



सत्यमेव जयते

GUJARAT STATE

DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME

1983-84

NIEPA DC



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PLANNING DIVISION

**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
GANDHINAGAR**

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PREFACE

This publication indicates the level of development likely to be achieved by the end of 1982-83 and outlines the development programmes proposed to be undertaken during the year 1983-84. 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.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1983-84

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CHAPTER—1

THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SCENE

Agricultural Situation

1.1. On account of favourable rainfall, the overall foodgrains production in Gujarat State during 1981-82 was significantly higher at the level of 50.89 lakh tonnes compared to the production of 44.76 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. The groundnut production in 1981-82 is estimated at 21.99 lakh tonnes (Provisional) as against the production of 16.45 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. The cotton production during 1981-82 is estimated at 20.25 lakh bales as against 17.14 lakh bales in the preceding year.

1.2 Generally, in Gujarat State, the monsoon sets in the second or third week of June, but during 1982-83, onset of monsoon got delayed by about five to six weeks. The pre-monsoon showers were not adequate for sowing in whole of Gujarat State. Sowing was done by the farmers wherever the rainfall was adequate for sowing of kharif crops. The first showers of delayed monsoon were received only in the fourth week of July. Sowing of kharif crops was done in most of the areas of the State. The condition of earlier sown kharif crops also improved.

1.3 During second and third week of August, 1982 there was widespread rain in most of the areas of the State. Crop growth was satisfactory except in the districts of Bhavnagar, Amreli, Banaskantha, Jamnagar and Ahmedabad. Thereafter, there was complete lull throughout the State, except in some talukas of Saurashtra region and Surat and Bhusar districts, where rains fell during the month of September. During the year 1982-83, eventhough onset of monsoon got delayed by about five to six weeks, its withdrawal was at usual time viz. 15th September. Due to long dry spell and short duration of monsoon lasting for only five to six weeks, the condition of kharif crops have been adversely affected in many areas of the State. The State Government took necessary steps to supply irrigation water and power for lift irrigation in the areas affected by inadequate rain.

1.4 Thus during 1982-83, due to late starting of monsoon and inadequate and irregular rainfall, the prospects of the crops are not satisfactory and the foodgrains production is likely to fall much short of the target.

Natural Calamities

1.5 On account of insufficient and irregular rains during 1982-83, scarcity conditions have developed in about 12000 villages in 16 districts of the State. In order to provide relief to the persons affected by scarcity and semi-scarcity conditions, the State Government started various relief measures such as distribution of fodder at subsidised rates, distribution of cashdoles, supply of water by tankers, assistance for deepening of wells, construction of new wells.

1.6 In the second week of November, the State experienced a severe cyclonic storm accompanied by heavy rains. The cyclone caused extensive damage to human lives, livestock and standing crops. A large number of houses collapsed or were extensively damaged. Extensive damage has also occurred to roads, communications, industries etc. Almost all the districts in the State have been hit by the cyclone. The districts of Amreli, Junagadh and Bhavnagar, are however, worst affected by the cyclone. Though the cyclone has damaged the standing crops of cotton, paddy and groundnut, the unseasonal rains have increased the prospects for sowing of the rabi crops. In order to help the people affected by the cyclone, the rescue operations were started by the State Government by providing assistance by way of food, clothes, medicines and other materials. The Government also decided to provide liberal financial assistance to the affected people in the cyclone-hit areas.

Power Situation.

1.7 The State experienced some difficulties in the generation and availability of power during the current year particularly towards the end of monsoon season on account of lesser availability of capacity because of scheduled of maintenance of thermal power units and non operation of hydro units at Ukai due to reduced water level in the reservoir. At the same time, there was greater demand of power for agricultural purpose because of inadequate rainfall during the year. In view of the inadequacy of power generation, load management has been introduced to make the best use of available generation capacity and meet the energy requirement of various consumers as best so possible.

