2. The programmes relating to the consolidation of holdings, record of rights, survey and revision survey would be accelerated. The major elements of the programme would be the implementation of Agricultural Land Ceiling Act and the financial assistance to the allottees of surplus land.

Consolidation of Holdings

1.12.2.3. The scheme of 3220 villages covering an area of 1425 thousand hectares have been executed by the end of 1979-80. During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 and 1982-83 the schemes of 209 villages/127 thousand hectares and 203 villages/133 thousand hectares and 165 villages/107 thousand hectares were executed respectively. During 1983-84 the target is fixed to complete the work in 180 villages/90 thousand hectares with an outlay of Rs. 38.00 lakhs. During the year 1984-85, it is targetted to undertake the work of 180 villages/ 90 thousand hectares with an outlay of Rs. 37.00 lakhs.

Introduction of Resurvey/Revision Survey of the Villages of the State

1.12.2.4. Revision Survey is generally required to be under taken every 30 years. Original Survey of villages of certain areas of the State was under taken some 80 to 90 years ago and so far no resurvey has been under taken. The need for such a revision, is therefore, keenly felt and the same is commenced since Fifth Five Year Plan. The work of 959 villages has been completed upto the end of 1979-80. The work of 172 villages, 162 villages and 188 villages was completed during the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively. The target for 1983-84 is to complete the work of 165 villages with an outlay of Rs. 34.50 lakhs. The programme for 1984-85 is to complete the work of 155 villages with the outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

Rewriting and Reconstruction of Torn Land Records

1.12.2.5. The work of rewriting and reconstruction of torn land records of 111.73 lakh units and 32.14 lakh pages was completed at the end of 1979-80 at the cost of Rs. 85.69 lakhs. The work of 10.95 lakh units and 9.03 lakh pages, 8.31 lakh units and 2.75 lakh pages and the work of 10.95 lakh units and 2.10 lakh pages was

completed during 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83 at the cost of Rs. 14.81, 15.00, 20.34 lakhs respectively. The target for 1983-84 is to do the work of 12 lakh units and 3 lakh pages with the outlay of Rs. 21.50 lakhs. During 1984-85, the work of 12 lakh units and 3 lakh pages would be completed with an outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs

Introduction of Village Site Survey

1.12.2.6. Village site survey in developing villages having population below 2000 and having population above 5000 is carried out under sec. 95 read with 131/135-G of Land Revenue Code in the following categories of all villages where regular City Survey cannot be introduced viz. (1) Villages having population below 2000, (2) Villages having population above 5000 (3) Villages situated within the extended area of Surat Municipal Corporation, (4) Villages situated within the periphery of 5/1 k.m. from Urban Agglomeration Area.

1.12.2.7. Village site survey work was completed in 102 villages by the end of 1979-80. The work was completed in 217 more villages during the period from 1980-81 to 1982-83. The target for 1983-84 is fixed to complete the P.T. work of 100 villages and spillover-inquiry work of 85 villages with an outlay of Rs. 40.12 lakhs. In 1984-85, the target is to do the spillover P.T. work and enquiry work of 100 villages with the outlay of Rs. 49.34 lakhs.

1.12.2.8. In order to discover concealed tenancies and to update the record to measure that position as on field tallies with the position as on record, a scheme to update the record of right has been introduced from the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

1.12.2.9. Upto the end of 31-3-83, 12965 villages have been covered in the first round, and 12865 villages in the second round. In addition 5426 villages in Saurashtra area and 948 villages in Kachchh area are covered. During 1983-84, the work in 2520 villages is likely to be completed. All the districts are likely to be covered during this year. However updating the record of right cannot be considered complete as with the passage of time it is again likely to lag behind and required to be updated. Moreover, in the area surrounding big cities, unauthorised constructions and other breaches are also required to be detected.

Scheme for protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals

1.12.2.10. The scheme for protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals is introduced under the tribal are sub-plan since the year 1976-77 to detect alienation of land held by tribals and to restore the possession of such lands

to them. This is a detection scheme. The scope of the scheme is widened as now legal provisions are extended to the entire State by introducing with effect from 1st February, 1981, new sections 73 AA to 73AD in the Bombay Land Revenue Code and as a result, the work of regularising transactions between the tribals and making entries in the village records relating to restriction as per Section 73AA Bombay Land Revenue Code on/transfer of land held by tribals will have to be taken up. All the villages in the State have to be covered for this purpose. Upto 31st March, 1983 alienation is detected in 12726 cases covering an area of 14273 hectares of land out of which 117444 cases covering an area of 13145 hectares are disposed off in favour of tribals and on 11341 cases possession is restored to tribals in 12855 hectares of land. The outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 2.50 lakhs and it is targetted to cover 1800 villages. The scheme would be continued during 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs. 4.25 lakhs and to cover remaining villages of the State.

Implementation of Agricultural Lands Ceiling Act-District and Sub-Divisional Establishment

1.12.2.11. In the year 1960, Gujarat Agricultural Lands Ceiling Act was enacted with a view to imposing ceiling on land holdings and for acquisition of surplus land for distribution preferably amongst cooperative societies, scheduled tribes and scheduled caste persons, landless persons and agricultural labourers. This Act was materially amended with a view to bring the same in line with guidelines issued by Central Government in 1972 and the Amended Act was brought into force with effect from 1st April, 1976 and the same was included as plan scheme from the year 1976-77.

1.12.2.12. Upto 31st August, 1983, 855135 hectares of land is declared surplus at the preliminary stage out of which, possession is taken of 49505 hectares of land and the possession of 36088 hectares of lands could not be taken due to set aside the orders of surplus land in revision or appeals and the proceedings of appeal and revision being in progress. Out of 49505 hectares of land for which possession is taken, 31998 hectares of land is finally disposed off to 19978 beneficiaries out of which 10741 beneficiaries are from S.T. and 5098 beneficiaries are from S.C. The remaining 17507 hectares of land could not be disposed off on permanent basis due to reservation of surplus land for Narmada Irrigation Project affected persons in five districts of Surendranagar, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat and Panch Mahals and also due to formalities of issuing notifications etc. being in progress in respect of lands possession of which is taken recently.

1.12.2.13. The State Government have devised a special machinery for the purpose of implemen-

tation of Revised Ceiling Act to declare the land surplus, to take over the possession and to distribute the land in accordance with the priority as prescribed under the provisions of section 29 and Rules 14 of the Rules made under the Act.

1.12.2.14. A special machinery at District and Taluka level is created. With a view to finalise the implementation of the provisions of the Act within a specified time period, the surplus land which escape from the provisions of the Act have also been appropriately plugged.

1.12.2.15. The outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 22.50 lakhs and it is expected to dispose off 400 hectares of land during the year. The scheme would be continued in the year 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs. 28 lakhs.

Financial Assistance to the assignees of surplus land.

1.12.2.16. The new allottees of the surplus land get financial assistance for land development and agricultural inputs. The entire amount of Rs. 1000 is now to be treated as subsidy. The share of Central Government will be 50%. The benefit of the scheme is now extended to the allottees of land holders in programme areas also and the beneficiaries of the Pre-revised Ceiling Act are also entitled to such assistance.

1.12.2.17. Upto 31st December 1983 under the Revised Ceiling Act, 68103 hectares of land is declared surplus, of which only 16082 hectares could be disposed off permanently while 20786 hectares of land is kept in reserve for affected persons by Narmada Irrigation Project in five districts of Surendranagar, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat and Panch Mahals.

1.12.2.18. Out of this, by the end of December, 1983, 8875 hectares of land is permanently disposed off and it is expected to dispose off 122 hectares of land hereafter upto 31st March, 1984. Thus 9000 hectares of land will be entitled for financial assistance and in addition 2000 hectares of land out of 17766 hectares permanently disposed off under Pre-revised Ceiling Act will be eligible for such assistance. An outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs as state's share has been provided for 1984-85.

Loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring occupancy rights under the B.T. & A.L. Act

1.12.2.19. Under the B.T. & A.L. Act, the confirmation of occupancy rights are subject to payment of purchase price fixed by the Agricultural Land Tribunals. The tenant cultivators from the weaker sections of the society are not in a position to make payment of the purchase price and in order to protect the right of such tenants on lands, who are in arrears of payment of purchase price, this

scheme has been introduced during the Fifth Five Year Plan for advancing loan to such tenant cultivators and also continued in Sixth Five Year Plan. Upto 31st March 1983 an amount of Rs. 137.38 lakhs has been spent by way of advancing loans to 13177 beneficiary tenant cultivators.

1.12.2.20. During 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made and the said amount is likely to be spent towards advancing loans to tenant cultivators. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1984-85.

Financial assistance to tribal tenant purchaser to acquire occupancy rights under the B.T. & A.L. Act 1948.

1.12.2.21. The deemed purchaser under the B.T. & A.L. Act 1948 have to pay the purchase price determined by the ALTS under the Act by annual instalments. The interest at 4 1/2% is added to the purchase price and annual instalment is fixed accordingly. There is a general scheme for advancing the arrears of instalments.

1.12.2.22. A new scheme of financial assistance to the tribal tenant purchasers under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan is sanctioned by Government and brought into force with effect from 1st April 1982 to enable them to acquire occupancy rights in respect of lands for which purchase rights are conferred under the B.T. & A.L. Act. This will help in raising economic status of this weaker section of society. Under this scheme it is proposed to cover only those tribal tenants who are having

less than 8 acres of land and have no other source of family income. The scheme was brought into force from 1982-83, and would be continued in 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Financial assistance to Scheduled Caste tenant purchasers to acquire occupancy rights under the B.T. & A.L. Act, 1948.

1.12.2.23. The deemed purchasers under the B.T. & A.L. Act, 1948 have to pay the purchase price determined by the ALT under the Act by annual instalments. The interest to 4 1/2% is added to the purchase and the annual instalment is fixed accordingly. There is a general scheme for advancing tagavi loan bearing 7 1/2% interest in operation in the State to pay the arrears of instalments.

1.12.2.24. A new scheme of rendering financial assistance to the scheduled caste tenant purchasers as a part of the Spl. Component Plan is sanctioned by Government and brought into force from 1st April 1982 to enable them to acquire occupancy rights in respect of lands for which purchase rights are conferred under the B.T. & A.L. Act. This will help in raising economic status of this weaker section of the society. Under this scheme it is proposed to cover only those S.C. tenants who are having less than 8 acres of land and have no other source of family income. The scheme was brought into force from 1982-83 and would be continued during 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

STATEMENT

Land Reforms

Schemewise Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1984-85	
		Outlay	Capital Content
1	2	3	4
1	LND-1 Consolidation of Holdings	37.00	..
2	LND-2 (A) Resurvey /Revision Survey of the villages of the State	26.00	..
	(B) Resurvey/Revision Survey of the Villages of the Tribal Areas of the State (TASP.)	14.00	..
	Sub-Total-2	40.00	..
3	LND-3 (A) Rewriting/Reconstruction of Torn Land Records.	16.00	..
	(B) Rewriting/Reconstruction of Torn Land Records of tribal area Villages (TASP.)	6.00	..
	Sub-Total-3	22.00	..
4	LND-4 Village Site Survey	49.34	..
5	LND-5 Uptodating the District Survey Offices of the State.	3.98	..
6	LND-6 Re-classification of the villages of Jamnagar District	5.00	..
7	LND-7 Purchase of Zerox-Machines for supplies of copies	..	..
8	LND-8 Errection of BND Marks of remaining surveyed villages of Dangs District.	0.41	..
	LND-9 Gujarat Survey Training Institute-Constitution of	..	..
10	LND-10 (A) Updating record of rights	30.00	..
	(B) Updating records of rights (TASP)	5.00	..
	Sub-Total-10	35.00	..
11	LND-11 Protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals	4.25	..
12	LND-12 Grant of subsidy on interest payable by tribal tenants for acquiring occupancy rights.	0.02	..

1	2	3	4
13	LND-13 Implementation of Agriculture Land Ceiling Act:		
	(A) Administrative Set-up	28.00	..
	(B) Financial assistance to allottees of surplus land.	22.00	..
14	LND-14 Loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring occupancy rights under B.T. & A.L. Act.	3.00	..
15	LND-15 (A) Subsidy to tribal tenants for payment of purchase price for occupancy right under B.T. & A.L. Act.	3.00	..
	(B) Subsidy to Scheduled Caste tenants for payment price for occupancy right under B.T. & A.L. Act.	2.00	..
16	LND-16 Granting financial assistance to grantees of Govt. Waste Land	..	..
GRAND TOTAL		255.00	..

2. CO-OPERATION

2.1. Introduction

2.1.1. Credit cooperatives perform the task of providing credit to the agriculturists to improve their economic condition. The credit structure consists of primary agricultural co-operatives, district central co-operative banks and State Co-operative Bank. The State assistance to these cooperatives is in the form of loans and grants for undertaking specific tasks and share capital contributions. The main schemes under the credit cooperatives are :—

(a) Outright grant is given by the State to Primary Agricultural Credit societies and the Central Financing Agencies as an incentive to provide more and more production loans to the weaker sections of the society. This amount is to be utilised to create a special bad debt reserve.

(b) Managerial assistance to LAMPS and FSS and also subsidy towards price fluctuation fund and subsidy for purchase of transport vehicles are given.

(c) To render the credit and marketing facilities through cooperative structure to the tribals in the tribal areas, a scheme known as full coverage scheme is being implemented.

(d) The State Government gives subsidy to create a fund like agricultural credit relief and guarantee fund to serve as a strong reserve at the Government for writing-off arrears of debts due to cooperative credit institutions when such arrears assume magnitude which threatens stability of co-operative credit structure and when they have arisen from causes such as wide-spread chronic famine beyond the control of co-operative credit institutions concerned.

(e) Government contributes to share capital of agricultural credit institution i. e. Apex Co operative Banks, Central Co-operative Banks, PACs so as to supplement their owned funds and strengthen their capital base to enable them to borrow adequately from higher financing institutions for carrying out the lending programme.

(f) State Agricultural Stabilization Fund is created at the Government level to give loans to the State Cooperative Bank at the rate of 15% of the conversion of the short-term loan into medium-term and medium term loans into re-phasement and a similar fund is created at the level of Land Development Bank also.

(g) The State Government contributes to the risk fund of the cooperative societies at 7.5% and the Central Financing Agencies at 2.5%

of the consumption finance provided by them to weaker sections of the society so that their dependence on non-institutional sources for this kind of finance may be lessened/minimised.

2.2. Programme for 1984-85

2.2.1. An out-lay of Rs. 1024.00 lakhs has been provided for the annual plan 1984-85. The broad break-up of this outlays is as under :

Sr. No.	Programme.	1984-85 outlay
1	Direction and Administration	13.00
2	Credit Cooperatives	723.15
3	Labour Cooperatives	10.00
4	Farming Cooperatives	0.50
5	Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives.	83.85
6	Processing Cooperatives.	5.00
7	Cooperative Sugar Factories	113.00
8	Consumers Cooperatives	10.00
9	Cooperative Training and Education	15.00
10	Other Cooperatives	50.50
	Total..	1024.00

DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION—

Strengthening of administration at district and state level and setting up of Audit Board.

2.2.2. During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 8.15 lakhs was spent against the provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs for staff schemes. During the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been provided. During the year 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has been provided, of which, Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for supervisory staff of audit board meant for strengthening the system of monitoring and evaluation of milk cooperatives.

Setting up of Audit Board

2.2.3. Audit of Cooperative institutions at village, district and State level is the responsibility of Government. It is expected to cover through audit wider aspects of financial management, financial propriety and public interests. With Rs. 54.00 crores expected to flow to milk cooperatives from operation flood, it is necessary that audit of these bodies is conducted intensively and extensively.

2.2.4. Though the bulk of expenditure on account of this audit would be met by audit fees, the expenditure to be incurred on supervisory staff at head-quarters is provided for. During the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for supervisory staff of Audit Board for 1984-85.

Credit Cooperatives

2.2.5. There were 7528 Agricultural cooperative credit societies working in the State as on 30th June, 1983 out of which, 3722 were found to be viable, 2218 were identified as potentially viable and 1588 were found to be non-viable. The membership of the Primary Agricultural Credit societies stood at 16.38 lakhs as on 30th June 1982, out of which, 1.53 lakhs were Scheduled Caste members, 2.40 lakhs were scheduled Tribe members and 6.12 lakhs were small and marginal farmers. Out of total members, 9.75 lakhs were the borrowing members from the societies. Out of total borrowing members, 3.40 lakhs were small/marginal farmers.

2.2.6. The loans and advances made by the societies, the recovery position and targets of credit are given below :

Year	Loans and advances by PACs (figures pertain to advances by District Banks to PACs Target)		Advances made.	
	Short-term	Medium term.	Short-term	Medium-term
1980-81	210.00	10.00	108.09	2.69
1981-82	230.00	15.00	115.84	3.61
1982-83	230.00	15.00	142.69	(including Medium term).
1983-84	200.00	15.00		
1984-85	160.00	15.00		

Farmers' Service Societies (FSS)

2.2.7. At present 19 Farmers' Service Societies are working in the different areas of the State at the end of 30th June 1983. Membership of those societies was 16,893. The coverage of membership belonging to Scheduled Castes and others was 6,548 and 10,345 respectively. The societies render services like supply of agricultural inputs, implements, consumer goods, food grains, arranging for marketing and storage, besides providing agricultural credit for crop production.

Large Size Agricultural Multi-purpose Societies (LAMPS)

2.2.8. There were 63 LAMPS in the State in the year 1981, which increased to 77 at the end of June, 1982, and to 121 by end of June, 1983. The membership of the LAMPS in the State was 66,613 in June, 1982. This has gone up to 1,07,197 in June, 1983. The coverage of membership of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were 10,555 and 96,642 respectively as on 30th June 1983. These societies also undertake marketing, distribution of agricultural inputs, implements, consumers goods, besides providing agricultural credit for crop production. During the year 1983-84, 100 LAMPS are to be organised, against which, 21 LAMPS have already been organised so far. During 1984-85, 50 new LAMPS, are targetted to be organised

Re-organisation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

2.2.9. Primary agricultural credit societies (PACS) are being organised in the State on the basis of viability norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India. The PACS in the State have been classified as viable, potentially viable and non-viable societies. The programme of reorganisation has been launched through the Gujarat Cooperative Bank and District Central Cooperative Banks. To expedite this programme a special provision for compulsory amalgamation and liquidation of PACS has been made in the Gujarat State Cooperative Societies Act, 1961 by amending the Act suitably in 1982. Out of 1588 non-viable societies, 439 societies were taken into liquidation, 684 societies were amalgamated and 58 societies were revitalised during the year 1982-83. At the end of the year 1982-83, 407 non-viable societies, had remained, out of which 35 are to be liquidated, 305 to be amalgamated and 67 societies are to be revitalised during the year 1983-84..

Long term Agricultural Credit

2.2.10. Long-term agricultural finances is provided by the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank through 182 branches in the State. The Bank advances loans for the purpose of land improvement, minor irrigation, purchasing of tractors, oil engines, electric motors, construction of wells and repairs of old wells etc.

2.2.11. Details of the long term advances made by the Bank and target of long term advances for the current and coming years are as follows :—

(Rs. in crores).

Year	Target of long term advances	Long term advances made	Total overdues	Percentage of overdues to out standing.
1980-81	15.00	5.77	30.16	56.3
1981-82	12.00	13.66	20.80*	55.00
1982-83	15.00	13.22	..	..
1983-84	19.00	..	..	..
1984-85	19.00	..	..	..

*excluding overdues under blocked account.

Rehabilitation of overdues of short-term agricultural finance

2.2.12. A scheme for rehabilitation of overdues for the farmers in the scarcity affected areas has been sanctioned by the State Govt. on 16th February, 1982. The scheme has been evolved by the Govt. for providing rehabilitation facilities for overdues of short term Credit and relief in interest to the debtors in the scarcity affected areas. The scheme applies to those who have become defaulters of agric. credit coop. societies during the period from 1972-73 to 1980-81. The benefit of the scheme is extended to all the farmers of tribal areas of the State. In the non tribal areas, the benefit is extended to all the farmers who are belonging to Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes. The advantage of rehabilitation scheme has been given to those beneficiaries who have paid 25% of the dues during 1972-73 to 1980-81 and 1-7-81 to 31-8-82. As per the scheme, the overdues loans out of short term agricultural credit and the overdues loans out of the medium term loans, as a result of conversion, rephasing, rescheduling and/or rehabilitation of short term agricultural credit as on 30-6-81 are to be blocked and converted into 10 annual instalments, and in exceptional circumstances into 12 annual instalments.

2.2.13. The State Govt. has extended the scheme upto 30-6-83. This rehabilitation scheme was voluntary. Details regarding the achievement made under the scheme till 30-6-83 are as under (tentative).

Total no. of defaulter members in case of the villages affected by scarcity conditions during the period 1972-73 to 1980-81	Total amount of overdues as on 30-6-81 of the defaulter (Rs. in lakhs)	Total no. of beneficiaries
4,12,919	12,876.72	2,07,580

Rehabilitation loan granted (Rs. in lakhs)		
Principal	Interest	Total
7,877.53	3,121.29	10,998.82

2.2.14. The scheme envisages relief in interest to the debtors in the scarcity affected areas. Relief in interest to the extent of 7% given to the small farmers and to the extent of 5.5% in case of other farmers, by the State Govt. Simple interest at the rate of 11% is to be charged on the rehabilitated loans outstanding. In addition, a provision is also made for giving relief in interest, for regular members. The agriculturist members of the co-operative societies residing in the areas were the defaulter member, qualifying for the benefit of rehabilitation scheme are also eligible to get relief of 7% in interest on principal, in case, they had repaid principal and interest before coming the scheme into force. This benefit is to be given in the form of rebate shares and such relief is to be given in four equal annual instalments. Out of these 7% rebate in interest liability or 3 1/2% interest is to be borne by the State Govt. and the balance to be borne by the Coop. structure.

2.2.15. During 1982-83, subsidy to the tune of Rs. 79.72 lakhs has been given to 1,01,235 eligible farmers out of which, Rs. 74.99 lakhs has been given to 90,610 beneficiaries for normal areas and Rs. 4.73 lakhs has been given to 10,625 tribal farmers. During the year 1983-84, Rs. 100.00 lakhs have been provided.

2.2.16. Under the scheme, there is a provision for granting loans to the district coop. banks on account of imbalance of investible resources. During the year 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs were provided for this scheme against which, an amount of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been sanctioned as loans to the six district co-operative banks. An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs was drawn from contingency fund.

2.2.17. During the year 1983-84, a token provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for granting loans has been made. As against which there is a demand of Rs. 4248.75 lakhs from the banks, out of which,

Rs. 3908.30 lakhs is required for normal areas and Rs. 340.45 lakhs is required for tribal areas. A further provision of Rs. 3906.30 lakhs is to be made for normal areas and Rs. 332.15 lakhs for tribal areas. Thus, Rs. 4238.45 lakhs is a very large sum and has been engaging attention of the Government.

Programme for 1984—85

2.2.18. During 1984—85, it is estimated that on account of the extended period of the rehabilitation scheme, Rs. 300.00 lakhs will be required; of which Rs. 100.00 lakh for tribal area for granting loans to the district cooperative banks. It is also estimated that Rs. 242.50 lakhs will be required for granting subsidy under the scheme, for which Rs. 30.00 lakhs will be required for tribal areas.

2.2.19. During the year 1984—85, an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs as loans to the district coop. banks on account of imbalances and Rs. 70.00 lakhs as subsidy have been provided due to financial constraints of the Government.

Rehabilitation of long-term overdues of Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank

2.2.20. To tackle problem of overdues of Land Development Bank, Government has evolved a rehabilitation scheme. The scheme provides for rescheduling of the overdues of the small, marginal, tribal farmers and others. The scheme also provides for interest subsidy amounting to 2/3rd of the overdues interest and the future interest of small farmers and tribal farmers. Government will provide Rs. 1 crore to the Rehabilitation Reserve Fund of Land Development Bank for a period of 5 years; contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs for four years in the Credit Stabilisation Fund and Rs. 25 lakhs for four years as share capital contribution. The Govt. has also agreed to make good any short-fall in the recovery against the rephased demand which may occur (after blocking). These measures are expected to substantially improve the health of the bank and involve huge financial commitments on the part of the State Government.

2.2.21. During the year 1982—83 an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs as loan, Rs. 40.00 lakhs as subsidy and Rs. 50 lakhs towards Credit Stabilisation Fund have been sanctioned. During the year 1983—84 Rs. 100 lakhs as loan, Rs. 25 lakhs as share capital and Rs. 140 lakhs as subsidy have been provided. During the year 1984—85 Rs. 216.00 lakhs have been provided.

Financial assistance to Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd. against the short-falls in recovery of blocked overdues

2.2.22. Under the rehabilitation scheme the overdues of GSLDB of Rs. 18.5 crores as on 30-6-81 have

been blocked and classified into four categories as under.

(1) Overdues amount of loans which have been misapplied or not utilised for the purpose for which they were drawn.

(2) Overdues of loans of farmers other than small and tribal farmers in respect of which the period of repayment is over.

(3) Overdues of small, marginal and tribal farmers.

(4) Overdues of other farmers where the period of repayment is not over.

The overdues of members in categories 3 and 4 have been rephased in 5 to 7 annual instalments.

2.2.23. The overdue demand of the GSLD Bank under the scheme now would be worked out on the basis of amount covered under instalments defaulted over the period of 5 years and above as on 30-6-81. The amount involved under these instalments are as under :—

5th instalment	— Rs. 700.34 lakhs
6th instalment	— Rs. 626.06 lakhs
7th instalment	— Rs. 412.45 lakhs
8th and above instalments	— Rs. 575.82 lakhs
Total :	— Rs. 2314.67 lakhs

2.2.24. The annual notional demand of GSLDB would be at 1/5th of the above i.e. Rs. 462.93 lakhs.

2.2.25. The total recovery of the GSLD Bank as on 30th June, 1982 was Rs. 1534.35 lakhs, of which Rs. 167 lakhs was the amount of interest subsidy granted by the Government. Out of the total recovery, Rs. 394.81 lakhs was the amount of recovery against the overdues. Under the scheme, all overdues as on 30th June, 1981 have been blocked and distributed into 4 categories. It is difficult to find out the exact amount of recovery against the overdues of instalments defaulted over a period of 5 years or above. Assuming that the GSLD Bank would recover at least 50% of the notional demand in any of the years of rehabilitation, the State Government liability towards making good the short-falls in annual recoveries would be about Rs. 1157.34 lakhs. Spreading this amount over a period of 5 years, it would annually come to about Rs. 230 lakhs.

2.2.26. The GSLD Bank will be required to find out the exact amount of overdues of instalment defaulted over a period of 5 years, in each category and maintain the record of recovery in respect of

these accounts. The annual short-fall against the notional demand will be worked out on the basis of actual figures arrived at, before any assistance is granted under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is, therefore, provided for the above programme in the year 1983-84. However, total requirement is Rs. 384.00 lakhs. During the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided against the total requirement of Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

Scheme for providing assistance to Co-operative Credit Institutions in the under developed areas and special areas (assistance to District Central Co-operative Banks for Non-overdue cover)

2.2.27. The scheme for providing assistance to Co-operative Credit Institutions operating in the under-developed States and areas was sanctioned by the Government of India in the year 1981-82 and has been continued since then. The scope of the scheme has been extended to cover co-operative credit institutions working in drought prone areas and areas having more than 20% Scheduled Caste population.

2.2.28. The scheme covers Central Co-op. Banks which are viable, potentially viable and need non-overdue cover to operate on NABARD credit limits in order to fulfil their loaning programmes. The assistance under this scheme will be available to these District Co-op. Banks which have not received the same more than once and if their recovery performance has been over 50% in the previous year. The assistance under the scheme will be given to District Banks whose internal resources are not adequate to cover the overdues. The amount of assistance to each bank will be related to its need and will be such as to enable it to cover the overdues and have a reasonable level of non-overdues cover for operating on NABARD credit limits and fulfil their loaning programme. The NABARD will be associated in making bankwise assessment and determining the quantum of assistance to each bank.

2.2.29. The assistance to non-overdue cover will be in the form of loan for a period of 9 years with a moratorium for first three years. The interest will be charged at the rates prescribed by Government of India from time to time. The interest will be payable annually and even during the period of moratorium. The amount of assistance to be given to the district banks, under the scheme is to be shared equally between the Central and State Governments.

2.2.30. According to the requirement under the Government of India's scheme, the State Government has to make a firm commitment to pay its share of expenditure before assistance under the scheme is finally sanctioned by the Government of India. The Central Government has continued this scheme during Sixth Plan period.

2.2.31. During the current year, the Gujarat State Co-operative Bank Ltd. has submitted a proposal for assistance to 3 District Central Co-operative Banks under this scheme. The amount of assistance needed is about Rs. 3.50 crores. According to the scheme, the State Government is required to provide for 50% of the total assistance which comes to Rs. 1.75 crores. During the year 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

Programme for 1984-85

2.2.32. During the year 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 723.15 lakhs has been provided for various programmes pertaining to Co-operative Credit scheme. During the year 1984-85, 50 new LAMPS societies are targetted to be organised in tribal area, membership in PACS is to be increased by 25,000, short-term and medium term finance is to be made to the tune of Rs. 160.00 crores; short-term, Rs. 15.00 crores. Medium term and long term finance to the tune of Rs. 19.00 crores. Programme of reorganisation of PACS is also to be completed during this year.

Labour Cooperatives

2.2.33. Labourers engaged in various construction works are one of the most exploited classes in the unorganised sector. The Labour cooperatives in the State reflect an attempt to minimise this exploitation through organised economic activities. The object of these societies is to provide substantial employment to their members by obtaining various works on contract from Government; Semi-Government, Government Undertakings and other Public Institutions.

2.2.34. There are 1384 labour contract cooperative societies as on 30th June 1982 in the State with a total membership of about 84,000 workers. These societies have executed contract works of the value of Rs. 1826 lakhs during the year 1981-82.

2.2.35. Review of progress during the year 1982-83

Rs. 1.20 lakhs were utilised against the provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs and 44 new societies were organised against the target of 26.

2.2.36. Under the scheme the following assistance is proposed to be given:—

Sr. No.	Nature of assistance	Primary Labour Contract Societies			District Laobur Cooperative Unions	State Level Labour Cooperative Unions
		Under Normal Plan	Special Component Plan	TASP		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Share contribution to societies for increasing borrowing capacity	2,000	5,000	2,000	5,000	25,000
2	Share Contribution to members for purchase of share as loan per member	100	40	40	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Managerial assistance	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	10,000
4	Subsidy for purchase of heavy machineries etc.	2,500	4,000	10,000	15,000	25,000
5	Subsidy for purchase tools and implements	500	800	2,500	10,000	25,000
6	Transport subsidy for loading and unloading of contract materials	25,000	25,000	..	25,000	25,000
7	Subsidy for construction of work-shed	10,000	25,000	..	10,000	25,000
8	Interest subsidy on loans obtained from Banks	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
9	Interest subsidy on working capital loan	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
10	Reserve Fund Subsidy	4,000	4,000	7,000	..	..

Under the scheme the following assistance is proposed to be given :—

2.2.37. During the year 1983-84, Rs. 10.20 lakhs have been provided and 26 new societies are to be organised.

Programme for 1984-85

2.2.38. During the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided. The issue of organising new labour cooperatives in the State has been under examination of the Government for quite some time. With a view to avoid unhealthy competition amongst labour cooperatives and also to make them economically viable the State Cooperative Council has recommended that a labour cooperative should be organised with an area of operation covering 15 to 20 villages. The issue of size of a labour cooperative is also covered under the study of the Sub-Committee appointed by the State Advisory Committee on labour and forest labour cooperatives. Since the size of a labour contract cooperative society is under examination of the State Government it is difficult to decide physical target for organisation of new cooperatives during the year 1984-85. However, estimating that the present norms will continue during the next year a target to organise 40 new societies has been fixed.

Farming Cooperatives

2.2.39. Cooperative Farming Societies are organised on Government waste lands made available to landless persons of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes with a view to raise the level of income from agriculture. Under the existing scheme, farming cooperative societies are provided financial assistance for the development of land, for purchase of seeds and manures and also share capital contribution on a matching basis. The total number of cooperative farming societies as on 30th June, 1982 were 367. The membership covered by these societies was 13,300. The land allotted to these societies was 22,800 hectares.

Review of Progress

2.2.40. During the Sixth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 5.20 lakhs has been provided as financial assistance to farming cooperative societies. During the year 1982-83 Rs. 0.22 lakhs was spent against the provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh. During 1982-83, 13 new societies were organised against the target of 10. During the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided and 10 new cooperative farming societies are to be organised.

Programme for 1984-85

2.2.41. During the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided and 10 new societies are proposed to be organised.

Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives

2.2.42. The Cooperative Marketing Structure in the State is organised on a three tier system with Gujarat State Marketing Federation at the apex-level, 18 District Marketing Cooperatives at District level and 170 primary marketing cooperatives at Taluka level. Further there are commodity wise apex level marketing federations dealing with a single commodity like Gujarat State Cooperative Cotton Marketing Federation, Gujarat State Cooperative Oilseeds Growers Federation and Gujarat State Cooperative Fruits and Vegetable Marketing Federation. There are also single commodity primary marketing societies for cotton, fruits and vegetables, oilseeds etc. These institutions provide marketing facilities to agriculturists for their agricultural produce. In Gujarat, about 75% of the distribution of fertilizer is handled by cooperatives. About 695 cooperatives including PACS and marketing cooperatives are holding licences for distribution of fertilizers. The organisation of producers cooperatives has got to be supplemented by marketing cooperatives to ensure a fair deal to the farmers for their produce. It is also necessary to see that the farmers get their essential inputs at a reasonable rate and at proper time.

2.2.43. One of the distinguishing features of the fertilizer distribution through cooperatives is the supply of fertilizers to lower tier societies, on gurantee basis. This reduces the requirement of the working capital by the PACS considerably. There is also a facility of credit to cooperatives through local District Cooperative Banks to enable marketing Cooperatives Societies and PACS to undertake the sale of agricultural produce and other inputs. State Government gives share capital contribution which enables the societies to enhance their borrowing capacity. Further subsidy and loan for construction of godowns under the NCDC scheme of cooperative storage are also provided.

2.2.44. A scheme of establishment of a national grid of rural godowns was launched by Ministry of

Rural Development, Government of India, with the object of providing facilities to farmers to store their agricultural produce and to get interim credit till the final disposal of their produce. Under the scheme the State Government gives 25% of the cost of construction as subsidy and central Government gives 25% as subsidy. The balance of 50% are to be spent by societies from their own funds or obtained through financial agency.

2.2.45. During the year 1982-83, Government of India has sanctioned 124 godowns and during the year 1983-84 Government of India has sanctioned 211 godowns with a storage capacity of 1 lakh tonne.

2.2.46. Details in respect of physical targets and achievements relating to the marketing societies are given as under :—

Sr. No.	Item	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (likely)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	The value of Agriculturals produce to be marketed including sugarcane	210	230	350	274	400	300
2	Distribution of fertilizers through marketing cooperatives	135	156	210	139	170	150
3	Storage ccapacity with marketing and rural godowns (NCDC) & rural grid (in '000 tonnes)	347	345	356	355	400	360
4	Storage capacity (in '000 m.tonnes)	528	545	595	600	650	650

Programme for 1984-85

2.2.47. An outlay of Rs. 83.85 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85 for marketing and warehousing programme. Out of which Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed for National Grid Godowns Scheme. The target for sale of agricultural produce is fixed at Rs. 400 crores including that of the distribution of fertilizers. Storage capacity of godowns is to be increased to 6.50 lakh tonnes. Storage capacity under the national grid godown scheme is to be increased by one lakh tonnes.

Processing Co-operatives

2.2.48. Processing Co-operative societies are established to encourage agriculturists to process their produce to fetch better prices. There are 110 Cotton Ginning and Processing societies and 49 Rice Mills with a crushing capacity of 45.39 tonnes. The presenet crushing capacity for groundnut and cotton seed oil is about 2,23,000 and 88,800 tonnes per day respectively.

2.2.49. The Gujarat State Co-operative Oil-Seeds Growers Federation has been set up as an implementing agency for National Dairy Development Board oil project in the State. The basic aim of the Federation is to carry out activities aiming at

socio-economic development of farmers in organising effective production, procurement, processing and marketing of commodities. The Federation has procured 33081 M.Tonnes of groundnut through Primary Oilseeds Growers' Societies with financial assistance from National Dairy Development Board upto 31st August, 1983.

2.2.50. The Federation is running 3 Oil Processing complexes of its own and 11 on hire basis upto 30th June 1982. 1006 Primary Oilseeds Growers Societies have been organised covering 1394 villages enrolling 74,000 farmers. Moreover, the following processing complexes are under execution at different places of in the Stae as under :—

(1) Junagadh (Groundnut) Capacity (in MT per day)	Crushing	400
	Solvent	200
	Refining	100
(2) Jagudan (Rape seed/ Mustard)	Crushing	200
	Solvent	200
	Refining	100

The Federation has processed 78,000 M.T. of oilseeds during 1981-82.

Programme for 1984-85

2.2.51. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided during 1984-85 as share capital to processing societies. The target for organising Primary Oilseeds Growers' Societies is 115. It is proposed to bring another 10,000 farmers under the Cooperative field.

Co-operative Sugar Mills

2.2.52. The Co-operative Sugar factories of Gujarat contribute 5.4% of the total production of sugar in the country. The number of the sugar units in the co-operative sector is 16 with an installed crushing capacity of 31,250 M.Tonnes per day. The total membership of these co-operative units as on 30th September 1982 is 97,534 growers.

2.2.53. Government gives share capital contribution to the extent of Rs. 160.00 lakhs against the members' contribution of Rs. 65.00 lakhs. In normal areas, the National Co-operative Development Corporation contributes 50% of the share capital amount sanctioned by the Government in excess of Rs. 70.00 lakhs, while in tribal areas, the same is contributed to the extent of 65%. This contribution is on reimbursement basis. The capital cost of the sugar factory has increased in recent times due to increase in prices of materials, labour charges etc. and it is estimated to cost at Rs. 9 to 10 crores. The remaining requirement of funds by the sugar co-operative mills are to be met by financial institutions in the form of loans.

Review of Progress

2.2.54. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is provided for the programme. The provision and expenditure is incurred under the programme for the last two years is as under :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Year	Provision	Expenditure
(1)	1982-83	150.85	117.29
(2)	1983-84	209.00	209.00 (Anticipated)

2.2.55. During 1982-83, it was targetted to organise 3 sugar co-operative factories in the State, against which, 1 sugar co-operative factory was organised in tribal areas.

2.2.56. Proposals for letter of intent for establishing new sugar cooperative factories with daily

crushing capacity of 1250 M.T. at the following villages were submitted to Government of India:

Sr. No.	Place	District
1	Kamrej	Surat
2	Nizar	Surat
3	Vapi	Valsad
4	Chikhli	Valsad
5	Dhandh Katariya	Bharuch

2.2.57. Though the above proposals have not been recommended for licence by the Government of India, the Government of India is being persuaded for clearing the proposals submitted by the State Government. Proposal of Maroli Sugar Co-operative factory is under correspondence and is likely to be materialised if National Co-operative Development Corporation gives clearance for the same.

Programme for 1984-85

2.2.58. During the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 101.00 lakhs is provided as financial assistance to sugar co-operatives and 1 new sugar co-operative factory is proposed to be organised in tribal area.

Setting up of Directorate of Sugar Factories

2.2.59. It is one of the avowed policies of the State Government to allow sugar factories to come up only in the co-operative sector and accordingly, for the better development of sugar co-operatives, it is very essential to have a separate Directorate which can look after the day to day problems of sugar industry. Thus to integrate the multifarious functions relating to sugar and sugar industry at one place and also to fill in the felt need for proper technological service in the field of sugar industry, it is proposed to set up a Directorate of Sugar. It would also take active steps for modernisation of the plants as well as for the distribution of the molasses and fixation of cane prices. The administration of the Khandsar Control Order of 1977 would also be looked after by the Directorate.

2.2.60. It is proposed to set up two regional level offices (1) at Rajkot and (2) at Surat to supervise and monitor sugarcane processing units. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been provided during 1984-85. This amounts to a total outlay of Rs. 113.00 lakhs for the sugar sector Schemes for 1984-85.

Consumer Cooperatives

2.2.61. Consumer Co-operatives play a vital role in public distribution system and the societies are

organised in the State with a view to supply essential commodities to the consumers at fair and reasonable prices. The structure of consumer co-operatives in the State consists of 3 tier with State Consumers Federation at the apex, 25 Wholesale Consumer Stores at the Central level and about 1059 Primary Consumer Stores with 3.18 lakhs membership at the base level. Moreover, many of the primary agricultural credit societies are also engaged in supplying of consumer goods.

2.2.62. With a view to provide financial assistance to the consumer co-operatives as well as other Co-operatives engaged in consumer activities various plan schemes are implemented in the State. Financial assistance is given in the form of contribution towards share capital, loan, and subsidy is given to these co-operatives for strengthening the share capital base, for increasing borrowing capacity, acquiring furniture and fixtures, etc. New schemes have been proposed to provide financial assistance for purchase of mobiles vans and also for establishment of price fluctuation funds with consumers stores dealing in agricultural commodities. Under the special component plan, it is proposed to provide financial assistance to the consumers stores for supplying goods to the Scheduled Caste consumers on credit.

Review of progress

2.2.63. During the year 1982-83, Rs. 3.12 lakhs were spent against the provision of Rs. 13.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84.

Programme for 1984-85

2.2.64. During the year 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for giving financial assistance to the consumers co-operatives.

Co-operative Training and Education

2.2.65. The importance of the co-operative training and education programme is universally accepted and for the success of any co-operative institution, it is regarded as a SINE-QUA-NON. The task of a co-operative education and training has been assigned to the two tier co-operative education structure consisting of the Gujarat State Co-operative Union and 18 District Co-operative Unions. The State Co-operative Union is a federal body of the District Unions and other apex functional societies. The State Co-operative Union administers 4 co-operative training centres for the training of junior personnel and the co-operative training college for inter-mediate personnel. The Union implements the education scheme through the co-operative educational instructors attached with the District Co-operative Unions. The State Co-op. Union publishes the Co-operative Journals in the regional language and has published several books, booklets, pamphlets, folders etc. regarding

various aspects of the movement. It organises conferences, seminars at different levels and uses propaganda activities through meetings. State Study Circles, Radio talks, Audio Visual aids, awards shields and prizes for the best societies etc.

2.2.66 The State Co-operative Union organises training classes for junior personnel, Secretaries, Managers, Managing Committees, members and employees of Co-operative Institutions.

2.2.67 The resources for the co-operative union and District Co-op. unions are mobilized by contribution by the co-op. institutions to the Education Funds of the State Co-operative Union. The State Government has decided to give Rs 15.00 lakhs as financial assistance to the State Co-operative Union for the activities of the Education and Training Programme.

Review of Progress

2.2.68. During the year 1982-83, the following training courses were conducted :

Sr. No.	Nature of training course	Number of persons trained
1	Lower Diploma Course	400
2	Secretaries & Managers	1,024
3	Committee Members	4,837
4	Other Miscellaneous training etc.	37,399

2.2.69. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, Rs 100.00 lakhs have been provided for this programme. Against the provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs, Rs. 15.00 lakhs, were utilised during the year 1982-83 Rs. 15.00 lakhs have been provided for the year 1983-84, of which, Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been provided for tribal areas. In the current year, Rs. 5.00 lakhs would also be given for the development of campus of Udaybhansinhji Co-operative Training College, Gandhinagar.

Programme for 1984-85

2.2.70. During the year 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided of which, Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for the tribal areas.

STATEMENT

Co-operation

Scheme-wise Outlay.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	1984-85	
		Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4
I. Direction and Administration.			
1.	COP—1 Expansion of Administrative and Supervisory staff. (a) Subsidy.	5.00	..
2.	COP—1 (a) Adj. Financial assistance to Coop. Dairy audit Board for staff. (a) grant.	5.00	..
	Sub-Total	10.00	..
3.	COP—2 Expansion of statistical staff. (a) Subsidy	3.00	..
4.	COP—3 Training for staff. (a) Subsidy.	..	..
	Total : I.	13.00	..
II. Credit Cooperatives.			
5.	COP—4 Village Coopvs. (a) Outright grant subsidy. (b) Revitalisation subsidy. (c) Share capital loan.	11.00....	......
	Total	11.00	..
6.	COP—4 (a) (adj.) Reorganisation and revitalisation of coop. credit structure. (a) Subsidy.	6.00	..
7.	COP—4 (adj.) Financial assistance to FSS/LAMPS for training of their staff. (a) Subsidy.	1.40	..
	Sub-Total. 18.40	22.40	..
8.	COP—5 New Redemption of frozen debts. (a) Loan	..	..
9.	COP—6 Risk fund for consumption Finance. (a) Subsidy.	0.75	..
10.	COP—6 (a) (adj.) Risk fund contribution outright grant to Land Development Bank for long term Advance to tribals-subsidy.	1.00	..
11.	COP—6 (b) (adj.) Full coverage scheme for projects in tribal area. (a) Subsidy.	20.00	..
12.	COP—6 (c) Scheme for secretarial cadre for agril. coop. Subsidy.	..	..
	Total-COP. 6+a+b+c	21.75	..

1	2	3	
13	COP—7	Central cooperative Bank—Land Development Bank	
	(a)	Branch Subsidy .. .. .	.. ..
	(b)	Outright grant to coop. .. .. .	.. ..
		Sub-Total	.. ..
14	COP—8	Agricultural relief and guarantee fund	
	(a)	Subsidy	2.00 ..
15	COP—9	Stabilisation fund arrangement flow of Coop. credit for short and medium term	
	(a)	Loan	50.00 50.00
16	COP—9	(a) (adj.) Rehabilitation of short term advances of agril. and financial assistance to District Cooperative Bank ..	
	(a)	Loan	150.00 150.00
	(b)	Subsidy	70.00 ..
		Sub—Total 9(a)..	220.00 150.00
17	COP—10	Credit stabilisation fund to Cooperative Land Development Bank for long term advances	
	(a)	Loan	12.50 12.50
	(b)	Subsidy	37.50 ..
		Sub—Total..	50.00 12.50
18	COP—11	Share Capital contribution to Agri. credit institution	
	(a)	Share Capital	
		(i) Apex and District Cooperative Bank .. .. .	.. ..
		(ii) Service Cooperative	45.00 45.00
19	COP—11	(a) (adj.) Rehabilitation of Long term advance and Financial Assistance to Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank (L. D. Bank).	
	(a)	Loan	100.00 100.00
	(b)	Share Capital	25.00 25.00
	(c)	Subsidy	91.00 ..
20	COP—11	(b) Scheme for providing Financial Assistance to Cooperative Institutions in the under developed areas and Special areas assistance to district central Cooperative Bank for non-overdue.	
	(a)	Loan	50.00 50.00
21	COP—11	(c) Scheme for Financial assistance to Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank against the short falls in recovery of Blocked overdue.	
	(a)	Loan	50.00 50.00
		Sub—Total..	361.00 270.00
		Total—II..	723.15 482.50

1	2	3	4
III. Labour Cooperatives—			
22	COP—12 Labour Cooperatives—		
	(a) Share Capital	2.50	2.50
	(b) Loan	0.50	0.50
	(c) Subsidy	7.00	..
	Total—III	10.00	3.00
IV. Farming Co-operatives			
23	COP—13 Farming Cooperatives		
	Share Capital	0.35	0.35
	Subsidy	0.15	..
	Total—IV..	0.50	0.35
V. Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives			
24	COP—14 Apex Marketing Cooperative Societies		
	(a) Share Capital .. .. .	..	..
25	COP—15 District Marketing Co-operative Societies		
	(a) Share Capital .. .. .	..	..
26	COP—15 (a) (adj.) Financial Assistance to Marketing Co-operatives		
	(a) Share Capital	2.00	2.00
27	COP—15 (b) (adj.) Margin money assistance to primary co-operative societies, taluka P & S Unions for outright purchase and pooling of Agricultural Produce in tribal areas.		
	(a) Share Capital	0.50	0.50
	Sub-Total of 15, 15(a) and (b)	2.50	2.50
28	COP—16 Primary Marketing societies.		
	(a) Share Capital .. .. .	..	..
29	COP—17 District Marketing societies Godown		
	(a) Subsidy	0.75	..
30	COP—18 Price fluctuation fund		
	(a) Subsidy	4.00	..
31	COP—19 Primary Marketing Societies Godown		
	(a) Subsidy	0.50	..
32	COP—19 (a) (adj.) Strengthening credit-cum-marketing structure in tribal areas		
	(a) Share Capital	0.30	0.30
	Sub—Total	0.80	0.30
33	COP—20 Rural societies godowns		
	(a) Subsidy	0.80	..
34	COP—20 (a) (adj.) National Grid Godown		
	(a) Subsidy	75.00	..
	Sub—Total..	75.80	..
	TOTAL—V	83.85	2.80

1	2	3	4
VI. Processing Co-operatives.			
35	COP—21 Other processing societies		
	(a) Share Capital	5.00	5.00
	Total—VI.	5.00	5.00
VII. Co-operative Sugar Factories.			
36	COP—22 Co-operative Sugar Factories.		
	(a) Share capital	90.00	90.00
	(b) Loan.	9.00	9.00
	(c) Subsidy	2.00	..
	Sub-Total	101.00	99.00
37	COP—22 (a) (Adj.) Establishment of Co-operative Sugar directorate		
	(a) Subsidy	12.00	..
	Total—VII.	113.00	99.00
VIII. Consumers Co-operatives.			
38	COP—23 Distribution of Consumer's goods articles in rural areas through village and marketing societies.		
	(a) Share capital	..	..
	(b) Loan	..	..
	(c) Subsidy	..	..
	Sub-Total.	..	..
39	COP—24 Urban Consumer's Coops.		
	(a) Share capital.	4.60	4.60
	(b) Loan	4.20	4.20
	(c) Subsidy	0.20	..
	Sub-Total	9.00	8.80
40	COP—24 (a) (adj.) Financial assistance to urban consumers co-op. societies for purchase of mobile van for sales of vegetables etc. in urban areas.		
	(a) Subsidy	0.50	..
41	COP—24 (b) (adj) Financial assistance to central consumers cop-op. stores		
	(a) Subsidy	0.50	..
	Sub-Total	10.00	8.80
	Total—VIII	10.00	8.80

1	2	3	4
IX. Education.			
42	COP—25 Co-operative Training and education		
	(a) Subsidy	15.00	..
	Total-IX.	15.00	..
X. Other Co-operatives.			
43	COP—26 Auto Rickshaw and Redda pullers co-operatives		
	(a) Share Capital	0.50	0.50
	Sub-Total	0.50	0.50
44	COP—27 Transport Co-operatives		
	(a) Share capital	..	..
	Sub-Total	..	..
45	COP—28 Rural electricity Societies		
	(a) Share capital	..	..
	Sub-Total	..	..
46	COP—29 Share capital contribution towards participation in share capital of (Kribco) by ccops.		
	(a) Loan	50.00	50.00
47	COP—29 (a) (adj) Financial assistance to water co-operatives		
	(a) Subsidy	..	..
	Sub-Total	50.00	50.00
	Total—X.	50.50	50.50
	Total—co-operation.	1024.00	651.95

3. IRRIGATION

3.1 WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)

3.1.1. Introduction

3.1.1.1. Agriculture is the back-bone of the Gujarat's economy as nearly two-thirds of the population depends upon agriculture. It is essentially rainfed and dependent upon the vagaries of monsoon with hardly 17% of the cultivable lands being provided with irrigation facilities from all sources. Good monsoon, thus augers prosperity for Gujarat and a bad one spells disaster. Irrigation is a fundamental input to increase agricultural production as it can increase productivity more than three times. Thus, augmenting water for irrigation, through various water development projects has been accorded high priority.

3.1.1.2. Gujarat has relatively limited water resources for irrigation. The ultimate irrigation potential through surface water is assessed at 32.39 lakh hectares and through ground water at 18 lakh hectares. Thus, the total potential available in the ultimate stage is assessed at 50.39 lakh hectares i.e. about 40.5% of the total culturable area of 124.45 lakh hectares in the State. As compared to the ultimate irrigation potential of 50.39 lakh hectares available in the State through all the major, medium and minor irrigation schemes including groundwater, the present status of development (June 1983) are as under :—

Item	Ultimate irrigation potential (Lakh Hects.)	Harnessed potential (Lakh Hects.)	Utilisation (Lakh Hects.)
1	2	3	4
Surface Water			
Major and Medium Schemes	14.64	11.26	6.30
Minor Schemes based on surface water.	2.49	1.51	0.90
Narmada	15.26	..	..
Based on Ground Water (June, 1982)	18.00	16.03	13.77
Total	50.39	28.80	20.97

3.1.2. Review of Progress

3.1.2.1. The total irrigation potential created through the multipurpose, major and medium projects at the end of the Fifth Plan was 9.24 lakh hectares. During the Fifth Plan and the subsequent two annual plans, the emphasis was on completing spillover schemes, so as to reap early benefits from them. In the latter part of the plan, new schemes for modernising of canal systems and measures to counteract ingress of salinity along the west coast of Saurashtra were also taken,

3.1.2.2. The following table indicates the level of irrigation potential and utilisation on major and medium irrigation schemes by the end of the Fifth Plan and thereafter :—

(Lakh hectares)

Plan	Irrigation Potential created.	Utilisation achieved.
At the end of Fifth Plan 1974--78.	9.24	5.01
At the end of two annual plans (1978--80).	10.12	5.29
At the end of 1980--81	10.35	5.82
At the end of 1981--82	10.75	5.99
At the end of 1982--83	11.26	6.30

3.1.3. Strategy for development of Irrigation for the period 1980--85

3.1.3.1. The pattern of outlays for various projects ensures that irrigation development through other major and medium projects other than Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project is sustained and at the same time considerable headway is made also on the Sardar Sarovar Project. The main potential creating projects other than Narmada are expected to be completed or put on a way to completion by the end of June, 1985.

3.1.3.2. Significant improvements in the status of utilisation of the existing irrigation potential and also of comprehensive modernisation programme are other important aspects of water Development Programme. Six existing medium irrigation schemes have already been taken up for modernisation through the World Bank under Medium Line of Credit. Modernisation of Ukai-Kakrapar Project is under way through the World Bank Aid Programme of Gujarat Irrigation Major Composite Projects. Other existing schemes have also been taken up under modernisation programme. The scheme of "Rotational System of Supply of Water" (i.e. Warabandhi System) is given high priority. Besides, for maximising utilisation of the potential created, it is also planned to extend the irrigation channels from 40 Ha. chak to 8 Ha. chak. With development of irrigation in command area of major projects specially under Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana Projects, drainage has also been given due priority.

3.1.3.3. A Project to control ingress of salinity along a part of the Saurashtra coast is also included in the World Bank Aid Programme under major composite group.

3.1.3.4. Following the declaration of the Award of the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal, work on the Narmada Project has commenced. In order that this project can be substantially completed in 17 years, an outlay of Rs. 30000 lakhs net i.e. excluding contribution from other beneficiary States is provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

3.1.3.5. Towards accelerating flood control works, reservoir projects on the principal rivers have already been completed. Vulnerable down stream flood areas can be effectively protected by integrated measures (with regulated discharges from reservoirs) construction of embankments and sluices etc. The flood distress areas spread over 9.01 lakh hectares affecting a population of 40 lakhs. A revised master plan for flood control covering the entire State has been prepared keeping in view the recommendation made by the National Commission on Floods.

3.1.4. Key considerations.

3.1.4.1. The key considerations in formulating the proposals for 1980-85 are as under :-

(i) Early completion of all ongoing major and medium schemes spilling into the Sixth Plan for deriving full benefits therefrom.

(ii) Launching Narmada Project in a big way so that partial benefits start flowing before the end of the Seventh Plan.

(iii) Taking maximum advantage of available external foreign assistance for vigorous implementation of such aided schemes.

(iv) According high priority to the new medium irrigation schemes benefitting the drought prone, backward and tribal areas.

(v) Accelerating the pace of modernisation of existing earlier plan schemes and effecting conjunctive use of surface and ground waters, and thereby utilising fully the water resources harnessed.

(vi) Taking up in a big way drainage works in the command area of Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana Projects.

(viii) Implementing vigorously the works of preventing salinity ingress in the coastal areas of Saurashtra.

(viii) Boosting the tempo of studies, investigation and reasearch relating to irrigation, drainage and flood control works.

(ix) Construction of lined irrigation channels upto 8 Ha. Chak instead of 40 Ha. chak for better efficiency of water management.

(x) Implementation of warabandhi system for equitable distribution of water for better use of available water.

(xi) Accelerating the tempo of flood control works.

(xii) Anti-sea erosion work .

3.1.5. Programme and Progress during the year 1980--81, 1981--82 and 1982--83

3.1.5.1. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 13109 lakhs for the year 1980--81, an expenditure of Rs. 13484.53 lakhs was incurred for development of major and medium irrigation project. (The gross expenditure being Rs. 15305.21 lakhs). Against the target of creating an additional irrigation potential of 33,000 hectares and utilisation of 22000 hectares, the actual achievement during the year was 23000 ha. and 53000 ha. respectively.

3.1.5.2. For the year 1981-82 against the the approved outlay of Rs. 14729 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 14907 lakhs was incurred (The gross expenditure being Rs. 16764 lakhs). Against the target of creating additional potential of 40,000 hectares the actual achievement was 40,500 hectares with additional utilisation of 17,000 hectares.

3.1.5.3. For the year 1982-83, against the approved outlay of Rs. 18398 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 18361 lakhs was incurred (The gross expenditure being Rs. 20147 lakhs). Against the revised target of creating additional irrigation potential of 65000 hectares (Original target was 52000 hectares) the actual achievement was 51000 hectares with additional utilisation of 31,000 hectares.

3.1.6. Programme for the year 1983--84

3.1.6.1. During the year 1983--84, an outlay of Rs. 21430 lakhs is provided for water development sector. the broad break-up of which is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sr. No.	Item	Approved outlay for 1983--84	Percentage
1	2	3	4
1	Multipurpose Projects in Progress as on 1-4-1976.	617	2.88
World Bank Projects			
	(a) Medium Projects.	8500	39.66
	(b) Major Composite Projects.	5900	27.53
3	Other on going Major and Medium Projects.	413	1.93
4	Narmada Project	4850	22.63
5	New Schemes of 1978--80	220	1.03
6	New Schemes of VI Plan	50	0.23
7	Warabandhi System	50	0.23
8	Extension of Irrigation Channels from 40 Ha. chak to 8 Ha. chak.	40	0.19
9	Other Programmes	790	3.69
		21430	100.00

3.1.6.2. The outlay provided for the year will be fully utilised. The target of 80,000 hectares of additional irrigation potential is fixed for the year 1983--84 which will be fully achieved by June, '84.

3.1.7. Programme for Annual Plan 1984--85 Outlay and Target

3.1.7.1 For the Water Development Sector, an outlay of Rs. 20553 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85, the broad break-up of which is as under.
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Item	Outlay for 1984-85
1	2	3
1	Multipurpose Projects in progress as on 1-4-1976	400
2	Other on going Projects :	
	(i) Major	150
	(ii) Medium	950
	Total—2 ...	1100
	Total : 1+2 (Ongoing) ...	1500
3	World Bank Projects	
	(a) Medium Line of Credit Projects	4000
	(b) Major Composite Projects	6100
		+ 400 (U. T. Share)
	Total : W. B.	10100
4	Schemes taken up during 1978-80	
	(A) Ongoing scheme posed for REC Assistance	490
	(B) Other ongoing schemes	493
	(C) Schemes in the initial stage	17
	Total : 4	1000
5	New Schemes of VI Plan	300
	Total : Project 1 to 5	12900
6	Sardar Sarovar Project (Narmada)	6625
7	Warabandhi System	70
8	Extension of irrigation channels from 40 Ha. chak to 8 Ha. chak	25
9	Other Programme	933
	Grand Total ...	20553

3.1.7.2. Considering the programme and progress of all ongoing projects on hand and keeping in view the overall targets for the Sixth Plan, the target of creating 85,000 hectares of additional irrigation

potential and 75,000 hectares of utilisation have been fixed for 1984-85. With this target, the level of achievement of potential and utilisation will be as under :—

Sr.No.	Item	Unit	level of achievement at the end of						
			1979-80	1980-85	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Potential	Lakhs Hectares area	10.12	12.72	10.35	10.75	11.26	12.06	12.91
2	Utilisation	-do-	5.29	7.53	5.82	5.99	6.30	7.05	7.80

3.1.8. Details of the Programme for 1984-85

Sardar Sarovar Project

3.1.8.1. This project is the life-line of Gujarat. The project is posed to World Bank for assistance and is under approval at present. An outlay of Rs. 6625 lakhs is provided for this project for the Annual Plan 1984-85 towards the share of Gujarat under irrigation sector. The gross outlay for this project including the share of other beneficiary States and Power Sector is Rs. 13053 lakhs. (Rs. 932 lakhs for Power Sector and Rs. 5496 lakhs towards beneficiary States shares).

World Bank aided projects :

3.1.8.2. Assistance from World Banks/USAID, under two difference groups (i) Medium Irrigation Projects and (ii) Major Composite Projects is available at present. Further, the Narmada Project, an inter-State Project is also posed to the World Bank for assistance.

Project for a Group of Medium Line of Credit.

3.1.8.3. This group now includes in all 29 schemes, which have been completed but are proposed for modernisation, of the remaining 23 schemes, 18 are continuing schemes, while 5 are the new ones.

3.1.8.4. The total latest estimated cost of these 29 projects works out to Rs. 55839 lakhs. These medium projects will benefit drought prone areas in the districts of Kachchh, Panchmahals, Banas-kantha, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar.

3.1.8.5. An agreement for credit assistance of 85 million dollars has been signed with the World Bank in July, 1978 and for 30 million dollars with USAID in August, 1978, for the medium irrigation projects. The extended agreement period will be over by June 1984. A repeater project for a further period beyond June 1984 is also being posed to World Bank for assistance. An outlay of Rs. 27605 lakhs is provided for these projects under Sixth Five Year Plan. During the year 1980-81, an expenditure of Rs. 3873 lakhs was incurred. For 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 5579 lakhs was incurred. During the year 1982-83 an expenditure of Rs. 6897 lakhs has been incurred. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 4000 lakhs is provided.

Major Composite Projects :

3.1.8.6. Projects of Damanganga (With CAD works), Ukai-Kakarapar (CAD Components including modernisation) Heran and Karjan and Saurashtra

Coastal Projects have been accepted for assistance by World Bank. The total latest estimated cost of these projects is about Rs. 43353 lakhs. The agreement was signed in May, 1980 for the credit of 175 million dollars for these projects. An outlay of Rs. 23029 lakhs is provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 2937 lakhs was incurred during 1980-81. During 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 3111 lakhs was incurred whereas during the year 1982-83, an expenditure of Rs. 3819 lakhs has been incurred. For the current year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 6300 lakhs is provided. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 6500 lakhs is proposed. Heran Project is proposed to be dropped from the World Bank aided projects. For the projects under this group the realistic implementation schedule is prepared.

Schemes taken up during 1978-80

3.1.8.7. There are 46 schemes with the estimated cost of Rs. 19805 lakhs under this group for which an outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is provided. Details of these schemes are as under :—

(i) Ongoing Schemes posed for EEC assistance

There are 11 ongoing schemes with the estimated cost Rs. 2986 lakhs posed for 100% EEC grant assistance. An outlay of Rs. 490 lakhs is provided for 1984-85 all these schemes are in full swing.

(ii) Other ongoing schemes

There are other 16 ongoing schemes with the estimated cost of Rs. 5816 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 493 lakhs is provided for 1984-85. All these schemes are in progress.

(iii) Schemes in the initial Stage

There are 17 schemes with the estimated cost of Rs. 11002 lakhs in this group. Only a token outlay of Rs. 17 lakhs is provided for these schemes.

New Schemes of Sixth Five Year Plan :

3.1.8.8. Two new schemes viz. Goma in Panchmahals district and Valan in Surat district costing about 1338 lakhs are taken up during 1982-83. Moreover Machhu- I projects is also taken up for construction which is shown under this group. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided for 1984-85. These two new schemes are in the backward areas of the State.

Drainage

3.1.8.9. With the rapid progress of irrigation agriculture in the State, especially in the tracts with relatively impermeable soils, the problems of drainage has assumed special importance. Drainage has a special importance to play in important projects like Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi Kadana. Master Plans for drainage for Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana are envisaged costing Rs. 1310 lakhs and Rs. 1400 lakhs respectively. An outlay of Rs. 1700 lakhs only is provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan. During the year 1980-81, an expenditure of Rs. 506 lakhs was incurred. During the year 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 370 lakhs was incurred. During the year 1982-83 an expenditure of Rs. 419 lakhs was incurred. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 200

lakhs is provided. For the last year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 228 lakhs is provided.

Modernisation of existing irrigation channels

3.1.8.10. In tune with the national policy and in terms of the requirement of this State, modernisation of the earlier plan projects specially canal systems has been given a high priority in view of the need to utilise the available water resources optimally and at a relatively smaller capital investment. This programme is, therefore, included under the World Bank Programme under Medium Line of Credit and also under Major Composite Project. The details of the Sixth Five Year Plan outlay, actual expenditure incurred during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 approved outlay for 1983-84 and the provided outlay for 1984-85 are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Programme	Outlay provided for Sixth Plan	Actual expenditure			Approved outlay for 1983-84	Outlay for 1984-85
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
World Bank Programme							
1.	Ukai-Kakrapar Modernisation under Major Composite Project.	3140	146	267	729	1315	1400
2.	Projects under Medium Line of Credit.	5526	318	519	869	1234	500
Total ..		8666	464	786	1598	2549	1900

3.1.8.11. Over and above the scheme mentioned above, the modernisation programme of other schemes is also taken up. These works are estimated to cost Rs. 3056 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 800 lakhs is provided for the programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan. During 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 278 lakhs was incurred. During 1981-82, an expenditure of Rs. 185 lakhs was incurred whereas during the year 1982-83, an expenditure of Rs. 128 lakhs was incurred for this programme. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs only is provided. For the year 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided. Thus for the entire modernisation programme an outlay Rs. 1925 lakhs is provided for the year of 1984-85.

Water Development Services

3.1.8.12. This provides for surveys and investigation of irrigation projects and also for the research activities carried out through the Gujarat Engineering Research Institute, Vadodara.

3.1.8.13 The tempo on the irrigation activities can be maintained only if a shelf of scheme, properly investigated and processed upto construction stage are kept ready well in advance. For further development of irrigation, suitable sites for locating the scheme will have to be searched out. Suitable design solution for overcoming the complicated site problems, if any, will have to be evolved. This is a

time consuming process and will be possible only by a proper set up of investigation personnel. There are at present three investigation circles, entrusted with the work of investigation.

3.1.8.14 The Research Institute at Vadodara is doing a pioneering work in the field of engineering. A number of research projects are also undertaken by this Institute for which the State Government has to participate with the Government of India. The various hydraulic model studies pertaining to Narmada Project are being carried out by this Institute.

3.1.8.15 Looking to the type and size of the problems involved an outlay of Rs. 1700 lakhs is provided for the Sixth Plan. During 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 301 lakhs was incurred. During the year 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 297 lakhs was incurred for this programme. During 1982-83 an expenditure of Rs. 310 lakhs was incurred. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 325 lakhs is provided which will be fully utilised. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 370 lakhs is provided for this programme.

Flood Control and Anti-erosion Schemes

3.1.8.16 The National Commission on Floods under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi has made in all 207 recommendations for preparing and maintaining flood control schemes. These recommendations are kept in view in framing the revised Master Plan which is now finalised and Submitted to the Government of India for approval. The works which are already in progress and which are proposed to be taken up during the terminal year of the Sixth Plan period are as per the Master Plan. The Technical Advisory Committee at the State level has to approve each work before it could be taken up for execution.

3.1.8.17 The total estimated cost of the works on hand is Rs. 3351.64 lakhs. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 2560 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto March, 1984. Thus against the spillover liabilities of Rs. 1292 lakhs at the end of March, 1984 an outlay of Rs. 245 lakhs is provided for this programme for the year 1984-85.

Prevention of Salinity Ingress

3.1.8.18 Continuous heavy withdrawals of ground waters for the purpose of irrigation and water supply (ground water being the only source for the purpose) in Saurashtra combined with decreased recharges have created problems of ingress of salinity in the ground waters in the areas and the problem has assumed serious dimension. Currently, an area of as much as one lakh hectares is affected with a population of about 2.8 lakhs and

12,532 wells. Looking to the importance, this programme also forms a part of the National Manifesto. Under the World Bank Programme an expenditure of Rs. 532 lakhs was incurred during the year 1980-81. For the year 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 291 lakhs was incurred whereas for 1982-83 an expenditure of Rs. 300 lakhs was incurred for this programme. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 1047 lakhs is provided. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 1374 lakhs is provided for this programme.

3.1.8.19 An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for works not covered under the World Bank Programme for the year 1984-85.

Warabandhi System

3.1.8.20. Equitable distribution of water to the cultivators is the primary need of the time, more so when the water resources are scarce and the benefits have to be distributed equally to all. To ensure this, the State has recently introduced the system of "Warabandhi" or "Rotational Water Supply Scheme". For efficient implementation of this system on all the existing schemes, minor structural improvements will be required to be made in the existing canal system. An outlay of Rs. 1700 lakhs is provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan 1981-82, an expenditure of Rs. 9.02 lakhs was incurred for this programme. While for the year 1982-83 an expenditure of Rs. 78.87 lakhs was incurred. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for this scheme. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs is provided.

Extension of irrigation channels from 40 Ha. chak to 8 Ha. chak

3.1.8.21 One of the reasons for low utilisation of the water potential created is the difficulty experienced by the small farmers in providing field channels upto their fields. This difficulty could be overcome by extending the existing point of supply to the fields so as to reduce the present area of 40 Ha. chak to manageable area of 8 Ha. chak. The Planning Commission has also directed in October, 1979 that irrigation channel upto 8 Ha. chak instead of 40 Ha. chak will have to be constructed at project cost.

3.1.8.22 By end of June 1980 an irrigation potential of 10.12 lakh hectares is created. For covering this, an amount of Rs. 4100 lakhs would be needed under the programme. However, an outlay of Rs. 1550 lakhs is provided for Sixth Five Year Plan. For Annual Plan 1981-82, an expenditure of Rs. 3.91 lakhs was incurred. Whereas an expenditure of Rs. 4.53 lakhs was incurred during the year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided for this programme.

Extention and Improvements

3.1.8.23. For extension and improvement works on the irrigation projects an expenditure of Rs. 154 lakhs was incurred during the year 1981-82. For the year 1982-83 an expenditure of Rs. 138 lakhs was incurred. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs is provided for this programme and for the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is provided.

New 20-Point Programme—Creation of Irrigation Potential

3.1.8.24. Creation of irrigation potential through planned programme is one of the important point of the 20 Point Programme. The targets of creating additional irrigation potential is 2.60 lakh hectares during the Sixth Plan (1980-85). On going irrigation projects are given high priority for their early completion. The projects are planned in such a way that maximum possible potential will be created during the current year 1983-84 and last year of Sixth Plan 1984-85. The target for the year 1984-85 is 85,000 hectares of potential.

3.1.9. Action plan for increasing utilisation

3.1.9.1. The following steps/programme for maximising the utilisation are being taken.

(a) Optimum targets are fixed at the highest level of Chief Engineer and their achievements are also monitored from time to time.

(b) The rotational water distribution system is introduced in about 42861 hectares so far and the programme is continuing.

(c) The formation of Water Co-operative Societies under the command areas is encouraged.

(d) So far there were three Command Area Development Authorities in the State. Now, a fourth one is added to cover the major and medium irrigation projects of Saurashtra.

(e) Intensive training programme in water management—for in service Engineers and Officers of Agriculture Department is undertaken through Walmi Institute.

An outline of Important Projects

Sardar Sarovar Project

3.1.9.2. Narmada is one of the major west flowing rivers in the Country. It is an inter-State river passing through the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra

and Gujarat. It has a total catchment area of 38000 sq. miles upto the sea. The Narmada is the single largest source of flow irrigation in the State. For even if all the water resources including ground water in the State area harnessed and utilised, it has been estimated that without the waters of Narmada, Gujarat will be able to ultimately irrigate only 23.2 percent of the cultivable areas while with Narmada Waters this percentage can be raised to 40.5 percent.

3.1.9.3 The Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal has assessed the total availability of utilisable quantum of water upto the Navagam Dam site in the State as 28 Maft. After allowing 0.5 Maft. for Rajasthan and 0.25 Maft. for Maharashtra and 18.25 Maft for Madhya Pradesh, the Tribunal has decided the following pattern of allocation to Gujarat:

Water allocation	CCA proposed for irrigation	Annual irrigation
9.00 Maft.	52.36 lakh acres.	37.7 lakh acres.

3.1.9.4. The main feature of the Sardar Sarovar Project according to the final decision of the Tribunal is that the Navagam Dam is to be constructed to FRL 455/MWL 460 ft. across the river Narmada near village Navagam of Nandod taluka in Bharuch district and a canal system to provide irrigation benefits to an area of about 37.7 lakh acres annually, on full development. The Tribunal has also permitted construction of a canal off-take with F.S.L. 300 ft. from Navagam Dam which would serve the command area in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

3.1.9.5. Subsequent studies have indicated that conjunctive use of the ground water in the command area along with the water allocated by the Tribunal would increase the proposed annual irrigation from 37.7 lakh acres to 44.31 lakh acres.

3.1.9.6. Hydro-power would also be generated at the Navagam Dam site. It is proposed to install 6 units, each of 200 MW (Reversible type) in the river bed power house, and 5 units each of 50 MW in the canal head power house. The power generated and costs thereof shall have to be shared amongst Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively. Gujarat is entitled to have 16 percent of the power benefits from this project.

3.1.9.7. The project report was prepared and submitted to Central Water Commission in February 1980 for scrutiny and obtaining clearance from Planning Commission. The project report was discussed in "Technical-Advisory Committee" of Planning Commission, and committee has considered it acceptable subject to some observations, and is under clearance. Approximate estimate places the cost of the various units as under:—

	Rs.
(1) Main Dam	725 crores.
(2) Main Canal	1226 crores.
(3) Branches & distribution	2181 crores.
(4) Hydro Power	690 crores.
(5) Command area development	604 crores.
(6) Drainage & Conjunctive use.	300 crores.
(7) Cost of Narmadasagar debitable to SSP.	61 crores.

Total.. 5787 crores.

The approximate sharing of cost amongst the beneficiary State will be broadly as under:—

	Rs.
(1) Gujarat	4092.24 crores.
(2) Rajasthan	140.76 crores.
(3) Maharashtra	305.36 crores.
(4) Madhya Pradesh	644.64 crores.
	<u>5183.00 crores.</u>

Cost of Rs. 604 crores for command area development to be borne by Gujarat is excluded.

3.1.9.8. A seventeen year programme of construction for the dam, power house and canal system has been contemplated. Through partial storage in the reservoir, it is proposed to develop irrigation from

1990 onwards and cover an area of 4.71 lakh hectares of C.C.A. by 1994. The dam and hydro-power works are proposed to be completed by 1991-92. The works on the main canal, branch canals and distribution system are proposed to be completed by 1997-98, CAD works will continue upto 2005.

3.1.9.9. Inter-State aspect of the project would be looked after by Narmada Control Authority and "The Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee".

3.1.9.10. The benefit likely to flow from this project to Gujarat are briefly as under :

(i) 38 percent of the total drought affected area in the State would get assured irrigation from the Narmada Waters.

(ii) Annual food grain production would be augmented by 33.9 lakh tonnes and in addition to other important crops such as Cotton, Tobacco, Groundnut it would be about 16 lakh tonnes. The additional income to the farm sector is estimated at Rs. 987 crores annually at 1981-82 prices.

(iii) Water available from this project will also help to meet the domestic and industrial requirements of water for villages, towns and cities of Gujarat.

(iv) The completion of this project and upstream projects including Narmada Sagar, would also partly help flood control and benefit to villages and towns downstream of Navagam Dam.

3.1.9.11. An outlay of Rs. 53100 lakhs including Rs. 20100 lakhs as share of beneficiary states and Rs. 3000 lakhs for Power Sector is provided for this project during the Sixth Plan. The total expenditure of Rs. 5148 lakhs has been incurred upto March, 1980. During 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 2230.47 lakhs was incurred on this project (Gross expenditure Rs. 3743.37 lakhs). During 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 2603.20 lakhs was incurred on this project (Gross expenditure Rs. 4032.63 lakhs). For the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 4700 lakhs was provided for this project. (Gross) Rs. 6817 lakhs which includes Rs. 270 lakhs for power and Rs. 1847 lakhs for beneficiary share). As against this an expenditure of Rs. 4491.72 lakhs has been incurred during the year. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 4850 lakhs is provided for this project. (Gross outlay Rs. 9409 lakhs). For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 6625 lakhs is provided for this project. The gross outlay proposed is Rs. 13053 lakhs which includes Rs. 5496 lakhs as share of beneficiary states and Rs. 932 lakhs as state Power Sector outlay.

3.1.9.12 During the visit of the World Bank Mission in September, 1983, IDA credit upto (a) 300 million for Dam and civil works of Hydro Power Station and (b) 150 million for the first 2 1/2 year slice for the main canal and branches has been indicated. The mission has indicated that negotiations for credit agreement were to be started in Feb. 1984 and the agreement is likely to be signed by the end of May 1984.

Progress of the Project

3.1.9.13. The works of coffer dams, construction sluices, diversion channels etc. have been completed. Excavation of foundation of main dam, excavation of foundation in deep river channel and treatment work for fault-zone are also completed. 74% of the precooled concrete work has been completed. The works of construction of the dyke dams for creation of four ponds with the link channel is in progress. The work of exploratory tunnel for geological investigation for under ground river bed power house has been carried out. As regards main canal, the work of excavation between 0 to 21 k.m. is on hand. The alignment of main canal for reach 21 to 70 k.m. has been approved and the remaining is under approval.

3.1.9.14. Besides, the construction of necessary roads, colony buildings have been partially completed.

Karjan Project

3.1.9.15 This is a World Bank-assisted Project covered under Major Composite group. The scope of the project has been revised because of assistance from World Bank so as to extend Government canals upto eight hectares blocks on an average. The latest estimated cost of the project is valued at Rs. 12759 lakhs for irrigation component. The planned irrigation potential of the project is 77550 hectares.

3.1.9.16 An expenditure of Rs. 1,123 lakhs has been incurred upto March, 1980. An outlay of Rs. 7,120 lakhs is provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. An important strategy on this project would be to push through canal works in progress. During the execution of work in the seven out of ten blocks of the spillway, foundation problems were encountered. Similar problems were for R.N.O. F.&L.N.O.F. blocks. These foundation problems have since been solved by the committee of experts. As per requirement of World Bank, the tenders for main dam have been reinvited on I.C.B. procedure and the agency is fixed. The earlier contract fixed for the dam was withdrawn to satisfy the I.C.B. requirement of fixing the agency on I.C.B. procedure. The previous contractors G.S.C.C. Ltd. had before actual withdrawal of the work stopped the work from June, 1982. Till the

new agency was fixed it was decided to carry out the work departmentally and the work was started departmentally in December, 1982 and the new agency started work from end of February, 1983.

3.1.9.17 The work on the canals and its distribution system has been taken up in a big way. The agencies are most fixed. Works on distribution system have also been started in about 20% of command area.

3.1.9.18 During 1980-81, an expenditure of Rs. 532 lakhs was incurred. During 1981-82, an expenditure of Rs. 948.42 lakhs was incurred. For the year 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 1660 lakhs was provided for this project. As against this outlay, an expenditure of Rs. 1377.54 lakhs has been incurred during the year 1982-83. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 2545 lakhs is provided which will be fully utilised. For the Annual Plan 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 2772 lakhs is provided for this project.

Sukhi Project

3.1.9.19 This is a World Bank assisted project under Medium Line of Credit group. The scope of the project has been revised because of assistance from World Bank, so as to extend Government Canals upto 8 hectares block on an average. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 4815 lakhs. The planned potential of the project is 25,205 hectares.

3.1.9.20 An expenditure of Rs. 1,042 lakhs has been incurred upto March, 1980. An outlay of Rs. 2,207 lakhs is provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 281.14 lakhs was incurred. The progress was affected due to delay in land acquisition for this project. Government has created an independent post of Land Acquisition Officer for this project. Another post of Rehabilitation Officer is also created. The process of land acquisition has gained momentum and has resulted in good progress. During 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 812.06 lakh was incurred against the outlay of Rs. 739 lakhs.

3.1.9.21 For the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 756 lakhs was provided. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 1215 lakhs has been incurred during the year. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 1073 lakhs is provided which will be fully utilised. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided for this project. By end of June 85 potential of 1500 hectares will be created on this project.

Watrak Project

3.1.9.22 This is a World Bank assisted Project under medium line of credit group. The latest

estimated cost of this project is Rs. 2,625 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 884 lakhs has been incurred upto March 1980. An outlay of Rs. 1,528 lakh is provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. An expenditure of Rs. 235.02 lakhs was incurred during 1980-81. During 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 179.50 lakhs was incurred. In view of the revision of flood hydrology, an additional waste weir on left flank bank has been provided, with its crest at FRL in addition to the spillway on Right Bank saddle portion. These works are in progress. The suspended earth work in gorge portion has been taken on hand recently. Main canal is nearly completed, and the estimates for the branches along with lining are approved and works are also started. As regards distribution system the estimate of lining upto 8 Hectare Block is under scrutiny. The same are being expedited. During 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 505 lakhs was provided. As against this, an expenditure of Rs. 426.80 lakhs was incurred during the year. For the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is provided which will be fully utilised. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is provided for this project. By end of June 85, potential of 12750 hectares will be created on this project.

Ukai Project

3.1.9.23 All principal components of the project are completed. During the year 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 355.65 lakhs was incurred. During 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 367.56 lakhs was incurred. For the year 1982-83 against the outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 350.61 lakhs was incurred. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided which will be fully utilised. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for this project.

Kadana Project

3.1.9.24 This is an inter-state project involving sub-mergence of lands in Rajasthan. The project has been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 91.68 crores has been incurred upto March, 1981. Full irrigation potential of 88500 hectares has been created. During 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 316.97 lakhs was incurred. For the year 1982-83 against the outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 170.50 lakhs has been incurred. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided which will be fully utilised. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided.

Sabarmati

3.1.9.25 The project envisages the construction of a reservoir on the river Sabarmati near village Dharoi in Kheralu Taluka of Mahesana District and a barrage

at Wasna near Ahmedabad. Latest estimated cost of this project is assessed at Rs. 7555 lakhs.

3.1.9.26 An expenditure of Rs. 5432.34 lakhs has been incurred on this project upto March, 1980. An outlay of Rs. 968 lakhs is provided during the Sixth Plan. During 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 355.76 lakhs was incurred on this project. During 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 416.01 lakhs was incurred. Against the outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs provided during 1982-83 an expenditure of Rs. 530.95 lakhs was incurred during the year. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 417 lakhs is provided which will be fully utilised. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided for this project. As against the ultimate potential of 56,630 hectares, irrigation potential of 48400 hectares has been created upto June 1983. The project is scheduled to be physically completed by June 1984 creating the full potential.

Damanganga

3.1.9.27 This is a multipurpose inter-state project envisaging irrigation, industrial water supply and hydro power generation. This project will benefit the areas of Gujarat and Union Territories of Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman. This is also included under the Major Composite group of projects accepted by the World Bank for assistance. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 12789 lakhs. The canal works have been taken up right from the beginning of execution of the project so that benefits can accrue soon after completion of the dam works. Irrigation potential of 30,000 hectares will be created during 1980-85 plan period. The dam is completed upto crest of the spillway. The gates above it will be fixed before 6/84. The work on canals and its distribution system is in full swing, and irrigation potential will be developed as per schedule. An expenditure of Rs. 4163 lakhs was incurred upto March, 1980. An outlay of Rs. 4870 lakhs (+Rs. 1200 lakhs as share of U.T.) is provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan. During 1980-81, an expenditure of Rs. 1624.35 lakhs incurred including Rs. 307.75 lakhs of U.T. share. During 1981-82 gross expenditure of Rs. 1506.35 lakhs was incurred on this project. An outlay of Rs. 890.00 lakhs (Plus Rs. 400 lakhs, the share of Union Territory) was provided during 1982-83. Against this outlay, an expenditure of Rs. 1371.34 lakhs was incurred during the year. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 1363 lakhs (inclusive of Rs. 400 lakhs of share of U.T.) is provided which will be fully utilised. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 950 lakhs is provided for this project (including Rs. 400 lakhs of U. T. Share)

Panam

3.1.9.28 This is a World Bank aided project under medium line of credit. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4525 lakhs. The scope of the project by the World Bank and extending Government canals is upto 8 Hectares block on an average. As compared

to the total ultimate irrigation potential of 49370 hectares, irrigation potential of 46960 hectares has been created upto June, 1983. An expenditure of Rs. 2508 lakhs was incurred upto March, 1980 on this project. An outlay of Rs. 1628 lakhs is provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan. As against this an expenditure of Rs. 530.91 lakhs was incurred during 1980-81. During 1981-82, an expenditure of Rs. 499.57 lakhs was incurred on this project. During 1982-83 against the outlay of Rs. 225 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 415.41 lakhs was incurred during the year. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 225 lakhs is provided against which it is planned to spend Rs. 315 lakhs. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided for this project. The project is scheduled to be completed by June, 1984.

Sipu

3.1.9.29. This is a World Bank aided project under Medium line of credit and is located in the dry

tract of Banaskantha District. The National Agriculture Commission has made a special mention of this project as having potentialities of an antidesertification project. It is therefore proposed to give it a high priority. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4111 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 104.32 lakhs was incurred upto March, 1980. During 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 271.45 lakhs was incurred. During 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 134.91 lakhs was incurred. Whereas an outlay of Rs. 694 lakhs was provided for the year 1982-83. As against this an expenditure of Rs. 284.53 lakhs was incurred during the year. On account of foundation problems, the expenditure as planned, could not be incurred. To over-come this difficulty, detailed survey work is being carried out by the Govt. Moreover testing is being carried out at Roorkee for testing of foundation material against the liquification problem due to fine sand met in the foundation of earthen dam. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 578 lakhs is provided whereas for the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided for this project.

WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1984 85	
		Outlay 3	Capital content 4
<i>A. Multipurpose River Valley Project :</i>			
1	IRG 1 Ukai	50.00	50.00
2	IRG 2 Narmada	6625.00	6625.00
	Power portion	932.00	932.00
	Share of Beneficiary States	5496.00	5496.00
	Total Narmada	13053.00	13053.00
3	IRG 3 Kadana	50.00	50.00
4	IRG 4 Sabarmati	300.00	300.00
5	IRG 5 Damanganga	550.00	550.00
	U. T. Share	400.00	400.00
6	IRG 6 Panam	100.00	100.00
7	IRG 7 Bajajsagar	50.00	50.00
	Total (A)	7725.00	7725.00
	Power portion of Narmada	932.00	932.00
	Share of Beneficiary States-Share of U. T.	5496.00	5496.00
	<i>Share of U. T.</i>	400.00	400.00
<i>B. Major and Medium Irrigation</i>			
<i>I. Major Schemes :</i>			
1	IRG 8—Mahi Stage I	50.00	50.00
2	IRG 9—Kakrapar	50.00	50.00
3	IRG 10—Watrak	250.00	250.00
4	IRG 11—Sipu	300.00	300.00
5	IRG 12—Karjan	2772.00	2772.00
6	IRG 44—Heran (Vadodara)	4.00	4.00
7	IRG 45—Sukhi	300.00	300.00
8	IRG 46—Zankhari	5.00	5.00
9	IRG 60—Sidumber	1.00	1.00
	Total (B) (i)	3732.00	3732.00

1	2	3	4
II. Medium Schemes :			
1	IRG-13 Kalindri	5.00	5.00
2	IRG-14 Ver-II	100.00	100.00
3	IRG-15 Harnv-II	100.00	100.00
4	IRG-16 Machhan Nala	44.00	44.00
5	IRG-17 Rami	25.00	25.00
6	IRG-18 Baldeva	20.00	20.00
7	IRG-19 Pigut	25.00	25.00
8	IRG-20 Vaidy	5.00	5.00
9	IRG-21 Phophal	..	..
10	IRG-22 Sukhbhadar	100.00	100.00
11	IRG-23 Bagad	35.00	35.00
12	IRG-24 Singoda	10.00	10.00
13	IRG-25 Chaparvadi (J)	2.00	2.00
14	IRG-26 Ambajal	2.00	2.00
15	IRG-27 Raval-II	15.00	15.00
16	IRG-28 Machhundri	100.00	100.00
17	IRG-29 Venu-II	200.00	200.00
18	IRG-30 Nara	5.00	5.00
19	IRG-31 Dev	200.00	200.00
20	IRG-32 Soni	100.00	100.00
21	IRG-33 Ghodathad	5.00	5.00
22	IRG-34 Bhadar(P)	100.00	100.00
23	IRG-35 Kalubhar	150.00	150.00
24	IRG-36 Amipur	70.00	70.00
25	IRG-37 Jivapur (Und)	300.00	300.00
26	IRG-38 Ghodadharoi	40.00	40.00
27	IRG-39 Hinran (S)	40.00	40.00
28	IRG-40 Jangadia	20.00	20.00
29	IRG-41 Wankleshwar Bhey	5.00	5.00
30	IRG-42 Rajwal	50.00	50.00
31	IRG-43 Bhukhi	15.00	15.00
32	IRG-47 Mitti	20.00	20.00
33	IRG-46 Dam on Nani Vahiyal	1.0	1.00
34	IRG-49 Hadaf	125.00	125.00
35	IRG-50 Guhai	200.00	200.00
36	IRG-51 Mazam	150.00	150.00
37	IRG-52 Lakhigam	20.00	20.00
38	IRG-53 Kabutari	50.00	50.00
39	IRG-54 Sankara	5.00	5.00
40	IRG-55 Kelia	101.00	101.00
41	IRG-56 Dholi	35.00	35.00
42	IRG-57 Umaria	75.00	75.00
43	IRG-58 Constructing Shedhi Branch from MRBC-I	140.00	140.00
44	IRG-59 Constructing lift irrigation schemes for rivers or canals	10.00	10.00
45	IRG-61 Vrajani	30.00	30.00
46	IRG-62 Uben	50.00	50.00
47	IRG-63 Datardi	1.00	1.00
48	IRG-64 Ozat	1.00	1.00
49	IRG-65 Sonamati	55.00	55.00
50	IRG-66 Dai (Minsar)	40.00	40.00
51	IRG-67 Kharo	12.00	12.00
52	IRG-68 Lakhanka	40.00	40.00
53	IRG-69 Kermal	30.00	30.00
54	IRG-70 Dami-II	75.00	75.00

1	2	3	4
55	IRG-71 Aji-II	100.00	100.00
56	IRG-73 Raidi	80.00	80.00
57	IRG-75 Mathal	55.00	55.00
58	IRG-76 Edalwada	20.00	20.00
59	IRG-77 Chopadvav	55.00	55.00
60	IRG-78 Kakadiamba	40.00	40.00
61	IRG-79 Khambhalav	10.00	10.00
62	IRG-80 Bakarol	1.00	1.00
63	IRG-81 Mukteswar	100.00	100.00
64	IRG-82 Aji-III	250.00	250.00
65	IRG-83 Sangawadi	1.00	1.00
66	IRG-84 Bangawadi	10.00	10.00
67	IRG-85 Malgadh	15.00	15.00
68	IRG-86 Berechia	40.00	40.00
69	IRG-87 Fatehgadh	25.00	25.00
70	IRG-88 Mithapur	1.00	1.00
71	IRG-89 Ramnath	1.00	1.00
72	IRG-90 Don	35.00	35.00
73	IRG-92 Nyari-II	68.00	68.00
74	IRG-93 Men	1.00	1.00
75	IRG-94 Jhuj	200.00	200.00
76	IRG-95 Kajipur	1.00	1.00
77	IRG-97 Ani	1.00	1.00
78	IRG-98 Kaniyad	1.00	1.00
79	IRG-99 Falla (Kankavati)	40.00	40.00
80	IRG-100 Veradi	1.00	1.00
81	IRG-101 Kalaghogha	45.00	45.00
82	IRG-106 Deredmelana (Navagam)	1.00	1.00
83	IRG-108 Hathivan	1.00	1.00
84	IRG-109 Gunda	1.00	1.00
85	IRG-113 Rangmati	60.00	60.00
86	IRG-114 Aji-IV	1.00	1.00
87	IRG-115 Und-II	1.00	1.00
88	IRG-122 Machhu-III	1.00	1.00
89	IRG-123 Hamirpur	60.00	60.00
90	IRG-126 Iswariya	15.00	15.00
91	IRG-128 Uben-II	1.00	1.00
92	IRG-129 Goma	5.00	5.00
93	IRG-130 Valan	10.00	10.00
94	IRG-131 Machhu-II	285.00	285.00

Scheme transferred as minor Irrigation and dropped

Total—(B) (ii)

4794.00

4794.00

(C) *Flood Control, Drainage Anti-Waterlogging and Anti-Sea erosion Project etc.*

1	Water development services	370.00	5.00
2	Drainage	228.00	176.00
3	Modernisation of canals—		
	(i) Modernisation of canal of Ukai-Kakrapar	1400.00	1400.00
	(ii) Medium Line of credit	500.00	500.00
	(iii) Modernisation of canals (Other than World Bank).	25.00	25.00

Total—(3) ‘

1925.00

1925.00

1	2		3
4	Flood Control and Anti-Erosion		245.00 86.00
5	Prevention of Salinity Ingress—Saurashtra coastal projects		1374.00 1374.00
6	Narmada Planning Unit		— —
7	Warabandhi System		70.00 70.00
8	Extension of irrigation Channels from 40 Ha. chak to 8 Ha. chak.		25.00 25.00
9	Extension and improvements		60.00 ..
10	Modification and improvements to the existing schemes due to revision in Hydrology		— —
11	Prevention of salinity ingress (Other than World Bank)		5.00 5.00
12	Flood Damage Plan Works	}	— —
13	Expenditure on completed schemes		
14	Drought relief works—plan		
	Total (C)—III (Sr. No. 1 to 14)		4302.00 3666.00
	Grand Total (a+b+c)		20553.00 19917.00
	Power	+	932.00 932.00
	Beneficiary	+	5496.00 5496.00
	U. T.	+	400.00 400.00
	Total		27381.00 26745.00

3.2 MINOR IRRIGATION

3.2.1. Introduction

3.2.1.1. Minor irrigation plays an important role in irrigated farming. Minor irrigation works though small, are numerous and give quick results. As, many of them are taken up at the instance of the local public, they have a more pronounced public participation resulting in maximum utility. They are comparatively of simpler nature and their planning and execution are comparatively quick.

3.2.1.2 The annual rain fall in Gujarat varies from 24.9 cm in Lakhpat Taluka of Kachchh district to 241.8 cm. in Dharampur taluka of Valsad District. Paradoxically larger rivers like Narmada, Tapi and Mahi traverse the areas of comparatively more rainfall. More irrigation projects of larger magnitude would thus be possible in comparatively higher rainfall areas. The area of Kachchh, Saurashtra and North Gujarat with comparatively lower rainfall have many small rivulets and streams. Minor irrigation schemes can tap all these available natural resources providing irrigation facilities in such areas where benefits from large irrigation projects would be difficult. Similarly, tribal areas in Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat and Valsad districts and some pockets in Banaskantha district are mainly hilly tracts. Here also due to the topography there is greater potential for minor irrigation works.

3.2.2. Types of Minor Irrigation Works

3.2.2.1. The minor irrigation works taken up under this sector consist of irrigation tanks, percolation tanks, check-dams and lift irrigation schemes. The cost criteria for taking up minor irrigation tanks laid down earlier has been withdrawn in stages first for the arid regions of Kachchh and Banaskantha in 1970 and thereafter for drought prone areas in 1971. These were further withdrawn in January, 1972. for the talukas which were relatively more backward in irrigation. With the promising sites having already been fully explored in the past, it was felt that more difficult area would have to be covered. The cost criteria was, therefore, removed for the entire state in October, 1972. Similarly relaxation has been made in the cost criteria for check dams and percolation tanks.

Tanks and Bandharas, Check dams etc.

3.2.3. Programme for the Five Year Plan 1980-85:

3.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 6000 lakhs is provided in the Five Year Plan 1980-85 for the development of minor irrigation through tanks and bandharas, check-dams, percolation tanks for creating an additional irrigation potential of 35000 hectares. The target of

additional utilisation is fixed at 20,000 hectares. Thus the level of achievement at the end of Sixth Plan will be 1.63 lakhs hectares of potential and 1.00 lakh hectares of utilisation.

3.2.4. Progress achieved during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1983-83

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 1120 lakhs (Rs. 1040 lakhs state plan + Rs. 80 lakhs Central Assistance for Tribal area) an Rs. 1242.10 lakhs was incurred during 1980-81. An additional irrigation potential of 9000 hectares was created during the year. Whereas against the approved outlay of Rs. 1254 lakhs (Rs. 1150 lakhs + Rs. 104 lakhs) an expenditure of Rs. 1114.21 lakhs has been incurred during 1981-82. The target of creating an additional potential of 6000ha. has also been fully achieved. For the year 1982-83 against the approved outlay of Rs. 1397 lakhs (Rs. 1285 lakhs + Rs. 112 lakhs), an expenditure of Rs. 1554.88 lakhs, been incurred during the year. Against the target of creating potential of 7000 ha. actual achievement was 8000 ha.

3.2.5. Programme for the year 1983-84

3.2.5.1. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 1364 lakhs (Rs. 1315 lakh + 49 lakhs C.A.) is provided for this programme. The physical target of additional irrigation potential and utilisation are 8000 hectares and 5000 hectares respectively. Looking to the overall progress, the outlay provided during the current year will be fully utilised and the physical targets envisaged will also be achieved.

3.2.5.2. Minor irrigation works can be completed during the period of three years on an average. An outlay of Rs. 1200 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85 including the outlay for new works. During the year 1984-85 with the proposed outlay, it is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 7000 hectares with additional utilisation of 5000 hectares.

3.2.5.3. The outlays provided for 1984-85 among Normal Programme and Tribal Programme are given in the following table:—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Name of Programme		Outlay for 1984-85
1	2	3
1	Normal Programme	840
Total..		840

1	2
2. Tribal and Special Component <i>Programme</i> : 360	
Total for Normal and Tribal : and special Component	1200

3.2.6, Physical Targets

With the above outlay of Rs. 1200 lakhs, it is proposed that about 7000 hectares of additional irrigation potential will be created during the year 1983-84. As compared to this, the target of additional utilisation is fixed at 5000 hectares. Thus, the level of achievement at the end of 1984-85 will be 1.66 lakh hectares potential and 1.00 lakhs hectares utilisation. This is shown in the statement below:—

(Lakh hectares.)

Item.	Level of achievement at the end of					
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Potential	1.28	1.37	1.43	1.51	1.59	1.66
Utilisation.	0.80	0.84	0.88	0.90	0.95	1.00

3.2.7 Tubewells

3.2.7.1 Tubewells are the most assured source of supply of water for irrigation. Feasibility surveys are carried out in advance and the programme of harnessing the ground water potential is drawn out.

Progress achieved upto end Fifth Five Year Plan *i.e.* upto MARCH, 1980

3.2.7.2. There were only 27 tubewells of Ex-Baroda State in 1961, when the drilling of tubewells was started alongwith the commencement of the First Five Year Plan with the steady progress in the field of tubewells programme, it has been possible to create an irrigation potential of 1.24 lakh Ha. at the end of June, 1980. Total expenditure incurred on development of tubewells upto March, 1980 is Rs. 3427.81 lakhs.

Creation of G.W.R.D.C. Ltd.

3.2.7.3 The State Government created in 1971 the "GUJARAT WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED" for speedy development of ground water through tubewells with the help of financial assistance of A.R. & D.C., The function of ground water investigation were also entrusted to the corporation. The corporation undertook surveys about the availability of ground water and suitability of the same for irrigation purpose in each district and prepared a feasibility report for drilling 3200 tubewells in the various districts of Gujarat State.

3.2.7.4 Under the scheme of Agriculture Refinance & Development Corporation (now National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development), the State Government has to contribute 20% of the cost of the project as share capital contribution and also to stand guarantee for repayment of loan and interest. 80% of the funds are to be received from the banks as interest bearing loan at 10.25% interest which is refundable in a period of 10 years including the first year of moratorium. Except for the tubewells in Mehsana district, all the Government tubewells, totalling 899 were transferred to the corporation in 1978-79 for management of irrigation, out of which 199 tubewells were closed for various reasons. Out of 199 closed tubewells, 37 tubewells are rehabilitated after redrilling, repairs to pumping machinery etc. 95 tubewells are closed permanently, 12 tubewells are given to other agencies and the rest of tubewells are still non-functional. The overall position of the irrigation potential available through all the tubewells is given in the following table.

	Position at the end of		
	1974	1978	1980
Potential created by tubewells.	81,106	1,00,000	1,23,572

3.2.8 Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

3.2.8.1 An outlay of Rs. 2350.00 lakhs was provided for the tubewell programme in the State's

Sixth Five Year Plan. It was targetted to complete 2300 tubewells to create irrigation potential of 1.26 lakh Ha. In taking up the programme of tubewells, priority is given to drought prone & economically backward and scheduled castes areas.

Progress during Sixth Five Year Plan

3.2.8.2 At the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the corporation had successfully drilled 785 tubewells under different programmes. Out of these, 421 tubewells were commissioned, creating irrigation potential of about 25,260 Ha..

3.2.8.3 During 1980-81, micro-level studies regarding groundwater investigation were carried out in 28 talukas, covering about 12,360 sq.kms. Under the centrally sponsored scheme, investigations were also carried out in hard rock areas by geophysical method covering about 2334 sq.kms..

3.2.8.4 During 1981-82 & 1982-83 micro-level ground water investigation were carried out in 27 talukas, covering about 11230 sq.kms. and in 18 talukas covering about 11044 sq.kms. respectively. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme investigations were carried out in hard rock areas by geophysical method covering about 9941 sq.kms. in 1981-82 and 7200 sq.kms. in 1982-83.

3.2.8.5 The number of tubewells successfully drilled during 1980-81 was 314 tubewells, the number of the tubewells commissioned was 365 and additional irrigation potential created was 26,000 Ha..

3.2.8.6 During the year 1981-82, an expenditure of Rs. 404.37 lakhs was incurred; 301 tubewells were drilled and 259 tubewells were commissioned. The additional irrigation potential created was 21,120 Ha..

3.2.8.7 During 1982-83, an expenditure of Rs. 815 lakhs was incurred, 203 tubewells were drilled and 225 tubewells were commissioned upto June 83. The additional irrigation potential created was 17000 Ha..

3.2.8.8 An outlay of Rs. 866 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 with the physical target of creating additional irrigation potential of 21000 Ha. by completing 350 tubewells. The programme during the year is being further accelerated and overall 600 tubewells are proposed to be completed during the year, creating the potential of 36000 Ha..

3.2.9. Programme for the year 1984-85

Financial Programme

3.2.9.1. An outlay of Rs. 784 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85 for the tubewell programme through the corporation.

Physical Programme

3.2.9.2 (a) During the year 1984-85, work on 100 spill-over tube wells will be fully completed. This will create an irrigation potential of 6000 hectares. Moreover under the new programme 104 tubewells will be fully completed creating an irrigation potential of 6240 hectares. Thus an overall irrigation potential of 12240 hectares will be created during the year 1984-85. Thus the level of achievement at the end of 1985 will be 2.21 lakh hectares.

(b) *Survey and Investigation.*—In survey and investigation of micro-level studies, a total area of about 10,000 sq.kms. will be covered during 1983-84 and additional area of about 1,00,000 sq.kms. would be covered during 1984-85. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, a study of ground water hydrology in hard rock areas is continued. An area of about 8000 sq.kms. will be covered during 1983-84 and 8000 sq.kms. would be covered during 1984-85.

3.2.10. Physical targets :

3.2.10.1. The following table shows the level of achievement at the end of 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and the likely achievement upto 1983 84 and 1984-85.

Item	Level of achievement at the end of (Ha. in lakhs).					
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Potential	1.24	1.50	1.71	1.88	2.09	2.21
Utilisation	0.65	0.70	0.80	1.07	1.22	1.28

3.2.11. Cooperative Lift Irrigation

3.2.11.1. Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies are taken up either on the banks of rivers or nalas where sufficient water is available in monsoon as well as on private wells.

3.2.11.2. At present there are 591 Lift Irrigation societies organised in the State upto the end of June, 1983. The total membership covered by the Cooperative Lift irrigation societies at the end of 30th June, 1983 was 19031.

3.2.11.3. Government gives financial assistance to the tune of 45% of the total project cost as subsidy, 45% of the cost is to be obtained by way of loan from the financial institutions and 10% of the cost is to come by way of share capital contribution from the members. In the tribal areas, however 75% of the project cost is being provided by the Govt. by way of subsidy.

3.2.12. Review of progress

3.2.12.1 An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been provided in the Sixth plan with the target of organising 133 co-operative lift irrigation societies. During the year 1982-83, Rs. 14.09 lakhs have been spent as financial assistance to lift irrigation societies, against the provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs and 45 new societies were organised against the target of 26 societies. In the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been provided and 26 new societies are to be organised. At the end of September, 1983, 20 new societies have been organised.

3.2.13. Creation of technical cell for Cooperative Lift Irrigation

3.2.13.1. For effective supervision and successful handling of Cooperative Lift Irrigation societies technical cells at Rajkot, Vadodara and at Head Office have been proposed.

3.2.14 Programme for 1984-85

3.2.14.1. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for 1984-85 of which Rs. 1.95 lakhs has been provided for creation of technical cells to be located at Rajkot, Vadodara and Head Office. 26 new lift irrigation societies have been targeted to be organised during the year 1984-85.

Grant of Subsidy to Harijan, Scheduled Caste farmers for irrigation facilities (SCF).

3.2.14.2. This programme was started during the Fifth Plan and is continued subsequently

with a view to assist the Scheduled caste farmers to increase agricultural production. Under this scheme subsidy is given to the Scheduled caste farmers for construction of new wells and for the purchase oil engines, turbine pumps and electric motors. The Subsidy for each of the above items is given as under :—

Item	Rate of Subsidy.
1. Construction of new wells.	Rs. 4000 or 50% whichever is less.
2. Installation of oil engine/turbine pump.	Rs 3500 or 50% whichever is less.
3. Electric Motors with starter.	Rs. 2000 or 50% whichever is less

3.2.14.3 An expenditure of Rs 30.42 lakhs was incurred for 381 wells and 633 pumpsets during 1980-82. In the year 1982-83 against the provision of Rs. 20.40 lakh, the expenditure of Rs. 18.55 lakhs was incurred and subsidy for 191 wells and 259 pumpsets was given. In the year 1983-84, it is expected that Rs. 20.00 lakh will be spent. An outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakh is provided for 1984-85 for 300 new wells and 500 pumpsets.

Grant of subsidy to Tribal cultivators for Irrigation facilities

3.2.14.4. In order to assist tribal cultivators in creating irrigation facilities on their fields through construction of new wells and installation of pumpsets, Rs. 32.86 lakhs and Rs. 30.33 lakhs were spent during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. During 1982-83 the expenditure of Rs. 14.40 lakhs was incurred for providing irrigation facilities on the fields of tribal cultivators. It is expected that Rs. 20.00 lakhs provided during 1983-84 will be spent. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

Grant of Subsidy to Scheduled tribes and other Communities in normal areas for irrigation facilities.

3.2.14.5. In view of commencement of special component plan exclusively for the scheduled caste cultivators, this new scheme is in operation from 1983-84 for providing subsidy on wells and pumpsets to the cultivators belonging to scheduled tribes and other communities outside the tribal area sub-plan on the same pattern as T.A.S.P. Scheme. Rs. 3.00 lakhs have been provided during 1983-84. An outlay i.e. Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

Improvement of irrigation Wells by boring and blasting.

3.2.14.6. The boring and blasting operation makes it possible to dig and deepen wells expeditiously and thereby to increase water capacity in the wells. It is necessary to carry out boring and blasting operation within the paying capacity of the cultivators, so that irrigation facilities are improved and thereby increasing agricultural production. Rs. 17.70 lakhs and Rs. 10.34 lakhs were spent during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. Rs. 26.15 lakh were provided during the year 1982-83 but the State Government had sanctioned Rs. 12.20 lakhs. Again this expenditure of Rs. 16.22 lakhs was incurred. During the year 1983-84 Rs. 17.00 lakhs, have

been provided and the same is anticipated to be spent. An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakh is provided for the year 1984-85. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs, is provided for scheduled castes cultivators.

Creation of Irrigation facility on Seed farms

a 3.2.14.7. For improving productivity of seed farm, it is necessary to develop irrigation facility by construction of well and installation of pump set where it does not exist. Laying of pipeline is also included. Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been provided during the year 1983-84 and the same amount is anticipated to be spent. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

MINOR IRRIGATION

Statement of Physical Targets and Achievement

(Hecteres in 000)

Ground Water	Level of achievement at the end						
	Base year Level 1979-80	Sixth Plan 1980-85 (Target)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Likely)	1984-85 (Target)
Potentials							
Dug Wells (ARR Department)	1437	1557	1453	1469	1489	1509	1529
Lift Irrigation (Co-op. Department)	47	60	49	53	58	60	63
Ground Water Tubewells (Irrigation Department)	124	250	150	171	188	209	221
Total	1608	1867	1652	1693	1735	1778	1813
Surface Tanks and Bandharas (Irrigation Department)	128	165	137	143	151	159	166
Utilisation							
Dug Wells (ARR Department)	1293	1401	1307	1322	1340	1357	1374
Lift Irrigation (Co-operative Department)	28	33	29	31	34	36	38
Ground Water Tubewells (Irrigation Department)	65	160	70	80	107	122	128
Total	1386	1594	1406	1433	1481	1515	1540
Surface Tanks and Ban- dharas (Irrigation Department)	80	100	84	88	90	95	100

STATEMENT
Minor Irrigation
Schemewise Outlays

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1984-85	
1	2	Outlay 3	Capital Content 4
I. Irrigation Department			
1	MNR—1 Tanks & Bandharas, check dams, percolation tanks etc. (Surface irrigation)	1200.00	10.00
2	MNR—2 Tubewells, including Ground water survey and investigation	784.00	650.00
	Sub-Total I ..	1984.00	660.00
II. A. & F. Department			
1	MNR—4(1) Grant of subsidy to Harijan Scheduled Castes for irrigation facilities (SCP)	27.00	..
2	MNR—4(2) Grant of subsidy to tribal cultivators for irrigation facilities (TASP)	8.00	..
3	MNR—4(3) Grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to ST farmers residing out side the Tribal Area Sub-Plan.	2.00	..
4	MNR—4(4) Scheme for socially economically and educationally backward farmers for subsidy to purchase oil engine & electric motors.	2.00	..
4(a)	MNR—4(5) Scheme for subsidy to other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes farmers for failed wells	3.00	..
5	MNR—5(1) Extension activity services in minor irrigation for normal area	..	..
6	MNR—5(2) Extension activity service in minor irrigation for TASP	..	..
7	MNR—5(3) Scheme for energy conservation in the use of diesel and electricity for oil engine etc.	..	..
8	MNR—6 Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting and boring.	8.00	..
9	MNR—6(1) Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting and boring for scheduled castes.	6.00	..
10	MNR—5(2) Creation of irrigation facilities.	3.00	..
	Sub-Total II ..	59.00	..
III. Co-operation Department			
1	MNR—Co-operative lift irrigation		
	(a) Subsidy	13.00	..
	(b) Loan	..	..
2	Creation of technical cell for co-operative lift irrigation.		
	(a) Subsidy	2.00	..
	Sub-Total III ..	15.00	..
	Grand Total (I+II+III)	2058.00	660.00

3.3. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

3.3.1. Introduction

3.3.1.1. Agriculture is a crucial factor in the economic development of the country. The basic need for agriculture is water for irrigation and as such assured irrigation facilities are of vital importance to agriculture. Optimum utilization of irrigation potential created under major and medium projects is a must. It is therefore, very much important that integrated area development approach should be adopted to increase utilisation of irrigation water resulting in optimum agricultural production.

3.3.1.2. Area development programme was initiated during the Fifth Plan for an integrated development of command areas of major projects. Untill now, there were three Area Development Authorities in Gujarat implementing this programme for the command areas of major and medium projects. One more Area Development Authority is created in August, 1983 for the projects in Saurashtra Area. The main activities covered under this programme are soil and water conservation, construction of field channels and drains,

land levelling and shaping, kyari making, strengthening of co-operative network to ease the availability of agricultural inputs, strengthening of extension machinery, training programme and development of communication and marketing and processing facilities.

3.3.2. Review of Progress and Programme for 1984-85.

3.3.2.1. The important activities under this programme are

- (i) Field channels
- (ii) Land levelling
- (iii) Field Drains and
- (iv) Warabandhi.

The physical targets and achievements during the first three years and likely achievement during 83-84 and the targets for 1984-85 are as under :--

(Figures in lakh hectares)

Activity	1979-80 base year level.	Sixth Plan Target level	Cummulative achievements at the end of				
			80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84 (Likely)	84-85 (Target)
1. Field Channels	3.89	6.71	4.21	4.32	4.56	5.14	5.59
2. Land Levelling	0.51	1.35	0.59	0.64	0.70	0.80	0.94
3. Field Drains	0.01	1.45	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.20	0.33
4. Warabandhi	0.02	0.80	0.08	0.20	0.54	0.69	0.89

Pilot Projects for Soil & Water Management

3.3.2.2. The objectives under this programme are as under :--

(i) To study the water losses by seepage and side and deep percolation in earthen and lined field channels ;

(ii) To demonstrate water use and management practices and also the proper use of irrigation water, fertilizers and improved seeds for multiple cropping for maximisation of agricultural production;

(iii) To impart training to the farmers in water use management practices, improved

methods of cultivation and farm technology for getting maximum agricultural production;

(iv) To study the soil test crop response in block areas of command.

Shetrunji Project

3.3.2.3. The project for Shetrunji has been completed during 1976--77 to 1978--79. Introduction of new crops, gypsum treatment and the crop demonstration plots are arranged and extension activities were organised under this project. 217 demonstrations are done at the end of 1982--83. 75 more demonstrations are targetted for 1983--84. For the year 1984--85 further 75 demonstrations are targetted.

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs as State share is provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 2.98 lakhs was incurred upto March, 1983. An outlay of Rs. 0.80 lakh as State share is provided for the year 1983--84 which will be fully utilised. For the year 1984--85 an outlay of Rs. 0.93 lakh is provided.

Ukai--Kakarapar Project

3.3.2.4. A project for Ukai--Kakarapar is also sanctioned by Government of India. The water table has come up and it has adversely affected the fertile lands. The area of Bardoli, Kamrej and Palsana talukas in command area are adversely affected. A programme of field demonstration, composite demonstration and construction of drains is undertaken and is in progress. As the neighbouring villages of these talukas are also affected with water-logging problems, it has been decided to cover more villages in the affected areas.

3.3.2.5. A provision is made for staff for carrying out demonstration work for showing extension method to the farmers of CAD Project. The level of achievement at the end of March 1983, target and anticipated achievement during 1983-84 and target for 1984-85 are as under :—

Items	Unit	Progress achieved at the end of March 1983	Target for 1983-84	Anticipated achievement 1983-84	Target for 1984-85
1	2	3	4	5]	6
1. Field demonstration	No.	110	20	20	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Composite Demonstration	No.	8	..	..	..
3. Field Drains	Hect.	1115	200	200	200
4. Soil samples	No.	5896	750	750	750
5. Water samples	No.	874	150	150	150

3.3.2.6. Bull dozers and 25 tractors are in operation for land levelling and kyari making works in Ukai-Kakarapar command area. Fleet of machineries is being used for on-farm development. Sheds are required for protecting the machineries. Two sheds are taken up in Valod and Valsad. An outlay of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is provided for spill over works during 1984-85.

On-farm Development Work

3.3.2.7. The On-farm-Development works consists of land levelling, field channels, kyari making, field drains etc. This is a very important programme for increasing utilisation of irrigation potential created.

3.3.2.8. An outlay of Rs. 966.85 lakhs is provided for this programme in the Sixth Plan. As against this an expenditure of Rs. 11.24 lakhs was incurred during 1980-81. For the year 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 68.17 lakhs was incurred. Whereas for the year 1982-83, an expenditure of Rs. 108.68 lakhs has been incurred. For the current year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 165.40 lakhs is provided for this programme which will be fully utilised. Looking to the importance of the programme and needs of the projects an outlay of Rs. 74.00 lakhs is provided for this programme. The important projects covered under this programme are Ukai-Kakarapar, Mahi-Kadana, Panam, Dharoi, Dantiwada, Shetrunji, Damanganga etc.

Ayacut Development Programme

3.3.2.9. The Ayacut Development Programme was taken up in 27 villages near Kim in Ukai-Kakarapar command area development. The results have been encouraging. It has, therefore been extended in 43 villages covering 8 villages from Ankleshwar taluka, 20 from Hansot taluka and 15 from Mangrol taluka. The scheme is to continue on existing basis with a view to demonstrate proper method of irrigated agriculture. 45 to 50 demonstrations of various agricultural practices are carried out every year. This programme

is implemented by Command Area Development Authority, Ukai Kakrapar as Centrally Sponsored Scheme on sharing basis. An outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakh is provided for 1983-84 as State share, and for the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the same.

On the basis of Ayacut Development Programme in Surat District, Ayacut Development Schemes for the two districts in Rajkot and Sabarkantha to educate the farmers in irrigation farming for maximum utilisation of irrigation water have been sanctioned. 90 demonstrations are to be carried out every year. During the current year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 2.80 lakhs is provided for these works. For the year 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 4.20 lakhs is provided.

Establishment of Works-shop at Navsari.

3.3.2.10. To train village farmers for the use and repairing of improved agricultural appliances and machineries, the cultivators are paid Rs. 150 per month as stipend under this scheme. In addition to this, the repairing works of departmental trucks, jeeps, bulldozers and replacement of spare parts etc. are carried out in the work-shop. Use of improved implements is necessary for effective water management. An outlay of Rs. 9.50 lakhs is provided for 1983-84; whereas, an outlay of Rs. 6.30 lakh is provided for the year 1984-85.

Pilot Project for Reclamation of Kharland in Surat and Valsad Districts

3.3.2.11. A pilot project for reclamation of saline and coastal land of 1760 hectares for increasing agricultural production at the cost of Rs. 82.00 lakhs was taken up in 1972. The scheme envisages construction of Protective earthen bunds, reclamation of lands by construction of internal drains, field channels, landlevelling etc. The working site is in the village Delasa, close to sea. The teething troubles have been overcome and the construction has picked up momentum. The irrigation net work is being improved to meet water requirements. It is targetted to reclaim the entire 1760 hectares during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The provision made for the scheme is Rs. 12.35 lakhs for 1983-84. The work of construction of bunds is being completed this year. Land improvement would be taken up in 240 hectares during 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for 1984-85.

World Bank aided Scheme

Command Area Development Authority Mahi-Kadana Water Management area in Panam Project.

3.3.2.12. As per the proposal contained in the Aide-memoire of World Bank consultant, it has been decided to implement the programme of undertaking water management activities in pilot pro-

gramme with 2000 acres in the Panam Project. Ultimately it will cover 11400 acres in Morva distributary.

Activities covered under this programme

(1) To evaluate present design standards;

(2) To introduce a methodology for preparing seasonal and water allocations and for operating the network according to determined schedules;

(3) To adopt scheduled deliveries to changing cropping patterns;

(4) To foster combined planning by engineering/agricultural staff;

(5) To establish demonstration farms where farmers can observe efficient field irrigation;

(6) To train staff in adopting advanced methodology and operational procedure to other irrigation projects.

3.3.2.13. The provision for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 15.00 lakhs. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for this programme.

Establishment of Land Development and Training Centre.

3.3.2.14. In order to build up a professional cadre of water management, a training centre in water management and land development for irrigated agriculture has been started with the help of World Bank finance. The expenditure involved for a period of five years is Rs. 3.2 crores. The centre which was located at Anand in the Mahi-Kadana Command Area, has been shifted now at Gandhinagar, the State Capital.

3.3.2.15. The programme of training varies from 6 to 9 months for new recruits, refresher course for those who are already serving the command area such as Deputy Engineers, Sub-divisional Soil Conservation officers and for the officers of the level of Executive Engineers and Deputy Director of Agriculture serving as Divisional Soil Conservation officers. It is proposed to conduct one week workshop as well as three weeks refresher course. An outlay of Rs. 92.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84. Whereas an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is provided for 1984-85.

Rotational System of Irrigation (Warabandhi) in Mahi-Kadana Command Area.

3.3.2.16. The World Bank has agreed to finance the introduction of the Rotation Water Supply (Warabandhi) in the irrigation projects of Gujarat. The total area to be covered is 60,000 hectares out of which 30,000 hectares in Mahi-Kadana Command

Area and 2000 ha. in karad Command area will be under this scheme.

3.3.2.17. Before the agreement was signed, 2000 hectares were already covered in Mahi-Kadana command area in the right bank as an experimental measure during 1978-79 Rabi season as well as 1979-80 Rabi season.

3.3.2.18. It is targetted to introduce Warabandhi in an additional area of 4800 hectares in Mahi-Kadana Command area during the current year (1983-84) with the provision of Rs. 16.00 lakhs and it is targetted to cover 8000 hectares in Mahi Command area in the year 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 33.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1984-85.

Introduction of Warabandhi in Ukai-Kakrapar Command Area.

3.3.2.19. It has been decided to continue Warabandhi in selected area of Ukai-Kakrapar Project

during 1983-84 for which Rs. 17.17 lakhs are sanctioned. It is envisaged to cover additional area of 10000 hectares during 1984-85.

An outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is provided for 1984-85. 50% Central assistance is admissible under this scheme.

Introduction of Sprinkler System.

3.3.2.20. In the area of Ukai Kakrapar Project, sprinkler system is tried on experimental basis to save water, and reduce the problem of water logging.

The introduction of the system will also save maintenance cost of canals. It is proposed to introduce the scheme in Valsad district during 1983-84 and to continue the same for 1984-85 also. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for annual plan 1984-85.

STATEMENT

Command Area Development

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1984-85
1	2	3
1	CAD-1 Establishment of Area Development Authority for Mahi-Kadana, Ahmedabad.	4.50
2	CAD-2 Agriculture Spurt Programme for Kadana Project (J. D.'s Office)	3.50
3	CAD-3 Pilot Project for Soil & Water Management in Kadana	—
4	CAD-4 On farm Development works in Area Development Authority of Mahi-Kadana, Ahmedabad.	
	1. Panam Project	4.00
	2. Kadana Project	—
	3. Heran Project	—
	4. Kharicut Project	—
	5. Fatehwadi Project	—
5	CAD-5 Training Centre for Land development & Water development in Mahi-Kadana Authority	150.00
6	CAD-6 'Water Management Area' in Panam Project	20.00
7	CAD-7 Warabandhi in Mahi-Kadana Project	33.00
8	CAD-8 Establishment of Area development Commissioner Gandhinagar	5.20
9	CAD-9 Agricultural Support Programme for Shetrunji Project	4.82
10	CAD-10 Pilot Project for Soil & Water Management in Shetrunji Project	0.93
11	CAD-11 Establishment of Joint Director's Office, Gandhinagar	4.25
12	CAD-12 On farm development works in Saurashtra & North Gujarat region Area development Authority, Gandhinagar/Rajkot	
	1. Shetrunji Project	—
	2. Dharoi Project	49.50
	3. Dantiwada Project	—
	4. Hathmati Project	—
	5. Meswo Project	—
	6. Bhadar Project	—
	7. Machhundri Project	—

1	2	3
	8. Sukhbhadar Project	..
	9. Kalubhar Project	..
	10. Khodiyar Project	..
	11. Venu-II Project	..
	12. Machhu-I Project	..
	13. Sipu Project	..
	14. Watrak Project	..
13	CAD-13 Establishment of Area Development Authority Ukai, Kakrapar, Surat	8.00
14	CAD-14 Opening of regional Soil & Water Management Pilot Project at Bardoli	1.20
15	CAD-15 Pilot Project for reclamation of Khar land in Surat and Valsad District	1.00
16	CAD-16 Ayacut development Programme in Surat District	1.00
17	CAD-17 Bungalow for Area development Commissioner, Surat	..
18	CAD-18 Staff Quarter for Staff of Area Development Commissioner, Surat	1.00
19	CAD-19 Office building for the Office of the Area Development Commissioner & Joint Director of Agriculture, Surat	1.00
20	CAD-20 Establishment of works of at Navsari	6.30
21	CAD-21 Operational Staff for bull dozer for carrying out Soil Conservation works in Ukai-Kakrapar Command Area	1.00
22	CAD-22 Establishment of T.C.D. farm in Ukai-Damanaganga Project	13.00
23	CAD-23 Introduction of Warabandhi in Ukai Kakrapar Command Area	17.00
24	CAD-24 On farm development works in Area development Authority of Ukai--Kakrapar Authority, Surat	
	1. Ukai - Kakrapar Project	11.00
	2. Karjan Project	1.00
	3. Damanganga Project	8.50
25	CAD-25 Strengthening to T.C.D. farm	..
26	CAD-26 Construction of residential buildings and sheds	..
27	CAD-27 Popularisation of improved Agricultural implements	
28	CAD-28 1. Ayacut development programme in Irrigation Project of Seven district of the State, Gandhinagar	2.30
	2. -do- -do- Rajkot	1.90
29	CAD-29 Irrigation demonstration to medium Irrigation Projects	..
30	CAD-30 Establishment of New T.C.D. farm in Irrigation Project	..
31	CAD-31 Subsidy to Small and Marginal farmers	..
32	CAD-32 Special loan Account for inelligible farmers	..

1	2	3
33.	CAD-adj-1 School for training in O. F. D.	2.50
34.	CAD-adj-2 Soil Mapping Using rearial Photography.	1.00
35.	CAD-Adj-3 Introduction of sprinklers system	4.00
36.	CAD-Adj-4. Project report for Agricultural Marketing.	3.20
37.	CAD-Adj-5 Study for O. F. D.	1.00
38.	CAD-Adj-6 Assistance to marketing Commettees for development of Marketing infrastructure.	5.00
39.	CAD-Adj-7. Survey Planning and Preparation of status report on O.F.D. works. for old Schemes under A·DC. Gandhinagar including staff requirement thereof.	3.75
40.	CAD—Adj-8 Strengthening of staff and Administration at State and regional level.	
41.	CAD-Adj-9. Training to Tribal cultivators in land and water management	8.20
42.	CAD-Adj-10 Improvement of water Management	5.00
43.	CAD-Adj-11 Introduction for reclamation of saline alkaline land in Olpad taluka Ukai Kakrapar Project.	2.00
44.	CAD-Adj-12 Command Area authority for Narmada	1.20
45.	CAD-Adj-13 Ground Water Development	5.00
46.	CAD-Adj-14 Establishment of Soil Survey for Ukai-Kakrapar, Damanganga & Karjan Project.	6.00
47.	CAD-Adj-15. Socio Economic Survey of Damanganga Project.	2.50
48.	CAD-Adj-16. Information of Extention Education Scheme.	2.10
49.	CAD-Adj-17 Development of Management Information System.	2.50
50.	CAD-Adj-18. Development of fodder Seeds farm.	3.20
51.	CAD-Adj-19 Assistant to Water Co-operatives	0.80
2.	CAD-Adj-20. Establishment of Area Development Authority, Rajkot.	5.15
53.	CAD-Adj-21. Establishment of Joint Director of Agriculture office at Rajkot.	5.00
54.	CAD-Adj-22 Assistant to Marketing Societies.	5.00
55.	CAD-Adj-23 System Improvement Study	0.50
56.	CAD-Adj-24 Evalution Studies	0.50
Grand Total		430.00*

* Capital Content Rs. 120 lakhs.

4. POWER DEVELOPMENT

4.1. Introduction

4.1.1. Rapid industrial and agricultural growth in Gujarat can be sustained only when basic facilities like power are available without any constraints. The demand in Gujarat is increasing at a fast rate. The past experience is that whenever new generating units are installed, their capacity is soon fully booked. The result is that the State is faced with intermittent power shortages. The situation is to be rectified by ensuring addition of adequate generating capacity in future, commensurate with load growth.

4.1.2. For the purpose of power planning, it is essential that load forecast should be made on realistic basis and the required generating capacity planned. Besides, the generating capacity should not only be adequate to meet the estimated peak demand satisfactorily but also provide required margin for auxiliaries, schedule maintenance and forced outages.

4.1.3. According to the estimates made by the Working Group and allowing 10% margin in accordance with the guideline set by the Prime Minister in this behalf, the demand of Gujarat is expected to reach 2906 MW by 1984-85 i.e. at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. To meet this demand an installed capacity of 4540 MW is needed. Schemes have been drawn up to add new generating capacity to meet the estimated load growth but owing to continuing resource constraint and other factors the addition to capacity will fall short of needs.

4.2. Review of Progress :

4.2.1. During the year 1983-84 the Gujarat System is expected to register an estimated peak demand of 2658 MW. During the year 1984-85 the estimated demand of Gujarat System is 2905 MW. Against this, installed capacity available will be 3483.5 MW. During the year 1983-84 monsoon was good, particularly in the later months. This has eased the power situation to some extent, though the flood and cyclone in Saurashtra area had badly damaged the Power system in that area and hampered the progress of electrification. However, the demand of Gujarat System remained low as the agricultural load was not in operation, and therefore, scheduled maintenance of the thermal units has been taken up during this period.

4.2.2. The first 210 MW Unit of Wankabori Thermal Power Station commissioned earlier has

been stabilized and the second unit is also now getting stabilized. Besides, the hydro units (4x75 MW) remain ed more or less idle in the months prior to the monsoon. With the Wankabori Units 1 & 2 performing satisfactorily and the hydro units in being available, there are no power restrictions in the State at present.

4.2.3. The third unit of the Wankabori thermal power station is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1983-84. Completion of this project will improve the power position in the State further and help in meeting the peak requirement of the year 1984-85.

4.2.4. In order to take care of the future load growth, the following schemes were approved by the Planning Commission and execution of these schemes is taken on hand.

1. Wankabori Thermal Power Station Stage-II (3x210 MW)	630 MW Unit-IV-May 1985 Unit-V-Feb, 1986 Unit-VI-Sep-1986.
2. Ukai Thermal Power Station Extension Unit-V (1x210MW)	210 MW June, 1984.
3. Ukai Left Bank Canal Power House (2x2.5 MW)	5 MW 1985-86.
4. Kadana Hydro Electric Project (2x60 MW)	120 MW Unit-I Sep.-86. Unit-II January 1987.
5. Lignite Based Thermal Power Station in Kachchh (2x70 MW)	140 MW Unit-I December, 1987 Unit-II June, 1988.
6. Sikka Thermal Power Station (1x120 MW)	120 MW December, 1986.
7. Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station Extension Unit-III (1x210 MW)	210 MW March, 1988.
8. A. E. Co. Extension (1x110 MW)	110 MW 1984-85
TOTAL	1545 MW

4.2.5. In addition Gujarat's Share from Korba Super Thermal Power Station of 187 MW will be available in 1984-85. On completion of the schemes mentioned above and taking into consideration the Gujarat's share from Korba Super Thermal Power Station, the additional generating capacity available will be 1732 MW and total capacity in Gujarat System will increase to 4708.5 MW.

4.2.6. In addition to the above schemes project reports for the following schemes have been formulated and submitted to Central Electricity Authority and Planning Commission for approval.

(i) Gandhinagar Thermal Extn. Unit-IV.	210 MW
(ii) Replacement of small units by one unit of 120 MW at Utran	120 MW
(iii) Lignite Thermal Power Station Extension Unit-III (1x70MW)	70 MW
(iv) Gas Based TPS at Kawas (3x130 MW)	390 MW
(v) Sikka TPS Extn. (1x120 MW)	120 MW
(vi) Micro Hydel Schemes (11 MW)	11 MW
Total	921 MW

4.2.7. These schemes will be taken up for execution as soon as clearance is received from the Central Electricity Authority and Planning Commission. In addition further 170 MW is allocated to Gujarat from Korba Super Thermal Power Station extension. Also execution of Kadana Hydro Power Station extension (20 MW) which is an approved scheme is also taken up for execution. The benefits of these schemes are expected during the Seventh Five Year Plan provided early clearance is given by the C. E. A. and Planning Commission and sufficient funds provided.

4.3. Seventh Plan requirements

4.3.1. According to the load estimate of the Working Group with 10% margin, the power demand in Gujarat by the end of Seventh Plan i.e. 1989-90 will be 4549 MW and to meet this demand satisfactorily, installed capacity required will be 7108 MW. On completion of the sanctioned schemes and new schemes mentioned above, total installed capacity available will be 5919.5 MW. Allowing for retirement of old sets aggregating to 218.5 MW the net installed capacity available would be 5701 MW. Thus, new generating capacity of 1407 MW will have to be added during the Seventh Plan to attain the desired level of installed capacity. The Atomic Energy Commission is setting up a nuclear

station at Kakrapar with 2 units each of 235 MW. However, the benefits of this scheme will be available only during the Eighth Plan i.e. after 1989-90. Another source is Narmada Hydro but this project is reported to be late and small benefit of 80 MW envisaged during Seventh Plan will also be not available. In order to meet the anticipated deficit of 1407 MW during the Seventh Plan, Gujarat will have to rely on additional thermal capacity using coal as fuel. With this back-ground the following new thermal schemes have been submitted to CEA and Planning Commission for approval,

(1) Joint Pit Head Thermal Station in Madhya Pradesh.	
(i) Bandhav Thermal Station (4x500 MW) (50% share of Gujarat)	1000 MW
(ii) Mand Thermal Station (2x210 MW) (50% share of Gujarat)	210 MW
(2) Narmada Thermal Power Station (4x500 MW)	2000 MW
TOTAL	3210 MW

4.3.2. If these schemes are considered and required provision is made and immediate action is taken about 960 MW can be added during the Seventh Plan and rest will spill over to the Eight Five Year Plan. Keeping this programme in view, there will still be a deficit of about 447 MW.

4.4. Programme for 1984-85

4.4.1. During the year 1984-85, it is envisaged to add installed capacity of 507 MW in the State system comprising of 210 MW of Ukai TPS Extn. unit-5, 110 MW by A. E. Co., and Gujarat's share of 187 MW from Korba Super Thermal Power Station. Also, it is programmed to add 678 ckt. km. of high voltage transmission lines. In addition 1200 villages and 25000 Pump sets are planned to be electrified during the year 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 26000 lakhs for power sector has been provided in Annual Plan 1984-85. The broad break-up is summarised below :

Minor Head of Development	1984-85 Outlay
(Rs. in lakhs)	
Power Development	40
Power Projects	16978
Transmission & Distribution	6900
Rural Electrification	1751
General	331
Total	26000

Kadana Hydro Project (2 X 60 MW)

4.4.2. This scheme envisages installation of 2 X 60 MW Units. The provision for 1983-84 is Rs. 1000 lakhs. The work on power house civil works is on hand. M/s. BHEL have supplied main turbo generator units. The order for generator transformers, circuit breakers, isolators, etc., have been placed and supplies have started. The balance items are being ordered. The erection of the equipment will be started during 1984-85. A provision of Rs. 600 Lakhs is made for the year 1984-85. The unit-I is targeted for completion in September, 1986 and Unit-II in January, 1987.

Ukai Left Bank Canal Power House (2 X 2.5 MW)

4.4.3. This scheme envisages installation of two Hydro Sets each of 2.5 MW at the emergence of left bank canal from Ukai Dam. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 320 Lakhs. The orders for main equipment have been placed with M/s. Jyoti Ltd., Vadodara. M/s. Jyoti Ltd. have started the supplies. The power house civil works have been started during the year 1983-84. The procurement action for transformers, breakers, crane etc. is taken. The expenditure of Rs. 54.00 lakhs has been incurred upto the end of 1982-83. For the year 1983-84 a provision of Rs. 150 lakhs has been made and an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is provided for 1984-85. The scheme is programmed for completion in 1985-86.

Wanakbori Thermal Power Station (3 X 210MW)

4.4.4. This project comprises of installation of three thermal units each of 210 MW at Wanakbori at an estimated cost of Rs. 24200 lakhs.

4.4.5. The first two units of 210 MW each are synchronised in March, 1982 and January, 1983 respectively. The units are operating on coal and the units are operating nearly on full load. The commissioning activity of the third unit is in full-swing and is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1983-84.

4.4.6. Total expenditure incurred by the end of 1982-83 on this scheme is Rs. 20577 lakhs. For the year 1983-84 a provision of Rs. 1500 lakhs is made. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs is provided.

Ukai Thermal Power Station Extension Unit-V (1 X 210 MW)

4.4.7. This scheme envisages installation of one unit of 210 MW as an extension to Ukai Thermal Power Station. The estimated cost of

this project is Rs. 8430 lakhs. Civil works on this project are in completion stage. The orders for main power equipment have been placed with M/s. BHEL. Orders for most of the equipments have also been placed and most of the machinery is received on site and erection work is in advance stage. Total expenditure incurred on the scheme by the end of 1982-83 is Rs. 6161 lakhs. For the year 1983-84 approved provision is Rs. 1500 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 550 lakhs is provided for 1984-85. This unit is programmed for commissioning in June 1984.

Wanakbori Thermal Power Station Extension (3 X 210 MW)

4.4.8. This scheme envisages installation of three thermal units each of 210 MW as an extension to Wanakbori Thermal Power Station. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 35059 lakhs. The order for turbo-generator units with matching boilers and auxiliaries have been placed with M/s. BHEL and the supplies are being received.

4.4.9. Works for Unit IV, V and VI are taken up. Boiler drum for Unit IV is lifted in position. The works for cooling tower, chimney are under progress, orders for all major equipments are placed.

4.4.10. Total expenditure for this scheme upto end of 1982-83 is Rs. 6498 lakhs. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 9650 lakhs is provided. An outlay of Rs. 9173 lakhs is provided for the the year 1984-85.

4.4.11. First unit of 210 MW is now targeted for commissioning in May, 1985 followed by Second Unit and Third Unit in Sept. 1986 and Feb. 1986 respectively.

Lignite Based Thermal Power Station (2 X 70 MW)

4.4.12. Project report for installation of two thermal units each of 70 MW using lignite as fuel is cleared by the Planning Commission. The estimated cost of project is Rs. 17623 lakhs. M/s. Desein, New Delhi are appointed as Consultants. Land is acquired and site grading and other preliminaries are started. The order for main power plant equipments, T. G. Units with matching boilers and auxiliaries have been placed with M/s. BHEL. The work on construction of foundations C.W. system, chimney etc. are being started in 1983-84. The ordering of various electrical and mechanical equipments will be taken up to suit the commissioning schedule. Total expenditure incurred on the scheme by the end of 1982-83 is Rs. 963 lakhs. For the year 1983-84 a provision of Rs. 1000 lakhs is made

and an outlay of Rs. 1200 lakhs is provided for 1984-85. The first unit is targetted for commissioning in December, 1987 and the second unit in June, 1988.

Installation of 120 MW Thermal Unit At Sikka (1 X 120 MW)

4.4.13. The proposal of installing 120 MW thermal unit at Sikka is cleared by the Planning Commission. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 8314 lakhs. The order for supply of main plant equipment has been placed with M/s. BHEL. Railway authority have started survey work for railway siding. Orders of civil engineering works are placed and work will be started as soon as complete possession of land is received. For balance 20% land, the dispute is finalised by Supreme Court. Expenditure incurred on the scheme by the end of 1982-83 is Rs. 1025 lakhs.

4.4.14. A provision of Rs. 1200 lakhs is made for 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 2000 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85. The unit is targetted for commissioning in December, 1986.

Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station Extension Unit--III (1 X 210 MW)

4.4.15. The project report for the installation of 1 X 210 MW Unit as an extension to Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station is cleared by the Planning Commission. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 12391 lakhs. The order for main plant equipment is placed with M/s. BHEL. The total expenditure upto 1982-83 is Rs. 458 lakhs. The provision made for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 650 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 728 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

4.5. Renovation Schemes

4.5.1. The following renovation schemes are proposed for the existing power stations.

1. Diaphragm Wall at Dhuvaran Power Station.
2. Replacement of Electrostatic Precipitators in the Gandhinagar, 120 MW Units.
3. Renovation of Air-Pre-heater in Ukai Thermal Station.

Out of the above, the work of diaphragm wall at Dhuvaran is in progress. Rs. 323 is spent upto end of 1982-83 for this scheme.

Also the order for supply of electrostatic precipitator at Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station Stage-I is placed on M/s. BHEL.

Out of the total provision of Rs. 650 lakhs made for 1983-84 for all new schemes & renovation schemes, it is anticipated that Rs. 150 lakhs will be utilised for diaphragm wall at Dhuvaran and Rs. 82 lakhs will be spent for replacement of electrostatic precipitators at Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station Stage I. A provision of Rs. 150 lakhs and Rs. 300 lakhs is made for these schemes respectively.

4.6. New Unapproved Schemes :

Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station Extension Unit--IV (1 X 210 MW) :

4.6.1. The project report for the installation of second 210 MW Unit as an extension to Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station is under consideration of the Central Electricity Authority/ Planning Commission. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 12800 lakhs. As the coal linkage for this extension unit is recently established, the clearance of this project is expected soon. It is proposed to place the order for main plant equipment and carry out preliminary during the year 1983-84, if cleared.

Replacement of Small Sets at Utran (1 X 120 MW)

4.6.2. It is proposed to replace small sets at Utran by installing one large size unit of 120 MW. The proposal was submitted to Central Electricity Authority in February, 1978 and the estimated cost is Rs. 8475 lakhs. As soon as the proposal is cleared, action will be taken to order out main plant equipment.

Lignite Thermal Power Station Extension Unit--III (1 X 70 MW)

4.6.3. This scheme envisages installation of one more 70 MW Unit at Panandhro where the installation of two units each of 70 MW is approved by the Planning Commission. The extension unit will also use lignite as fuel which is locally available. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 7550 lakhs. The scheme is cleared by Central Electricity Authority and approval from Planning Commission is awaited.

Kadana Hydro Units 3 & 4 (2 X 60 MW)

4.6.4. At present two units each of 60 MW are under installation at Kadana. It is envisaged to augment Kadana Hydro Project by adding further two units each of 60 MW.

Gas Based Thermal Power Station at Kawas (3 X 130 MW)

4.6.5. This scheme envisages installation of three units each of 130 MW, using gas available from Bombay High Field. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 27367 lakhs.

4.6.6. The scheme comprises installation of three gas turbines and waste heat recovery plant. The Gas Turbine can be installed in two years' time and the waste heat recovery plant in the next year. In view of the short gestation period benefits can be derived during the early part of the Seventh Plan. It is proposed to undertake preliminaries and carry out the work atleast for one unit on clearance of the scheme. The clearance of this scheme is being very actively persued.

Sikka Thermal Power Station Extension (1 X 120 MW)

4.6.7. The project report for installation of second 120 MW unit, as an extension to Sikka TPS (1 × 120 MW) under construction, at an estimated cost of Rs. 7536 lakhs is submitted to Central Electricity Authority/Planning Commission in July, 1983.

Joint Pit Head Power Station in Madhya Pradesh

4.6.8. The scheme of installing four units each of 500 MW at Bandhav thermal power station at an estimated cost of Rs. 986 crores has been formulated and sent to C.E.A./Planning Commission for consideration. This is a joint venture scheme with M. P. Both Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh will share cost and benefit in equal proportion.

Narmada Thermal Power Station (4×500 MW)

4.6.9 This scheme envisages installation of four units each of 500 MW on the bank of river Narmada, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1200 crores. The scheme is under consideration of Central Electricity Authority and Planning Commission. This scheme is formulated primarily to meet the power requirement during the Seventh Plan. It is necessary that action on this scheme is taken during the year 1984-85 so the benefit starts becoming available by end of the Seventh Plan.

Micro Hydel Schemes

4.6.10. With a view to tap the available hydro power potential at the dam sites from the releases for irrigation and/or water supply down stream and also in view of the rising trend of the cost of the fuel, and difficulties arising in transportation of coal from long distances, a review has been done by the Gujarat Electricity Board about the viability of the proposed following micro hydel schemes :

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Power Potential
(1)	Damanganga	2×1550 KW
(2)	Dantiwada	2×1050 KW
(3)	Dharoi (River Bed)	2×1050 KW
(4)	(i) Panam (Canal Power House)	2×1250 KW
	(ii) Panam (River Bed)	1×1250 KW

The project reports of these schemes are submitted to Central Electricity Authority/ Planning Commission for approval.

Narmada Hydro Project (2000 MW)

4.6.11. Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project is a major multipurpose project. It aims at annual irrigation of 17.92 lakh hectares and power (installed capacity) of 1450 MW. The Saradar Sarovar Power Station consists of two Power Houses. viz., (i) River Bed Power House and (ii) Canal Head Power House. River Bed Power House will comprise of 6 units each of 200 MW installed capacity and Canal Head Power House will comprise of 5 units each of 50 MW installed capacity.

The estimated cost of these will be as under :

- (i) River Bed Power House Rs. 557 crores
- (ii) Canal Head Power House Rs. 135 crores

Total .. Rs. 692 crores.

4.6.12 Designs for River Bed and Canal Head Power Houses are being prepared. Meanwhile preliminaries are stated. It is proposed to complete the works by 1991-92.

Progress of the Project

Dam and Appurtenant Works

4.6.13 The works of coffer dams, construction of sluices; diversion channels etc. have been completed. Excavation of foundation of main dam, excavation of foundation in deep river channel has been completed. The work of plugging the Fault Zone with precooled concretes is in progress and will be completed in 1983-84. The work of construction of dyke-dams and link channels for creation of four ponds is in progress. Construction of approach road from aora colony to dam site on left bank is in progress. The works of treatment of argillal ceous sand stone layers on right bank and Red Gole layers on left bank in the dam foundation are in progress. During the ensuing year 1984-85 the works which are in progress will be continued and it is also planned to take up work of constructing main concrete dam.

Hydro Power Works

4.6.14. The work of exploratory tunnel for geological investigation for underground river bed power houses has been completed. The work of excavating a cross drift for analysing the shear zone in the cavern of the under ground river bed power house is in progress. Excavation of approach channel to the under ground river bed power house is in progress.

4.6.15 During the ensuing year 1984-85 the works which are under progress will be continued and it is planned to take up new works viz., (i) excavation for canal head power house, and its appurtenant works (ii) excavation of existing tunnels, Draft Tube tunnels and part excavation of collecting pool for river bed power house and (iii) procurement of steel plates for penstocks.

Programme for 1984-85

(A) Water Development Sector-

Unit—I	Rs. in lakhs.
1. Main Dam & Appurtenant Works.	4500

(B) Power Sector - Unit - III.

1. PBPH	2900
2. CHPH	400
Sub total	3300
Grand total :	7800

Out of Rs. 3300 lakhs for Unit III, share of Gujarat at 16% is Rs. 528 lakhs. Expenditure on the main dam and appurtenant works during 1984-85 is likely to be Rs. 4500 lakhs. 56% of this i. e. Rs. 2525 lakhs is allocable to Power share of Gujarat @ 16% is Rs. 404 lakhs. State share for power is Rs. 932 lakhs. A total provision of Rs. 932 lakhs for Narmada Hydro Project is therefore made in Annual Plan 1984-85.

Ahmedabad Electricity Company's Project (1 x 110MW)

4.6.16 The Ahmedabad Electricity Company has initiated to instal further one unit of 110 MW and the company has obtained clearance from the Central Electricity Authority. The total revised cost of this project is estimated at Rs. 6300 lakhs. The expansion programme has been targetted to be completed by 1984-85.

4.6.17 The Company has already received Rs. 1550 lakhs upto March 1983 from the State Government and this amount has already been spent on this project. A provision of Rs. 530 lakhs has also made for A.E.Co. for the year 1983-84 and to complete the Government contribution of Rs. 2100 lakhs, a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made in annual plan 1984-85.

4.6.18 The Company has further formulated a scheme of replacement-cum-modernisation of old 'B' station by installing one unit of 67.5 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 5000 lakhs. Government

participation in the form of loan assistance for this scheme is estimated at Rs. 1600 lakhs. To meet the requirement of this project the company has planned to raise finance as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Share Capital and Consumers' deposits	700.00
2. Term loans from	
1. Financial Institutions	1900.00
2. Banks	800.00
3. State Government	1600.00
Total	5000.00

4.6.19. The Company is going to place orders for main equipments of this project during 1984-85 for which 10% advance amounting to Rs. 500 lakhs is required to be paid. A.E.Co. has requested an initial assistance from Government for payment of advance. A provision of Rs. 420 lakhs including Rs. 20 lakhs for 'E' station is made in annual plan 1984-85.

4.7. Survey & Investigation

4.7.1. Investigation and formulation of new schemes and survey of sites etc. is included under this scheme. Four Micro-Hydel schemes are formulated. It is also proposed to undertake investigation of Mini-Hydro schemes. Assistance to the C.E.A. will also be provided for investigating tidal power. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided during the year 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

4.8. Transmission & Distribution :

4.8.1 Development of transmission and distribution system is a continuous process and has to keep pace with the growth of the generating capacity and expected load growth of the various regions. Thus, transmission & distribution capacity should not only be adequate to evacuate power from generating stations, but also to distribute it further to various load centres and also upto the consumers' premises.

4.8.2 The works on the following main transmission lines and sub-stations are taken on hand :

400 KV Lines

1. S/C Wanakbori-Asoj line.
2. S/C Wanakbori-Nardipur Line (Two Ckt).
3. S/C Asoj-Jetpur Line.
4. S/C Ukai-Asoj Line.

400 KV SUB STATION

1. Asoj
2. Nardipur
3. Jetpur
4. Ukai Switch Yard .

220 KV LINES

1. S/C Jetpur-Bhatia Line. S/c on D/C tower.
2. Jetpur-Bhatia (2nd Circuit)
3. S/C Chhatral-Viramgam
4. Anjar-Panandhro Line. S/C on D/C tower.
5. Karamsad-Bhavanagar Line (2nd Ckt).
6. Mehsana-Anjar (2nd Ckt.)
7. S/C Gandhinagar-Chhatral
8. S/C Viramgam-Limbdi
9. Asoj-Godhra (2nd Ckt).
10. Ukai (TH) - Achhaliya
11. S/C Nardipur-Vijapur
12. Loop in and Loop out of Nardipur.
13. Nardipur-Mehsana S/C on D/C tower.

220 KV SUB-STATIONS

1. Karamsad
2. Vertej
3. Godhra
4. Vapi
5. Chhatral
6. Mehsana
7. Dhansura
8. Ranasan
9. Viramgam
10. Sava-kundla
11. Ranavav
12. Anjar
13. Vijapur
14. Limbdi
15. Achhaliya
16. Ukai Switchyard
17. Nardipur

4.8. 3 In addition to planning adequate extra high voltage/high voltage transmission network various measures for system improvement such as bifurcation of feeders providing capacitors etc. have also been taken up.

4.8.4 Against the provision of Rs. 6200 lakhs for the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 6900 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

4.9. Acquisition of Licences

4.9. 1. Gujarat Electricity Board has taken over most of the licences in the State on expiry or revocation of their licences. In order to make payment to the licences provision of Rs. 80 lakhs is made for the year 1983-84. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 46 lakhs is provided.

4.10. Rural Electrification

4.10. 1 The Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged electrification of 1500 villages and 25,000 Pumps every year. By the end of the year 1982-83 14,030 villages and 261761 pumps have been electrified.

4.10.2 During the year 1983-84 provision of Rs. 1448 lakhs is made. In addition Rs. 2400 lakhs to be raised from the financial institutions, it is proposed to energise 1310 of villages and 18250 Pumps.

4.10. 3. During the year 1984-85 it is proposed to electrify 1200 villages and 25000 pump sets. To carry out this programme, a provision of Rs. 1751 lakhs is made under the State Plan. It is proposed to be supplemented by Rs. 3175 lakhs to be raised from financial institutions.

4.11. Gujarat Energy Development Agency

4.11.1. Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) is a body registered under the Societies Registration Act as well as Public Trust Act. The agency aims to diffuse useful knowledge in various fields of energy and to improve the quality of decision making with regard to the problems caused on account of rapid depletion of non-renewable sources and increasing pollution caused by the existing use of energy. The agency aims to provide total energy requirement of remote villages and other selective utilisation by harnessing solar, bio-gas and wind energy and other renewable sources.

4.11.2. The total expenditure incurred by GEDA on various activities during 1980-81 to 1982-83 is Rs. 65.55 lakhs. The GEDA has planned various schemes to be taken up in the year 1984-85 which are as below.

1. Energy Plantation Project

It is proposed to develop a 40 hectares Energy Plantation using industrial waste water, which is otherwise unproductive to land. The plantation will provide the necessary requirement of energy for the industry. The study includes economic viability, identifying fast growing species, optimum agricultural practices and cutting cycles. Rs. 2 lakhs are provided for the project for the year 1984-85.

2. Solar Cooker Demonstration Scheme

This is a continuous scheme. It is proposed to sell 5,000 solar cookers during 1984-85. The subsidy for each solar cooker will be Rs. 110 from State Government and Rs. 150 from the Central Government. Hence a provision of Rs. 5.5 lakhs is made for solar cooker subsidy. For monitoring programme and redesigning of solar cooker project an additional 2.00 lakhs are provided.

3. Solar Powered Cold Storage

Solar Powered Cold Storage is almost ready and hopefully has been commissioned during 1983. An amount of Rs. 2.4 lakhs is provided for completing this project during the year 1984-85.

4. Wind Energy Conversion System

It is proposed to undertake repairing maintenance and collection of performance data of the existing faulty windmills erected under GEDA's 10 wind mill project and 30 wind mills under the National Wind Mill demonstration programme of Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources (DNES). It is also proposed to incorporate the modified design of the pumps developed under GEDA's sponsorship at Birla Viswa Karma Mahavidyalaya (Engineering College,) Vallabh Vidyanagar. An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is provided.

5. Mobile Exhibition

It is proposed to build mobile exhibition which can go to the rural areas and demonstrate the use of renewable energy sources, through prototype demonstration and audio-visual techniques.

National Institute of Design (NID) has been requested to prepare the concept paper for this exhibition. The concept paper will be presented shortly. An outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs is provided for this programme.

6. Administrative and Miscellaneous Expenditure

The Governing Body of GEDA has approved the creation of posts of three Project Executives and one Senior Personnel Assistant; who have been recruited. An Amount of Rs. 14.97 lakhs is provided for continuation of the staff and the development of the library.

7. Surajgram

It is proposed to set up Integrated Rural Energy Centres in collaboration with Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources of Government of India and State organizations like Gujarat Dairy Development Board, Gujarat State Forest

Development Corporation, Gujarat Electricity Board etc. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for 1984-85.

8. Solar hot water system subsidy

This scheme is for the benefit of Government, Semi-Government and non-profit making organisations. Institutions like guest houses, hostels, hospitals, etc. will receive 50 percent subsidy of the cost of solar hot water systems installations, from GEDA.

Provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made for the year 1983-84 and Rs. 15 lakhs for the year 1984-85 are provided.

9. Rural Energy Centre

It is proposed to establish five rural energy centres in collaboration with Rural Technology Institute where the renewable energy system device will be exhibited for the benefit of rural people.

10. Energy Audit

It is proposed to study energy consumption and audit in detail for three chemical industries and implement energy conservation measures in one unit for demonstration of the effectiveness of the conservation measures and the shortness of the pay back period.

Provision of Rs. 0.60 lakhs has been made for the in-depth survey for the year 1983-84. For the year 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is provided.

11. Gasifier Project for Irrigation Pumpsets

It is proposed to demonstrate gasifier run pump sets using agroforestry waste and agricultural residues in collaboration with Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited. Four 3 KW gasifier pump sets and four 5 KW gasifier pump sets are proposed to be demonstrated in different regions. Rs. 2 lakhs for the year 1983-84 will be utilised fully. For 1984-85 a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is made.

12. Solar Kiln Project

Solar Kiln in timber drying seems to be good promising, as demonstrated by the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.

It is proposed to construct a couple of timber kiln in collaboration with the Gujarat Forest Development Corporation. Provision of Rs. 0.40 lakhs is made for 1983-84 and of Rs. 40,000 for 1984-85.

13. Solar Passive Building Construction

GEDA is organising, in collaboration with Schools of Architects, Ahmedabad and Baroda, and Gujarat Housing Board a passive Solar Building design competition. It is proposed to build three houses of selected best three designs. Provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for the year 1984-85 for building these houses.

14. GEDA Office Building

In order to effectively co-ordinate with other State Agencies and expand the current activities, GEDA requested the Government to allot 2 hectare of land in Gandhinagar and it is proposed to build an office, and a permanent exhibition. Provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for the year 1984-85 towards the part expenditure for land and construction.

15. Solar Still Project

Department of Non-conventional Energy Source (DNES) has sanctioned a project for 200 solar still for installing in various colleges for supply of distilled water for their laboratories.

DNES is bearing 75 per cent of the cost while 25 per cent is to be borne by GEDA. It is proposed to extend this scheme during 1984-85 for another 200 solar stills and a provision of Rs. 0.52 lakhs is made for this project.

16. Wind Generator Project

It is proposed to install one 40 KW and one 3 KW wind generator in collaboration with M/s. J. K. Synthetics and Gujarat Electricity Board. Total cost of the project is Rs. 20 lakhs of which GEDA's share will be Rs. 4.5 lakhs.

GEDA also proposes to install 200 KW Belgium wind mill and another 40 KW Aeriowatt wind generator during 1984-85 for which proposal has been sent to Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources. Provision of Rs. 4.5 lakhs has been made for the part expenditure by GEDA for the year 1984-85.

4.11.3 A total outlay of Rs. 85 lakhs as financial assistance to GEDA has been provided to enable it to under take the above activities.

4.12. General Assets

4.12.1. Provision of Rs. 150 lakhs for 1984-85 for general asset covers providing office building, general civil work at various power station and field offices, vehicles, furnitures and fixtures is made.

STATEMENT

Power Development

Schemewise Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and Name of the Scheme. No.	1984—85				
(1)	(3) Outlay	(4) Capital content.			
<i>I. Generation :</i>					
(A) Approved and ongoing schemes :					
1. PWR— 1	Ukai Hydro Project (4 X 75 MW)	—	—		
2. PWR— 2	Kadana Hydro Project (2 X 60 MW)	600	600		
3. PWR— 3	Ukai L. B. C. P. H. (2 X 2.5 MW)	75	75		
4. PWR— 4	Gandhinagar Thermal Project (2 X 120 MW)	—	—		
5. Ukai	Thermal Project. (2 X 120 MW)	—	—		
6. PWR— 5	Ukai TPS Extn. (2 X 200 MW)	—	—		
7. PWR— 6	Wanakbori TPS (3 X 210 MW)	700	700		
8. PWR— 7	Ukai TPS Extn. (Unit-V 1 X 210 MW)	550	550		
9. PWR— 8	Wanakbori TPS Extn. (3 X 210 MW)	9173	9173		
10. PWR— 9	Lignite Based TPS in Kaechhh (2 X 60 MW)	1200	1200		
11. PWR—10	Assistance to A. E. Co. Ahmedabad.	420	420		
12. PWR—12	Replacement of 120 MW Units at Sikka.	2000	2000		
13. PWR—15	Gandhinagar T. P. S. Extn. Unit-III (1 X 120MW)	728	728		
14. PWR—17	Narmada Hydro Project.	932	932		
SUB-TOTAL (A)		16378	16378		
B. New schemes proposed :					
15. PWR—18	Kadana Hydro Elect. Project Unit-III and IV. (2 X 60 MW).	}			
16.	Adj. Gandhinagar T. P. S. Exnt. Unit-IV (1 X 120 MW).				
17.	Adj. Lignite TPS Extn. (1 X 70 MW).				
18. PWR—14	Replacement of 120 MW Unit at Utran. (1 X 120 MW).			150	150
19.	Adj. Narmada Thermal Power Stn. (4 X 500 MW).				
20.	Adj. Gas based TPS at Kawas (3 X 130 MW).				
21.	Adj. Sikka TPS Extn. (1 X 120 MW)				
22. PWR—20	Joint Pit-Head Station.				
23. PWR—19	Coal Slurry pipe line.	150	150		
24.	Adj. Micro. Hydal Projects (6.2 MW)	150	150		

1	2	3	4
C. Renovation of plants :			
25.	Dhuvaran.	150	150
26.	Gandhinagzr TPS—I.	300	300
27.	Ukai TPS.	—	—
Sub-toal (C)		450	450
SUB-TOTAL-I-GENERATION (A+B+C)		16978	16978
 <i>II. Transmission and Distribution :</i>			
28.	PWR—31 Transmission Distribution.	6900	6900
 <i>III Rural Electrification :</i>			
29.	PWR—24 Rural Electrification.	1751	1751
 <i>IV. Survey and Investigation :</i>			
30.	Survey and Investigation .	40	40
 <i>V. General :</i>			
31.	PWR—26 Acquisition of Licences.	46	46
32.	PWR—27 Financial Assistance to GEDA.	85	—
33.	RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING.	50	50
34.	GENERAL ASSETS	150	150
SUB-TOTAL (V).		331	246
TOTAL STATE PLAN (I to V)		26000	25915

5. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1. The economy of Gujarat State, like the country's economy, is predominantly rural and depends heavily on primary sector for employment and income. However, there is a very limited scope for extension of area under agriculture and forests. Paucity of potential irrigation sources would also act as a constraint on rapid development in this sector. Therefore, the Industries Sector would be called upon to bear an increasing responsibility for generating employment and production so as to raise the standard of living of the people. Fortunately, the State has an excellent industrial climate based on long and successful traditions of business and industry, its principal assets being enterprising and talented people on the one hand and disciplined and skilled labour force on the other. Since the formation of Gujarat State in 1960, successive Governments have contributed in building a good infrastructure base, an integrated net work of agencies to support industrial ventures and have established a reputation of enlightened and pragmatic administration of the State. The plan for Industries Sector concentrates on exploiting the available potential for industrial development with special emphasis on the development of backward and tribal regions of the State.

5.2 Policy Frame Work and Programme Linkages

5.2.1 The policies and programmes for 1984-85 revolve around the principal objectives of removing poverty through generation of employment and raising production in the State. This would be effectively translated in the direction of .

(1) Generating massive employment opportunities through special emphasis on small scale, cottage and village industries and employment oriented schemes.

(2) Achieve further diversification and broad-basing of Industrial Sector with emphasis on promoting industries based on local raw materials. The emphasis will be on supporting special programmes for electronics, etc. in keeping with the latest trends in technology in the world.

(3) Providing adequate infrastructure, finance and other inputs so as to give full scope to the local talents and entrepreneurs for development of Industries.

The strategy of opening up of the backward areas with a view to ensuring balance development as well as direct attack on areas of concentrated poverty would of course be interwoven while formulating the detailed programmes.

5.3 Review of Progress

5.3.1 Till 1960, Industrial economy of Gujarat rested primarily on the textile industry and textile ancillaries. These had only a marginal impact on the economy of the State. But, with the discovery of oil and gas, the setting up of a refinery, fertilizer factories and Petrochemical Complex the economic horizon has widened with considerable scope for a wide spectrum of industries in the State. Along with this, salt production and mineral exploration also received added impetus. In the last two decades, there is a tremendous spurt in the industrial activity in Gujarat.

5.3.2. On 31st December, 1960, there were 3649 working factories providing employment to 3.30 lakh persons. The number of these factories and the number of persons employed therein rose to 11,438 and 6.68 lakhs respectively by the end of 1981. The productive capital in the registered factories in 1961 was Rs. 245.79 crores. This has increased to Rs. 3765 crores in 1980-81. The gross output increased from Rs. 420 crores in 1961 to Rs. 7425 crores in 1980-81. Similarly, value added increased from Rs. 121 crores to Rs. 1186 crores in 1980-81.

5.3.3. Correspondingly, there was also increase in momentum in the registration of small scale industry units in the unorganised sector. The total No. of small scale units registered at the end of 1961 was 2169 with 22427 persons employed therein. This increased to 18093 in 1971 and 55000 at the end of 1982 and 57950 at the end of July, 1983. About 6.72 lakh workers are employed in SSI units at the end of July, 1983.

5.3.4. Thus, in 22 years the small scale units have multiplied almost by 27 times. This phenomenal growth is supported by the State's progressive policies administered through the industries administration and State Corporations namely GIDC, GSFC, GSIC and GIIC. The GIDC which has been given the role of planning orderly industrial development in the State through industrial estates with infrastructure facilities, has achieved remarked progress.

5.3.5. The GIDC's achievements in various programmes at the end of March, 1983 are as under:—

Name of the programme	Achievement upto March, 1983
Industrial estates	158
Land acquisition (in hectares)	9815
Land development (in hectares)	5312.3
Sheds constructed	7977
Sheds allotted	7217
Plots allotted (Area in hectares)	3614
Houses constructed	8164
Houses allotted	5407
Development investment i. e. capital expenditure (Rs. in lakhs) (Provisional)	15528.17

5.3.6. The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation is engaged in providing loans to large and medium industrial units and sponsoring joint-sector projects. The Corporation also subscribes/underwrites in the equity/preference shares/debentures of industrial units. As on 21st March 1983, the Corporation has sanctioned loans to 2428 units to the extent of Rs. 175.74 crores. In the field of sponsored industrial projects, 7 projects promoted by the Corporation have so far been commissioned and nearly 50 projects are in the pipeline.

5.3.7. The Gujarat State Financial Corporation has sanctioned term-loan assistance of Rs. 388.71 crores to 20563 units till 31st March, 1983. The disbursement has been of the order of Rs. 234.26 crores. Of the total term-loan sanctioned, as much as Rs. 236.43 crores was accounted for by 16477 small scale units. During the year 1982-83, the Corporation has achieved record performance in sanctions and disbursements and recovery. The sanctions and disbursements reached an all time high of Rs. 64.53 crores and Rs. 42.10 crores respectively, registering an increase of 9.19% and 27.42%. In the field of recovery the performance was equally impressive. The recovery was

of the order of Rs. 29.24 crores the highest achieved so far. The loans sanctioned by the Corporation to the backward districts increased from Rs. 2141 lakhs in 1981-82 to Rs. 2462 lakhs in 1982-83. Similarly, loans sanctioned in rural areas increased from Rs. 1109 lakhs in 1981-82 to Rs. 1547 lakhs in 1982-83. In the case of loans sanctioned to scheduled caste / scheduled tribe entrepreneurs, the amount increased from Rs. 67 lakhs in 1981-82 to Rs. 120 lakhs in 1982-83.

5.3.8. The Gujarat Communications and Electronics Limited, Vadodara is making a rapid-strides in the high technology sophisticated electronics field. Simultaneously, growth of electronics as an ancillary in cottage and small scale sector is being encouraged. Besides this, in order to boost the development of electronics industries in the State, Gandhinagar Electronic Industrial Estate is being developed in two phases. In the first phase, Development Design Plans are prepared for 41 hectares of land. Thereafter in the second phase some 206 hectares of land will be developed. The total possession of land available is 169.61 hectares. The necessary infrastructure facilities are being developed. 789 applications for open plots were received out of which 199 entrepreneurs have been allotted plots. 54 flated sheds of 3 stroyed have been planned. Their construction is in progress.

5.4. Programme for 1984-85

5.4.1. For the Annual Plan 1984-85, the plan allocation under Industries and Mineral Sector is Rs. 5000/- lakhs. The details of the outlays for 1984-85 are given as under:

	Minor Head	Outlay for 1984-85
1	General Industries	198.00
2	Large and Medium Industries	1405.00
3	Village and Small Industries.	
	(a) Small Industries.	2412.00
	(b) Village and Cottage Industries	635.00
4	Mining and Metallurgical Industries	350.00
		5000.00

The following are the important components of the outlay of Rs. 5000 lakhs for the year 1984-85.

Project	Outlay for 1984-85 (Rs. in lakhs).
I. General Industries	
1 Direction and Administration	13.00
2 Weights and Measures	33.00
3 Industrial Education, Reserach and Training.	132.00
4 Others	20.00
	198.00
II. Large and Medium Industries :	
1 Gujarat Petro-chemicals Corporation.	20.00
2 M/s. Alcock Ashdown Co.	25.00
3 Ship Breaking Project GIIC	45.00
4 Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd.	150.00
5 Gujarat State Textile Corporation.	200.00
6 GIIC Market Borrowing	..
7 GIIC Projects	500.00
8 Lease finance (Hire Purchase)	50.00
9 Loans to GIIC for Large Engineering Electronics Projects (LEEP)	300.00
0 Grant of loan to Industries for the amount of Sales Tax paid on sale of finished products.	50.00
1 Index Grant.	15.00
2 Infrastructural loan in lieu of Sales tax deferment.	50.00
	1405.00

Project.	Outlay for 1984-85 (Rs. in lakhs).
III. Small Industries :	
1 Share Capital/loan to GSFC,	150.00
2 Subvention to GSFC for declaring guaranteed dividend	1.00
3 GIDC Market Borrowing	} 660.00
4 GIDC Margin Money (including MB-Rs. 110 lakhs).	
5 G-I-A to CED Industrial Self employment in rural and backward areas.	50.00
6 Loan to GSIC for hire purchase scheme	10.00
7 Capital subsidy and Growth Centres	1390.00
8 District Industries Centres	80.00
9 Others	71.00
	2412.00
IV. Cottage Industries :	
1 Handloom	55.00
2 Handicraft	56.00
3 Co-operative Industries	59.00
4 Khadi Industries	200.00
5 Training of Industrial artisans.	64.00
6 Financial assistance to individual artisans.	115.00
7 Establishment of village Flaying Centres	10.00
8 Rural Production Centres.	12.00
9 Rural Technology Institute	13.00
10 Mini Industrial Estates in rural areas.	3.00
11 Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation (GRIMCO)	26.00
12 Administrative and supervisory Staff.	22.00
	635.00
V. Mining & Metasurgical Industries	
(1) Expansion and Reorganisation of D.G.M.	130.00
(2) loans to 6-MDC.	220.00
	350.00

The salient features of the main programme are given in subsequent paragraphs.

Industrial Education, Research and Training

Research and Development scheme

5.4.2. This scheme has been evolved with a view to explore and to give incentive to an individual or to research institutions for industrial research and development work in the State. Under Research and Development Scheme, the following schemes are operated:—

(i) Setting-up of an Extension Centre of the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering at G. I. D. C. Estate, Vatva, Ahmedabad.

(ii) Man Made Textile Research Association, Surat (MANTRA)

(iii) Electrical Research and Development Association (ERDA) Complex at Vadodara.

(iv) Branch of Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute at Naroda.

(v) Poly-Technological Clinic at Ahmedabad (P.T.C.)

(vi) Field Testing Station at Ahmedabad for Dyes and Intermediates.

(vii) Survey of industrial potential of Rajula-Jafrabad-Veraval belt.

(viii) Feasibility study for controlling pollution.

(ix) Hosiery Training and Research Centre.

(x) Industrial Research Laboratory, Vadodara.

(xi) Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India in Gujarat.

With a view to carry out the above activities a Provision of Rs. 132 lakhs has been made the annual 1984-85.