1.8 With the Commissioning of one unit of 210 MW of Wanakbori Thermal Project in March, 1982 and retirement of some old units, the total installed capacity for power generation available at the end of 1981-82 was of the order of 2557.5 MW. Second unit of Wanakbori Thermal Project is synchronised in 1982-83 thus raising the generation capacity to 2767.5 MW by the end of 1982-83.

1.9 In order to bridge gap between demand and supply of power in the State, the State Government has undertaken execution of a number of projects with the aggregate capacity of 1735 MW. On completion of these schemes and taking into consideration the Gujarat share of 187 MW in Korba Super Power Station Stage-I, the additional generation capacity available will be 1922 MW. The State Government has also submitted several proposals for power generation with the aggregate capacity of 780 MW to Government of India for approval. These schemes will be taken up for execution as soon as the approvals of Government of India are received. The benefits of these schemes are expected during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

1.10 The total number of villages electrified in the State as at the end of 1981-82 was 13429. It is proposed to electrify 665 villages during the year 1982-83, of which 266 villages have been electrified by end of November, 1982. Thus the total number of villages electrified upto 30th November, 1982 comes to 13695.

Industrial Growth

1.11 According to Annual Survey of Industries 1978-79, the share of Gujarat State was 10.9 percent of the gross output of the entire factory sector of the country and 9.05 percent of the net value added by manufacture in the factory sector at all India level.

1.12 The number of registered working factories in Gujarat State increased from 10674 as at the end of 1980 to 11438 at the end of 1981. The average daily employment in these factories in 1980 was 6.4 lakhs. It increased to 6.7 lakhs in the year 1981 registering a rise of 5 percent. About 11 percent of working factories are engaged in the manufacturing of cotton textiles. These factories employed nearly 38 percent of the total workers in the factory sector.

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

(1) The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation is to set up a project to manufacture bigger size of seamless steel tubes in the joint sector with an estimated cost of Rs. 168 crores. The GIIC has got a letter of Intent for the project with a capacity of 50000 tonnes a year.

(2) The assembly plant of Hindustan Motors, the first major automobile unit to come up in Gujarat, with an investment of about Rs. 6 crores has begun work at Vejalpur near Godhra in the backward district of Panchmahals. The capacity of the unit is to assemble 9500 trucks a year.

(3) A project with an estimated cost of Rs. 2 crores for the manufacture of clutch cover assemblies and clutch plates is to be set up in the joint sector by the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation and Setco Auto Private Ltd. of Bombay. The project will be located at Kalol in the industrially backward district of Panchmahals.

(4) The sodium cyanide plant of the Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals with an investment of Rs. 6 crores was commissioned in January, 1983 at Vadodara. The plant has a production capacity of 2000 tonnes of sodium cyanide per annum.

(5) The ammonia-uria plant of the Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertiliser Company, considered to be the World's largest single stream ammonia-uria plant, has started commercial production in July, 1982 resulting in saving of valuable foreign exchange by way of reduced imports of nitrogenous fertilizers.

(6) The Gujarat State Textile Corporation has entered into an agreement with the Saurashtra Silk Mills of Bombay to set up in the joint sector a 25000 spindle mill for spinning synthetic and blended yarns at Rajpipla in the backward district of Bharuch at a cost of about Rs. 9 crores.

(7) The Gujarat State Fertiliser Company has recently obtained a letter of Intent to set up a plant for manufacturing DAP fertiliser in Saurashtra region. The plant will have a capacity of producing 1.50 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 per annum.

(8) The Narmada Cement Company has started the production of cement in September, 1982. The production capacity of the Company is 10 lakh tonnes per annum.

(9) The Government of India has approved a proposal of the Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Limited to double the production of acrylic fibre to 24,000 tonnes per year at an estimated cost of Rs. 85.03 crores. The doubling of the present capacity of 12,000 tonnes at the Baroda unit of the IPCL will be carried out in the Sixth Plan.

1.14. The industrial policy of the State Government is to broad base the industrial structure and 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 new 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.