Weights and Measures

5.4.3. Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 is the consumer-oriented Act and protects the consumers' interest. Government is supposed to serve the community directly affected by the Act, viz. consumers on one hand and traders on other hand. Unfortunately, since the introduction of the Act, the stress has always remained on more collection of fees neglecting the other part i.e. services to the consumers. Thus, the consumer has been neglected throughout with spirally raising prices and gradual arousing of consumers awareness this attitude required an immediate reorientation.

5.4.4. Central Government has amended the Constitution of India and has taken implementation of part of Weights and Measures Act on concurrent list of Constitution and has already passed the new Act i.e. "Standard of Weights and Measures Act 1976" in April, 1976.

5.4.5. The New Act has very wide coverage. It will cover calibration of temperature measuring instruments, clinical thermometer, taxi and auto rikshaw meter, electricity meter etc. in the final stage. The New Act solely emphasises consumer protection which will be clear from the fact that the provision regulating packaged commodities has been made in the New Act. To start with immediate implementation thereof, the State Controller of Weights and Measures has been appointed as Controller of Legal Metrology.

5.4.6. The State Government has separated the Weights and Measures activities from the Industries Department with effect from February, 1979 keeping in view the expectation of Government and consumers from the Department, these activities have now been placed under the control of Food and Civil Supplies Department.

The following new schemes are proposed to be taken up in the Annual Plan for the year 1984-85

(1) Opening of District offices at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and Surat. There are no district level office at present and Deputy Controller of Weights and Measures being the Regional Office has to look after the work of the respective district.

(2) Annual verification.

(3) Verification and stamping of Autorikshaw and Taxi meters.

(4) Construction of office building at Ahmedabad.

With a view to carry out these various activities including the activities under taken during the Sixth Five Year Plan period a provision of Rs. 33 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan, 1984-85.

Subsidy to SSI Units for Pollution Control

5.4.7. Gujarat State having around 58000 SSI units shows particularly good potential for Chemical Dye-stuff and Pharmaceutical Industries. The sphere of industry is such where air and water pollution will be a problem and the need to control and prevent pollution is acknowledged by all.

5.4.8. With a view to control water and air pollution by such pollution existing units Government of Gujarat has set up a Board

known as "Gujarat Water Pollution Board" which administers Acts and Rules regarding pollution control. However, it is necessary to create more and more awareness of the problems and also to assist such units in their efforts to abide by the requirements of the GWPB atleast in the initial stage. In implementing the directives of GWPCB industry may have to approach a consultant getting the guidance for setting up a suitable effluent treatment plant.

5.4.9. The consulting fee charges depends upon the nature of the assignement given to the consultant. This fee could cover the characterisation of effluent deciding upon the method of treatment to be adopted, the types of equipment to be installed and ensuring the performance of the treatment plant to result in the final standard of treated effluent to meet the requirements of Gujarat State Water Pollution Control Board. The industry has to create and to establish the facilities for treatment, disposal and monitoring of its effluent so as to meet the quality standards prescribed and enforced by the Board. This involves installation of plant and machinery for treatment and disposal of effluents by the unit. Unit also needs the Laboratory facilities for systematic and scientific characterisation of the effluent for the purpose of monitoring to maintain the quality as per the directive of the Board. The industry has to bear additional expenditure on providing these facilities for pollution control measures. It is therefore proposed that the financial subsidy on the expenditure incurred by the unit on creating treatment disposal and monitoring facilities i.e. on the plant machinery, laboratory equipments and instruments should be considered.

5.4.10. Under the scheme the cash subsidy is sanctioned at the rate given below :

(1) For consultancy the subsidy may be to the extent of 80% subject to the ceiling limit of Rs. 2500/- to the individual unit.

(2) The subsidy on account of the expenditure made on creating the pollution control facilities is 50 % of the cost of the plant m/c and laboratory equipment or Rs. 10,000/- whichever is less. The ceiling has been kept at Rs. 10,000/- having into account prevailing cost of plant and machinery and equipment. But as per present cost of m/c. Government has revised the pollution control facilities scheme in July, 1983.

5.4.11. For engaging technical persons having minimum qualification Diploma in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineer, B.SC., graduate

on maintenance and operation of pollution control facilities will be eligible for cash subsidy. This ceiling limit may be kept at Rs. 150/- per month per person and not exceeding of 2 persons per unit.

Under the scheme about 93 units had been assisted during the year 1980--81 to 1982--83. During the year 1983--84 under this scheme a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been made and it is expected to spend fully. For annual Plan 1984--85 a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made.

5.5. [B] Large and Medium Industries

(a) Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries.

Gujarat State Petrochemicals Corporation Limited.

5.5.1. The State Government has constituted Gujarat State Petrochemicals Corporation Limited for setting up a petrochemical complex in Gujarat based on off-shore gas with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores.

5.5.2. In pursuance of the Government of India's decision to set up one Gas Cracker Complex based on Bombay High Gas, the State Government had applied in July 1979 to Government of India for a letter of intent for setting up the same. The decision on the Letter of Intent is awaited. However, pending receipt of the letter of intent, Scrutiny of process bids for Ethylene, HDPE, VCM and PVC plants have been completed and short lists of the perspective process licences for issuing the detailed tender enquiry documents have been prepared. Advance action has also been initiated for acquisition of land from G.I.D.C. at the site approved by Government of India, at Kawas near Surat. As per the directives of Government of India, the Corporation has prepared the revised feasibility report for the project. This has been submitted to the Government of India. It is expected that the Letter of Intent for the Project will be sanctioned by the Government of India in the near future. Hence a provision for Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made for the year 1984--85

Ship Building and Aeronautical Industries

Alcock Ashdown and Company

5.5.3. Alcock Ashdown and Company is a shipbuilding unit acquired by the Government of India and handed over to the Industries Commissioner, Government of Gujarat, for operation. The unit has now been revived and its performance has improved in the last 2 years.

5.5.4. Since the existing facilities available with the unit at Bhavnagar has got natural limitations like low draft, low load bearing capacity of the project remains limited to building smaller vessels. It is proposed to expand the project in a location which is more suitable. The total cost of the expansion will be around Rs. 350.00 lakhs. Since it is a Departmental Undertaking of the Government of India, the expansion will have to be financed by the Government of India as well as the State Government. In order to meet the requirement of funds for the proposed expansion, a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is made for 1984-85.

Ship breaking Industry

5.5.5. As a result of the facilities provided by the State Government, a large ship-breaking complex is developing in Alang of Bhavnagar District. Already 18 ships have been beached and many more are on the way. It is expected that by the end of 1983-84, there will be as many as 60 plots for beaching ships. The Department of Ports and Fisheries has assumed the responsibility for creating all the necessary port facilities inside the port area. Outside the port area the GIDC has been entrusted with the responsibility of creating necessary infrastructural facilities keeping in view the requirement of a new township and industrial estate. In order to meet the requirement of funds it is proposed to give a loan to GIDC which will also raise funds from other sources such as Metal Scrap Trading Corporation. A provision of Rs. 45 lakhs is made for 1984-85.

Tele-Communications and Electronics Industries

Share Capital/loan contribution to Gujarat Communications and Electronics Limited

5.5.6. Gujarat Communications & Electronics Limited (GC&EL) was launched in the year 1975 by the Government of Gujarat to form a nucleus and a focal point for the proliferation of the electronics industry in the State. GC&EL, in a short span, has acquired a National status and is recognised as a reliable source both in terms of quality and delivery schedule of a complete range of highly sophisticated professional grade electronics equipment required by Railways, Posts & Telegraphs, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Defence Services, Civil Aviation, Indian Television, etc. GCEL also undertakes a whole gamut of assignment on a turn-key basis including systems engineering, procurement of appropriate equipment and their integration into a total system followed by installation and commissioning.

Achievements upto 1982-83

5.5.7. The Company achieved sales turnover of Rs. 8.83 crores during 1982-83 compared to Rs. 4.53

crores during 1981-82 and Rs. 1.15 crores during 1980-81.

2. The Company added new product lines for 1" VTR, 3/4" VTR, Portable 3 tube Camera, Colour Portable VTRs and other systems contracts on turn-key basis.

3. The Company signed collaboration agreement with M/s. Sony Corporation, Japan who have signed such collaboration first time with outside firm.

4. The production highlights for the year 1982-83 are as under :

1. Instruments Landing system,	1 System & Spares
2. UHF Radio Relay Equipment	12 Terminals & Spares
3. 1" VTR	5 Systems & Spares.
4. 3/4" VTR	
A. Portable 3 tube Camera	26 Nos.
B. Colour Portable VTR	22 Nos.
C. 3/4" VTR	43 Nos.
D. Editing Control Unit.	16 Nos.
E. Camera Control Unit.	4 Nos.
5. Extended Range WHF Equipment.	8 Systems
6. Flood Forecasting System	Part of System
7. P. C. M. Mux	Spares
8. Skipograph Ceilograph & RVS System	1 system & Spares
9. Telephone	576 Nos.
10. D. C. S. T. S.	8 Nos.

Programme for the Year 1983--84

5.5.8. The highlights of the production programme for the year 1983-84 is reflected in the large quantum of Video equipments including professional tape recorders, cameras, monitors, Digital Time Base Correctors, Stab Amplifiers etc. which were delivered to Doordarshan. Additional requirements were to meet the needs for the Non-Aligned Meet (NAM) and hectic efforts are being made to meet further requirements projected for the Comman Wealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM). These deliveries have been made in addition to the normal production programme of the Company including installation of the Instrument Landing System at Goa, supply of 8 nos. of DCSTS for India Meteorological Department and further supply of 2 ILS Systems to the Air Force before the end of the financial year. As part of our supplies of Navigational Aids, the Company has also made commitments for supply of Skopograph and Ceilograph which have been installed at various places. Based on the activities planned for the year, the Company will have a profit of Rs. 163.00 lakhs before tax and depreciation

The Company has achieved sales of Rs. 84.73 lakhs and Rs. 187.94 lakhs upto 31st August, 1983.

Production Highlights for 1984-85

5.5.9. Based on the orders remaining unexecuted and orders under negotiations an ambitious programme has been chalked out and a part from the regular production of Instrument Landing Systems and Communication Equipments, new products will be added to the existing product range. These include Digital Communication Equipments in the form of PCM Mux supported by Ancillary Terminals and Repeaters. In the area of Video Systems, apart from the 1" and 3/4" Video Taped Recorders the Company will be supplying the Colour Digital Time base Correctors, Colour Monitors and Cameras and Video Switchers and other connected TV studio equipment. The Company has also taken up development and production of Low Power Transmitters required for the Special Plan of the Government of India and 24 of these are to be delivered during the year. Having won a prestigious contract for a turn-key communication system required by the Indian Oil Corporation for control and communications along their pipelines, a complete system will be integrated, delivered and commissioned to the customer at a cost of Rs. 4.25 crores.

5.5.10. The technical expertise in the Development and Engineering Section of the Company has been recognised by the grant of a Development-

cum-Production contract to the Company for supply of Commutated Aerial Direction Finder (CADF) which is one of the most sophisticated Navigational Aids required by the Air Force. Already the order book position for this item stands at approximately Rs. 5 crores in anticipation of the development being completed.

5.5.11. With the trend for all systems to go digital communications has no exception and in anticipation of the introduction of Digital Radio Equipments into the country's communication network the Company has taken up a challenge of providing highly sophisticated and "state-of-the-art" Digital Equipments capable of conforming to international standards and meeting the requirements of the P & T.

Gandhinagar Factory

5.5.12. It has been proposed to establish second unit at Gandhinagar Electronics Estate for which Rs. 170 lakhs are required during the year 1984-85.

Following are the main Projects against which production is planned for the year 1984-85:

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sr. No.	Particulars	Sales Value	
		Quantity	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	I. L. S.	3	256.55
2.	I. L. S.	1	85.50
3.	C. A. D. F.	2	56.00
4.	800 MHz ONGC	30	71.26
5.	800 MHz IOC	26	91.77
6.	400 MHz	20	50.00
7.	PCM Mux	246	282.20
8.	1" VTR	16	320.00
9.	3/4" VTR	50	50.00

1	2	3	4
10.	Colour DTBC	10	25.00
11.	Other Video	—	75.00
12.	D. C. S. T. S.	44	63.80
13.	I. O. C	System	338.44
14.	L. P. T.	24	236.91
15.	Telephones	10000	67.60
Total		..	2070.03
Rounded off			2070

Financial Requirement for 1984-85

5.5.13. Based on the production programme for the year 1984-85 a fund of Rs. 259 lakhs will be generated out of the sales of approximately Rs. 20.75 crores.

5.5.14. Against the various requirements of funds aggregating Rs. 8.48 crores an equity capital contribution of Rs. 150 lakhs is required to be provided in Annual Plan 1984-85.

Consumer Industries

Gujarat State Textile Corporation

5.5.15. The activities of the Corporation at present consist of—

- (i) Running sick textile mills
- (ii) Promoting joint sector projects in textile line.

The Corporation is running the following four textile mills.

- (1) Priyalaxmi Mills, Baroda
- (2) Shree Shubhlaxmi Mills, Cambay
- (3) Kanti Cotton Mills, Surendranagar
- (4) New Jehangir Vakil Mills, Bhavnagar

(1) Priyalaxmi Mills, Baroda (Under authorised controller since 1977)

5.5.16. The details regarding physical as well as financial achievement of the mills for last three years are as under :

(in lakhs)

Year	Production of cloth in mtrs.	Production of yarn in Kgs.	Sales	Profit/Loss
1980-81	184.83	23.29	1027.13	+10.70
1981-82	181.26	22.90	1057.47	-53.43
1982-83	167.46	21.32	1119.87	-101.69

Programme for 1984-85

5.5.17. During the year the mills are expected to achieve the sales turnover of Rs. 13 crores as against the estimated sales of Rs. 11.40 crores during the year 1983-84 making an increase of 15%. Due to this expected increase in the turnover due to switching over to high value fabrics, the increase in working capital margin money as against 1983-84 is estimated at Rs. 61 lakhs.

5.5.18. Over and above the requirement of funds increase in the working capital margin money; it is also estimated that the mills will have to incur margin money of Rs. 10 lakhs towards the capital expenditure. Thus, the total requirement of fund for Priyalaxmi Mills would be Rs. 71 lakhs (Rs. 61 lakhs for working capital margin and Rs. 10 lakhs for capital expenditure margin).

(2) Shree Shubhlaxmi Mills, Cambay (under Authorised person since 1977)

5.5.19. The details regarding physical as well as financial achievement of the mills for the last three years are as under :

(in lakhs)

Year	Production of cloth in meters.	Production of yarn in Kgs.	Sales	Profit/Loss
1980-81	148.37	19.02	728.54	421.35
1981-82	153.15	21.86	852.74	-30.79
1982-83	137.36	20.02	794.20	-88.66

Programme for 1983-84 and 1984-85

5.5.20. During the year, the mills is expected to achieve the sales turnover of Rs. 10.75 crores

as against estimated sales of Rs. 9.25 crores during the year 1983-84 making an increase of 15%. Due to this expected increase in turnover, the increase in working capital margin money as against 1983-84 is estimated at Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

5.5.21. Over and above the requirement of funds increase in the working capital margin money, it is also estimated that the mills will have to incur margin money of Rs. 10 lakhs towards the capital expenditure. Thus, the total requirement for funds for Shree Shubhlaxmi Mills would be Rs. 50.00 lakhs (Rs. 40 lakhs for working capital margin and Rs. 10 lakhs for capital expenditure margin.)

(3) New Jehangir Vakil Mills, Bhavnagar. (under lease since September, 1982)

5.5.22. The Corporation has recently taken over this mill under Leave and Licence basis in September, 1982 prior to which, it remained closed for more than two years. The details of physical and financial achievement of the mills after it being taken over by the Corporation are as under :

(in lakhs)					
Year	Prodn. of cloth in mts.	Prodn. of yarn Kgs.	Sales	Profit/Loss	Govt. loan recd.
1982-83	76.97	8.09	192.19	-0.52	84.00

Programme for 1983--84 and 1984--85

5.5.23. During the year the mill is expected to achieve the sales turnover of Rs. 10.80 crores as against the estimated sales of Rs. 9.00 crores during the year 1983--84 making an increase of 20%. Though there will be an increase of sales of about 20%, the working capital margin money will reduce by Rs. 3 lakhs. This will be mainly because of the liquidation of the excess inventory that the mills is holding at present. With this liquidation and attempt to get more finance from the bank towards the working capital requirements, the margin money is expected to go down by Rs. 3.00 lakhs. The sundry capital expenditure have been estimated at Rs. 1 lakh for this mill during 1984--85.

(4) Kanti Cotton Mills, Surendranagar (Under authorised person since October, 1982)

5.5.24. The Corporation took over this mill under IDR Act, in October, 1982. Prior to this, the mill was closed for more than one year. The financial as well as physical achievement of the mill after it being taken over by the Corporation is as under :—

(in lakhs).

Year	Prodn. of cloth in Mts.	Prodn. of Yarn in Kgs.	Sales (Rs. in lakhs)	Profit/Loss	Govt. Loan Recd.
1982—83	5.29	1.17	10.08	-6.23	86.00

Programme for 1983--84 and 1984--85

5.5.25. During the year 1984-85 the mill is expected to achieve the sales turnover of Rs. 4.80 crores against the estimated sales of Rs. 4.00 crores during the year 1983--84 making an increase of 20%. The requirement of margin working capital fund will go up with this increased turnover by Rs. 33.00 lakhs. Over and above this, considering type of machinery, quality of its final products etc., the mill is expected to make a loss of Rs. 60 lakhs during the whole year of 1984--85. With this loss, the total requirement of funds will be Rs. 93.00 lakhs.

5.5.26. It is proposed that around Rs. 4 lakhs may be required to be spent for meeting

margin money requirement for capital expenditure or for buying balancing equipments during the year.

(5) Joint Sector Project

5.5.27. The Corporation has planned to promote 5 Joint Sector Projects out of which, one joint sector project, viz. 'Gujarat Spinners Ltd.' has already been promoted and the same is prepared to go into commercial production during 1984. The Corporation is reviewing its policy for setting up further projects at this juncture. A token provision therefore could be made for this purpose.

(6) Financial Progress of the Corporation

5.5.28. The position of the financial progress of the Corporation which is indicated by the

details of income and profit of the Corporation during the last three years is as under :—

Year	Total income Rs. in lakhs.	Profit Rs. in lakhs.	Govt. loan repaid Rs. in lakhs.
1980—81	56.10	29.23	100.00 (repaid to Govt.)
1981—82	41.55	21.23	..
1982—83	54.90	17.57	..

5.5.29. The outstanding Government loan at the end of March 1983 was Rs. 228.50 lakhs. The additional Government loan during 1983-84 will be Rs. 3 crores. The budget allocation required for maintaining operations is estimated at Rs. 310 lakhs the major portion of which would be required to be disbursed in the initial period of 1984-85. Considering the total outstanding loan amount from the Government

the total interest to be paid for the year 1984-85 @ 12 1/2 % is estimated at Rs. 94 lakhs. Hence the requirement of funds towards making payment of interest to the Government will be Rs. 94 lakhs.

5.5.30. In short, the requirement of total fund for the year 1984-85 has been estimated at Rs. 310 lakhs as under —

(Rs. in lakhs).

	Addl. working capital margin	Addl. capital expenditure	Govt. interest etc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Priyalaxmi Mills	61	10	..	71
Shree Shubhlaxmi Mills	40	10	..	50
New Jehangir Vakil Mills	-3	1	..	-2
Kanti Cotton Mills (including cash losses of Rs. 60:00 lakhs).	93	4	..	97
Govt. interest	..	..	94	94
Total	191	25	94	310

However a provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is made in Annual Plan 1984-85.

assistance to large and medium industries as well as sponsor joint-sector/associate-sector projects.

Institutional Finance.

Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation—Joint-Sector Projects

5.5.31. The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has been set up to provide financial

5.5.32. In the area of providing financial assistance by way of term-loan the Corporation mostly depends on refinance from the Industrial Development Bank of India. For the purpose of promoting joint-sector/associate sector projects, equity funding requirements have to be met by the State Government. The GIIC has so far commissioned several

projects in the field of chemicals, leather, machine tools, polymers, etc. Three more projects for manufacturing polybutenes, ceramic capacitors and clutch plates and assembly are expected to go into production during 1983-84.

5.5.33. The GIIC has been able to achieve a break through in the area of joint-sector projects recently by obtaining term-loan sanctions from all India financial institutions in respect of several major projects. As a result, the active implementation of these projects has now begun and the GIIC will be required to contribute its share of equity in the initial years of implementation as stipulated by financial institutions. The details of some of these projects are given below :—

Soda Ash

5.5.34. The GIIC has obtained FIB and CG clearance as well as term-loan sanction for this project which is expected to cost Rs. 160 crores and produce 1000 tonnes of soda ash per day. The project is being set up in the joint sector in the backward district of Junagadh. The Corporation will have to incur substantial expenditure on this project during 1984-85 on account of payment of know-how, basic engineering, detailed engineering and other fees, advance for ordering machinery and acquisition of land, etc. Out of the GIIC's share of equity amounting to Rs. 12 crores, the expenditure envisaged during 1984-85 is around Rs. 4 crores.

Veraval Cement Project

5.5.35. All the necessary clearances for this project including term-loan sanction and OG clearance have been obtained. The total cost of the project is Rs. 110 crores. It will have a capacity of producing 1 million tonnes of cement per year. Active implementation of the project has already begun and orders for machinery are expected to be placed shortly. The GIIC's share of equity is Rs. 7.15 crores. Out of this, the expected expenditure during 1984-85 is Rs. 4 crores.

Bhavnagar Cement Project

5.5.36 The GIIC has obtained all the clearances for implementation of this project including term-loan from the IDBI. The total cost of the project is Rs. 59 crores. The capacity of the project is 5 lakh tonnes of cement per year. Out of the GIIC's share of equity of Rs. 3.12 crores, the expected expenditure during 1984-85 is Rs. one crore.

Nylon Project

5.5.37 The Government of India has recently issued a letter of intent in favour of GIIC for setting up a nylon filament yarn project. Since this project has been pending for clearance with the Government of India for quite some time the GIIC has taken

all advance steps for implementation. It has tied up the technical know-how and joint-sector arrangements with a co-operative of power loom weavers of Surat. Since active implementation of the project has now begun GIIC will be required to make its contribution towards equity to the tune of at least Rs. one crore during 1984-85.

Process control instruments, engineering thermoplastics, polypropylene multi-filament yarn and high tensile fastener

5.5.38 All these four projects which are of comparative smaller size have been sanctioned term-loan by the financial institutions. In order to enable the GIIC to contribute its share of equity for these projects, an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs will be required in the year 1984-85.

5.5.39 The requirement of funds for the projects mentioned above, therefore, work out to Rs. 10.5 crores. Apart from this, the GIIC is pursuing nearly 50 other projects which are under various stages. Some of them like ampicillin industrial gases, B.O.-P.P. hotel (Baroda) copper and copper-based alloy strips, caustic soda and HSS powder and tobl pre-forms are under active consideration of the financial institutions. The GIIC's requirement of funds for taking further steps towards the implementation of these projects has been estimated at about Rs. 2 crores. The total requirement of funds for sponsored projects, therefore, works out to over Rs. 12.5 crores. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is provided for 1984-85.

GIIC Non-Refinance Loan

5.5.40 The Corporation provides the financial assistance to medium and large scale industries, under its General Scheme. The medium and large scale industries whose requirements for financial assistance exceed Rs. 30.00 lakhs are eligible for the sanction from GIIC. The Corporation usually undertakes financing of units where refinance is available from IDBI. However, at times, the requests are received from the units which are really very good and coming for the first time in the State of Gujarat with New Technology etc., but these units due to their big size i.e either their cost of project is more than Rs. 2.00 crores or either their net worth exceeds Rs. 2.5 crores are not eligible for refinance from IDBI. In order to have rapid Industrial growth of the State and attract now entrepreneurs from other states who are having very good business track record and prospects, a need is felt to finance them from Corporation/State resources. The Corporation has already sanctioned financial assistance of around Rs. 21.00 crores and disbursed Rs. 16.00 crores. It is expected

to sanction Rs. 35.00 crores under the General Scheme of the Corporation during 1984-85. Out of this, it is estimated that Rs. 5.00 crores will be sanctioned to non-refinanciable units.

Captive power Generation Scheme GIIC

5.5.41 The Government of Gujarat, considering the acute power shortage faced by the industrial units, which affected the production funding of many units, decided to formulate a scheme for financing of D.G. sets as well as back pressure turbines to supplement the power generation in the State. GIIC has been nominated as an agency by the Government of Gujarat to implement this scheme.

5.5.42. GIIC has, therefore, played an important role in the field of financing of units under Captive Power Generation Scheme. The Corporation has already sanctioned financial assistance to 61 units aggregating to Rs. 11.52 crores upto the end of March, 1983. In the field of disbursement, the Corporation has already disbursed Rs. 7.93 crores by the end of 31st March, 1983. Further disbursements under the scheme are still under progress. The financial assistance sanctioned has created further power supply to the extent of 32 KVA in the State. The scheme is very well received by the industrial circles, as it has enabled them to continue their production without interruption, thereby arresting further likely losses.

Lease Finance/Hire Purchase

5.5.43. GIIC has promoted a new Company under the name of and style of 'Gujarat Lease Financing Limited' on 13th July 1983. The importance of leasing is fast being recognised by industrial houses and it is expected that leasing activities will play an important role in the development of the corporate sector in Gujarat in the coming years. Leasing of equipments offers tremendous growth potential and it has just started emerging as one of the fastest growing mode of financing in the country.

5.5.44. Gujarat Lease Financing Limited has already commenced its activities and is receiving good response from a large number of industrial houses. It is expected that the leasing business of this new Company will show a fast growth as many enquiries and applications are received from various companies which are realising the multiple benefits arising from this Scheme.

5.5.45. In the financial year 1983-84, the Company expects to do the business of about Rs. 1.5 crores. In the year 1984-85, this business is expected

to increase to Rs. 8.00 to Rs. 10.00 crores. In order, therefore, to meet with the growing needs of funds GIIC requires Rs. 500 lakhs in the year 1984-85. However a provision Annual Plan of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is made in annual plan 1984-85.

Loan to GIIC for Interest free loan for Large Engineering and Electronics Project (LEEP).

5.5.46. The State Government has introduced an incentive scheme for providing interest free loan to large engineering and electronics projects. Under this scheme, loan to the extent of 10 to 20% of the fixed capital investment is provided to large engineering and electronics units satisfying certain conditions regarding location etc.

5.5.47. Taking advantage of this scheme, a large automobile unit is expected to set up a big commercial vehicle project in the backward area of Panchmahals District. This unit will be eligible for 10% of its fixed assets which is expected to be around Rs. 150 crores. In order to meet the requirement of funds for providing loan under this scheme, a provision of Rs. 300 lakhs is made for of 1984-85.

Grant of loan to industries for amount of Sales Tax paid on sale of finished products.

5.5.48. This scheme was introduced in December, 1977 and is implemented through GSFC and GIIC. Under the scheme, eligible industrial units which commenced commercial production during the operative period of the scheme are entitled to the benefits of loan equal to the amount of sales tax paid on sale of their finished product during the period of five years from the date of commercial production. The validity of the scheme has expired on 31st October 1982. However, the claims for loans against sale tax paid during the period of five years from the date of commercial production are required to be entertained. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is accordingly made in the Annual Plan for the year 1984-85.

Infrastructure loan in lieu of Sales Tax deferment benefit

5.5.49. Government had introduced in the year 1980 incentive scheme of capital investment subsidy and sales tax deferment benefit to the "Pioneer" units. The expenditure of sales tax deferment benefit was subsequently increased to 90% of the fixed assets to certain categories of pioneer units.

5.5.50. In order to enable every large industrial project to meet the expenditure on infrastructure such as railway siding, power line etc. Government has announced a scheme in August 1983 whereunder

units with the fixed capital investment over Rs. 25 crores and eligible for sales tax deferment under the pioneer scheme to the extent of 90% of fixed assets are given interest free sales tax loan, not exceeding Rs. 100 lakhs in lieu of part of sales tax deferment benefit to certain conditions. This loan will be sanctioned and disbursed by Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited. To enable GIIC to implement the scheme it is programmed to grant loan of Rs. 50.00 lakhs to GIIC.

5.6. Village and Small Industries :

Small Industries :

Share Capital Contribution/loan to Gujarat State Financial Corporation (GSFC).

5.6.1. Gujarat State Financial Corporation was set up in the year 1960 under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 to provide term loan assistance to medium and small scale industries in the State. The Corporation grants term loan assistance upto Rs. 30 lakhs to limited companies and co-operative societies. To proprietary and partnership concern the extent of assistance is restricted to Rs. 15 lakhs.

5.6.2. During the last 23 years of its operation, the Corporation has assisted 20563 units with loans of Rs. 388.71 crores. The loan outstanding stood at Rs. 166.18 crores at the end of 31st March 1983. Since the inception of the Corporation, disbursements have been made in respect of 14189 accounts amounting to Rs. 234.26 crores. Of the assistance rendered as many as 6830 units were provided assistance of Rs. 142.22 crores in backward areas. In terms of number of units, the units assisted in backward areas constituted 42.86% of the total units assisted. In terms of amount the assistance to backward areas was of the order of 45%.

5.6.3. The Corporation has assisted 16477 small scale units with loans of Rs. 236.44 crores. In terms of number of units assisted the share of the small scale units was 96.6% and in respect of amount 74.6% of the total. The Corporation has formulated a number of schemes for industrialisation, the prominent schemes being the Corporation Loan Scheme, the New Entrepreneurs Scheme, Special Capital Scheme, Mini Loan Scheme and a scheme to provide term loan assistance to self-employed doctors. The Corporation also provides foreign exchange loan under the World Bank Line of Credit through IDBI.

5.6.4. The Corporation raises financial resources by way of share capital market borrowings, refinance from IDBI etc. The main source of the Corporation's lending is to get refinance from IDBI. The Corporation is taking full advantage of the refinance facilities. However, the extent of refinance facilities available is restricted to three times of the paid-up Capital and Reserve of the Corporation. At present, IDBI has sanctioned a limit of Rs. 89.30 crores. As against this limit, the Corporation has already drawn refinance of Rs. 84.42 crores at the end of March 1983. This limit is not enough to meet the requirement of funds. The Corporation has already reached the paid-up capital limit of Rs. 10 crores as laid down in the SFCs Act. At present, the Corporation cannot increase its paid-up capital beyond Rs. 10 crores. IDBI, therefore, has suggested that the Corporation should increase its paid-up Capital by way of loans towards share capital pending amendment in the SFCs Act. A matching contribution will also be provided by IDBI.

5.6.5. During the year 1982-83, the Corporation has received Rs. 1 crore from State Government and IDBI towards the share capital loan. Loan in lieu of share capital contributed from State Government will generate seven times the funds from IDBI and also reduce the debt equity ratio of the Corporation.

5.6.6. Since the lending operations of the Corporation are increasing as a result of various incentives announced by the State Government for the promotion of industries the Corporation will be called upon to increase its resources substantially in the year ahead. Accordingly, to increase the resources of the Corporation, a provision of Rs. 150 lakhs is made by way of loan in Annual Plan 1984-85. A matching contribution of Rs. 150 lakhs will also be requested from I.D.B.I.

GIDC (MB) and GIDC Margin Money

5.6.7. The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation has been established by the State Government with a view to promote and establish rapid and orderly growth of industries in the State. The Corporation attempts to achieve its objectives by sustaining and action-oriented infra-structure development programme.

5.6.8. The physical and financial achievements for the last three years are as under :—

Key Indicator	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Cumulative upto 1982-83
Infrastructure Planning				
New Estates (No.)	21	9	19	158
Land Acquisition (Hectares)	2199	572	416	9815

Key Indicator	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Cumulative up to 1982-83
Infrastructure Development				
Land Development (Hect.)	775.4	299.30	286.30	5312.3
Shed construction	1093	769	678	7977
Housing Construction (No.)	874	2382	1664	8164
Allotment				
Plot allotment (Area in Hectares)	353.1	369.4	263.5	3614.0
Shed Allotment (No.)	956	681	347	7217
Housing allotment (No.)	529	747	1136	5407
Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)				
Land	1013.08	982.64	237.92	4127.20
Development	432.85	681.61	1498.84	4380.84
Factory sheds	965.72	780.25	974.74	5762.43
Workers' Quarters	270.81	305.78	274.83	1257.70
Grand Total :	2682.46	2750.28	2986.33	15528.17

Likely Achievement for the year 1983-84.

5.6.9. During the year 1983-84, it has been planned to set up 10 Industrial Estates. The budget of the Corporation for the year 1983-84 was finalised for Rs. 77.50 crores out of which it is proposed to spend Rs. 50 crores for development and balance of Rs. 27.50 crores towards revenue expenditure like revenue expenditure, establishment contingencies, repayment of loan, payment of interest, repairs and maintenance, payment towards contribution work and marginal closing balance etc. It is targetted to acquire land of about 1583 hectares, the development work in about 2000 hectares of land and take construction of factory sheds of 855 new works along with 528 spill-over works of the earlier year. It has also been proposed to take up construction of housing quarters 1196 new works along with 1124 spill-over works. As per the budget finalised, it has been planned to carry out development programme of about Rs. 20.70 crores in backward districts and balance of Rs. 29.30 crores in non-backward districts.

5.6.10. Looking to the financial constraints and non-availability of cement in required quantity, the progress is expected to be as under during the year 1983-84.

Land Acquisition	500	Hectares
Development	1700	-do-
Factory sheds	1000	Spill plus new works..
Workers quarters	300	Spill plus new works.

5.6.11. The total investment by the end of 1983-84 is expected to be Rs. 190 crores, out of which, the investment in backward areas would be around 35% of the total investment. In order to finance the development programme undertaken by the Corporation in the current year, it has been anticipated to raise the institutional finance by about Rs. 18.00 crores, internal resources are expected to be of about Rs. 35.00 crores and an amount of Rs. 7.00 crores is expected to be received from the Government under the Plan. This includes Rs. 5.90 crores as long term loan to GIDC, and Rs. 1.10 crores open market borrowings.

Programme for 1984-85

5.6.12 During the year 1984-85, 10 industrial estates are proposed to be set up. As per the tentative estimates the total financial outlay required would be about Rs. 68.20 crores out of which, about Rs. 45 crores is proposed to be spent towards land acquisition, development and construction programme of sheds and housing quarters. It has been estimated to acquire about 1200 hectares of land, to take up construction of factory sheds along with spill-over works for 1200 numbers and that equal number for housing quarters. To meet with the requirement, it has been anticipated to raise funds of about Rs. 68.20 crores from different sources. As planned, it has been proposed to raise the funds of about Rs. 36 crores from internal resources including opening balance in the beginning of the year. This includes capital receipt from the sale of plots, sheds and housing quarters, revenue receipts and closing balance. An amount of Rs. 20 crores is expected to be raised from institutional finance. Thus, the total funds expected from institutional finance and internal resources is estimated for about Rs. 56.00 crores. This would leave a gap of Rs. 12.20 crores to be raised under the Plan scheme which includes the margin money as long term loan to the Corporation and open market borrowings as per permission to be given by the Reserve Bank of India under the Plan Scheme.

Requirement of Financial Assistance from the State Government

5.6.13. As against the total requirement of GIDC of Rs. 1220 lakhs, a provision of Rs. 660.00 lakhs including Rs. 127 lakhs for M. B. has been made in Annual Plan 1984-85.

Grant-in-aid to Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (CED) for training in entrepreneurship.

5.6.14. The CED had given training to about 6150 entrepreneurs upto March 1983 under various training programmes. Out of this, 3802 entrepreneurs had set up their own units. Against the target of training about 1000 trainees for the year 1983-84, CED is expected to provide training to 1575 trainees by the end of 1983-84.

5.6.15. During the year 1984-85, CED has planned various entrepreneurship development programmes specially designed for (i) entrepreneurs from rural areas, (ii) women entrepreneurs (iii) Scheduled Castes and Tribe entrepreneurs (iv) Entrepreneurs from industrially virgin area. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme in the annual plan for 1984-85.

Loans to GSIC Ltd. for Hire purchase Scheme

5.6.16. The Corporation runs a very important and popular scheme known as "Hire Purchase-

Scheme" under which machinery on hire purchase basis is provided to small scale industrial units intending to set up new units or intending to expand the existing units. Nominal service charge of 2% is recovered from the entrepreneurs. Earnest money deposit is taken from the unit at 10% of the value of the machinery if its cost does not exceed Rs. 25,000/- in each individual case and at 20% of the value of the machinery if its cost exceeds Rs. 25,000/- in each individual case.

Details of performance under this scheme are given below :—

Year	No. of units assisted	Value of machinery delivered (Rs. in lakhs)	Backward Areas	
			No. of units assisted	Value of machinery delivered (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1980	51	51.95	11	16.95
1981	45	53.35	11	18.05
1982	40	46.77	10	15.94
1983 (upto August)	14	12.37	5	7.61

5.6.17. It is proposed to fix financial target of Rs. 60 lakhs in the year 1984. On an average the Corporation gets back Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 33 lakhs by way of recovery on account of principal loan amount and on account of interest. An amount of Rs. 9 lakhs will be recovered on account of earnest money deposit. The shortfall between target and income is being obtained from Government by way of long term loan. The Corporation intends to expand this activity in Backward, Tribal and undeveloped areas during the year 1984-85 and therefore a sum of Rs. 10.00 khs is provided the Annual Plan for 1984-85 by way of loan for the Hire Purchase Scheme.

Contribution for marketing Fund for GSIC to provide marketing assistance to SSI Units

5.6.18. With a view to provide marketing assistance to the Small Scale Industrial units for their products. The Corporation runs the scheme known as "Marketing Assistance" which is divided into General and Tender Marketing activities. The products of SSI units located in the State are being marketed on all India basis under "General Marketing Scheme" through Field Assistants sent to different places, who procure orders for the products of SSI units and pass them on for execution to the concerned SSI units. With the availability of liberal financial assistance provided by the State Government,

It has become possible to evolve a special scheme of marketing assistance. The details of performance under General Marketing Scheme from 1980 to 31st August, 1983 are given below :—

Year	Achievement (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of units assisted
1980	21.04	48
1981	26.32	51
1982	29.33	30
1983 (upto August)	17.49	17

5.6.19 In the year 1982, the Corporation registered the highest turn-over ever made since inception of the scheme though it is purely a promotional activity.

Tender Marketing

5.6.20. Under this scheme, SSI units are assisted by procuring orders from Government purchasing agencies, by offering their products against tenders issued by Government departments, semi-Government departments, local bodies and public sector undertakings. Details of progress registered under this scheme from 1980 to 31st August, 1983 are as under :

Year	Achievement (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of units assisted
1980	22.97	137
1981	134.65	54
1982	164.95	42
1983 (upto August)	116.22	27

5.6.21. The turn-over of Rs. 164.95 lakhs secured in the year 1982 is the highest ever recorded since inception of the scheme. Marketing activity is being conducted by the Corporation mainly to promote sale of the products of the SSI units.

5.6.22. Looking to the overall progress made during the year 1982-83 and expected to be made in 1983-84, Rs. 10 lakhs for this activity is provided in the Annual plan for 1984-85.

Trade Centres

5.6.23. With the approval of both State and Central Governments, Trade Centre at Ahmedabad was set-up by the Corporation in the year 1979.

The main object is to help the SSI units engaged in the production of consumer goods and sophisticated items such as machine tools, scientific instruments etc. to enable them to with-stand heavy competition, from large scale industries and for making available marketing know-how to the SSI units located in the State.

5.6.24. During a short period of about three years till 31st August, 1983 the centre has made tremendous progress, the details of which are as under :

(1) 442 Units registered with the Trade Centre for Tender Enquiry.

(2) 71 Units have registered themselves with the Centre for display of their products.

(3) 265 Units have registered themselves with the Trade Centre for library membership.

(4) 60 units have registered themselves with the trade centre for availing of Telex facilities.

(5) 5962 Tender Enquiries were sent by the Trade Centre till 31st August, 1983.

In view of importance of the programme a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is made for the year 1984-85.

Capital investment subsidy scheme for new industries in backward areas.

5.6.25. Capital investment subsidy scheme for industries which was declared in November, 1977 completed its period of 5 years in November, 1982. Subsidy under the previous scheme was available in 10 backward districts, 120 growth centres and GIDC areas outside the banned areas. Those units which had taken specified effective steps till October, 1982 are also made entitled for the subsidy provided they complete their projects before October, 1983.

5.6.26. The details of the subsidy sanctioned and disbursed during the last 4 years are tabulated below :—

Year	Sanctioned		Disbursed	
	Units	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Unit	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	1750	1150.51	1802	703.07
1981-82	1771	1088.97	2090	847.47
1982-83	2292	1429.85	2040	2040.87
1983-84 (upto Aug. 83)	578	645.42	888	939.64

5.6.27. The State Government declared in August 1983 a new scheme for capital investment subsidy for new industries in backward areas. This scheme came into effect from 1st November, 1982 and will remain in force for the period of 5 years i.e. upto 31st October, 1987.

5.6.28. The main objectives of the scheme are summed up below.—

(i) Development of backward areas and dispersal of industries away from big cities.

(ii) Industrial development and generation of employment opportunities in rural and backward areas.

The new scheme is also consistent with the approach in the Central Government's investment subsidy policy.

5.6.29. In view of the introduction of the new scheme of subsidy as also other incentives offered by Government, the industrial development is likely to get a favourable boost. A provision of Rs. 1390 lakhs is made in the annual plan for 1984-85 to meet the expenditure on scheme for capital investment subsidy for new industries in backward areas.

Central Investment subsidy

5.6.30. Under the scheme formulated by the Central Government in 1970, the new units in the districts of Panchmahals, Bharuch and Surendranagar were eligible for Central Investment subsidy at the rate of 15%. The previous scheme of the Central Government expired on 31st March, 1983. The details of sanction and disbursement of Central subsidy are tabulated below :—

Year	Sanctioned		Disbursed	
	Units	Amount Rs. in lakhs	Units	Amount Rs. in lakhs
1980-81	621	504.16	671	364.90
1981-82	373	601.21	551	545.01
1982-83	703	735.72	648	521.00
1983-84 upto August 1983.	161	544.25	175	425.43

5.6.31. The Central Government has modified and extended its scheme with effect from 1st April, 1983 and this modified scheme will be in force for

2 years. The following districts are eligible for the central subsidy at the rate specified below :

Category	Name of District	Rate of subsidy
A	Dangs	25% of the investment subject to ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs.
B	Panchmahals, Bharuch and Surendranagar	15% of the investment subject to ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs.
C	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mahesana and Sabarkantha	10% subject to ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs.

The benefit of the above scheme is not available in blocks where net investment in industries has already exceeded Rs. 30 crores.

5.6.32. The expenditure under this scheme is reimbursed by Government of India. With the extension of the scheme to more areas and as a result of the fast industrial development in the State, the subsidy expenditure is likely to increase in the year 1984-85. A provision of Rs. 10 crores is accordingly made under fully centrally sponsored programme.

District Industries centres

5.6.33. This is a centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis. According to the new Industrial policy of the Central Government 17 District Industries Centres have started working in Gujarat State. They are busy in intensive drive to industrialise the rural and backward areas of the State. In the State the DICs were started first in 10 backward districts of the State on 1st May, 1978, and the rest of the districts were covered on 2nd October, 1978. As per the instruction of the Central Government targets for 4 years have been fixed. A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Collector has been appointed to advise and supervise the working of the District Industries Centre.

5.6.34. The schemes implemented through the DIC are cash subsidy on Capital Investment, Power subsidy, interest subsidy, testing subsidy, Sales Tax Loans and tax holiday, State Cash Subsidy Bankable Scheme for Cottage Industries, the tribal sub-plan scheme and Central Plan Scheme. The new scheme for providing self employment to Educated

unemployed youths recently announced by Prime Minister is also to be implemented by DICs.

5.6.35. A Monitoring Cell has been established at State Level to Co-ordinate and supervise the progress of the District Industries Centres and to help in smooth implementation of the programme. An outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs as State share is provided for 1984-85.

Rural Industries and Artisans Project

5.6.36. The Government of India have directed to implement the Rural Area Scheme with effect from May, 1978 in 10 Districts and from October, 1978 in 7 other Districts through the District Industries Centres in the entire State except the towns and villages having population more than 25,000 according to the 1971 census, with ratio of expenditure 50:50 by Central and State Government.

5.6.37. In the Annual Plan 1983-84 a provision of Rs. 9 lakhs is made as a State Share. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is made as a State share and it is targetted to give training to 5000 artisans.

Package Assistance to small scale industries

5.6.38. As decided by Government, (1) Subsidy on power consumption (2) Subsidy for Testing products of SSI and (3) Quality Marking on products of Cottage and Small Scale Industries are merged into on scheme namely "Package Assistance to SSI units.

5.6.39. The scheme is administered through the General Manager, District Industries Centre. During the first three years of Sixth Plan, the subsidy to the extent of Rs. 59.90 lakhs was sanctioned to 6611 units. During the year 1983-84 a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made to assist the unit to about 2400 units.

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided in Annual Plan 1984-85.

Approach Road to Industries

5.6.40. Under liberalised scheme entire cost of land for approach road in rural area will be borne by Government. The State Government is also contributing towards expenditure to be incurred in constructing approach roads. The contribution would be 75% in case of SSI Units and 50% in case of Medium and Large Units. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

Subsidy to GITCO for Adoption of Small Sick Units

5.6.41. GITCO operates "Adoption Scheme" wherein a successful industrial unit is required to adopt sick unit and provide managerial, marketing and technical etc. assistance and GITCO is monitoring the

said process. The adopter unit has not to shoulder any financial responsibility. The adopter unit is paid Rs. 10,000/- per year for 3 years and GITCO is paid Rs. 5,000/- per year for 3 years for monitoring the process. The scheme has proved to be helpful. Even GITCO may adopt some sick units and for such services they are paid Rs. 10,000/- per year over and above fees paid for monitoring sick units. To carry out above activities a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

Financial Assistance to GITCO for Establishment of Marketing Consultancy Cell

5.6.42. In order to provide marketing assistance to sick units a scheme was sanctioned by the Government of Gujarat, for diagnosing sick units and monitoring work and the urgent need realised by GITCO for providing strong and allround marketing assistance for such sick units.

5.6.43. The Government in order to support the Marketing Assistance Cell's activities in GITCO had provided grants for the period 1979-80 to 1982-83.

Yearwise achievement is as under :—

Year	No. of units actually assisted	Total Sales generated (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of units counselled
1979-80 (for 2 months)	19	34.05	20
1980-81	41	121.94	52
1981-82	43	123.60	55
1982-83	45	144.82	63

5.6.44 The targets for the year 1983-84 have been set up to provide conselling and actual sales support to 160 units and sales generation of Rs. 180.00 lakhs.

Programme for the 1984-85

5.6.45. The Cell proposes to provide marketing assistance and undertake sales counselling to 180 units and generate sales of over Rs. 2.00 crores for the year 1984-85. Large number of marketing clinics will be organised during this year in major district and taluka headquarters for on-the-spot counselling to the unit. Also the sales generation activity and field efforts will be enhanced in other states for overall marketing performance improvement of these units. The number of units to be provided actual sales support is proposed to be increased to 70 units. With a view to carryout these activities a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

5.7. Village and Cottage Industries

5.7.1. It was estimated that 3.6 lakh families in Gujarat are engaged in house-hold industries as per 1971 Census. At present about 5 lakhs families are engaged in house-hold industrial activities.

5.7.2. A large number of rural poor families derive their livelihood from traditional Cottage Industries. The occupational groups in scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are also engaged in various cottage Industries such as Handloom, Leather, Bamboo work and Ceramics, including brick making. Development of Cottage Industries will ensure additional employment opportunities and income to the rural artisans, bulk of whom belong to weaker sections of society.

5.7.3. The details of programmewise outlays for 1984-85 are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlays for 1984-85
1	Direction and Supervision	22.00
2	Handloom Industry	55.00
3	Handicrafts Industry	56.00
4	Cooperative Industry	59.00
5	Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries Board	200.00
6	Other Programmes	243.00
Total ..		635.00

Administration and Supervision

5.7.4. The Directorate of Cottage Industries has been formed as Head of Department in 1973. Gujarat has provided a separate agency for looking after different activities such as Khadi and Village Industries, Handloom and Handicrafts, Training and Financial Assistance to rural artisans and technical and marketing guidance to the artisans. Director of Cottage Industries is also ex-officio Additional Registrar for Cooperatives and he is looking after all the Industrial Co-operatives in the State. The Directorate of Cottage Industries needs technically qualified persons whose services could be utilised for solving various problems of this sector. Director of Cottage Industries needs specialists, in Handlooms, Leather, Ceramics and Coir, Institutional Finance, Marketing and Cooperatives, to ensure proper implementation of the programmes. For strengthening the organisation a provision of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is made for 1984-85.

Handloom Industry

5.7.5. Once upon a time 80,000 handlooms were active in Gujarat State, but on account of proximity of modern textile industry organised in the State the Handloom have suffered heavily and the number of handlooms has gone down to 23700 in 1980.

5.7.6. Handloom industry in its employment potential is only next to agriculture in our country. Majority of weavers in Gujarat almost 85% belong to scheduled castes and the remaining belong to various backward and minority communities. Development of Handloom Industry in Gujarat especially in the context of 20 Point Programme assumed significant importance. The State Government has intensified the efforts with a view to ensure that there is no further decline in the number of Handlooms in the State and Handlooms work at optimum level production.

5.7.7. It was felt necessary to strengthen the training facilities. Accordingly, a scheme of an institute of Handloom Technology at Gandhinagar has started functioning from April 1981. The Institute imparts training for two years in dyeing, printing, sizing, weaving and finishing of Handloom Cloth. The Institute has a capacity of 40 trainees for the first year and 40 for the second year also. The trainees are paid stipend @ Rs. 230/- per month for first year and Rs. 260/- per month for the second year. The Institute works in hired building for the present. It is proposed to have its own building for the Institute. Efforts are being made to avail Government land for the purpose. The estimated cost of the building and hostel works out of Rs. 45.00 lakhs of which Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

5.7.8. The Handloom will also be required to be modernised by adding new accessories and replacing outdated parts. It will also be necessary to provide supporting services for pre-weaving and post-weaving process. Financial Assistance in the form of share capital, share loans, infrastructure, managerial and interest subsidy and margin money etc. would be required for both the Handloom Development Corporation and Co-operatives. Government has made special provision for marketing incentives in the form of subsidy for rebate on sales.

5.7.9. The Cooperatives have covered 9240 looms and the Corporation have covered 3867 looms as on 31st August, 1983. During the year 1982-83 total handloom cloth produced valued at Rs. 312.82 lakhs.

5.7.10. During the year 1983-84, it is proposed to activate 1200 dormant looms under the Cooperative Sector and to cover 600 more looms under the new intensive programme. The total coverage of the Handloom under the Cooperatives and under

the Handloom Corporation by the end of 31st March, 1984 will be 9240 looms and 4467 looms respectively. The total Handloom cloth production will be of Rs. 440.00 lakhs during the year 1983-84. In Annual Plan 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs from state plan is provided. This will be supplemented by special Central assistance. The programme envisages to cover 600 more looms under the new intensive programme and to activate 2800 dormant looms under the Cooperative sector. By the end of 31st March, 1985 there will be 9240 looms under the Cooperative sector and 5067 looms under the new intensive programme run by the Corporation. Total cloth to be produced in Handloom Sector would be of Rs. 470.00 lakhs during the year 1984-85.

Handicraft Industries

5.7.11. Gujarat has rich heritage in art and crafts. In addition to artistic value of the products Gujarat Handicrafts have a large market at home and abroad. The Gujarat Handicrafts mainly are based on textile, wool and ceramics. The State Design Centre provides valuable services in preservation of traditional skills and innovate them to suit for modern requirement. A special rebate is granted every year for a week to promote marketing Handicrafts. A training centre in Kachchhi Bharat is run by Jilla Panchayat to train 15 trainees every year. A centre for quality control Jari is also run at Surat to analyse samples of Zari threads of Traders.

5.7.12. An expenditure of Rs. 3.45 lakhs was incurred benefitting 266 artisans during the year 1980-81. While in 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 4.09 lakhs was incurred benefitting 274 artisans during the year. During the year 1982-83 an expenditure of Rs. 6.10 lakhs was incurred benefitting 95 artisans. For the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs from state funds and Rs. 3.00 lakhs from special central assistance will be spent benefitting 275 artisans. An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85 to give benefit to 200 artisans.

Gujarat State Handicrafts Development Corporation

5.7.13. Gujarat Handicraft Development Corporation provides marketing support to the artisans. It has a net work of emporia in big cities *viz.* New Delhi, Bombay and Ahmedabad. There is a need to expand marketing net work by opening new emporia at other important centres in the country and therefore corporation is planning to open emporia at Vadodara, Madras and Bangalore. The Corporation has also to perform development role by setting up 3 Museums at Gandhinagar, Shamalaji and Saputara of which two are already set up and third one at Gandhinagar will be set up during the year 1983-84. The Museum exhibit collections of handicrafts. The Corporation has to popularise improved specimen of various Handicrafts. It also sets up production

centres, introduces new design Patterns and helps the artisans to project their product and exhibitions. The Corporation also exports articles of Handicrafts.

5.7.14. The Corporation intends to start one training centre of stuffed toys in which 45 artisans will be trained. It is proposed to open one purchase-cum-design unit in tribal area, so that Corporation can purchase the items prepared by the artisans residing in tribal areas. The Corporation wants to open raw-material depot one at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Dangs from where raw-materials will be supplied to the poor artisans for which more than 210 families will be benefitted directly or indirectly. The Handicrafts articles valued at Rs. 78.65 lakhs, Rs. 78.15 lakhs and Rs. 82.60 lakhs were sold locally and exported during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively. The sales are likely to be of around Rs. 1 crore in 1983-84 and above Rs. 1.00 crore in 1984-85. An outlay of the order of Rs. 24 lakhs is provided in Annual plan 1984-85,

Carpet Weaving Centres

5.7.15. During the last Five Year Plan Carpet Weaving Centre was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is now transferred to State Sector. Carpet Weaving is a new activity which requires the skill formation at a comparatively young age. Gujarat Handicrafts Development Corporation, with the help of voluntary agencies, has trained 200 new artisans in their sector. A few private firms have also set up their production units in Gujarat. The crucial need for development of Carpet Industry in Gujarat is the need for skill formation. The Scheme envisaged to train 50 carpet weavers per centre per year at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 lakhs which will include the initial cost of looms and accessories, training cost and stipend. 25 such centres are planned during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The programme encourages setting up new carpet production units in the State as well as providing opportunities to the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections to acquire skill which can lead them to earn better wages.

5.7.16 A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs from Special Central Assistance has been made in the Annual Plan 1983-84 for 21 existing centres and to benefit 1050 artisans. It is proposed to continue 21 existing centres during the year 1984-85 benefitting 1050 persons. An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs from State funds and Rs. 10.00 lakhs from special Central Assistance is provided in Annual Plan 1984-85.

Co-operative Spinning Mills

5.7.17. Government of Gujarat has so far participated in Share Capital of 5 Co-operative Spinning Mills. After their teething troubles, these units have now become profitable giving benefit to cotton growers and weavers. To help these Co-operative Spinning Mills Ex-gratia subsidy as per the scheme of Sales Tax Department is being given to them by Government.

5.7.18. In addition to above, the State Government desires to encourage establishment of new Co-operative Spinning Mill for wool. Out of 20 lakh Kgs. of wool production in the State, only 10 percent is spun in Gujarat. This has encouraged traders to exploit wool producers. Two Co-operative units are set up for process of wool to yarn, one at Patdi, District Surendranagar and second at Palanpur, District Banaskantha each having capacity of 600 Spindlage.

5.7.19. The Patdi Mill has completed the construction work and has installed necessary machinery. The trial production will start in September 1983 and it is expected that regular production will be started from October, 1983. In case of wool mill at Palanpur, the question of obtaining land from Government is yet to be settled.

5.7.20 An amount of Rs. 1.10 lakhs in the form of Government share contribution has been given to a Co-operative Spinning Unit in wool at Patdi, in the year 1980-81. In the year 1981-82 Rs. 6.80 lakhs were spent to give Share Capital contribution to one spinning mill. An expenditure of Rs. 3.80 lakhs has been incurred during the year 1982-83. For the year 1983-84 Rs. 5.00 lakhs are provided for Share Capital of two Spinning Mills one at Patdi and another at Limdi. While an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1984-85.

Financial Assistance to Other Industrial Co-operative Societies

5.7.21 There are 1912 Co-operative Societies in the State of which 329 societies are under liquidation on account of non-viability. The Industrial Co-operatives cover 1,29,923 members. All Industrial Co-operatives (Except Powerloom Co-operatives) are covered under the package assistance scheme. It provides assistances as under:—

- (i) Share Capital participation to societies.
- (ii) Share Capital loan to weak members.
- (iii) Managerial subsidy.
- (iv) Infrastructure subsidy on acquisition of new Machinery, tools equipments etc.
- (v) Interest subsidy on working capital.
- (vi) Work-shed-cum-storage godown subsidy against bank loan and
- (vii) Reserve Fund subsidy for revival of dormant societies.

5.7.22 The package scheme emphasises project finance in a package to ensure that poor performance on account of high debt-ratio, mis-management, sub-optimal finance, heavy interest rate, shortages

of raw materials, difficulty in storage and marketing, do not occur. Expenditure of Rs. 27.14 lakhs was incurred during 1980-81. 294 societies were financially helped under the scheme to benefit 8343 artisans as their members. In the year 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 21.71 lakhs of which Rs. 9.21 lakhs from Special Central Assistance has been incurred to assist 312 societies giving benefit to 10163 members. An expenditure of Rs. 30.96 (of which Rs. 8.88 C. A.) has been incurred during the year 1982-83 to financially assist 399 societies having 13061 members as its beneficiaries. A provision of Rs. 27.00 lakhs of which Rs. 7.00 from Special Central Assistance has been made to assist 100 societies under the scheme benefiting 2500 members during the year 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 26.00 lakhs from State fund and Rs. 10.00 lakhs from Special Central Assistance is provided for the year 1984-85 to assist 100 societies under the scheme having 2500 members as their beneficiaries.

Powerlooms

5.7.23 There are 28 powerloom societies with membership 653 persons in the State having 853 licensed Powerlooms. Out of 853 powerlooms, 612 Powerlooms are active. It is proposed to activate idle powerlooms by revitalising existing societies or by transfer of looms to new societies.

5.7.24 The member of the Powerloom society are given Rs. 3000/- per powerloom. Government share capital contribution of Rs. 500/- is given to the society to raise working capital. Financial Assistance of Rs. 1500/- per powerloom is given to society for construction of shed. It is proposed to raise the limit of loan for powerloom to meet the increased cost of financial assistance towards construction of shed and to give managerial subsidy to new/or revitalised societies to the extent of Rs. 7200/- per annum for three years to engage good technician and or Secretary. The Scheme will benefit the people belonging to the scheduled caste and other backward community as 50% of powerlooms are reserved for such categories only.

5.7.25 700 New Powerlooms have been allotted by Govt. recently for allotting the same to the Handloom weavers societies. Out of these 700 powerlooms it is proposed to allocate 600 powerlooms to 60 weavers societies of Scheduled Castes, 30 powerlooms to 3 societies of Scheduled Tribes and 70 powerlooms to 7 societies of other weavers during the current year 1983-84. Out of these societies, 31 societies of Scheduled Caste, 3 societies of Scheduled Tribes and 7 societies of other weavers are proposed to be assisted for the installation of 310,30 and 70 powerlooms respectively during the year 1984-85. Looking to the large number of powerlooms allocated during the year 1984-85, as stated above, an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs from State Plan and Rs. 20.00 lakhs from Special Central Assistance are made

Khadi and Village Industries.

5.7.26 Khadi and Village Industries are employment-oriented programmes. With the adoption of improved technology in Khadi and Village Industries, there has been a rise in production of Khadi and Village Industries and simultaneously it has ensured quality of products and lessening of manual labour. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is still capable of providing employment in remote and tribal areas of the State.

Development of Khadi.

5.7.27 New model Ambar Charkhas with 6 spindles can provide full employment. Till 1980-81 43,000 Ambar Charkhas are made available to similar number of spinners. Providing of Ambar Charkhas needs to be coupled with supply of quality Pooni. There are about 18 Pooni units working in Gujarat. If Khadi Industry has to stand and consolidate its position, expert weavers are necessary. Alongwith this, strengthening of sale outlets is also necessary. Thus for 3 objectives viz. Supply of quality slyvers, facilities to weavers and strengthening of marketing outlets, the State Khadi and Village Industries Board implements a phased programme. Since Khadi and Village Industries Commission gives charkhas only on loan and the beneficiaries being too poor are not able to afford it, the State Board provides Ambar Charkhas on the basis of 50 % subsidy and 50% loan on its cost under the scheme of the Board known as "Ambar Kantan Akam Sahaya". It has provided 2,800 Ambar Charkhas from State funds to Similar number of beneficiaries during the year 1980-81. Totally 137.85 lakh hanks of Khadi yarn and 15 lakhs sq. meter of Khadi cloth was produced. Total wages to persons working on Ambar Charkhas amounted to Rs. 47.45 lakhs from State funds.

5.7.28. During the year 1980-81 the board has benefitted 56022 workers giving Wages to the tune of Rs. 552.00 lakhs producing Khadi worth of Rs. 768.89 lakhs. During the year 1981-82, the Board has benefitted 59063 workers giving wages to the tune of Rs. 667.64 lakhs producing Khadi worth Rs. 948.54 lakhs. During the year 1982-83 the Board has benefitted 53000 Workers giving wages to the tune of Rs. 497.40 lakhs producing Khadi worth of Rs. 798.00 lakhs During the years 1983-84 and 1984-85, it is expected to produce Khadi worth Rs. 800.00 lakhs Rs. 805.00 lakhs respectively.

Village Industries.

5.7.29. Village Pottery, tanning, Oil Ghani, rice pounding Neera, Sugar, Bamboo work etc. are village Industries. KVIC Generally gives loan and subsidies for village Industries. KVIC schemes have to be supported in various publicity workshops rebate and interest subsidy are required to motivate village artisans and render assistance. Cumulative efforts of these have been that there has been a rise both in

number and quality of products from the small rice pounders, paper units, toilet-soaps and laundry soap and leather items. It is also realised that institutions engaged in Khadi and Village Industries have to be subsidised atleast for loan from financing institutions. State Khadi Board has also to make provision for some welfare schemes for their employees who are in service on the same terms and conditions generally obtained in Government.

5.7.30. The Board has provided employment to 32654 workers who have been paid wages to the tune of Rs. 392.85 lakhs during the year 1980-81. Production worth of Rs. 3810.26 lakhs was made under the scheme during the year 1980-81. During the year 1981-82 board has produced to the tune of Rs. 4007 lakhs giving benefit to 33684 workers giving wages worth of Rs. 503.00 lakhs during the year 1982-83, the board has produced to the tune of Rs. 3395.00 lakhs giving benefit 32000 workers giving wages worth Rs. 337.00 lakhs.

5.7.31. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs from State Plan and Rs. 20.00 lakhs from Central Assistance is provided for the year 1984-85.

Training of Artisans.

5.7.32. Gujarat is now second in industrially developed States in the country. Therefore, the demand for skilled workers is rising very rapidly. Following are the facilities for skill formation under various training schemes implemented by the Cottage Industries Department as on 31st March 1983.

Name of the Centres	No. of centres	No. of classes run by centres.	Capacity of trainees
Regional General Training Centre	4	41	1130
Tribal Regional Training Centres	5	49	902
Training cum Production centres (Social Welfare Department)	31	136	2040
Training centres through District Panchayats	10	40	634
	50	266	4706

5.7.33 Thus 4706 trainees can get training in different trades such as carpentry, weaving, tailoring Wire-man-cum-motor repairing, Welding, Auto repairing, Coir etc. etc. Necessary provision for build-

ding for the centre and hostels has also been made during the year 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 64 lakhs is provided to be supplemented by special Central assistance is amounting to Rs. 32-00 lakhs.

Financial Assistance to Individual Artisans

5.7.34. A new scheme is introduced from 1st April, 1979 under which artisans are given financial assistance at concessional rate of interest by public sector banks. Artisans and Entrepreneurs falling within the definition of Cottage Industries are eligible to obtain such loan from public sector banks, Urban Co-operative Banks and recognised financial institutions to the extent of Rs. 25,000/- at a rate of interest not exceeding prevailing Bank rate. In respect of the artisans belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes loan could be routed to them through the Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation and the Tribal Development Corporation respectively. Those artisans who are not entitled to get the benefit of D.R.I. Scheme will be given interest subsidy at the following rates :—

	<i>Rate of Interest Subsidy</i>
Loan to Tribal artisans	6%
Loans to S.C. artisans and other backward classes	5%
Loans to other artisans	4%

5.7.35. The benefit of the differential rate of interest on loan will be made available to all eligible artisans. Besides, as against loans sanctioned by the Banks for purchase of tools and equipments, subsidy at the following rate is given :—

Limit for the loan	Tribals	S.C. & other B.C.	Others
Upto Rs. 5,000	50%	40%	30%
5,000 to 10,000	50%	35%	25%
10,000 to 25,000	40%	30%	20%

5.7.36. The banks had sanctioned Rs. 442.27 lakhs to 20045 artisans against which the State Government granted subsidy of Rs. 68.16 lakhs (of which Rs. 6.00 lakhs from CA) to 15363 artisans during the year 1980-81. During the year 1981-82, banks sanctioned Rs. 603.44 lakhs to 22449 artisans against which the State Government granted subsidy of Rs. 84.93 (of which Rs. 8.12 lakhs from C.A.) to 16214 artisans. During the year 1982-83 banks sanctioned Rs. 579.64

lakhs to 16367 artisans and Government granted subsidy of Rs. 122.57 lakhs from State fund and Rs. 7.15 lakhs from Central Assistance. A provision of Rs. 102.00 lakhs from State Plan and Rs. 11.00 lakhs from Central assistance has been made for the year 1983-84 to subsidise about 18000 artisans. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 115.00 lakhs from State fund and Rs. 10.00 lakhs from Central Assistance is proposed to subsidise 16000 artisans.

Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation.

5.7.37. Cottage Industries, by their very nature are dispersed over a large number of centres and cover a variety of activities. The coverage of artisans by Khadi and Village Industries, Institutions for Handlooms and Handicrafts and Industrial Co-operative for Handlooms and Handicrafts and Industrial Co-operatives would be around 2 lakhs. Out of 5.60 lakh artisans in Gujarat, 1.80 lakh artisans engaged in Diamond Industry are in high wage employment. However 1.80 lakh artisans are not provided with services and linkages. They need to be covered by State Level Organisations which could provide a package of services for raw material, marketing network and definite production programme to the artisans. Gujarat Rural Industrial Marketing Corporation has been set up with a view to filling up the existing lacuna in solving problems of the unorganised and scattered units of Cottage Industries. The Corporation has taken up the activity of production and marketing of leather goods and marketing of salt.

5.7.38. The GRIMCO has started 24 rural production centres for footwear, tanning, tailoring, Carpentry in different districts of the State including tribal areas. GRIMCO has supplied building material's worth of Rs. 14.20 lakhs to Gujarat Rural Housing Board and District and Taluka Panchayats for rural Housing programme. It has purchased 1,28,000 M. Tonnes of salt from individual manufacturers as well as from Cooperative Societies of Agarias, amounting to Rs. 44.00 lakhs. The Corporation has been able to obtain orders of supply of Durby Shoes and Aukle shoes nearly about Rs. 60.00 lakhs from C.S.P.O. for Police Department. The sales of the Corporation during the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are to the tune of Rs. 5.13 lakhs, Rs. 47.21 lakhs and Rs. 100.19 lakhs respectively. For the year 1983-84 the Corporation has estimated its sales at Rs. 150.00 lakhs and for the year 1984-85 it has estimated to increase its sales to about Rs. 300.00 lakhs.

5.7.39. During the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 Rs. 7.50 lakhs and Rs. 1.19 lakhs were given to the Corporation by way of loan and share Capital. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been kept for the year 1983-84. Looking to the increased activities proposed to be undertaken by the Corporation for the year 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 26.00 lakhs is provided by way of Share Capital and loan.

Village Flaying Centres and village Tanneries :

5.7.40. The Cattle population of the State is about 5 crores. There are 3 lakh leather workers in the State mainly in flaying (0.50 lakh), Tanning (1.00 lakh) and Cobblers (1.50 lakhs). The strategy to develop this sector envisages provision of training to flayers and tanners to upgrade technique and tools.

5.7.41. A scheme of village flaying centres and village Tanneries is implemented from the year 1979-80 for chamars of rural areas to train them in flaying and tanning through Charamodyog Cooperative Societies. The cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 1.10 lakhs which has been revised to Rs. 2.27 lakhs due to increase in construction cost.

5.7.42. During the year 1980-81, Rs. 6.04 lakhs have been granted to 15 societies for establishment of 15 tanneries and 75 flaying centres. During the year 1981-82, Rs. 8.17 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 24.59 lakhs from Central assistance were spent for 19 tanneries and 95 flaying centres and one common facility Centre. During 1982-83, Rs. 1.79 lakhs from State funds and Rs. 5.00 lakhs from Central assistance has been spent for giving second instalment to 3 societies. For the year 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 7.00 lakhs from Central assistance is made to assist existing as well as new 11 tanneries and 33 flaying centres. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs from State fund and Rs. 10.00 lakhs from Central assistance is provided for the year 1984-85 to assist new and existing 8 tanneries and 7 flaying centres as well as one common facility centre.

5.7.43. A leather cell in the office of the Director of Cottage Industries to implement the scheme has been created. The Leather Supervisors of the Cell arrange for demonstration camps to train the Chamar artisans in modern methods of flaying and tanning. They have arranged 7 such camps during the year 1980-81 and 24 more such camps during the year 1981-82 and 15 during 1982-83. 15 such camps, will be arranged during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Rural production-cum-service centres

5.7.44. GRIMCO is entrusted with the task of identifying groups of artisans and providing them with full time or supplementary employment and also offering them all the necessary services. It proposes to work on the same model as Rural Marketing Centre proposed by Government of India for each Block through All India Handicraft Board. The State Government in order to intensify the programme of employment-oriented nature has decided to establish 50 such centres and to cover 4500 artisans. GRIMCO will be subsidised at the rate of Rs. 600 per artisan per annum. It will guarantee employment and reasonable level of income.

GRIMCO will use these centres as a linkage between a rural artisans on one hand and raw material procurement and market outlet on the other. It will make optimum, utilisation of the capacity and skills of rural artisans. It is proposed to extend the scheme to cooperative societies also. Upto the end of 1982-83, 24 Rural production centres have been started for footwear, tanning tailoring, Carpentry, Bamboo Works in the different districts of the State including tribal area. The production during the year 1982-83 was worth Rs. 51.00 lakhs benefitting 517 artisans who have been paid wages of Rs. 1.00 lakh during the period. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 1.00 lakh from Central assistance has been for the year 1983-84 for meeting the expenditure of existing centres. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85 for establishing 26 new centres.

Rural Technology Institute, Gandhinagar

5.7.45. One of the major handicaps of rural industries is its out-dated and perhaps obsolete technology and tools and equipments. If it has to survive, it should imbibe advances made in science and technology. Advancement in rural technology is, therefore, necessary.

5.7.46. Government of Gujarat, therefore, has set up a Rural Technology Institute. Intermediate Technology Development Group, London has been engaged as consultants. The Institute has been set up on the lines of ITDC recommendations. It is a society registered under Societies Registration Act and a Trust under Public Trust Act. Its role is to identify technological problems to develop tools and equipments which will reduce fatigue of an artisan's labour and ensure greater productivity. The institute has a plan to undertake various projects. Most of the artisans in Gujarat belong to category of village potters, carpenters, black-smiths, leather workers and bamboo workers. The institute, therefore, proposes to motivate and induce artisans to adopt scientific technology and provide improved tools and equipments of their operations.

5.7.47. R.T.I. has organised craft teacher seminar, national Seminar on rural technology for rural artisans, printed 38 syllabus concerning various trades at rural level and for Cottage Industries. R.T.I. is organising demonstration-cum-training camps to study the problems of rural artisans. It has also undertaken various studies works on rural artisan through other research institutions. It has established 9 demonstration centres up till now in the state including tribal areas. "Techno reo letters" is published every month for publicity and Propaganda. It is proposed to construct R.T.I. complex and Central Demonstration Centre at Gandhinagar. It is proposed to establish "Bamboo Technology Centre" at Mandvi, District Surat and "Pottery project" in Bhiloda District Sabarkantha during 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is provided for 1984-85.

5.8 Mining and Metallurgical Industries

Expansion and Reorganisation of the Directorate of Geology and Mining.

Purchase of equipments, technical assistance etc.

5.8.1. Exploration and Administration of minerals of Gujarat are the main functions of the Directorate of Geology and Mining. The exploration of various minerals like limestone, Bauxite, lignite, base metals, phosphorite, clays etc. are being carried out in different parts of the State by deploying exploration parties. Mineral Administration includes collection of royalty, checking of illegal excavation and evasion of royalty, maintenance of Statistics of mineral production, royalty recovered, labourers employed, etc. It is done through the district officers under competency of the collectors. There are at present about 1316 mining leases and 4381 quarry leases in the State. The mineral revenue of the year 1982-83 comes to about 26.64 crores (provisional and it also includes the royalty on crude oil and gas).

5.8.2. It is proposed to strengthen the mineral administration to increase the mineral revenue. At the same time it is also planned to strengthen mineral laboratory of the department. The building of the departmental laboratory at Gandhinagar is at the stage of completion. A sizable amount for electrification of this building and installation of sophisticated instruments will be needed. It is also proposed to set up a laboratory at Rajkot to cater to the needs of Saurashtra and Kachchh region at a cost of Rs. 6.25 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 130 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1984-85 to cater to the needs of the department.

5.8.3. The physical targets fixed for the year 1984-85 will be 5500 mts. of drilling, 4750 sq.kms. of an area to be covered under geological mapping and 4000 samples to be analysed in the departmental laboratory.

The break-up of Rs. 130.00 lakhs is given below:—

	Rs. in lakhs
(1) Direction and Administration	83.76
(2) Survey and Mapping	8.15
(3) Mineral Exploration—	
(a) Mineral laboratory	29.36
(b) Geophysical Unit	0.63
(4) Training facilities	0.10
(5) Capital Outlay for Building at Gandhinagar	8.00

	130.00

Loan to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation— Current Projects

Fluorspar Project, Kadipani (Dist. Baroda)

5.8.4. The Fluorspar Beneficiation Plant has been put up to upgrade low grade of fluorspar ore into acid grade fluorspar powder and metallurgical grade fluorspar power/briquettes containing CaF₂ content 96% and above and 85% and above respectively. The nature of mineralisation is such that during earlier stages the occurrence and grade of ore was consistent and of better quality but as the mine expanded wide variation and decrease in grade has occurred, resulting in higher consumption of ore as well as reagents and chemicals for its beneficiation. The Fluorspar Beneficiation plant was commissioned in December 1970. To correct the situation, steps are initiated for replacing worn-out equipments and introducing recent technological developments. These steps will maintain the production level of about 20,000 M T per year to cater to the needs of the consuming industries.

5.8.5 In view of the increasing demand of acid grade and metallurgical grade fluorspar by the consuming industries manufacturing synthetic cryolite, aluminum fluoride, fluoro compounds, refrigeration gases, steel mills etc. it is necessary to increase the production of acid and metallurgical grade fluorspar powder by duplicating certain equipments and infrastructure facilities in the present set up with a view to obtain an additional production of 18,000 to 20,000 MT per year, with an estimated cost of about Rs. 600 lakhs. The detailed project report prepared by the Corporation is being scrutinised and investment decision is likely to be taken shortly. To meet with the cost of replacement in the present plant, a provision of Rs. 105 lakhs has been made for purchase of certain equipments for replacement as well as mining machineries to produce higher quantity of mine ore to feed the plant.

Glass-sand Project, Surajdeval (Dist. Surendranagar)

5.8.6 As the crushing and screening plant manufacturing silica and powder has not been operating profitably due to stiff competitions from private mine owners which are many in this field, no further capital expenditure is proposed to be made for this project in the year.

Lignite Project, Panandhro (District Kachchh)

5.8.7 The mining activities at this project have been continuously increasing and accelerated so as to produce more and more of lignite which has been accepted as an alternate fuel to coal by the consuming industries of the State. The production of lignite has touched an all time record of producing 5,31,000 MT during 1982-83 and will

reach the targetted figure of 6,00,000 MT in the year 1983-84. The Corporation with a view to meet with the increase in demand of lignite has planned to add additional requisite mining machineries to increase the production. Necessary infrastructural facilities of civil construction will also have to be taken up to provide residential accommodation to the employees. A provision of Rs. 195 lakhs will be required for taking up mining equipments, civil construction etc, during the year 1984-85.

Lignite Project, Rajpardi (Dist. Bharuch)

5.8.8 The Corporation has opened another lignite mine near Rajpardi in Bharuch District with a view to cater to the needs of consuming industries of South and Central Gujarat. The production from the mines has commenced from March, 1983. It is expected to achieve a production level of 250 MT per day in the initial period which will be raised to 500 MT per day later on. A provision of Rs. 65 lakhs has been proposed to meet with the expenditure to be incurred on certain mining equipments and residential quarters for the employees.

Bauxite Projects (Naredi and Bhatia)

5.8.9. Regular low scale mining of bauxite from the fields in Jamnagar District and Kachchh District is continued to cater to the needs of consuming industries. A nominal provision of Rs. 4 lakhs is required for buying air compressor, rock drilling etc. for these projects.

General Expenditure

5.8.10. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed to incur certain capital expenditure on furniture fixtures, vehicles as well as providing loans to employees for house building.

Projects under Implementation

Multimetal Project, Ambaji (District Banaskantha)

5.8.11. The Corporation has already spent substantial amount on the development of mines and other infrastructures as well as putting up a pilot plant of 50 MT per day capacity with a view to test the beneficiation flow-sheet evolved by the consultants and bringing further improvements in the same. IDBI has recently agreed to reconsider term loan application and various cost estimates of the project are being reviewed and up-dated by IBM to submit the same to IDBI for their reconsideration. It is expected to get clearance of the project by IDBI in a short time. An investment decision is expected to be taken by the end of 1983-84 on receipt of commitment from IDBI and therefore a provision of Rs. 370 lakhs has been made in the year to meet with the expenditure on certain infrastructural services as well as initial down payment which may be required to be made on placing the order on the suppliers.

Lignite Project, Panandhro (Expansion-Bucket Wheel Excavator Technology)

5.8.12. Based on the Lignite deposits of Panandhro mines Gujarat Electricity Board has taken a decision to put up two Thermal Power Stations of 70 MW each. With a view to synchronise the commissioning of the expansion programme with that of GEB's Thermal Power Stations, the Corporation has decided to mechanise the mining of lignite based on the latest international technology available in the field. Global tenders were invited and offers received are under scrutiny. Negotiations are also being held with the tenderers and an investment decision is expected to be taken by March 1984. The production from lignite based on the Bucket Wheel Excavator Technology will be 1.5 million tonnes a year, out of which consumption of lignite by GEB Thermal Power Stations will be 0.5 million tonnes. Since there has been ever increasing demand of lignite which has been accepted as a fuel alternate to coal, no difficulty is envisaged to sell the entire production of 1.5 million tonnes per year. The expansion of lignite is estimated to cost over Rs. 80 crores. In case the investment decision is taken, based on the finalisation of negotiations with the tenderers, it would be necessary to make the advance payment for placing the orders for equipments as well as to incur expenditure on other infrastructures like civil construction etc. a provision of Rs. 800 lakhs has therefore been made for this purpose in the year 1984-85.

Proposed Projects

Alumina Project

5.8.13. Our consistent efforts of negotiations with Hungarians in respect of the Export Oriented Alumina Project with a capacity of 300000 MT of alumina per year have brought favourable results. We are hopeful to arrive at meaningful agreement with the Hungarians for putting up this project in Kachchh District. We are aiming to get back aluminium metal against the export of alumina either the whole quantity or in the alternate sell the aluminium metal directly to other country resulting into saving in foreign exchange or the earning of foreign exchange as the case may be. A tentative provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the year for this project.

Other Projects

5.8.14. As and when required, the Corporation is also taking up the projects based on other minerals, a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for preliminary investigation and preparation of project reports for such small proposed projects.

5.8.15. As against the total financial requirement of Rs. 1574 lakhs of the GMDC, a provision of Rs. 220 lakhs is provided by way of equity/loan in Annual Plan 1984-85.

5.8.16. The physical achievements and targets are given in Annexure-A and the projectwise financial requirements are given in Annexure-B.

ANNEXURE—A

Statement showing physical targets/achievements (Production)

Name and Description of Units/Projects.	Unit	Targets during Sixth Plan	Achievement upto 31-3-1983	Anticipated Targets	
				1983-84	1984-85
Fluorspar Project :					
(a) Ore	M. T.	6,65,000	3,28,028	1,20,000	1,50,000
(b) Powder/Filtercake	M. T.	1,20,000	54,484	18,000	20,000
Glass-S and Projects :					
(a) Sand Stone	M. T.	2,06,000	20,745	6,000	6,000
(b) Silica Sand	M. T.	1,63,000	19,365	4,800	4,800
Bauxite Project :	M. T.	3,80,000	2,28,519	70,000	80,000
Lignite Project :	M. T.	26,70,000	12,61,895	7,10,000	8,25,000

ANNEXURE—B

SUMMARY

Current Projects :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Fluorspar Project, Kadipani	105.00	
Lignite Project, Panandhro	195.00	
Lignite Project, Rajpardi	65.00	
Bauxite Project, Naredi and Bhatia	4.00	
General Expenses (Head Office)	15.00	384.00

Projects under Implementation :

Multi Metal Project, Ambaji	370.00	
Lignite expansion (H. W. E. Technology)	800.00	1170.00

Proposed Projects :

Alumina Project (Kachchh)	10.00	
Other Projects (Bauxite Calcination and Granite etc)	10.00	20.00
Total (A + B + C ) .. .. .	..	1574.00

STATEMENT

Industries and Minerals.

Schemewise Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	1984—85	
		Outlay	Capital Content.
1	2	3	4
A. GENERAL			
(a) Direction and Administration			
1	IND—1 Monitoring and Planning Cell in IM & PD	2.00	..
2	IND—2 Strengthening of Technical and Statistical Wing in the office of I.C.	8.00	..
3	Ind. 2 (Adj) Establishment of Salt Cell in I.C. Office	3.00	..
Sub-Total (a) Direction and Administration		13.00	..
(b) Standardisation of Quality Control			
4	IND—3 Weights and Measures	33.00	..
Sub-Total (b)		33.00	..
(c) Industrial Education, Research and Training			
5	IND—4 Research and Development Scheme	80.00	..
6	IND—4 (a) (Adj) Survey and Consultancy works at Veraval and Rajula	2.00	..
7	IND—4 (b) Fessibility Study for Controlling Pollution	3.00	..
8	IND—5 Hosiery Training and Research Centre (CED)	10.00	..
	IND—5 (Adj) Subsidy for Acrylic base Hosiery Industries.	2.00	..
9	IND—6 Industrial Research Laboratory, Vadodara (GIRDA)	25.00	..
10	IND—6(a) Entre preneurship Development Institute of India	10.00	..
Sub-Total (c)		132.00	..
(d) Other Expenditure			
11	IND—7 Export Award	2.50	..
12	IND—8 Pollution Control Scheme	10.00	..
13	IND—9 Financial Assistance to film studios set-up in the State	Transferred to Home Deptt.	
14	IND—10 Construction of Residential Quarters for employees of Government Presses	..	..

1	2	3	
15	IND-10(a) Adj-Expansion of Casting and Funditor room at Government Press, Rajkot.		
16	IND-10(b) Adj-Expansion of Store building of Government Press, Rajkot towards western side.	7.50	7.50
17	IND-10(c) Adj-Construction of two Godowns at Government Press, Bhavnagar		
	Sub-Total (d) Other Expenditure	20.00	7.50
	Sub-Total : A General	198.00	7.50
B. Large and Medium Industries			
(a) Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries			
18	IND-11 Gujarat Petrochemicals Corporation	20.00	20.00
19	IND-12 Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd	..	..
20	IND-13 G.N.F.C. Water Supply Plant.	..	..
21	IND-14 New Fertilizer Project based on Bombay High Gas	..	..
	Sub-Total (a)	20.00	20.00
(b) Ship Building and Aeronotical Industries			
22	IND-15 M/s. Alcock Ashdown Co	25.00	25.00
23	IND-(Adj) Loans to GIIC for Ship Breaking Projects	45.00	45.00
	Sub-Total (b)	70.00	70.00
(c) Tele Communication and Electronics Industries			
24	IND-16 Share Capital Contribution to Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd.	150.00	150.00
25	IND-Adj. Share Capital/Contribution/loans to GCEL for its Projects	..	..
26	IND-Adj. Share Capital Contribution to GCEL for its Gandhinagar Project	..	..
	Sub-Total (c)	150.00	150.00
(d) Consumers Industries			
27	IND-17 Gujarat State Textile Corporation	200.00	200.00
28	IND-18 Government Contribution to Narmada Cement Company	..	..
29	IND-19 Girnar Scooter Project	..	..
	Sub-Total (d) Consumer Industries	200.00	200.00

1	2	3	4
(e) Industrial Financial Institution			
30.	IND-20 Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (M.B.)	..	..
31.	IND-(Adj.) G.I.I.C. Non-Refinance loan	..	..
32.	IND-21 G.I.I.C. Project loan	500.00	500.00
33.	IND-22 Captive Power Generation (G.I.I.C).	..	..
34.	IND-(Adj.) Lease Finance/Hire Purchase	50.00	50.00
35.	IND-(Adj.) Loans to G.I.I.C. for Interest free loan for large Engineering and Electronics Project (LEEP)	300.00	300.00
Sub-Total (e)		850.00	850.00
(f) Other Expenditure			
36.	IND-23 Index grant for promotional Activities.	15.00	..
37.	IND-24 Grant of loans to Industries for amount of sales Tax paid on finished products	50.00	50.00
37-A	IND-24 (a) Infrastructure loan in lieu of Sales Tax difference	50.00	50.00
Sub-Total (f)		115.00	100.00
Sub-Total (B)		1405.00	1390.00
Total Large and Medium Industries (A+B).		1603.00	1397.50
C. Village and Small Industries			
(a) Small Industries			
38.	IND-25 Share Capital Contribution Loan to Gujarat State Fin. Corpn.	150.00	150.00
39.	IND-(Adj.) Subvention to Gujarat State Fin. Corpn. for declaring Guaranteed Dividend	1.00	1.00
40.	IND-26 Guj. Indl. Devp. Corpn. (MB)	127.00	127.00
41.	IND-27 GIDC. (Margin Money)	533.00	533.00
42.	IND-28 Subsidy to GIDC for Indl. area and Township (GIDC)		
43.	IND-29 Pilot plant for testing facilities (GIDC)		
44.	IND-30 Critical Infrastructure facilities for backward areas (GIDC).		
45.	IND-31 Workshop in rural and Backward (GIDC)		
46.	IND-32 Common Industrial facilities Centres (GIDC)		
47.	IND-33 Grant-in-aid for integrated training skills to industries in GIDC area (Co-op. Training Centres)		
48.	IND-34 Grant-in-aid to CED for Indl. self employment in rural and backward areas	50.00	

These Schemes have been dropped

1	2	3	4
49.	IND-35 Loans to Gujarat Small Scale Inds. Corpn. for hire purchase scheme	10.00	10.00
50.	IND-36 Contribution for Marketing Fund for GSIC to provide marketing assistance	10.00	10.00
51.	IND-37 Trade Centre	4.00	..
52.	IND-38 Diamond Inds. Complex	1.00	..
53.	IND-39 Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for new industries	1390.00	..
54.	IND-40 Dist. Ind. Centres	80.00	..
55.	IND-41 Rural Inds. Project/Rural Artisans Project	9.00	..
56.	IND-42 Apprentice Training in Govt. Printing Presses	11.00	..
57.	IND-43 Package Assistance to SSI	25.00	..
57-A	IND-(43-a) Approach Road to new Industries	1.00	1.00
58.	IND-(Adj.) Subsidy to GITCO for adoption of small sick units	5.00	..
59.	IND-(Adj.) Financial Assistance to GITCO for establishment of Marketing Consultancy Cell	5.00	..
Sub-Total (a) Small Inds.		2412.00	832.00
(b) Village and Cottage Industries			
<i>(1) Direction and Administration</i>			
60.	IND-44 Administrative and Supervisory staff	22.00	..
Sub-Total-I		22.00	..
<i>(11) Handloom Industries</i>			
61.	IND-45 Handloom Industries	37.00	19.00
62.	IND-46 Intensive Development of Handloom Industries	17.00	16.00
63.	IND-47 Gujarat Handloom Development Corporation	1.00	1.00
Sub-Total II		55.00	36.00
<i>(111) Handicraft Industries</i>			
64.	IND-48 Handicraft Industries	16.00	..
65.	IND-49 Gujarat Handicraft Development Corporation	24.00	14.00
66.	IND-50 Carpet Weaving Centre	16.00	..
67.	IND-51 Woollen Carpet Cell in Gujarat Export Corporation	..	..
Sub-Total III		56.00	14.00

1	2	3	4
(IV) Co-operative Industries			
68.	IND-52 Co-operative Spinning Mills	3.00	3.00
69.	IND-53 Financial Assistance to Individual Cooperatives	26.00	13.00
70.	IND-54 Powerloom Co-operatives	30.00	25.00
Sub-Total IV		59.00	41.00
V. Khadi Industries.			
71.	IND-55 Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries Board	200.00	42.00
Sub-Total V		200.00	42.00
VI. Other Expenditure			
72.	IND-56 Training of Industrial Artisans	64.00	15.00
73.	IND-57 Financial Assistance to Individual Artisans	115.00	..
74.	IND-58 Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Cooperative (GRIMCO)	26.00	26.00
75.	IND-59 Establishment of Village Flaying Centres and Village Tanneries	10.00	..
76.	IND-60 Rural Production Centres	12.00	..
77.	IND-61 Rural Technology Institute	13.00	..
78.	IND-62 Tribal Development Corpn	..	..
79.	IND-63 Mini-Industrial Estate in Rural Areas	3.00	..
Sub-Total VI		243.00	41.00
Sub-Total (b) Village and Cottage Industries		635.00	174.00
Sub-Total (C) Village and Small Industries		3047.00	1006.00
D. Mining and Metallurgical Industries			
(a) Mineral Exploration and Development			
80.	IND-64 Expansion and Reorganisation of Directorate of Geology and Mining	130.00	8.00
(b) Loans for Mining and Metallurgical Industries			
81.	IND-65 Loans to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation.	220.00	220.00
Total (D) Mining and Metallurgical Industries.		350.00	228.00
Total Industries and Mineral (A+B+C+D)		5000.00	2631.50

6. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Development of infrastructural facilities has been given a high priority in the current phase of development. Transport constitutes one of the most important infrastructural facilities for supporting productive activities and the distribution system. Development activities in this sector also generate large employment opportunities. Each mode of transport has a distinct role to play in the economy and its inherent advantage should be exploited optimally within a co-ordinated system.

2. The State is lagging behind in the sphere of road development including rural roads. The passenger transport service also calls for expansion. It is, therefore, necessary to accelerate the road development programme with special attention to rural roads. The development of ports and harbours has also special significance for Gujarat which is a principal maritime state in the country. There is vast scope for development of tourism with a number of places of tourist interest both ancient and modern which can attract even foreign tourists in large numbers.

3. An outlay of Rs. 6370 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1984-85 for Transport and Communications Sector. Its distribution over the various sub-sectors is as follows.—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sub-Sector of Development	Proposed Outlay 1984-85
1	2	3
1.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	640
2.	Road Development	3690
3.	Road Transport	1950
4.	Tourism	90
Total :—		6370

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

6.1 PORTS, LIGHTHOUSES AND SHIPPING

6.1.1. Introduction

6.1.1.1. Gujarat is an important Maritime State of the country. The total coastline of Gujarat is about 1600 Kms. which is about 30% of the coast line of the country. Gujarat can serve a very large hinterland, extending over central and northern India. Because of these natural advantages, Gujarat has been very prominent in the development of maritime economy of the country. The 11 Intermediate, 28 Minor and one Major Ports are dotted over 1600 Kms. of coastline from Koteswar in the North to Umbergaon in the South. Four of these ports—Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Okha and Sikka are direct berthing ports for ocean going ships. 11 ports are lighterage ports where steamer traffic is worked by lighter. The remaining 24 Ports are either sailing vessel ports or have fishing activities. About 98% of the total traffic is handled by only 15 Ports viz. Bhavnagar, Mahuva, Pipavav, Veraval, Porbandar, Okha, Sikka, Salaya, Bedi, Navlakhi, Mundra, Mandvi, Jakhau, Bharuch and Valsad. The main feature of these ports is exports which constitute 60% of the total traffic mainly to foreign countries earning foreign exchange of about Rs. 200.00 crores per annum. The development activities of the ports have therefore been concentrated at these ports. In the case of other Ports either a small jetty is provided or some dredging is done but no major developmental activities have been undertaken so far.

6.1.1.2. *Organisational Set-up.*—In April, 1982, State Government constituted Gujarat Maritime Board which is an autonomous body and with effect from 5th April, 1982, all administration of minor and intermediate ports was vested in that Board. Thus, development, operation and management of all the minor and intermediate ports of the State has been taken over by the Gujarat Maritime Board.

6.1.1.3. Gujarat Maritime Board collects revenue for various services rendered to port users at different ports and also meets revenue expenditure such as expenditure on management of ports, maintenance and repairs of various assets etc. at different ports.

6.1.2. Growth of Traffic

6.1.2.1. The ports of Gujarat are traditionally export oriented. Principal items of export are oil cakes, groundnut seeds, clinkers, limestone, bauxite, etc. and main items of import are food grains, fertilizers, mineral oils, sulphur, rock phosphate etc. Traffic handling at Gujarat ports during the last ten years is as under. The traffic estimated

to be handled during the year 1983-84 and during the year 1984-85 is also shown below.

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Year	Import	Export	Total
1973-74	10.43	17.75	28.18
1974-75	12.47	17.80	30.27
1975-76	12.19	18.83	31.02
1976-77	6.25	22.03	28.28
1977-78	5.80	14.65	20.45
1978-79	7.63	13.14	20.77
1979-80	10.40	14.20	24.60
1980-81	14.92	12.88	27.80
1981-82	17.11	12.77	29.88
1982-83	14.51	17.31	31.82
1983-84	24.00	18.00	40.00 (Projected)
1984-85	25.00	20.00	45.00 (anticipated)

6.1.2.2. There has been a steady increase in the traffic handled at the ports till 1975-76. Thereafter, during two years (1976-77 and 1977-78) traffic declined considerably due to stoppage of export of oilcakes, salt and cement. Thereafter, with increasing import of foodgrain and fertilizers and partial resumption of export of oil cakes, the traffic started increasing and reached the earlier level of about 3.00 million tonnes, during 1981-82. During 1982-83 captive traffic of clinker at Jafrabad and Magdalla has started. It is expected that as the production of clinkers pick up in the cement plant at Jafrabad, the traffic at Jafrabad and Magdalla will increase. Traffic at Jafrabad is estimated to rise to about 12,30,000 tonnes and at Magdalla 97,000 tonnes. This traffic just begun in 1982-83 and it is estimated that a substantial traffic at these ports will develop during 1983-84 and the above estimated traffic may be achieved in 1984-85. Apart from the above abrupt rise due to captive traffic of clinkers and coal, the traditional traffic at Gujarat ports depend, to a

large extent on the policy of the Government of India towards import and export. If there are no drastic changes in this policy, the traffic at the ports would increase by about 10% per year on account of general improvement in export/import etc. If, however, there are drastic changes, the traffic at the ports may fluctuate irrespective of the availability of handling facilities. It is important to note this peculiarity of traffic at our ports.

6.1.3. Approach And Strategy

6.1.3.1. Ports constitute one of the important infrastructural facilities necessary for economic advantage of a region. It is a vital link in the total chain of transportation of commodities from production centres to destination. A large number of our ports are lighterage ports, and they are serving the needs of local traffic quite well. However, significant changes are taking place in maritime transport. Ships are getting bigger in size and draught, specialised vessels like containers, LASH vessels etc. are coming up, capital and running cost of ships are increasing at a fast rate making delays at ports highly expensive. Therefore, future port development must provide for direct berthing facilities for ships and for quick and efficient handling of traffic and turn round of ships so that ships' detention time in ports is made minimum. Even to cater to the present level of traffic, in addition to existing facilities at the ports, additional lighterage fleets, increase in transit facilities and addition of cargo handling equipments are required. A large portion of the cargo handling equipments such as lighterage fleet and cranes have been quite old and, in past, adequate supplementation in this has not been made. Therefore, the operational efficiency is adversely affected. In order to see that ports function satisfactorily, additional lighterage fleet and cranes have been found necessary at several ports. It is also necessary to improve the navigational conditions by dredging in approach channels so that the available port facilities can be put to better use at Okha, Bhavnagar and Magdalla ports to provide additional navigational facilities and introduce mechanisation of cargo handling. Mention may also be made of a new activity viz., Shipbreaking, which has developed recently along our coast. Alang, near Bhavnagar and Sachana, near Jamnagar, have been found to be very suitable for developing this highly employment oriented and essential industry and this work has already been undertaken in hand. The shipbreaking yard at Alang is likely to be the best shipbreaking yard in the country.

6.1.4. Programme for 1984-85

6.1.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 640.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85. A broad break-up of the same is as under :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay proposed for 1984-85
A PORTS AND PILOTAGE		
1	Development of minor ports	421.00
2	Construction and Repairs	50.00
3	Dredging and Surveying	31.00
4	Ferry Service	135.00
B LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS (including construction and development of other navigational aids)		
5	Navigational aids	3.00
TOTAL		640.00

Important works/activities under the above major heads are as under :

1 Development of Minor Ports	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Works under this head are grouped as follows :		
(i) Construction of docks, berths and jetties at various ports.	80.00	
(ii) Port equipment and machinery	30.00	
(iii) Transport facilities	3.00	
(iv) Floating crafts like tugs, barges, etc.	96.00	
(v) Warehousing facilities	10.00	
(vi) Other expenditure including projects	182.00	
(vii) Establishment	20.00	
TOTAL (1)		421.00
2 Construction and Repairs		(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Construction of staff quarters and administrative building and other amenities.	50.00	
TOTAL (2)		50.00

3 Dredging and Surveying

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Acquisition of dredging equipments and capital dredging.	30.00
(ii) Survey and investigation	1.00
TOTAL (3)	31.00

4 Ferry Service

(i) Dahej Ghogha Ferry Service	134.50
(ii) Inland Water Transport Scheme	0.50

TOTAL (4) 135.00

5 Navigational Aids

3.00

TOTAL (5) 3.00

TOTAL : 1+2+3+4+5= 640.00

Construction of Docks, Berths and Jetties

6.1.4.2. Important works to be carried out are (i) jetty for port crafts at Bhavnagar (ii) extension of wharf at Bedi (iii) Wharf wall at Navlakhi (iv) Ship-breaking facilities at Sachana-Alang etc. In addition, other smaller works for improving the landing facilities at various ports are proposed to be carried out. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose for the year 1984-85 as detailed below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of work	Outlay for 1984-85
1	2	3
1.	Repairs facilities at BVR	3.00
2.	Extension of wharf wall, NLK	8.00
3.	Extension of wharf at Bedi	40.00
4.	Development of all weather port, PBR	4.00
5.	Shipbreaking facilities at Sachana, Alang	25.00
	Total ..	80.00

Port equipment and machinery

6.1.4.3. It is proposed to purchase equipments like wharf cranes, jeep, stool and plants articles etc. for Bhavnagar, Okha, Navlakhi, Porbandar, Veraval and Mandvi Ports. In addition walkie-talkie sets for lighterage working ports is also proposed to be provided. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is made for this purpose for 1984-85.

Transport Facilities

6.1.4.4. It is proposed to provide concrete platform for bulk cargo and other facilities at important ports for which a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made for 1984-85.

Floating crafts

6.1.4.5. An order has been placed for 1000 BHP tug for Bhavnagar port and the work is already in an advance stage of construction. Further it is proposed to have 1 No. 1000 BHP tug for Okha and additional tugs and barges including self-propelled barges for various ports. It is also proposed to purchase a pilot-cum-survey launch. An outlay of Rs. 96.00 lakhs is provided for 1984-85 and the workwise details are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of work	Outlay for 1984-85
1	2	3
1.	Purchase of 1 No. 1000 BHP tug for Bhavnagar	2.00
2.	Purchase of 1 No. 1000 BHP tug for Okha	1.00
3.	Purchase of barges at various ports 4 Nos. 250 S.P. Barges, 5 Nos. 200 tons cargo barges, 10 Nos. 100 tonnes cargo barges	92.00
4.	Pilot-cum-survey launch	1.00
	Total ..	96.00

Warehousing facilities

6.1.4.6. It is proposed to construct storage godown and transit shed at Bhavnagar, Bedi and Valsad Ports. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made for 1984-85.

Other expenditure

6.1.4.7 A major part of the provision under this sub-head is for the important project of development of Jafrabad and Magdalla ports for cement/clinker traffic which is nearing completion and for the project of development of Pipavav Port which is likely to be started very soon. These are important port development projects for providing direct berthing facilities at Jafrabad, Magdalla and Pipavav Ports. In addition, other smaller works like reclamation of plot, security arrangements etc. are also undertaken. An amount of Rs. 182.00 lakhs is provided under this sub-head. Workwise details are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of work	Outlay for 1984-85
1	2	3
1.	Development of Pipavav Port	75.00
2.	Improvement and modernisation of existing facilities like reclamation, water supply, guest house, etc. at Bedi and Navlakhi	1.00
3.	Infrastructure port facilities at Jafrabad, Magdalla for cement plant of Narmada Cement Co. Ltd.	100.00
4.	Electrification of water works at (Okha) Daghechi	2.00
5.	Reclamation of low-lying area at Bedi	4.00
	Total ..	182.00

Construction of Staff Quarters and Amenities at Ports

6.1.4.8. Construction work is in progress at Bhavnagar, Veraval, Bedi and Mandvi, in respect of Class-I, Class-II, and Class-III Staff quarters. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is made for 1984-85. Workwise details are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of work	Outlay for 1984-85
1	2	3
1.	Construction of additional office building at Bhavnagar	10.00
2.	Construction of additional staff quarters at Bedi, (4 Nos. cate-II]	2.50
3.	Construction of office building at Rozi (Bedi)	5.00
4.	Construction of staff quarters at Mandvi (Class-III 4 Units Category II and Class-IV-4 units Category-I)	0.51
5.	Construction of staff quarters at Bedi, Bhavnagar and Navlakhi	2.00
6.	Construction of Administrative building and staff quarters at Gandhinagar	30.00
	Total ..	50.00

Dredging and Surveying

6.1.4.9. A provision of Rs. 31.00 lakhs is made for carrying out dredging at various important ports and survey work in the inner Harbour; workwise details are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of work	Outlay for 1984-85
1	2	3
1.	Dredger and Dredging (mount required for dredgers and ancilliary equipment purchased from Assam)	20.00
2.	Capital Dredging in the approach channel at Okha and Bhavnagar ..	10.00
	TOTAL ..	30.00
3.	Survey and Investigation	1.00
	Grand Total ..	31.00

Ferry Service (Inland Water Transport)

6.1.4.10. *Dahej-Ghogha Ferry Service.*—The project is to provide modern ferry service for transporting loaded trucks, buses etc. across the Gulf of Khambhat between Ghogha and Dahej. The port and terminal service facilities at both the ends will be provided by the Board at the cost of Rs. 516.00 lakhs. Acquisition of Ferry Boat and operation of Ferry Service is the responsibility of joint sector Company viz., "Dahej-Ghogha Trans-Sea Ferry Service Limited" which is already functioning. The State's share in the capital of that company is 26.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 134.50 lakhs is made for 1984-85.

Landing Facilities for Inland Water Transport At Matwad, Chanded, Rander and Mangleshwar

6.1.4.11. Till 1978-79 these schemes were fully financed out of assistance from the Central Govern-

ment. However, according to the reclassification of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, these schemes are continued as Centrally Sponsored schemes on sharing basis. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is made for 1984-85 as state Share for completing the work of landing facilities for IWT at the above ports and equal provision is expected from the Government of India during 1984-85.

Construction and Development of Other Navigational Aids at Various Ports

6.1.4.12. Local Navigational aids at various ports are required to be provided particularly at salt loading ports, where the lighterage fleet have to go in mondering creeks. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose for 1984-85; workwise details are as under :—

Sr. No.	Name of work	Outlay for 1984-85
1	2	3
1.	Navigation aids at Okha	0.50
2.	Providing and improving buoys beacons and navigational aids at various ports	
	(i) Providing bouys and beacons in the channel at Koteshwar	2.00
	(ii) Providing Navigation Mark in the channel at Jodia	0.50
	Total :	3.00

PORS, LIGHT HOUSES AND SHIPPING

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

r. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1984—85	
		Outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4
A- Ports and pilotage :			
I-Development of Minor Ports			
1	PRT—1—1-Development of Intermediate and Minor ports		
	(a) Construction of dock, berths and jetties	80.00	80.00
	(b) Port equipment and machinery	30.00	30.00
	(c) Transport facilities and Fleet	3.00	3.00
	(d) Floating Crafts	96.00	96.00
	(i) <i>Gujarat Maritime Board</i>	..	..
	(e) Warehousing facilities	10.00	10.00
	(f) Other expenditure	182.00	182.00
	(g) Creation of mechanical Circle and Other posts for Ports	20.00	..
	Total—I	421.00	401.00
II—Construction and Repairs			
2	PRT—2 Construction of office building/staff quarters and other amenities at various ports	50.00	50.00
	Total—II	50.00	50.00
III Dredging and Surveying			
3	PRT—3 Surveying and investigation of Gujarat Coast	1.00	1.00
4	PRT—4 Dredger and Dredging	30.00	30.00
	Total—III	31.00	31.00
IV Ferry Services			
5	PRT—5 Inland water transport and Dahej Ghogha Ferry Service	135.00	135.00
	Total IV	135.00	135.00
	Sub-Total-A	637.00	617.00
B. Light House and Lightships :			
Construction and Development of Other Navigational Aids			
6	PRT—6 Development and Construction of Other Navigational Aids at Intermediate and Minor Ports	3.00	3.00
	Total : B	3.00	3.00
	Grand Total : A+B	640.00	620.00

6.2 ROAD DEVELOPMENT

6.2.1. Introduction

6.2.1.1 Roads play a vital role in the development of agriculture, industries, trade and commerce and the economy in general. They constitute important component of the basic infrastructure for economic development. That apart, construction of roads is one of the most highly employment intensive activities. Within the road system, the rural roads constitute one of the basic minimum needs.

6.2.2. Review of Progress

6.2.2.1 The total road length including National Highways in Gujarat State which was about 13,154 Kms. in 1950-51 had increased to about 38,981 Kms. by the end of Fourth Plan, and 42,359 Kms. by the end of Fifth Plan i.e. 1977-78. As on 31-3-82, the total length of roads in Gujarat was 49,856 Kms. This has increased to 52,621 Kms. as on 31-3-83. The details are given in the following table :

Sr. No.	Year	N. H.	S. H.	M. D. R.	O. D. R.	V.R.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1950-51	597	1,507	2,710	4,680	3,660	13,154
2	1955-56	716	1,956	3,112	6,951	5,052	17,787
3	1960-61	1,005	4,025	6,086	7,008	4,505	22,629
4	1965-66	1,033	5,125	7,132	7,065	5,674	26,029
5	1968-69	1,056	6,983	7,127	8,417	8,628	32,211
6	1973-74	1,352	8,605	8,480	10,183	10,361	38,981
7	1977-78	1,383	9,027	9,830	9,639	12,480	42,359
8	1978-79	1,425	9,058	10,043	9,834	12,896	43,256
9	1979-80	1,435	9,097	10,542	10,571	13,463	45,108
10	1980-81	1,424	9,158	10,633	10,870	15,341	47,426
11	1981-82	1,424	9,158	10,821	11,083	17,370	49,856
12	1982-83	1,424	9,205	10,957	11,544	19,491	52,621

6.2.2.2 Despite the good rate of progress achieved in road development, Gujarat in relation to several other States of the country, has been lagging behind in this field. According to the Basic Road Statistics of 1979-80, the State ranks 16th among the States in the country with only 23 Kms of road length per 100 Sq. Kms. of area against all India average of 39 Kms. In terms of road length per one lakh of population, the State occupied 19th place. The road length in Gujarat was only 7,622 Kms. in 1947 i.e. only 4 Kms. per 100 sq. Kms. as compared to all India average of 12 Kms. Thereafter the

rate of progress in road development in the State was more or less the same as the all India average. However, mainly on account of the initial lag, the State remained in deficit to the extent of 42 per cent at the end of the Nagpur Plan period i.e. March, 1961, when India as a whole had exceeded the Nagpur Plan target by 36 per cent.

6.2.2.3. The progress achieved by the State at the end of March, 1983 is indicated in the following table.

Sr. No.	Category of roads	Kilometers existing as on		Twenty Year Plan target 1961-81	Kms. as on 31.3.83	Deficit %
		31.3.47	31.3.61			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Main Roads						
	(a) National Highways	} 4408	1005	3602	1424	61%
	(b) State Highways		4025	6168	9205	..
	(c) Major District Roads		6086	14382	10957	24%
Total :		4408	11,116	24152	21586	11%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2 Other roads							
A	Other District roads	}	3214	7008	16441	11544	30%
B	Village roads		4505	17035	19491	..	
Total			3214	11513	33476	31035	..
Grand Total 1 and 2			7622	22629	57628	52621	9%

6.2.2.4. Thus, as on 1st April, 1983, it is necessary to construct 5007 Kms. of roads to achieve the target of the Twenty Year Road Plan 1961-81.

6.2.3.1 Outlays and Targets for Sixth Plan.

6.2.31. A total outlay of Rs. 22,000 lakhs is approved for the road development programme for the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85. An outlay earmarked for the Minimum Needs Programme is Rs. 13,500 lakhs. It is envisaged to construct additional new road length of 7900 Kms. and improvement of 12,500 Kms. of the existing road length out of which 5,000 Kms. of unsurfaced roads will be converted into surfaced roads.

6.2.3.2. After formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan proposals, the prices of materials have increased due to cost of fuel oil as well as asphalt which is the main component of the materials used in road construction. Further, there is an increase in wages also. With the result, it is difficult to fulfil physical target unless the allocation for this sub-sector is increased to match the steep rise in prices. However, the outlay for Roads is being supplemented through the funds available under NREP, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme and Decentralised District Planning.

Progress during 1982-83

6.2.3.3. In the year 1982-83, there was a provision of Rs. 4040 lakhs against which the final modified grant was Rs. 5034 lakhs as actual expenditure incurred during 1982-83 was Rs. 5836 lakhs. As against the target of additional 1900 kms. of road for the year 1982-83, the actual achievement was of 2765 kms. However, surfaced length has increased by 4293 Kms. during 1982-83. Similarly as against target of connecting 550 villages by all weather road in 1982-83, in fact 786 villages were actually connected by all weather roads. The population groupwise distribution of 786 villages is given below:

Sr. No.	Group of villages	Target Nos. of villages	Actual Achievement
1.	1500 and above	135	146
2.	Between 1000 and 1500	145	231
3.	Between 500 and 1000	135	252
4.	Below 500	135	157
Total		550	786

Programme for 1983-84

6.2.3.4. For 1983-84, there is a provision of Rs. 4040 lakhs envisaging to construct additional road length of 2000 Kms. and to connect 550 villages by allweather roads. The population groupwise distribution of villages is as under:—

Population Group	Nos. of villages
1500 and above	150
1000-1500	150
500-1000	125
Below 500	125
	550

6.2.4. Basic considerations underlying the Plan for 1984-85

6.2.4.1 The plan for 1984-85 is formulated with the following main considerations in view:—

(1) Spillover works are given top priority for earliest completions

(2) Missing links and Missing bridges on the road works where roads on either side are ready or are nearing completion.

(3) Widening of the State Highways where traffic intensity is more than 5000 P.C.U. per day

(4) Rural Roads connecting all the remaining villages having population of more than 1500 are included in the budget estimates of 1983-84 some of the villages having population between 1000 to 1500 in the districts like Banaskantha, Panchmaha's, Kutch, Surendranagar, and Sabarkantha where number of villages in this population group is higher and which are not connected by all weather road need to be taken up. In tribal, coastal and desert areas villages to be connected by roads having total population of more than 1500 and require to be connected such road links need to be taken up.

(5) Land acquisition for the new road works connecting villages having population between 1000 and 1500 and not connected by any road and also for the new roads. These are required to be taken up under "Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme" or NREP of Government of India or scarcity programme.

(6) In the tribal, desert and coastal areas, it is proposed to take up the road works taking into account population in the group or cluster of villages as per 4 above.

6.2.4.2. The Annual Plan 1984-85 will open with a spillover liability of Rs. 158.82 crores as detailed below.—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sr. No.	Items	Spillover liability of works in progress and new works 1983-84 budget	Anticipated expenditure 1983-84	Spillover liabilities as on 31.3.84.
1	2	3	4	5
Normal				
	(a) Panchayats	7705	1261	6444
	(b) Government	6560	1067	5493
	Sub Total	14265	2328	11937
II. Tribal				
	(a) Panchayats	2236	454	1832
	(b) Government	2759	646	2113
	Sub Total	5045	1100	3945
	Grand Total	19310	3428*	15882

*N.B.—Budget provision for purchase of machinery, establishment and loan to the Gujarat State Construction Corporation is not included. Total provision for 1983-84 is Rs. 4040 lakhs.

6.2.4.3. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 3690 lakhs has been provided. Out of this outlay, Rs. 500 lakhs are earmarked for Minimum Needs Programme. The details of the outlays are as under.—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Item	Liabilities after March, 1984	Outlay for 1984-85
1	2	3
Normal Plan		
(a) Works in progress	11937	2064
(b) New Works	150	20
Tribal Area Sub-Plan		
(a) Work in progress	3945	1120
(b) New Works	50	5
Total—	16082	3209
For Establishment and Machinery		+ 481

6.2.5. Physical Targets for 1984-85

6.2.5.1. Against the outlay of Rs. 3690 lakhs it is estimated to construct an additional road Length of 1500 Kms. It is also envisaged to connect 500 villages by pucca road during 1984-85 within the earmarked allocation.

6.2.6. Programme for 1984-85

Minimum Needs Programme

6.2.6.1. Out of 18,275 inhabited villages in the State, 10577 villages have all-weather communications as on 31st March, 1983. The details are as under:

Sr. No.	Item	Villages having population 1500 and above	Villages having population 1000 to 1500	Villages having population 500 to 1000	Villages having population below 500	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Connected by pucca roads as on 31st March, 1983	3330	2247	2700	2300	10577
2	Connected by Kachcha roads as on 31st March, 1983.	159 (155)	353 (220)	1316 (307)	1727 (251)	3555 (933)
3	Not connected by any road as on 31st March, 1983	175 (173)	364 (254)	1201 (354)	2403 (356)	4143 (1137)
	Total villages that will be connected by all weather roads by the works included in the budget estimates of 1983-84	(328)	(474)	(661)	(607)	(2070)
	Total	3664	2964	5217	6430	18275

Note:—Figures in brackets indicate number of villages to be connected by all weather roads by works taken up in the budget of 1983-84.

6.2.6.2. According to the revised norms fixed by the Government of India for the Minimum Needs Programme for rural roads, all villages having population of 1500 and above and 50 percent of the villages having population between 1000 and 1500 are to be connected by all weather roads by the end of 1990 which have no all weather communications. The State Government aims at achieving these norms for the Minimum Needs Programme at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan i. e. 1980-85 as far as possible.

6.2.6.3. By the end of March, 1983, out of 3664 villages having population of 1500 and above, 3330 villages have been connected by all wether roads. In the year 1983-84 it is proposed to connect 150 villages by pucca roads having population 1500 and above.

1500 and above	100
1000-1500	100
500-1000	150
Below 500	150

Total: 500

6.2.8. State Programme

6.2.8.1. During 1984-85, it is proposed to allocate Rs. 1771 lakhs for State works (other than MNP). The main project viz.(1) widening of the eastern State Highway (2) missing links, missing bridges and widening of some length of the coastal highway and (3) roads and bridges works connecting fertilizer complex with the National Highway No. 8 needs heavy amount due to the development of the industries at Hajira, Vapi and Dahej/Ghogha Ferry Services.

6.2.9. Tribal Area Sub-Plan

6.2.9.1. 707 Road works including bridges works with an estimated cost of Rs. 8601 lakhs has been taken up under Tribal Area Sub-Plan against which an expenditure of Rs. 3556 lakhs has been incurred up to the end of March, 1983. An amount of Rs. 1155 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84 which is likely to be utilised fully. For the year 1984-85, an outlay of Rs.1155 lakhs is provided.

6.2.7. Programme for 1984-85

6.2.7.1. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs has been provided for Minimum Needs Programme for the year 1984-85. It will be possible to connect the following number of villages against the total outlay of Rs. 1919 lakhs for rural roads including M.D.R.

6.2.10. Roads of Inter-state Importance and Roads of Economic Importance

6.2.10.1. Upto Fifth Five Year Plan 100% amount as sanctioned by Government of India under loan/Grant was admissible but according to the decision taken up by NDC, Roads of Inter-state Importance are continued as Central Assistance programme by 100% aid and programmes of Roads of Economic Im-

portance are continued on sharing basis i.e. 50% share by Central Government and 50% share by State Government.

6.2.10.2. The amount of works sanctioned during the Fourth Plan, Fifth Plan and Sixth Plan is Rs. 14 lakhs, 234 lakhs and 318 lakhs respectively and overall picture is as under :—

Sr. No.	Details	Central Share	State Share	Total
1	Sanction authority by Government of India	449.35	242.31	691.66
2	Expenditure incurred upto 31st March, 1983	329.60	185.48	515.08
3	Revised Estimate for 1983-84	45.73	135.73	181.46
4	Budget Estimates for 1984-85	125.60	119.00	244.60

6.2.11. National Highway

6.2.11.1. At the end of 1981-82, the total length of National Highways in Gujarat State was 1424 Kms. as against the 20 years Road Plan target of 3602 Kms. In view of this huge deficit, Gujarat State has proposed to the Government of India to declare 10 important State Highways as National Highways. The total length of the roads proposed for upgradation is 2273 Kms. The State Government has also requested the Government of India that following three roads of total length of 1127 Kms. which need to be given priority in declaring them as National Highways.

in 1990, even four lane divided carriageway of National Highway would be inadequate to cater the needs of traffic.

6.2.12.2. In order to adequately meet the future needs of traffic, the State Government has prepared a preliminary Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway project. The 92 Kms. long Expressway shall have limited entry and exit and all grade separated crossings.

6.2.12.3. The Expressway, which would be a toll road, is estimated to cost Rs. 84 crores as per S.O.R. 1982-83. The project is financially viable with the rate of return on investment at 10.32% per annum even when 50% of the projected traffic would choose to use the Expressway. The proposal is submitted to Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Government of India for financial assistance.

Item	Length in Gujarat State (in Kms.)
Ahmedabad-Bhopal Road Via Indore	180
Kandla-Bombay Coastal Highway Porbandar-Bhavnagar-Cambay-Vadodara	861
Surat-Calcutta road Via-Dhulia Nagpur.	86
Total	1127

6.2.13. Command Area Road Works

6.2.13.1 Government of Gujarat has taken up the construction programme of Roads under the Command Area of major irrigation schemes, e. g.

- (1) Heran
- (2) Karjan
- (3) Daman-Ganga
- (4) Ukai-Kakrapar and medium irrigation schemes of Panam and Sukhi

6.2.11.2. Besides the Western Zonal Council has also resolved to declare Coastal Highway as the National Highway in the Maharashtra and Gujarat for which Government of India has been approached. The length of the Coastal Highway in Gujarat is 1712 Kms.

6.12.13.2. There are 231 Road works in the Command areas of these major/minor irrigation projects. The estimated cost of these works is Rs. 2792 lakhs and upto 31st March, 1983, an expenditure of Rs. 1489 lakhs is incurred. The estimated expenditure for 1983-84 for these works will be Rs. 574 lakhs. For the year 1984-85, a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been made for Command Area Road works

6.2.12. Ahmedabad-Vadodara Autobahn Project

6.2.12.1. Considering the very heavy intensity of existing traffic on Ahmedabad-Vadodara section of National Highway No. 8 and the traffic projection

6.2.14 Eastern State Highways

6.2.14.1 The Eastern State Highway starts from N.H. No. 8 at Vapi in Valsad Dist. and passes through Surat, Bharuch and Panchmahals Districts and joins N.H. No. 8 in Sabarkantha District at Shamlaji. The length of this road is 494 Kms. mostly having one lane carriageway. All the bridges are completed except restoration of the bridge across river Karjan.

6.2.14.2. Due to development of Command area on account of irrigation schemes on rivers Narmada, Heran, Karjan, Ukai, Kadana, Ralui, Sukhi, this road will be useful for the construction of irrigation schemes and increase in agricultural products. The works of widening of road in various Districts are in progress. The provision made for these road works during 1984-85 is Rs. 200 lakhs; other details are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)				
District	Length in Kms.	Estimated cost	Expenditure upto 31.3.83	Provision for 1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
Valsad	90.20	118.00	94.96	77.80
Bharuch	37.60	71.00	37.90	55.00
Vadodara	45.60	32.00	0.60	50.20
Panchmahals	109.40	87.00	2.76	17.00
Total	282.80 Kms.	308.00	136.22	200.00

ROAD DEVELOPMENT

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1984—85	
		Outlay	Capital Content
1	2	3	4
1. RDP-1 Roads and Bridges			
I Rural Roads			
	(i) MNP	500.00	500.00
	(ii) Other than MNP.	1419.00	1268.00
II State Roads			
	Other than Rural Roads	1771.00	1511.00
	Total:	3690.00	3279.00

6.3 ROAD TRANSPORT

6.3.1. Nationalisation

6.3.1.1. Passenger road transport services have been completely nationalised in Gujarat State since 1969-70. It is, therefore, necessary for the Corporation, as a sole operator, to cater to the natural increase in traffic on the existing routes and also on new routes from year to year. It is also necessary to take steps to extend passenger road transport services in the areas not covered so far.

6.3.2. Growth of traffic in Gujarat State

6.3.2.1. The passenger traffic on roads in Gujarat state has been increasing at a compound rate of 12.3% per year as against 9% in the country as a whole and the growth of railway traffic at about 5% per year. To cope up with this rise in traffic, it is necessary to increase the number of schedules operated at least at the rate of 8% per year; the balance of this rise in traffic being catered to by increase in the seating capacity and increase in vehicle utilisation. Out of the total increase in schedules, 6% is utilised to cater to the natural increase in traffic on existing routes and the balance of 2% to extend bus services on uncovered areas.

6.3.2.2. For economic development of the rural areas, the Corporation has adopted a unique policy of extending direct services to all the villages in the State in stages subject to the availability of motorable roads connecting the villages and funds for expansion. On account of rapid expansion of services achieved by the Corporation, as on 31st March, 1982, the corporation provides direct services to 84.8% of the total towns and villages, covering 96.46% of the state population. All the villages with a population of above 1,000, except those which are not connected by any motorable road, have been provided with direct services. Steps are now being taken to extend direct services to villages with population between 500 and 1000.

6.3.3. Achievement during the year 1982-83

6.3.3.1 During 1982-83, 881 new chassis were

registered. All of them were utilised for replacement. The Annual Plan does not provide for any expansion of schedules in STT 1983. Due to the increase in passenger fare by 21.4% from 23rd September, 1981 and by 24% from 26th April, 1982, a declining trend in traffic was observed. It was, therefore, decided not to carry out any expansion in STT 1983.

6.3.4. Annual Plan 1983-84

6.3.4.1. It was observed that the traffic trend was declining after the two fare revisions. Hence no expansion in schedules in STT 1982 and STT 1983 was carried out. In the year 1983-84, the traffic has shown an inclining trend. So, it is decided to carry out expansion of 3% in STT 1984.

6.3.4.2. It is proposed to purchase 1208 vehicles (1016 for replacement and 192 for expansion of schedules at 3%). It is now decided to build new bodies on old chassis on 225 vehicles during the year 1983-84. Hence out of 1208 vehicles only 983 chassis are to be purchased and bodies to be built on them. The number of schedules operated would increase from 5595 in STT 1983 to 5763 in STT 1984. As a result of expansion of schedules by 3% it will be possible to cover 280 new villages.

6.3.5. Annual Plan 1984-85

6.3.5.1. The size of the plan for Road Transport for 1984-85 has been placed at Rs. 1950 lakhs, and the total gross capital expenditure of Rs. 3513 lakhs, comprising of Rs. 3308 lakhs for vehicles, Rs. 125 lakhs for land and buildings and Rs. 80 lakhs for P.M.E. items. Rs. 3308 lakhs would enable the purchase of 1408 new vehicles, out of which 1014 would be used for replacement against amount due for replacement of 1051 vehicles and 394 vehicles would be available for expansion of schedules. Thus it would be possible to expand the schedules at the rate of 6% by using 37 overaged vehicles

ROAD TRANSPORT

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No	No. and Name of the Scheme	1984—85	
		Outlay 3	Capital Content 4
1			
1. RTS—I	Road Transport	1950.00	1950.00

6.4 TOURISM

6.4.1. The scenic beauty of long undisturbed beaches, the flora and fauna including the exquisite wild life alongwith archaeological monuments that date back to the dawn of civilization to the concordian eighties, the colourful folk life and a history that is filled with traditions and legends. Gujarat provides the necessary potential for a tourist destination. After the indentification of the three travel circuits the stress has been to develop the centres identified along them. The intention obviously being to promote Gujarat both in the domestic and international tourism.

6.4.2. Review of Progress

6.4.2.1 An amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is provided for the tourism plan schemes during 1983-84. Against this amount a total of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been earmarked for equity contribution to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited and the remaining amount is to take care of providing additional accommodation facilities including development of picnic sports and recreation facilities such as water sports, transport facility and promotion of fairs and festivals. The construction of the Tourist Bungalow at Junagadh and Dormitory at Chorwad are under progress. On account of the efforts to promote Fairs and Festivals, we were able to promote the Tarnetar Fair in Surendranagar District and at the hill station at Saputara was also promoted during the summer of 1983 by organising a summer Festival. Gujarat has thus been able to attract a sizable number of tourists. The transport unit of the Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited is strengthened by 4 additional coaches and 5 Datsun imported air-conditioned taxis. The work for motel at Limbdi has started and for the one at Ankleshwar, the final arrangements of joint venture are being finalised by the Tourism Corporation.

6.4.3. Programme For the year 1984-85

6.4.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual plan 1984-85, the broad break-up of which is as under :—

S.No.	Programme	1984-85 Proposed outlay
1.	Tourist Accommodation	45.00
2.	Tourist Information and publicity	10.00
3.	Other Expenditure (Improvement of Tourists bungalows, Development of picnic spots etc.)	35.00
	Total	90.00

6.4.3.2 The various activities proposed to be undertaken during the year 1984-85 are indicated in the following paragraphs.

6.4.3.3. Looking to the current year's progress, the immense scope that the natural aspects of Gujarat can provide for the promotion of tourism and with a view to

raise substantially the number of both foreign and domestic tourists coming into Gujarat, constant efforts both by way of promotional activities and by providing necessary infrastructure that would sustain their requirement is considered necessary. On account of the renewed thrust of Government of India to provide financial assistance to State Government that take up the activities along the travel circuits, it is intended that the programmes be taken up for development of such infrastructure on the indentified circuits. With this in view an amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

6.4.4 Tourist Accommodation :

6.4.4.1. An Amount of Rs.45.00 lakhs is provided for construction of civil works undertaken by the Directorate of Tourism against the various continuing schemes along the approved travel circuits for the purposes of providing necessary infrastructure such as accommodation, recreation and other facilities as are necessary. The important sites to be covered include Nargol (Valsad), Mandvi (Kachchh), Pavagadh Holiday Home (Panchmahals), Junagadh, Chorwad Holiday Home (Junagadh) and Ukai tourist Complex (Surat). It has been felt that many a time the domestic (in-state) tourists weary of taking long distance jounies like to spend weekend at a distance that is not too far. Certain otherwise scenically beautiful places such as Adalaj, Ajwa, Lambha, Gulteshwar, where a sizable number of tourists flock on even today are not able to make the best of it on account of lack of proper facilities. It is intended that with propoer picnic huts and children's park facilities fun-land and theme park, in such areas would be developed as picnic spots and for this purpose an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided. The Gujarat State Tourism Consultative Committee at its meeting held on 22-8-82 has decided that State Government will develop nearly 40 tourist places covered under the 3 travel circuits sanctioned by the Government of India for the Gujarat State.

6.4.5. Tourism Publicity

6.4.5.1. Much of the work in tourist industry lies in its promotion. It has been felt that on account of very little resources, it has not been possible to expose the tourist potential for want of sufficient tourist literature and adequate publicity. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for production of literature in the form of folders, brochures, booklets, maps, posters, picture postcards, slides etc. Provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for publicity through various media such as audio-visual aids like. Hoardings, Films, Kosks, slide shows, videos, advertisements in the press, preparation of souveneirs, show windows at prominent places etc. A special cell for exhibition and cultural programme would be developed under Tourism scheme.

6.4.6. Other Promotional Activities

6.4.6.1 A substantial number of domestic tourists visit Dwarka and Bet Dwarka round the year. A sum of Rs. 10,000/- is proposed as contribution by the Department of Tourism for electrification at Bet Dwarka to the Surat Electricity Company.

6.4.6.2 The importance of research and training cannot be overlooked in any trade and least of all in tourism. Both to enable to formulate a pattern for development and also to execute with trained personnel it is necessary to impart training at all levels in various fields. For the purpose, an amount of Rs. 40,000 is provided. Likewise, in view, of the development of tourism along the travel circuits and to facilitate proper planning and decision making and for developing new tourist resorts and centres as well as Highway tourist facilities, it is necessary to have scientific and systematic survey of tourism potential of the different locations in the State. It is therefore, proposed to prepare feasibility report of selected tourist spots. A provision of Re. 0.50 lakh is made for this purpose.

6.4.6.3 Major National Highways pass through the territory of Gujarat. On account of very good road conditions, substantial tourist traffic moves on the roads. However, need always been felt of the requisite way-side amenities that could go to make travel by road more comfortable. Way-side Cafeterias with necessary facilities have been proposed along the National Highway and for this purpose for infrastructural requirements like approach road, water and electricity connection at site and levelling of land etc., an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided.

6.4.6.4. It is necessary to strengthen and provide transport facilities. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided.

6.4.6.5. *Development of water sports at Ubhrat/Ukai complex.*—Ukai is the largest manmade lake on the west coast of India in Surat District. The horizons surrounding the lake at Ukai admeasuring 240 sq. miles, provide an excellent setting for recreational activities, water sports etc. It is, therefore, proposed to develop Ukai as a tourist complex with recreational as well as lodging and boarding a provide facilities to suit people of all strata. It is proposed to provide three-star category hotel having dining and conventional facilities, staff quarters, a jetty for launching boats, hut type accommodation, and general recreational facilities like gardens, children's play grounds, boating clubs, picnic huts, etc. Landscaping and

beautification of the area will also be planned and completed in a phased programme. During 1984-85, an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for immediate launching of water sports.

6.4.6.6. Saputara, the only hill resort in Gujarat requires attention to create recreational activities. It is intended that since no mechanized boats can be introduced in this lake, pedal boats be introduced there.

6.4.6.7 *Opening of Regional Tourist Offices at Junagadh, Surat, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay.*—The dissemination of tourist information is a very vital source for attracting more and more tourists into the State through regional offices at important places. It is intended to cover the major metropolitan cities of Bombay Madras and Calcutta as against Delhi that has already been covered in the year 1983-84. In 1984-85, it is proposed to start offices at these places that would include the following staff :

(1) Assistant Director (Tourism)	— 3 posts
(2) Tourist Officer	— 5 posts
(3) Clerk-cum-Typist	— 5 posts
(4) Class-IV	— 5 posts

For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided for the offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras apart from the offices at Junagadh and Surat.

6.4.6.8. *Promotion of fairs and festivals.*—The varied cultural background and the colourful fairs and festivals of Gujarat have provided a good source of tourist interest. With a view to promote cultural tourism, selected fair sites are contemplated to be developed for providing infrastructural facilities for the tourists visiting fairs such as Tarnetar Madhavpur, Chitravichitra and Shivratri festival at Junagadh. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided in the year 1984-85.

6.4.6.9 *Equity contribution to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd.*—The Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited has been managing accommodation facilities at the existing holiday homes and tourist resorts and is undertaking commercial activities. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided towards the equity contribution to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited against its total authorised Share Capital of Re. 1.00 crore.

TOURISM

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1984--85	
		Outlay 3	Capital content 4
1. I. Tourist Accommodation			
TRS—1	Development of Sasan Veraval Porbandar Complex	12.00	12.00
TRS—2	Development of Ahmedabad complex		
TRS—3	Development of Hot Springs, Picnic spots	5.00	—
TRS—4	Development of Holiday Homes, Tourist Bungalows, Hotel & Motel, Ropeway etc.	28.00	18.00
Total-I		45.00	30.00
2 II-Tourist Information & Publicity			
TRS—5	Tourist Publicity	10.00	—
Total-II		10.00	—
3 III Other Expenditure			
TRS—6	Coastal conducted tours and development of Tourist Bungalows, transport facilities, improvement of dharmashalas, development of picnic spots etc.	30.00	—
TRS—7	Establishment of Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited	5.00	5.00
Total-III		35.00	5.00
Total : I + II+III		90.00	35.00

7. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Economic development makes growing demand on the quality of human resources. It is necessary to pay greater attention to improvement in the quality of education at all levels and diversification of the skills of the people. Better medical and health services, safe drinking water and housing facilities are needed not only for the social and economic well-being of the people but also for improving the efficiency of the working population to ensure steady growth in the rate of production in the field and factories. The welfare programmes for the Backward Classes, other sections and particularly for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to be considerably expanded and speeded up.

2. An outlay of Rs. 17416 lakhs is provided for the Social and Community Services for the Annual Plan 1984-85. The Sectoral and Sub-sectoral break-up is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs).		
Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	1984-85 outlay
1	2	3
1	General Education	1433
2	Technical Education	340
3	Science and Technology	2
4	Environment	5
5	Medical and Public Health	1794
6	Social Inputs.	66
7	Sewerage and water Supply	5500
8	Housing	2378
9	Urban Development	530
10	State Capital Project	700
11	Information and Publicity	300
12	Labour and Labour welfare	1531
13	Welfare of Backward Classes	2 350
14	Social Welfare	121
15	Nutrition	366
Total		17416

An outline of the programme is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

7.1. GENERAL EDUCATION

7.1.1.1. An outlay of Rs. 1,433.00 lakhs is provided for General Education for the year 1984-85. The broad break-up of this outlay is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Minor Head of Development	Outlay 1984-85

General Education

Primary Education-M.N.P.

(i) Elementary Education	812.71
(ii) Teachers Education (MNP.)	36.10
(iii) Adult Education (MNP)	96.19
	<u>945.00</u>

Secondary Education (Higher/
Higher Secondary Classes-IX-X &
XI-XII) 231.34

University Education (Pre-Uni-
versity, - Under Graduate, Post-
Graduate and Research) 73.86

Games, Sports & Youth Welfare 58.36

Development of Languages, Book-
production etc. 15.00

Nucleus Budget 43.00

Art & Culture 66.44

Total: General Education including
Art and Culture 1433.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Minimum Needs Programme

1 Elementary Education	812.71
2 Teachers' Education	36.10
3 Adult Education (Spl.Education)	96.19
TOTAL	<u>945.00</u>

7.1.2.2. Enrolment:—The National norms for enrolment under the Minimum Needs Programme for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is 95% in the age group 6-10 and 50% in the age group 11-14. The State Government has fixed the target of enrolment for 6-10 and 11-14 age group as 110% and 70% respectively by the end of 1984-85. The overall coverage is fixed at 95% in the age group 6-14 by the end of 1984-85. It is expected that all the children in the age group 6-14 will be enrolled in the State by 1989-90.

7.1.2.3. The position of enrolment in the age group 6-14 at the end of 1982-83 is likely to be 58.70 lakh pupils against 54.30 lakhs pupils at the end of 1980-81 as under :—

(Figure in '000)

Age Group	Boys	Girls	Total
6-10	2696	1892	4588
%	126	94	109
11-14	830	452	1282
%	67	39	52
6-14	3526	2344	5870
%	104	74	89

7.1.2. Primary Education

(i) Elementary Education

7.1.2.1. Primary Education including Adult Education being the item of Minimum Needs Programme has been given high priority in the Plan. This has also been included in the revised 20 Point Programme of the Hon. Prime Minister as well. An outlay of Rs. 945.00 lakhs has been provided to be earmarked for Minimum Needs Programme as under:-

7.1.2.4. By the end of 1983-84 the enrolment is expected to rise to 110% in the age group 6-10 and 55% in the 11-14 age group respectively. The overall coverage for the age group 6-14 is expected to rise to 90%. The total enrolment in the year 1983-84 is expected to be 59.20 lakhs.

7.1.2.5. It is targetted to achieve 110% and 60% in the age group 6-10 and 11-14 respectively by 1984-85 while the overall coverage for the entire

age group 6-14, it is targetted to be achieved to 93%.

7.1.2.6. *Additional teachers for additional enrolments*:—This is the most important and basic scheme and is also included in 20-Point Programme. The achievement on enrolment of students in primary schools have been communicated but the State has one of the highest rate of drop-outs of primary students at the initial stage. One of the major constraint experienced by the State is the perennial shortage of the primary teachers. During the year 1983-84, 6,000 stipendary teachers are to be appointed. They will be continuing during the year 1984-85

7.1.2.7. The total number of teachers required in primary schools on the basis of enrolment as on 30th September, 1982 is 7,500 and appointment of 3,500 teachers will leave a back-log of 4,000 teachers in the State, with the addition of an annual additional requirement of about 4,500, the total requirement would go up to 8,500. The total committed expenditure under the scheme for the year 1984-85 would be Rs. 406.79 lakhs. The expenditure required against the requirement of 9,000 teachers as stipendary teachers at the rate of Rs. 325 p.m. in the year 1984-85 (for a period of 6 months) would be Rs. 1,17.00 lakhs. Thus, the total outlay of Rs. 523.79 is provided

7.1.2.8 *New Primary schools at Capital*:—To meet with the rush of additional enrolment and the requirement, it is proposed to open two new primary schools at capital town at Gandhinagar during 1984-85 for which an amount of Rs. 0.40 lakh is provided.

7.1.2.9. *Conversion of Sing Teacher schools into two teacher schools*:—The schooling facility is provided at a walkable distance of 1.5 km. for the children of age group of 6-10. The drop-outs ratio is high after Std. IV due to lack of the schooling facility of Std. V to VII. The drop-out rate is higher in the area of single teacher schools because the single teacher schools mainly have the schooling facility of Std. I to IV only.

7.1.2.10. In the age group 6-10 only 1.00 lakh additional students are proposed to be covered during

1984-85 but in the age group 11-14 0.75 lakh additional students are proposed to be covered during 1984-85. These targets will be achieved only when the schooling facility of Std. V to VII will be provided in remote area i.e. providing 3000 new stipendary second teacher in single teacher schools of State. An outlay of Rs. 198.50 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 325 is provided during 1984-85.

7.1.2.11. *Physical facilities*:—For the improvement of physical facilities in 752 schools, an amount of Rs. 7.52 lakhs has been paid to panchayats upto 1983-84. It is targetted to cover 200 schools under the scheme during 1984-85 and for that purpose an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided of which Re. 0.50 lakh will be for Tribal Area.

7.1.2.12. *Science Kit Boxes*:—Under the scheme of science kit boxes, 1040 schools were covered upto 1983-84 at a cost of Rs. 5.20 lakhs. Similarly it is proposed to cover 400 schools including 100 schools in Tribal Area during 1984-85 for which an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided including Rs. 0.50 lakh for 100 schools in Tribal Area.

Incentives to parents of Tribal pupils

7.1.2.13. There are 8.63 lakh tribal students in Sts I to VII. The drop-out rate among tribal children continues to be high on account of opportunity cost in sending children to the school. The scheme to provide text-books, a pair of uniforms and grains to the primitive group among tribals and text-books and uniforms of other tribals have received very good response. The Central Government makes available an amount of Rs. 27.00 lakhs under special assistance for Tribal sub-Plan. This scheme now needs to be extended to all tribal children where the rate of literacy is almost half of the State's average. The eastern part of Gujarat needs special care and incentive to accelerate the process of development for which primary education is a pre-condition.

7.1.2.14. If the target of 100% enrolment and reduction in drop-outs at primary level is to be achieved in tribal areas by 1990, these measures need to be introduced in the last year of this plan and carried forward with necessary modifications in the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. This scheme for incentives to the special categories in backward rate need to be strengthened.

7.1.2.15. *Incentives for Tribal pupils*:—Literacy rate in the Tribal area as compared to that in non-

Tribal Area is very low. Due to poverty, tribal people are reluctant to send their children to schools. It is, therefore, necessary to give them incentives to attract their children to school. There are 8.63 lakh children who have been enrolled in schools in Tribal Areas upto 1980-81. About 2,63,750 sets of school text books at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.00 lakh are to be supplied free of cost. It is targetted to supply 35,000 pairs of school uniforms at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.00 lakhs to these children of lower standard during 1984-85.

7.1.2.16. Special incentives to primitive group families:—Even among the tribal community the primitive groups are very backward in education. With a view to bringing children of these groups to schools, Govt. have decided to give special incentives to them. Accordingly, parents of these children are given free food-grain if they send their children to the school regularly. Parents of such children who attend school regularly are given special incentive of Rs. 240 per year in form of food-grains every year under the special central assistance. These incentives are in addition to the supply of free textbooks and school uniforms which the children get. Thus, Rs. 6.00 lakhs for supply of school text books, Rs. 7.00 lakhs for supply of school uniforms and Rs. 14.00 lakhs for primitive group families, come to Rs. 27.00 lakhs from which Rs. 27.00 lakhs will be met from special central, assistance.

7.1.2.17. Financial assistance to talented backward class community girl students for their studies beyond std. IV:—There is huge wastage at standard fourth (IV) in girls in general and particularly in backward communities. To avoid stagnation and wastage and also to promote girls education especially in backward class communities, it is proposed to give a cash award of Rs. 100/- per girl student every year to the first five girls of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes (Baxi Panch) in order of merit in the annual examination of std. IV in each Taluka and this award will be continued till they complete their studies upto std. VII. Number of beneficiaries will be 8280 (1982-83 2760, 1983-84 2760, 1984-85 2760) during the year 1984-85 and for which an amount of Rs. 8.28 lakhs has been proposed to be provided for 1984-85 as follows:—

	Rs.
Non-Tribal Plan budget	4.56 lakhs
Tribal Area Plan	0.96 lakhs
Spl. Component Plan	2.76 lakhs
Total	8.28 lakhs

7.1.2.18 Strengthening of supervisory machinery:—Pursuasion is found more effective than litigation for smooth implementation of the scheme of comp-

lsory primary education. Hence it was decided to appoint Nirikshaks to look after enrolment campaign and to guide teachers in their day to day school work also in 184 Talukas. 139 talukas have been covered by appointing 139 Nirikshaks. An amount of Rs. 16.68 lakhs is proposed for meeting the salaries etc. of these 139 Nirikshaks during 1984-85. It is proposed to cover the remaining 45 talukas under the scheme by appointing Nirikshaks for which Rs. 2.70 lakhs is required. Rs. 19.38 lakhs is provided for 1984-85.

7.1.2.19. Coaching classes for weak students:—As a measure to reduce the rate of wastage, it has been decided not to hold annual examination in Std. I and II. This measure, it is feared might result in postponing the evil of stagnation from std. I, II to Std. III. To overcome this, a scheme of special coaching for weak students has been formulated. Under the scheme, children who fail in any subjects at the annual examination of Std. III would be given special coaching in the subjects during the summer vacation and would be tested in the beginning of the next academic year and promoted to Std. IV. Thus, under this scheme, 60,000 such weak students have been covered in 1983-84. It is estimated that 1,07,200 such weak students will be benefitted during the year 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 5.36 lakhs is made for 1984-85.

7.1.2.20. (i) Non-formal Education:—It is found that despite all efforts, it is very difficult to bring all children of the age group 9-14 to schools under formal education system. Economic factors are mainly responsible for this apathy to education. It is, therefore, imperative that due stress should be given to non-formal education centres and to mobilise teachers or the unemployed educated youths to give special coaching to such children and make them eligible for the multiple entry at the elementary stage. At the end of 1983-84, about 0.72 lakh children will be covered under the scheme as against target of 2.24 lakhs for the Sixth Plan 1980-85. Of this, 18,600 students are proposed to be covered during 1984-85 for which 620 centres will be required. For this, an amount of Rs. 15.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85. Besides, for organisation, guidance and smooth implementation of the scheme, a cell is to be established consisting of one post of Reader and one post of clerk in S.I.E. at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh. Thus, the total outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs for this scheme is provided for 1984-85.

7.1.2.21. Grants to Pre-Primary Schools:—Early childhood education has been proposed to be used as means of accelerating the universalisation of primary education which also establishes administrative link

with the existing primary education infrastructure. With a view to popularise pre-school system in Rural Areas, Government have liberalised the rules of G.I.A. for pre-primary schools. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85 of which Rs. 2.50 lakhs will be for the Tribal areas.

7.1.2.22. *Strengthening the Administrative setup:-* It was found necessary to have effective monitoring of each programme and for that purpose a strong machinery for planning as well as for monitoring is considered essential at the State level to have effective monitoring of the programme at the grass root level. It is decided to strengthen the planning machinery at State as well as the district level during the year 1984-85. An outlay of Rs 7.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85 for the purpose.

Teachers' Education

7.1.2.23. *Teachers' Training Programme :-* At present English is being taught in primary schools as an optional subject from std. V. The facility is however not available in many of the schools especially in rural areas. Moreover, the teachers imparting instructions in English are not properly trained. During 1982-83 and 1983-84 teachers of Std. V and VI have been imparted training for one month. Similarly in order to provide facilities for teaching English in Std. VII, the training is a must. It is proposed to impart intensive training of short duration to about 6000 primary teachers out of about 12000 schools having VIIIth Standard. It is also necessary to give in service training to the primary teachers. An outlay of Rs. 31.50 lakhs is provided for 1984-85.

7.1.2.24. Provision is also made to train the primary teachers for the use of science kit boxes and for publishing bi-monthly magazine covering the latest development in mathematics and science and the difficulties experienced by the teachers in their day to day teaching of these subjects. Provision is made for organising district and state level science fairs, for hobby corner centres run by the primary teachers training colleges for the innovative experimentation project in the field of science education and for the workshop for science teachers of primary schools in Tribal Areas. Total provision for this is Rs. 1.60 lakhs for 1984-85.

7.1.2.25. *State Institute of Education:-* A new building for State Institute of Education is being constructed and the work is in progress. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for this work during 1983-84. For this work, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for the year 1984-85. Provision is also made for strengthening the administrative wing of State Institute of Education. For this Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided during 1984-85.

(iii) Adult Education :

7.1.2.26. *State Adult Education Programme:-* State Government has been spending on Adult Education since 1937 till this date. This programme was administered through voluntary agencies since 1978. From 1980 onwards this programme is administered through Panchayats, Municipalities and Municipal Corporations. The programme is similar to that of National Education Programme. One project of SAEP costs Rs. 1.82 lakhs and covers 3000 adults. During 1980-81 and 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 52.31 lakhs and Rs. 37.49 lakhs and Rs. 32.42 lakhs for 1982-83 was incurred respectively.

7.1.2.27. As per decision taken by the Government of India, all agencies working in the field of Adult Education which have completed the first cycle of programme, will be required to take up the post literacy and follow up programmes. Funds for this programme have to be provided by the same source. The Government of Gujarat will be implementing the State Adult Education Programme through the Panchayats, Municipalities etc., hence the above programme is proposed to be undertaken through the above agencies.

7.1.2.28. Cost of post literacy is estimated to Rs. 520/- per centre. During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 and 1982-83, an expenditure of Rs. 2.08 lakhs and Rs. 4.75 lakhs and Rs. 12.08 lakhs was incurred respectively for implementing the scheme.

7.1.2.29. Administrative set-up for Adult Education for planning and implementation of the Adult Education Programme and to make propaganda of the same, district level and State level administrative set-up is required to be created.

7.1.2.30. These Programmes of Adult Education are on participation basis between the State and Central Government. The Central Government has indicated that an amount of Rs. 122.40 lakhs would be available to the State and State Government has made a provision of Rs. 96.91 lakhs supporting various schemes of the Adult Education Programme in the State. The details of the programme are worked out according to the national pattern and about 3 lakhs adults are targeted to be educated during 1984-85.

The details of requirement is given below :-

	Rs. in lakh
State Adult Education Programme	76.4
Postliteracy programme for SAEP	10.0
Incentive grants to voluntary agencies which is sanctioned by Government of India	1.7
Publicity for Adult Education programme	1.5
Administrative set-up	6.5
Total	96.1

7.1.3. Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

7.1.3.1. The State Government has adopted a liberal grant-in-aid policy to encourage the growth of secondary education. The State Government pays full salary of teaching and non-teaching staff and in addition gives 15% of the pay packet for maintenance and incidental expenses. The State Government has also accepted the norms of providing 1.5 teacher per class at the secondary stage. Thus, whenever a new class is started or new school is opened to accommodate the growing number of students, the State Government is automatically committed to bear salary expenses for the additional teachers required for the new classes.

7.1.3.2. The table below indicates the growth of secondary education during the Sixth Plan period.

Year	No. of new schools opened.	No. of new classes opened.	No. of new Teachers appointed
1	2	3	4
1980-81	147	883	1325
1981-82	214	858	1795
1982-83	239	969	1461
1983-84	247	845	1189
1984-85 (proposed)	100	500	971

7.1.3.3. It is proposed to open 100 new schools including two Government Secondary Schools and 500 additional classes during the year 1984-85 requiring 900 additional teachers as per norms. A provision of Rs. 88.90 lakhs is made for this purpose.

7.1.3.4. There is a special programme for providing coaching to weaker students. The coaching classes are conducted for a period of 2 months during the year. A teacher who conducts such classes is paid special allowance of Rs. 125/- per month for a class of 20 students. During 1983-84, 4800 students will be covered under the scheme incurring expenditure of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. During 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is provided to cover 3200 students under the scheme.

7.1.3.5. For qualitative improvement of Science education an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided during the year 1984-85. Under this scheme Rs. 10,000 is paid to the selected Secondary school for improvement of science laboratory. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is also made for in-service training to about 700 teachers through extension service centres during the year 1984-85.

7.1.3.6. *Improvement of Government Secondary Schools.*—There are 80 Government Secondary School in the State. Some of these school buildings are very old. Some of these schools are in tribal areas. These school buildings require extensive repairs, additions and modifications. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 akhs is provided for this purpose for the year 1984-85.

7.1.3.7. The State Government purchases the books from the Gujarat State Text Book Board, for loaning to students of weaker sections. The Government has provided books to students of classes VIII and IX Standards during the last two years. Under this scheme, 30,800 sets of books of Std. XI were loaned during the year 1983-84. The Government will give books to the pupils of Std. XII. A provision of Rs. 6 lakhs is made for providing 20,000 sets of books to the students of Std. XII.

7.1.3.8. *Higher Secondary Education.*—The Government has accepted the national pattern of education namely 10 plus 2 plus 3 (10+2+3). The State Government has assigned plus 2 classes to the secondary schools and permitted them to open Higher Secondary section on selective basis. The average cost of opening an additional class works out to Rs. 4.40 lakhs. The progress of opening of Higher Secondary Schools and classes during the Sixth Plan period has been as follows.

Year	No. of New Higher sec. school opened	No. of new higher secondary class opened	No. of Additional appointed.
1	2	3	4
1980-81	126	167	879
1981-82	164	332	1488
1982-83	100	287	1011
1983-84	132	93	675
1984-85	35	143	544

7.1.3.9. During the year 1984-85, it is proposed to permit 35 secondary schools to open Std. XI and to open 143 classes of Std. XI and XII. For this, 534 additional teachers will be required at the rate of 3 teachers per class. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

7.1.3.10. *Strengthening of Directorate of Education and D. E. Os.*—During the year 1983-84, 50 new posts of different categories of staff have been created in the Directorate and in the District Education Offices for administration and supervision of the Scheme related to the payment of LTC and Medical Allowances to the non-Government Secondary School Staff. The salaries of these personnel are to be paid every year. A provision of Rs. 12.14 lakhs has been made for this purpose during 1984-85.

7.1.3.11. The District Education Officer is perhaps the only important District Officer who has not been provided official vehicle. The number of schools in every district has increased rapidly during the last few years. In addition, Government has also taken over the responsibility of direct payment of salary to secondary and higher secondary school staff. The District Education Officer has not only to complete the prescribed number of inspections during the year but also to conduct examinations and attend to other problems of educational administration. Considering the increase in work load of the District Education Officer and the importance of the

work done by him. It is proposed to provide vehicle to education officers of 4 geographically large and educationally backward districts during the year 1984-85. At present the office of D. E. O. Ahmedabad Rural and Gandhinagar District is one with Head Quarter at Ahmedabad. D. E. O. attends to both the places once or twice a week at Gandhinagar and rest at Ahmedabad. The people of Gandhinagar face difficulties to solve the administrative problems. To obviate these difficulties Government have decided to open new office of District Education Officer Gandhinagar.

7.1.3.12. Vocational Education, Career Courses and Vocational Stream:—

The Higher Secondary Education Board has devised a number of certificate and diploma courses of vocational career. These courses include subjects such as Stenography, Accountancy, Banking, Sign-Board Painting, Screening Printing, Physiognomy etc. The Board grants permission to private institutions to run these courses. No grant is provided by the State Government to these institutions. During the year 1983-84, 35 institutions were permitted to open 86 classes of 13 different types of career courses. The enrolment of student in these classes is nearly 2300. It is proposed to open 100 classes of 18 diversified career courses during the year 1984-85.

7.1.3.13. The State Government has adopted a policy of starting vocational stream at 10+2 stage in the Higher Secondary schools. The number of Higher Secondary Schools running vocational stream courses during Sixth Plan Period is as follows:

Year	No. of Higher Secondary Schools with vocational streams	No. of institutions with vocational courses.
1	2	3
1980—81	—	—
1981—82	—	—
1982—83	58	26
1983—84	26	20
1984—85 (Proposed)	100	24

7.1.4. University and Higher Education

7.1.4.1. There are 6 Universities and 208 colleges which are given grant-in-aid for higher education. The expenditure on Higher education has gone upon account of State Government's acceptance of Sen Commission's recommendations on revision of pay scales. The emphasis on Higher Education is on qualitative improvement and diversification of courses to increase employment opportunities. A provision of Rs. 13.50 lakhs has been provided for development programmes of five universities (excluding Bhavnagar) for the year 1984-85. This provision is made mainly to meet the State Government's share in developmental schemes sanctioned by the U.G.C. to avail financial assistance from the

U. G. C. The residential university of Bhavnagar is required to obtain grant of Rs. 200 lakhs from State Government for development of University campus. The State Government during the period from 1978-79 to 1983-84 has paid Rs. 17.00 lakhs as grant to the Bhavnagar University for this purpose. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is therefore made for the year 1984-85. It is proposed to establish North Gujarat University in the State from 1984-85 with a token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made for development of Government colleges and for maintenance of new commerce college opened at Ahwa in Dangs District and new colleges at Gandhinagar and Junagadh which came into existence on account of bifurcation of existing colleges.

7.1.4.2. A provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is made for the year 1984-85 for the scheme of providing interest free loans to the students whose parents' annual income is upto Rs. 6,000/—. This loan is sanctioned to complete college courses of different faculties. A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was provided for the purpose last year. During the year 1984-85, 625 fresh awards and 1000 renewal awards will be made from the amount provided.

7.1.4.3. A provision of Re. 0.25 lakh is made for the year 1984-85 for sanctioning matching share in collaboration with the U. G. C. to non-Government Colleges for development activities, coaching classes for weaker sections; performance award to colleges and grant to universities for higher administration and management development courses. In all, a provision of Rs. 73.86 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85 for higher education.

7.1.5. Physical Education

7.1.5.1. Sports and Youth Welfare:— Rs. 1.30 lakhs are provided for continuing physical education programme during 1984-85. This includes Rs. 0.70 lakh for grants to seven secondary schools in tribal areas for improving their physical facilities. It is also proposed to grant awards to Senior Division and Junior Division NCC Cadets. Moreover, one new physical College will be opened in the year 1984-85. A token provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is made in the year 1984-85. Thus, a total outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

7.1.5.2. State Sports Council:— Programme proposed during the year 1984-85, namely Sports, grant-in-aid to Arvind Sport Centres, scholarships, children Sports competition at National level, play-grounds, strengthening of District organisation and State Sports Council, strengthening of sub-coaching centres, opening of new sub-coaching centres, grants for equipment, offices and residential charges, construction of stadiums, establishment of swimming pool unit and development of Sports complex at Gandhinagar are required to be continued during year the 1984-85. In addition to these schemes, during 1984-85, it is proposed to strengthen the Directorate and

to provide Kit allowances to coaches, purchase of latest equipment for sports and games, sanctioning additional staff for District Sports Offices, and to improve facilities in sports complex attached to sub-centre and addition, alteration in Sadhana Bhavan at Mount Abu and to organise inter-State tournaments, construction of municipal stadium and multipurpose Gymnesia hall at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. Thus, the total outlay of Rs. 48.76 lakhs is provided for sports activities.

7.1.5.3. *State Youth Board* : The existing programmes of youth welfare include around youth development, Grishma Shibir, Music Camp, classics appreciation camps, know your borders, Gram Gazetters, Cottage Industries courses, Deep sea swimming coaching camp, financial assistance for tours and excursion workshop for young writers, regional camps for yogic activities, regional office establishment etc. All these activities will be continued during the year 1984-85. Thus, the total outlay of Rs. 6.10 lakhs is proposed for the youth activities.

7.1.6. Art and Culture

7.1.6.1. *Development of Libraries* : Under this head of development an outlay of Rs. 23.30 lakhs is provided for development of libraries in the State. The main schemes relate to opening of 150 new village libraries and will also cover more villages through mobile library van, construction of buildings for Government Libraries and providing them with additional facilities and development of new Central Library at Gandhinagar.

7.1.6.2. *The activities of Sangeet Nritya Natya Akademi*—The plan scheme of the Gujarat Sangeet Nritya Natya Akademi includes development propagation and expansion activities in the sphere of art and culture like establishment and maintenance of Art and Culture centre-cum-museum studio, documentation centre, etc. Financial assistance to artists, establishment of children theatre, children drama, training workshop programme for promising artists, establishment and maintenance of theatres at Visnagar and Bhavnagar, the programme for the construction of theatres at taluka level in the State, and establishment of Bhavai Centre at Visnagar, construction of auditoriums at Rajkot, Surat and Vadodara. In addition to these schemes, it is proposed to establish a State folk-dance troupe to be known as Dance Ensemble and choriography workshop, establishment of Sangeet Gurukul Kalagram and to strengthen the establishment of Jaiashankar Sundari Natya Gruh at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.50 lakhs.

7.1.6.3. *The activities of Lalit Kala Akademi*—The Plan scheme of the Gujarat Lalit Kala Aka-

demi includes construction of second wing of art gallery and its establishment and maintenance, financial assistance for publication of art books, providing Guru-Shishya Scholarship, mobile exhibition, library at art gallery etc. In addition to this scheme during 1984-85, it is proposed to equip the art Gallery and library. In all a total provision of Rs. 4.64 lakhs has been provided for 1984-85 for the activities of the Lalit Kala Akademi.

7.1.6.4. *Archaeology*—It is proposed to expand exploration, excavation and conservation activities. It is proposed to undertake chemical preservation of monuments and publication, construction of quarters and strengthening of administrative machinery. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for 1984-85.

7.1.6.5. *Archives*—A separate department of Archives was set-up in 1971. It is being developed gradually. It serves as an instrument public administration and also as source of historic material and seeks to preserve the cultural heritage for posterity. The department also looks after preservation and maintenance of old non-current records of a permanent nature. A provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1984-85.

7.1.6.6. *Museums*—the Department of Museums is mainly concerned with the preservation of cultural heritage and enrichment of museums by addition of new collections, re-organisation of museums on modern lines for the educational benefit, research for students and schools and the people at large. At present there are nine Government Museums which will be strengthened. A provision is also made for the payment of grant-in-aid to National Council of Science Museums for the District Science Centre at Dharampur. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is provided for 1984-85 for the various activities of the Museums Department.

7.1.7. Other Programmes

7.1.7.1. *Gujarati Language*—The scheme of development of Gujarati Language and its literature was first initiated in the year 1966-67 and has since been continued during the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Plan. This is proposed to be continued during 1984-85. The scheme for the development of other languages i.e. Sindhi, Urdu and other Modern Languages is also proposed to be continued during 1984-85. A total provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made for the year 1984-85.

GENERAL EDUCATION

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme	1984-85	
		Outlay 3	Capital Content 4
1	2		
I Elementary Education			
1.	EDN-1 Additional Teachers for Primary schools for enrolling additional pupils	523.79	..
2.	EDN-2 Construction of class rooms	..	..
3.	EDN-3 Construction of quarters for teachers in tribal areas	..	..
4.	EDN-4 (Addil) A Residential primary school	..	..
5.	EDN-4 Opening of new primary schools	..	..
6.	EDN-5 Opening of primary schools at Capital Town at Gandhinagar	0.40	..
7.	EDN-6 Conversion of single teacher schools into two teachers schools	198.50	..
8.	EDN-7 G.I.A. to schools for improvement of physical facilities to primary schools	2.00	..
9.	EDN-8 Science Kit boxes	2.00	..
10.	EDN-9 Incentive to parents of tribal pupils	(Rs. 27.00 lakhs from Special central assistance).	..
11.	EDN-10 Financial assistance to talented SC/ST/OBC/(Baxi panch) girl pupils	8.28	..
12.	EDN-11 Strengthening of supervisory machinery	19.38	..
13.	EDN-12 Coaching classes for weak students in summer vacation	5.36	..
14.	EDN-13 Introduction of Non-Formal Education for the age group 9-14	16.00	..
15.	EDN-14 Medical check up for primary school children of the age group 6-14	..	..
16.	EDN-15 Grant-in-aid to Pre-primary Schools	30.00	..
17.	EDN-16 Strengthening of planning machinery and setting up of monitoring cell in D.E. Office	7.00	..
Total (I) Elementary Education :		812.71	..

1	2	3	4
II. Teachers Education			
18.	EDN-17 Teachers Training programme	31.50	..
19.	EDN-18 Training of primary teachers of Std. V to Std.VII (Science Kit Boxes)	0.10	..
20.	EDN-19 Strengthening and improving of existing primary teachers training Institutions.	..	..
21.	EDN-20 Magazine for school boys	0.50	..
22.	EDN-21 Science Fair at State and District level	0.60	..
23.	EDN-22 Science Hobby corner and innovation and experimentation in education	0.20	..
24.	EDN-23 Workshop for science teachers of primary schools	0.20	..
25.	EDN-24 Construction of building of State Institute of Education	2.00	2.00
26.	EDN-25 Strengthening the Admn. wing of State Institute of Education	1.00	..
27.	EDN-26 Strengthening of Publication Unit of State Institute of Education, Ahmedabad	..	..
28.	EDN-26A A-INSET Project at SIE.	..	..
Total II Teachers Education.		36.10	2.00
III. Adult Education			
29.	EDN-27 Rural Functional Literacy programme	..	..
30.	EDN-28 State Adult Education Programme	76.44	..
31.	EDN-29 Post Literacy Projects.	10.00	..
32.	EDN-30 Incentive grants to voluntary agencies	1.75	..
33.	EDN-31 Publicity (Adult)	1.50	..
34.	EDN-32 Administrative set up	6.50	..
Total (III) Adult Education.		96.19	..
Total: Elementary Education.		945.00	2.00
IV. Secondary and Higher Secondary Education			
35.	EDN-33 Regulated growth of Secondary Schools	88.90	..
36.	EDN-34 Remedial Teaching for weak students	3.00	..
37.	EDN-35 Improvement of Science Education	1.00	..
38.	EDN-36 Programme of socially useful productive work	..	..

1	2	3	4
39.	EDN-37 Inservice Training to teachers	1.00	..
40.	EDN-38 Improvement of supervision and guidance	..	..
41.	EDN-39 Opening of new higher secondary schools	80.00	..
42.	EDN-340 Introduction of I.T.I. Type Course in technical schools	..	..
43.	EDN-41 Setting up of Special Cell at +2 stage vocational education	1.50	..
44.	EDN-42 Setting up of vocational centres	..	..
45.	EDN-43 Formulation of vocational education board	..	..
46.	EDN-44 Vocationalisation of education-GIA to voluntary agencies	22.00	..
47.	EDN-45 Vocationalisation of education supervision control and direction and placement	2.00	..
48.	EDN-46 Setting of Book-Banks	6.00	..
49.	EDN-47 Strengthening of Library facilities in higher secondary school	..	..
50.	EDN-48 Strengthening of Directorate of Education and District Education	12.14	0.90
51.	EDN-49 Construction and repairs in Government secondary schools	10.00	10.00
52.	EDN-50 Strengthening of Gujarat Secondary Education Board	..	..
53.	EDN-51 Strengthening of State Examination Board	1.00	..
54.	EDN-52 Strengthening of Institute of vocational guidance	0.30	..
55.	EDN-53 Development of Sanskrit languages	1.20	..
56.	EDN-54 Appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi speaking States	1.30	..
Total (IV) Secondary and Higher Secondary Education		231.34	10.90

V. University and Higher Education

57.	EDN-55 Gujarat Council of studies for social cultural and scientific advancement	0.01	..
58.	EDN-56 Grant to Universities for Higher Administrative and Managerial development courses	6.00	..
59.	EDN-57 Performance award to colleges	2.00	..
60.	EDN-58 Development Grant to Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Research, Ahmedabad	..	..
61.	EDN-59 Development of Government Colleges	10.00	3.00
62.	EDN-59A Opening of new Government Colleges	2.00	..
63.	EDN-60 Faculty development programme	..	..

1	2	3	4
64.	EDN-61 Assistance to Professional Association of an academic nature	0.10	..
65.	EDN-62 Grant-in-aid to colleges for Seminar lecturers etc	..	..
66.	EDN-63 Special Coaching classes for weak students	2.50	..
67.	EDN-64 Provisions of matching share against UGC grants to colleges.	0.25	—
68.	EDN-65 Hostel Improvement Programme	0.50	—
69.	EDN-66 Opening of Educatinal and Vocational guidance department in colleges	..	—
70.	EDN-67 Grants to Universities	13.50	—
71.	EDN-68 Grant-in-aid to Residential University at Bhavnagar	30.00	—
72.	EDN-69 Scholarships and Freeships (Including Secondary Education).	7.00	—
Total (V) University and Higher Education.		73.86	3.00

VI. Sports and Youth Welfare

73.	EDN-70 Games and Sports	0.70	0.50
74.	EDN-70A Opening of New Physical College, Mangrol (District Junagadh)	1.50	—
75.	EDN-71 Introduction of National Service Scheme	1.30	—
76.	EDN-72 Integrated Scheme of Youth Welfare	6.10	0.10
77.	EDN-73 Expansion of activities of State Sports Council	48.76	4.00
Total (VI) Sports and Youth Welfare		58.36	4.60

VII(i) Art and Culture

78.	EDN-74 Library Development	9.75	..
79.	EDN-75 Construction of building for new Government libraries	1.00	1.00
80.	EDN-76 Furniture for Government Libraries	0.60	—
81.	EDN-77 Reading materials for Government Libraries	2.00	..
82.	EDN-78 State contraibution towards Raja Ram Mohan Ray Library Foundaion	1.00	—
83.	EDN-79 Opening of village librarices	1.00	—
84.	EDN-80 Refersher courses for employees etc	0.50	—
85.	EDN-81 Strengthening of the Office of the Curator of Libraries	—	—
86.	EDN-82 Strengthening of the Office of the Assistant Curator of Libraries	1.10	..

1	2	3	4
87.	EDN-83 Strengthening of Central Library., Vadodara and Gandhinagar.	4.50	0.50
88.	EDN-84 Strengthening of Government District Libraries	1.60	..
89.	EDN-85(i) Strengthening of other Government Libraries	0.25	..
90.	EDN-85(ii) Strengthening of non-Government Libraries	..	..
91.	EDN-86 To improve GIA to village libraries	..	..
Sub-Total (VII)(i) Art and Culture		23.30	1.50
VII (ii) Other Schemes			
92.	EDN-87 Cultural Schemes		
	(A) Sangit Acadami	15.50	4.00
	(B) Lalit Kala Acadami	4.64	3.00
93.	EDN-88 Development of Archaeology	6.00	2.00
94.	EDN-89 Development of Archives	8.00	0.50
95.	EDN-90 Development of Museums	9.00	4.50
Sub-Total (VII)(ii) Other Schemes:—		43.14	14.00
Total (VII) Art and Culture :		66.44	15.50
Other Programmes			
96.	EDN-91 Development of languages	15.00	..
97.	Nucleus Budget	43.00	..
Grand Total: General Education:—		1433.00	36.00

7.2 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

7.2.1.1. The existing facilities for Technical Education in Gujarat have been provided with a view to satisfying the increasing need for technical and specialised manpower required in the State and outside the State. The State had concentrated on consolidation and improvement of quality of Education through curriculum development, diversification of courses, introduction of new electives through need based training programme during the Fourth and Fifth Plans and has made continuous efforts to ensure a steady supply of engineers/technologists and technicians and skilled artisans at appropriate level.

7.2.2 Review

7.2.2.1. Gujarat State has established seven Engineering colleges and nineteen Polytechnics with an intake capacity of 1885 for degree courses and 3705 for diploma courses at the end of terminal year 1979-80. There are 44 Technical High Schools which give technical background to Secondary School students. Gujarat State has started several job oriented vocational trades and certificate courses from 1978-79. The certificate courses have been developed but largely augmented by the trade courses run in Industrial Training Institutes.

7.2.2.2. During the first three years (1980-83) of the Sixth Plan, 1980-85, the Department of Technical Education reached the level of training facilities to 2058 seats at degree level, and 4803 seats at diploma level. At the end of 1983-84, the training facilities for degree level reached 2228 and diploma level to 5466. 443 seats for certificate level courses and 2136 seats for industrial training institute pattern courses. Moreover, certain additional divisions of technical stream at the secondary education level have been added in the Government Technical High Schools. The increase in training technical manpower during the first three years of Sixth Plan, 1980-85 have been achieved by way of increasing existing seats and also by way of starting new courses at various Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, Technical High Schools, etc.