1.15. In order to encourage the setting up of large engineering and electronics industries in the State, the Government has recently introduced a scheme for providing interest-free loan to the extent of 10 to 20 percent of the fixed capital investment. The loan will be provided during the implementation stage of project. This measure is expected to encourage the much-needed diversification of the industrial structure of the State. The scheme will be implemented by the GIIC on behalf of the State Government.

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 43682 as at the end of 1980 to 49227 as at the end of 1981. During the period from January to October, 1982, 4798 new units were registered.

1.17 Gujarat has pioneered in establishing effective District Industries Centres covering all districts of the State for providing all services and support under one roof to the village and small entrepreneurs at their door-steps. 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. A monitoring cell has

been established at State level to centralise and supervise the progress of District Industries Centres and to help in smooth implementation of the programme.

Rural Development.

1.18 Measures for 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 2-10-1980. 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 1981-82, 1.16 lakh families were provided assistance under the programme for procuring productive assets. It is targetted to cover 1.30 lakh families under the programme during 1982-83.

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. Under the programme, the labourers were paid the minimum agricultural wages i.e. Rs. 5.50 per day upto 1st October, 1982 and thereafter w.e.f. 2nd October, 1982 they are paid the revised minimum agricultural wages i.e. Rs. 9.00 per day. One kilogram of foodgrains is required to be distributed to the labourers as part payment of their wages. During 1981-82, the employment of about 57 lakh man-days was generated under the programme. In the year 1982-83, a total provision of Rs. 1200 lakhs (including the Central Share) has been made under the programme and the employment of about 130 lakh man-days is likely to be generated during the year.

1.20 Under the programme of providing free housesites to landless labourers and financial assistance for constructing dwelling houses, about 5.46 lakh plots have been distributed to eligible beneficiaries till the end of March, 1982. During the period from April to September 1982, 46281 more plots have been allotted. By the end of March 1982 about 2.04 lakh houses have been constructed and a target of constructing 60000 houses during 1982-83 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 network of 470 godowns with a capacity of 224153 tonnes and 10103 fair price shops ensures the distribution of essential commodities like wheat, rice, coarse grains, edible oils, sugar, controlled cloth etc. The Corporation has put into operation a scheme of running mobile shops in adivasi area for sale of essential commodities at reasonable prices to adivasi people. The

scheme has benefited 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 in 1981-82 at constant (1970-71) prices is placed at Rs. 3269 crores which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 12.4 percent. The per capita State Domestic Product of the State for the year 1981-82 at 1970-71 prices is estimated to be Rs. 950, which is higher than the corresponding figure of Rs. 865 for 1980-81 by about 9.8 percent.

CHAPTER II

THE ANNUAL PLAN IN OUTLINE

2.1. The Annual Plan 1983-84 is based on the objectives and strategies adopted for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. The Annual Plan broadly conforms to the priorities and the frame work of the State's Sixth Plan 1980-85 as settled with the Planning Commission.

2.2. The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 of the country has the following objectives :

(i) significant step up in the rate of growth of the economy; the promotion of efficiency in the use of resources and improved productivity ;

(ii) strengthening the impulses of modernisation for the achievement of economic and technological self reliance;

(iii) progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment ;

(iv) speedy development of indigenous source of energy with proper emphasis on conservation and efficiency in energy use;

(v) improving the quality of life of the people in general with special reference to the economically and socially handicapped population through a minimum needs programme so designed as to ensure that all parts of the country attain nationally accepted standards; within a prescribed period;

(vi) strengthening the redistributive bias of public policies and services in favour of the poor; contributing to a reduction in inequalities of income and wealth ;

(vii) a progressive reduction in regional inequalities in the pace of development and in the diffusion of technological benefits;

(viii) promoting policies for controlling the growth of population through voluntary acceptance of the small family norm;

(ix) bringing about harmony between the short and the long term goals of development by promoting the protection and improvement of ecological and environmental assets, and;

(x) promoting the active involvement of all sections of the people in the process of development through appropriate education, communication and institutional strategies.