Achievement for 1983-84 :

7.2.2.3. During 1983-84 following additional degree and diploma courses have been started :-

Sr. No.	Name of the course.	Seats
1	2	3
1	Post Graduate Course in Electronics	8
2 Degree Courses		
(i)	Computer Engineering at Ahmedabad.	20

1	2	3
(ii)	Environmental Engineering at Ahmedabad.	20
(iii)	Chemical Engineering/Plastic and Rubber Technology at Ahmedabad	20
(iv)	Power Electronics at Morbi.	20
(v)	Industrial Engineering at Morbi	20
(vi)	Establishment of New Engineering College at Bhavnagar. (30 Civil+30 Mechanical)	60
		168

3. Diploma Courses

(i)	Power, Electronics and Metallurgy at Surat	30
(ii)	Personnel Secretarial Practice course at Surat	15
(iii)	Instrumentation and Control at Rajkot and Ahmedabad	60
(iv)	Computer Technology at Surat and Rajkot	40
(v)	Fabrication Technology at Bhavnagar	20
(vi)	Establishment of two New Polytechnics at Himatnagar and Jamnagar (60 Civil and 30 Mechanical and 30 Electrical).	120
		285

7.2.3. Programme for 1984-85

7.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs 340 lakhs is provided for Technical Education for the year 1984-85 as under:

PROGRAMME FOR 1984-85 :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1984-85
1	2	3
1	Direction and Administration	8.35
2	Technical Schools	43.90
3	Polytechnics	166.90
4	Engineering Colleges and assistance to Private Engineering Colleges/Institutions.	113.40
5	Scholarships	0.25
6	Research and Training	4.00
7	Other expenditure	2.20
8	Nucleus Budget	1.00
Total		340.00

Direction and Administration

7.2.3.2. It is proposed to strengthen the administrative set-up of the Technical Examination Board and Directorate of Technical Education. A provision of Rs. 8.35 is made for 1984-85.

Technical Schools

7.2.3.3. An outlay of Rs. 43.90 lakhs is provided for the development of Technical Schools for the year 1984-85. It is proposed to provide deficit staff and equipment for the existing schools. It is also proposed to establish new Vocational Centre and to provide staff and equipment for Electronics Trade at Bhavnagar, Surat and Rajkot. It is also proposed to provide Basic Electronics Course in Standard VIIIth of Technical High Schools at selected three places.

Polytechnics

7.2.3.4. A provision of Rs. 166.90 lakhs is made for the establishment of three new Polytechnics and development of Polytechnics during the year 1984-85. The main programmes are as under :

The present physical facilities available in Polytechnics have been fully utilised. There is a shortfall of trained manpower at diploma level due to rapid industrialization. It is, therefore, proposed to establish five new Polytechnics in the State during the Plan period. Two Polytechnics

at Himatnagar and Jamnagar have already been started from July, 1983. The second year classes of these two Polytechnics will be started in the year 1984-85. It is also proposed to establish three new polytechnics in the State. For these three new Polytechnics, an outlay of Rs. 25.50 lakhs is provided. It will be necessary to provide physical facilities of building equipment and necessary staff. Three new polytechnics will be started with the intake capacity of 60 seats in each one. It is proposed to provide separate staff for Diploma classes, at Morbi and posts of Vice-Principals in three big Polytechnics.

7.2.3.5. The diploma holders are required in the various fields such as Power, Electronics, Fabrication Technology, Computer Technology, Instrumentation and Control etc. These courses have already been started in the year 1983-84. It is, therefore, necessary to provide physical facilities of buildings, equipments and furniture and additional staff for these Polytechnics. It is also proposed to provide deficit equipment and staff for the existing Polytechnics. It is also proposed to provide modern equipment for the Polytechnics. It is also proposed to increase part-time diploma facility at Porbandar.

7.2.3.6. It is proposed to pay grant-in-aid to B. and B. Polytechnics, Vallabh Vidy nagar for the increase in seats for Civil and Mechanical Engineering and for Post-diploma course in Dairy Engineering and for Part-time diploma course in Mechanical Engineering. It is also proposed to pay grant-in-aid to Tolani Foundation, Gandhidham Polytechnics, Adipur for increase in seats. A provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is made for the year 1984-85 for this purpose.

Engineering Colleges and Institutions

7.2.3.7. A provision of Rs. 113.40 lakhs is made for 1984-85 for the establishment of one new Engineering College and 30 seats are proposed to be added in 1984-85 so as to admit 90 students and development of Engineering Colleges and Institutions. Main activities are outlined as under :

Engineering College at Bhavnagar has been started with 60 seats in Civil and Mechanical Engineering. It is also proposed to start one more Engineering College in the State during 1984-85 with 60 seats so as to meet the requirement of Engineers in the State with an outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs. Power Electronics, Environment Engineering, Plastic and Rubber Technology, Industrial Engineering, Computer Engineering and P. G. course in electronics have already been started from June, 1983. It is proposed to provide physical facilities of equipments, furniture and staff for these courses. It is also proposed to provide deficit staff and equipment for the existing engineering colleges in the State.

7.2.3.8. It is proposed to pay grant-in-aid to D. P. Institute of Technology, Nadiad for degree course in Chemical Engineering and B.V. Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar for increase in seats in Civil and Mechanical Engineering and also for new courses in Electronics and Production Technology. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

7.2.3.9. With the rapid expansion of industries, it will be necessary to train the manpower and sophisticated areas of Science and Technology. It is necessary to develop appropriate Technology to foster the Industrial growth in rural areas of the State. Government have, therefore, decided to establish Institute of Technology on the lines of higher learning Technological Institute in the country. This Institute should be capable to absorb new ideas, products and processes and also be able to keep the new development in the field of Science and Technology. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for starting new courses in the areas of:—

1. Computer Science.
2. Materials Science and Engineering Design.
3. Instrument and Control System.

Scholarships

7.2.3.10. It is proposed to sanction new open merit scholarships for Diploma, post-Diploma and Certificate courses.

Research and Training

7.2.3.11. It is proposed to upgrade qualifications of teachers in Polytechnics under Quality Improvement Programmes for polytechnic teachers. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is made for this purpose for the year 1984-85.

Other Expenditure

7.2.3.12. (i) *Non-formal Education*:—For want of resources and due to compelling circumstances many resourcesful persons go without jobs. They may need education for improvement of skills, upgrading and updating of knowledge. It is proposed to establish a centre at a cost of R. 2.00 lakhs for continuing education where periodically persons will come for part-time or short duration courses which will improve productivity with quality and quantity and an amount of Rs. 0.20 lakh is provided for Hostel facilities.

(ii) *Construction work*:—It is proposed to provide adequate funds for the completion of the construction work now under progress and also construction of new buildings where ever necessary for new courses and 2 new Engineering Colleges and 5 new polytechnics.

Skill Formation Scheme

7.2.3.13. *Technical Schools*:—Various need-based job oriented, vocational courses in Government and non-Government institutions have been undertaken under the Skill Formation Programme in Technical Schools. In the year 1982-83, 804 seats for I.T.I. courses, 2,000 seats for Engineering trade courses recognised by Technical Examinations Board have been started. It is proposed to start additional 684 seats for I.T.I. courses and 2,000 additional seats for Engineering trade recognised by Technical Examinations Board in Private Institutions during the year 1984-85.

7.2.3.14. In the year 1982-83, one batch of 50 students for Chemical operator course was started in Polytechnics under the Skill Formation Programme. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been provided under the "Labour and Labour Welfare" sub-Sector for the year 1984-85 for the skill formation programmes of I.T.I. pattern and T.E.R. pattern Trade Courses implemented under Technical Education.

Technical Education

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme				1984-85	
					Outlay	Capital content
1					3	4
1	TED—1	Strengthening of Administrative set-up of Technical Education Department/Technical Examination Board			8.35	..
2	TED—2	Technical High Schools			43.90	23.20
3	TED—3	Government Polytechnics			163.40	33.70
4	TED—4	Private Polytechnics			3.50	..
5	TED—5	Government Engineering Colleges			61.40	11.00
6	TED—6	Private Engineering Colleges			2.00	..
7	TED—6-A	Institute of Technology			50.00	..
8	TED—7	Scholarships			0.25	..
9	TED—8	Teachers' Training			4.00	..
10	TED—9	Students Amenities			..	..
11	TED—10	Revision of Staff Structure			..	..
12	TED—11	Continuing of Education Programme			2.00	..
13	TED—12	Staff Quarters			..	..
14	TED—13	Hostels			0.20	0.20
15	Nucleus Budget				1.00	..
				Total	340.00	68.10

7.3. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

7.3.1. Introduction

7.3.1.1. The important role of Science and Technology as an instrument of social and economic change has been recognised and appreciated and the rapid development of Science and Technology and of its application, is accepted as a major objective of planning. Considering the magnitude and dimensions of our problems of economic and social development, it is clear that massive application of Science and Technology has to be an essential component for their solution. Science and Technology is now a vital input in all investments on par with capital and trained manpower. Science and Technology is one source which, more than any other, provides greatest advantage and it is therefore logical for us to base our strategy for economic and social growth on the important source. It is, therefore, important to create appropriate instruments relating to policy formulation for Science and Technology and for Science and Technology Planning.

7.3.1.2. The Government of India has also emphasised the significance of creating Science and Technology Councils to enable formulation of Science and Technology Plans at the State-level, and on setting up organisational infrastructure for the purpose. Apart from embarking on new scientific areas that have emerged in recent years and which hold great promise for the future, not only from the view point of scientific interest but also from the view point of application for National Development and Welfare, the prime concern now is to consolidate and make most effective use of the Scientific infrastructure that exists. It is clear that for this effort to develop science and to apply it for national well being and to generate consciousness about the science among people at large, it is not sufficient to have only institutions and instruments at the central level. There is need to have appropriate mechanisms and instruments at the State and District levels. It is in this regard that the concept of State Councils of Science and Technology has great significance. The Science and Technology Councils have been considered essential in identifying areas in which S & T can be utilised for the achievement of the socio-economic objectives of the State and in particular its objectives of tackling the problem of backwardness, unemployment and poverty and of addressing itself to the problems of rural areas and under privileged sections of society such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Landless Labour, Artisans, Small/Marginal Farmers and Women.

7.3.2. Review

7.3.2.1. The effort to harness science and technology for the State's socio-economic development

includes (in addition to agricultural research and extension) :

(a) introduction from 1976-77 of watershed management as the principal means in the formulation of soil conservation projects ;

(b) harnessing solar energy for various purposes (including the use of windmills for pumping of drinking/irrigation water and the development of community forestry); popularisation of bio-gas plants;

(c) dissemination of information/technology for conservation of energy (improved valves in agricultural pumping systems; improved fuel wood, stoves etc.);

(d) establishment, in April, 1981, of the Institute of Handloom Technology for providing training facilities for improving the quality of handloom cloth produced;

(e) assistance by the Gujarat State Handicrafts Development Corporation towards enabling artisans to improve the design and quality of their products;

(f) establishment of a Rural Technology Institute to disseminate knowledge of improved technologies and to provide tools/equipment to rural artisans such as potters, carpenters blacksmiths, leather workers and bamboo workers;

(g) research in the processing of trash fish for the extraction of commercially viable by products by Gujarat Fisheries Aquatic Science Research Institute, Okha; facilities for training tribals and persons belonging to weaker sections in inland fisheries technology;

(h) establishment of a co-ordination cell to identify and to co-ordinate projects for utilisation of remote sensing technology in natural resources management.

7.3.2.2. Simultaneously, various measures to promote science education at the school level (through for instance, science fairs, science hobby corners, and workshops for science teachers), encouragement to science colleges, to increase intake capacities for technical/vocational training, and provision of financial assistance to institutions such as the Community Science Centres and the Physical Research Laboratory, are calculated to promote the development of the scientific temper.

7.3.3. The State Council of Science and Technology

7.3.3.1. The State Councils of Science and Technology are being activated under the new plan. One of the specific ways by which the State councils could foster S & T in their own region could be to associate the national laboratories, university science departments, research scientists and professional societies in the State, in the identification of problem areas and application of S & T for their solution. The State councils could also organise public discussions and debates on S & T policies, plans and programmes being followed or proposed to be followed by the various Central and State Science and Technology Institutions situated in the State. Dissemination of science and fostering of scientific temper should be the guiding principle for the working of these State Councils. This could be achieved by the publication of special journals in local languages, programmes for the children in schools and science melas organised in research institutions in which a large number of people participate. The Councils could also commission mobile science museums for the purpose of exhibition in rural areas.

7.3.3.2. A meeting on the "Establishment of State Councils on Science and Technology" held at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, on 14 and 15 January, 1981, has given its recommendations on the objectives and organizational structure of the State S & T bodies. These recommendations, reproduced below, may serve as guidelines for establishment and functioning of the State S & T bodies.

7.3.3.3. Objectives of State S & T Bodies.—

I. To identify areas in which Science and Technology can be utilised for the achievement of the socio-economic objectives of the State and in particular, its objectives of tackling the problems of backwardness, unemployment and poverty, and of addressing itself to the problems of rural areas, and under-privileged sections of society such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Landless Labour, Artisans, Small/Marginal Farmers, and Women;

II. To advise the State Government on policies and measures necessary to promote Science and Technology and its utilisation for achieving of socio-economic objectives;

III. To institute, support, promote and coordinate S&T activities preferably by establishing network such as research, design and development projects and programmes including demonstration projects, etc. which are likely to be relevant to the specific objectives, problem surveys, and optimum utilisation of natural resources of the State, in the institutions and organizations of the State;

IV. To prepare or assist in the preparation of Science and Technology plans for the State.

V. To advise the State Government on policies and measures relating to the development and deployment of S & T manpower resources.

VI. To promote popularisation of science and spread of scientific temper and attitude among the people of the State;

VII. To supplement and compliment on-going technical efforts of the State Government;

VIII. To interact with other States and National S&T bodies having similar or related objectives;

IX. To identify priority areas of S & T needed for long term development of the State;

X. If necessary to establish or assist in the establishment infrastructure institutions organisations etc. needed to achieve the aforesaid objectives.

XI. To take other steps which are relevant to the application of Science and Technology to the problems of the State.

7.3.3.4. **Organisational Framework** (1)— The State Science and Technology body would have sufficiently high status and authority in the State Government framework.

(2) The State Science and Technology body may be organised as :

(a) A Council/Committee preferably headed by the Chief Minister with a Secretary who would be of the status of a Secretary or an ex-officio Secretary to the State Government.

OR

(b) An autonomous body registered under the Societies Act. The president of the society would be the Chief Minister. The Secretary to the society would be a Secretary or an ex-officio secretary in the State Government. Its functions may be discharged through an Executive Committee chaired by an eminent Scientist/technocrat.

OR

(c) A State S & T Commission similar to that of the Space Commission, Atomic Energy Commission, and Electronics Commission of the Central Government.

(3) The Secretariat to the State Science and Technology Body may be :—

(a) In the case of a Council/Committee, a cell of a Government department or the State S & T department where they exist or are to be created.

(b) An integral part of the Registered Society itself.

(4) It may be desirable to locate the Secretariat in an S & T Institution, e. g. academic institution, with a suitable RDD group. This core group would act as a resource base to the State S & T Body. The head of this RDD core group would be with an adequate status in the State Department.

(5) To assist in its functioning, the State S & T Body may form permanent sectoral panels, working groups and adhoc groups/committees. Mass campaigns and workshops involving artisans, landless labour etc. may be instruments for identification, selection, development and utilization of technology. The composition of the State S & T Body and its machinery should ensure a locational orientation through an adequate support at the district level.

(6) The existence of resources RDD core groups are critical to the initiation of State S & T Bodies. This resource RDD core groups may be developed through institutional and project/programme support. The funding of the State S & T Bodies should be the joint Central and State Government responsibility keeping in view the needs of specific projects/programmes related to the technology, for example for scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, landless labour and poorer sections of Society. Support may be received from Central S & T schemes also. To initiate the State S & T Body, catalytic Central support through a specific scheme may also be given for staff and other initial infrastructure that may be required.

(7) The State Council on Medical Research would be integrated into the State S & T Bodies as one of the specialised panels. The State S & T bodies may suitably involve the state RDD Committee, and poly-Technology Transfer Centres, etc.

7.3.3.5. It has, therefore, been decided in principle to set up a State Council for Science and Technology at the State level; basically the work would be for popularisation of science and scientific approach.

7.3.3.6. In order to set the Science and Technology Council working, to begin with, it is proposed to form a unit of subject experts in the field of Science, Education, Engineering Education, Apprenticeship Training, Medical Education, Environment Education, of the rank of professors. Each of them will be provided with supporting secretarial staff basically in the form of secretarial/stenographic assistance.

7.3.3.7. The broad functions of the Council would be as under :

1. To encourage R & D growth in various sectors, by monitoring development and feeding available information.
2. To assess and recommend financial support for such efforts.
3. To devise policy guidelines for academic and field policies for the purpose of strengthening the planning and programming amenities for the development of Science and Technology.

7.3.4. Science and Technology Institute

7.3.4.1. In addition, it is also necessary to set up a special institute of Science and Technology which will work both as a centre for excellence in the field of Science and Technology and also as a centre for providing the linkage between knowledge and application. For this purpose, a High Power Committee had been set up and report of which has also been received. The setting up of this Institute will be done under the aegis of the Council of Science and Technology so that this Institute does not become merely another addition to other educational institutions. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

STATEMENT
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1984-85	
		Outlay 3	Capital Content 4
1	2		
1	SCT-1 Formation of Science and Technology Councils/Bodies	1.00	—
2	SCT-2 Development of Science and Technology	1.00	—
Grand Total		2.00	—

7.4 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

7.4.1. The National Health Policy envisages its goal of providing "Health for all by 2000 A.D." through Primary Health care facilities. Efforts to expand the Health and Medical Services have been made considerably over the period of planned development. However, the wide gap between the scale of services required and that actually provided still exists between urban and rural areas. Therefore, concerted and planned efforts are required to be made for providing promotional and curative health services through the network of Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, Subsidiary Health Centres and Sub-Centres to cater to the specific needs of the backward and tribal areas of the State especially.

7.4.2 Approach

7.4.2.1. In pursuance of the goal, the approach to planning of Public Health Services has been to take into consideration the demographic profile of the State, the geographical and climatic conditions and the existing level of medical and health facilities in the State.

7.4.2.2. The expansion and improvement of medical and health facilities, specifically in the rural and tribal areas is a Major concern of planning for Health services.

7.4.2.3. The Family Welfare programme is of great significance in rural areas so the need of the Family Welfare Programme has also been kept in view in planning for the health programme.

7.4.2.4. The Minimum Needs Programme being the core programme providing for health care in rural areas, has been given priority. The obtaining level of medical institutions in the State are proposed to be adequately equipped and deficiencies in staff, equipment etc., are proposed to be provided so as to bring up the standards and quality of existing services. Even in MNP, tribal, hilly and difficult areas are given priority treatment. Besides allopathic system, indigenous systems of medicines are also proposed to be strengthened in the rural areas of the State.

7.4.3. Review of Progress

7.4.3.1. Rural health infrastructural facilities consisted of 251 Primary Health Centres, 12 Community Health Centres, 40 Subsidiary Health Centres and 3200 Sub-Centres by the end of 1982-83. During 1983-84 one C. H. C. and 7 P. H.Cs. are expected to be established. During 1983-84, 500 sub-Centres have already been sanctioned. Moreover, there are also Govt. Ayurvedic Hospitals and Dispensaries

in the Rural areas. In all there were 424 Hospitals & Dispensaries and 4902 beds for indoor treatment in rural areas upto 1982-83. During 1983-84, additional 80 beds are likely to be added. In urban areas of the State, there were 301 Govt. Hospitals & Dispensaries, having facilities for 11512 beds. During the year 1983-84, additional 229 beds are likely to be added. Urban medical infrastructure consists of Teaching Hospitals, Civil Hospitals, District/Taluka Hospitals, a Dental Hospital, 4 Mental Hospitals & other Hospitals & Dispensaries situated in urban areas of the State.

7.4.3.2. There are 19 units of National Malaria Eradication Programme and 11 Filaria Units alongwith 4 Filaria Control Units functioning in the State. Small pox has been eradicated in the State since May, 1975 and a certificate to that effect had been issued by the International Commission appointed for the purpose. In view of the high incidence of Trachoma in Saurashtra, North Gujarat and Kachchh areas, the Trachoma Control programme is being implemented through the P.H.Cs. National Leprosy Programme has been implemented in hypoendemic areas of the State. There are 9 Control Units and 370 SET Centres in the State in the Districts of Valsad, Surat, Dangs, Vadodara, Panchmahals, Junagadh and certain parts of Jamnagar, Rajkot and Sabarkantha Districts. 19 district T.B. Centres and 300 isolation beds and 1 T.B. Demonstration-cum-Training and Research Centre at Ahmedabad caters medical Services to the T.B. patients in the State.

7.4.3.3. The Multipurpose Workers Scheme aims at delivering of package of health services in an integrated manner in the Rural areas. About 7554 Multi-purpose workers are providing package of health services in the State. In order to expand such type of services extensively the schemes of Community Health Workers (Village Health Guides) is implemented in the entire State. By the end of 1982-83, 22099 CHVs. were trained which provide services in Rural areas. It is expected to train additional 992 CHVs in its fold during 1983-84.

7.4.3.4. Under E.S.I. Scheme seven Hospitals alongwith facilities of treatment by way of reserve beds in other Hospitals provide 1997 beds for indoor treatment. 112 Dispensaries and 22 Diagnostic Centres are catering medical services to the insured persons & their family members in 21 centres covered under ESIS.

7.4.3.5. Two fullfledged Govt. Public Health Laboratories, one each at Vadodara and Bhuj are functioning, while at Palanpur one Public Health Laboratory on small scale is also functioning. These laboratories meet with the requirements of sample testing and examination in the State. Besides, the Municipal Corporation at Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat each having P. H. Laboratory caters to local needs of the concerned corporations.

7.4.3.6. There are four Govt. Medical Colleges and one Medical College of Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad in the State. One Dental College and Hospital, one Nursing College and four Nursing schools are attached to the teaching medical colleges. The total no. of seats in Govt. Medical College & in Dental College is 575 and 50 respectively. These teaching colleges are having attached Hospitals with total 4200 beds. There are 9 General Nursing schools and 15 A.N.H. training schools attached to various District & General Hospitals. The in-take capacity of the General Nursing school is 615 and that of A.N.M. training Schools is 763. There is one school of training of physiotherapist with an in-take capacity of 25.

7.4.3.7. There are 29 Ayurvedic Hospitals including 5 attached to Ayurvedic Colleges and 381 dispensaries, out of which 107 are run by the Government and rest are aided. In addition, 32 private hospitals and dispensaries are also aided by the Govt. The Ayurvedic University and 4 Govt. and 4 private Ayurvedic Colleges cater Ayurved education in the State. There are 5 Homeopathic Colleges in the State. The total number of seats in Ayurvedic Colleges is 814 and the total bed strength is 1410.

7.4.4. Programme for 1984-85

7.4.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 1794 lakhs is provided for 1984-85 as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Programme	1984-85 Outlay
1	2	3
I. Direction and Administration		
	(a) Medical	4.50
	(b) Health	32.00
	Sub-Total..	36.50
2. Medical Relief		
	(a) Medical	83.15
	(b) Health	44.63
	Sub-Total..	127.78
3. Training		
	(a) Medical	24.95
	(b) Health	4.00
	Sub-Total..	28.95

1	2	3
4.	Medical Education and Research	245.00
5.	Indigenous System of Medicine	54.00
6.	Employees State Insurance Scheme	12.00
Public Health		
7.	Prevention and Control of Communicable diseases	629.03
8.	Minimum Needs Programme	607.00
9.	Other programmes (including School Health Programmes)	32.74
10.	Drugs Control	21.00
Grand Total		1794.00

7.4.5. Direction and Administration

7.4.5.1. **Medical:** Under this programme an outlay of Rs. 4.50 lakhs is provided for continuation and maintenance of additional staff, strengthening of audit staff in the Directorate of Medical Services.

7.4.5.2. **Health:** Provision of Rs. 32.00 lakhs is made for maintenance of staff in the Directorate and no new scheme has been proposed.

7.4.6. Medical Relief

7.4.6.1. **Medical:** Under this programme, there are 25 schemes provided under Sixth Five Year Plan. Outlay for the year 1984-85 is mostly provided for the maintenance of various items and staff sanctioned for the scheme as also for the construction work in progress. For continuing these works, an outlay of Rs. (2.60) lakhs is provided for maintaining 26 beds at Santrampur, 30 beds at Bhiloda, 50 beds at Nadiad, 50 beds at Mahesana, 50 beds at P. K. Hospital, Rajkot, 20 beds at S. L. W. Hospital, Devagadhbaria and 20 beds at Cottage Hospital, Bansada. It is proposed to continue 37 posts of Specialist in District Hospitals, 18 posts of Senior Pharmacists, Six mobile Mechanic teams, Referral services in the District Hospitals, 38 posts of case writers in Hospitals, six posts of Biochemists, 19 posts of Sanitary Inspectors, 76 posts of Sweepers provided for Sanitary squad to Hospitals and 3 posts of Accounts Officers. It is also proposed to continue during 1984-85.

5 paediatric units, 2 orthopedic unit, 3 Dental units, B.T.S. Centre at Ahwa, 10 Mental Health Clinics. in the district hospitals, additional Nursing staff to improve nursing care in hospitals, additional Administrative staff in various hospitals, additional staff for X-Ray and Laboratory work in hospitals etc. created earlier.

7.4.6.2. The construction works at various hospitals viz. Bharuch, Valsad, Vadodara, Himatnagar, Ahmedabad, Jetpur, Chikhli, Dharampur, Rajpipla, K.T. Children Hospital, Rajkot, P. K. Hospital, Rajkot and Mental Hospital, Jamnagar will remain in progress during 1984-85. The work of water supply and tank at Mahesana, Porbar dar Limbdi, and Patan also will remain in progress. The construction works of staff quarters at Godhra, Palanpur, Surendranagar, Dhrangadhra, Upleta, Udhana, Jasdan, Rajpipla, Santrampur, Bhiloda will also remain in progress during the year 1984-85.

7.4.6.3. The construction work of building of Hospital at Dediapada as envisaged will remain in progress under the scheme of special Central Assistance. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been made for the above mentioned construction works during 1984-85.

7.4.6.4. **Health:** During the year 1981-82, the existing hospitals at Vyara, District Surat and Bhilad, District Valsad were upgraded in fullfledged 50 bedded Referral Hospital. During the year 1982-83, the deficiency of the staff and equipment etc., were removed in the existing 18 Referral Hospitals.

7.4.6.5 During the year 1984-85, the existing schemes have been proposed to be continued and also existing 18 Referral hospitals are proposed to be converted to CHCs, by providing required staff as per the pattern of a CHC for which a provision of Rs. 44.63 lakhs has been made for the year 1984-85.

7.4.7. Training Programme

7.4.7.1. **Medical:** An outlay of Rs. 24.95 lakhs is provided for the continuation and maintenance of posts of nursing staff sanctioned for nursing Schools in the State.

7.4.7.2. **Health:** A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been made for continuation of a certificate course at H.V. Training School, Surat and also for providing a vehicle to Public Health Nursing School at Surat during 1984-85.

7.4.8. Medical Education and Research

7.4.8.1. Under the control of the Directorate of Medical Education and Research, there are four

Government Medical Colleges with an intake capacity of 575 seats and 4180 beds, one dental college, one Nursing College, four teaching hospitals attached to Government Medical Colleges at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Jamnagar and Surat and one hospital at Dental College, Ahmedabad. There are four general nursing schools. The details about the number of beds and annual admission are as under :—

Sr. No.	Name of Medical/Dental College	Annual Admission	Existing number of beds
	B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad	210	1565
	Medical College, Vadodara	140	1010
	M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar	125	870
	Medical College, Surat	100	735
	Government Dental College, Ahmedabad	50	20
Total ..		625*	4200

*In addition 100 seats are in Ahmedabad Municipal Medical College.

7.4.8.2. In the Sixth Five Year Plan-1980-85, a provision of Rs. 660.00 lakhs has been made to meet with the requirements of Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India and Nursing Council of India. These requirements are proposed to be fulfilled in four Government Medical Colleges, and hospitals, one dental college and one nursing College and four nursing schools. The deficiencies in terms of staff, equipment and building requirements in all these hospitals and medical colleges are proposed to be provided to the extent possible. A provision of Rs. 245 lakhs has been made for 1984-85.

Medical College and Hospital, Ahmedabad

7.4.8.3. A provision of Rs. 68.60 lakhs is made for maintenance of sanctioned staff such as Teaching Staff, Nursing, Paramedical and Class IV employees etc., for the hospitals and college at Ahmedabad and continuing building works in progress.

Medical College and Hospital, Vadodara

7.4.8.4. All the staff sanctioned during previous years will be continued for 1984-85 and construction works will also remain in progress. A provision of Rs. 43.70 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

Medical College and Hospital, Jamnagar

7.4.8.5. Construction work of new building for Cobalt unit is completed. Construction work of U.G. and P.G. students hostels and staff quarters are under progress. The proposal for providing water supply and drainage arrangement for vast medical campus at Jamnagar has been included. All these building works will remain in progress during 1984-85 for which a provision of Rs. 8.75 lakhs is made. Besides, all the staff sanctioned for Jamnagar during the Plan period will be continued during the year 1984-85 and for that propose Rs. 28.90 lakhs have been provided during 1984-85.

Medical College and Hospital, Surat

7.4.8.6. It is proposed to continue additional nursing staff, Class IV staff, staff for ICC Unit. It is also proposed to continue the building works like O.P.D. Block, housemen-Registrar Quarters; hall-auditorium and quarters for staff, garrages for van, store room, building for laundry plant, etc., which would remain in progress during 1984-85. An amount of Rs. 45.05 lakhs has been provided for 1984-85 for the purpose while rest of the schemes relate to expansion of medical education facility, strengthening of medical records, library, specialist units in dental college and Hospitals. Nursing college and Nursing schools. In respect of all these schemes, additional staff was sanctioned in the Directorate and the teaching hospitals have also been strengthened.

7.4.8.7. Under the scheme of specialist unit, paediatric surgery unit and neonatal ward, 10 beds have been established at Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad. The construction work of I.C.C. unit at Ahmedabad has been taken up. The construction work for housemen and Registrars Quarter for colleges of nursing / Dental at Ahmedabad is completed. The separate building for college of Nursing at Ahmedabad is also on the verge of completion. The construction work for new hostel for college of nursing is under progress. Requirement of replacement of dental chair at Government Dental college has also been considered during 1983-84. Necessary provision for the purchase of X-ray machines, essential equipments in the teaching hospitals and new residency in medical colleges have been proposed. All these schemes are proposed to be continued during 1984-85.

7.4.9. Indigenous system of Medicine, Ayurved-Homeopathy

7.4.9.1. Ayurvedic System of Medicine is now becoming popular in rural areas and as such it deserves to be strengthened in a planned manner. The Development of Ayurved and Homeopathy is taking its own shape in the State. Since taking over of the Ayurvedic Colleges, its expansion require due consideration and therefore necessary provision

is made for the purpose. Over and above this, a provision for continued staff and established dispensaries as well as Botanical garden at Nani Raladi have been made. For fulfilling the requirement of C.C.I.M. necessary provision for strengthening hospitals attached to teaching colleges has been made. Necessary provision for continued construction of dispensary buildings, extension of Akhandanand Ayurvedic Hospital, Ahmedabad and staff quarters etc. is also proposed. Important new schemes relating to Naturopathy and Ayurvedic education are proposed to be undertaken during 1984-85. For this sub-Sector a provision of Rs. 54 lakhs has been made for 1984-85.

7.4.10. Employees' State Insurance Scheme :

7.4.10.1. Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been introduced as a Social Security Scheme for Industrial Workers in the State. At the end of March, 83, it is likely to be provided medical benefits to 6,15,000 insured persons in 21 Centres having 112 dispensaries and 7 E.S.I S. Hospitals. For 1984-85, a provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is made as a State share. for additional dispensaries, starting of hand surgery unit at Ahmedabad, strengthening of the Directorate and purchase of equipment and vehicles, etc.

Centrally sponsored schemes on sharing basis :

7.4.10.2. **Control of communicable diseases etc.** The National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Filaria Control Programme and National T.B. Control Programme have been included under partially centrally sponsored schemes. These programmes are also proposed to be maintained at the current level. During 1984-85 the following budget provisions are made in each of these programmes as State share :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

National Malaria Eradication Programme	540.50
National Filaria Control programme	6.00
National T. B. Control Programme	75.53

7.4.10.3. Out of total provision of Rs. 540.50 lakhs for NMEP., Rs. 36.00 lakhs will flow for Nucleus Budget for National Malaria Eradication Programme in Tribal areas of the State.

7.4.11. Minimum Needs Programme

7.4.11.1 The Minimum Needs Programme was introduced during the Fifth Five Year Plan. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the efforts have been made to establish CHCs, PHCs, SHCs and Sub-Centres etc., with a view to achieve the

objective of 1 CHC for every 1.00 lakh population, 1 PHC/SHC for every 30,000 population (20,000 population in tribal areas) and 1 sub-Centre for every 5,000 population in rural areas (3,000 population in tribal areas). As preliminary step towards establishment of CHCs, PHCs and SHCs etc. construction programme of buildings was undertaken. During the year 1982-83, 12 upgraded PHCs were converted into CHCs. A CHC at Patdi Dist. Surendranagar has also been provided with staff and equipments. It has been proposed to provide staff and equipments in 8 CHCs and 9 PHCs.

7.4.11.2. 40 SHCs have been established in the State by upgrading the existing dispensaries. The requirements of buildings, staff and equipments have already been provided in all the 40 SHCs. It is proposed to establish 10 addl. SHCs to achieve the target of 50 SHCs in the State by upgrading the existing dispensaries during 1984-85.

7.4.11.3. The pattern of Rural Health infrastructure has been changed since 1982-83. with regard to the scale of services rendered by SHCs

continued together the target of 276 PHCS for the Sixth Plan will be surpassed with the establishment of 261 PHCS and 50 PHCS in the State.

7.4.11.4. Of 25 PHCs, the construction of work of buildings has been undertaken in all the 25 PHCs and the staff as well as equipments have been provided in 6 PHCs during the year 1983-84. As regards sub-Centres; 2500 sub-Centres in the State were already established by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan. During the first 4 years of the Sixth Plan, additional 1200 sub-Centres have been sanctioned and it is proposed to cover the backlog of 1169 sub-Centres during the year 1984-85, under Family Welfare Programme. A provision of Rs. 607.00 lakh has been made towards maintenance of ongoing schemes, staff and also for equipments for PHCs and upgraded PHCs into CHCs and removal of backlog of construction of buildings in the existing health units.

Backlog of construction of buildings of Sub-Centres and PHCs

Sr. No.	Item	Requirement upto 1983-84	Buildings completed as on 31-3-83	Works in progress during 1983-84	Backlog as on 1-4-1984.
1	Sub-Centres	3700	874	516	2310
2	PHCs	276	251	25	(Works of about 15 PHCS to be continued)
3	Staff—quarters in PHCs	1656	1188	243	225

Health Guide Scheme

7.4.11.5. Till March, 1983, 21270 Health Guides were trained for providing primary health care in rural areas. The target for the year 1983-84 is 1500. During the year 1984-85, it is proposed to train additional 2000 health guides so as to have 1 health guide per 1000 population in the State.

Multipurpose Health Workers Scheme

7.4.11.6. This is centrally aided scheme. The expenditure on training of workers is being shared by the centre on the basis of 50:50. All the existing Multipurpose Health workers have been trained till the end of the year 1982. During the year 1982-83 additional 300 posts of MPHWS (male) and 75 multipurpose Health Supervisors (Male) were created. By the end of the year 1983-84, 4369 MPHWS (Male) are expected to be in position. It has been proposed to start 18 months basic training course for Multipurpose Health Workers (male) at Health and Family Welfare Training Centres, Ahmedabad and Rajkot with cent percent central assistance.

7.4.12. Other Programmes

7.4.12.1. The other health programmes like maintenance of Vaccine Institute, Vadodara, State Health Education Bureau, State Health Intelligence Bureau and School Health Services are proposed to be maintained at present level. A provision of Rs.

72.54 lakhs has been made for the maintenance of the schemes during 1984-85.

7.4.13. Food and Drugs Control Administration

7.4.13.1. The Administration is looking after Pharmacy Education and Acts for safe and effective Drugs Control in the State. The diploma course in Pharmacy has been started at Vallabh Vidyanagar from 1981 and Government have already accorded sanction for payment of grant-in-aid to the Institution. More provision of the construction of additional floor on existing building is also required so that in coming years facility for the second year and onwards can be gradually made available to the students.

7.4.13.2. According to the Pharmacy Amendment Act, 1976, section 42 of the Pharmacy Act will come into force from 1st September, 1984 and from that date, persons other than Registered Pharmacists cannot compound, dispense or mix drugs on the prescription of Registered Medical Practitioners. A provision of Rs. 1.60 lakhs is made for the years 1984-85 for Training programmes.

7.4.13.3. To enable the administration to shoulder additional responsibilities of enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, new Circle offices have been started at Junagadh and Bhuj during the plan period. The staff has already been sanctioned by the Government to enable the Administration to perform the licensing work under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. Besides, the Department has already taken steps in this direction. Adequate number of Food Inspectors have already been appointed for sampling of food articles and sending them for analysis at the Laboratory.

A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made for the purpose in 1984-85.

7.4.13.4. The Intelligence Branch has been strengthened with the creation of a Legal Cell during the last year for which a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is made.

7.4.13.5. Both the Laboratories, i. e. is Food and Drugs Laboratory, Vadodara and Food section of the Public Health Laboratory, Bhuj, have been strengthened with the additional staff so that more number of samples for analysis could be carried out. According to the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, the reporting on the samples of food articles is to be done within forty five days of the date of taking the samples. In view of this more number of samples of food articles are being taken up and sent for test at both the Laboratories. A regional Food Laboratory at Rajkot has been established during 1983-84 and will start functioning soon. To continue the staff and to provide equipment, chemicals etc. an amount of Rs. 8.50 lakhs is provided including Re. 0.50 lakh for construction of Ayurvedic wing. During the plan period, a Statistical and Planning Cell has been created and to continue the staff sanctioned an outlay of Re. 0.40 lakh is provided for 1984-85.

7.4. 14. Centrally sponsored Schemes

Control of Blindness

An outlay of Rs. 113.00 lakhs has been provided for 1984-85 in respect of the centrally sponsored scheme of control of Blindness as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Medical	36.01
(ii) Medical Education and Research	51.82
(iii) Health	25.17
Total	113.00

Medical

7.4.14.2. The outlay is provided for continuation and maintenance of the fifteen upgraded ophthalmic units at District Hospitals in the State under the National Programme for the Control of Blindness implemented in the State as Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Medical Education and Research

7.4.14.3. Ophthalmic department of Medical Colleges of Ahmedabad and Surat have been upgraded. The M & J Opth. Inst. at Ahmedabad has been upgraded as regional institute. Mobile ophthalmic units have been sanctioned and put to commission at Surat and Ahmedabad. Two Centres for training of ophthalmic technology have been established at Surat and Ahmedabad. Government of India have supplied equipments at the estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs on matching basis for ophthalmic department at Surat. Similarly, equipments have been supplied for M & J Opth. Institute, Ahmedabad.

Health

7.4.14.4. This programme has been included under cent percent Centrally sponsored scheme. It is proposed to continue this programme at its present level during the year 1984-85. This programme has been effectively implemented in the State as per guidelines provided by the Government.

Re-Orientation of Medical Education

7.4.14.5. Under this scheme all the four Government medical colleges in Gujarat have adopted 3 primary health Centres to provide field training to UG students. Provision has been made for construction works for buildings such as operation theatre, seminar hall, hostel and residential quarters at each of 12 primary health centres.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1984-85	
		Outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4
I Direction & Administration			
1	HLT-1 Direction and Administration (Medical)	4.50	..
2	HLT-2 Strengthening of Health Directorate (Health)	20.50	..
3	HLT-3 Strengthening of District Health organisation (Health)	11.50	..
4	HLT-3(A) Scheme for procurement of services of IIM for reorganising the set-up	..	..
		Sub-Total-I	..
		36.50	..
II Medical Relief			
(A) Medical			
5	HLT-4 X-Ray Services to Hospitals	0.10	..
6	HLT-5 Ambulance services	0.20	..
7	HLT-6 Ambulance Garage-Drivers' Quarters	..	..
8	HLT-7 Increase of beds in District Head Quarter Hospitals	40.97	11.30
9	HLT-8 Increase of beds in Taluka Hospitals	12.13	6.60
10	HLT-9 Staff Quarters in District Head Quarter Hospitals.	1.80	1.80
11	HLT-10 Staff Quarters in Taluka Hospitals	2.30	2.30
12	HLT-11 Paediatric Services	3.10	..
13	HLT-12 Orthopaedic Unit	1.50	..
14	HLT-13 Ophthalmic Units and Eye-Camps	..	..
15	HLT-14 A Blood Transfusion Services centres.	0.30	..
16	HLT-15 Emergency Medical Aid (Casualty dept.)	..	..
17	HLT-16 Mobile Surgical Units at District Hospitals.	..	..
18	HLT-17 Mental Health at District at Jamnagar.	1.80	..
19	HLT-18 Expansion of Mental Hospital at Jamnagar	3.00	3.00
20	HLT-19 GIA to Cancer Hospitals	..	..
21	HLT-20 Internees' Quarters	..	..

1	2	3	4	
22	HLT—21	Rehabilitation Unit and Operation Theater	..	..
23	HLT—22	Air Conditioner Unit of Operation Theater	..	..
24	HLT—23	Provision of Medical Officers in Hospitals	..	..
25	HLT—24	Improvement of Nursing care in hospitals	7.25	..
26	HLT—25	Additional staff Classes III, IV and Technical	7.80	..
27	HLT—26	Specialists Services at all Taluka Hospitals, Ancillary requirements	..	..
28	HLT—27	Dental Clinics	0.90	..
29	HLT—28	Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of blindness	..	..
		Sub-Total-II (A)	83.15	25.00
II (B) HEALTH				
30	HLT—29	Strengthening of existing referral Hospitals	28.40	10.40
31	HLT—30	Conversion of cottage Hospitals into referral Hospitals	16.23	16.23
		Sub-Total-II (B)	44.63	26.63
		Sub-Total (II) Medical Relief	127.78	51.63
III Training				
A. Medical				
32	HLT—31	Training to Medical Officers in Paediatrics etc.	..	..
33	HLT—32	Construction of Hostel for nurses	3.00	3.00
34	HLT—33	Expansion of A. N. M. & Central Nursing School	21.95	..
		Sub-Total-III (A)	24.95	3.00
B. HEALTH				
35	HLT—34	Certificate Course in H. V. Nursing School	4.00	..
		Sub-Total-III (B)	4.00	..
		Sub-Total-III : Training	28.95	3.00

1	2	3	4	
IV Medical Education and Research				
36	HLT—35	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital at Ahmedabad	68.60	12.75
37	HLT—36	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital at Vadodara	43.70	6.00
38	HLT—37	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital at Jamnagar	28.90	8.75
39	HLT—38	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital at Surat	45.05	15.00
40	HLT—39	Expansion of Medical Education facilities	24.10	..
41	HLT—40	Strengthening of Medical Research Organisation	2.45	..
42	HLT—41	Strengthening of Libraries on Medical Colleges	4.00	..
43	HLT—42	Specialists Units	7.30	..
44	HLT—43	Expansion of Dental College and Hospital, Ahmedabad	0.50	..
45	HLT—44	Expansion of General Nursing School	1.95	..
46	HLT—45	Expansion of Nursing College at Ahmedabad	5.95	3.50
47	HLT—46	Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness	..	..
48	HLT—47	Reorientation of Medical Education	12.50	4.00
		Sub Total-IV	245.00	50.00
V. Indigenous System of Medicines—Ayurved and Homeopathy				
49	HLT—48	Taking over of Ayurvedic College & Expansion of existing Ayurved College	13.00	0.50
50	HLT—49	Construction of Hostel	0.50	0.50
51	HLT—50	Development of Ayurved University, Jamnagar	..	..
52	HLT—51	Grant-in-Aid to Homeopathic Institutions	1.00	..
53	HLT—52	Trainees' Training	..	..
54	HLT—53	Expansion of Ayurved hospital attached with teaching College	0.25	..
55	HLT—54	Opening of New Ayurvedic dispensaries in Rural areas	12.00	..
56	HLT—55	Construction of dispensary building with staff quarters	0.80	0.80
57	HLT—56	Strengthening of Directorate of Ayurved and starting of District Ayurved Offices	6.50	..
58	HLT—57	Opening of new Ayurved Hospital and expansion of existing Ayurved hospital	14.80	0.50
59	HLT—58	Botanical Surveys and Herbs gardens	1.50	..
60	HLT—59	Upgrading and expansion of Pharmacy	0.15	0.05
61	HLT—60	Establishment of Collection Centres	2.10	..
62	HLT—61	Opening of Ayurvedic wing in District Ayurvedic Hospital (Allopathy)	0.70	..
63	HLT—62	Provision of Panchkarma Section in Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital	0.70	..
		Sub Total—V	54.00	2.35

1	2	3	4
VI. E. S. I. Scheme			
64	HLT—63 E. S. I. Scheme	12.00	..
Sub Total—VI		12.00	..
VII. Public Health			
65	HLT—64 National T. B. Control Programme	75.53	30.86
66	HLT—65 National Filaria Control Programme	6.00	..
67	HLT—66 Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness	..	..
68	HLT—67 National Leprosy Control Programme	7.00	..
69	HLT—68 National Malaria Eradication Programme	540.50	..
Sub-Total—VII		629.03	30.86
VIII. Minimum Needs Programme			
70	HLT—69 Upgrading of PHCs into 30 bedded hospitals.	165.62	87.48
71	HLT—70 Construction of Taluka hospitals for referral Services and strengthening	172.61	126.27
72	HLT—71 Construction Works of sub-Centres of PHCs buildings	36.70	36.70
73	HLT—72. Drugs and Medicines to PHCs	77.08	..
74	HLT—73 Upgrading sub-Centres of PHCs into dispensaries with maternity facilities	104.04	34.15
75	HLT—74 Strengthening of PHCs	50.95	50.95
76	HLT—75 Community Health Volunteers Scheme	..	..
77	HLT—76 Multipurpose Workers Scheme	..	..
Sub-Total—VIII		607.00	335.55
IX. Other Programme			
78	HLT—77 Expansion of Vaccine Institute, Vadodara	7.24	0.40
79	HLT—78 Creation of Regional Health Education Unit	2.80	..
80	HLT—79 Strengthening of Health Statistics	3.65	..
81	HLT—79(A) Health Transport (H. E. R.)	14.80	..
Sub-Total—IX.		28.49	0.40

1	2	3	4
X. School Health Services			
82	HLT—80 Health Services to School-going Children	4.25	..
	Sub-Total—X	4.25	..
XI. Drugs Control			
83	HLT—81 Training of Pharmacists	1.60	1.00
84	HLT—82 Expansion of administrative Section and Drugs Control Administration-Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1980 and Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable advertisements) Act, 1954	10.00	..
85	HLT—83 Expansion of Intelligence Branch	0.50	..
86	HLT—84 Expansion of Drugs Laboratory, Vadodara	7.00	0.50
87	HLT—85 Establishment of Regional Laboratory, Rajkot	1.50	..
88	HLT—86 Establishment of Planning and Statistical Cell	0.40	..
	Sub-Total—XI	21.00	1.50
89	HLT—87 State Scheme for Payment for Additional Incentive under Family Welfare Programme.	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..	1794.00	475.29

7.5. FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

7.5.1. Introduction

7.5.1.1. Family Welfare Programme is being implemented as an integrated part of an overall national programme. It aims at improving the quality of life of the people through adoption of small family norm as a way of life. The basic approach underlying this programme is as under :—

Involvement and commitment of State Government agencies at all levels;

Active participation of local self-Government, voluntary organisations and service clubs;

Emphasis on educational and motivational efforts;

Stimulating better performance through awards to various categories of workers and agencies, involved in this programme.

7.5.1.2. This approach has helped the State to maintain its lead over other States by achieving 2 lakhs sterilisation in 1980-81. The State ranked first for three preceding years as well.

7.5.2. Demographic profile

7.5.2.1. The population of Gujarat is 341 lakhs according to 1981 Census. In terms of population, Gujarat ranks 10th among the States in India. During the decade 1971-81 population growth rate is 27.67 percent as against 29.39 percent for the previous decade of 1961-71. Gujarat has thus recorded an annual growth rate of 2.7 percent against the national growth rate of 2.5 percent. The present birth rate is still at a high level of 34.5 (1981) per thousand and it would require massive efforts to scale down the birth rate to 30 by 1985. For successful implementation of various schemes under the Family Welfare Programme, an organisational net work has been set-up at various levels. It is expected that the birth rate would scale down to little less than 32.4 per thousand population by year 1983-84.

7.5.3. Performance

7.5.3.1. The performance during year 1980-81 and onwards under the various methods of Family Welfare Programme in Gujarat State is given in the table below :—

Method	target in '000 (as per Government of India)				Achievement in '000			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Upto) Aug. 1983
Sterilisation	162	450	260	284	210	237	241	44
IUD	47	50	88	200	40	46	63	39
Conventional contraceptive users	254	260	280	472	169	165	206	213
Oral Pills users	21	21	22	74	15	16	20	23

7.5.3.2. The number of couples protected by various methods of Family Welfare Programme in Gujarat is given in the table below :—

Year	Estimated couples in productive age group ('000)	Sterilisation		IUD		Conventional contraceptive		Total
		No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	
1980-81	5434	1695	31.2	92	1.7	92	1.7	1879
1981-82	5689	1835	32.3	102	1.8	90	1.6	2027
1982-83	5843	1964	33.6	112	1.9	123	2.1	2199

7.5.3.3. Since the inception of the programme till March, 1983, 2806429 sterilisation operations have been performed in Gujarat giving a cumulative rate of 79.9 Sterilisations per thousand population. A total of 540133 IUD insertions have been carried out giving a cumulative rate of 15.4 IUDs per thou-

sand population. Taking all the methods of family welfare into account about 22 lakh couples are thus effectively protected in Gujarat. As a result of massive efforts made by the State Government and with the active support of various voluntary organisations in the implementation of family welfare

programme the birth rate has dropped from 45.7 of (1951-61 decade) to 35.0 (provisional) per thousand during year 1980, according to the sample Registration Scheme.

7.5.4. Programme for 1984-85

7.5.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 31.21 crores has been provided for the year 1984-85. The important programmes proposed to be undertaken during 1984-85 are in the following paragraphs :—

Maintenance of Beds and State Sterilisation Units

7.5.4.2. In all 447 reserve beds, including 42 under British Aid, have been sanctioned under the sterilisation maintenance scheme till 31st March 1983. The reserve beds will be increased during 1983-84 as per directives of the Government of India. This programme will be continued during 1984-85.

Post Partum Programme

7.5.4.3. The main objective of the Post Partum Programme is to maximise the extent of contraception among the target population catered to by the institutions which attract large number of confinement cases. The Government of India have sanctioned 34 Post Partum Units, till March, 1983. One more unit is likely to be sanctioned during 1983-84. It has been planned to establish 10 more P.P. Units during 1984-85.

7.5.4.4. During the year 1982-83, there were 395 beds under Post Partum Programme. The beds will be increased during the year 1983-84 as per the directives of the Government of India.

Medical Termination of Pregnancy

7.5.4.5. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971 is in operation in Gujarat State. There are 484 centres of Medical Termination of Pregnancy recognised by Government till 31st March, 1983.

7.5.4.6. A training programme for Medical Officers working in Primary Health Centres and Rural Family Welfare Centres has been organised. The number of M.T.P. performed during 1977-78 to 1983-84 (upto August 1983) is as under :—

Year	No. of M.T.P.s
1977-78	16780
1978-79	23033
1979-80	21316
1980-81	21349
1981-82	21990
1982-83	21540
1983-84 (upto August 1983)	7310

Oral Pills Programme

7.5.4.7. Oral pills programme was started on a Pilot basis in 8 centres during 1973-74. This programme has since been intensified and now oral contraceptive tablets are distributed by all Rural Family Welfare Centres, Post Partum Units and Urban Family Welfare Centres. The number of oral pills cycles distributed is given in the table below :—

Year	No. of oral pills cycles distributed (in lakhs)
1978-79	2.6
1979-80	2.2
1980-81	2.0
1981-82	2.1
1982-83	2.6
1983-84 (Upto August 1983)	1.3

Mass Media Efforts

7.5.4.8. The Family Welfare Programme has again picked up the momentum in the State by organising Mass Media and communication activities. Intensive activities are continued during 1983-84. Besides, special emphasis has been given to inter-personal communication through individual contacts etc.

Regional Family Welfare Training Centres

7.5.4.9. There are two Health and Family Welfare Training centres in the State, one at Rajkot and the other at Ahmedabad. In addition, there are four Rural Health and Family welfare Training Centres at Bavla, Padra, Aliabada and Sachin. These centres have trained the family planning personnel in various aspects of family planning.

Training of Public Health Nurses and Health Visitors : —

7.5.4.10. The State is experiencing shortage of Public Health Nurses. To overcome this shortage a certified course in Public Health Nursing at Surat has been started during 1980-81. In addition, 14 Auxillary Nurse Midwife schools have been converted into Female Health workers Training schools. Three new Female Health workers Training schools have been sanctioned as per Government of India directives. Besides, during the year 1981-82, 16 schools have started half yearly course for candidates passing 10th std. or New S.S.C. and one school has started two years course for candidates who have passed std. VIIth. During the year 1982-83, 8 ANM Training schools have been converted into Female Health workers Training schools.

Immunisation Programme

7.5.4.11. The progress of immunisation programme for the year 1979-80 and onwards is as under :—

(In lakhs)

Category	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.
T.T.	5.0	5.6	6.0	4.9	8.0	6.1	8.0	7.6	9.0	2.3
D.P.T.	6.8	10.6	8.5	8.0	10.0	7.5	10.0	7.4	10.0	2.3
D.T.	16.5	14.7	10.5	11.3	12.0	11.3	12.0	10.0	9.0	3.02 (Upto August, 1983)

Urban Family Welfare Centres

7.5.4.12. Till March 1983, 194 urban family welfare centres have been sanctioned. During 1983-84, one urban centre is closed and 10 more urban centres are planned to be opened.

Rural Family Welfare Centres Construction Programme

7.5.4.13. There are 251 Rural Family Welfare Centres functioning in the State. The construction work of 139 Rural Family Welfare centres has been completed. The Government of India have sanctioned construction of 5 buildings for Rural Family Welfare Centres during 1980-81, as well as during 1981-82. The construction work of other 10 Rural Family Welfare Centres have been sanctioned during 1982-83 by Government of India.

Rural Family Welfare Sub-Centres

7.5.4.14. There are 2935 sub-centres functioning under Family Welfare Programme as on 1st April, 1983. During 1983-84, 500 more sub-Centres have been sanctioned. During 1984-85, it has been planned to open 1434 sub-Centres to achieve the target of Sixth Plan.

City Family Welfare Bureau

7.5.4.15. There are 6 Municipal Corporations in Gujarat State viz. Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar. Out of these Corporations, 3 city family welfare Bureau one each at Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat are functioning.

USAID Schemes

7.5.4.16. The Government of India have sanctioned intensive health, family welfare and medical care in collaboration with USAID with added social inputs from 1st September 1980 in two districts in Gujarat viz. Panchmahals and Bharuch. The project is of 5 years period of 1981-86 estimating to cost of 1185.34 lakhs. The scheme is continued dur-

ing 1983-84. During 1982-83, the expenditure of Rs. 172.55 lakhs has been incurred out of an outlay of Rs. 291.93 lakhs.

7.5.4.17. The total outlay for centrally sponsored family welfare programme is Rs. 2591.62 lakhs for the year 1983-84. Against this the expenditure likely to be incurred is Rs. 2591.62 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 3121.52 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85. The details of which are given below :—

(Approximate figures)

(Rs in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Name of the sub-head	Outlay 1984-85
1	2	3
(a)	1. State Family Welfare Bureau	20.66
	2. City Family Welfare Bureau	5.00
	3. District Family Welfare Bureau	89.00
	4. Area Development Project(USAID)	239.78
	Total (a) :	354.44
(b)	1. Rural Family Welfare (Main) Centre	357.77
	2. Rural Family Welfare (sub-centre)	408.61
	3. Health Guide Scheme	366.86
	Total (b)	1123.24
(c)	Urban Family Welfare Centre	109.20
(d)	Immunisation Scheme	15.00
(e)	1. Maintenance of supply of vehicles at R.W.C.	38.69

1	2	3	1	2	3
	2. State Health Transport (FW) organisation (FW)	53.82		5. Awards	2.00
	Total (e)	92.51		Total (g)	157.97
(f)	1. Vasectomy	232.26	(h)	Mass education programme	27.70
	2. Tubectomy	852.56	(i)	1. Regional Family Welfare Training Centre	8.92
	3. IUCD	24.00		2. Training of ANMS, Dais, and HVs.	106.32
	4. Ex-gratia financial assistance	7.00		3. Demographic Research centres	0.40
	Total (f)	1115.82		Total (i)	115.64
(g)	1. Maintenance of beds	26.73		Grand Total	3121.52
	2. Post Partum Centres	80.42			
	3. Conventional contraceptives	40.00			
	4. Incentive District Family Welfare Programme	8.82			

7.6 SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

7.6.1. Introduction

(Rs. in lakhs)

7.6.1.1. Supply of protected drinking water in adequate quantities and safe disposal of waste water are essential for preservation and promotion of public health. With the rapid urbanisation and concentration of large industries in certain areas of the State, the problem of treatment and safe disposal of waste water calls for serious attention.

7.6.1.2. The ten year period from 1981-1991 has been declared by the United Nations as "The international water supply and sanitation decade". It has been targeted to provide potable drinking water to the entire rural and urban population and to provide sanitation facilities to 80% of urban population and 25% of the rural population. The Government of India and Government of Gujarat have accepted the decade targets. A 10 year master plan for the development of Water Supply and Sewerage Sector has been prepared and approved by the State Government. According to this master plan the requirement of funds to meet with the decade targets has been estimated at Rs. 5,71,276 lakhs (Rs. 571.27 crores).

7.6.1.3. The programme under this sub-Sector mainly concentrates on development of rural water supply and sanitation, urban water supply and sanitation, with measures for preventing water and air pollution. The provision of safe drinking water in the rural areas has been made a part of the Hon. Prime Minister's new 20 Point Programme.

7.6.1.4. There are 18,275 inhabited villages in the State. According to 1981 census, about 60% of the total population of the State resides in the rural areas and remaining 31% of population is covered in 255 towns.

7.6.1.5. As per 1977 survey, the number of "no source" villages/hamlets were 9600. The Government of India had settled for the total number of problem villages as on 1-4-1980 on the basis of revenue villages. Accordingly, the total number of problem villages are 9038 as on 1-4-1980.

7.6.2. Annual Plan for 1984-85.

7.6.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 5500 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85. The programmewise details are as under :—

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1984 85		
		Non IDA	IDA	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Survey & Investigation				
(i)	Water & air Pollution	32.00	..	32.00
(ii)	Vatva, Odhav Project	4.00	..	4.00
		<u>36.00</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>36.00</u>
2. Research and Development				
(i)	P.H.E. Laboratory	10.00	..	10.00
(ii)	Radiation Technology-Treatment at Vadodara	10.00	..	10.00
(iii)	Desalination by Reverse Osmosis process	10.00	..	10.00
(iv)	Defluoridation by 'Nalgonda Technique'	9.00	..	9.00
(v)	Biogas Plant	8.00	..	8.00
(vi)	Establishment of Training Institute Under IDA Project	..	46.00	46.00
		<u>47.00</u>	<u>46.00</u>	<u>93.00</u>
3. Urban Sanitation				
(A) Urban Sewerage				
(i)	GIA	130.00	174.00	304.00
(B) Conversion of latrine				
(i)	GIA	5.00	..	5.00
(ii)	Loan	5.00	..	5.00
		<u>10.00</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>10.00</u>
	(A) + (B)	<u>140.00</u>	<u>174.00</u>	<u>314.00</u>

1	2	3	4	5
4. Rural Sanitation				
(i)	Underground drainage Scheme (GIA)	4.00	..	4.00
(ii)	Low Cost Sanitation	1.00	..	1.00
(iii)	Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (Loan)	1.00	..	1.00
		6.00	..	6.00
5. Urban Water Supply				
(i)	Govt. Schemes	40.00	..	40.00
(ii)	GIA	150.00	197.00	347.00
(iii)	Loan to Bharuch Municipality	10.00	..	10.00
(iv)	Loan to Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	20.00	..	20.00
(v)	Loan to Rajkot Municipal Corporation	20.00	..	20.00
		240.00	197.00	437.00
6.	Rural Water Supply GIA	50.00	..	50.00
7.	Rural Water Supply (MNP)	1000.00	1160.00	2160.00
8.	Market Borrowing Loan (IDA)	44.00	828.00	872.00
9.	LIC Loans	757.00	..	757.00
10.	Govt. loan for IDA Projects (World Bank Assisted Projects)	..	775.00	775.00
	Grand Total..	2320.00	3180.00	5500.00

7.6.3. Rural Water Supply (MNP)

7.6.3.1. The State Government has given high priority to the programme of providing drinking water supply to the problem villages which is included in 20 Point Programme. Out of 9038 problem villages, as on 1st April, 1980, in the State, 3720

villages have been provided with the drinking water facility by the end of March, 1980. It is planned to provide safe source of water to 5318 problem villages, identified as on 1st April, 1980, during Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85. With a view to achieve maximum coverage of problem villages within the limited resources available, priority is given to low cost schemes involving simple wells and shallow tube wells fitted with hand pumps. Piped water supply schemes are, however, taken up in these villages, where low cost schemes are not feasible and/or where population is large.

7.6.3.2. Out of 5318 villages to be covered with safe source of water during the Sixth Plan period, 1818 villages have been covered during the first three years of the Plan as under:—

Year	Villages as per GOI list	Villages outside the GOI list	
1980-81	525	21	
1981-82	581	206	
1982-83	712	708	(including 217 Villages under Rehabilitation and 145 villages under Scarcity.)
	1818	935	

7.6.3.3. The State Government will have to cover the remaining 3500 problem villages as per Government of India list as on 1st April, 1980 during the last two years of Plan period. The target for coverage of villages for 1983-84 is 1200 villages. However the Government is to cover all the 3500 problem villages of the 1980 list by the end of Sixth Plan provided the additional financial allocations are made available by Government of India under Central sector "Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme."

7.6.3.4. On account of salinity ingress, reduction in sub-soil water level and pollution due to industrial effluents, new problem villages have been added to the list of villages identified in 1980, which works out to more than 3000 over and above 1980 list. The State Government will have to take care of such villages also; Especially those villages where water sources are not safe due to disposal of industrial effluents.

7.6.3.5. Of the remaining villages, some regional as well as individual rural water supply schemes are posed for World Bank assistance with an outlay of Rs. 1600 lakhs during 1983-84. Since 1977-78, the Government of India has introduced a central sector programme "Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme" fully aided by Central Government. It is proposed to obtain central assistance at least of Rs. 525 lakhs under ARP during 1984-85. Thus, the provision of rural water supply is made as under:-

	(Rs. in lakhs).
Normal (MNP)	1000.00
IDA assisted project (MNP)	1160.00
Accelerated Rural Water supply Programme.	525.00
	2685.00

7.6.4. Simple Well Programme

7.6.4.1. The programme which is a part of MNP is being implemented through the Development Commissioner. The funds are placed at the disposal of the Development Commissioner who identifies the villages for this programme and executes the works. The simple wells are provided in villages having population upto 500 souls.

7.6.4.2. It is proposed to cover 400 villages under Simple Well programme for which an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is provided for 1984-85.

7.6.5. Tubewells with hand pump programme

7.6.5.1. In addition to the piped water supply schemes and simple well programme, the villages upto 500 souls are also being supplied with water through tubewells with hand pumps in rocky regions wherever possible. This is also a part of MNP. It is proposed to cover 350 villages under this programme during 1984-85.

7.6.5.2. Water supply programme of 'No source' villages is being financed under State MNP as well as under centrally sponsored "Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme". In addition to these programmes, it is also proposed to take up some individual and regional rural water supply projects aided by IDA. Thus, an outlay of Rs. 2685 lakhs is provided for 1984-85.

7.6.5.3. Physical target of 1400 villages is proposed during 1984-85 as under :

	Villages.
1 Pipedwater supply	650
2 Tube wells with hand pump	350
3 Simple wells	400
	1400

7.6.6. IDA Project

7.6.6.1. The Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board had submitted a project package costing Rs. 137.54 crores to the International Development Association of the World Bank. The Project consists of rural water supply, urban water supply, urban sewerage, low cost sanitation and sewerage schemes of Ahmedabad and Rajkot Municipal Corporations.

The project has been negotiated with the World Bank and the International Development Association of the World Bank has accepted the project and sanctioned a credit of Rs. 72 million dollars (Rs. 61.2 crores) in the month of July, 1982. The project is now in the stage of implementation.

7.6.6.2. This World Bank Project package includes :-

(i) Sewerage scheme of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Rajkot Municipal Corporation, (ii) Water Supply Schemes for 5 towns i.e. Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Nadiad, Godhra, and Anand, (iii) 7 rural Regional rural water supply schemes covering 257 villages, (iv) 111 individual village water supply schemes, and (v) component estimated to cost Rs. 6 crores for low cost sanitation under UNDP Global project for 15 towns. Training is also included in the World Bank Project. The Project is to be implemented within the period from 1982-83 to 1986-87. The break-up is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Name of project	Cost
1	2	3
(A) Urban Water Supply Scheme		
1	Nadiad	433.16
2	Godhra	260.61
3	Jamnagar	958.80
4	Bhavnagar	767.15
5	Anand	122.02
	Total-I	2541.92
(B) Urban Sewerage		
1	Nadiad	861.14
2	Anand	354.33
3	Savarkundla	325.38
	Total-II	1540.85
(C)	7 Regional Rural Water Supply Schemes covering 257 villages	1980.40
(D)	Individual village Water Supply schemes for 111 villages	910.73
(E)	Low cost sanitation project (for 15 towns)	600.00
(F)	Loan fund for House connection	200.00
(G)	Training	77.00
(H)	Equipment	70.00
	Total-III	3838.13
<i>Corporation</i>		
1	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	3379.03
2	Rajkot Municipal Corporation	2454.03
	Total-IV :	5833.06
Grand Total =		13753.96
		i.e. Rs. 137.54 crores.

7.6.6.3. The Sixth Five Year Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 6600 lakhs for IDA projects Rs. 721 lakhs and Rs. 1745 lakhs have been so far provided in the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 totalling to Rs. 2466 lakhs. Against the outlay of Rs. 721 lakhs in 1982-83 expenditure incurred was Rs. 42.67 lakhs as the IDA credit was signed as late as November, 1982. The likely expenditure upto 31st March, 1984 would be Rs. 1787.67 lakhs leaving a provision of Rs. 4812.33 lakhs to be provided in the year 1984-85.

7.6.6.4. As per the estimated schedule of disbursement of IDA credit agreed to during project negotiations and ratified by the Government of Gujarat, the credit withdrawal during 1984-85 is to be of the order of 21.50 million US dollars i.e. approximately Rs. 21.50 crores. To get this amount of reimbursement, the expenditure on the project should be Rs. 43.00 crores. However, the projects schedules are being revised and as per phasing of the project, an outlay of Rs. 31.80 crores has been provided for the year 1984-85.

7.6.6.5. During 1984-85, a provision of Rs. 3180 lakhs is made for the schemes to be executed as a part of the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Project for IDA credit.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Outlay provided for 1984-85
1	2	3
1	Research and Development (IDA Training component).	46.00
2	Urban Sewerage (i) GIA for non-Corporation towns including Low cost sanitation.	174.00
3	(i) Government loan for non-Corporation towns including Low cost sanitation.	150.00
	(ii) Government Loan for Corporation Towns.	300.00
4	Urban Water Supply :	
	(i) GIA for non-Corporation Towns	197.00
	(ii) Loan for non-Corporation Towns	325.00
5	Rural Water Supply Schemes (MNP)	1160.00
6	MBL for Corporation towns	828.00
	TOTAL	3180 00

7.6.7. Environmental Pollution Control

7.6.7.1. After the Stockholm Conference on "Human Environment" the problems relating to environmental pollution control have gained momentum. Different legislative measures have been enacted by the State and Central Government. Agencies to implement these Acts have been created and strengthened to see that these Acts are implemented effectively. Gujarat State has also taken adequate measures to implement these legal provisions

by creating Gujarat Water Pollution Control Board right from 1974. This Board is at present entrusted with the work of implementing water (Prevention and Control pollution) Act, 1974, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and recently the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1980 passed by the Government of India. In order to see that this Board can work effectively, liberal budget provisions are being made so far in the State Plan. This Board is very well set up with four regional laboratories having adequate technical and scientific staff to implement and control the pollution from disposal from solid, liquid and air-borne wastes including recycling, re-use of such wastes. This State Board is at present fully financed by the State Government from its own resources. In 1983-84, Rs. 30.00 lakhs are provided. For 1984-85, Rs. 32.00 lakhs are provided as grant to this Board. The functions of the Board cover :—

—Monitoring and control of pollution from the disposal of solid, liquid and air-borne wastes including recycling or re-use of such wastes.

—Conservation of natural living resources.

—Environmental education, training and spread of environmental awareness.

7.6.7.2. Over and above this, the Board will advise the State Government in assessing and taking preventive measures against environmental impact from developmental projects. The Board will also be associated with eco-development schemes under which environmentally degraded areas (hill side, lakes, barren lands, insanitary urban areas etc.) are taken up for restoration into productive uses. Further, a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is made for 1984-85 towards survey and preparation of effluent channel project for Vatva, Naroda and Odhav areas near Ahmedabad to control water pollution.

7.6.8. Water Supply and Sewerage Board

7.6.8.1. Gujarat Legislative Assembly has enacted the Legislation for establishing a separate statutory Board for Water Supply and Sewerage Project in March, 1979. This Board has come into existence since August, 1979. All the activities of Public Health Engineering Wing are already transferred to Board from 1st April, 1981. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85 towards construction of building of PHE Laboratory at Vadodara and purchase of equipment.

7.6.8.2. In order to develop the technology for the development of sewage sludge so that sludge becomes disinfected and rendered free of parasites and can be utilised safely for agricultural purposes or as a supplementary feed for animals, Government of India has proposed research project for Radiation treatment of sewage sludge to be set up by Department of Atomic energy at Atladara Sewage Treatment Plant at Vadodara. Government of Gujarat has agreed for sharing 1/3 cost of the project (costing Rs. 87.20 lakhs and 1/5 of O. and M. costing Rs. 12.00 lakhs). A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made towards capital investment of project in 1984-85.

7.6.9. Reverse osmosis

7.6.9.1. On account of long coastal area, there is Problem of salinity ingress in some parts of the State, including coastal areas, of Saurashtra, Rann of Kachchh and Surendranagar district. Nearly 600 to 800 villages are affected due to salinity. To overcome this problem the desalination treatment is adopted on experimental basis. Reverse Osmosis is one of the methods of desalination. In this method salinity of water is reduced to great extent and water can be used for potable purpose after processing. It is a process in which saline water is pumped through a cylinder containing a special membrane which lets water pass through but keeps the salt behind. Another advantage is that Reverse osmosis also purifies the water of the most harmful organisms and may, therefore, reduce many of the health problems found in the villages. The cost of the plant is about Rs. 2.00 lakhs including capital cost, maintenance cost etc. It is proposed to install such plants in about 5 villages for which provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made in 1984-85.

7.6.10. Defluoridation

7.6.10.1. In Gujarat, particularly in Amreli District, the water available in shallow wells in some of the villages contains flourides in the concentration from 3 to 7 P.P.M. The standard for flourides in drinking water is 1 PPM to 2 PPM. The high flouride content in water causes flourisis. Symptoms of this disease have been recorded in these areas. It is, therefore, essential to adopt a Defluoridation scheme to control flouride content.

7.6.10.2. An approach for control of flouride content by "Nalgonda technique" in four villages of Amreli District is under experimental stage at present. In this technique, flourine is reacted with calcium carbonate (lime) and mixed with alum and allowed to settle, calcium flourises as fluoride precipitates as suspended solid. The scheme is executed at individual houses of the villages.

7.6.10.3. It is desirable to have defluoridation on "Nalgonda technique" as a regular treatment process at the source of water supply. This will ensure the quality of water supply as per standards specified in CPHEEO Manual and will also benefit the cattle population of the village.

7.6.10.4. As per the investigation made in 1982 in respect of 24 villages of Amreli District, sources

of 18 villages were found to contain more than permissible concentration of flourides. On detailed investigation, the number of affected villages may turn out to be more. Several schemes for application of Nalgonda Technique' at source have been approved. Such a scheme would cost about 1 to 2 lakhs per village. A provision of 9 lakhs is made during 1984-85. to cover 5 to 7 such affected villages.

7.6.11 Biogas Plant

7.6.11.1. Biogas plants are proposed as source of alternative energy for running pumping machinery for rural water supply schemes. Such plants will normally be located in places having intense Dairy and Agricultural activities. The project as proposed on experimental basis and as such a provision of Rs. 8.0 lakhs is made.

7.6.12. Rural Sanitation (GIA)

7.6.12.1. **Underground drainage schemes:**—Some rural local bodies come forward to take up their underground drainage schemes on 'As and When' basis. Upto the end of 1981-82, 5 villages have been covered with underground drainage facilities. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is made for GIA during 1984-85.

7.6.12.2. **Low cost Sanitation Schemes for Rural Areas:**—Very few local bodies can afford to have underground drainage schemes as they are costly. Government therefore wishes to encourage low cost sanitation schemes instead.

7.6.12.3. Government have laid down scales of Grant-in-aid and loan for undertaking such low cost sanitation schemes. As per the prescribed pattern, for schedule caste localities, 75% GIA from Government and remaining 25% loan to local bodies is eligible. For other localities, 50% GIA and 20% contribution from beneficiary and 30% loan by Government to local body will be admissible. To make a start of this schemes, provision of Rs.1.0 lakh for GIA and Rs. 1.00 lakh for loan is made during the year 1984-85.

7.6.13. Market Borrowing

7.6.13.1. During 1984-85, a provision of Rs. 2404 lakhs is envisaged towards MBL, LIC, Government Loan for IDA Projects. Out of Rs. 2404 lakhs, Rs. 801 lakhs are provided for water supply sector and Rs. 1603 lakhs for sanitation sector. The break-up is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Total provision	Water Supply sector provision	Sanitation sector provision
1	2	3	4	5
1	LIC Loans	757	407	350
2	Market Borrowing Loan	872	44	828
3	Loan for IDA Projects	775	350	425
		2404	801	1603

7.6.14. Urban Sanitation

7.6.14.1. 24 towns including 3 Corporation towns have been covered under sewerage facilities by the end of March, 1983. It is necessary to have underground drainage facilities for towns other than corporation towns also which have adequate water supply facilities. But the local bodies find it difficult to provide funds due to their weak financial position. Efforts would be made to get loans for such needy local bodies from L. I. C. During 1983-84, schemes of 45 towns are in progress. It is targetted to cover 4 more towns during 1984-85. A provision of Rs. 130.00 lakhs as GIA is made for Urban water supply schemes being created on 'As and When' basis.

7.6.14.2. For IDA projects, the GIA proposed to be provided for urban sanitation for non-corporation towns and for low cost sanitation schemes, combined is Rs.174 lakhs for the year 1984-85. Thus, in all a provision of Rs. 304.00 lakhs is made for non-IDA and IDA projects for 1984-85.

7.6.14.3. Conversion of dry latrines programme (Bhangi Kasta Mukti) :--Under the Programme of conversion of dry latrines known as "Bhangi Kasta Mukti", 98832 latrines, out of 1,11,058 latrines, have been converted upto the end of March, 1983 into flush type. A target of 8000 latrines is fixed for 1983-84. A provision of 10 lakhs is made towards payment of loan and GIA for conversion of 5000 latrines (including some new latrines that might be added) during 1984-85.

7.6.15. Urban Water Supply

7.6.15.1. A provision of Rs.40.00 lakhs is made during 1983-84 to take up emergent capital works as and when necessity arises in four Government Urban Water Supply Schemes of Porbandar, Kandla, Dwarka and Godhra of which head works are maintained and operated by Government. So far as Kandla is concerned, an augmentation Water Supply Scheme costing around Rs. 80 lakhs is under consideration and hence provision for taking up works of this scheme is also included in the above provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

7.6.15.2. Out of 216 towns (1971 Census), 177 towns have protected water supply facilities leaving 39 towns to be tackled as on 1st April, 1983.

7.6.15.3. It is envisaged to cover additional 25 towns with water supply schemes during 1980-85. It is also proposed to augment water supply projects of 30 towns during this period.

7.6.15.4. The urban water supply schemes are executed on "As and When" basis. Full capital cost is to be deposited by the local body for execution of the project from its own resources. Looking to the general financial condition of the local bodies, it is extremely difficult for them to spare funds for such projects from their own resources. They have to depend on outside financial assistance. LIC gives loans to such needy local bodies. A provision of G.I.A. of Rs.150.00 lakhs is made for urban water supply schemes. It is targetted to cover 9 more towns during 1984-85 with water supply facilities. Likewise, a provision of Rs. 197.00 lakhs is made towards GIA for urban water supply project under IDA.

7.6.15.5. A permanent water supply scheme costing Rs. 5 to 6 crores for Bharuch town and Gujarat Narmada Fertiliser Company is to be constructed through GNFC to solve its water supply problem. Funds are to be provided initially by Government towards the share of Bharuch to be released to GNFC in a phased manner. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made for the purpose towards loan to Bharuch municipality during 1984-85.

7.6.15.6. *Water Supply Project for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation*:—Water supply scheme stage-I costing Rs. 31.00 crores has been covered under IUDP. This project has been proposed to be financed as under :

(1) Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	Rs. 10.00 crores
(2) L. I. C.	Rs. 9.00 crores
(3) Govt. of Gujarat	Rs. 12.00 crores
Total ..	Rs. 31.00 crores

7.6.15.7. As against the share of State Govt./ Central Government, Rs. 7.74 crores have been allotted to Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation as a loan upto March, 1983. During 1984-85, an outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided towards loan to Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation for this project.

7.6.15.8. *Rajkot Water Supply project based on Bhadar dam*:—The present population of Rajkot is about 4.44 lakhs and the projected population is expected to be 8.38 lakhs by 1998. The present water supply requirement as 135 L/capital day is about 69 mld. The city draws its Water Supply from two reservoirs Viz. Aji and Nyari. In addition, the city

utilises old Lakes of Lalpari and Randerda for its water supply. Also, proposals are on hand to augment the water supply as below :—

(a) By drawing additional water from Nyari.

(b) By utilizing the leakage water from down stream side of Nyari dam.

(c) By drawing more water from Lalpari and Randerda.

7.6.15.9. With this, the available water supply to the city from all the sources would reach to about 61.29 mld. Even the present needs of water cannot be satisfied from the existing sources. The water supply requirement of 1998 would be 129.80 mld.

7.6.15.10. It is, therefore, envisaged to augment the supply by about 45 mld. by drawing water from Bhadar dam. This will increase the total water supply to the city to 106.69 mld. Additional 24 mld. of

water is expected to be made available to Rajkot at the end of the year 1989-90 from Machhu-I making the total supply to 130.69 mld. by 1998. The estimated cost of the Bhadar dam based water supply project works out to 2417.57 lakhs.

7.6.15.11. The Rajkot Municipal Corporation has launched a project for having a full fledged underground drainage scheme for the city under the World Bank aided project. Before the completion of underground drainage scheme, it is necessary to have satisfactory water supply to the town for the efficient functioning of the drainage system. From this aspect also the augmentation scheme based on Bhadar dam is necessary to be taken up by the Corporation.

7.6.15.12. The pattern of funding the proposed project is yet not finally decided. However, with a view that a start can be made in the direction of implementing the project, a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made as Government loan to the Rajkot Municipal Corporation.

Sewerage and Water Supply

Schemewise outlays

Sr. No.	No. and Name of Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1984-85	
		Outlay 3	Capital Content 4
1	2	3	4
1. WSS (1) Survey and Investigation			
	(a) Gujarat Water Supply and Air Pollution Control Board for Water and Air Pollution control Board for	32.00	
	(b) Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board for Vatva Odhav-Project	4.00	
		36.00	
2. WSS (2)—Research			
	(a) P. H. E. Laboratory	10.00	10.00
	(b) Radiation Technology	10.00	10.00
	(c) Desalination by Reverse Osmosis process	10.00	10.00
	(d) Defluoridation by Nalgonda Technique	9.00	9.00
	(e) Biogas	8.00	8.00
	(f) IDA Training	46.00	46.00
		93.00	93.00
3. WSS (3)—Urban Sanitation			
	(a) Sewerage		
	(i) GIA	304.00	—
	(ii) Loan for Non-IDA		
	(b) Conversion of Latrines		
	(i) Subsidy	5.00	—
	(ii) Loan	5.00	5.00
	Total (a) + (b)...	314.00	5.00
4. WSS (4)—Rural Sanitation (GIA)			
	(a) Underground drainage (GIA)	4.00	—
	(b) Low cost sanitation (GIA)	1.00	—
	(c) Low cost sanitation (Loan)	1.00	1.00
	Total..	6.00	1.00

1	2	3	4
5. WSS (5) Urban Water Supply Scheme.			
	(a) Government Scheme	40.00	40.00
	(b) GIA for Non-IDA project	150.00	..
	(c) GIA for IDA Project	197.00	..
	(d) Government Loan to other local bodies	..	..
	(e) Government Loan for IDA project	..	..
	(f) Government Loan to Bharuch	10.00	10.00
	(g) Government Loan to Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	20.00	20.00
	(h) Government Loan to Rajkot Municipal Corporation	20.00	20.00
	Total..	437.00	90.00
6. WSS (6) Rural Water Supply			
	(i) G. I. A.	50.00	..
7. WSS (7) Rural Water Supply For IDA Projects			
		2160.00	2160.00
8. Market Borrowing Loan			
	Market Borrowing IDA	872.00	872.00
	Projects (Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and Rajkot Municipal Corporation)		
		757.00	757.00
9. L. I. C.			
		775.00	775.00
10. World Bank Assisted projects			
		775.00	775.00
	Grand Total..	5500.00	1753.00

7.7 HOUSING

7.7.1.1. Housing is one of the basic necessities of life. House construction is also an economic activity. Besides, generating direct and indirect employment on a massive and decentralised scale, it also generates demands for goods and materials produced and manufactured by Village, Cottage and Small Scale Industries and Organised Industries. Moreover, planned and hygienic living conditions keep down death and mortality rates, check epidemics, help in increasing productivity and create a balanced social structure.

7.7.1.2. The problem of housing has assumed urgency due to growth of population, rapid pace of industrialisation and urbanisation. Migration of people from villages to towns and cities has created the problem of urban slums. In villages also, acute shortage of houses is felt on account of rise in population and comparatively stagnant housing activities. Housing inadequacy has both quantitative and qualitative dimensions.

7.7.1.3. The 1971 Census revealed that in Urban areas 52.3% of the house holds live in one room and account for 45.6% of population and 29.4% households live in 2 rooms and account for 29.7% of the urban population. The number of persons per room was 3.8 in rural areas as compared to 3.1 in urban areas whereas a desirable density should not be more than 2.5.

7.7.1.4. In the rural areas, according to the 1971 census data, about 32.01 lakh houses were used for residences accommodating about 32.33 lakh households. The average household size for rural areas was 5.8 persons as against 5.6 persons in urban areas. The number of persons per room was 3.8 in rural areas as compared to 3.1 in urban areas. Moreover the dwellings in rural areas do not have proper sanitary conditions and ventilation facilities and in many cases rural houses are dwelling cum-cattle sheds. The census data further revealed that about 2.20 lakh houses were having both walls as well as roofs made of such material as grass, leaves, rods, bamboo, mud, etc.

7.7.2. Approach and Strategy

7.7.2.1. In view of the magnitude of the problem, the State alone would not be in a position to undertake a massive housing scheme. Co-operation of employers in the private sector as well as that of the members of the Higher Income Groups is necessary. The needs of the Economically Weaker Sections and Lower Income Groups are given priority in utilising the limited resources available with the government for housing. In this context, there will be greater emphasis on Rural Housing because bulk of poor

people live in the rural areas and the magnitude of the housing problem is also more acute and greater in the villages.

7.7.3. Programme for 1984-85

7.7.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 2378.00 lakhs is provided for Housing sub-sector for the year 1984-85. The broad break-up of the outlay is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1984-85
1	2	3
1.	Urban Housing	344.00
2.	Rural Housing	1246.00
3.	Govt. Residential Quarters and Administrative Buildings	420.00
4.	Police Housing	258.00
5.	Jail Housing	10.00
6.	House Building Advances to Govt. Employees	100.00
Total		2378.00

7.7.3.2. The Housing Programmes are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs :—

7.7.4. Urban Housing

7.7.4.1. The Urban Housing Programme comprises : Housing scheme for Economically Weaker Section (Income less than Rs. 350 p.m.), Housing scheme for Low Income Group (Income between Rs. 350 and Rs. 600 p.m.), Slum Clearance Scheme and the Site and Services Schemes. The Gujarat Housing Board and the Gujarat Slum Clearance Board are responsible for implementing the housing schemes in the urban areas. An outlay of Rs. 344 lakhs is provided for 1984-85 for Urban Housing as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Scheme	1984-85 outlay
1	2	3
1.	Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme	180.00
2.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	120.00
3.	Slum Clearance Scheme	1.00
4.	Site and Services Scheme	43.00
Total		344.00

Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme :-

(Figures in percentages)

7.7.4.2. The ceiling cost of the tenements in the scheme is Rs. 12,000. The Government gives 100% loan assistance. 10% of the tenements are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 5% for communities declared socially and educationally backward and 2% for the blind.

7.7.4.3. The Housing and the Urban Development Corporation also grants loans for execution of housing schemes under this programme. Since the HUDCO funds are available on a sliding scale and same is often not sufficient to cover the entire cost of the project, the Gujarat Housing Board has been authorised to utilise the amount of loan given under the state plan scheme as seed capital.

7.7.4.4. Up to March 1983, Gujarat Housing Board had constructed 19,816 tenements and the Gujarat Slum Clearance Board had constructed 9404 tenements. An outlay of Rs. 180 lakhs is provided for 1984-85.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme :

7.7.4.5. The maximum ceiling cost for the dwelling units under the scheme is Rs. 20,000 exclusive of land development charges for the tenements/houses constructed through the Gujarat Housing Board. The State Government gives 100% loan assistance to the housing board. The Board sells the houses on hire purchase basis and also reserves 10% of the tenements/houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 5% for communities declared socially and educationally backward and 2% for the blind and handicapped.

7.7.4.6. As in the case of economically weaker section housing, loan from HUDCO is available on a sliding scale and the Government has authorised the Board to utilise the amount given under the State Plan Scheme as seed capital. An outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85

Slum Clearance Scheme :

7.7.4.7. The Slum Clearance Scheme seeks to provide pucca houses to the slum dwellers. The approved ceiling cost per tenement is Rs. 6050/-. The tenements are to be given on rental basis with subsidised rent to slum dwellers whose income does not exceed Rs. 350/- p.m. The local bodies implement this scheme with the financial assistance of Government as detailed below :-

Agency	Government Share			Agency's Share	Total
	Loan	Subsidy	Total		
Municipal Corporation	50	43.75	93.75	6.25	100
Municipality	50	45	95.00	5	100

7.7.4.8. Since the emphasis under the slum clearance scheme has shifted from physical relocation of the slum dwellers to the environmental improvement of slums, no new projects are being considered under this scheme. The Environmental Improvement Scheme, however, does not cover improvement of the huts of slum dwellers. It has, therefore, been proposed to give assistance for improvements of huts under the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is provided for the year 1984-85.

Site and Service Scheme :

7.7.4.9. The main objective of this scheme is to prevent growth of new slum areas. In order to meet the requirements of the rural poor migrating to urban areas in search of employment, the scheme seeks to provide skeleton houses within the reach of such population. The ceiling cost per tenement is Rs. 5,000/-.

7.7.4.10. HUDCO financing is available and the Government has authorised the Gujarat Housing Board, Gujarat Slum Clearance Board, Urban Development Authorities, Municipal Corporation, Municipalities, etc. to utilise the loan assistance given by the government as seed capital. An outlay of Rs. 43 lakhs is provided for 1984-85. This programme is also expected to be supplemented in selected towns from the funds likely to be available under the programme of "Urban Poor" under the "Decentralised District Planning" during 1984-85.

7.7.5. Rural Housing

7.7.5.1. The provision for the various Housing Schemes in rural sector is given below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1984-85
1	2	3
	Minimum Needs Programme.	
	House sites for landless labourers	30.00

1	2	3
Assistance for construction for houses on the housesites allotted.		991.00
Assistance for improvement of rural houses		20.00
Low Income Group Housing Scheme		70.00
Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme with HUDCO participation.		125.00
Loans to farmers for construction of houses.		10.00
	Total	1246.00

7.7.5.2. Thus an outlay of Rs. 1246.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85. The programme comprises of Minimum Needs Programme of house sites for landless labourers and assistance for construction of houses on the housesites allotted. Besides, Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme with HUDCO participation; Assistance for improvement of rural housing; and scheme for loans to farmers for construction of houses are also proposed.

7.7.6 Minimum Needs Programme

7.7.6.1. Under this programme, included in the 20 point programme, housesites are allotted to those who have no land of their own. The family should be earning its livelihood from manual labour or rural craftsmanship. Among the landless labourers, preference is given to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in that order. Upto the end of March 1983, 6.67 lakh plots have already been handed over to the eligible beneficiaries, out of which 1.47 lakh plots went to Scheduled Tribes and 1.46 lakh plots went to Scheduled Castes. During 1983-84, 40000 plots are expected to be allotted. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is made for the minimum needs programme of housesites for landless labourers for the year 1984-85. It is proposed to allot 40,000 plots during 1984-85.

7.7.6.2. Since the beneficiaries are not in a position to construct houses of their own, a scheme for giving financial assistance for construction of houses has been introduced since 1976. It has been proposed to construct such houses costing Rs. 5,000/- per house. The State Government would give a grant of Rs. 1,250/- per house and Rs. 750/- per house as State Govt. loan. HUDCO loan per house would be Rs. 2500/- and Rs. 250/- would be borne by the beneficiary and Rs. 250/- would be dist. Panchayat contribution. During 1984-85, it is proposed to construct 49550 houses and a provision of Rs. 991 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

7.7.7. Assistance for Improvement of Rural Houses :

7.7.7.1. Under this scheme, assistance is provided for improvement of the houses of weaker sections of the society. The beneficiaries belong to SC and ST and others whose income does not exceed Rs. 2,400/- per annum. Assistance is given for providing ventilators and smokeless chulas at the rate of Rs. 50/- and Rs. 100/- per erection respectively. Assistance under this scheme is also available to other beneficiaries at the rate of Rs. 25/- per ventilator and Rs. 50/- per smokeless chula. The beneficiaries get the actual cost if it is less than the norms prescribed. During 1982-83, 11372 smokeless chulas and 15061 cement ventilators were installed. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for 1984-85 for the purpose.

7.7.8. Low Income Group Housing Schemes :

7.7.8.1. Under this scheme, the Gujarat Rural Housing Board constructs houses for persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 600 per month. The State Government provides loan assistance to the Board. The ceiling cost is Rs. 20,000/- per unit. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs is provided for 1984-85.

7.7.9. Economically weaker sections housing scheme :

7.7.9.1. The HUDCO has introduced a Rural Housing Finance Scheme under which the cost per unit should not exceed Rs. 6,000/- for economically weaker sections (Income less than Rs. 350/- p.m.). The HUDCO provides 50% of the cost of the house as loan repayable over a period of 10 years. The state government finances 30% of the cost by way of loan to the Gujarat Rural Housing Board and the remaining 20% of the cost of house and land is to be borne by the beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs. 103 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84 and an outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs is provided for 1984-85.

7.7.10. Loans to Farmers for Construction of Houses :

7.7.10.1. The scheme benefits farmers other than landless labourers. Under this scheme, it is proposed to give loans to the beneficiaries through district panchayats. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided in 1983-84 and Rs. 10 lakhs are provided for 1984-85.

7.7.11. Government Residential Buildings :

7.7.11.1. The problem of providing residential accommodation to the Government Servants is of great magnitude. According to information gathered in 1971, the requirement of residential quarters for Government employees stationed at District Head Quarters in the State was 29000 and that at Taluka Head Quarters was about 12700. Government has upto March 1983, sanc-

tioned construction of 6536 new quarters at District and 2944 Units at Taluka Head quarters including 1115 tenements (872 at District Headquarters+243 at Taluka Headquarters) purchased from the Gujarat Housing Board at various places in the State. Thus a provision for 9470 quarters could be made since 1971-72. Considerable efforts are needed to meet the demand of 32200 quarters for Government employees.

7.7.11.2. This programme requires to be pursued vigorously so that the employees residing in the private rented premises may not have to continue to face hardship of paying abnormally high rents for inferior accommodation. Looking to the acute problem of residential accommodation for Government employees new works for 700 residential quarters have been provided during 1983-84. An amount of Rs. 305 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84. Works of about 2798 units are in progress out of which 1400 units are expected to be completed by March 1984. Agencies in respect of 324 units are being fixed shortly.

Programme for 1984-85 :

7.7.11.3. Due to spillover liability of Rs. 16.80 crores as on 31st March, 1984, no new works are proposed for 1984-85. A provision of Rs. 295 lakhs is made for the year 1984-85, for works in progress.

7.7.12. Administrative Buildings.

7.7.12.1. The problem of accommodation for Government offices for district and taluka Head Quarters is also of great magnitude. Several Government offices are housed in hired buildings and huge amount is spent by way of rent. Many of these premises are not quite suitable for offices. There has been a considerable emphasis on improving the working environment in Government offices and in that context it becomes necessary to undertake the construction of suitable buildings for housing these offices. So far multi-storied office buildings have been constructed at Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Palanpur, Vadodara and Surat. Construction work of office buildings at Navsari and Bhavnagar are in progress. The works of M. S. buildings at Amreli, Mehsana and Nadiad are being taken up during 1983-84.

Programme for 1984-85 :

7.7.12.2. As on 31st March, 1984, the spillover liability under the programme will be Rs. 1895 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85 for the works in progress.

7.7.13. Police Housing

7.7.13.1. The housing needs for the Police personnel are to be viewed in a context different from

the needs of the other Government Servants. This is because the Police personnel upto the rank of Police Inspectors are entitled to rent free accommodation in accordance with the conditions of their service. Police Housing is being implemented as a plan scheme since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Police Housing scheme has been transferred to the State Sector from 1979-80 and no Central loan assistance is being given from 1979-80. During the year 1983-84 a provision of Rs. 158 lakhs has been made for construction of quarters. Total sanctioned strength of Police personnel entitled to rent free accommodation, the number of quarters available etc. as on 1st January, 1983 is as under :—

Cate- gory	Strength	No. of Qrts. allo- tted	No. of Qrts. yet to be allo- tted	No. of Qrts. under cons- truc- tion	No. of Qrts. yet to be cons- tructed
1	2	3	4	5	6
Police Inspector	591	271	320	12	308
Police Sub-Ins- pectors	2879	1033	1346	78	1268
Consta- bulary Staff Quarters	51458	29350	22108	4964	17144
Total	54428	30654	23774	5054	18720

7.7.13.2. The total financial outlay required for the remaining 18720 quarters will be Rs. 116.09 crores (approx.). 5054 Police Quarters are under construction and the spill over liability in that respect is estimated at Rs. 850 lakhs. Rs. 158 lakhs are likely to be spent during 1983-84 and 1506 quarters are likely to be ready for occupation by 31st March 1984. 3548 quarters will continue to remain as works in progress. The spill over liability will be about Rs. 850 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 258 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85. In addition, the State Government has also entrusted some work of construction of police quarters to the Gujarat Construction Corporation with loan assistance from HUDCO. In the first phase, the State Government has decided to construct 3186 quarters with a loan assistance of Rs. 10.05 crores from HUDCO at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 crores in ten towns in the State. In four towns, the construction work of 1260 quarters is in progress. From the outlay of Rs. 258 lakhs provided for the year 1984-85, Rs. 100 lakhs will be utilised

for repayment of loan obtained from HUDCO and the remaining Rs. 158 lakhs for construction work of police quarters through the Roads and Buildings Department.

7.7.14. Jail Housing

7.7.14.1. The jail employees are required to reside in the jail campus and as such they are provided with rent free accommodation in the jail campus, Work on 33 quarters is in progress and 43 quarters are yet to be constructed. An amount of Rs. 4 lakhs

is provided for works in progress and a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs is made for new works. Thus, a total provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for the year 1984-85.

7.7.15 House Building Advances to Government and Panchayat Employees.

7.7.15.1 There is a large demand from the Government and Panchayat Employees and from the teachers for advance for purchase or construction of houses. An outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 and the outlay proposed for 1984-85 is Rs. 100 lakhs.

HOUSING

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	1984—85	
		Outlay	Capital Content
1.	2	3	4
I. Integrated subsidised housing scheme for industrial workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Society.			
1.	HSG—1 Integrated subsidised housing.		
2.	HSG—2 Economically Weaker sections Housing (Seed capital to Gujarat Housing Board).	180.00	180.00
	Sub-Total-1. ...	180.00	180.00
II. Urban Low Income Group Housing.			
3.	HSG—3 Urban Low Income Group Housing.	120.00	120.00
III. Government Rental Housing.			
4.	HSG—4 Government residential quarter for Government employees	295.00	295.00
IV. Slum Clearance and Re-housing.			
5.	HSG—5 Slum clearance.	1.00	1.00
V. Village Housing Projects.			
6.	HSG—6 Rural Low Income Group Housing.	70.00	70.00
VI. Minimum Needs Programme.			
7.	HSG—7 House sites for Landless rural Labourers.	30.00	..
8.	HSG—8 Assistance for Construction of houses on the house sites allotted to landless labourers.	991.00	—
	Sub-Total-VI. ..	1021.00	—
VII. Police Housing and Jail Buildings.			
9.	HSG—9 Police Housing	258.00	258.00
10.	HSO—10 Jail Building	10.00	10.00
	Sub-Total-VII.	268.00	268.00
VIII. Others.			
11.	HSG—11 Site and Services Schemes.	43.00	43.00
12.	HSG—12 Constitution of Action Group for Settlement of slum-dwellers		
13.	HSG—13 Assistance for improvement of rural housing.	20.00	20.00
14.	HSG—14 Economically Weaker section Housing scheme with HUDCO Participation	125.00	125.00
15.	HSG—15 Loans to Farmers for construction of houses.	10.00	10.00
16.	HSG—16 Administrative Buildings.	125.00	125.00
17.	HSG—17 Loans to Government employees for house building advance.	100.00	100.00
	Sub-Total-VIII.	423.00	423.00
	GRAND TOTAL ..	2378.00	1357.00

7.8 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

7.8.1. Trends in Urbanisation

7.8.1.1. According to 1981 Census, of the total population of 3.40 crores in the State about 31.18% i.e. about 1.06 crores constitute urban population. During the last two decades 1961-71 and 1971-81, the growth rate of urban population was 41% and 40.82% respectively while the growth rate during 1951-61 was only 20.97%. This indicates that Gujarat has been experiencing rapid urbanisation during the last two decades. Now Gujarat ranks third in urbanisation among all the States of India.

7.8.1.2. During the 1981 Census, there are in all 31 towns included as urban agglomerations which have a population of less than one lakh. Among the 13 class I cities/agglomerations, the highest growth rate recorded in Surat Urban Agglomeration is at 85.10% followed by Vadodara agglomeration with 59.16%. Among the cities in the State Ahmedabad agglomeration has contributed the maximum proportion of urban population of 23.83%. Surat and Vadodara agglomerations contribute more than 15% of the urban population to total urban population of State. The remaining 10 agglomerations/cities together, contribute only about 18% to the total urban population of Gujarat. 216 towns were classified as urban areas as per 1971 Census whereas 255 towns have now been classified as urban areas as per 1981 Census. Out of the 13 towns classified as cities, Ahmedabad continues to enjoy a predominant position.

7.8.2. Approach and Strategy

7.8.2.1. The urban amenities are lagging behind the growth of population in urban concentrations. Fast growth of urban areas has aggravated the situation and has resulted in serious problems pertaining to education, health, housing, water supply, transport, ecology and crime. This necessitates, while containing the Minimum Needs Programme of providing environmental improvement in urban slums introduced during the Fifth Plan, short term strategy of checking of congestion in urban concentrations built into the long term strategy of integrated area development resulting in optimum spatial distribution of population. Checking the growth of large cities and fostering the development of smaller towns have therefore been regarded as the twin strategies governing the approach to Urban Development during the Sixth Five Year Plan--1980-85.

7.8.2.2. Towns and cities in Gujarat have been growing rapidly. The growth rate during the last two decades 1961-71 and 1971-81 was 43% and 40.82% respectively, while the growth rate during 1951-61 was only 20.97%. It is necessary that investments in

civil amenities match the needs of growing urban population in the State.

7.8.2.3. Urban policy during the current Plan period aims to check the growth of metropolitan cities and to bring about an integrated development of small and medium towns. This is proposed to be achieved by laying greater emphasis on the provision of infrastructural and other facilities in small towns and by enhancing their capacity to act as growth and service centers for the rural areas. At the same time, adequate support is to be given to the larger cities, specifically to ameliorate the condition of the urban poor and improve civic services. The highest priority is to be given to restrict the growth of population in the larger urban conglomerates.

7.8.3. Programme for 1984-85

7.8.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 530.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1984-85. Intra-sectoral break-up of the schemes is given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project (Minor Heads)	Outlay for 1984-85
Town Planning and Regional Planning	80.00
Urban Development Programme	170.00
Financial Assistance to local bodies	180.00
Environmental improvement of slums (MNP)	100.00
Total ..	530.00

Town Planning and Regional Planning

7.8.3.2. The Research and Manual Cell:—This scheme is meant for the work relating to planning policies and standards, and preparation and revision of manual for the department.

7.8.3.3 The Project Formulation Cell:—This scheme meant for preparing planning projects for the towns of Gujarat to avail assistance under various programme like World Bank Project, UNICEF Project, IDSMT etc. Under the scheme of "Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns", 17 towns

have been selected. The appropriate authorities of such towns are granted loans by the Central Government, State Government and the Municipal Finance Board for the purpose of equipping them with adequate infrastructure to serve the hinterland and thereby reduce the migration towards big cities. 1984-85, being the last year of the Plan period, the progress of the project, in 13 towns covered under this scheme will have to be monitored more frequently and the proposal will have to be revised wherever necessary in order to achieve the desired physical as well as financial targets.

7.8.3.4. The Development Plans emphasise all aspects of Planning such as land use, transportation, designation of lands for public purposes, etc. 25 development plans are taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan under this scheme. 10 Development Plans and 5 Draft Town Planning Schemes have been prepared and handed over to the appropriate authorities so far. It is decided to take up 5 development and 5 draft town planning schemes in the year 1984-85. Recently "URIS (Urban and Regional Information System) Cell is created under this scheme. A pilot survey of Anand is undertaken in consultation with Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi. The system will be applied to other selected towns in a phased programme.

7.8.3.5. The appropriate authorities are given grant-in-aid under this scheme in order to encourage them to implement the proposals of development plans and town planning schemes. During 1984-85, the work of scrutinising the applications in the prescribed forms from the concerned appropriate authorities, releasing the grants twice in a year, monitoring the physical and financial progress by the Implementation Cell under this scheme will be continued. A booklet giving guidelines regarding Implementation of Development Plans and Town Planning schemes in Gujarat is published. Whereas it is proposed to prepare another booklet giving guidelines to the appropriate authorities for implementation of Final Town Planning Scheme. Base work for the implementation of Town Planning Scheme, Shamlaji No. 1, which includes taking possession of land, paying compensation and coordination of related agencies will be carried out. Mahesana Area Development Authority will be encouraged, guided and assisted to take up the development works.

Introduction of City Survey around Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation area

7.8.3.6. City Survey is introduced under Sec. 95 read with Sec. 131 of the L.R.C. It provides the basis for preparation of Development Plans under T. P. Act. It has three fold objects:- (1) Administrative, (2) Fiscal and (3) Legal. It provides Records of Rights showing clear titles to and liabilities of each properties. It is useful in determining unauthorised

N.A. use. The cost is recoverable from property holder on completion of the work.

7.8.3.7. The work of introduction of City Survey of 23 villages covering 33 T.P. Schemes within the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation limits has commenced. These areas are fully developed and covered under different T.P. Schemes. The U.L.C. Act covers the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation Area. This will be, therefore, very useful in implementation of the said Act.

7.8.3.8. The Theodolite work of 27 T.P. Schemes involving and P.T. work of 18 T.P. Schemes was completed and Theodolite work of 5 T.P. Schemes and P.T. work of 5 T.P. schemes was in progress at the end of 1979-80. During 1980-83, in the Theodolite work of 5 T.P. Schemes and P.T. work of 14 T.P. Schemes was completed and the Enquiry work of 10 T.P. Schemes was in progress. During 1983-84, it is expected to complete the spillover P.T. works and to commence Enquiry and Sanad/P.R. work in a phased programme at the cost of Rs. 34 Lakhs. Accordingly, 9 Enquiry Officers are at present working.

7.8.3.9. The programme for 1984-85 is to continue the Enquiry work and to commence Sanad and P.R. Card Writing work with an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs.

Urban Development Programme

7.8.3.10. In order to improve the financial position of urban development authorities and area development authorities, a scheme of giving financial assistance in the form of seed capital was introduced in the Sixth Plan. In due course, the benefits of open market borrowings is proposed to be extended to these authorities. During 1983-84, Rs. 40.00 lakhs are provided and Rs. 106.00 lakhs are provided in 1984-85.

7.8.3.11. In order to obtain the basic minimum civic amenities, health and sanitation, recreation and cultural activities and educational activities for the relatively disadvantaged sections of the community, a scheme of urban community development has been taken up. At present, 13 projects are in progress. The UNICEF has volunteered to assist existing three urban community development projects in the slum areas of Ahmedabad and two projects in the slums of Vadodara. When the UNICEF withdraws, the liability is to be shared by the State government and Municipal Corporations in the ratio of 40:60. Rs. 9.00 lakhs are provided for the Annual Plan 1983-84 and Rs. 12.62 lakhs are provided for 1984-85.

7.8.3.12. In order to improve the standards of living in urban areas, a number of small projects at the local level can be taken up by the urban local bodies. The co-operation of the voluntary

organisations such as the Lion Club, the Rotary Club and other charitable bodies are often available for such projects. In order to encourage the urban local bodies and such social-voluntary organisations to come up with more projects, it is proposed to augment their resources by giving them financial assistance under the urban local development programme During 1983-84. Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided and in 1984-85 Rs. 0.38 lakh is provided.

7.8.3.13 The Gujarat Municipal Finance Board has been constituted to streamline the financial management of urban local bodies. The Board is expected to promote and foster urban development in line with the thinking of State Government. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided in 1983-84 to meet the administrative expenditure of the Board and in 1984-85 Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided.

7.8.3.14 The Government of India has introduced a scheme of Integrated development of towns below one lakh population. According to it, assistance limited to Rs. 40 lakhs per town will be available from Central Government as loan. The rest has to be raised by the State Government and implementing agencies as matching contribution. A provision of Rs. 94.00 lakhs is made for 1983-84 and a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is made for 1984-85.

Financial Assistance to Local Bodies

7.8.3.13 Loans are given to municipal bodies for miscellaneous activities which are not covered in the sectoral programmes of the State plan. Rs. 9.00 lakhs are provided for this purpose in 1983-84

and outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for 1984-85 also.

7.8.3.16 Open market borrowing are major source of revenue to Municipal Corporations for developmental activities. The amount that can be raised in this manner is subject to restriction imposed by the Reserve Bank of India. An outlay of Rs. 175.00 lakhs is provided in 1983-84 for open market borrowings. Taking into consideration the needs of the newly formed Municipal Corporations of Bhavnagar and Jamnagar, the same amount has been provided for 1984-85 also.

Environmental Improvement of Slums

7.8.3.17 From December, 1980, the scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having municipal corporations, municipalities or urban development or area development authorities, The scheme provides financial assistance at the rate of Rs.150/- per capital of slum population to local bodies for providing certain essential facilities and services like water supply, drainage and sewerage, community latrines and bathrooms, street lights, road improvement, etc. in slum areas which are not likely to be taken up for clearance for the next 10 years. Priority is to be given to the slums located on government, or municipal lands and those inhabited by scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, particularly scavengers. The benefits of this scheme have now been made available to the private slums also in view of the amendment of the Land and Acquisition Act in 1981. Rs. 100 lakhs have been provided for 1983-84 and an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for 1984-85 under the scheme.

Urban Development

Scheme-wise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1984-85	
		Outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4
I. Town and Regional Planning			
1	UDP—9 Preparation of Regional plan	16.00	..
2	UDP—10 Preparation of development plan and town planning scheme	16.00	..
3	UDP—11 Grant-in-aid for implementation of development plan and town planning schemes	18.00	..
4	UDP—12 Introduction of City survey allround Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	30.00	..
II. Urban Development Programme			
5	UDP—1 Seed Capital to Urban/Area Development Authorities	106.00	106.00
6	UDP—2 Urban Community Service-Urban Community Development Project	12.62	..
7	UDP—3 Urban Local Development Programme	0.33	..
8	UDP—4 Loan Assistance to Gujarat Housing Board, Urban/Area Development Authorities, Local Self Government bodies to take-up urban development activities	..	..
9	UDP—5 Assistance to Municipal Finance Board	1.00	..
10	UDP—6 Integrated Urban Development of Small and Medium towns	50.00	50.00
III. Loans to Local Bodies			
11	UDP—7 Loans to municipalities for Miscellaneous Development activities	5.00	5.00
12	UDP—8 Market borrowing for miscellaneous development activities	175.00	175.00
13	UDP—13 Environmental improvement in slums	100.00	..
GRAND TOTAL..		530.00	336.00

7.9 CAPITAL PROJECT

7.9.1.1. Gandhinagar, the new Capital of Gujarat is situated on the bank of the river Sabarmati, about 24 Kms. North of Ahmedabad City. The population of the Capital township has risen to approximately 75,000 by the end of March, 1983.

7.9.1.2. The Master Plan of the township envisages the development in two phases of self contained city with a population of about 1.50 lakhs (0.30 lakhs families). The first phase contemplates development for a population of about 0.75 lakh. A large construction works of buildings to be taken up during the first phase is expected to be completed by the end of March 1984.

7.9.2. Review of Progress

7.9.2.1. Though the preliminary survey works etc. for the Capital Project were started in the year 1960-61, the actual execution of works commenced in 1966-67. The cumulative expenditure incurred till the end of March, 1983 was Rs. 8,409.45 lakhs.

7.9.2.2. The main works completed by the end of March 1983 are the acquisition of 4254 hectares land, construction of 10,425 residential quarters and cluster of Buildings for Administrative offices, Schools, Colleges, Dispensaries, Hospital, Building for Khadi Gramodhyog, Olympic size Swimming pool Assembly Building, Town Hall, new Ministeria bungalows, Secretariat bungalows, Sports Complex and Hostels, Cricket Pavilion and Staff Training Colleges, Gymkhana etc. and Main District Shopping Centre. The programme of laying main internal roads and providing amenities of water supply, drainage and electricity in 22 out of 30 sectors have also been nearly completed. Good many activities in industrial zone on western skirt area are also in progress and infrastructure facilities such as roads, drainage etc. have been provided.

7.9.3. Sale of land

7.9.3.1. According to the master plan of Gandhinagar, 960 hectares of saleable land was available for the various purposes. Upto 31st March, 1983, an amount of Rs. 13.14 crores has been realised by sale of 638 hectares of land. Also land has been sold to religious, educational, and other institutions. Government has allotted land to the Gujarat Housing Board, the Gujarat Electricity Board for construction of Thermal Power Station and to the Railways for railway lines and construction of Gandhinagar Railway Station. Owing to the development of infrastructure facilities like roads, water supply drainage, electricity etc., the demand for plots has been increasing.

7.9.3.2. During 1983-84, 1.45 lakh sq.metres of land is proposed to be sold which is likely to raise Rs. 4.56 crores. It is proposed to sell 1.56 lakh

sq.metres of land in 1984-85 which will raise about Rs. 6.52 crores.

7.9.4. Spillover Liability

7.9.4.1. The spillover liability at the end of the year 1983-84 would amount to Rs. 6,272.23 lakhs in respect of the works in progress and the new works taken up during the year 1983-84 ;

7.9.5. Programme for 1984-85

7.9.5.1. An outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs is proposed for the sub-sector "Capital Project" for the year 1984-85 as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Works in progress	466.00
(2) Udyog Bhavan	100.00
(3) New works (token provision)	20.00
(4) Direction and Administration	114.00
Total	700.00

7.9.5.2. It is expected that the following works, which are in progress at the end of the year 1983-84, would be completed at the end of the year 1984-85.

- (i) Residential Quarters . . . 2000 Nos
- (ii) Sachivalaya Building
- (iii) E.F.G. Blocks in Hospital complex
- (iv) Radial Collector well
- (v) Pipe lines, approach road, including pump, Pumping machinery, electrification etc.

7.9.5.3 Two Higher Secondary Schools (Sector 12, 15). New works which are of absolute necessity shall be taken up in 1984-85. A token provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made in 1984-85 for this.

7.9.5.4. Government have decided to shift various Industrial Corporations alongwith the office of the Industries Commissioner. These are proposed to be located in one multi-storeyed building. These arrangements would facilitate industrialists, entrepreneurs and other industrial associations to get all assistance at one place only.

7.9.5.5. It has been decided to construct Udyog Bhavan at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.75 crores. 70 percent of the cost of construction is proposed to be recouped from Corporations as 70% of the area would be occupied by various Corporations. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided.

CAPITAL PROJECT

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1984—85	
		Outlay 3	Capital content 4
1.	2		
1.	SCP—1 Direction & Administration	114.00	114.00
2.	SCP—II Construction of State Capital Project	586.00	586.00
	Total	700.00	700.00

7.10 INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

7.10.1. Introduction

7.10.1.1. Adequate publicity is essential for better involvement of the people and their purposeful collaboration in the implementation of development activities. In the formulation of publicity programmes the basic approach has been to provide minimum facilities to backward areas. There is adequate scope for implementing publicity programmes in such areas of the State.

7.10.2. Programme for 1984-85.

7.10.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85 as per the programmes given in the following paragraphs.

Direction and Administration

7.10.2.2. The news section of the Information Directorate would be strengthened by addition of professionally trained personnel for news, accounts and administration. Equipment and vehicles would also be added.

7.10.2.3. This would be done by addition of professionally trained personnel for news, accounts and administration. A provision of Rs. 2.80 lakhs is provided for these activities in 1984-85.

7.10.2.4. A number of schemes have been launched and continued for the welfare of people, particularly for weaker sections of society. It is proposed to continue these schemes and for that it is necessary to strengthen the Directorate.

7.10.2.5. A number of schemes have been formulated and launched for the welfare of the people particularly for the weaker sections of the society. This should be made known to the people so that they can get acquainted with these welfare schemes and avail the benefits. With a view to giving wide publicity to these developmental activities, it is necessary to have liaison with the departments as has been done by the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. To cope up with this work, two such units are created in 1983-84 of which one is proposed to be continued in 1984-85. A provision of Rs. 1.10 lakhs is made.

Strengthening of Information offices

7.10.2.6. Two posts of Assistant Director of Information have been upgraded to Deputy Director of Information at Bhuj and Bhavnagar. Two posts of Sr. Sub-Editor have also been created

in these districts for rendering assistance in journalistic editorial work.

7.10.2.7. Setting up of mobile Publicity units has naturally increased administrative work in respective districts as well as at the main Directorate. It is intended to constantly guide the field publicity units by providing them publicity materials. *viz.*, pamphlets, folders, posters, backgrounders and such other material. Instructions are also required to be issued from time to time to these units regarding feedback service. For this purpose it is proposed to strengthen administrative as well as accounts sections of the Directorate for which a provision of Rs. 3.65 lakhs is made for the year 1984-85.

Rural Broadcasting and T.V. Sets

7.10.2.8. The main activity of Rural Broadcasting Section is to instal and maintain community radio sets and community TV sets for the benefit of the poor and illiterate masses in the villages of the State. So far, we have installed about 9400 community radio sets and 740 TV sets in the villages of the state.

7.10.2.9. Government of India has a very big plan for TV expansion under which about 70 % of population is proposed to be covered by the TV programmes in near future. Government of India proposes to instal three High Power and Six Low Power TV Transmitters in Gujarat. It is also proposed to instal several hundreds of direct reception TV sets and several hundreds of VHF TV sets in Gujarat State. It is proposed to instal five thousands TV sets in the service areas of the TV transmitters to be set up very shortly. It is also proposed to instal and maintain free of cost hundreds of community radio sets in the tribal areas of the State. A provision of Rs. 7.73 lakhs is made for 1984-85 for the continuance of this scheme. Besides, an amount of Rs. 223.00 lakh has been made for the year 1984-85 for installation of 5000 community T.V. sets and Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for 500 free communities Radio sets.

Exhibitions

7.10.2.10. The exhibitions have proved most effective and powerful media for mass communications and mass education both in the urban as well as the rural areas.

7.10.2.11. An ambitious programme of exhibitions in the fairs and festivals and in the rural areas was continued in the year 1983-84. For maintenance of the two vehicles, expenses for renovating of existing materials and purchasing new material an amount of Rs. 5.60 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

Field Publicity Vans

7.10.2.12. At present there is no facility to take the journalists to the important functions held at various corners of the State by the Government. Coverage of such functions is very difficult. The VIP and dignitaries visiting Gujarat are facing a lot of difficulties. Transport is a major problem. To overcome this difficulty, transport facilities are provided to journalists to reach remote places immediately and comfortably. Two mini-buses have been provided for the journalists. A provision of Rs. 1.23 lakh is made for the year 1984-85 for continuing this scheme.

Field Publicity Units

7.10.2.13. Decentralised planning of local development works at the district level has further accentuated the necessity of educating rural people about the developmental activities. With a view to covering a large number of villages in the rural parts of the State and to acquaint them with the plan programmes implemented in the rural areas it is proposed to strengthen mobile publicity units by setting up 26 such additional units in the State. Ten units have been sanctioned till 1982-83. During the year 1983-84, it is envisaged to set up 16 more field publicity units at the Taluka headquarters for which it is proposed to purchase 16 jeeps, 16 cine projection equipments, 16 generators and other required accessories for 16 additional field publicity units during 1983-84. An amount of Rs. 35.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85 for maintenance of units.

7.10.2.14. To give wide publicity of development programmes, it is necessary to produce colour as well as black and white documentary films on various subjects. The year 1985 also happens to be Silver Jubilee year of the formation of the State. It is necessary to produce various films on different facts during this year. For this, an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

Vehicles and Equipment

7.10.2.15. At present the strength of the vehicles and equipment is 72 and 48 respectively and other 20 vehicles and 16 sets of equipment are being added to it. It is proposed to strengthen the workshop at Ahmedabad and equip it with suitable technical staff for repairs of the vehicles, generators, and projectors. Modern methods of repairs and maintenance would be adopted to keep up the efficiency. An outlay of Rs. 3.14 lakhs is provided for 1984-85.

Field Publicity and coverage of Tribal Area

7.10.2.16. The existing mobile publicity van under the scheme of publicity through mobile van is not covering each village in the districts once even in three years. One information centre at Chhota-Udaipur and another at Devgadhi Baria have been started from December 1980. Rs. 1.85 lakh is provided for both the units for the year 1984-85.

Strengthening of Information Centres

7.10.2.17. In order to implement various schemes proposed in the plan it would be necessary to strengthen information offices at headquarters as well as at district level by providing them with necessary latest equipment and machinery. An outlay of Rs. 5.08 lakhs has been provided for the development of 16 information centres and for making them up-to-date. An amount of Rs. 1.03 lakhs is provided for development of 26 Taluka Information Centres for the year 1984-85.

Subsidy to film industry.

7.10.2.18. Government has laid down new film policy for granting subsidy to film industry. Accordingly, Government have to grant subsidy to recognised film studios, film laboratories and sound recording studios. For this, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1984-85.

Buildings for Publicity Offices.

7.10.2.19. There was a long felt need to construct office premises 3 each district headquarters as suitable premises are not available on hire and where they are available rents are exorbitant. It is, therefore, contemplated to construct office building for district offices.

7.10.2.20. The work of construction of buildings at Ahwa, Amreli and Himatnagar are completed. During the year 1982-83, two more office buildings at Jamnagar and Surendranagar were provided. An outlay of Rs. 0.33 lakh is provided for Surendranagar and Jamnagar office buildings for the year 1984-85. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the office building at Mehsana in 1984-85.

Share Capital to Gujarat Film Development Corporation.

7.10.2.21. Compared to many other State, Gujarat has less number of cinemas. It is also a general impression that the quality of films produced need improvement. One of the recommendations made in the last conference of the Information Ministers held at New Delhi is that the State Government should constitute a Film Development Corporation. Under the circumstances, Government proposes to constitute, Gujarat Film Development Corporation. A provision of Re. 1.00 lakh is made for the year 1984-85.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Schemewise Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Jr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1984-85	
		Outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4
1	Direction and Administration	7.55	..
2	PUB-1 (i) Rural Broadcasting community T.V. sets	232.73	..
	(ii) Exhibitions	5.60	..
	(iii) Field Publicity through Mobile Publicity vans	48.91	..
	(iv) Field Publicity Coperage of Backward Areas	1.85	..
3	PUB-2 Information Centres	1.03	..
4	PUB-3 Office Buildings	1.33	1.33
5	Share Capital to Film Development Corporation	1.00	1.00
	Total: ..	300.00	2.33

7.11 LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

7.11.1.1 The labour policy of the State during the Sixth Five Year Plan has been concerned with providing a better deal to underprivileged, unorganised and unprotected sections of the workers. Vigorous implementation of labour laws is equally important; in particular, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979. Equally important are measures for the protection of the child labour and the working women and ensuring the health, safety and welfare of the workers working in factories. Prompt and effective intervention in industrial disputes is critical in keeping down production losses, loss of mandays and lost wages to the minimum. The Industrial relations machinery has also to gear itself to pre-empt situations leading to work stoppages.

7.11.1.2 Progressive reduction in poverty and unemployment is one of the basic goals of our development planning. While the plan investments under various developmental activities create sizeable employment opportunities, a close link between the employers and the job seekers is necessary for an efficient employment service. Efforts to utilize available training capacities for improving and diversifying skills of the unemployed youth through appropriate skill building programmes have an important place in employment promotion in the context of rapid industrialization of the state.

7.11.2. Programme for 1984—85

7.11.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 1531.00 lakhs is provided for the programmes under this sub-sector for the year 1984-85. A broad break-up of this outlay is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	Outlay 1984—85
1	2	3
I. Labour Service and Welfare		
1.	Industrial Relations	33.25
2.	Working Conditions and Safety	19.50
3.	General Labour Welfare	51.15
4.	Social Security for Labour.	21.10
5.	(ii) Research and Statistics.	1.00
6.	Other promotional Activities like development of institutions.	54.00
TOTAL—I,		180.00
II. Employment Service and Training		
1.	Education and Training	1094.50
2.	Employment Service	58.50
3.	(i) Research and Statistics	0.35
4.	Special Employment Programme	198.10
TOTAL—II,		1351.00
GRANT TOTAL : ..		1531.00
(I + II)		

7.11.3. Labour Service and Welfare

7.11.3.1. Continued industrial harmony has contributed significantly to the industrial development of the State. The State Government has to keep in view not merely the interests of the labour and managements but also the broad social and economic goals benefitting the community as a whole. The industrial relations machinery in the State has, in view in its efforts towards achieving these objectives.

7.11.4. Review of Plan Programmes

Industrial Relations And Workers Safety

7.11.4.1. Assistant Commissioners of Labour has started functioning at decentralized locations to attend promptly to threats to industrial peace. The Office at Valsad started in July, 1981, Bharuch in April, 1982 and Porbandar in November, 1982. Three posts of Deputy Commissioner of Labour have been created in 1983-84 at Rajkot, Vadodara and Surat; six posts of Assistant Commissioners would be also added during 1983-84. The factory inspectorate has been since 1981-82, strengthened by an additional Senior Inspector of Factories and ten additional posts of Inspectors. An Industrial Hygiene Laboratory for Scientific analysis and monitoring of various parameters concerning health of factory workers has been set up in Ahmedabad in 1982-83.

7.11.4.2. The Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Labour Studies has been established with the objectives of improving the quality of data, imparting training to officers of Labour Department and Labour Judiciary and trade union leaders and carrying out studies relevant to labour and employment.

7.11.5. Rural Labour Welfare :

7.11.5.1. Minimum wages for agricultural labourers and abolition of bonded labour form part of the 20 point Economic Programme and hence need special attention. Welfare programmes such as old age pension for retired agricultural workers and the organization of the Rural Workers' Welfare Board are also important.

7.11.5.2. During 1980-81, a new scheme of old age pension to agricultural labourer was taken up.

7.11.5.3. In Gujarat, high priority has been accorded to the effective enforcement of agricultural Minimum Wages Act. In order to have effective supervision on implementation of minimum wages in agriculture, a post of Rural Labour Commissioner with supporting staff has been created with effect from December, 1980. At the field level, 93 Assistant Government Labour Officers are working at taluka headquarters; out of which, 29 assistant government labour officers are stationed in the talukas covered under tribal area sub-plan. 22 Government labour officers at district head-quarters have also been posted. Motor cycles have been provided to Inspectors to increase the target of monthly inspections

to 200 per month as compared to 100 per month for others. During 1982-83, 28 inspectors were provided motor cycles. While economic measures like revision and implementation of minimum wages are necessary to raise the standard of living of rural workers, it is necessary to implement various welfare measures in order to improve their overall quality of life. A Rural Workers' Welfare Board has accordingly been established at Gandhinagar in 1981 to cater to economic welfare and educational recreational and cultural needs of the agricultural labourers. Four such centres were started in 1980-81.

Rural Workers' Welfare Centres

7.11.5.4. A net work of Rural Workers' Welfare Centres are being progressively set up in the State, covering all talukas with a population of 10,000 or more of agricultural labourers. These Centres function as a link between the agricultural labourers and various Government Departments to ensure that benefits under various beneficiary-oriented schemes reach the target group.

7.11.5.5. These centres are run by an honorary organiser who is paid Rs. 400 per month as honorarium. Also available in each centre is a part-time Balsevika paid Rs. 100 per month and an attendant, paid Rs. 50 per month. Under the central scheme for rural organisers, the Government of India is granting assistance to cover part of the expenditure. These honorary organisers have been trained by the Central Board of Workers Education. Until April 1983, a total of 90 rural workers welfare centres were operational, as compared to 63 in 1982-83. It is intended to provide these centres with suitable buildings of their own. It is, therefore, proposed to construct buildings for these centres, where possible, with the help of District Planning Boards. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided in 1983-84.

Group Insurance Scheme

7.11.5.6. Government has already started Group Insurance Scheme for agricultural labourers on experimental basis in the first instance in the districts of Valsad, Surat and Vadodara. This has already come into force with effect from July 1983. Labourers working under Forest Co-operatives are also covered under the Scheme.

Bonded Labour abolition

7.11.5.7. In 1976, 63 bonded labourers have been identified and freed in 4 districts viz., Kachchh, Valsad, Surendranagar and Mehsana. Repeated efforts and survey have been done to identify bonded labourers. One survey was done by Mahatma Gandhi Institute in 1982. This survey identified 70 suspected cases in Vadodara district but follow up inquiry by the District Magistrate showed that there were no bonded labourer in that district. Another Survey work is entrusted to Mahatma Gandhi Institute to cover districts of North-Gujarat and Saurashtra. Another Socio-economic survey has

been entrusted to Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad; this survey is expected to cover 3600 families in all the talukas of the State. In Gujarat 20 freed bonded labourers of Valsad district have been provided with roof tiles worth Rs. 1000/- to each by social welfare department. The freed bonded labourers have been imparted training in masonry trade under tribal sub-plan. Freed bonded labourers of Kachchh district have been provided Camel carts, 4 hand carts, goats and a sewing machine.

7.11.6. Programme-1984-85 under Labour Service and Welfare

7.11.6.1. A total outlay of Rs. 92.00 lakhs is provided for the programme under Labour Services and Welfare. Broad break up is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Direction and Administration Industrial Relations	33.25
Working Conditions and Safety	19.50
General Labour Welfare	3.65
Social Security for Labour	3.10
Research and Statistics	1.00
Other promotional activities like development of Institutions	31.50
Total	92.00

The activities envisaged for 1984-85 under Rural Labour Welfare are dealt with separately. The following new items are proposed to be undertaken :—

Welfare of Migrant Labour

7.11.6.2. So far there is no separate machinery for the implementation of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979. At present, the implementation of this Act is being looked after by the Government Labour Officers who have multifarious duties of inspections under various Labour Laws.

7.11.6.3. Several cases of exploitation of Inter-State Migrant Labour have come to the notice of the State Government and as such it has become necessary to create 7 posts of Assistant Government Labour Officers to look after the implementation of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act exclusively.

Welfare of Working Women and Child Labour

7.11.6.4. The issues pertaining to protecting the rights of women and children under various labour laws have been discussed at various forums such as Labour Secretaries Conference, Labour Ministers' Conference etc. With a view to strengthening the machinery of enforcement of labour laws pertaining to the working women and the child labour, it is proposed to create a post of Additional Commissioner (Women) and 3 Lady Inspectors.

Health, Safety and Welfare of the Workers

7.11.6.5. The Factories Act, 1948 provides for the health, safety and welfare of the workers. In view of the fact that the number of factories are increasing, the need for the enforcement machinery as well as the machinery to supervise over the enforcement Act is urgent. Under the scheme, it is proposed to decentralise the administration of the Factory Inspectorate and to have three Regional Officers in the State, one each at Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Surat. It is proposed to create an additional post of Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories. This post along with two existing posts of Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories would supervise and coordinate the working of the Factory Inspectorates at the regional levels. It is also proposed to create three posts of Legal Assistants—one for each region.

7.11.6.6. With the increasing work of inspection on account of the increase in the number of factories, it is proposed to create one post of senior Inspector of Factories and 15 posts of Notified Inspectors of Factories.

Strengthening the Inspectorate of Steam Boilers

7.11.6.7. In view of the large number of Steam Boilers and Economisers in South Gujarat, it is proposed to create a post of Deputy Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers at Surat. Apart from inspecting boilers and economisers, he would also supervise over the working of the Boilers Inspectorate in this region.

7.11.7. Rural Labour Welfare

7.11.7.1. An outlay of Rs. 88.00 lakhs is provided for the programme under Rural Labour Welfare Broad break up is as under :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
General Labour Welfare	47.50
Social Security for Labour	18.50
Other promotional activities like development of institutes	22.00
Total :—	88.00

7.11.7.2 All the ongoing programmes of 1983-84 are to be continued and the following new programmes are proposed for 1984-85.

Creation of a vigilance cell in the office of the Rural Labour Commissioner

7.11.7.3. Due to multifarious activities assigned to the assistant government labour officers at taluka level, it has hardly been possible for assistant government labour officers to pay proper attention to all the the public complaints and to dispose them in time. Also there is a need to have a supervisory machinery for the Government labour officers and assistant government labour officers. A vigilance cell with an Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Rural) is, therefore, proposed to be created. The cell is also proposed to be provided with a vehicle. An amount of Rs. 2.25 lakhs is provided.

Evaluation Cell

7.11.7.4. In order to meet the felt need of machinery to provide statistical feed back and to look after the increasing planning and monitoring work in a systematic manner, it is decided to create an evaluation cell with one Research Officer. Rs. 0.25 lakh are provided for 1984-85 for the purpose.

Provision for district level Tribunal for agricultural labourers

7.11.7.5. For the purpose of adjudication of agricultural disputes such as discharge, dismissal etc. of agricultural workers, it is decided to consti-

tute "Tribunal for agricultural workers" in each district of the State. A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided 1984-85 for the purpose.

Providing motor cycles to Assistant Government Labour Officers

7.11.7.6. With a view to ensure effective implementation of the provisions of minimum wages act, in the interior part of the rural areas, in all 65 motor cycles have been provided to the assistant government labour officers so far. Accordingly, it is also decided to provide motor cycles to remaining 30 assistant government labour officers at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

7.11.8. Employment Programmes for 1984-85

7.11.8.1. An outlay of Rs. 1351 lakhs is provided for the employment and training programmes under this sub-sector for the year 1984-85. The broad break-up of the outlay is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor head of Development	Outlay 1984-85
I. Employment Services and Training		
(1)	Education and Training	
	(A) Craftsman Training	936.00
	(B) Apprenticeship Training	158.00
	Total (1)	1094.00
(2)	Employment Services	58.55
(3)	(i) Research and Statistics	0.35
(4)	Special Employment Programmes	195.10
(5)	Creating Directorate of Manpower (Centrally sponsored)	3.00
	Total 'I' ...	1351.00

Industrial Training

7.11.8.2. The main Focus in the Plan for 1984-85 is on (a) strengthening the existing ITIs., (b) expansion of grant-in-aid ITIs and State running courses; and (c) introduction of additional 3000 seats in ITIs and 2000 seats under the Apprenticeship Scheme, (d) introduction of Induction Training for Industrial Employment.

Strengthening of existing ITIs

7.11.8.3. At the end of 1983-84 there would be 31 Industrial Training Institutes in the State with sanctioned intake capacity of 21,000 seats, up from 9876 sanctioned seats in 1980-81. During 1982-83, construction of ITI at Kadana and Uttarsanda (in collaboration with Private donors,) was started. Two Mini ITIs at Santrampur and Pardi were upgraded as full fledged ITIs. In 1983-84 work on ITIs at Dashrath (with collaboration of private donors), Panam, Ukai and Kevadia was taken up. The Mini ITI at Valia was upgraded to full fledged ITI. In addition 8 sheds are purchased from Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation in 1982-83 and one in 1983-84 to obviate the effect of delays caused in new construction. About 3160 more seats are proposed to be added in 1984-85 through expansion of existing institutions, grant-in-aid institutions and conversion of Mini ITIs in full fledged ITIs. Provision for out right purchase of sheds in GIDC industrial areas has also been made. In addition, for the first time, it is decided to take up systematic training for the fishermen for the basic marine engineering. It is envisaged to start an ITI for training to fishermen in fisheries fabrication, operation of improved fishing gear, maintenance and operation of marine engines, handling of mechanised vessels at sea and basic knowledge of navigation and seaman-ship. A token amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs is provided.

Expansion of grant-in-aid ITIs and State level Courses

7.11.8.4. The State Government has also introduced the concept of grant-in-aid to ITIs, so that the financial burden in starting new ITIs is reduced. Under this concept, the donor institutions or trusts have to give land and building free of cost. 50% of the cost of the equipment and 100% of recurring expenditure is borne by the Government. Existing colleges and technical high schools which have spare space in their premises can also be used. Grant-in-aid Code, which governs the functioning of all the grant-in-aid institutions is at the finalisation stage. In 1981-82 376 seats were created in 8 institutions, in 1982-83, 1076 seats were created in 12 institutions, in 1983-84, 1660 seats are expected to be created in 16 institutions. In all at the end of 1983-84 3112 seats are expected to be created in 36 insti-

tutions. In 1984-85, it is envisaged to add about 1600 seats at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs. Similarly, in the career development courses it also is envisaged to add about 1300 seats at an estimated cost of Rs 15.00 lakhs.

Additional 2000 seats under Apprenticeship Scheme

7.11.8.5. Gujarat is implementing the Apprenticeship Scheme framed under The Apprenticeship Act, 1961. As on 31st July 1983, 21,910 seats are located while 18,303 seats have been utilised. It is envisaged to provide additional 2000 seats under this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.29 lakhs. It is also envisaged to provide for the hostel at Rajkot for the trainees at an estimated cost of Rs. 4/- lakhs. While Rs. 36,000 are proposed for the staff to man a hostel at Vapi. Rs. 3.53 lakhs have been provided for making the inspecting staff more mobile by way of providing scooters, motor-cycles. Rs. 5/- lakhs are provided to purchase the machinery, tools and construction of building for basic training centre at Vadodara.

Induction Training for Industrial Employment

7.11.8.6. A new major addition to skill formation programmes for 1984-85 will be the introduction of Induction Training Scheme. It has been found that existing training facilities are not adequate to meet with the demands of skill formation for the industry which is growing at a phenomenal rate. Similarly, there are certain skills which are region based and need not be introduced in all the ITIs or cannot be fitted into the ITI pattern. The scheme is envisaged with the co-operation of industry and it is visualised that the industrial units will be offering or creating training facilities at their cost, while the Government will finance a part of recurring cost. The aim of the scheme will be to create urgently required trained manpower to meet the needs of that industry in particular and of economy at large. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for 1984-85.

Employment Services

Strengthening of the Directorate of Employment and Training

7.11.8.7. Due to rapid expansion in the activities of the Department during the first four years of plan, it was necessary to strengthen the Directorate. During 1980-81 examination cell was strengthened and overseas cell was established at the Directorate. In the year 1981-82 the budget and planning branch, Accounts branch, Inspection Unit of Employment wing were strengthened. In the year 1982-83, four posts of Deputy Directors (Training Wing) were created for four regional offices and the overseas cell was strengthened. In the year 1983-84 the

staff for regional office (Employment Wing) is sanctioned.

7.11.8.8. Cells headed by a Junior Employment Officer in 9 major industrial estates of the Gujarat have been opened. This has also been done in furtherance of efforts to take employment service to the door step of employees. This scheme has been proved popular in all the industrial estates. During 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been provided for strengthening employment services at the state level.

Expansion of Employment Service at the District Level

7.11.8.9. Upto 1980-81, there were 19 employment exchanges in 19 districts. There were also 5 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaus, One special Employment Exchange for Physically handicapped and One Professional and Executive Branch. In addition, there were ten Employment Information and Assistance Bureaus in Taluka places, seven town Employment Exchange in Tribal areas to provide employment assistance to tribal youths and one town Employment Exchange at Porbandar. In 1980-81, Employment Exchange of Ahmedabad was bifurcated creating one new Employment Exchange. Three special Employment exchange for physically handicapped at Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot were also created. In 1981-82, One Employment Exchange at Kevadia Colony (Narmada Project) was also opened. During the year, Employment Exchange at Vadodara was bifurcated creating one new Employment Exchange. The additional staff for employment exchange was also sanctioned for introduction of ledger system. In 1982-83, one University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Bhavnagar was opened. In 1983-84 the new modified identity card system and Computerisation of employment service at sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Vadodara is decided to start. Ten Taluka Employment Information and Assistance Bureaus are being converted into job Development Centres. During 1984-85, it is envisaged to bifurcate the employment exchanges at Rajkot and Nadiad at a cost of Rs. 1.85 lakhs.

7.11.8.10. It has been found that rural youth has not been able to avail the employment exchanges facilities for various reasons. In an effort to take the employment service to the door step of the rural youths, it is proposed to provide nucleus employment service at taluka level at an estimated cost of Rs. 2/- lakhs to be introduced on pilot basis. As an effort in the same direction it is, also provided to start mobile employment exchanges on pilot basis in six districts at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs in 1984-85. Lastly Rs. 1.40 lakhs are provided to augment ministerial staff of employment exchanges where such staff is inadequate.

District Employment Generation Councils

7.11.8.11. The District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils have been constituted in all the 19 districts of the State with Collector as Chairman and District Employment Officer as the Member-Secretary. However, experience has shown that the desired momentum has not been achieved in the activities of the council in its present form. Accordingly, to achieve the expected results it has been decided to constitute a Sub-Committee of the District Planning Board with Collector as Chairman and District Development Officer as Vice-Chairman in place of the present council. A new Class I post of District Employment Development Officer will be created to work as the member-Secretary of this Sub-Committee. With a view to monitor the working of the Sub-Committee, a special cell headed by the Additional Director is created at the State level under the Directorate of Employment and Training.

Collection of Employment Market Information

7.11.8.12. Collection of Employment Market Data through effective implementation of compulsory notification Act is one of the major activities of Employment Exchange Organisation. Upto 1980-81, Five posts of Inspectors were in existence for implementation of Compulsory Notification Vacancies Act. In the year 1980-81 three post of Inspectors were created. In the year 1981-82 additional three posts of Inspectors were created. In the year 1982-83 one post of E.M.I. Officer was created at Divisional Employment Exchange at Ahmedabad.

Studies and Surveys

7.11.8.13. During 1980-81 a survey of Manpower requirements of various Industries/establishments in Vadodara District was completed. Similar surveys of Bharuch and Mehsana district were carried out during 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively. It is envisaged to undertake the survey of some industrial estates for assessing manpower requirements of the State.

Special Employment Programme The Scheme of Retention Allowance

7.11.8.14. This scheme has been implemented in the State from 1st November, 1979. Under this scheme, there is a provision to provide relief to the hardcore candidates who have been on the live registers of Employment Exchanges for a period of 5 years by offering them retention allowance against guarantee of part-time work (for 3 days in a week) or training. The period of 5 years is reduced to three years in the case of SC and ST and to six months only in case of PH candidates. The total number of beneficiaries were 2007 out of which 694 were SC and ST as on 30th June 1983. The second part of the Scheme is known as "one job one family scheme".

This is being implemented from 1st December, 1980. Under this scheme those applicants who were on live register of Employment Exchange as on 31st March 1980 and who do not have any earning member in the family and whose annual family income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 4,800/- and whose applications were received by Employment Exchange before 31st December, 1980, are covered irrespective of their educational qualifications. The total number of beneficiaries as on 30th June 1983 were 2713 out of which 631 were SC and 38 ST candidates.

Scheme for Employment Promotion

Pre-Service Training for Recruitment in Defence Services

7.11.8.15. Sizeable vacancies in the armed forces are allotted to Gujarat. In filling up these vacancies, number of recruiting rallies have been held at the district and the taluka level. Special coaching cum-training classes for improving physical standards are conducted at 4 centres, for the armed recruitment.

7.11.8.16. Special pre-service training classes for Scheduled Tribes candidates for competitive banking examinations (conducted by the Staff Selection Committee, New Delhi, Banking Service Commission) are being held continuously since 1980. In 1980, 320 candidates were trained, out of which 210 were selected. In 1981, 368 were trained and in 1982, 292 candidates were trained, in 1982-83, 300 candidates were so trained. It is decided to continue this scheme in 1984-85.

Pre-Service training for competitive examination for SC/ST candidates

7.11.8.17. To cater to the depressed classes of society, the Directorate is running Special classes for SC/ST candidates in various districts so as to enable them to compete successfully against vacancies reserved for them. So far 34 such classes are conducted from 1979 to March 1983 and as many as 1089 candidates have taken advantage while 414 candidates have been successful in written examination. During the year 1982-83, 15 such classes were conducted, 464 candidates were trained out of which 178 candidates were successful in written examination. During 1983-84 20 to 25 such classes would be started to train around 800 to 1000 candidates. During the year 40 SC candidates are trained under special Component Plan Scheme.

Mini I.T.I.s

7.11.8.18. With a view to provide technical training facilities to the tribal youths, the scheme is sanctioned from the year 1979-80. The Government have sanctioned 19 Mini I.T.I.s under Tribal Area Sub-Plan with an in-take capacity of 2024 seats in various short terms courses. The Government have accepted in principle to upgrade one mini I.T.I. every year in full-fledged I.T.I. Accordingly Mini I.T.I., Pardi, Santrampur and Valia are upgraded in full-fledged I.T.I.s. One more Mini I.T.I. at Nizer District Surat is sanctioned in August, 1983. Now out of 19 sanctioned Mini I.T.I.s, 16 Mini I.T.I.s are functioning with an intake capacity of 1640 seats. At present 1424 trainees are on roll (upto August, 1983). The figures of trainees, yearwise since 1980-81 are as under :—

1980-81	584
1981-82	1160
1982-83	1199
1983-84	1424
(upto August, 1983)	

7.11.8.19

The construction of Administrative block and Workshop building, and hostels for Mini I.T.I.s Pardi, Dharampur, Megharaj, Tilakwada, Naswadi and Zalod are sanctioned. The construction of staff quarters for Mini I.T.I.s Pardi, Megharaj, and Tilakwada are also sanctioned. Thus in all 15 works of Mini I.T.I.s Pardi, Megharaj, and Dharampur are likely to be started shortly. The other works have still not started.

Skill Formation

7.11.8.20. It has been targetted, during the Sixth Plan, to provide at least 50 per cent of the students passing S.S.C. examination with opportunities for acquiring skills for jobs in the industrial sector. With this aim in view, the skill formation programme was initiated and a target of 50,000 seats was fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan. The total number of seats added in the I.T.I.s were 1836 in 1980-81, 2128 in 1981-82, 3440 in 1982-83 and 3,000 in 1983-84, which comes to 10,404. It is also envisaged to add 3000 seats in 1984-85. With regard to the Apprenticeship Training Scheme, 3000 seats are added in 1980-81, 2000 in 1981-82, 2,000 in 1982-83 and 2000 for 1983-84. The total number of sanctioned seats in the State now stand at 21,000. It is further envisaged to add another 2,000 seats in 1984-85.

7.11.8.21. The state Government has also been offering Career Development Courses. It is decided to add 2106 seats during the Sixth Five Year Plan. During 1984-85 it is envisaged to add 1360 seats. Care

has been taken to start new courses which are likely to be in high demand *i.e.* courses relating to plastic industry and the electronics industry. The Directorate of Technical Education and the Directorate of Cottage Industries are also collaborating in this programme, by offering ITI and State Level courses in various trades including training of chemical trades,

Creation of Directorate of Manpower

7.11.8.22. There was a suggestion from Planning Commission for setting up Bodies at the State level and Strengthening the Planning Departments both at the State level and district level, for improvement in the formulation and implementation of Plan programmes. Subsequently, as early as in May, 1973, the States were also asked to have a Manpower and Employment Unit in the Planning Department. For this purpose, States were also informed that an amount not exceeding two-thirds of the additional expenditure could be reimbursed from Central Government. Certain functions and a staffing pattern for this unit have also been suggested by the Planning Commission. In Gujarat, the Employment and Manpower Unit here before working in the Planning Department has been transferred to the newly created Labour and Employment Department in July, 1980 with

all the duties and functions being performed by the Unit. The Unit is expected to concentrate on the vital sphere of Planning of human resources and ensure augmentation and diversification of employment as an essential component of the strategy for sectoral as well as area development.

7.11.8.23. The present Unit in the Labour and Employment Department, being quite inadequate to perform functions satisfactorily as suggested by the Planning Commission, is considered by the State to be strengthened as per the model suggested by the Planning Commission and put it under the separate office of the Director of Manpower. The Directorate of Manpower has started, functioning since Dec. 1983.

7.11.8.24. The Director of Manpower will be an Ex-Officio Deputy/Joint Secretary in the Labour and Employment Department. The Planning Commission has agreed to reimburse the amount limited to 2/3rd of the expenditure in this regards. To meet the expenditure of about Rs. 9.00 lakhs, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided under the State Plan and remaining 2/3rd amount is provided under Non-Plan which would ultimately be reimbursed from Government of India.

STATEMENT
LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	1984-85	
		Outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4
LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE			
I. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND TRAINING			
(1) Education and Training			
Craftsmen Training			
1	(i) LBR-23 Craftsmen Training Scheme	490.00	204.00
2	(ii) LBR-24 Grant-in-aid to private agencies for I.T.I. based courses	60.00	..
3	(iii) LBR-25 Introduction of additional seats under vocational programme	345.00	20.00
4	(iv) LBR-27 Expansion of existing government industrial training workshop	2.00	2.00
5	(v) LBR-29 Career Development Courses	35.00	..
6	(iv) LBR-31 Multipurpose Workshop for rural areas	4.00	..
Total (A)		936.00	226.00
(B) Apprenticeship Training			
7	LBR-26 (a) National Apprenticeship Training Scheme	58.00	12.00
New Scheme :			
	(b) Induction of training for Industrial Employment	100.00	..
Total (B)		158.00	12.00
Total (1)		1094.00	238.00
(2) Employment Service			
8	(i) LBR-1 Strengthening the Directorate of Employment and Training	11.88	..
9	(ii) LBR-2 Job Development Machinery	..	..
10	(iii) LBR-3 Expansion of Employment Service	36.47	..
11	(iv) LBR-4 Youth Employment Service occupational information and research analysis	0.65	..
12	(v) LBR-6 Formation of District Employment Generation Council	5.50	..
13	(vi) LBR-28 Collection of Employment market information	4.05	..
Total (2)		58.55	..

1	2	3	4
(3)	<i>Research and Statistics</i>		
14	LBR-5 Studies and surveys for Employment promotion Board	0.35	..
	Total (3) (i)	0.35	..
(4)	<i>Special Employment Programme</i>		
15	LBR-30 Incentive Schemes for educated unemployed :		
	(a) Additional seats in I, T. I.s. Merged with LBR 223		
	(b) Scheme for grant of retention allowance against part-time work/ training	32.00	..
	(c) Scheme for pre-service training for recruitment in defence	5.00	..
	(d) Informal type of Apprenticeship Training	..	..
	(e) Job Development Machinery	..	..
	(f) Pre-service training scheme for competitive examination for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	2.20	..
	(g) Scheme for Margin money Assistance for self employment	10.00	..
	(h) Supply of Rojgar Samachar	6.00	..
	(i) Mini I. T, I.s,	105.90	97.90
	(j) Pre-service examination Scheme (D, S, W. )	..	..
	(k) Scheme for providing financial assistance for self employment	20.00	..
	(l) Financial assistance to vocationally trained persons for self- employment	5.00	..
	(m) School drop-outs	..	..
	(n) Nucleous Budget	9.00	..
	(o) Sachivalaya Cell	—	—
	Total LBR-30 Total (4)	.. .. 195.10	97.90
(10) (i)	<i>Centrally sponsored scheme</i>		
16	LBR-32 Creation of Directorate of Manpower	3.00	..
	Total (10) (i)	.. .. 3.00	..
	Total—I	.. .. 1351.00	335.90
II.	LABOUR SERVICE AND WELFARE		
(5)	<i>Industrial Relations</i>		
17	LBR-8 (b) Strengthening and expansion of machinery relating to labour laws for unorganised labour (contract labour)	4.75	..
18	LBR-11 Enforcement of payment of Gratuity Act, 1972	0.80	..
19	LBR-21 Expansion of Labour establishment	27.70	..
	Total (5)	.. .. 33.25	..

1	2	3	4
(6) Working conditions and safety			
20	LBR—22 (a) Safety cell for prevention of accidents.	6.20	..
	(b) District establishment of Inspectorate of Factories	12.05	..
	(c) Establishment pertaining to Inspectorate of Steam Boilers	1.25	..
	Total : (6)	19.50	..
(7) General Labour Welfare			
21	LBR—8 (a) Strengthening and expansion of enforcement machinery relating Labour Laws for unorganised Labour (including Steam Commission)	47.50	..
22	LBR—9 Modernising Library in Head quarter officer	0.70	..
23	LBR—10 Training to Trade Union workers and others	0.50	..
24	LBR—14 Workers stadium at Ahmedabad	..	..
25	LBR—18 Workers participation Joint Management Council	0.70	..
26	LBR—19 Welfare of Migrant Labour	1.75	..
	Total (7)	51.15	..
(8) Social Security for Labour			
27	LBR—12 Grant-in-aid to Trade Unions and Social Institutions for socially, desirable objectives	3.10	..
28	LBR—16 Old age pension for Agricultural Labours	18.00	..
	Total (8)	21.10	..
(8) (ii) Research and Statistics			
29	LBR—7 (a) Unit for collection of labour statistics	1.00	..
(9) Other Promotional activities like development of institutions			
30	LBR—13 Establishment of Institute for Research, Training and Development	30.00	..
31	LBR—15 Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Board	22.00	..
32	LBR—17 Implementation of Gujarat Unprotected Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1979 to constitute statutory Board	1.50	..
	Total (9)	53.50	..
(10) (ii) Centrally sponsored Scheme			
33	LBR—20 Abolition of bonded labour system	0.50	..
	TOTAL : II	180.00	..
	GRAND TOTAL : (I+II)	1531.00	335.90

7.12 WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

7.12.1.1. The Government of India have classified the Backward classes into four main categories: Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes. The Backward Classes in Gujarat comprise of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes. As per the 1981 census, the population of Scheduled Castes is 24.38 lakhs and that of Scheduled Tribes is 48.49 lakhs i. e. 7.15% and 14.22% respectively of the total population of the Nomadic and Denotified Tribes has been estimated to be 4 and 3 lakhs respectively.

7.12.1.2 In addition the State Government appointed a commission popularly called as Baxi Commission to study the social and economic conditions of the backward classes other than scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. 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 82 castes/classes/groups indentified by the Commission as **Socially and Educationally backward**. Besides the Government has also decided to consider certain categories (13) with a family income limit of Rs. 4800/ per annum as economically Backward. The State Government has appointed Rane Commission to further study the social and economical backwardness still prevailing in other communities not classified as such by the former Baxi Commission. A Board for minority communities for amelioration of their backwardness in the field of education and economic condition has also been set up.

7.12.1.3. The State has set up a Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, Schedule Castes Economic Development Corporation, Minority Board and also the Gujarat Backward Class Board. The Tribal Area Sub-Plan is being implemented systematically since 1976-77 and a separate Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes is also under implementation since 1979-80.

7.12.1.4. As per 1971 Census, literacy amongst the Scheduled Castes was 27.74 % and amongst the Scheduled Tribes 14.12% as against the general literacy level of 35.79% for the State. The literacy level of the Nomadic Tribes, Denotified Tribes and the socially, Educationally Economically Backward Classes and minorities has been estimated to be lower than the general literacy level. It is essential to raise the literacy level of such classes through the extensive and speedy measures such as granting various educational concessions etc.

7.12.1.5. In conformity with the provisions of the Constitution special attention is being paid to the welfare of backward communities in the development plan.

7.12.1.6. In addition to the benefits which accrue to the backward classes from the schemes included in the general sectors of development, special programmes have been devised for the welfare of the backward classes and are included in the plan under this supplementary sub-sector of welfare of backward Classes.

7.12.1.7. Bhangis are the last in the ladder of Social hierarchy. Government have implemented various schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes in general which include the Bhangi community also. However, taking into account their socio-economic and educational backwardness, it is found necessary to frame special schemes so as to bring them out from hereditary unclean occupation. With this end in view, it is decided to implement special schemes such as Special Balwadis, Special Ashram Schools, Training Centres, development of propaganda works, providing employment opportunity to the educated unemployed youths, etc. It is also decided to provide Bamboo at concessional rates for basket making.

7.12.1.8 There are still certain tribes which live primitive life Kolghas Siddi, Kathodi, Kotwalias and Padhars etc., are identified as primitive groups amongst the Scheduled Tribes. The percentage of education amongst these groups is negligible. They are found to be living below the poverty line. As such they do not send their children to schools. They are therefore, required to be given special incentives so that they may impart education to their children by sending them to the schools. With this objective in view, special schemes like Ashram Schools, Balwadis, Special scholarship for their children studying in Standards I to VII are under implementation. Welfare schemes for minorities are on par with the schemes being implemented for S. E. B. C. and E. B. C.

7. 12. 2. Review

7.12.2.1. The programmewise and categorywise breakup of the outlays for 1983-84. is given in table-A and some of the anticipated achievements are shown in Table-B.

TABLE—A

1983-84

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Category	Education	Economic uplift	Health, Housing & others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Scheduled Castes	388.84	173.81	187.35	750.00
2.	Scheduled Tribes	67.33	20.80	31.87	120.00
3.	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	283.99	224.04	121.97	630.00
4.	Nomadic Tribes	14.1	1.88	6.31	22.30
5.	Denotified Tribes	14.51	1.88	6.31	22.70
6.	Socially & Educational y Backward Classes	307.60	113.41	118.99	535.00
7.	Economically Backward Classes	75.20	12.60	12.20	100.00
8.	Minorities	19.00	30.90	10.20	60.00
Total.		1165.58	579.22	495.20	2240.00

TABLE—B

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Likely Achievements
1	2	3	4
1.	Examination Fees	27140	Students
2.	Pre. S.S.C. Scholarships	181775	"
3.	Free School Books and Uniforms	84750	"
4.	Grant-in-aid (Hostel)	60	Hostels
5.	Ashram Schools	27	Ns.
6.	Financial Assistance for Medical Students	65	Doctors
7.	Financial Assistance to Law Graduates	42	Persons
8.	Untouchability Cell	6 Units	3 Squads 8 Staff
9.	Special Scholarships to more Backward Communities	109271	Students
10.	Full Fledge Hostel at Gandhinagar	1	Hostel

1	2	3	4
11.	Community Halls-Construction work	8	Hall
12.	Housing for Halpatis	1817	Houses
13.	Pre. Examination Centres	2	Centres
14.	Financial Assistance for Cottage Industries	20388	20388 Persons
15.	Milch Cattle	450	Person
16.	Balwadi and Anganwadi	93	Nos.

7.12.3. Programme for 1984-85

7.12.3.1. An outlay of 2350.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85. The programmewise and categorywise break up is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Category	Education	Economic Uplift	Health, Housing & others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Scheduled Castes	429.90	122.20	197.90	750.00
2.	Scheduled Tribes	65.00	10.00	21.00	96.00
3.	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	273.75	205.40	174.85	654.00
4.	Nomadic Tribes	14.21	2.09	6.2	22.50
5.	Denotified Tribes	14.26	2.09	6.15	22.50
6.	Socially and Educationally Backward Classes	337.10	155.70	132.20	625.00
7.	Economically Backward classes	89.80	18.00	17.20	125.00
8.	Minorities	25.00	23.00	7.00	55.00
TOTAL ...		1249.02	538.48	562.50	2350.00

7.12.3.2. An outlay of Rs. 2350.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1984-85 for the welfare of Backward Classes. Under the Backward Classes Welfare programme for the year 1984-85, it is proposed to start new hostels and enhance the rate of stipends in the cosmopolitan hostels. Under the "Economic Uplift programme" subsidy schemes pertaining to cottage industries and self-employment are proposed to be implemented vigorously so as to help the poor families of backward classes. Similarly, provisions in respect of Health, Housing and other schemes are proposed to be accelerated so as to give maximum benefit of these programmes to the needy families of backward classes. Details of these schemes have been given under the relevant programmes in the subsequent paragraphs.

7.12.3.3. Education:—These castes/groups have remained backward as compared to the rest of the society. Education is the very backbone of all welfare measures undertaken to promote the assimilation of the socially backward communities in the main stream of social life. Keeping in conformity with the Constitutional provisions for the advancement of education, it is proposed to continue the present educational programme with normal expansion and provisions have also been proposed for new schemes. The backward class students are granted the examination fees, tuition fees, Pre. S.S.C. Scholarships, hostel facilities, Ashram Schools, etc. which are proposed to be continued in the year 1984-85.

7.12.3.4. Under educational programmes special scholarships will be given to the students of more backward communities i.e. Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia from S.C, and Kolcha, Kalgha, Kotwalia in S.T. Under the scheme the rate of scholarships is Rs. 140 p.a. to boys and Rs. 190/- p.a. to girl students studying in primary education. It is also proposed to give Rs. 5/- p.m. to the children of said communities to promote the primary education and to encourage them to send their children to schools. Under the scheme the difference of annual amount of Scholarships of Rs. 250 & Rs. 140/190 respectively is granted. The facilities of book bank is given medical and engineering students belonging to S.C., S.T., S.E.B.C. & Minority Community.

7.12.4.5. The following main targets are anticipated under educational schemes.

(1) Tuition fees and exam fees will be paid to 47628 students.

(2) Special Scholarships to more backward Classes i.e. Bhangi, Hadi, Kolgha, Kalcha etc. will be given to 1,08,800 students.

(3) 1034 students whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation will be given special scholarships.

(4) Pre S. S. C. scholarships will be given to 2,66,798 students.

(5) Post S. S. C. scholarships will be given to 9273 students.

(6) 70 New G.I.A. hostels will be opened and 550 additional seats will be added to hostels.

(7) Ashram schools started during Sixth Plan will be maintained

(8) An amount of Rs. 90.65 lakhs will be spent for Govt. Hostels.

7.12.3.6. (1) The students in Pre. S.S.C. standard will be granted scholarships at enhanced rates according to percentage of marks. Rs. 200.10 lakhs are provided for granting scholarships to 266798 students.

(2) Special scholarships are being given to more backward children. An outlay of 181.00 lakhs is provided for such students in 1984-85 for 1042542 students

(3) Similarly, under the scheme of providing opportunity of education financial assistance of Rs. 25/- p.m. to the children of more backward communities is paid for which outlay of Rs. 43.00 lacs is provided for 17200 students.

(4) For 1984-85 for construction of hostel building an outlay of Rs. 31.50 lakh is provided for 18 more hostel building.

(6) With a view to maintain existing Ashram Schools and post Basic Ashram schools for the development of existing Ashram Schools. an outlay of 210.00 lakhs is provided for 1984-85.

7.12.3.7 Thus an outlay of Rs. 1249.02 lakhs is provided for educational schemes for 1984-85.

7.12.4. Economic Uplift

7.12.4.1. Under the economic uplift programme, main emphasis is given to the training, employment and job-oriented programmes. The Backward Class students are given training in various crafts in the 25 training-cum-production centres run by the Director of Cottage Industries. There is also a provision to give them training through approved workshops and artisans. In seven pre-Examination training centres they are given training to prepare themselves for competitive examinations of Government and Semi-Government jobs. One shorthand Typing Class is conducted in Vadodara.

7.12.4.2. 39 tailoring/classes to impart training in tailoring and in Radio T.V. repairing one centre at Ahmedabad for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are functioning. One full fledged training centre at Gandhinagar with residential facilities, library etc. will be continued.

7.12.4.3. Apart from training schemes, there are schemes of loans and subsidies and others facilities to backward classes to start their own professions. The backward class persons taking loans from the bank or even without taking loan are given subsidy of Rs. 750. For hereditary profession and for self-employment also they are given subsidy of Rs. 750/-. There is also separate schemes for rehabilitation of scavengers in other trades for which they are given 3000/- for a house and Rs. 3000/- for the profession. The following are the main targets under the economic uplift programme :—

1. 760 S.C./S.T. farmers will be given subsidy for development of land and electrification of wells.

2. Financial assistance will be given to 670 persons in the form subsidy for the purchase of milch cattle, camel carts and bullocks.

3. About 26655 persons will be given subsidies for cottage industries, hereditary professions and self employment.

4. Financial assistance will be given to 40 law graduates and 62 medical graduates.

5. 4870 persons will be given financial assistance for training at approved workshops.

(1) With a view to helping the families of backward communities who live below the poverty line under subsidy schemes for Cottage industries and self-employment an outlay of Rs. 158.20 lakhs is provided for 1984-85.

(2) An outlay of Rs. 11.23 lakhs to help 65 doctors to start their own dispensaries in the year 1984-85 is provided.

7.12.4.4. Thus an outlay of Rs. 538.48 lakhs is provided for 1984-85 under Economic uplift programme.

7.12.5. Health Housing and Other Schemes :

7.12.5.1. The members of the backward class are given loans and subsidy for construction of houses on individual basis as well as through Rural Housing Board, Gujarat Housing Board and Shum Clearance Board. The Co-op. Housing Societies are given financial assistance under P.W.R. 219. There are Special Housing Schemes for Halpatis, Sweepers, Bhangi, Hadis, Senvas, Nadias. For removal of untouchability, there is a special Cell, 3 Vigilance units, 6 Campaign Units, 3 field mobile units with necessary

staff and vehicles for strict enforcement of the Protection of Rights Act, Special staff have been appointed. Inter-Caste Marriage is encouraged by giving Rs. 5,000 per eligible couples. In case of atrocities and social boycott, financial assistance is also given.

7.12.5.2. There is a scheme of Pre-Primary education imparted in Balwadis. The other Schemes relate to strengthening the administrative machinery at all levels, staff for Special Component Plan, survey of villages and vehicles etc. To enable the District officers to take up the schemes which are not covered under prevailing pattern they are given lump-sum budget under "Nucleus Budget Programme". Grant-in-aid to panchayats is also given.

7.12.5.3. The following are the main targets under Health, Housing and other programmes :—

1. 6367 houses will be constructed under individual and urban housing scheme.

2. 2772 Houses of Halpatis, 900 houses of sweepers and 450 houses for Bhangi, Hadi, Senva and Nadia will be constructed.

3. Special Cell for removal of untouchability and other units will be continued and new unit will be started.

4. 1213 Balwadis will be maintained.

5. 266 Yuvak and Mahila mandals will be assisted.

6. 21666 children of balwadis will be given uniforms.

7. 50 New Balwadis will be opened.

7.12.5.4 The following new steps and schemes are also proposed to be taken up during 1984-85.

7.12.5.5 (1) 50 New Balwadies will be opened and for that purpose an outlay of Rs. 6.85 is for providing uniforms to children of balwadis.

(2) Due to increase in demand of financial Assistance for individual houses Rs. 94.74 lakhs are provided for 6314 houses in 1984-85.

(3) In view of increasing demand of Halpatis for housing an outlay of 90.10 lakhs for 2772 houses is provided for 1984-85

7.12.5.6. An outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs each is provided for both sweepers housing and Bhangi housing.

7.12.5.7 An outlay of Rs. 562.50 lakhs for this group of schemes is provided for 1984-85.

7.12.6. Centrally sponsored Programme :

sponsored programme and Rs. 108.75 lakhs toward the centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis. The broad break up is as under:—

7.12.6.1. For the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 240.61 lakhs is proposed toward fully centrally

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme.	outlay 1984—85
1	2	3
<i>I. Education:—</i>		
50% Matching Share Basis Centrally sponsored Programme Schemes for the Welfare of SC/ST		
1.	Pre Matric Scholrships for the children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation	S. C. 20.00
2.	Development and Maintenance of Book Banks for Medical and Engineering Students	S. C. 1.25
3.	Grant in aid to Voluntary agencies for construction of Hostels for Girls.	S. C. 2.50 S. T. 2.50
TOTAL ..		26.25
4.	Construction of Government Hostel for girls studying in Colleges	S. C. 7.00 S. T. 4.00
TOTAL ...		11.00
		S. C. 30.75 S. T. 6.50
TOTAL—I ..		37.25
<i>II. Economic Uplift:—</i>		
5.	Caching Guidance and Pre Examination Training Centre for competitive Examination.	S. C. 2.00 S. T. 1.50
TOTAL ..		3.50
6.	Scheduled Castes Economic Development Coporation.	S. C. 50.00
TOTAL—II ..		53.50

III. *Health, Housing and Others:—*

7. Intensive Drive for eradication of Untouchability	S. C	14.00
8. Tribal Research and Training institute	S. T.	4.00

TOTAL-III.		18.00
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	S. C	96.75
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	S. T.	12.00
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GRAND TOTAL..		108.75
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Pre-Matric Scholarships to the children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation

7.12.6.2. The scheme is introduced from the year 1977-78. The Central Government has changed the pattern of Central Assistance under C.S.P. Now 50% assistance will be given by the Central Government. 50% expenditure will be borne by the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 Lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

Book Bank for Medical and Engineering SC Students

7.12.6.3. The Backward Class students studying Medical and Engineering colleges find it very difficult to purchase the costly text books due to the poor financial condition of their parents and guardians. They also do not get books easily from other sources. Hence the scheme is proposed with a view to make costly books easily available through book banks. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided under C.S.P. for the year 1984-85. on 50% sharing basis.

Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies for Construction of Girls Hostel Buildings.

7.12.6.4 Under the scheme upto now 100% assistance was given by the Central Government but from the year 1979-80, the Central Government has decided that the assistance will be given on 50% matching basis. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 Lakhs is provided under C.S.P. for the year 1984-85.

Pre-Examination Training Centres :

7.12.6.5. Till 1979-80 100% assistance was available from the Central Government for the development of existing pre-Examination training Centres but the Central Government has now modified the pattern and the scheme will now be operated on 50% matching basis. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is provided under C.S.P. in the 1984-85.

Intensive Drive For Untouchability

7.12.6.6. A scheme for the enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act was sanctioned in February, 1979. Scheme envisages Organising Taluka shibirs of village Sarpanchs as and Scheduled Castes members of the Village panchayats, organising workshops at district level, seminars, sadhu-Santa Sammelans etc. for removal of untouchability Shibirs of Sarpanchs and S. C. members of the panchayats are accordingly organised to acquaint them with the provisions of the Act and also with the various programmes undertaken for educational, economic and other development schemes for scheduled castes. Similarly, at district level, 15 workshops in different districts were organised with the participation of Collectors, D.D.O.s, District Panchayat presidents, Chairman of Social Justice Committees, taluka and

district police prosecutors, and District Government pleaders, social workers, propaganda workers. Various problems and difficulties connected with effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act have been considered for effective implementation. A provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is made under this scheme one special cell in Directorate of Social Welfare. 3 Vigilance units, 6 Intensive drive pockets and 3 mobile units are sanctioned and will be continued in 1984-85. The Scheme

of Legal Aid financial assistance to victims of atrocities are included in centrally sponsored programme under this scheme.

Tribal Research and Training Institute

7.12.6.7. The Tribal Research and Training Institute was started at Ahmedabad in 1962-63 under Central Sponsored programme. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is made for this scheme for 1984-85.

Welfare of Backward Classes

Schemewise outlays.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1984-85	
		Outlay	Capital Cotent
1	2	3	4
<i>Education -</i>			
1.	BCK-1 Examination fees		
		S. C.	2.50 ..
		S. T.	0.50 ..
		T. A. S. P.	1.00 ..
		N. T.	0.20 ..
		D. N. T.	0.15 ..
		S.E.B.C.	3.00 ..
		E.B.C.	2.70 ..
		Mino.	1.25 ..
		TOTAL..	11.30 ..
2.	BCK-2 Tution fees.		
		S. C.	4.65 ..
		S. T.	2.25 ..
		T.A.S.P.	0.40 ..
		N.T.	0.15 ..
		D.N.T.	0.15 ..
		TOTAL..	7.60 ..
3.	BCK-3. State Scholarships for the S. S. C. Students.		
		S. C.	40.00 ..
		S.T.	6.50 ..
		T.A.S.P.	21.00 ..
		N.T.	2.50 ..
		D.N.T.	2.50 ..
		S.E.B.C.	75.00 ..
		E.B.C.	40.60 ..
		Mino.	12.00 ..
		TOTAL..	200.10 ..

1	2		3	4	
4.	BCK-4	State Scholarships for S.S.C. Children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation.	S.C.	20.00	..
5.	BCK-5	State Scholarships for S. S. C. Girls Students.	S. C.	12.00	..
..	S.T.	4.55	..
..	N.T.	1.25	..
..	D.N.T.	1.47	..
..	Mino.	—	..
..	TOTAL...	19.27	..
6.	BCK-6	State Scholarships for Post S.S.C. Boys Students.	N.T.	3.50	..
..	D.N.T.	3.50	..
..	S.E.B.C.	6.85	..
..	TOTAL..	13.85	..
7.	BCK-7	State Scholarships for Higher Secondary Students	S.E.B.C.	30.00	..
..	E.B.C.	31.50	..
..	Mino.	7.00	..
..	TOTAL..	68.50	..
8.	BCK-8	State Scholarships for technical Diploma professional & Industrial courses.	S.C.	5.00	..
..	S.T.	2.25	..
..	S.E.B.C.	26.50	..
..	E.B.C.	15.00	..
..	Mino	3.00	..
..	TOTAL..	51.75	..
9.	BCK-9	Free Book and clothes to very needy students studying in primary school Std. I to VII	S.C.	17.55	..
..	S.T.	4.20	..
..	T.A.S.P.	12.30	..
..	N.T.	1.03	..
..	D.N.T.	0.97	..
..	S.E.B.C.	8.00	..
..	Total..	44.05	..
10.	BCK-10	Financial Assistance to very needy children studying in primary School.	S.C.	165.00	..
..	S.T.	1.00	..
..	T.A.S.P.	5.50	..
..	N.T.	0.25	..
..	D.N.T.	0.25	..
..	S.E.B.C.	9.00	..
..	Total..	181.00	..