2.3. During the last twenty two years of its existence, Gujarat has made tremendous advances in several sectors of development, specially industry and the development of infrastructure. However, a large percentage of the State population still lives below the poverty line. The poorest among them are the land-less labourers, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and socially, educationally and economically backward classes. The Sixth Five Year 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.

2.4. Removal of poverty through rural development calls for a strategy which will increase production and productivity in agriculture and allied sectors based on better use of irrigation and improved technology and, on the other hand, development of assets and incomes of vulnerable sections of the population. Experience has shown that unco-ordinated efforts by a multiplicity of agencies do not lead to the desired results. In Gujarat State, the District Planning Boards have been assigned a crucial role, in ensuring effective co-ordination and integration of the programmes at the district level.

2.5. A major step towards the fulfilment of the commitments by the Government to the people at large was the reformulation and finalisation of the State's Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. After discussions with Planning Commission, the size of the Sixth Plan has been fixed at Rs. 3760 crores higher by about 55 Per cent over outlay of Rs. 2440 crores for 1978-83. The plan expenditure to be incurred in the five year period 1980-85 would exceed the total expenditure of Rs. 2833 crores incurred on plan programmes during the entire twenty year period 1961-80.

Development Performance and Perspective

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

Overall Growth

2.7 The national economy had a long term growth of 3.5 per cent per annum during last three decades; Gujarat's economy also has had a long term growth of 3.5 per cent per annum during last two decades-but with a difference. While there

has been no acceleration at the national level, the State economy had accelerated from 2.8 percent per annum in sixties to 4.0 percent per annum in seventies an increase of about 46 per cent.

<i>Average Annual Growth during</i>	<i>Gujarat</i>	<i>India</i>
50's	—	3.8
60's	2.8	3.5
70's	4.0	3.3

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Tertiary</i>	<i>Total</i>
60's	1.5	4.0	3.3	2.8
70's	2.2	5.6	5.5	4.0

Performance in different Plans

2.9 The performance of the State's economy in different plan periods is shown below :—

<i>Plan</i>	<i>(%)</i>
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

Sixth Plan

2.10 In 1980-81, the first year of the Sixth Plan, the growth was 4.1 per cent after a fall of 1.8 percent in 1979-80. In 1981-82, the agricultural and industrial outputs have increased substantially Gujarat has registered a substantial increase in its real State Domestic Product in 1981-82 by 12.4 percent.

Per Capita Incomes

2.11 One of the basic objectives of planning in India has been to increase the level of per capita income which reflects the standards of living of the masses. The per capita income of Gujarat at constant prices has increased from Rs. 680 in 1960-61 to Rs. 865 in 1980-81. The per capita income of Gujarat in 1981-82 is Rs. 950 which is higher by about 9.8 percent.

Agricultural Development.

2.12 The agricultural sector of Gujarat is significant in terms of its contribution to net State Domestic Product and the percentage of population dependent on this sector. The stability and the prosperity of the State economy still depends very much on its agriculture.

2.13 The economic base of Gujarat continues to be its rain-fed agriculture. The agriculture resource 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) to make cultivation economically viable.

Agricultural Resource Development

Land Utilisation

2.14 The gross cropped area of Gujarat has increased only by 0.1 per cent per annum during 1960-61 to 1977-78 from 97.68 lakh hectares to 104.6 lakh hectares because the scope for increasing the gross cropped area is limited except through reclamation of desert, saline and ravine areas. The critical man-land ratio of Gujarat has declined from 0.51 hectare in 1961 to 0.31 hectare in 1981. The cropping intensity of the land has increased from 1.04 in 1960-61 to 1.09 in 1977-78. Yet, it is still one of the lowest in India, indicating a very low use of land resource.