1	2		3	4
11.	BCK-11	Opportunity costs of education of for very needy children studying in primary schools.		
..			S.C.	23.00
..			S.T.	1.00
..			T.A.S.P.	10.00
..			N.T.	1.00
..			D.N.T.	1.00
..			S.E.B.C.	7.00
			Total..	43.00
12.	BCK-12-	Free Books & Clothes to very needy student studyings VIII to X Std.		
..			S.C.	17.50
..			S.T.	5.00
..			T.A.S.P.	2.50
			Total..	25.00
13.	BCK-13	Finance Assistance to very needy students studying in VIII to X Std.		
..			S.C.	13.00
..			S.T.	2.00
..			T.A.S.P.	2.00
			TOTAL..	17.00
14.	BCK-14	Development and maintenance to Book Bank for medical and Eng. Students.		
..			S.C.	1.25
..			S.T.	0.30
..			T.A.S.P.	1.00
..			N.T.	0.10
..			D.N.T.	0.10
..			S.E.B.C.	1.00
			TOTAL..	3.75
15.	BCK-15	Grant-in-aid to Backward Class Hostels.		
..			S.C.	32.00
..			S.T.	13.20
..			T.A.S.P.	60.00
..			N.T.	1.50
..			D.N.T.	1.50
..			S.E.B.C.	100.00
..			E.B.C.	..
..			Mino.	1.75
			TOTAL..	209.95

1	2	3	4	
16. BCK-16	Grant-in-aid to Backwad Classes boys hostels for Building construction.	S.C. S.T. T.A.S.P. N.T. D.N.T. S.E.B.C.	6.00 0.50 5.50 0.50 0.50 10.00	6.00 0.50 5.50 0.50 0.50 10.00
		TOTAL..	23.00	23.00
17. BCK-17	Grant-in-aid to B.C. Girls Hostels for Building Construction	S.C. S.T. S.E.B.C. E.B.C.	2.50 2.50 3.05 ..	2.50 2.50 3.05 ..
		Total..	8.05	8.05
18. BCK-18	Grant-in-aid to B. C. Hostel for electrification.	S.C. S.T. T.A.S.P. N.T. D.N.T. S.E.B.C.	0.10 0.20 0.00 0.05 0.05 0.10	..............
		Total..	1.10	—
19. BCK-19	Grant-in-aid to Cosmopolitan Hostels.	S.C. S.T. T.A.S.P. N.T. D.N.T. S.E.B.C. M.I.N.O.	1.50 0.15 0.85 0.08 0.07	.............
		Total..	2.65	—
20. BCK-20I	Grant-in-aid to Higher Secondary and College Hostel	S.C. T.A.S.P.	.. ..	.. ...
		Total..	..	—
21. BCK-20II	Admission to SC/ST for Hostels attached to Colleges.	S.C. S.T. N.T. D.N.T.	1.00 0.50 0.10 0.05	—
		Total..	1.65	—

1	2		3	4
22	BCK-20 III Model Hostel for very bright students in all District	S.C. S.T.	— ..	— ..
		Total	..	..
23	BCK-21 Grant-in-aid for additional coaching and study centre	S.C. S.T. T.A.S.P. S.E.B.C.	0.60 0.15 0.60 2.00	........
		Total	.. 3.35	..
24	BCK-21 III Grant-in-aid to Backward classes Hostel for Amber charkha sewing and knitting machines	S.C. S.T.	.. ..	.. ..
		Total	.. ..	..
25	BCK-25 Establishing of New and Development and maintenance of Government Hostel for boys	S.C. S.T. T.A.S.P. N.T. D.N.T. S.E.B.C. E.B.C. M.I.N.O.	11.00 2.00 8.00 7.60....	................
		Total	.. 28.60	..
26	BCK-23 Establishment of New and development and maintenance of Government Hostel for girls	S.C. S.T. T.A.S.P. N.T. D.N.T. S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Mino.	9.00 1.00 7.50 5.00....	................
		Total	.. 22.50	..
27	BCK-24 Construction of Government Hostel for Boys.	S.C. S.T. T.A.S.P. S.E.B.C.	7.50 .. 10.00 1.50	7.50 .. 10.00 1.50
		Total	.. 19.00	19.00
28	BCK-25 Construction of Government Hostel for Girls.	S.C. S.T. N.T. D.N.T. S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Mino.	7.00 4.00 1.50	7.00 4.00 1.50
		Total	.. 12.50	12.50

1	2	3	4
29	BCK-26 Additional Coaching centre in Government Hostel for Medical and Engineering College going Students	S.T. S.C. T.A.S.P.	0.25 0.25 ..
		TOTAL ..	0.50 ..
30	BCK-27 Lok Sahitya Vidhyalaya	S.E.B.C	.. ..
31	BCK-28 Ashram Schools	S.C. S.T. T.A.S.P. N.T. D.N.T. S.E.B.C.	30.00 5.00 85.00 2.00 2.00 40.00
		TOTAL ..	164.00 ..
32	BCK-29 Post Basic Ashram Schools	S.T. T.A.S.P.	6.00 40.00
		TOTAL ..	46.00 ..
TOTAL : EDUCATION ..		S.C. S.T. T.A.S.P. N.T. D.N.T. S.E.B.C. E.B.C. MINO.	429.90 65.00 273.75 14.21 14.26 337.10 89.80 25.00
		TOTAL ..	1249.02 62.55
<i>Economic Uplift :</i>			
33	BCK-30 F.A. to Agriculture Development of Agricultural land	S.C. S.T. T.A.S.P.	2.00 0.25 1.50
		TOTAL	3.75 ..
34	BCK-31 F.A. for electrification of Agricultural Wells	S.C.	0.25 ..
35	BCK-32-I F.A. for Milch Cattle and poultry	N.T. D.N.T. S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Mino.	0.05 0.05 2.00 0.50 1.00
		TOTAL	3.60 ..
36	BCK-32-II F.A. for purchase of camel cart, Cow and Bullock	S.E.B.C.	1.00 ..
37	BCK-32-III Training Centre for Farmer	S.C.	.. ..
		TOTAL ..	1.00 ..

1	2		3	4
38	BCK-33	Veterinary aid to Socio-Economic Counselling Centre	S.E.B.C.	—
39	BCK-34	F.A. to small traders cottage industries and other professions	S.C.	23.00
			S.T.	0.70
			T.A.S.P.	25.00
			N.T.	1.00
			D.N.T.	1.00
			S.E.B.C.	71.00
			E.B.C.	12.00
			MINO.	7.00
			TOTAL..	140.70
40	BCK-35	Subsidy for Purchase of bamboo	S.C.	3.50
			S.T.	0.50
			T.A.S.P.	1.00
			S.E.B.C.	4.00
			TOTAL..	9.00
41	BCK-36	F.A. to for purchase of inherited Professions	S.C.	1.00
			S.T.	..
			T.A.S.P.	1.57
			S.E.B.C.	2.50
			MINO.	1.00
			TOTAL..	6.07
42	BCK-37	F.A. for self-employed persons	S.C.	1.00
			S.T.	0.50
			T.A.S.P.	1.00
			N.T.	..
			D.N.T.	..
			S.E.B.C.	10.00
			E.B.C.	..
			MINO.	5.00
			TOTAL	17.50
43	BCK-38	F.A. to Ambar Charkha Units	S.C.	0.50
			S.T.	0.20
			N.T.	..
			D.N.T.	..
			S.E.B.C.	5.00
			E.B.C.	1.00
			TOTAL..	6.70
44	BCK-39	F.A. to Law Graduates	S.C.	0.63
			S.T.	0.15
			T.A.S.P.	0.18
			N.T.	0.09
			D.N.T.	0.09
			S.E.B.C.	0.30
			TOTAL..	1.44
				0.78

1	2		3	4	
45	BCK-40	F.A. to Medical Graduates	S.C.	3.50	1.90
			S.T.	0.15	0.08
			T.A.S.P.	1.50	0.80
			N.T.	0.44	0.24
			D.N.T.	0.44	0.24
			S.E.B.C.	2.00	1.00
			TOTAL..	8.03	4.26
46	BCK-40A	F.A. to medical Post Graduates to start clinic	S.C.	2.00	1.50
			S.T.	1.20	0.90
			TOTAL..	3.20	2.40
47	BCK-41	Training for women in tailoring centre	S.C.	0.50	..
			S.T.	0.20	..
			T.A.S.P.	3.50	..
			N.T.	0.31	..
			D.N.T.	0.31	..
			S.E.B.C.	5.00	..
			Mino.	1.00	..
			TOTAL..	10.82	..
47	BCK-42	Training centre for repairing Radio and T.V. for women	S.T.	0.05	..
			S.T.	0.05	..
			TOTAL..	0.10	..
48	BCK-43	Coaching centre for women fields such as teacher in Balwadis, Anganwadi, Health and and Paramedical services	S.C.	..	..
			S.T.	..	..
			S.E.B.C.	..	..
			E.B.C.	..	..
			TOTAL..	..	..
49	BCK-44	Training to Backward Class Artisans at approved workshop	S.C.	2.00	..
			S.T.	0.50	..
			T.A.S.P.	10.00	..
			N.T.	0.05	..
			D.N.T.	0.05	..
			S.E.B.C.	10.80	..
			E.B.C.	2.00	..
			MINO.	2.00	..
			TOTAL..	27.40	..
50	BCK-45	Rehabilitation of Scavangers in other trades and occupation (Provision made under BCK-81)	S.C.	..	..
51	BCK-46	Stipend to trainees in training-cum-production centre	S.E.B.C.	2.00	..
			MINO.	2.00	..
			TOTAL..	4.00	..

1	2		3	4	
52	BCK-47	Building for Training cum production centre	S.C.	1.50	1.50
			S.T.	..	..
			T.A.S.P.	5.00	5.00
			S.E.B.C.	2.50	2.50
			MINO.	..	..
			TOTAL ..	9.00	9.00
53	BCK-48	Opening to new training-cum-productionCentre	S.E.B.C.	6.00	..
54	BCK-49	Maintenance and Development of training-cum-prduction centre	S.C.	..	..
			S.T.	0.40	..
			T.A.S.P.	1.85	..
			N.T.	..	..
			D.N.T.	..	..
			S.E.B.C.	21.00	..
			TOTAL ..	23.25	..
55	BCK-50	Pre. Examination Training and coaching centre for competitive examination	S.C.	2.00	..
			S.T.	..	..
			T.A.S.P.	1.50	..
			S.E.B.C.	2.00	..
			TOTAL ..	5.50	..
56	BCK-51	Professional and Industrial training coaching centre	S.C.	1.00	..
			S.T.	..	..
			T.A.S.P.	0.30	..
			N.T.	0.15	..
			D.N.T.	0.15	..
			S.E.B.C.	1.00	..
			TOTAL ..	2.60	..
57	BCK-52	Coaching centre for Administrative field jobs such as constables, Teachers and peramedical services	S.C.	..	..
			T.A.S.P.	1.00 1.50	..
			TOTAL ..	1.50	..
58	BCK-53	Full fledged Hostel and social welfare training centre at Gandhinagar	S.C.	5.25	4.00
			S.T.	5.00	4.00
			TOTAL ..	10.25	8.00
59	BCK-54	F.A. for coaching in central services (IAS, IPS) Examinations	S.C.	0.25	..
			S.T.	0.05	..
			TOTAL ..	0.30	..
60	BCK-55	Special facilities for girls students for the central serivces (IAS/IPS) Examination	S.C.	0.12	..
			S.T.	0.05	..
			TOTAL ..	0.17	..

1	2	3	4
61	BCK-56 Apprentice Hostels	S.C. 0.05 S.T. 0.05 T.A.S.P. .. S.E.B.C. ..	.. .. .. ..
		TOTAL .. 0.10	..
62	BCK-57 Migrating working Man's Sheds	S.C. 0.05 S.T. .. N.T. .. D.N.T. .. S.E.B.C. 0.10 MINO. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..
		TOTAL .. 0.15	..
63	BCK-58 Working Men Hostel	S.C. 0.05 S.T. 0.05	....
		TOTAL .. 0.10	..
64	BCK-59 Economic Development Corporation and Board	S.C. 69.00 S.T. .. T.A.S.P. 150.00 S.E.B.C. 7.50 E.B.C. 2.50 MINO. 4.00	52.00 .. 129.75
		TOTAL .. 233.00	181.75
65	BCK-59-I F.A. to S.C. Corporation for D.R.I. Scheme	S.C. 3.00	..
	TOTAL : ECONOMIC UPLIFT	S.C. 122.20 S.T. 10.00 T.A.S.P. 205.40 N.T. 2.09 D.N.T. 2.09 S.E.B.C. 155.70 E.B.C. 18.00 MINO. 23.00	59.40 5.06 135.85 0.29 0.29 3.65
		TOTAL .. 538.48	204.34
	<i>Health, Housing and Others :</i>		
66	BCK-60 Free Medical aid	S.C. 6.50 S.T. 1.00 T.A.S.P. 7.00 N.T. 1.10 D.N.T. 1.05 S E B C 5.70 E B C .. MINO ..	................
		TOTAL .. 22.35	..

1	2	3	4
67	BCK-61 Balwadi, Anganwadi and Education Centre		
	S.C.	13.50	..
	S.T.	4.00	..
	T.A.S.P.	10.00	..
	N.T.	0.40	..
	D.N.T.	0.40	..
	S.E.B.C.	30.50	..
	MINO.	1.00	..
	Total..	59.50	..
68	BCK-62 Special facilities to children studying in private Balmandir		
	S.C.	1.00	..
	S.T.	0.50	..
	Total..	1.50	..
BCK-63	Free clothing to children in Balwadi		
	S.C.	3.35	..
	S.T.	0.50	..
	T.A.S.P.	1.00	..
	N.T.	0.50	..
	D.N.T.	0.50	..
	S.E.B.C.	1.00	..
	Total..	6.85	..
70	BCK-64 F.A. to youth & Mahila Mandal for supply of sport article and cultural activities		
	S.C.	0.20	..
	S.T.	0.10	..
	S.E.B.C.	0.20	..
	E.B.C.	0.20	..
	MINO.	0.10	..
	Total..	0.80	..
71	BCK-65 Community Centre		
	S.C.	4.00	4.00
	S.T.	0.50	0.50
	T.A.S.P.	5.50	5.50
	S.E.B.C.	..	..
	Total..	10.00	10.00
72	BCK-661 F. A. for Housing on individual basis		
	S.C.	30.00	15.00
	S.T.	1.00	0.50
	T.A.S.P.	24.24	12.12
	N.T.	2.00	1.00
	D.N.T.	2.00	1.00
	S.E.B.C.	25.00	..
	E.B.C.	7.00	..
	MINO.	3.50	..
	Total..	94.74	29.62

1	2	3	4
73	BCK-66II F.A. for repairing of housing on individual basis		
	S.C.	0.50	..
	S.T.	0.05	..
	N.T.	0.10	..
	D.N.T.	0.10	..
	S.E.B.C.	0.50	..
	MINO.	0.25	..
	Total..	1.50	..
74	BCK-66III F.A. for individual housing for B.C. Community		
	S.E.B.C.	8.00	5.40
75	BCK-67 F. A. for housing for urban area.		
	S.C.	1.00	..
	S.T.	0.05	..
	T.A.S.P.	0.16	..
	S.E.B.C.	0.50	..
	E.B.C.		..
	MINO.	0.15	..
	Total..	1.86	..
76	BCK-68 F. A. to Halpatis for housing and housesites		
	S.T.	5.10	1.57
	T.A.S.P.	85.00	26.15
	Total..	90.10	27.72
77	BCK-69 Subsidy for Housing and provision for sweepers and scavengers		
	S.C.	20.00	..
78	BCK-70 Special Housing schemes for Bhangi on Individual basis		
	S.C.	20.00	..
79	BCK-71 F.A. to co-op. housing societies (PWR 219)		
	S.C.	10.00	6.00
	S.T.	2.75	1.51
	T.A.S.P.	2.00	1.10
	N.T.	1.95	1.08
	D.N.T.	1.95	1.08
	Total..	18.65	10.77
80	BCK-72 F. A. to Co-operative Housing societies (Through rural H.B.)		
	S.C.	..	..
	S.T.	..	..
	S.E.B.C.	27.25	..
	E.B.C.	10.00	..
	Total..	37.25	..

1	2		3	4
81	BCK-73	Free legal assistance for civil and criminal proceedings		
			S.C.	..
			S.T.	0.05
			T.A.S.P.	0.05
			S.E.B.C.	0.25
			Total	0.35
82	BCK-74	F. A. to S.C. for Social Boycott & Other calamity	S.C.	2.00
83	BCK-75	F. A. to victims of Atrocities	S.C.	
			S.T.	1.00
			N.T.	0.15
			D.N.T.	0.15
			S.E.B.C.	0.25
			Total	1.55
84	BCK-76	F. A. to encourage inter caste marriage between Hindu & Harijan Castes	S.C.	1.50
85	BCK-77	Additional F. A. to local bodies for purchase of wheel borrows organising shibirs etc. for removal of untouchability	S.C.	0.20
86	BCK-78	G.I.A. to District Panchayat for upliftment	S.C.	2.50
			S.T.	1.00
			T.A.S.P.	1.00
			S.E.B.C.	1.00
			Total	5.50
87	BCK-79	Shibirs for Bhangi Kasta mukti and seminar on untouchability & training classes for intensive drive for eradication of Untouchability	S.C.	2.00
88	BCK-80	Social Education Camps	S.C.	2.00
			S.T.	0.30
			T.A.S.P.	0.30
			S.E.B.C.	0.75
			E.B.C.	..
			MINO.	..
			Total	1.35

1	2		3	4	
89	BCK-81	Special Cell and vehicle for intensive drive for for eradication of Untouchability	S.C.	14.00	..
90	BCK-82	Civil Protection Right Act	S.C.	7.50	..
91	BCK-83	Special Pracharak for Bhangi welfare	S.C.	4 00	..
92	BCK-84	F. A. to voluntary agency for propaganda field workers	S.C.	..	..
			S.T.	..	..
			N.T.	..	..
			D.N.T.	..	..
			S.E.B.C.	6.00	..
			E.B.C.	..	..
			Total ..	6.00	..
93	BCK-85	Quantification Cell	S.E.B.C.	..	..
			E.B.C.	..	..
			MINO.	..	..
			Total ..	..	..
94	BCK-86	Administrative machinery for post S.S.C. Scholarships	S.C.	1.00	..
			S.T.	1.00	..
			S.E.B.C.	..	..
			Total ..	2.00	..
95	BCK-87	Strengthening of Administrative at all level	S.C.	2.00	..
			S.T.	2.00	..
			S.E.B.C.	25.00	..
			E.B.C.	..	..
			MINO.	2.00	..
			Total ..	31.00	..
96.	BCK-88	Strengthening of staff for special Component Plan	S.C.	42.00	..
			S.T.	..	..
			S.E.B.C.	..	..
			TOTAL ..	42.00	..

1	2	3	4
97.	BCK—89 Technical Unit.		
		S.C.	0.10 ..
		S.T.	.. ..
		N.T.	.. ..
		D.N.T.	.. ..
		S.E.B.C.	.. ..
		E.B.C.	.. ..
		TOTAL..	0.10 ..
98.	BCK—90 Survey of Individual family oriented programme for 282 villages under Comp. Plan.		
		S.C.	2.00 ..
99.	BCK—91 Researc study and evaluation.		
		S.C.	.. ..
		S.E.BC..	0.30 ..
		TOTAL..	0.30 ..
100.	BCK—92 I Tribal Research and Training Institute.		
		S.T.	0.40 ..
		T.A.S.P.	3.60 ..
		TOTAL ..	4.00 ..
101.	BCK—92II Research Unit for	S.C.	0.25 ..
102.	BCK—92III Film Project for Tribes of Gujarat		
		T.A.S.P.	1.00 ..
103.	BCK—93 Training programme improving quality of persons to seat in university for formulative assessment of schemes.		
		S.E.B.C.	.. ..
104.	BCK—94 Nuclues Budget		
		S.C.	4.00 ..
		T.A.S.P.	34.00 ..
		S.E.B.C.	.. ..
		TOTAL	38.00 ..

1	2	3	4
105. BCK—95 Purchase and Maintenance of vehicles			
	S.E.B.C.	..	..
TOTAL:—HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHERS			
	S.C.	197.90	25.00
	S.T.	21.00	4.08
	T.A.S.P.	174.85	44.87
	N.T.	6.20	2.08
	D.N.T.	6.15	2.08
	S.E.B.C.	132.20	5.40
	E.B.C.	17.20	..
	MINO	7.00	..
	Total..	562.50	83.51
GRAND TOTAL			
	S.C.	750.00	107.40
	S.T.	96.00	16.41
	T.A.S.P.	654.00	199.07
	N.T.	22.50	2.87
	D.N.T.	22.50	2.87
	S.E.B.C.	625.00	22.05
	E.B.C.	125.00	..
	MINO	55.0	..
	Total...	2350.00	350.40

7.13 SOCIAL WELFARE

7.13.1. Introduction :—

7.13.1.1. Programmes under Social Welfare are limited to the welfare of the women, children, handicapped persons and those who are deprived of social opportunities. Women and children have been a vulnerable group of the society, and hence the need for special care and protection.

7.13.1.2. The deprivation of equal opportunities and amenities for women in their social life are of concern to the planners. Likewise, the children who are victims of unhealthy social environment, who lack affectionate parental care and security in their families or are deprived of basic needs of life and those who have gone astray are also a matter of concern for the planners. Equally important is the problem of handicapped persons, who need special care because of their obviously difficult conditions.

7.13.1.3. The programmes and activities under Social Welfare thus has a broad-based compass of measures for destitute and delinquent children, distressed women and young girls which are vulnerable to social evils, young offenders, handicapped persons, old and infirm persons, deserted and divorced women or widows and beggars. The measures to combat these problems including the institutional and non-institutional services, or extra-mural treatment programmes. It also includes the programmes for building awareness and educate people's mind towards better social life.

7.13.1.4. The total population of the State of Gujarat is 340.86 lakhs (1981 census) of which the population of women is 165.33 lakhs. About 20 lakh women are engaged in some economic activities or the other. However, many more are engaged in their family occupation, like farming and animal husbandary. However, in rural and urban areas women aspire to take up petty occupation in order to augment the family income such women. In order to assist these women to become self-reliant through the income generating activities, the Gujarat Women's Economic Development Corporation was established under the Chairmanship of the State Minister of Social Defence in March, 1981.

7.13.1.5 International year for the Disabled persons in 1981, an awareness has been created to help handicapped persons lead better lives participate meaning fully in normal socio-economic life.

The International year of the child has similarly stimulated development programmes in order to improve the future of children.

7.13.1.6. An outlay of Rs. 450 lakhs has been provided for various programmes under Social Defence during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. An outlay of Rs. 121.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1984-85 for various programmes under this Sector.

7.13.2. Programmes for 1984-85 :—

7.13.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 121.00 lakhs has been provided for Social Welfare including Rs. 15.00 lakhs for prohibition for the year 1984-85. The break-up of the outlay is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme.	Outlay 1984-85
Direction and Administration.	2.55
Child Welfare	21.70
Women Welfare.	10.50
Education and Welfare of the Physically Handicapped.	40.00
Correctional Services.	7.70
Welfare of Poor and Destitutes.	1.50
Grant to Voluntary Organisations.	9.00
Other schemes of Social Defence.	13.05
Prohibition.	15.00
Total	121.00

7.13.3. Direction and Administration :—

7.13.3.1. The various programmes have been undertaken by the Directorate of Social Defence. The activities have been expanded steadily during last decade and more and more new programmes are undertaken to cover more beneficiaries of the

State. Several projects for the welfare of the children and women have been implemented through the Social Welfare Advisory Board and other voluntary organisations of the State. The activities of the Board are also increasing steadily and the financial responsibility of the Family and Child Welfare Projects are met fully by the State Government. The Directorate has the responsibility to over-view these activities in order to release funds. This necessitates the strengthening of the state administration for effective supervision.

7.13.3.2. It has been felt necessary to monitor the activities and get a feed-back of the impact in order to tune them to the felt needs. A monitoring unit has been proposed to undertake this task. It is also proposed to replace a staff car.

7.13.3.3. The Directorate disburses the scholarships to the physically handicapped both from the State and Central schemes and institutional and non-institutional infra-structure for their welfare is also expanding gradually.

7.13.3.4 It is also proposed to organise seminars and training programmes for better orientation of the programmes. An outlay of Rs. 2.55 lakhs has been provided for the year 1984-85.

7.13.4 Child Welfare:—

7.13.4.1 The programmes under this sub-sector include the schemes for children in need for care and protection and the programmes for foster care for which a 50 percent share of State Government has been provided as this scheme is Centrally Sponsored.

7.13.4.2 The programme for Holiday Home is meant for mainly the children of Govt. Institutions, which can avail of this facility during vacations. The programme of Balwadi is mainly meant for the children of 3-6 age group from the rural masses and urban families. In order to encourage the schooling habit for pre-school education, the grant of Rs. 1500/- is given to each Balwadi. The present No of 395 Balwadies will be further increased from the provision for under International year for child (IYC), as there is pressing demand.

7.13.4.3 The Child Marriage Prevention Officers working in the districts are now re-designated as Social Defence Officers for District level co-ordination. Some administrative powers are decentralised and minimum staff has been provided for effective implementation of programmes at district level. It is envisaged to implement individually oriented schemes at district level when the district officers are well equipped with adequate staff.

7.13.4.4 Besides continuing the services of two Mental Hygiene Clinics at Ahmedabad and Navsari, one more such clinic is to be started at Bhavnagar.

one more creche in new sachiva'aya Complex, Gandhinagar is proposed to be started during 1984-85. All the existing programmes started during I.Y.C. i.e. State Awards for best work in Child Welfare, expansion of Balwadis, Hotel Boys, Welfare Centre, Creches in rural area, expansion of Certified Schools and improvement of care and treatment services in Government and voluntary institutions etc. will be continued. Ten new Juvenile Guidance centres have been proposed. An outlay of Rs. 21.70 lakhs has been provided for the child welfare programme.

7.13.5 Women Welfare:

7.13.5.1 Two units of Socio-economic programmes one at Ider for montesory toys and another at Vyara for Kudai Sev and Baj Dadiya have been in progress. These units aim at providing additional income to the women in local crafts and to prevent exploitation as well as to make the women equal partners in the profit. One more such project in Bidi making is envisaged in Kheda District. The programmes for Mahila Mandals, as well creches are to continue.

7.13.5.2 The Women Economic Development Corporation, after its establishment in March, 1981 has undertaken the programmes of providing subsidy for purchasing equipments to self-employed women, training in non-traditional modern trades like electronics, catering contracts in Government offices and Vidhan Sabha Sadsaya Nivas as also a contract for providing supplies to the Government Hospitals and institutions in capacity of Central Federation (store).

7.13.5.3 The Family Counselling Centres programme also needs expansion, as the existing programme is found useful in averting family troubles. Ten new family counselling Centres have been proposed. The scheme of providing food grains to the expectant and nursing mother in two instalments before delivery and another after delivery is in force in two taluka projects in coordination with the Primary Health Centres. The scheme is proved useful not only in providing nutritious support but also for pre-natal and post-natal care for the health of mother and child. This programme is also useful in propagating family welfare component. It is found desirable to expand this programme in some more talukas. The training programme for distressed women is continued and the other voluntary organisations are also approached to take up this programme. The scheme for financial assistance for maintenance and stipend during the training to destitute widows for the rehabilitation has been continued as more beneficiaries are coming forward to avail of this amenity. A provision of Rs. 10.50 lakhs has been made for the women welfare programme for the year 1984-85.

7.13.6 Education and Welfare of the physically Handicapped,

7.13.6.1 The welfare activities in the form of education, training and rehabilitation to all categories of handicapped persons are continued. One school for Deaf and Dumb children at Rajpipla in tribal areas has been started and 11 new institutions for physically handicapped have been recognised. The applications under the State scholarships and prosthetic aid and appliances to physically handicapped students are increasing gradually. More new physically handicapped students who have joined the schools, are also sanctioned the scholarships under this scheme. The entire funds flow from the Central Government. The rates of prosthetic aids has been revised from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 1,000/- per case and the income slab is also relaxed from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 9,000/- per annum.

7.13.6.2 Three additional Employment Exchanges have been established at Surat, Vadodara and Rajkot for helping the Physically handicapped persons in getting suitable employment. A provision of 50 percent State share has been proposed under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided for the implementation of the above programmes during the year 1984-85.

7.13.7 Correctional Services :

7.13.7.1 Two new institutions in the tribal areas have been started in addition to the existing Children Act machinery in the State, making a total of 24 homes. Similarly two more Reception Centres under the S.I.T. Act have also started functioning at Idar and Vansada in addition to the existing 6 Centres. Two more Receiving Centres for Beggars have also started functioning at Rajkot and Jamnagar. Besides, 3 more institutions for destitute beggars, are functioning at 3 pilgrimage places. They provide for voluntary admission. For women beggars in need for special treatment, two rehabilitation centres are attached to existing Homes at Dabhoda and Surat. All these schemes will continue to function. An outlay of Rs. 7.70 lakhs has been provided for the year 1984-85.

7.13.8 Welfare of Poor and Destitute :

7.13.8.1 The scholarship for higher education is provided to the pastinmates of one children institution. The released prisoners or their dependent family members are also given aid upto Rs. 1000/- for their rehabilitations in the society. Similar aftercare rehabilitation grant is provided to the children after their release from the institutions. The

orphan girls of the children institutions, after their marriage are granted Rs. 1000/- for equipping house with necessary kit and also marriage Savings Certificate of Rs. 3,000/- are given. All these schemes are proposed to be continued. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh has been provided to continue the programme for the year 1984-85.

7.13.9 Grant to Voluntary Organisations :

7.13.9.1 The grant to voluntary organisations for the diet charges has been further increased to Rs. 100 p.m. per child during the year 1983-84. The grants sanctioned to the institutions also cover towards improving and expanding the existing services and to take up new activities in voluntary/organisation. A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is made for the programme for the year 1984-85.

7.13.10 Other Schemes of Social Defence :

7.13.10.1 All the districts have been covered under the Probation service and the Chief Officers under the Probation Act have been put under the control of District Social Defence Officer for better implementation of programmes. These programmes will be continued during 1984-85. The Department has buildings for institutions of children, women and beggars. During the year 1983-84, about six works are nearing completion and about 10 works are in progress. An outlay of Rs. 13.05 lakhs has been provided for the year 1984-85.

7.13.11 Prohibition :

7.13.11.1 Under the sub-sector for the year 1984-85 Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for (1) Vigilance and Prohibition Intelligence Squad, (2) Starting of New subsidised Sanskar Kendras (3) Intensive Prohibition Drive in the State. The broad breakup of the outlay is as under:—

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1. Vigilance and Intelligence Squad etc.	10.40
2. New Subsidised Sanskar Kendras	1.20
3. Intensive Prohibition Drive	3.40
Total	15.00

Social Welfare
Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	1984-85	
		Outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4
I. Direction and Administration			
1	SCW-1 Strengthening of Administrative machinery at State level ..	1.20	..
2	SCW-2 Training, research and Seminar in the field of Social Welfare ..	0.20	..
3	SCW-3 Establishment of Women's Bureau (Cell)	0.70	..
4	SCW-4 Establishment of Scholarship cell at Head quarters	0.40	..
5	SCW-5 Monitoring Unit for Development programme	0.05	..
	Total I	2.55	..
H. Child Welfare.			
	(Including I. Y. C. Programme)		
6	SCW-6 Services for children in need of care and Protection (CSP) ..	3.00	..
7	SCW-7 Holiday Homes for children	0.20	..
8	SCW-8 Development programme for child welfare (Balwadies and Balkendras)	2.00	..
9	SCW-9 Setting up of machinery for implementation of Social legislation and Social reforms	2.00	..
10	SCW-10 Setting up of Mental Hygiene clinic for problematic children and Mentally Retarded children	0.50	..
11	SCW-13 Implementation of national policy of children and establishment of Children's Board	14.00	..
	Total : II	21.70	..
III. Women Welfare.			
12	SCW-14 (a) Setting up of Day Care Centres and creches for working (Government complex)	0.60	..
13	SCW-14 (b) Establishment of Working Women's hostel .. ..	..	..
14	SCW-15 Setting up of Socio Economic Units	0.50	..
15	SCW-16 Study of health problems of women engaged in economic activities ..	..	..
16	SCW-17 Grant to Taluka panchayats to organise Mahila Mandals ..	0.80	..
17	SCW-18 Establishment of Women Economic Development Corporation ..	5.00	..
18	SCW-19 Social input in area Development programme	0.40	..
19	SCW-20 Grant of financial assistance to destitute widows for their rehabilitation	2.70	..
20	SCW-22 Training Centres for the rehabilitation of women in distress (CSP) ..	0.50	..
	Total III	10.50	..

1	2	3	4
IV. Education & Welfare of the physically Handicapped .			
21.	SCW-23 Establishment for one school for Blind, Deaf and Mute Children..	0.70	..
22.	SCW-24 Scholarship to Physically handicapped students.. ..	18.00	..
23.	SCW-25 Financial assistance to parents of handicapped children to encourage schooling (Scholarships to newly admitted children)	..	..
24.	SCW-26 Prosthetic Aid and other relief to Physically handicapped. ..	6.00	..
25.	SCW-27 Expansion and improvement of facilities in existing Institutions and schools for Physically handicapped.	1.80	..
26.	SCW-28 Grant-in-aid under the schemes of welfare of Physically handicapped	12.20	..
27.	SCW-29 Integrated education for Physically Handicapped children(CSP)	..	..
28.	SCW-29 (b) Provision of Building for Physically handicapped persons..	..	..
29.	SCW-30 Special Employment Exchange for Physically handicapped persons. (CSP)	1.30	..
Total IV ..		40.00	..
V. Correctional Services.			
30.	SCW-11 Establishment of an Institution under Children Act and Expansion of Institution and Services	1.15	..
31.	SCW-12 Training programme for children working as Child Labour ..	..	..
32.	SCW-19 Establishment and Expansion of New Services under S.T.T. Act.	1.70	..
33.	SCW-33 Rehabilitation Programme for beggars	4.85	..
Total V ..		7.70	..

1	2	3	4
VI. Welfare of Poor and Destitutes :			
34	SCW-31 After Care and Rehabilitation programme for orphans released from Correctional & Non-correctional Institutions.	1.50	—
Total VI		1.50	—
VII. Grants to voluntary Organisations :			
35	SCW-32 Grants to Voluntary Organisations for expansion of existing services and for Starting new services	9.00	—
Total VII		9.00	—
VIII. Other schemes of Social Defence:			
33	SCW-34 Expansion of Probation Services under P. O. Act	0.05	—
37	SCW-35 Provision for building Programmes of new and existing homes	13.00	13.00
Total VIII		13.05	13.00
IX. Prohibition;			
38	SCW-36 Starting of New Nashabandhi Sanskar Kendras	1.20	—
39	SCW-37 Subsidies to Bhajan Mandlies	—	—
40	SCW-38 Vigilance & Prohibiti n Intelligence sward	10.40	—
41	SCW-38 (a) Strengthening of Excise and Administrative Machinery	—	—
42	SCW-39 Subsidies to Yuvak Mandals & Mahila Mandal	—	—
43	SCW-40 Intensive Prohibition drive in the State	2.20	—
44	Intensive Prohibition drive in Industrial city like Surat, Valsad and Dahod	1.20	—
Total IX		15.00	—
Grand Total : I to IX		121.00	13.00

7.14. NUTRITION

1.4.1. Nutrition Programme

7.14.1.1. Improving the nutritional and health Status of the country has become an important issue. National Nutrition Surveys all around the country as well as in the Gujarat State have shown that there is a deficit of 300 calories and 12 gms. of proteins daily amongst the children below 6 years belonging to weaker sections of the society, Pregnant women and nursing mothers also suffer daily from a deficiency of 500 calories and 20 gms of proteins. Children between 6 to 11 years attending primary schools also suffer from malnutrition and undernutrition. Providing snacks only to the children below 6 years, pregnant women, nursing mothers and children between 6 to 11 years is not sufficient, but it is necessary to educate village people to grow and consume more and more nutritious foods, like green leafy vegetables, fruits milk, etc.

7.14.2. Programme for 1984-85

7.14.2.1. The nutrition programme comprises of (1) Special Nutrition Programme and (2) Mid-day meals programme. An outlay of Rs. 3 6.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).
1	SNP in Non-ICDS	134.00
2	Nutrition Component in ICDS	220.00
3	Mid-day Meals Programme	12.00
		366.00

Special Nutrition Programme in Non-ICDS.

7.14.2.2. The programme aims at providing nutritious food to the children below 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers belonging to the weaker sections of the society in tribal, non-tribal and urban slum areas. The food provides 300 calories and 12 gm. of proteins to the children and 500 calories and 20 gms. of proteins to pregnant women and nursing mothers. The programme is being implemented for 240 days with the CARE food commodities and for 300 days with WFP food commodities. 5 58 lakh beneficiaries were being covered under the programme during the year 1983-84. These beneficiaries will be continued during the year 1984-85.

7.14.2.3. Government of India has sanctioned 47 ICDS Projects from Central Resources during the last five years in phased manner. Out of 47 ICDS

Projects 23 projects are located in Tribal areas, 5 projects are located in urban slum areas and 19 projects are located in rural areas. At the instance of Government of India the State Government has also sanctioned 16 ICDS Projects from State resources. Out of these 16 projects from the State sector, 9 projects are located in tribal areas. These projects are Dohad, Khedbrahma (1980-81), Bhiloda, Mandvi and Vansda (1981-82), Mangrol, Mahuva, Pardi (1982-83) and Bardoli (1983-84). During the year 1983-84, expansion of ICDS Projects at Dohad, Khedbrahma, Bhiloda, Mandvi and Vansda already sanctioned before 1982, has been carried out. The same will be continued during the year 1984-85. It is also proposed to expand State sector ICDS Blocks at Mangrol, Mahuva, Pardi, and Bardoli during the year 1984-85.

7.14.2.4. 7 ICDS projects have been sanctioned from State sector in a phased manner during the last 5 years. These projects are Mundra, Gariadhar (1981-82), Botad, Dhari, Lodhika (1982-83) and Dwarka and Jafrabad (1983-84). These projects will be continued during year the 1984-85.

7.14.2.5. 799 existing SNP centres have been upgraded with UNICEF Assistance to the level of ICDS during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84. 360 SNP centres have been upgraded with the assistance of CARE to the level of ICDS during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84. These upgraded centres with the assistance of UNICEF and CARE will be continued during 1984-85. In addition to these, centres, 870 SNP centres in WFP area have been planned for upgradation to the level of ICDS with UNICEF assistance during 1984-85.

7.14.2.6. It has been proposed to upgrade 870 existing SNP centres located in WFP area to the level of ICDS with UNICEF assistance during the year 1984-85. A total outlay of Rs. 134 lakhs has been provided for S. N. P. programme in non ICDS Projects, of which Rs. 50 lakhs are for Tribal Areas.

Nutrition component in ICDS

7.14.2.7. Government of India, Ministry of Social Welfare, has permitted the State Government to use CARE and WFP food commodities in ICDS projects sanctioned after 31st March, 1983. Government of India [Ministry of Social Welfare] has also permitted the use WFP commodities for all ICDS Blocks despite of sanction before or after 31st March, 1981. Accordingly, 25 ICDS projects sanctioned after March, 1982 are entitled to receive CARE food commodities for nutrition components in ICDS. Therefore, the expenditure likely to incur is to be worked out at 10 paise per beneficiary per day for 300 days. ICDS Projects sanctioned before 31st March, 1981 viz., Chhota Ude-

pur, Valia, Chikhli, Valod, Dohad and Khedbrahma are not entitled to receive CARE food commodities and therefore food commodities are required to be procured locally. Accordingly, 35 paise per beneficiary per day for 300 days will be spent towards providing nutrition component in these 6 ICDS Projects.

7.14.2.8. Since the beginning of nutrition programme in Nandod Taluka in Bharuch district 'ready to eat food, is being supplied. CARE food commodities are received free of cost whereas processing cost at the rate of 20 paise per beneficiary per day for 300 days is required to be paid to Amul, Anand.

7.14.2.9. Government of India [Ministry of Social Welfare] has directed to make provision for therapeutic food for severely mal-nourished children. According to the guidelines, an amount of 60 paise per beneficiary per day for 300 days is to be provided. However, in view of rising prices, it is proposed to provide Re. 1/- per day per beneficiary for 8000 beneficiaries in tribal areas and 7000 beneficiaries in non-tribal areas at the rate of Re. 1/- per day per beneficiary for 300 days.

7.14.2.10. In addition for the year 1984-85 Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for nutrition component for expanded centrally sponsored ICDS Project in tribal area.

7.14.2.11 An outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been provided towards nutrition component in ICDS Projects in tribal area.

Nutrition Components in ICDS (Non-Tribal Area) :

7.14.2.12. As per guidelines of (Ministry of Social Welfare] Government of India, 9 ICDS Blocks located in WFP Area are entitled to free receipt of WFP commodities towards nutrition components in ICDS. The total coverage in WFP

area is 59000 beneficiaries. Besides, 12 ICDS project areas in CARE operated SNP areas which have been sanctioned after 31st March, 1981 are also entitled to receive food commodities from CARE. Thus, there are 21 ICDS Projects which are entitled to free food commodities from CARE and WFP. These projects are entitled to 10 paise per beneficiary per day for 300 days towards nutrition components in ICDS Projects viz. Ahmedabad Urban, Dehgam Rural, Danta Rural, Vadodara Urban, Surat Urban, Rajkot Urban, Jamnagar Urban and Jafrabad rural are not entitled to either CARE or WFP food commodities. Therefore, food commodities are to be procured locally. Thus, they are entitled to 34 paise per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year towards nutrition components.

7.14.2.13. In addition, for the year 1984-85, Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided for nutrition component for expanded centrally sponsored ICDS Project in non-tribal area.

7.14.2.14. A total outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided towards nutrition components in ICDS Projects in Non-Tribal Area.

Mid-day Meals-Programme

7.14.2.15. Government of India [Ministry of Social Welfare] has sanctioned 291000 beneficiaries under Mid-Day Meals Programme for the year 1983-84. The same number will be continued during 1984-85. Out of 291000 beneficiaries, 231000 beneficiaries get benefit under tribal area and remaining 60000 beneficiaries are covered under non-tribal area. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided under MDM Programme in tribal area and Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided under MDM Programme in non-tribal area. The total outlay provided for mid-day-meals programme is thus Rs. 12 lakhs for the year 1984-85.

NUTRITION*Schemewise Outlay*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1984-85	
		Outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4
Nutrition (MNP)			
1.	NTR-1 Special Nutrition Programme in non-ICDS.	134.00	..
2.	NTR-2 Nutrition components in ICDS.	220.00	..
3.	NTR-3 Mid-day Meals Programme.	12.00	..
Total :		366.00	..

7.15 SOCIAL INPUTS IN AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

7.15. Social Inputs in Area Development

7.15.1.1. The UNICEF has expanded the scope and range of programmes and projects being supported by it in the country over the period of last three decades. UNICEF assistance is now being provided for supporting a broad spectrum of development programme such as rural development projects, income generating activities for women, environmental sanitation etc.

7.15.1.2. In pursuance of the suggestion made by the Government of India to prepare suitable projects for availing of the assistance from UNICEF for Social Input in Area Development, the State Government has selected 9 Districts for the purpose and have retained 9 State based institutions to help formulate the area plans for these 9 districts (Appendix-1).

7.15.1.3. During 1981-82 and 1982-83, an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 40 lakhs and 25 lakhs was incurred respectively. A beginning has been since 1981-82 and 1982-83 to implement this programme at the field level. The programme gathered momentum during the year 1982-83. 280 Balwadis have been started, 270 Balsevikas were appointed and 110 Balsevikas have been trained. 280 supplementary nutrition centres have also been started covering 16200 beneficiaries. Besides, Medicines for 34 sub-centers and three upgraded sub centres have been provided. 105 female CHVs have been selected and trained, Diagnostic camps have also been arranged. 269 families have been provided with help in the health crisis. 31 latrine blocks have also been constructed in Primary Schools. Chlorination of well has been started in all the 87 villages in Vadodara district. 12 area level sevikas have been appointed and trained for Vadodara project.

7.15.1.4. During 1984-85 it is proposed to expand and strengthen the activities started during 1983-84. UNICEF assistance is expected to have particular reference to the needs of children and women belonging to weaker sections of society with special emphasis to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Illustrative examples of possible sectors of assistance as incorporated in the guidelines issued by the Government of India are :—

1. Training of personnel of Nutrition Programme and support for applied nutrition activities.
2. Health and nutrition education

3. Primary Health care for children and mothers including immunization programme

4. Rural water supply and environmental sanitation

5. Pre-school and non-formal education

6. Simple technological programmes for women aimed at benefitting the family and the children

7. Upgradation of skills as preliminary to the addition of social inputs to the area development programmes

8. Projects and plans of community centres

9. Rural multi-purpose community participation

10. Individual based programme like "Antyodaya" taken up by the State Government

11. Income generating programme for women

7.15.1.5. Preference is to be given to Integrated Child Development Project in the framework of community projects. The projects to be undertaken in different districts will not necessarily be identical. The programme proposed to be included would depend upon the local need of the project areas.

7.15.1.6. The following districts namely Junagadh, Surendranagar, Kachchh, Vadodara, Valsad, Sabarkantha, Panchmahals, Bharuch and Surat have been selected for the programme of Social-Inputs in Area Development. Out of these 9 districts, in the 1st phase, four districts—Kachchh, Junagadh, Sabarkantha and Vadodara were approved by the Government of India. During the year 1983-84, the second phase districts—Surat, Bharuch, Panchmahals and Surendranagar have already been approved by the Government of India for implementation of Social Inputs Programme in these districts. The proposal for the third phase districts *i.e.* Valsad district has been submitted by the steering committee of the State Government to the Government of India for approval. The approval of Valsad district is under consideration of Central Government.

7.15.1.7 An outlay of Rs. 66.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

APPENDIX—I

Institutions selected for preparing the Social Inputs Plan and the District allocated among them

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Selected Talukas	Institutions
1.	Vadodara	1. Sankheda 2. Waghodia	Faculty of Home Science Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda-390002.
2.	Valsad	1. Dharampur 2. Pardi	Indian Institute of Management Vastrapur, Ahmedabad 380015.
3.	Surendranagar	1. Muli 2. Sayla	Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research, Ahmedabad-380006.
4.	Junagadh	1. Bhesan 2. Visavadar	Gujarat Institute of Area Planning, Ahmedabad-380006.
5.	Surat	1. Songadh 2. Uchchhal	Mahatma Gandhi Department of Rural Studies, South Gujarat University, Surat-395007.
6.	Sabar-Kantha	1. Bayad 2. Malpur	Centre for Social Studies, Dangore Street, Nanpura, Surat-395007.
7.	Bharuch	1. Sagbara 2. Dediapada	Operation Research Group, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Road, Vadodara-390007.
8.	Panchmahals	1. Limkheda 2. Dohad	Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology, Ahmedabad-380009.
9.	Kachchh	1. Lakhpat 2. Abdasa	Gujarat State Rural Development Corpn., Gandhinagar-382016.

Social Inputs*Schemewise Outlay*

(Rs. in lakhs)

1984-85

Sr. No. 1	No. and Name of the Scheme 2	Outlay 3	Capital content 4
1. SIP—1	Social Input in Area Development	66.00	20.00
Total		66.00	20.00

7.16 CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION AND CONSUMER'S PROTECTION

7.16.1.1. The Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation was set up on 2nd October, 1980, to streamline of procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities; and to improve the public distribution system, widening products mix of essential commodities sold through the fair price shops and also to augment outlets for distribution in remote and tribal areas to make essential commodities available easily to the vulnerable sections of the society, and to act as an agency to get better the authorised share capital of this corporation is completely owned deed for the vulnerable sections of producers. The authorised share capital of this corporation is completely owned by Govt.

7.16.1.2. The State Government has taken a series of steps to expand the network of Fair Price Shops so as to cover as large a portion of the weaker sections of society as possible. A network of 453 godowns with capacity of 2,10,603 tonnes and about 11,323 Fair Price Shops ensures distribution of essential commodities like wheat, rice, coarse grains, edible oils, sugar, controlled cloth, etc.

7.16.1.3. During 1984-85, it is proposed to expand the activities of the Corporation and also to cover more remote areas and specially areas inhabited by the tribal population. An outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs has been provided for 1984-85 as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Share capital to the G.S.C.S.C. for Creation of additional storage capacity	15.00
(ii) Consumers' protection	4.00
(iii) Mobile fair price shops	5.00
	<hr/>
	24.00

7.16.2. Additional Storage Capacity and Construction of Godowns

7.16.2.1. For the year 1984-85, the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited has a plan to construct six new godowns to serve the area where the Fair Price Shops' owners have to travel long distance to get their quota of foodgrains. Out of these six godowns, five godowns are to be constructed at the centres which have been selected keeping in view the requirement of foodgrains by the local population, demand by the existing fair price Shops' owners and the policy of State Government to make available foodgrains in remotest corner of the State. The choice has been made irrespective of the fact whether godowns at these centres would be economically viable or not.

Consumers' Protection

7.16.2.2 Of the 5 centres proposed to be constructed at present godowns are hired by paying exorbitant rents while remaining two centres have no godowns at all.

7.16.2.3. In order to construct these five godowns, an amount of Rs. 15,80,000/- would be required at the rate of Rs. 3,16,000/- per godown. It is therefore decided that a grant of atleast of Rs.15.00 lakhs should be placed at the disposal of Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation for the construction of godowns at the above five centres. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85 for the purpose.

7.16.3. Consumers' Protection Activities

7.16.3.1. The State Government has given due importance to Consumers' Protection Activities and has adopted it as one of the weapons to strengthen distribution system. Accordingly, Government has put under implementation a plan scheme for Consumers' Protection Activities since the year 1980-81. Under this scheme the consumers organizations which are largely engaged in such activities have to get recognition from the State Government. Thereafter, they can get benefit of Government grant for running their activities. The maximum limit of financial assistance is Rs. 20,000/- or 50% amount of the total cost of each project (whichever is less).

7.16.3.2. During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 1,01,479 was spent under this scheme for giving grants to recognised Consumers Protection Association. During the year 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been made and looking to the increase in the number of the recognised associations full provision is likely to be utilised. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is made for this purpose in the Annual Plan for the year 1984-85. In order to make the consumers aware of the local taxes to be charged by the traders from the consumers, it has been proposed to put boards showing main item-wise details of local taxes being charged on consumer goods. Initially such type of boards will be put at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot, Surat and Bhavnagar cities. For a population of 1 lakh one board will be put in such cities.

7.16.4. Mobile Fair Price Shops

7.16.4.1 Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation has been running 10 mobile shops in 7 Districts of the State. viz. Patdi/Kharaghoda area of Surendranagar district, Halvad/Dhrangadhra area

of Surendranagar district, Danta (Two shops) area of Banaskantha district, Bhiloda and Khedbrahma area of Sabarkantha district, Dwarka area of Jamnagar district, Chhotaudapur area of Vadodara district, Dharampur area of Valsad district and Nizar area of Surat district.

7.16.4.2 This activity is gaining popularity and therefore not only other Districts are demanding such mobile shops but even the Districts where one or two such mobile shops are already in operation, are also demanding more such shops.

7.16.5 Operations of Mobile Shops

7.16.5.1 Each mobile shop in the District operates on the Specific route fixed for it by the local District Supply Mamlatdar in consultation with the Collector of the District. It sells about 35 items of daily necessities at the purchase price only without adding administrative cost, fuel cost and profit. The District Supply Mamlatdar is free to add other items as per local requirement.

7.16.5.2 The G.S.C.S.C. Ltd. has received proposals to start mobile shops in the following places : (i) Mangrol (Surat District) (ii) Vansda (Valsad District) ; (iii)

Lakhpat (Kachchh District); (IV) Sagbara-Dediapada (Bharuch District). Out of these four Districts, funds have been received from Surat and Vasad Districts while Kachchh and Bharuch Districts have not placed funds at the disposal of Corporation. The G.S.C.S.C. has already placed order for purchase of three chassis with the authorised dealers.

7.16.5.3 For running each mobile shop G.S.C.S.C. on an average, has to bear expenditure of about Rs. 7000/- per month to meet with expenditure on administration, fuel, repairs, etc. Thus, the existing ten mobile shops, will cost Rs. 8.40 lakhs per year. To enable the G.S.C.S.C. to start two more mobile shops in such districts where contribution of 75% towards the cost of vehicles is not forthcoming funds to the tune of Rs. 5.50 lakhs will be necessary.

7.16.5.4. In these circumstances Government will purchase two vehicles through G. S. C. S. C. and these two vehicles will be leased on token rent of Re. 1/- per year to G.S.C.S.C. For running mobile shops under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 1984-85.

Civil Supplies Corporation and Consumers' Protection

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and Name of the Scheme	1984-85	
	Outlay	Capital Content
	3	4
1	2	
Public Distribution System and Consumers' Protection.		
1. PDS-1. Share Capital to the G. S. C. S. Corporation for creation of additional storage capacity.	15.00	15.00
2. PDS-2. Creation of additional storage capacity		
3. PDS-3. Consumers' Protection.	4.00	
4. PDS-4. Mobile Fair Price Shop Scheme	5.00	
Total	24.00	15.00

7.17 STATISTICS

7.17.1.1 With the development in different sectors of economy and expansion of Government activities, the problems of planning and co-ordination of economic activities are becoming more and more complex. Correspondingly the demand on Statistical system to provide empirical data for planning and policy making has considerably increased. Timely availability and accuracy of data of various socio-economic characteristics are also gaining greater importance.

7.17.1.2 An integrated system of comprehensive, accurate and timely availability statistics is needed at every stage in the planning process, namely, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. For an integrated system, various statistical data whether obtained as a by product of administration or through specially designed statistical surveys need to be properly co-ordinated and linked to one another in terms of coverage, concept and definitions, classifications and frequency of collection.

7.17.2. Programme for 1984-85

7.17.2.1 An outlay of Rs. 39.00 lakhs is provided for 1984-85. Following schemes are proposed for the year 1984-85 with the outlay shown against them.

7.17.2.2. **Development of Computer Centre :** With a view to making available increased computational facilities in the centre and also with a view to augment the capacity of the present ICL-1901-A Computer, a Micro-78 computer system of the Electronic Corporation of India Ltd. was installed in the centre during the year, 1980-81. The Micro-78 computer system was further strengthened in the year 1981-82 by adding 4 floppy disc drives and nine track magnetic tape units and additional 16K memory so as to enhance its data processing capabilities. Moreover for the purpose of replacing the old punching and verifying machines, two direct data entry key to floppy machines of ECIL were also installed during the year 1981-82. Four more direct data entry key to floppy machines have been installed during the year 1983-84. During the year 1984-85, provision made for the following items (1) Pay and Allowances etc. of the staff. (2) Maintenance of the Micro-78 system and key to floppy direct data entry machine (3) purchase of computer consumables like stationery, magnetic tapes, floppy discs, line printer ribbon etc. (4) Char-ses for consumption of electricity etc. Moreover, it has been proposed to replace the present ICL-1901-A Computer by a more powerful computer during the year 1984-85. The proposal regarding the clearance for the import of the new computer is under consideration of the Government of India.

7.17.2.3 **Strengthening of Administration in Bureau of Economics & Statistics :** The administrative work of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics has considerably increased during the last few years on account of increase in various statistical activities of the Bureau. There is also considerable expansion of staff in the different statistical schemes included in the Five Year Plan 1980-85. An outlay of Rs.1.55 Lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85 for the scheme of strengthening the Administration in the Bureau.

7.17.2.4 **Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at district level in District Panchayats;** District Statistical Officers attached to the district panchayats are at present responsible for collection, compilation and tabulation of different types of statistics at the district level and also for co-ordination of statistical activities in the district. In addition to the specific areas of activities which are transferred to the Districts and Taluka Panchayat, the District Statistical Officers are required to collect data in respect of other activities which are not dealt with by the District Panchayats. As per the recommendations of the conference of the Central and State Statistical Organisations, the district officer will be required to maintain time-series data on regional level statistics for which a minimum essential list of demographic, economic and social indicators have been suggested. For this purpose, the information will have to be collected and compiled for a large number of items in the prescribed formats. In the context of district and taluka level planning, the District Statistical Officers will have to supply considerable information for planning purposes and they will be expected to provide technical support to the District Planning Boards in carrying out planning exercises. In view of the increase in responsibility and the quantum of statistical work, it was decided to upgrade the posts of District Statistical Officers from Class-II to Class-I (Jr. Duty) posts in all the districts (except Gandhinagar and Dangs) and to strengthen the District Statistical Offices. Accordingly all the posts of District Statistical Officers except that of Gandhinagar and Dangs districts have been upgraded in a phased manner. Moreover all the District Statistical Officers have been strengthened by providing an additional post of Research Assistant in each district. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the year 1984-85 also. An outlay of Rs. 9.05 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

Financial Assistance to Research Institutions for Socio-Economic Studies/Surveys

7.17.2.5 The Bureau of Economics and Statistics conducts Socio-Economic surveys and studies and

collects necessary data for policy and planning purposes. There are, however a few areas of economic activities where the advantages of expertise and technical competence of research institutions located in the state can be availed by entrusting them studies on various socio-economic aspects of the State. The research studies carried out by these institutions can be of much help to the State Government in planning at different levels, particularly when the emphasis has been given to district and taluka level planning so as to tackle the problems of economic backwardness at grassroot level. The state has entrusted a few research studies to some institutions. Some of these studies are likely to continue during the year 1984-85. A small amount of grant will be needed for providing the financial assistance to these institutions. In addition the recurring grant will also be given to the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic & Social Research for creation of chair for Gujarat Economy. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the year 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85 for the purpose.

Training Division

7.17.2.6. The functions of the Bureau have increased considerably during the course of the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods. The Planning/Statistical Cells have come into existence in several Secretariat Departments and offices of the Heads of the Departments. There are District Statistical Officers in each of the District Panchayats and Statistical Cells are also created in D.R.D.A., I.C.-D.P., I.T. D.P. etc. The statistical posts are also created in District Planning Offices, District Industries Centres, Regional Transport Offices, Regional Offices of the Chief Conservator of Forests etc. The Statistical posts in most of these offices and agencies are filled up by the persons from the cadres of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. During the current five year plan (1980-85) several schemes have been introduced for strengthening of the statistical machinery for the expansion of statistical activities at various levels. Thus there is continuous demand of statistical personnel from the cadres of Bureau. In order to improve the quality of collection analysis and interpretation of data, it is essential to impart intensive training to the statistical personnel in the state by organising regular training courses for different levels of personnel. Moreover, with the introduction of computerisation in various government departments, more and more officers and staff members will have to be trained in the programming, system designing and use of software programmes for computer work. Therefore, a scheme to establish a separate Training Division in the Bureau to conduct regular training courses for different categories of statistical personnel in the state was taken up during 1979-80. It is proposed to continue the scheme in the year 1984-85. For which an outlay of Rs. 2.35 lakhs is provided.

Socio-Economic Research Studies and Economic Analysis of Statistical Data

7.17.2.7. Under the Central scheme of Economic Census and Survey, and Economic Census of enterprise in the non-agricultural sectors of the economy was conducted in 1977 as a part of the nationwide programme and the basic information regarding location management, nature of activities and employment was collected from the non-agricultural establishments. Under this scheme, follow up sample surveys were also conducted during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 to obtain more detailed information of non-agricultural enterprises. The second economic census was conducted in the year 1980. The detailed analysis of the data collected in the economic censuses and sample surveys will be extremely useful for policy decisions and planning. Moreover, it will be useful to undertake more detailed analysis of available statistical data on various socio economic aspects in different sectors such as population, agriculture, industry etc. with a view to obtaining better understanding of social sections of the population in the State. Such an analysis will provide information for planning and policy formulation. Analytical notes on varied subjects such as agriculture, road development, industrial finance, progress of banking etc. have so far been prepared. Further, during the remaining period of 1983-84, reports on changes in the demographic characteristics that have been observed between 1971 and 1981 census will be prepared. During the year 1984-85 similar types of reports on various other important socio-economic aspects of the state are proposed to be prepared. An outlay of Rs. 2.10 akhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

Studies for compilation of Regional Accounts

7.17.2.8. The committee for Regional Accounts (CRA) which will give a comprehensive picture of all the economic activities of the Region (State), viz, production, consumption, Capital formation etc. and transactions of the region (State) with the rest of the economy. It will also depict the transactions of the State Government Departments with the local authorities and other economic agents of the region as well as the transactions with the Central Government. The coordinated presentation of such economic aggregates in the form of Regional Accounts will make them useful for planning and policy purposes. As a part of supporting tables for system of Regional Accounts, estimates of Gross Domestic Products of commodity producing sectors by areas (at current and constant prices) are proposed to be prepared. It is necessary that some exercise is started for compilation of these tables for district level on an experimental basis during the sixth plan period with a view to understanding the problems of data collection, methodology etc. in the preparation of Regional Accounts. It is therefore envisaged to start work on exploratory basis and to develop detailed procedures and methodology to enable to build up the relevant estimates considering the data availability in Gujarat State. Initially a post of

Deputy Director and Research Assistant have been created in 1983-84 for developing the methodology. After this initial work, the unit is proposed to be further strengthened in 1984-85 for undertaking the work to build up relevant estimates for regional accounts. An outlay of Rs. 1.05 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

Setting up of Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy

7.17.2.9. With a view to study selected micro level Socio-economic aggregates like production, income, prices, employment, consumption level etc. as well as to collect village indicators and to undertake monitoring of major projects in the state and to collect such other information as may be decided by the Government from time to time, the Government has decided to set up the Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy in the State. In order to initiate the work of the Centre, some nucleus staff is already created during the year 1983-84. This staff will be continued during the year 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

Preparation of Planning Atlas of Gujarat

7.17.2.10. The objective of a Planning Atlas is to give a vivid and visual presentation of the distribution pattern and level of development reached in the sub-regions at district and taluka levels etc. in various sectors of economy, such as natural resources, agriculture, industry, transport, health and medical facilities, education etc. This will also help to obtain a clearer comprehension of the socio-economic problems of different regions. This scheme is in operation since the year 1980-81. It is also proposed to create a cartographic unit with a view to build up and develop cartographic expertise which is needed in the preparation of maps, charts etc. for the District Planning Atlas. This work is expected to be initiated in the coming year. This would also provide assistance in the cartographic work to other Government Offices. An outlay of Rs. 2.75 lakhs is provided under this scheme for the year 1984-85.

Establishment of Electronic Data Processing Cell (EDP)

7.17.2.11. In the context of the decentralised planning, the district planning machinery has been set up in each district with the creation of District Planning Boards and the offices of District Planning Officers for undertaking the work of formulation of district level plans. For the purpose of formulation of plans and monitoring, data on the progress of the schemes, there is need for processing with speed and in time data on plan progress. It has therefore been decided to establish Electronic Data Processing units in some districts and to instal Micro-processor based computers during the sixth plan. Initially it was decided to set up the Electronic Data Processing units in two districts of the State

during the year 1982-83, for which a token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh was made in the Annual Plan of 1982-83. In view of the economy measures, it was not possible to set up these units in 1982-83. The question of establishment of these units was under consideration of the Govt. during 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 6.65 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

Strengthening of the Directorate of Evaluation.

7.17.2.12. A unit has been established in the Directorate of Evaluation for building up socio-economic indicators to measure development in the state and regions thereof. The staff of the unit is used in conducting evaluation studies. The work of the unit being continuous in nature, it is proposed to continue this unit during 1984-85.

Grant in Aid :- (Consultancy fund) The need is often felt in the conduct of evaluation studies, for external multi-disciplinary support, particularly in the highly technical fields where the technical expertise is very much essential. The Directorate in such case can take up studies in all the sectors and not merely confine itself to agriculture and rural development as it has so far been doing. To meet with this need an outlay of Rs. 2.20 lakhs is provided during 1984-85 for creation of consultancy fund.

Creation of Field Task Force in the Directorate of Evaluation

7.17.2.13 The field Task Force Unit is created in the Directorate to carry out field enquiries with a larger sample case studies so that the findings represent the correct situation. The establishment of the unit has helped in the improvement of quality of the studies. An outlay of Rs. 1.75 lakhs is provided for the year 1984-85.

Establishment of Training unit for Planning process

7.17.2.14. There has been a considerable expansion in the strength of development personnel. Consequently, District Planning, Area Planning, and Block Planning have also imposed new responsibilities on the existing personnel. In order to enable the personnel to do their work satisfactorily the need for training the Government personnel involved in Planning process was felt and a training unit was established for the purpose in the Directorate of Evaluation in 1981-82. The training unit is undertaking foundation courses, appreciation courses, orientation courses etc. So far 11 training classes were held for gazetted and non-gazetted personnel. An outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh is provided for the year 1984-85.

STATISTICS

Schemewise Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1984-85	Outlay Capital content
1	I. A—Bureau of Economic and Statistics		
	STT-1 Development of Computer Centre	4.35	4.35
	STT-2 Strengthening of Administration Bureau of Economics and Statistics	1.55	1.55
	STT-3 Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at district level in District Panchayats	2.95	2.95
	STT-4 Financial Assistance to Research Institutions	2.00	2.00
	STT-5 Training Division	2.35	2.35
	STT-6 Socio-Economic Research Studies and Economic analysis of Statistical Data	2.10	2.10
	STT-7 Studies for Compilation of Regional Accounts	1.05	1.05
	STT-8 Setting up of a Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy	3.00	3.00
	STT-9 Preparation of Planning Atlas of Gujarat	2.75	2.75
	STT-15 Establishment of Electronic Data Processing Cell (E.D.P.)	6.65	6.65
	Total-A	34.85	34.85
	B—Directorate of Education		
	STT-10 Strengthening of Directorate of Evaluation	2.20	2.20
	STT-11 Creation of Field Task Force in Directorate of Evaluation	1.75	1.75
	STT-12 Creation of District Project Planning Cell	..	..
	STT-13 Establishment of Training Units for Planning Personnel	0.20	0.20
	STT-14 Creation of Evaluation Machinery at District Level	..	..
	TOTAL-B	4.15	4.15
	Grand Total (A+B)	39.00	39.00

7.18 PLANNING MACHINERY

7.18.1. Economic planning for the State is undertaken by the Planning Division; the division is under the charge of the Secretary (Planning) and forms a part of the General Administration Department headed by the Chief Secretary.

7.18.2. This division provides general direction, co-ordinates plan programmes, and reviews the overall progress of plan implementation. In recent years, it has helped to foster decentralisation of planning at the District and Taluka levels.

7.18.3 Over the last few years the Planning division has been reorganised into the following units.

1. State Planning Board Unit
2. Perspective Planning Unit
3. Programming Unit
4. Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
5. Multilevel Planning Unit
6. 20-Point Economic Programme Unit.

State Planning Board Unit

7.18.3.1. The State Planning Board assists and advises the State Government in all matters relating to planning such as formulation, implementation of plans and their monitoring. The functions in brief are to assess human and material resources of the State and advise the Government on formulation of plans for their balanced and effective implementation; to indicate a scale of priorities at the State level; to formulate an intergrated frame work for intersectoral inter-dependence; to consider the Five Year Plan and Annual Plans of the State and undertake the formulation of guidelines for District Plans; to devise effective procedures for monitoring of plan schemes and review the performance of the programmes; to undertake comprehensive evaluation of Plan Schemes; periodic revision of perspective plan; to indicate a future pattern of development of the State; to recommend steps to eliminate inefficiency in project planning and shortfalls and slippages in execution and to overcome the impediments in the process of implementation of Plan programmes and to study the scope and direction of additional resource mobilisation and to cut wasteful expenditure.

Perspective Planning Unit

7.18.3.2. This Unit formulates perspective plan of the State and also prepares guidelines for the for-

mulation of the perspective plan of districts and prepares alternative growth models of development. This unit also initiates systematic studies for the assessment of natural and human resources to fill in the data gaps as may be found in the course of long term studies, to suggest research studies to be undertaken through Governmental and other consultancy organisations.

Programming Unit

7.18.3.3. This Unit formulates general policy and strategy for formulation of the development plan of the State, provides general direction to the department for the formulation of Five Year Plans and Annual Plans, determines the size and priorities of the Five Year Plan and Annual Plans and makes the required adjustments, as and when necessary.

Monitoring and Evaluation Unit

7.18.3.4. This unit monitors plan expenditure and physical progress on concurrent basis through periodical reports, compiles plan statistics and prepares programme reviews and publishes details of progress achieved through the Five Year Plan and Annual Plans. This unit also initiates evaluation studies of important selected projects/programmes and initiates follow up of evaluation reports.

Multilevel Planning Unit

7.18.3.5. A new phase in the field of decentralised district planning has been launched in the State since 14th November, 1980 with the re-constitution of District Planning Boards.

7.18.3.6. At the State level, an officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary in the Planning Division has been placed incharge of a Monitoring Unit for decentralised district planning. Quarterly progress reports, in the prescribed proforma are being received from the districts and at the end of the year an annual review of the progress is being drawn up. In addition to this, regional meetings are held under the Chairmanship of Minister (Finance & Planning) in which both officials and non-officials of the concerned districts are associated where issues regarding both policy formulation as well as difficulties in implementation are being discussed.

7.18.3.7. At the district level, a District Planning Officer who is a Class-I Officer has been appointed with supporting staff and he is expected to not only function as the Member-Secretary of the District Planning Board but also to act as a nodal Officer in

the district for the maintenance of different registers and formats and also concurrent monitoring of the implementation of the various programmes in which he is expected to undertake personal site visits. The District Planning Board which meets atleast once in a quarter is also regularly expected to monitor both physical and financial progress.

7.18.3.8. Very recently, has been suggested to the District Planning Boards to constitute Taluka Level Committees which would not only formulate proposals for the Taluka level but would also review the physical progress under different schemes financed by the District Planning Boards. There has been an increasing awareness within the District Planning Boards that it is essential to set up Taluka level Committees to monitor the actual physical progress of different schemes in addition to the financial progress. This is being reviewed regularly by the District Planning Boards.

7.18.4. Recent Developments

7.18.4.1. Very recently some important steps have been taken to use modern concepts in management, computer and statistical methods like cartography in various areas of plan monitoring. An attempt has also been made to compile critical district level and village-wise amenities data with a view not only to understand the current status of the provision of basic minimum needs at the village level but with a view to also guide the planning process in future.

7.18.4.2. Since the Fifth Plan, emphasis has been laid on the Minimum Needs Programme, and outlays for these programmes have been earmarked. For the year, 1983-84 a booklet showing the physical and financial targets under Minimum Needs Programme districtwise has been brought out. At the same time the District Planning Boards are being requested to bring out booklets showing the village-wise and Taluka-wise status of the provision of the basic amenities identified under Minimum Needs Programme. It would thus become possible to consolidate the district-wise booklets into a State level document, which would become a basic document in the monitoring of the Minimum Needs Programme. Frequent up-dating of this document would show the annual progress made under the Minimum Needs Programme and the annual booklets of targets under Minimum Needs Programme would become an effective tool in the monitoring of the programme. It is expected that the monitoring arrangements under Minimum Needs Programme would be put on a highly systematized basis in the Seventh Plan period. A highlight of this system would be that effective monitoring would take place at the taluka and district levels.

7.18.4.3. The State Government has been giving considerable importance to the introduction of com-

puters as a modern management aid in the monitoring process. An overall computer coding system for the computerization of plan records is in the process of being finalised. This would give, at a glance, a complete financial picture for all the plan schemes under the State Plan. It would also reflect what programmes are centrally sponsored as well as give the details about the programmes under the Minimum Needs Programme.

7.18.4.4. At the same time the District Planning Boards would be encouraged to use computers to monitor their plans. The Baroda District Panchayat has recently developed a District Information System. This is a computerised system. In a recent exercise with the help of ORG Baroda the reasons for delay in implementation of 117 plan Schemes were analysed. The results understandingly showed that the major reasons for delay were procedural difficulties (56 schemes) and difficulties in fixing the agencies (39 schemes) to carry out the work. Lack of cement was responsible in only 4 cases. The Baroda system is being studied by the Government and suitable guidelines along with the Baroda model will be supplied to other districts in due course.

7.18.4.5. Another recent development is the use of modern statistical aids, especially cartography. Hitherto cartography was being used to bring out Statistical and Planning Atlases in addition to miscellaneous maps. Now the emphasis is shifting towards developing an intergrated and coordinated approach in mapping. Visual presentation of basic amenities at the district/village level as well as in special geographically backward areas improves the visual impact of the problems as well as the programmes. Maps are proving to be a useful medium in portraying the developmental profile. Comparison of maps showing the same information over a time period is useful in immediately highlighting the progress made through planning. Cartography is proving to be a useful statistical aid in improving public involvement in the planning process by showing the progress in an easily understandable and visually appealing manner recently, the state Government has set up directorate of cartography also for the purpose.

7.18.5. 20-Point Programme Monitoring Unit

7.18.5.1. This Unit has been set up in the Planning Division at the State Level to monitor the implementation of 20-Point Programme. This unit is headed by an officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary and acts as the principal nodal agency. The progress of the key items in the programmes is reviewed every month by the State Cabinet which gives directions for proper implementation from time to time. In addition, an informal Cabinet Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister

has also been formed to monitor and resolve critical issues relating to the programme. The Chief Secretary also reviews in detail the programmes whose progress is slow.

7.18.5.2. In addition to the above arrangements, a High Power Committee has been constituted at the State level under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister with a full-time executive Chairman of the rank of a Cabinet Minister to review the progress and implementation of the 20-Point Programme and to suggest corrective action wherever required. The Executive Chairman visits district and Taluka headquarters on fixed days to review actual physical progress at the field level. He also visits villages for listening to on-the-spot grievances of the rural poor.

7.18.5.3. Monthly progress report to the Planning Commission and Quarterly Progress Report to ministries of Government of India are sent by the 20-Point programme Unit of the Planning Division. To ensure smooth coordination and monitoring of programme, a Deputy Secretary in the concerned Secretariat Department and a senior officer in the executive heads of departments have been designated as liaison officers who work as Contact Officer in the collection, compilation and submission of information.

7.18.5.4. The 20-Point Programme Unit has brought out a number of publications reviewing progress of the programme. These include, itemwise brochure, review of annual progress 1982-83, Districtwise publication of targets, etc.

7.18.5.5. At the district level a committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of a Minister who does not belong to the district and who has been placed in overall charge of the district. This committee consists of different district level officers, all MPs and MLAs, Chairman, Social Justice Committee and representatives of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Minority Communities, Farmers and Agricultural labourers, college and school students and one woman social worker. This committee is expected to meet atleast once in a quarter.

7.18.5.6. Taluka Level Committees have been set up under the Chairmanship of the concerned Deputy Collector in-charge of Sub-Division where non-officials and elected representatives have been associated. Taluka level targets are being worked out to enable the Taluka level Committees to monitor the actual progress at the village level.

7.18.5.7. At the apex level the State Planning Board in its present form was constituted for the first time in August 1973, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. It underwent changes from time to time. The State Planning Board has

been reconstituted in September, 1980 last with the Chief Minister as Chairman, Minister of Finance and Planning as Vice Chairman and includes other members with considerable knowledge and distinguished record of service in different fields. The functions of the Board include those relating to plan formulation and the monitoring and evaluation of plan programme.

7.18.6. Implementation of Plan Programmes :

7.18.6.1. Plan programmes at State level are implemented by the Executive Heads of Departments under the direction and control of the various administrative departments of the Secretariat. The District Level Schemes are so far as implementation is concerned, divided into two parts those implemented by Government and those transferred to district panchayats for implementation. The former set of schemes are implemented by the district executive heads of departments under direction and supervision of the Government Departments directly while the transferred schemes are implemented by the District Panchayats.

7.18.7. Decentralisation of the Planning Process

7.18.7.1. The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) emphasises the need for augmenting the capabilities of development administration both at the district level as well as the block level. One instrument to achieve this objective is through the decentralization of the planning process. In this context, systematic and realistic formulation and efficient implementation of district plan assumes considerable significance. It is necessary that planning at district level fully reflects the local aspirations and that meaningful popular participation together with inputs from experts and local leaders is ensured to the extent possible both in the formulation and implementation of the plans. It is equally necessary that district plans are formulated having due regard to the State Plan objectives, strategies and priorities and within the limits of financial resources in sight. In addition, effective linkages need to be established between the State level and the district level planning.

7.18.7.2 Having regard to these considerations, the State Government has reconstituted, in September, 1981, the District Planning Board in each district so as to make it broad based to include the representative both from rural and urban areas. With a view to enabling the Board to acquire higher status and to receive prompt and adequate response from the Officers at different levels a Minister of the State Government has been made the chairman of the Board. The Collector is the Vice Chairman and the District Panchayat President is the co-Vice Chairman of the Board. All the MPs and all the MLAs from the district are members. Besides, there are two or three Taluka Panchayat Presidents, the Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner of the Corporation

if there is one in the district, the President of one municipality and the president of one Nagar Panchayat are also members of the Board. The Chairman of the District Central Co-operative Bank and the representative of the lead bank are also members.

7.18.7.3. In order to make available to the District Planning Board, the expert advice of economists, one member from a research institution or University has been included in each District Planning Board. Besides one member from amongst the non-official members of the State Planning Board has been appointed as Member. In order to ensure that the problems of weaker sections are properly and adequately brought before the District Planning Board, the Chairman of the Social Justice Committee functioning in the District Panchayat has also been appointed as a member of the Board. One vigilant female member from District Panchayat has also been co-opted as a "member" on the District Planning Board.

7.18.7.4. On the official side, besides the Collector as Vice-Chairman, the District Development Officer and the Project Officer of the Tribal Area Sub-Plan if there is a Tribal Project in the district are included as members. The Member Secretary is the District Planning Officer who is a Class-I Officer appointed for each district. The District Statistical Officer is the additional Member Secretary.

7.18.7.5. There is also a small Executive Planning Committee for ensuring effective working of the District Planning Board under the Chairmanship of the District Collector. Besides, the District Panchayat President as Co-Vice-Chairman, 3 MLAs of the district one each in Dangs and Gandhinagar have also since been appointed as members of Executive Committee. These MLAs are appointed on the Executive Committee by rotation system every year.

7.18.7.6. The functions of the District Planning Board are wide enough to cover various aspects of the plan formulation, monitoring and evaluation besides facilitating popular participation in the development process. Special monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of minimum needs programme also constitutes the vital function of the District Planning Board. A new element of discretionary and incentive outlay for district level has been introduced with effect from the year 1980-81. The schemes are to be formulated by the District Planning Board with complete freedom of choice in keeping with the local needs and balanced development of the District mainly in the fields of Minimum Needs Programme and Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Cottage Industries.

7.18.7.7. In addition, the District Planning Board is expected to identify the difficulties of implementation of schemes and take up the matter at the appropriate level to remove them. The Board is also expected to identify the missing links in infrastructure for implementation of the family oriented programmes formulate appropriation schemes therefor and to review the progress of implementation of family-

oriented programmes in the district every year so as to ensure that the benefits accrue to the rural poor.

7.18.7.8. Till the end of the Fifth Plan, there was no separate Planning Unit at the District level. During the year 1978-79, a District Planning Unit in each district under the administrative control of the Collector has been created. Each such unit has a small technical staff consisting of one Research Assistant, one Statistical Assistant and a clerk and typist and is headed by a District Planning Officer, posts of one Research Officer, one Deputy Mamlatdar and a Deputy Accountant have also been added. Subsequently, one post of Research Assistant and one post of Statistical Assistant have also been added to the unit for ensuring proper implementation and evaluation of Minimum Needs Programme. In the context of the responsibilities now cast, the organisation and the structure of the District Planning unit will be reviewed from time to time and suitable strengthening and improvement will be effected as and when necessary.

7.18.7.9. There has been a Centrally sponsored scheme in regard to the Planning Machinery. The cost of which is shared between state and centre in the ratio 1:2 for Apex level. A similar scheme sharing the cost between the State and the Centre in the proportion of 1:1 for District level Planning Machinery has recently been approved by the Government of India. Guidelines are also finalised by the Government of India according to which experts are to be attached to District Planning Board. This includes, an Economist, Area Planner, Engineer, Specialist in programming, Agronomist and Cartographer/Geographer. To start with a few experts are being considered for a group of District Planning Boards.

7.18.7.10. A suitable machinery is being created at District Level to initiate appropriate studies at District and provide appropriate feed back to the State level Planning machinery and the implementing authorities at District level. The staff proposed for this purpose includes one Evaluation Officer and two Statistical Assistants for each District.

7.18.7.11. A project planning cell has recently been established in Kachchh District in coordination with the Centre for Environment planning and Technology (CEPT) Ahmedabad as link institution for preparing project report for perspective Planning and Annual Plans for Kachchh District on the basis of resources available. The project report will cover development of Banni, Tidal Power, Mineral Development, Ground Water utilisation, Deep Sea Fishing, Oceanographic Research, Employment Survey, Land use pattern Desert development etc. This link institute will also organise seminars and workshops and training classes for all District Planning Officers and staff under them and participate in evaluation studies for the works undertaken by District Planning Officer and suggest remedial measures, if any, for better results.

7.18.7.12 A total provision of Rs. 18.00 lakhs representing the State's share in respect of Planning Machinery both at apex and district levels has been made. The remaining amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs representing the Centre's share is provided for outside the plan.

7.18.7.13 Among the new measures contemplated in 1984-85 are appointment of experts at District Planning Board as recommended by the respective Board, within the framework laid down by the Planning Commission; more intensive use of computers and micro process rs for storage, retrieval and monitoring of key information relating to development plans, more expensive use of cartographic technique in decision making and association of consultants/experts in connection with the preparatory work and studies relating to the Seventh Five Year Plan.

7.18.8. Training of Development Personnel :

7.18.8.1. Plan projects and programmes in the various sectors are being implemented by a number of agencies namely Government departments, Public undertakings, Panchayats, other local bodies, and voluntary agencies. Realising the role of training in developing necessary skills, the State has been taking advantage of the training facilities available with the Government of India and the National Institutes working in the field of training and research etc. The State also runs certain training centres/courses for imparting training to suit the needs of programme in specific sectors like Community Development, Public Works, Medical and Public Health etc. Even though there is a functional division of work and responsibilities amongst various administrative and implementing agencies concerned with different sectoral projects and programmes, there has to be a close inter-relationship in the total scheme of plan formulation and implementation. The quality of formulation and implementation of plan programmes ultimately depends on the quality of personnel deployed on this task. It is, therefore, necessary to pay more special attention to the training needs of development personnel. This is sought to be achieved by the development of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration which has been set up by the Government in 1962.

7.18.8.2. The Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration imparts pre-service and in-service training to various categories of officers and staff. It is now proposed to improve the coverage and

quality of training imparted through the institute and to develop it as the premier institute in the State for imparting training to improve the administrative, technical and managerial capabilities of the personnel engaged in the economic development planning and implementation task. For this purpose it is proposed to provide suitable and adequate accommodation to the institute, better facilities for the trainees and to strengthen and improve the library and research facilities and to provide modern equipment and teaching aids etc. on an adequate scale.

7.18.8.3. The Institute does not have its own building at present. The Institute also conducts research in the behavioural agencies, management techniques and district administration, research activities are also now taken up on hand. To strengthen and provide upto date facilities for library, teaching equipment and aids etc. are under taken. The construction of buildings have already been started on the land allotted to the Institute by the Government. The construction of Administrative Block and Hostel Blocks are now in full swing and uptill now an expenditure of Rs. 57.46 lakhs has been incurred against Rs. 92 lakhs of the first phase. The staff quarters are also yet to be constructed in the campus. In view of the new strategy of decentralised planning which also calls for much more intimate popular participation in the development process and the massive programme for accelerating the development of rural and backward areas and the upliftment of the weaker sections and the poor, it will also be necessary to impart an appropriate motivation and healthy attitudinal changes in the minds of the trainees. This aspect will be given due importance in the programme for faculty development.

7.18.8.4. It is proposed to undertake building work and provide for training programmes, equipments and library development for which an outlay of Rs,15 lakhs has been provided for 1984-85. The details are as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	outlay 1984-85
1. Development Training Programme Research and strengthening of library (T.D.P-1)	8.78
2. Building and Equipment (T.D.P-2)	6.22
Total..	15.00

PART-III
STATEMENTS

STATEMENT—1
ANNUAL PLAN 1984-85

Major Headwise Summary of Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 Outlay	Expenditure			Outlay 1983-84	1984-85	
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		Outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.	Agriculture and Allied Services	36773.00	6267.32	7568.19	7960.26	9039.00	10028.00	3241.01
1	Research and Education	1000.00	200.00	239.99	349.87	400.00	535.00	..
2	Crop-Husbandry	3100.00	1589.24	1829.33	1082.94	1310.00	1332.00	89.35
3	Soil and Water Conservation	2894.00	435.30	716.84	688.40	585.00	623.00	60.00
4	Animal Husbandry	1770.00	274.60	210.33	224.00	390.00	419.00	69.39
5	Dairy Development	205.00	26.62	114.52	23.98	37.00	38.00	..
6	Fisheries	2000.00	251.60	378.39	326.28	415.00	640.00	460.79
7	Forest	9000.00	1204.68	1571.98	2017.46	2750.00	2885.00	2447.18
8	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	350.00	19.95	27.07	73.99	85.00	100.00	100.00
9	Marketing	115.00	8.11	23.68	8.10	24.00	22.50	8.00
10	Storage and Warehousing	55.00	..	..	..	1.00	0.50	0.50
	Sub-Total (1 to 10)	20439.00	4010.10	5112.13	4795.02	5997.00	6595.00	3235.21
11	Special Programmes for Rural Development	14407.00	1930.93	2077.70	2675.03	2597.00	2913.00	..
(a)	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) Project Linkage	3815.00	421.67	529.16	870.72	872.00 +5.00	872.00 25.00	....
(b)	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	4500.00	..	325.88	844.34	1000.00	768.00	..
(c)	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	1537.50	263.84	336.32	374.08	315.00	315.00	..
(d)	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	412.50	40.28	84.91	65.99	40.00	41.00	..
(e)	Antyodaya	492.00	132.28	144.71	120.60	83.75	75.75	..
(f)	Regional Rural Bank	..	..	..	..	11.25	11.25	..
(g)	Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation	500.00	39.40	40.00	69.76	100.00	160.00	..
(h)	Local Development Works Programme	1250.00	291.36	143.90	94.12	50.00	46.00	..
(i)	Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram	1050.00	280.49	367.82	231.10	90.00	37.00	..
(j)	Off-Season Unemployment Relief Works	150.00	51.61	103.00	4.32	30.00	5.00	..
(k)	Block Level Planning for Employment	700.00	410.00	2.00	..	..	..	..
(l)	Project for assistance to small farmers and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural Production	..	..	..	..	..	545.00	..
(m)	Development of Women and Children in Rural area	....	..	..	..	..	12.00	..
12	Community Development and Panchayats	627.00	100.80	110.00	149.46	185.00	215.00	5 80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	Land Reforms	1000.00	175.49	218.36	287.75	210.00	255.00	..
14	Development of Backward Areas	250.00	50.00	50.00	53.00	50.00	50.00	..
II Co-operation		3200.00	393.79	665.08	1022.92	1125.00	1024.00	651.95
III Irrigation, Flood Control and Power		207161.00	28076.02	32977.19	37433.89	50675.00	49041.00	46612.00
1 Irrigation								
(a)	Multipurpose River Valley Projects	38560.00	5508.80	5283.82	5559.10	6755.00	7725.00	7725.00
(b)	Water Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	23165.00	2641.95	2299.71	3292.82	4559.00	4302.00	3666.00
(c)	Major and Medium Irrigation Projects	38275.00	5333.78	7323.97	9509.03	10116.00	8526.00	8526.00
Total—Irrigation		100000.00	13484.53	14907.50	18360.95	21430.00	20553.00	19917.00
2 Minor Irrigation		8800.00	1711.78	1597.83	2229.37	2275.00	2058.00	660.00
3 Command Area Development		1877.00	94.71	160.86	220.42	470.00	430.00	120.00
4 Power								
(a)	Power Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	100.00	..	..	..	15.00	40.00	40.00
(b)	Power Projects (Generation)	63095.00	6558.00	11081.00	10474.73	18502.00	16978.00	16978.00
(c)	Transmission and Distribution	25000.00	4420.00	3934.00	5288.35	6200.00	6900.00	6900.00
(d)	General (including Rural Electrification)	8289.00	1807.00	1296.00	860.07	1783.00	2082.00	1997.00
Sub-Total : Power		96484.00	12785.00	16311.00	16623.15	26500.00	26000.00	25915.00
IV. Industry and Minerals		17110.00	3538.82	4357.33	3770.62	4560.00	5000.00	2631.50
1 Village and Small Industries		9596.40	2218.23	2450.71	2359.89	2623.50	3047.00	1006.00
2 Medium and Large Industries		6363.60	1173.85	1755.43	1338.31	1696.50	1603.00	1397.50
3 Mining		1150.00	146.74	169.19	72.42	240.00	350.00	228.00
V. Transport and Communication		33860.00	7913.64	8210.71	8185.63	6815.00	6370.00	5884.00
1 Ports & Light houses								
(a)	Minor Ports and Light Houses	2058.00	652.20	667.33	503.78	559.00	505.00	485.00
(b)	Inland Water Transport	542.00	4.27	48.85	106.22	151.00	135.00	135.00
2 Roads and Bridges		22000.00	5149.00	5225.00	5836.00	4040.00	3690.00	3279.00
3 Road Transport		9000.00	2075.00	2212.81	1663.98	1975.00	1950.00	1950.00
4 Tourism		260.00	33.07	56.72	75.55	90.00	90.00	35.00
VI. Social and Community Service		57316.00	11116.92	10769.92	13394.39	14074.00	17416.00	8447.02
1 General Education		5190.89	759.23	808.53	1033.08	1178.56	1366.56	20.50
2 Art and Culture		369.11	18.24	25.25	66.92	66.44	66.44	15.50
3 Technical Education		600.00	101.18	132.96	155.98	182.00	340.00	68.10
Sub-Total : Education		6160.00	878.65	966.74	1255.98	1427.00	1773.60	104.10
4 Scientific Service and Research								
(a)	Science and Technology	..	..	..	..	5.00	2.00	..
(b)	Environmental Programme	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..
Sub-Total		..	..	..	..	5.00	7.00	..
5 Medical (Excluding ESI)		1199.71	249.86	439.54	554.67	408.40	411.60	80.35
6 Employee's State Insurance Scheme.		15.00	..	..	5.95	12.00	12.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	Public Health and Sanitation	5785.29	780.06	861.46	1046.86	1204.60	1370.40	394.94
	Sub-Total : Medical and Public Health	7000.00	1029.92	1301.00	1606.68	1625.00	1794.00	475.29
8	Sewerage and Water Supply	15076.00	2127.00	2272.75	2942.40	4000.00	5500.00	4753.00
9	Housing (excluding Police Housing)	7880.00	3652.89	2345.31	2204.26	1912.00	2110.00	1089.00
10	Police Housing	750.00	233.72	207.85	397.40	168.00	268.00	268.00
11	Urban Development	2850.00	525.06	451.32	436.85	515.00	530.00	336.00
12	State Capital Project	3000.00	927.73	899.67	1215.31	650.00	700.00	700.00
13	Information and Publicity	85.00	6.52	41.15	15.12	100.00	300.00	2.33
14	Labour and Labour Welfare	600.00	47.31	60.05	84.64	139.18	180.00	..
15	Employment Schemes	3400.00	232.05	440.37	636.55	761.00	1351.00	335.90
16	Welfare of S.C., S.T. and Other Backward Classes	8000.00	1234.02	1513.54	2160.46	2240.00	2350.00	350.40
17	Social Welfare	450.00	79.36	118.32	117.93	110.00	121.00	13.00
18	Nutrition	1665.00	142.69	111.85	295.81	350.00	366.00	..
19	Social Inputs	500.00	..	40.00	25.00	72.00	66.00	20.00
VII.	Economic Services	580.00	93.02	87.08	118.89	112.00	121.00	21.22
1	Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	5.00	0.69	0.99	2.00	5.00	18.00	..
2	Economic Advice and Statistics	250.00	11.02	19.93	22.49	43.00	39.00	..
3	Training of Development Personnel	75.00	9.14	13.68	34.64	17.00	15.00	6.22
4	Administrative Machinery for T.A.S.P.	100.00	20.00	31.00	44.00	21.00	25.00	..
5	Civil Supplies Corporation and Consumer Protection	150.00	52.17	21.48	15.76	26.00	24.00	15.00
VIII	Decentralised District Planning	20000.00	2670.00	3029.00	3448.00	3600.00	4500.00	..
..	GRAND TOTAL ..	376000.00	60069.53	67682.50	75334.50	90000.00	93500.00	67488.70

STATEMENT—II.

ANNUAL PLAN-1984-85

MINOR HEADWISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	Sixth Five year plan 1980-85 Outlay	Actual Expenditure			Outlay 1983-84	1984-85	
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		Outlay	Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services							
1.	<i>Agricultural Research and Education</i>							
1.	Agricultural Education	554.00	117.35	157.84	235.44	273.00	362.00	..
2.	Agricultural Research	346.00	61.65	61.39	86.60	95.00	133.00	..
3.	Assistance from ICAR	100.00	21.00	20.76	27.83	32.00	40.00	..
	Sub Total	1000.00	200.00	239.99	349.87	400.00	535.00	..
2.	Crop Husbandry							
1.	Direction and Administration	999.49	217.44	483.80	373.47	344.52	360.80	32.71
2.	Multiplication and Distribution of seeds	171.95	68.92	80.09	44.13	111.73	122.86	10.00
3.	Manures and Fertilisers	450.94	997.65	1055.52	89.14	124.25	185.16	17.59
4.	Plant Protection	237.45	66.51	28.80	102.69	67.11	75.00	..
5.	Commercial Crops	354.55	73.29	62.31	63.18	71.96	100.18	..
6.	Extension and Farmers Training	304.00	59.21	60.79	69.27	109.30	129.34	29.05
7.	Agricultural Engineering	191.28	49.32	12.34	37.88	114.71	124.67	..
8.	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	95.43	15.21	16.48	8.95	45.19	48.99	..
9.	Horticulture	208.91	32.04	19.39	22.41	47.23	67.58	..
10.	Other Expenditure (Agro. Ind. Corpn. and Tractor Corporation)	20.00	..	..	250.00	245.00	100.42	..
11.	Contingency Plan (RD)	45.00	9.65	9.81	8.82	10.00	9.00	..
12.	Nucleus Budget (A&RDD)	21.00	..	..	13.00	19.00	8.00	..
	Sub-Total	3100.00	1589.24	1829.33	1082.94	1310.00	1332.00	89.35
3.	Soil and Water Conservation							
1.	Direction and Administration	50.00	2.79	7.92	9.98	8.23	7.29	..
2.	Research	5.00	0.90	0.98	1.03	1.10	1.56	..
3.	Education and Training	10.00	1.55	3.99	0.04	..	..	..
4.	Soil Conservation Schemes	1482.55	338.32	526.23	373.21	335.35	462.00	..
5.	Other Programmes	925.45	67.29	135.22	268.10	156.32	90.15	..
6.	Ghed Area Development	400.00	24.45	42.50	36.04	65.00	60.00	60.00
7.	Nucleus Budget	21.00	..	..	..	19.00	2.00	..
	Sub-Total	2894.00	435.30	716.84	688.40	585.00	623.00	60.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Animal Husbandry								
1. Direction and Administration		70.00	1.39	5.82	8.26	23.27	25.74	11.44
2. Veterinary Education and Training		12.00	1.88	1.50	1.33	3.60	4.10	..
3. Veterinary Services and Animal Health		271.00	30.17	30.47	39.86	89.60	98.35	12.91
4. Investigation and Statistics		18.00	2.09	2.13	5.90	6.88	9.25	..
5. Cattle Development		663.00	147.26	99.21	97.68	138.66	146.40	21.76
6. Poultry Development		431.00	65.24	50.15	49.37	52.87	58.05	15.14
7. Sheep and Wool Development		214.00	19.79	15.86	19.56	15.71	25.41	0.35
8. Other Live stock Development		41.00	3.02	1.93	0.74	6.20	24.41	6.75
9. Fodder and Feed Development		50.00	3.76	3.26	1.30	20.21	8.29	1.04
10. Nucleus Budget		33.00	19.00	..
Sub-Total		1770.00	274.60	210.33	224.00	390.00	419.00	69.39
5. Dairy Development								
1. Direction and Administration		4.00	--	--	0.34	0.46	7.00	..
2. Dairy Development		195.00	24.62	114.52	23.64	36.54	31.00	..
3. Research, Education and Training		6.00	2.00	--	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total		205.00	26.62	114.52	23.98	37.00	38.00	..
6. Fisheries								
1. Direction and Administration		25.00	1.42	2.39	6.54	6.94	7.89	..
2. Extention		50.00	3.02	6.61	11.14	7.23	10.71	..
3. Research		200.00	24.74	23.39	25.21	32.26	24.49	9.54
4. Education and Training		89.91	10.83	25.71	21.84	28.56	23.58	5.56
5. Inland Fisheries		636.00	56.40	57.73	76.10	138.39	134.64	76.88
6. Deep Sea Fishing		76.40	11.71	13.18	35.48	--	0.10	0.10
7. Processing Preservation and Marketing		350.00	100.69	199.81	39.47	56.66	297.89	278.09
8. Mechanisation and Improvement of fishing Crafts		411.60	31.01	21.65	16.20	27.20	31.23	3.50
9. Others (Including housing for Fishermen)		161.09	11.78	27.92	94.30	117.76	109.47	87.12
Sub-Total		2000.00	251.60	378.39	326.28	415.00	640.00	460.79
7. Forests								
1. Direction and Administration		110.30	11.55	14.44	21.39	26.09	33.36	..
2. Research		41.00	5.41	5.01	7.02	6.76	7.71	..
3. Education and Training		153.00	22.49	22.39	32.38	58.10	42.97	..
4. Forest Conservation and Development		693.20	110.39	107.76	74.64	115.70	182.63	182.63
5. Plantation Schemes		759.58	92.14	190.73	237.56	314.67	454.58	356.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Farm Forestry		188.70	35.83	20.52	59.24	50.30	102.39	101.59 101.99
7. Communications and Buildings		179.30	33.67	54.33	46.98	58.67	59.14	59.14
8. Preservation of wild life		334.62	45.59	49.05	77.09	117.75	126.91	..
9. Extension		6186.40	798.90	1051.42	1406.37	1909.66	1701.96	1701.96
10. Management of Zamindari		40.00	15.48	9.75	10.32	17.00	22.47	4.85
11. Others		313.90	33.23	46.58	44.49	75.33	150.88	40.68
Sub-Total		9000.00	1204.68	1571.98	2017.46	2750.00	2885.00	2447.18
8. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions		350.00	19.95	27.07	73.99	85.00	100.00	100.00
Sub-Total		350.00	19.95	27.07	73.99	85.00	100.00	100.00
9. Marketing, Storage and Warehousing								
1. Agricultural Marketing		115.00	8.11	23.68	8.10	24.00	22.50	8.00
2. Storage and Warehousing		55.00	..	..	..	1.00	0.50	0.50
Sub-Total		170.00	8.11	23.68	8.10	25.00	23.00	8.50
10. Special Programmes for Rural Development								
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme		3815.00	421.67	529.16	870.72	872.00	872.00	..
(a) Project linkage		5.00	25.00	..
2. National Rural Employment Programme		4500.00	..	325.88	844.34	1000.00	768.00	..
3. Drought Prone Area Programme		1537.50	263.84	336.32	374.08	315.00	315.00	..
4. Desert Development Programme		412.50	40.28	84.91	65.99	40.00	41.00	..
5. Antyodaya		492.00	132.28	144.71	120.60	83.75	75.75	..
6. Regional Rural Bank		11.25	11.25	..
7. Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation		500.00	39.40	40.00	69.76	100.00	160.00	..
8. Local Development Works		1250.00	291.36	143.90	94.12	50.00	46.00	..
9. Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram		1050.00	280.49	367.82	231.10	90.00	37.00	..
10. Off-Season unemployment Relief Works		150.00	51.61	103.00	4.32	30.00	5.00	..
11. Block Level Planning for Employment.		700.00	410.00	2.00	..	..	..	..
12. Project for assistance to small Farmers and Marginal Farmers for increasing Agricultural Production		545.00	..
13. Development of Women and Children in Rural areas.		12.00	..
Sub-Total		14407.00	1930.93	2077.70	2675.03	2597.00	2913.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11 Community Development and Panchayats								
1	Direction and Administration	4.20	0.75	0.58	0.70	1.00	1.00	..
2	Training, Education and Research	42.05	4.47	4.58	14.22	11.85	14.70	5.80
3	Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions	355.00	29.50	65.02	98.57	134.85	161.42	..
4	Community Development	125.00	25.19	24.91	24.42	25.00	25.00	..
5	Others	100.75	40.89	14.91	11.55	12.30	12.88	..
	Sub-Total ..	627.00	100.80	110.00	149.46	185.00	215.00	5.80
12 Land Reforms ;								
1	Land Reforms	820.00	135.42	175.96	242.04	172.00	218.00	..
2	Consolidation of Holdings	180.00	40.07	42.40	45.71	38.00	37.00	..
	Sub-Total ..	1000.00	175.49	218.36	287.75	210.00	255.00	..
13	Development of Backward Areas	250.00	50.00	50.00	53.00	50.00	50.00	..
I Total : Agriculture & Allied Services		36773.00	6267.32	7568.19	7960.26	9039.00	10028.00	3241.01
II Co-operation ;								
1	Direction and Administration	50.00	6.09	6.05	8.15	17.00	13.00	..
2	Credit Co-operatives	1952.80	294.02	374.68	784.53	728.00	723.15	482.50
3	Labour Co-operatives	6.00	0.84	0.93	1.20	10.20	10.00	3.00
4	Farming Co-operatives	5.20	0.24	0.39	0.22	1.00	0.50	0.35
5	Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives	83.50	6.55	8.34	31.38	62.80	83.85	2.80
6	Processing Co-operatives	100.00	0.33	21.35	1.79	18.00	5.00	5.00
7	Co-operative Sugar Mills	500.00	0.30	80.23	117.29	209.00	113.00	99.00
8	Consumer Co-operatives	40.00	2.58	3.03	3.12	13.00	10.00	8.80
9	Co-operative Training and Education	100.00	13.74	14.58	15.00	15.00	15.00	..
10	Other Co-operatives	362.50	69.10	155.50	60.24	51.00	50.50	50.50
	Sub-Total ..	3200.00	393.79	665.08	1022.92	1125.00	1024.00	651.95
III. Irrigation, Flood Control and Power :								
(a) Water Development ;								
1	Multi purpose River Valley Projects	38560.00	5508.80	5283.82	5559.10	6755.00	7725.00	7725.00
2	Major and Medium Irrigation Projects							
	(a) Major Projects	21207.00	1601.66	2337.91	3547.31	4874.10	3732.00	3732.00
	(b) Medium Projects	17068.00	3732.12	4986.06	5961.72	5241.90	4794.00	4794.00
3	Flood Control, Drainage, Salinity ingress etc.	23165.00	2641.95	2299.71	3292.82	4559.00	4302.00	3666.00
	Sub-Total :	100000.00	13484.53	14907.50	18360.95	21430.00	20553.00	19917.00
(b) Minor Irrigation ;								
1	Investigation and Development of Ground Water Resources	6000.00	1242.10	1124.36	1354.88	1315.00	1200.00	10.00
2	Tubewells	2350.00	406.04	404.37	815.25	866.00	784.00	650.00
3	Lift Irrigation Schemes	80.00	2.08	6.62	14.09	16.00	15.00	..
4	Other Minor Irrigation Works	370.00	61.56	62.48	45.15	78.00	59.00	..
	Sub-Total :	8800.00	1711.78	1597.83	2229.37	2275.00	2058.00	660.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(c) Command Area Development		1877.00	94.71	160.86	220.42	470.00	430.00	120.00
(d) Power Development ;								
1 Power Development (Survey Investigation and Research)		100.00	..	..	..	15.00	40.00	40.00
2 Power Project (Generation)		63095.00	6558.00	11081.00	10474.73	18502.00	16978.00	16978.00
3 Transmission and Distribution		25000.00	4420.00	3934.00	5288.35	6200.00	6900.00	6900.00
4 Rural Electrification		8024.00	1739.00	1242.00	646.24	1448.00	1751.00	1751.00
5 General		265.00	68.00	54.00	213.83	335.00	331.00	246.00
Sub-Total :		96484.00	12785.00	16311.00	16623.15	26500.00	26000.00	25915.00
III.Total :Irrigation, Flood Control & Power		207161.00	28076.02	32977.19	37433.89	50675.00	49041.00	46612.00
IV Industries and Minerals;								
(A) Village and Small Industries ;								
(a) Small Industries		6565.40	1724.87	1978.41	1897.54	2122.50	2412.00	832.00
Sub-Total : (a)		6565.40	1724.87	1978.41	1897.54	2122.50	2412.00	832.00
(b) Village and Cottage Industries								
1 Direction and Administration		25.00	2.49	3.79	11.65	7.00	22.00	..
2 Handloom Industries		470.00	52.80	61.39	58.11	36.00	55.00	36.00
3 Handicraft Industries		115.00	15.51	16.60	32.96	37.00	56.00	14.00
4 Co-operative Industries		140.00	29.47	20.64	27.75	27.00	59.00	41.00
6 Khadi Industries		1450.00	250.45	239.00	169.75	205.00	200.00	42.00
6 Other Expenditure		831.00	142.64	130.88	162.13	189.00	243.00	41.00
Sub-Total (b)		3031.00	493.36	472.30	462.35	501.00	635.00	174.00
Sub-Total : (A)		9596.40	2218.23	2450.71	2359.89	2623.50	3047.00	1006.00
(B) Large and Medium Industries								
(a) General								
1 Direction and Administration		20.00	7.76	7.72	7.21	8.44	13.00	..
2 Standardisation of Quality control (Weights & Measures)		60.00	11.62	11.91	15.77	29.00	33.00	..
3 Industrial Education, Research and Trg.		455.00	12.41	42.71	75.64	139.00	132.00	..
5 Other Expenditure		79.00	31.00	18.08	6.18	32.06	20.00	7.50
Sub-Total (a)		614.00	62.79	80.42	104.80	208.50	198.00	7.50
(b) Large and Medium Industries								
1 Petroleum Chemicals and Fertiliser Industries		1295.00	110.00	100.00	..	10.00	20.00	20.00
2 Ship Building and Aeronotical Industries		22.00	31.00	..	5.83	85.00	70.00	70.00
3 Tele communications and Electronics Industries		200.00	100.00	80.00	140.00	175.00	150.00	150.00
4 Consumer Industries		208.00	58.00	144.90	135.68	200.00	200.00	200.00
5 Industrial Financial Institutions		3749.60	699.00	1238.14	867.00	955.00	850.00	850.00
6 Other Expenditure		275.00	113.06	111.97	85.00	63.00	115.00	100.00
Sub-Total (b)		5749.60	1111.06	1675.01	1233.51	1488.00	1405.00	1390.00
Sub-Total : (B)		6363.60	1173.85	1755.43	1338.31	1696.50	1603.00	1397.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(C) Mining and Metallurgical Industries :								
1	Mineral Exploration and Development	350.00	71.74	69.19	52.42	90.00	130.00	8.00
2	Loans for Mining and Metallurgical Industries	800.00	75.00	100.00	20.00	150.00	220.00	220.00
	Sub Total : (C)	1150.00	146.74	169.19	72.42	240.00	350.00	228.00
IV. Total : Industries and Minerals (A + B + C)		17110.00	3538.82	4375.33	3770.62	4560.00	5000.00	2631.50
V Transport and Communications :								
(1) Ports, Light Houses and shipping								
1.	Development of Minor Parts	1786.00	526.37	640.10	409.45	447.00	421.00	401.00
2	Construction and Repairs	10.00	5.66	13.58	21.00	20.00	50.00	50.00
3	Dredging and Surveying	255.00	114.18	11.12	71.33	87.00	31.00	31.00
4	Ferry Service	542.00	4.27	48.85	106.22	151.00	135.00	135.00
5	Light Houses and Construction and Development of other Navigational Aids	7.00	5.99	2.53	2.00	5.00	3.00	3.00
	Sub Total :	2600.00	656.47	716.18	610.00	710.00	640.00	620.00
(2) Roads & Bridges								
I Rural Roads ;								
(i) Rural Roads including Minimum Needs Programme :		13500.00	2845.00	3050.00	542.00	550.00	500.00	500.00
(ii) Other than M. N. P.		3159.00	..	..	2362.00	1505.00	1419.00	1268.00
II. State Roads (Other than Rural Roads)		5341.00	2304.00	2175.00	2932.00	1985.00	1771.00	1511.00
	Sub Total	22000.00	5149.00	5225.00	5836.00	4040.00	3690.00	3279.00
(3) Roads Transport		9000.00	2075.10	2212.81	1663.98	1975.00	1950.00	1950.00
(4) Tourism—								
1.	Tourist accommodation	150.83	5.41	32.81	25.06	29.00	45.00	30.00
2.	Tourist Information	11.00	0.80	0.60	10.00	10.00	10.00	..
3.	Other Expenditure	98.17	26.86	23.31	40.49	51.00	35.00	5.00
	Sub Total	260.00	33.07	56.72	75.55	90.00	90.00	35.00
Total-V-Transport & Communications		33860.00	7913.64	8210.71	8185.53	6815.00	6370.00	5884.00
VII Social and Community Service :								
(I) General Education ;								
I Primary Education MNP								
(i) Elementary Education		3256.74	384.10	454.93	563.10	680.35	812.71	..
(ii) Teachers Education		53.26	4.70	5.23	40.90	35.00	36.10	2.00
(iii) Adult Education		250.00	73.68	48.14	50.00	51.65	96.19	..
2	Secondary Education	822.29	176.84	175.33	206.84	226.57	231.34	10.90
3	University Education	507.90	85.24	90.47	85.60	86.60	73.86	3.00
4	Physical Education (Games, Sports & Youth Welfare)	200.70	28.78	22.50	56.64	57.39	58.36	4.60
5	Arts and Culture	369.11	18.24	25.25	66.92	66.44	66.44	15.50
6	Development of Languages	100.00	5.89	11.93	12.00	14.00	15.00	..
7	Nucleus Budget	..	..	..	18.00	27.00	43.00	..
	Sub Total :	5560.00	777.47	833.78	1100.00	1245.00	1433.00	36.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(2) Technical Education ;—								
1	Direction and Administration	10.00	1.58	2.88	4.97	5.29	8.35	..
2	Technical Schools	130.00	23.89	36.91	49.30	38.07	43.90	23.20
3	Polytechnics	195.00	27.17	43.55	69.57	87.39	166.90	33.70
4	Engineering colleges and Institutions Non- Govt. Technical Colleges and Insts.	160.00	30.61	30.84	25.61	44.35	63.40	11.00
5	Scholarships	0.50	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.18	0.25	..
6	Training and Research	10.00	1.00	1.40	1.97	4.17	4.00	..
7	Institute of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	50.00	..
8	Others	94.50	16.92	17.36	4.47	2.55	3.20	0.20
Sub Total		600.00	101.18	132.96	155.98	182.00	340.00	68.10
3) Scientific Services & Research ;								
(a) Science and Technology		..	..	..	..	5.00	2.00	..
(b) Environmental Programme		..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..
Sub Total		..	..	..	..	5.00	7.00	..
(4) Medical, Public Health and Sanitation								
1	Direction and Administration	15.00	9.49	15.34	23.80	30.17	36.50	..
2	Medical Relief	423.00	81.19	98.50	158.66	166.84	127.78	51.63
3	Training	25.00	14.23	18.49	21.85	16.00	28.95	3.00
4	Medical Education & Research	660.00	128.60	295.96	362.76	235.00	245.00	50.00
5	Indigenous System & Medicines, Ayurved & Homeopathy	120.00	36.53	40.35	57.12	50.00	54.00	2.35
6	Employees State Insurance Scheme	15.00	..	..	5.95	12.00	12.00	..
7	Minimum Needs Programme	2009.00	211.67	306.21	428.10	606.00	607.00	338.55
8	Other Programmes	6.00	1.81	1.78	13.58	28.90	28.49	0.40
9	School Health Services	40.00	..	..	3.10	6.00	4.25	..
10	Drugs Control Administration	142.00	10.37	5.44	15.71	18.00	21.00	1.50
11	(A) State scheme for Payment of Additional incentive under family Welfare Programme	285.00	55.00	57.25	..	..	..	..
	(B) Family Welfare Programme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Prevention and Control of Com- municable diseases	3260.00	483.03	461.68	516.04	457.09	629.03	30.86
Sub-total		7000.00	1029.92	1301.00	1606.68	1625.00	1794.00	475.29
(5) Sewerage and Water Supply;—								
1	Survey & Investigations	100.00	100.33	48.00	54.01	40.00	36.00	..
2	Research (include Reverse osmosis Programme)	5.00	..	..	2.31	50.00	93.00	93.00
3	Sewerage Schemes (Urban sanitation schemes)	350.00	91.04	151.20	304.08	152.00	314.00	5.00
4	Rural Sanitation	26.00	..	0.50	6.30	7.00	6.00	1.00
5	Urban Water Supply	487.00	125.00	125.70	402.15	190.00	437.00	90.00
6	Rural Water Supply (Grant in Aid)	8.00	46.00	24.85	51.27	32.00	50.00	..
7	Rural Water Supply (Minimum Needs Programme)	3500.00	922.63	900.50	986.61	1600.00	2160.00	2160.00
8	Market Borrowings	1500.00	375.00	480.00	543.00	736.00	872.00	872.00
9	L. I. C. Loans.	2500.00	467.00	542.00	550.00	688.00	757.00	757.00
10	Loan for World Bank Assisted Projects	6600.00	..	..	42.67	505.00	775.00	775.00
Sub-total :		15076.00	2127.00	2272.75	2942.40	4000.00	5500.00	4753.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(6) Housing								
1.	Integrated subsidised housing Scheme for industrial workers/ Economically weaker sections of the society ..	605.00	225.00	121.18	100.00	200.00	180.00	180.00
2.	Urban Low income group Housing	400.00	242.00	68.00	155.00	190.00	120.00	120.00
3.	Government Residential Housing	900.00	286.00	314.00	364.95	305.00	295.00	295.00
4.	Slum Clearance and Rehousing	100.00	1.87	0.54	..	5.00	1.00	1.00
5.	Village housing Projects.	404.00	40.00	32.00	99.19	74.00	70.00	70.00
6.	Minimum Needs Programmes	3085.00	284.46	513.05	549.07	720.00	1021.00	..
7.	Police Housing and Jail Building	750.00	233.72	207.85	397.40	168.00	268.00	268.00
8.	Others	2286.00	2573.56	1296.54	936.05	418.00	423.00	423.00
	Sub-Total	8530.00	3886.61	2553.16	2601.66	2080.00	2378.00	1357.00
(7) Urban Development								
1.	Town and Regional Planning.	320.00	32.03	34.32	44.62	82.00	80.00	..
2.	Urban Development Programme	1370.00	161.58	82.97	121.87	149.00	170.00	156.00
3.	Financial Assistance to local bodies for Non-Remunerative Schemes	660.00	290.52	294.09	213.00	184.00	180.00	180.00
4.	Minimum Needs Programme	500.00	40.93	39.94	57.36	100.00	100.00	..
	Sub-Total	2850.00	525.06	451.32	436.85	515.00	530.00	336.00
(8) Capital Project								
		3000.00	927.73	899.67	1215.31	650.00	700.00	700.00
(9) Information & Publicity								
1.	Direction and Administration	11.25	0.42	0.59	2.07	14.33	8.58	..
2.	Field Publicity	58.10	6.10	40.56	13.05	84.11	289.09	..
3.	Other expenditure	15.65	..	..	..	1.56	2.33	2.33
	Sub-Total	85.00	6.52	41.15	15.12	100.00	300.00	2.33
(10) Labour and Labour Welfare								
(A) Labour Welfare Services—								
1.	Industrial Relations.	31.00	0.43	2.85	7.41	29.50	33.25	..
2.	Working conditions and safety	15.00	0.93	2.25	5.50	10.70	19.50	..
3.	General Labour Welfare	191.00	11.12	24.23	29.58	34.80	51.15	..
4.	Social security for Labour	100.00	3.05	4.89	15.22	18.18	21.10	..
5.	Research and statistics	5.00	0.78	0.54	0.85	1.00	1.00	..
6.	Other Promotional & Developmental Activities	258.00	31.00	25.29	26.08	45.00	54.00	..
	Sub-Total (A)	600.00	47.31	60.05	84.64	139.18	180.00	..
(B) Employment service and Training								
7.	Education and Training	2243.00	136.56	263.87	470.15	585.30	1094.00	238.00
8.	Research and statistics	6.00	1.28	2.12	2.11	0.35	0.35	..
9.	Employment service	110.00	10.92	19.15	28.39	45.15	58.55	..
10.	Special Employment Programme	1041.00	83.29	155.23	135.90	130.20	198.10	97.90
	Sub-Total (B)	3400.00	232.05	440.37	636.55	761.00	1351.00	335.90
	Total (A) & (B)	4000.00	279.36	500.42	721.19	900.00	1531.00	335.90
(11) Welfare of Backward Classes								
1.	Scheduled Castes	2800.00	469.96	636.55	888.98	750.00	750.00	107.40
2.	Scheduled Tribes	1089.00	105.49	61.41	113.05	120.00	96.00	16.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(3) Tribal Area sub-plan		1911.00	172.51	263.51	500.62	630.00	654.00	199.07
(4) Nomedic Tribes		100.00				22.30	22.50	2.87
(5) Denotified Tribes		100.00	37.75	15.75	31.07	22.70	22.50	2.87
(6) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes		1500.00	313.17	396.06	448.25	535.00	625.00	22.05
(7) Economically Backward classes		250.00	114.23	106.74	135.84	100.00	125.00	..
(8) Minority		250.00	20.91	33.52	42.65	60.00	55.00	..
	Sub-Total :	8000.00	1234.02	1513.54	2160.46	2240.00	2350.00	350.40
(12) Social Welfare								
1. Direction and Administration		10.00	2.42	2.18	2.02	1.55	2.55	..
2. Child Welfare		132.00	21.35	22.92	21.09	25.20	21.70	..
3. Women welfare		43.00	1.21	3.75	7.18	9.30	10.50	..
4. Educational welfare of physically Handicapped		70.00	17.35	35.09	38.01	27.10	40.00	..
5. Correctional services		29.00	3.84	5.04	5.45	8.45	7.70	..
6. Welfare of poor and Destitutes		5.00	0.69	0.91	1.34	1.20	1.50	..
7. Grant to voluntary organisations		30.00	7.35	5.54	7.19	11.00	9.00	..
8. Other schemes of Social Defence		81.00	17.10	36.03	27.89	13.20	13.05	13.00
9. Prohibition		50.00	8.05	6.86	7.76	13.00	15.00	..
	Sub-Total	450.00	79.36	118.32	117.93	110.00	121.00	13.00
(13) Nutrition:—								
1. Special Nutrition Programme in non ICDS		470.00	96.04	101.90	115.00	126.63	134.00	..
2. Nutrition Element in ICDS		545.00	15.61	..	161.08	194.11	220.00	..
2. Mid-day Meal Programme		650.00	31.04	9.95	19.73	29.26	12.00	..
	Total	1665.00	142.69	111.85	295.81	350.00	366.00	..
(14) Social inputs		500.00	..	40.00	25.00	72.00	66.00	20.00
Total : VI—Social & Community Service		57316.00	11116.92	10769.92	13394.39	14074.00	17416.00	8447.02
VII. Economic Services :								
1. Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)		5.00	0.69	0.99	2.00	5.00	18.00	..
2. Economic Advice & Statistics		250.00	11.02	19.93	22.49	43.00	39.00	..
3. Training of Development Personnel		75.00	9.14	13.68	34.64	17.00	16.00	6.22
4. Administrative Machinery for Tribal Area sub-Plan		100.00	20.00	31.00	44.00	21.00	25.00	..
5. Civil supplies Corporation & consumers protection.		150.00	52.17	21.48	15.76	26.00	24.00	15.00
Total : VII—Economic Service		580.00	93.02	87.08	118.89	112.00	121.00	21.22
VIII Decentralised District Planning.		20000.00	2670.00	3029.00	3448.00	3600.00	4500.00	..
Grand Total :		376000.00	60069.53	67682.50	75334.50	90000.00	93500.00	67488.70

STATEMENT—III

ANNUAL PLAN—1984-85

Targets of Production and Physical Achievements

Sr.	Item	Unit	Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85		Achievements			1983-84		1984-85	
			1979-80 Base Year Level	1984-85	1980-81	1981-82 Terminal year Target.	1982-83	Target	Anti-Ach.	Target	
											4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1											
1 AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES											
1. Production of Foodgrains											
	(a) Rice	000 Tonnes	437	845	557	737	489	786	750	800	
	(b) Wheat	" "	1215	1400	1298	1407	1352	1400	1500	1525	
	(c) Jowar	" "	537	700	583	565	488	600	600	605	
	(d) Bajra	" "	1332	1469	1222	1473	1178	1460	1425	1470	
	(e) Maize	" "	139	193	403	396	306	386	380	400	
	(f) Other Cereals	" "	134	143	146	162	110	143	140	145	
	(g) Pulses	" "	194	600	267	349	473	450	480	500	
	Total—Foodgrains.			4008	5350	4476	5089	4396	5225	5275	5445
2 Commercial Crops.											
	(a) Cotton	1,000 Bales	1785	2430	1714	2095	1548	2150	1900	1900	
	(b) Sugarcane (Gur)	000 Tonnes	319	450	444	502	670	450	580	600	
	(c) Oilseeds :										
	(1) Major oilseeds										
	(i) Groundnut	000 Tonnes	1769	2328 (2834 R)	1645	2199	1313	2500	2325	2700	
	(ii) Castor seed	" "	141	160	132	197	225	185	230	240	
	(iii) Sesamum	" "	33	50	26	40	32	45	45	50	
	(iv) Rapseed and Mustard	" "	50	62	55	312	211	200	300	270	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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3 Chemical Fertilisers

(a) Nitrogenous (N)	'000 Tonnes	224	400	204	245	236	296	300	330
(b) Phosphatic (P)	" "	115	200	117	114	116	139	150	165
(c) Potassic (K)	" "	39	70	36	42	34	42	50	55
Total : (NPK)	" "	378	670	357	401	386	477	500	550

4 Plant Protection ;

(a) Technical grade material	" "	7	12	7.5	7.7	5.8	8.5	7	8
(b) Area coverage	'000 Hectares	6086	8704	6565	7321	6000	8010	9400	10600

5 High Yielding Varieties

(a) Rice-1. Total area cropped	'000 Hectares	458	495	478	499	476	490	490	495
2. Area under HYV	" "	256	380	305	329	318	360	360	380
(b) Wheat									
1. Total area cropped	" "	681	735	656	704	647	720	720	735
2. Area under HYV	" "	460	560	475	468	454	540	540	560
(c) Jowar									
1. Total area cropped	" "	946	920	906	937	984	935	935	920
2. Area under HYV	" "	38	110	84	73	122	100	100	125
(d) Bajra									
1. Total area cropped	" "	1256	1320	1380	1433	1399	1380	1380	1400
2. Area under HYV	" "	1047	1300	1196	1182	1185	1250	1250	1300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(e) Maize									
	1. Total area cropped	'000 Hectares	305	290	308	312	306	300	300	310
	2. Area under HYV	" "	76	100	111	98	115	95	95	115
6	Soil Conservation									
	Area covered (cumulative)	'000 Hectares	1741	—	1753	1768	1786	1811	1811	1835
7	Irrigation and Flood Control									
	(a) Minor Irrigation									
	(i) Ground Water									
	(a) Potential	" "	1608	1867	1652	1693	1735	1778	1778	1813
	(b) Utilisation	" "	1386	1594	1406	1433	1481	1515	1515	1540
	(ii) Surface :									
	(a) Potential	" "	128	165	137	143	151	159	159	166
	(b) Utilisation	" "	80	100	84	88	90	95	95	100
	(b) Major and Medium Irrigation									
	(i) Potential created	" "	1012	1272	1035	1075	1126	1206	1206	1291
	(ii) Utilisation	" "	529	753	582	599	630	705	705	780
8	Agricultural Marketing :									
	Regulated Markets	No. (cum.)	287	307	291	295	299	303	303	307
9.	Storage ;									
	Owned capacity with :									
	(i) State Ware housing Corporation	'000 Tonnes	73	183	92.5	92.5	92.5	120	120	122
	(ii) Cooperatives	" "	319	385	328	345	360	373	373	385

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Products										
(i) Milk	'000 Tonnes	2115	2640	2153	2258	2317	2442	2442	2506	
(ii) Eggs	Million	201	360	191	205	225	254	247	272	
(iii) Wool	Lakhs Kgs.	16.97	21.00	18.67	18.60	18.79	19.24	18.98	19.17	
11. Animal Husbandry Programmes										
(i) I.C.D. Projects	Nos. (cumulative)	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	
(ii) No. of Frozen Semen (Bull) Station	" "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
(iii) No. of inseminations performed with exotic bull semen annually	In lakhs	0.84	4.67	1.03	0.30	0.48	1.20	1.20	1.20	
(iv) Establishment of sheep breeding farms	Nos. "	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	
(v) Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	Nos. "	88	102	88	88	88	88	88	88	
(vi) Intensive Sheep Development Projects	Nos. "	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	
(vii) Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-marketing Centre	Nos. "	9	12	9	9	10	10	10	10	
(viii) Establishment fodder seed production farms	Nos. "	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	
(ix) Veterinary hospitals	Nos. "	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
(x) Veterinary dispensaries	Nos. "	211	229	211	211	211	211	211	211	
12. Dairy Programmes ;										
(i) Fluid Milk Plants (including composite and feeder balancing milk plants) in operation	Nos. "	9	13	9	9	12	13	13	13	
(ii) Milk product factories including creameries in operation	Nos. "	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
(iii) Dairy Co-operative Unions	Nos. "	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
13. Fisheries ;										
(i) Fish Production :										
(a) Inland	'000 Tonnes (cum.)	14	40	17	19	20	25	25	25	
(b) Marine	" "	203	350	219	221	193	250	250	250	
Total		" "	217	390	236	240	213	275	275	275

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(ii) Mechanised boats	Nos. (cum.)	2454	3800	2664	3000	3074	3549	3549	3765
	(iii) Deep-sea fishing vessels	" "	4	12	4	2	2	2	2	3
	(iv) Fish seed Produced :									
	(a) Fry	Million (cum.)	}	30	2	5	14	21	21	21
	(b) Fingerlings	" "		..						
	(v) (a) Fish seed Farms	Nos. (cum.)	12	25	13	18	15	22	22	23
	(b) Nursery area	Hects. (cum.)	4.15	3.19	5.57	7.62	7.62	9.00	9.00	10.00
	14. Forestry ;									
	(a) Plantation of quick growing species	'000 Hectares	36.22	45.20	2.00	1.57	1.28	1.38	1.38	1.40
	(b) Economic and Commercial Plantations	" "	64.76	90.20	5.00	3.81	3.64	3.65	3.65	3.67
	(c) Farm Forestry	" Nos	136500	440000	24600	30000	30000	20000	90000	210000
	(d) Social Forestry :									
	(i) Trees planted	'000 Nos.	9600	16100	19950	41312	46040	46040	46040	48800
	(ii) Tree survived	" "	5700	9700	12987	28918	38300	46040	46040	..
	(e) Communications :									
	(i) Improvement of existing roads	Kms,	481	577	10	6	19	16	16	30
	15. Co-operation :									
	(a) Short term loans	Rs. crores	155	225	108.09	115.84	} 142.69	200.00	150.00	160.00
	(b) Medium term loans	" "	10	90	2.69	3.64		15.00	10.00	15.00
	(c) Long term loans	" "	3.82	55.00	5.77	13.66	13.22	19.00	19.00	19.00
	(d) Retail sale of fertilisers	Rs. in crores	98.00	175.00	123.24	156.00	139.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
	(e) Agricultural produce marketed	" "	195.00	300.00	260.00	310.00	200.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
	(f) Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer Co-operatives	" "	46.60	55.00	36.70	27.82	N.A.	60.00	60.00	60.00
	(g) Retail sale of consumer goods through cooperatives in rural areas.	" "	98.20	140.00	14.46	21.89	N.A.	50.00	50.00	50.00
	(h) Cooperative storage	Lakh tonnes	3.19	3.85	3.28	3.45	3.60	3.73	3.73	3.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(i) Processing Units—									
	(i) Organised	No. (cumulative)	159	165	162	162	162	162	162	162
	(ii) Installed	„ „	159	165	162	162	162	162	162	162
16	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT									
	(1) IRDP including SFDA									
	(i) Beneficiaries identified	Nos.	..	..	..	..	426022	..	1093122	..
	(ii) Beneficiaries assisted	„	75050	625050	105477	116115	173612	130800	130800	130800
	(iii) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries	„	..	255600	40280	39305	70972	47200	47200	47200
	(iv) Beneficiaries assisted under ISB (Industries, Services and Business).	„	..	..	3492	1952	549	2000	2000	2000
	(v) Youths trained/being trained under TRYSEM	„	..	..	14616	17079	12178	12520	12520	12520
	(2) NREP									
	(i) Employment generated	Lakh Mandays	..	975.00	..	56.55	215.10	116.00	86.60	85.33
	(3) DPAP									
	(i) Blocks covered	Nos.	41	41	41	41	41	42	42	42
	(ii) Minor Irrigation	Area covered ('000 Ha. (cumulative.))	18.80	38.10	19.20	21.40	24.60	27.10	27.10	29.60
	(iii) Soil and Water conservation	—do—	159.90	178.10	162.80	162.80	166.80	176.40	170.60	173.90
	(iv) Afforestation	—do—	42.20	68.70	44.60	48.60	52.30	55.70	55.70	58.60
	(v) Pasture development	—do—	24.90	28.80	26.30	26.60	26.60	26.60	26.60	26.60
	(4) Desert Development Programme (DDP)									
	(i) Blocks covered	Nos.	11	11	11	11	11	8	8	8
	(ii) Afforestation	Area covered '000 ha. (cum.)	4.80	..	6.90	9.50	11.90	20.60	12.60	13.40
	(iii) Pasture development	—do—	1.30	..	1.50	1.50	1.60	2.70	2.70	2.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17. Land Reforms ;										
1. <i>Ceiling surplus land—</i>										
(a)	Area declared surplus	Hect. (cumulative)	40352	63437	56337	77992	84789	Not fixed	90789	Not fixed
(b)	Area taken possession	-do-	19457	44022	29387	38995	46533	Not fixed	50533	Not fixed
(c)	Area allotted	-do-	17695	31550	19120	23175	29135	33162	33115	37115
2. <i>Consolidation of holdings :</i>										
	Area consolidated	Hects.(cumulative)	1425000	1875000	1552000	1685000	1792000	1882000	1882000	1972000
18. <i>Power :</i>										
(i)	Installed capacity	MW(cumulative)	2384	3730	2384	2556.5	2766.5	3186.5	2976.5	3483.5
(ii)	Electricity generated	MKWH	7408	14380	7861	8606	8456	11180	10960	12445
(iii)	Electricity sold	MKWH	6244	11586	6517	7052	7240	8793	8497	9678
(iv)	Transmission lines (210 KV & above)	Kms.	2964	5638	3281	3598	3829	4289	4289	4967
(v) <i>Rural Electrification :—</i>										
(a)	Villages Electrified	Nos. (cum.)	10867	18275	12515	13429	14030	15340	15340	16540
(b)	Pumpsets energised by electricity	" "	202853	327853	231226	251616	261761	280011	280011	305011
(c)	Tube wells energised by electricity	" "								
19. <i>Village and Small Industries :</i>										
(i) <i>Small Scale Industries ;</i>										
(a)	Units functioning	No. '000 (cum.)	40.000	71.119	45.275	51.028	56.619	62.619	62.619	71.119
(b)	Production	Rs. lakhs (cum.)	..	17935	95530	107669	119466	12660	12660	17935
(c)	Persons employed	No. '000 (cum.)	..	455	525	592	657	1077	1077	1532
(ii) <i>Industrial Estates/Areas :</i>										
(a)	Estates/Area functioning	Nos. (cum.)	171	170	132	141	153	163	163	170
(b)	Nos. of Units	No. '000 "	5.192	9.095	6.212	7.294	8.294	9.294	9.294	10.294
(c)	Production	Rs. in lakhs "	84815	178944	111840	161165	201165	241165	241165	281165
(d)	Employment	No. '000 (cum.)	93.403	182.867	114.290	125.310	135.310	145.310	145.310	155.310
(iii) <i>Handloom Industries :</i>										
(a)	Production	M. Metres (cum.)	105	22.5	6.4	7.0	7.4	19.2	11.4	11.7
(b)	Employment	No. '000 (cum.)	18	55	40	40	41	49	42	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(iv)	Powerloom Industry ;									
(a)	Production	M. Metres (cum.)	14.5	17.5	3.5	6.0	13.4	3.5	16.6	18.0
(b)	Employment	No. '000 (cum.)	1	2	1	4	2	2	2	2.5
(v)	Handicrafts ;									
(i)	Production	Rs. lakhs (cum.)	71.50	93.50	78.65	78.15	82.60	105.00	100.00	100.00
(vi)	Village Industries ;									
	Within the purview of KVIC:—									
(i)	Production	Rs. in lakhs (cum.)	500	700	768	948	798	220	800	805
(ii)	Employment	No. '000 "	70	84	88	92	85	80	85	90
(vii)	District Industries Centres ;									
(i)	No. of units assisted	Nos.	39525	10000	3780	4377	4707	8500	8500	10000
(ii)	Financial assistance rendered to industrial units	(Cumulative) Rs. lakhs	3644.00	7500	4758.37	6075.51	7175.76	7200.00	7200.00	7500.00

20. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

1 Roads

(i) State Highways :

(a)	Surfaced	Kms. (Cumulative)	8654	9104	8784	8923	8990	9140	9140	9240
(b)	Unsurfaced	Kms. "	443	293	374	235	215	115	115	55
(c)	Total	Kms. "	9097	9397	9158	9158	9205	9255	9255	9305

(ii) Major District Roads :

(a)	Surfaced	Kms. "	8316	10716	8768	9149	9604	9904	9904	10204
(b)	Unsurfaced	Kms. "	2226	1826	1865	1672	1353	1153	1153	1003
(c)	Total	Kms. "	10542	12542	10633	10821	10957	11057	11057	11207

(iii) Other District Roads :

(a)	Surfaced	Kms. "	5922	8772	6722	7444	8335	8535	8535	8735
(b)	Unsurfaced	Kms. "	4549	3299	4148	3639	3209	3109	3109	3009
(c)	Total	Kms. "	10471	12071	10870	11083	11544	11644	11644	11744

(iv) Village Roads :

(a) Surfaced	Kms.	"	5568	12768	7861	10401	13281	16231	16231	18631
(b) Unsurfaced	Kms.	"	7895	5295	7480	6969	6210	5010	5010	3810
(c) Total	Kms.	"	13463	18063	15341	17370	19491	21241	21241	22441

(v) Total Roads :

(a) Surfaced	Kms.	"	28460	41360	32135	35917	40210	43810	43810	46810
(b) Unsurfaced	Kms.	"	15213	10213	13867	12515	10987	9387	9387	7887
(c) Total	Kms.	"	43673	51573	46002	48432	51197	53197	53197	54697

2. Minor Ports :

Traffic handled (Port-wise)	'000	Tonnes	24.60	58.00	27.80	29.88	31.82	42.00	40.00	45.00
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21. EDUCATION

A. Elementary Education
Classes I-V (age group 6-11)

(i) Total enrolment

(a) Boys	'000	No	2509	2497	2574	2605	2696	2605	2713	2730
(b) Girls	"	"	1700	2153	1717	1816	1892	1992	1975	2058
(c) Total	"	"	4209	4650	4291	4421	4588	4597	4688	4788

(ii) Percentage to age-group

(a) Boys			120	114	122	123	126	120	126	126
(b) Girls			87	105	87	91	94	98	98	98
(c) Total			104	110	105	107	109	109.5	109.5	109.5

(iii) Enrolment of Scheduled Castes :

(a) Boys	'000		235	175	234	249	250	265	265	266
(b) Girls	"		143	150	140	148	173	156	156	157
(c) Total	"		378	325	374	397	423	421	421	423

(iv) Percentage to age-group

(a) Boys			160.95	114.37	159.0	168.0	166.0	175.0	175.0	173.0
(b) Girls			140.37	104.89	104.0	106.0	123.0	109.0	109.0	109.0
(c) Total			133.56	110.0	101.0	138.0	146.0	143.0	143.0	143.0

(v) Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes :

(a) Boys	'000		352	350	353	371	410	386	386	387
(b) Girls	"		212	301	208	219	260	265	265	301
(c) Total	"		564	651	561	590	670	651	651	688

(vi) Percentage to age-group

(a) Boys			120.54	114.37	120.00	123.00	137.00	137.00	137.00	126.00
(b) Girls			77.09	105.24	75.00	79.00	92.00	93.00	93.00	105.00
(c) Total			99.47	110.00	97.00	103.00	115.00	111.00	111.00	116.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Classes VI--VIII (age-group 11-14)</i>										
<i>(i) Enrolment</i>										
	(a) Boys	'000	691	1050	717	748	830	838	872	912
	(b) Girls	"	407	663	422	425	452	485	485	520
	(c) Total	"	1098	1713	1139	1173	1282	1323	1357	1432
<i>(ii) Percentage to age-group</i>										
	(a) Boys		54	83	59	61	67	67	67	72
	(b) Girls		36	56	36	39	39	42	42	44
	(c) Total		47	70	48	50	52	55	55	58
<i>(iii) Enrolment of Scheduled Castees</i>										
	(a) Boys	'000	60	74	60	65	71	72	72	74
	(b) Girls	"	26	41	25	39	34	44	44	46
	(c) Total	"	86	115	85	104	105	116	116	120
<i>(iv) Percentage to age-group</i>										
	(a) Boys		71.42	84.09	70.58	76.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	84.00
	(b) Girls		32.50	58.09	31.25	49.00	42.00	54.00	54.00	56.00
	(c) Total		52.43	70.00	51.51	63.00	63.00	69.00	69.00	71.00
<i>(v) Enrolment of Schedule Tribes</i>										
	(a) Boys	'000	54	147	53	58	72	118	118	167
	(b) Girls	"	23	93	22	25	38	70	70	73
	(c) Total	"	77	240	75	83	110	188	188	240
<i>(vi) Percentage to age-group</i>										
	(a) Boys		31.95	83.55	32.54	34.00	42.00	67.00	67.00	95.00
	(b) Girls		14.46	56.35	13.75	16.00	24.00	42.00	42.00	44.00
	(c) Total		23.93	70.00	23.40	25.00	33.00	55.00	55.00	70.00
B. Secondary Education ;										
<i>1. Classes IX-X (Enrolment)</i>										
	(a) Boys	'000	291	341	311	321	349	349	377	404
	(b) Girls	"	155	185	178	184	191	191	198	206
	(c) Total	"	446	526	489	505	540	540	575	610
<i>2. Classes XI-XII (General Classes)</i>										
<i>(a) Enrolment :</i>										
	(a) Boys	'000	148	283	175	202	227	252	252	277
	(b) Girls	"	47	62	50	53	58	63	63	68
	(c) Total	"	195	345	225	255	285	315	315	345
C. Enrolment in Vocational Courses										
<i>2. Post-High School Stage :</i>										
	(a) Total	"	2715	5000	2426	2079	3869	4200	4200	6360
	(b) Girls	"	800	2000	900	700	800	1500	1500	2400

D. Enrolment in Non-Formal
(Part-time/Continuation) Classes

Age-group 6-10

(a) Total
(b) Girls

Nos.	23107	224000	23107	32733	53300	71893	71893	90493
"	6309	110000	7809	10966	18389	23962	23962	36177

E. Adult Education

(a) Number of participants (age-group 15-35)

000	1869	3530	149	197	204	214	214	300
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(b) No. of Centres opened under

(i) Central Programme

Nos.	6202	27600	50	3150	3217	3900	3900	4500
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(ii) State s Programme

"	2820	10566	1597	2691	2824	2000	2000	4200
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(iii) Voluntary Agencies

"	13318	97500	2597	111	..	1150	1150	1000
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F. Teachers ;

(i) Primary Classes I-V

"	126907	138007	131916	133116	136816	143866	143866	152866
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(ii) Middle Classes VI-VIII

(iii) Secondary Classes IX-X

"	37170	42270	37689	38980	40000	41033	41033	42056
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(iv) Higher Secondary Classes XI-XII

"	224	14515	360	2289	3765	4845	4424	5109
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22. HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE :

1. Hospitals and Dispensaries

(a) Urban

Nos. (Cumulative)	298	300	299	299	301	301	302	802
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(b) Rural

"	399	417	399	414	424	434	444	449
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2. Beds ;

(a) Urban hospitals and dispensaries

"	11217	11414	11267	11267	11512	11741	11741	11741
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(b) Rural hospitals and dispensaries

"	4569	5969	4579	4619	4902	4917	4982	5387
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(c) Bed population ratio

No. (per 1000)	0.51	0.51	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.50
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3. Health Centres

Centres :

(a) Community Health Centres

Nos. (Cumulative)	12	35	12	12	12	13	13	21
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(b) Primary Health Centres

"	251	276	251	251	251	252	258	251
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(c) Subsidiary Health Centres

"	40	40	40	50
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(d) Sub-Centres

"	2500	3400	2600	2700	3200	3700	3700	4869
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4. Training of Auxiliary Nurse-Mid-wives ;

Institutes

"	23	23	23	22	15	15	15	15
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Annual Intake

"	611	611	621	671	671	763	763	763
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Annual out-turn

"	421	421	442	517	517	493	383	383
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(c) City FW Centres	..	3	..	3	3	3	4	4	4
(d) Urban FW Centres	..	141	..	163	184	194	204	204	204
(e) Post Partum Centres	..	34	..	34	34	34	45	35	45
(f) Regional FW Training Centres	..	2	..	2	2	2	2	2	2
(g) ANM Training Schools	..	26	..	26	26	26	26	26	26

23. SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY (Cumulative)

A. Urban Water (other than Corporation)

Towns. (other than Corporation)

(a) Original Schemes.

(i) Towns covered.	Nos.	163	188	164	168	173	179	179	188
(ii) Population covered.	Lakhs	42.64	49.47	42.72	43.04	43.60	46.10	46.10	49.47

(b) Augmentation Schemes.

(i) Towns covered	Nos.	..	30	5	12	21	25	25	30
(ii) Population covered	Lakhs	..	7.50	0.80	1.96	4.18	5.68	5.68	7.49

2. RURAL SANITATION

1. Sewerage Schemes.

TOWNS (other than Corporation)

Original Schemes.

(i) Towns covered.	Nos.	19	21	19	21	21	25	25	29
(ii) Population covered.	Lakhs.	8.61	13.61	..	0.35	..	1.50	1.50	3.50

3. Latrine conversion Programme

(i) Latrines converted	Nos.	76383	106383	78871	91600	98832	106832	106832	114832
(ii) Towns covered	Nos.	Not available							
(iii) Population covered	Lakhs	4.67	6.50	4.80	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.60	7.60

4. Rural Water Supply

1. Minimum Needs Programme

I. STATE SECTOR

(a) Piped Water Supply :

Villages covered	Nos. (Net)	2046	4746	173	163	220	400	400	300
				(1)	(17)	(71)			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(b) Hand-Pump Tubewells :									
	Villages covered	Nos.	798	1500	135 (5)	128 (74)	178 (119)	300	300	300
	(c) Open Dug Wells :									
	Village covered	Nos.	482	1800	156 (15)	91 (115)	167 (156)	350	350	400
	II. CENTRAL SECTOR (A R P)									
	(a) Piped Water Supply and hand-pumps									
	Villages covered	Nos.	394	992	457	654	801	951	951	1151
	Total		3720	9038	525	581	712	1200	1200	1400
	III. OUTSIDE THE LIST VILLAGES COVERED				(21)	(206)	(346)			
	2. <i>Other Rural Water Supply Programme</i>									
					(Figures in bracket indicate additional Villages covered outside the 1950 list)					
	(a) Piped Water Supply :									
	(i) Villages covered.	Nos.	..	10	2	4	4	7	7	10
	(ii) Population covered	Lakhs	..	0.70	0.14	0.28	0.28	0.49	0.49	0.70
	24. Housing									
	A. Rural Housing									
	1. Provision of House sites com-construction Scheme for rural landless workers :									
	(a) Allotment of sites	Nos.(cum)	407135	Not fixed	441355	546471	667476	707476	707476	747476
	(b) construction assistance	..	111866	423866	37968	177944	2,19532	264532	264532	314082
	2. Village Housing Projects.	Nos. (Cum).	454	3854	740	1203	2565	2976	2976	3326
	B. Urban Housing.									
	1. Low-Income Group Housing Scheme.	..	16499	Not-fixed	18095	20105	23494	27536	27536	30089
	25. URBAN DEVELOPMENT									
	1. Town and Regional Planning.									
	(i) Master Plans Prepared.	Nos. (Cumulative)	11	36	15	17	20	22	22	27
	(ii) Regional Plans prepared.	..	5	30	5	10	15	15	15	20

2. Environmental Improvement of Slums (MNP).

Persons benefited ..	Nos. (Cumulative)	149338	482671	252718	287064	344465	384465	384465	384465	424465 344465
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26 LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

A. Craftsmen Training.

1. No. of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs.)	Nos.(Cum.)	22	27	22	22	26	31	31	32
2. Intake capacity	Nos. ,,	8040	11876	9876	12004	15444	18444	18460	21620
3. No. of persons undergoing training.	Nos. ,,	7803	14000	10001	12123	15529	19000	19295	23000
4. Outturn ..	Nos. ,,	3631	8000	4555	6543	6605	12000	8000	9500

B. Apprenticeship Training.

1. Training Places located	Nos. ,,	947	2437	1291	1665	2075	2200	2200	2437
2. Training places utilised	Nos. ,,	520	1500	520	807	1139	2200	1250	1500
3. Apprentices trained.	Nos. ,,	8425	23000	12157	13547	16334	19700	19700	23000

C. No. of Employment Exchanges.

Nos. ,,	44	62	48	50	51	58	51	53
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D. Labour Welfare.

1. No. of Labour Welfare Centres	Nos. ,,	..	100	4	39	63	100	100	100
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27 WELFARE OF ABCKWARD CLASSES.

1. Pre matric education incentives.

(i) Scholarships/stipends	Nos. (Net)	205000	340000	23000	26000	20988	55432	99443	99443
(ii) Other incentives like boarding, grants, books/stationery and uniforms	No. of students (Net)	66000	902487	4000	29000	38955	47367	47367	53533
(iii) Ashram schools schools	Nos. (Cumulative)	204	320	256	298	311	338	338	338

2. Economic Aid

(i) For Agriculture	No. of families (Net)	1668	11000	544	1240	1415	2220	2220	760
(ii) For Animal Husbandry	,, ,,	2600	6700	3300	2085	550	1160	1160	670
(iii) For Cottage Industry	,, ,,	21100	92600	11090	14049	19791	27579	27579	32959

28 SOCIAL WELFARE

1. Child welfare

(a) ICDS	(i) Units	No.	7	33	12	23	43	63	63	63
	(ii) Beneficiaries	Total (Cumulative)	} 770	} 1170	105	181	331	450	450	450
(b) Non-ICDS	(i) Beneficiaries	Total (Cumulative)			820	870	750	670	558	558
(c) Balwadis	(i) Units	No.	172	400	200	395	395	450	450	450
	(ii) Beneficiaries	Total (Cumulative)	8600	20000	10000	19750	19750	22300	22500	22500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(d) Creches	(i) Units	No.	35	37	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Beneficiaries	Total (Cumulative)	1050	1110	1080	1110	1110	1110	1110	1110
2. Women welfare										
(a) Training-cum Production Centres	(i) Units	No.	4	8	..	..	..	1	1	..
	(ii) Beneficiaries	No. (Cumulative)	160	320	160	160	160	200	200	200
(b) Hostels for working women	(i) Units	No.	9	13	3	3	4	5	5	..
	(ii) Beneficiaries	No. (Cumulative)	295	445	360	460	560	700	700	700
29 WELFARE OF THE HANDICAPPED.										
(a) Programmes for the Blind	(i) Units.	Nos.	10	20	10	4	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Beneficiaries.	Total (Cumulative)	300	600	600	720	720	720	720	720
(b) Programmes for the Deaf.	(i) Units.	Nos.	17	20	2	4	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Beneficiaries.	Total (Cumulative)	510	600	570	690	690	090	690	690
(a) Programmes for the Orthopaedically handicapped.	(i) Units.	Nos.	4	5	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Beneficiaries.	Total (Cumulative)	120	150	150	180	180	180	180	180
(d) Programmes for the mentally retarded.	(i) Units.	Nos.	12	18	3	3	..	..	..	1
	(ii) Beneficiaries.	Total (Cumulative)	360	540	450	540	540	570	570	570
(e) Scholarships	(Beneficiaries)	Total (Cumulative)	2581	2000	3558	7723	8354	9000	9000	9000
(f) Supply of prosthetic aids.	Beneficiaries.	Total (Cumulative)	906	2000	379	2034	970	2000	2000	2000
30. WELFARE OF DESTITUTE AND POOR.										
(a) Financial assistance to										
(i) Women (Beneficiaries)		Total (Cumulative)	121	1500	155	313	422	1500	1500	2000
(ii) Children (Beneficiaries)		Total (Cumulative)	23	100	28	36	97	100	100	100
(b) Old age pension (Beneficiaries)		Total (Cumulative)	11074	40286	46000	48673	55723	60000	60000	65000

STATEMENT—IV
ANNUAL PLAN 1984-85

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME-OUTALYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Programme 1	Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 Outlay 2	Expendiure			Outlay 1983-84 6	Outlay 1984-85 7
		1980-81 3	1981-82 4	1982-83 5		
Rural Electrification	364.00	131.00	86.00	73.00	90.00	100.00£
Rural Roads	16659.00	2845.14	3050.00	542.00	550.00	500.00*
Ellementary Education	3310.00	388.80	460.16	604.00	715.35	848.81
Adult Education	250.00	73.68	48.14	50.00	51.65	96.19
Rural Health	2009.00	211.67	306.21	428.10	606.00	607.00
Rural Water Supply	6500.00	922.63	900.50	986.61	1600.00	2160.00
Rural House—Sites-cum-Construction Scheme :						
(a) Allotment of Sites	100.00	20.36	21.44	25.80	40.00	30.00
(b) Construction assistance	2985.00	264.10	491.61	523.27	680.00	991.00
(c) Sub-Total	3085.00	284.46	513.05	549.07	720.00	1021.00
Environmental Improvement of Slums	500.00	40.93	39.94	57.36	100.00	100.00
Nutrition	1665.00	142.69	111.85	295.81	350.00	366.00
Total	34342.00	5041.00	5515.85	3585.95	4783.00	5799.00

£ An outlay of Rs. 1751 lakhs is provided for Rural Electrification programme in the State Plan.

* An outlay of Rs. 1919 lakhs is provided for Rural Roads in the State Plan.

STATEMENT--V

ANNUAL PLAN 1984-85

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME-TARGETS AND PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Item of Development	Unit	Sixth Five Year Plan			Achievements			1983-84		1984-85
		1979-80	1984-85	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84		1984-85	
		Base Year Level	Terminal Year Target				Target	Anti. Achi.	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1 Rural Electrification.										
Villages Electrified.	No.	10867	18275	1648	914	601	1310	1310	1200	
2 Rural Roads ;										
(a) Length	Kms.	24034	30134	2177	2242	2582	1850	1850	13000	
(t) Total No. of Villages in the State.	No.	18275	18275	18275	18275	18285	18275	18275	18275	
(c) Villages connected :										
(i) With a population of 1500 and above	No.	2441	3664	476	267	146	150	150	100	
(ii) With a population between 1000-1500	No.	1402	2183	317	297	231	150	150	100	
(iii) With a population below 1000	No.	3569	5219	486	536	409	250	250	300	
Total		7412	11066	1279	1100	786	550	550	500	
3 Elementary Education ;										
(a) Classes I to V (Age group 6-11 years) enrolment	000	4200	4650	4291	4421	4588	4597	4688	4788	
(b) Classes VI-VIII (age group 11-14 years) enrolment	000	1098	1713	1139	1173	1282	1323	1357	1432	
4 Adult Education ;										
(a) Number of participants (15-35 years)	No 000	869	3530	149	197	204	214	214	300	
(b) No. of Centres										
(i) Centre	No.	6202	27600	50	3150	3217	3900	3900	4500	
(ii) State	No.	2820	10566	1597	2691	2824	2000	2000	4200	
(iii) Voluntary-Agencies	No.	13318	97500	2597	111	..	1150	1150	1000	
5 Rural Health										
(a) PHC s.	No.	251	276	251	251	251	252	258	261	
(b) Subsidiary Health Centres	No.	..	..	..	..	40	40	40	50
(c) Sub-Centres	No.	2500	4200 3400	2000	2700	3200	3700	3700	4869	
(d) Community Health Centres	No.	12	35	12	12	12	13	13	21	
(e) PHCs covered under Village Health Guides Scheme	No.	251	276	251	251	251	252	258	261	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Rural Water Supply										
1. State Sector										
Villages covered by :										
(i) Piped Water Supply	No.	2046	4746	173 (1)	163 (17)	220 (71)	400	400	500	
(ii) Dug Wells	No.	482	1800	156 (15)	91 (115)	167 (156)	350	350	400	
(iii) Hand-Pump Tube-wells	No.	798	1500	135 (5)	128 (74)	178 (119)	300	300	300	
Total	No.	3326	8046	464	382	565	1050	1050	1200	

Figures in brackets indicate additional villages covered outside the 1980 list.

2. Central Sector (ARP)

Villages covered by :

Piped Water Supply No. 394 992 61 199 147 150 150 200

Grand Total No. **3720 9038 525 (21) 581 (206) 712 (346) 1200 1200 1400**

7. Rural House-sites cum-Construction Scheme ;

Allotment of sites No. 407135 Notfixd 441356 546471 667476 707476 707476 747476
 Construction assistance No. 111866 423866 137968 177944 219532 264532 264532 314082*

8. Nutrition

(a) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme in ICDS (cumulative) Children 0—6 years and Women 000 } 105 181 331 450 450 450
 (b) Beneficiaries under Special nutrition programme outside ICDS (cumulative) Children 0-6 years and Women -do- } 770 1170 820 870 750 670 558 558
 (c) Beneficiaries under Midday Meals Programme -do- 428 (1978-79) 853 428 478 327 291 291 291
 -do- 380

9. Environmental Improvement of Slums.

(a) Cities covered Nos. 11 7 8 16 16 Notfixed
 (b) Persons benefited Nos. 149338 482671 252718 287064 344465 384465 384465 424465

* National M.N.P. norm is to cover 25% of the allottees of free plots for construction assistance. The State would cover 42%; thus exceeding the national norm by 17%.

STATEMENT—VI

ANNUAL PLAN 1984-85

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (on Sharing Basis)-Central Share

(as per departmental proposals)

(Outlays)

Summary

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Sub sector	1984-85 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3
1	Crop Husbandry	271.41
2	Land Reforms	22.00
3	Command Areas Development	102.10
4	Animal Husbandry	31.75
5	Fisheries	313.59
6	Forests	76.92
7	Storage & Warehousing	0.50
8	Community Development & Panchayats	3.85
9	Special Programmes	2660.12
10	Co-operation	125.00
11	Industries and Minerals	89.00
12	Ports, Light houses and Shipping	0.50
13	Road Development	119.00
14	General Education	2.60
15	Medical and Public Health	647.50
16	Urban Development	200.00
17	Labour and Labour Welfare	6.50
18	Welfare of Backward Classes	108.75
19	Social Welfare	4.80
20	Planning Machinery	20.00
Grand Total		4805.89

STATEMENT—VI

ANNUAL PLAN 1984-85

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (on Sharing Basis)-Central Share

(Outlays as per departmental proposals)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure	1984-85 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4
I. Crop Husbandry			
1	AGR-16(ii)	Additional processing facilities for seed Corporation. (50:50)	5.00
2	AGR-16(iii)	Scheme for reserve stock for certified seed by Foundation Scheme. (50:50)	28.71
3	AGR-30	Scheme to help farmers in eradication of pests and diseases on crop in endemic area by aero chemical operations. (50:50)	5.50
4	AGR-35	Control of white grubs. (50:50)	2.00
5	AGR-45	Intensive Oilseed Development Programme (Groundnut). (50:50)	55.50
6	AGR-50	Sch. for intensive cotton, district programme in Bharuch, Baroda, Surendranagar and Sabarkantha. (50:50)	61.98
7	AGR-61	Sch. for development of pluses. (50:50)	54.17
<i>Agriculture Engineering</i>			
8	AGR-63	(1) Scheme for sprinkler Irrigation facility. (50:50)	40.02
9	AGR-69	(i) Popularisation of improved agricultural Implements. (50:50)	7.98
10	AGR-74	Pilot sample survey for determining the cost of production of important fruits and spices and studying their market practices. (50:50)	1.13
11	AGR-75	Sch. for coordination programme at preharvest forecasting of yield of crop of groundnut. (50:50)	0.66
12	AGR-76	Sch. for timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal crops. (50:50)	5.13
13	AGR-78	Sch. for improvement of crop statistics. (50:50)	2.85
14	AGR-78	(iv) Sample Survey for Study of constraints in transfer of New technology under field channels. (50:50)	0.78
Total—I			271.41

1	2	3	4
II. Land Reforms :			
1	LND-13 (b)	Financial assistance to allottees of surplus land. (50:50)	22.00
Total—II			22.00
III. Command area Development :			
1	CAD-1	Establishment of Area Development Authority for Mahi-Kadana, Ahmedabad. (50:50)	4.50
2	CAD-2	Agricultural Support Programme for Kadana Project (J. D. A. S. Office), (50:50)	3.50
3	CAD-4	Farm Development Works in Area Development Authority of Mahi Kadana, Ahmedabad. (50:50)	—
4	CAD-8	Establishment of Area Development Commissioner, Gandhinagar. (50:50)	5.20
5	CAD-9	Agricultural Support Programme for Shetrunji Project. (50:50)	4.82
6	CAD-10	Pilot Project for Soil and Water Management in Shetrunji Project. (50:50)	1.93
7	CAD-11	Establishment of Jt. Director of Agriculture's Office at Gandhinagar. (50:50)	4.25
8	CAD-13	Establishment of Area Development Authority Ukai Kakrapar (50:50)	8.00
9	CAD-14	Opening of Regional Soil and Water Management Pilot Project at Bardoli. (50:50)	3.00
10	CAD-16	Ayacut Development Programme in Surat District. (50:50)	1.00
11	CAD-22	Establishment of T. C. D. farm in Ukai Damanganga Project. (50:50)	8.00
12	CAD-23	Introduction of Warandhi in Ukai-Kakrapar Command Area. (50:50)	15.00
13	CAD-24	On farm Development Works in Area Development Authority of Ukai Kakrapar, Surat. (50:50)	13.00
14	CAD-(Adj.)	Soil Mapping using aerial photography. (50:50)	0.50
15	CAD-(Adj.)	Survey, planning and preparation of status report on OFD. works for old schemes under ADC., Gandhinagar including staff requirement thereof. (50:50)	3.75
16	CAD-(Adj.)	Strengthening of staff and administration at state and regional level. (50:50)	—
17	CAD-(Adj.)	Training to tribal cultivators in Land and Water Management. (50:50)	5.00
18	CAD-(Adj.)	Ground Water Development. (50:50)	3.00

1	2	3	4
19	CAD-(Adj.)	Establishment of Soil Survey for Ukai Kakrapar Damanganga and Karjan Projects. (50:50)	5.00
20	CAD-(Adj.)	Soil Economic Survey of Damanganga Project. (50:50)	1.00
21		Development of Fodder Seed Farm. (50:50)	1.00
22		Assistance to Water Cooperatives. (50:50)	0.50
23		Establishment of Area Development Authority Rajkot. (50:50)	5.15
24		Establishment of office of Joint Director of Agriculture, Rajkot. (50:50)	5.00
Total			102.10

IV. Animal Husbandry :

1	ANH-28	Assistance to SF/MF/ALS for Poultry Sheep and piggery production Programmes. (50:50)	11.50
2	ANH-21	Assistance to Small Farmers for cross breed heifers. (50:50)	1.80
3	ANH-4	Rinderpest Eradication Programme—	
	(a)	Establishment of Vigilance Unit at Nadiad. (50:50)	..
	(b)	Rinderpest Surveillance and Containment Vaccination Programme. (50:50)	1.40
4	ANH-4	Disease Control Programme for Feet & Mouth Disease (Purchase of vaccine). (50:50)	2.60
5	ANH-4	All India Co-ordinated Research Project for study of Foot and Mouth disease (I.C.A.R.). (25:75)	0.99
6	ANH-4	Animal Disease Surveillance Scheme. (50:50)	0.73
7	ANH-4	Control of Live stock disease of National importance. (50:50)	3.88
8	ANH-6	Scheme for Integrated Sample Survey on estimation of production of major livestock products at district level. (50:50)	3.85
9	ANH-15	Subsidy to cattle breeding Institutions and Gaushalas. (50:50)	5.00
Total			31.75

V. Fisheries :

1		Landing and berthing facilities at Minor ports FSH-9. (50:50)	20.50
2		Infrastructural facilities and fish based ancillary industries at World Bank Project Area (Veraval and Mangrol) FSH 9. (50:50)	4.59
3		Intergrated marine fisheries project and development of Varaval and Mangrol as a fisheries harbour (World Bank Project FSH 9). (50:50)	240.00
4		Water Supply at Various fishing Centres. (50:50)	..

1	2	3	4
5	Fish farmer's development agency, Godhra/Surat (FSH-6 (3) (50:50)		4.06
6	Construction/Establishment of coastal aquaculture Fish Farm and Hatchery Unit (FSH-3) (50:50)		6.85
7	Construction of Fish Farm in Surat/Kachchh District (FSH-6) (30:70)		9.16
8	Expansion of Fish Farms at Pipodara & Palan and Construction of Fish Seed Farm at Bhukhi (FSH-6-(1) (50:50)		6.54
9	Ten Hectare hatchery units at Kheda and Surat (FSH-6-(1) (50:50)		17.54
10	Payment of premium for Group insurance (50:50)		1.20
		Total—I	310.44
<i>ICAR.—Scheme :</i>			
11	Fish seed production and augmentation of inland fisheries resources (25:75) (FSH-6 (2)		3.15
		Total—II	3.15
		Total : (V)	313.59
VI. Forests :			
1	FST-16 (2) Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations (Rs. 1000 per Hect.)		61.23
2	FST-23 (2) Dev. of Gir Lion Sanctuary (50:50 of non re-curring Exp.)		2.70
3	FST-23 (3) Dev. of Wild Ass. and Black Buck (do)		2.99
4	FST-26 Estt. of Jessore Sanctuary (do)		0.83
5	FST-27 Estt. of Bansda National Park (do)		1.96
6	FST-28 Estt. of An Alternative Home for Asiatic Lion in Barda (do)		4.72
7	FST-36 (2) Scheme for Exhibition to Promote Wild Life Conservation (do)		0.85
8	FST-36 (3) Establishment of Dunkhal Sanctuary (do)		1.64
		Total : (VI)	76.92
VII. Storage & Ware-housing—Share-Capital Contribution to State Ware-housing Corporation (50:50) (WRH-2)			
			0.50
VIII. Community Development & Panchayats :			
1	Training, Education and Research (50:50) (CDP-2)		3.85

1	2	3	4
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IX. Special Programmes for Rural Development:

1	NREP-National Rural Employment Prog. (50:50)	768.00
2	IRD-1 Integrated Rural Deve. Prog. (50:50)	872.00
3	DPAP. (50:50)	315.00
4	Desert Development Prog. (50:50)	41.00
5	Strengthening and Supporting Staff of Special Prog. organisation (50:50)	107.12
6	Assistance to SF/MF for increasing Agricultural Production (50:50)	545.00
7	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (50:50)	12.00
Total : (IX)		2660.12

X. Co-operation :

1	Scheme for providing assistance to co-operative credit institutions in the under developed and special area (Assistance to District Central Co-operative Bank for non-overdue cover) COP-11-(b) (50:50)	50.00
	National Greed Godown (COP-20-(a) (50:50)	75.00
Total : (X)		125.00

XI. Industries and Minerals :

1	District Industries Centres (IND-40) (50:50)	80.00
2	Rural Artisans Programmes/Rural Industrial Projects (IND-41) (50:50)	9.00
Total : (XI)		89.00

XII. Ports, Light houses and Shipping:

1	Inland Water Transport Scheme Landing Facilities at River Bank (PRT-5) (50:50)	0.50
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XIII. Road Development :

1	Roads of Economic Importance (RDP-1) (50:50)	119.00
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XIV. General Education :

1	Introduction of National Service Scheme (EDN-71) (50:50)	1.30
2	Appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi speaking States (EDN-54) (50:50)	1.30
Total : (XIV)		2.60

1	2	3	4
XV. Medical and Public Health :			
1	National T. B. Control Programme (HLT-64)	(50:50)	88.50
2	National Filaria Control Programme (HLT-65)	(50:50)	6.00
3	National Malaria Eradication Programme (HLT-68)	(50:50)	540.50
4.	Reorientation of Medical Education (HLT-47)	(50:50)	12.50
		TotalXV.	647.50
XVI. Urban Development.			
1.	Integrated Urban Development of Small and Medium Towns (UDP-6)	j50:50)	200.00
XVII. Labour and Labour Welfare .			
1.	Creation of Directorate of Manpower (LBR32)	(75:25)	6.00
2.	Abolition of Bonded Labour (LBR20)	(50:50)	0.50
			6.50
XVIII. Welfare of Backward Classes.			
1.	pre.S. S. C. Children of those who are engaged in unclean occupations (BCK-4)		
	Scheduled Castes (50:50)		20.00
2.	Development and maintenance of Book Bank for Madical and Engnering Students. (BCK-14)		
	Scheduled Castes		1.25
	Scheduled Tribes.		—
3.	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary agencies for Construction of B. C. Girls Hostels. (BCK-17) (50:50)		
	Scheduled Castes		2.50
	Scheduled Tribes		2.50
4.	Construction of Government hostels for girls studying in Colleges. (BCK-25) .. (50:50)		
	Scheduled Castes		7.00
	Scheduled Tribes		4.00
5.	Coaching Guidance and pre-examination training Centre for competitive examination. (BCK-50) (50:50)		
	Scheduled Castes		2.00
	Scheduled Tribes		1.50

6.	Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation. (BCK-59) (50:50)		
	Schedule Castes		50.00
7.	Intensive drive for eradication of untouchability (BCK-81)		
	Scheduled Castes (50:50)		14.00
8.	Tribal Research and Training Institute, Ahmedabad. (BCK-92(1))		
	Scheduled Castes (50:50)		4.00
9.	Full Fledge Hostel and Social Welfare Training Centre at Gandhinagar. ..(50:50) (BCK-53)		
	Scheduled Castes —		—
	Scheduled Tribes —		—

Total (XVIII) — 108.75

XIX. Social Welfare.

1.	Services for Children in need of care and protection. (45:45:10)	3.00
2.	Training Centre for rehabilitation of women in distress (45:45:10)	0.50
3.	Special Employment exchange for physically handicapped .. (50:50)	1.30

Total (XIX) 4.80

XX. Planning Machinery.

1.	Strengthening of Planning Machinery at APEX level (PLM-1) .. (67:33)	2.00
2.	Adj. Cartography (PLM-1) (67:33)	2.00
3.	Strengthening of Planning Machinery at District Level. (PLM-2) (50:50)	12.20
4.	Creation of District Project Planning Cell in Kachchha District. (50:50)	1.75
5.	Creation of Evaluation Machinery at District Level .. (50:50)	2.05

Total (XX) 20.00

Grand Total. .. 4805.89

STATEMENT—VII

ANNUAL PLAN 1984—85.

Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(Outlays as per departmental proposals)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	1984—85 proposed outlay
1	2	3
1.	Reorganisation and Strengthening of Extension Services.	1.87
2.	Scheme for Community Nursery	10.50
3.	Scheme for Demonstration of Intensive Cultivation of maize.	1.63
4.	Gobar Gas Plant	3.45
5.	Intensive Production of groundnut including summer programme	1139.41
6.	Improvement of irrigation statistics	2.20
7.	Crop estimation survey for fruits, vegetables and minor crops	4.21
8.	Propagation of Water Conservation Harvesting technology in Dry Farming Areas.	8.42
9.	Carrying Soil conservation works in river valley projects.	60.00
10.	Soil Conservation works in Dantiwada river valley project.	34.52
11.	Cross breeding of Cattle with exotic dairy bred-improvement of buffaloes using frozen semen technique out side Operation Flood Programme Stage-II area.	14.00
12.	Rural landless employment guarantee programme.	1600.00
13.	Agricultural Credit Stabilisation fund of Co-operative bank.	118.00
14.	Dev. of selected markets	10.00
15.	Dev. of rural markets	25.00
16.	Estt. of grading centres at producer's level	1.00
17.	Dev. of Consumers Co-operatives for urban areas	4.00
18.	10 %, 15 % Central Cash Subsidy. (Industries).	1000.00
19.	Interest Subsidy to engineer entrepreneurs	3.00
20.	Census cum Sample Survey (SSI Units)	5.66
21.	Compilation of annual index of production of SSI Units.	—
22.	Prom tion of electronics industries.	—

1	2	3
23.	Family Welfare Programme	3121.52
24.	Roads of Inter State Imprortance	6.60
25.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply.	525.00
26.	General Education.	269.99
27.	Devlopment of post Graduate Courses and Research work at L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.	7.00
28.	Community Health Volunteers Scheme.	Included under Family Welfare Prgogramme.
29.	Leprosy	56.00
30.	Control of Blindness	113.00
31.	Upgrading the Department of post Graduates Training and Research in Kayachikitsa	5.90
32.	Develoment of ISM Pharmacy and Drugs Testing Laboratory.	2.35
33.	Multipurpose workers Scheme.	90.00
34.	Scholarships for Post SSC students of Backward classes.	240.61
35.	Integrated Child Development Programme.	168.65
Grand Total ..		8653.49

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-E, Sardar Vallabhbhai Marg, New Delhi-110016
 DOC. No.
 Date.....