Irrigation Development

2.15 In 1960-61, an irrigation potential of the order of 9.72 lakh hectares had been created, the annual utilisation was 7.45 lakh hectares irrigating only 6 per cent of the total culturable area of 124 lakh hectares. By 1981, Gujarat has been able to raise the irrigation potential to 27.4 lakh hectares capable of irrigating 20.43 lakh hectares, about 16.5 per cent of the total culturable area. Irrigation in Gujarat has increased at an annual compound growth rate of 6.0 per cent during last two decades.

Energy Use

2.16 About 71 per cent of irrigation in Gujarat is through wells. Gujarat has already developed 89 per cent of its ultimate irrigation potential based on ground water. With growing numbers of diesel and electric pumps, the use of electricity in agriculture is increasing very rapidly in Gujarat. Only 5556 wells had been electrified by 1961. This number has increased to 2.5 lakhs by 1981-82. As a result, the consumption of electricity in agriculture sector has increased from 19.6 MKWH in 1960-61 to 124.6 MKWH. *i. e.* up from 2 per cent to 20 per cent of the total electricity generated.

Fertilizer

2.17 Fertilizer consumption has also increased. From only 11000 tonnes in 1960-61 consumed, the consumption of chemical fertilizer rose to 357,000 tonnes in 1980-81. The consumption of fertilisers is now 37 kg. per hectare, up from 1.13 kg. in 1960-61.

High Yielding Variety

2.18 Another major development in agriculture is the spread of high yielding variety HYV of seeds. It started in 1966-67 covering only 32.52 thousand hectares; in 1980-81, the area under HYV has gone upto 22 lakh hectares. About 48.00 per cent of area under cereals is covered by HYV. The crops covered by HYV are Bajra, Jowar, Maize, Paddy, Wheat, Cotton and Castor. In case of crops like Bajra and Wheat, the coverage is as high as 70 per cent.

Growth of Agricultural Production

2.19 The index of agricultural production has increased at an annual compound growth rate of 2.8 per cent during last two decades. But the important feature is the acceleration in the agricultural production from a mere 1.0 per cent per annum in sixties to 2.5 per cent per annum in seventies.

2.20. In the sixties, agriculture in Gujarat was characterised by low yields. The index of agricultural productivity increased at an annual compound growth rate of 3.2 per cent in seventies as compared to 0.8 per cent per annum in sixties.

2.21 The low and erratic rainfall over time and space, combined with limited irrigation facilities has made Gujarat vulnerable to drought. Consequently, the agricultural production has fluctuated quite widely.

2.22. The rapid increase in the agricultural inputs and the development of land and water resources have changed the nature of Gujarat agricul-

ture quantitatively and qualitatively. Gujarat's agriculture is oriented towards cash crops than towards subsistence crops. This orientation continues and has increased over the years.

Industrial Development

2.23 About one fourth of registered factories in 1960 were cotton textiles and related industries. About 75 per cent of the total workers engaged in factories were employed in cotton textiles and allied industries. Cotton textiles contributed to 66 per cent of the total value added of the registered manufacturing sector.

2.24. The discovery of oil, gas and minerals led to the development of chemicals and petrochemical industries. The chemicals, and petrochemicals have recorded very impressive growth in the State. Its per centage contribution to the total value added from manufacturing has increased from mere 10 per cent in sixties to 36 per cent in seventies. It now employs 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 fertilisers; Soda ash, Caustic soda, etc. in the country. Food products and agro-based industries have also developed very fast. Gujarat is one of the major producers of sugar, vanaspati oil, baby food etc. The availability of high grade limestone has led to the development of cement industry. Gujarat accounts for 10 per cent of the cement production of the country. Footloose industries like engineering industries, electronics, pharmaceuticals, etc. have developed very rapidly in Gujarat at the rate of 5.6 per cent per annum.

2.25. Alongwith the diversification of the industrial structure, the industrial development is also now more balanced. 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 1979 the share of Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat has gone down below 60 per cent the share of Ahmedabad has gone down to 38.86 per cent. Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar and Valsad have come up as new industrial centres of Gujarat.

2.26 As a result of diversification and balanced industrial development, Gujarat's industrial growth has been quite rapid in last two decades. The average annual compound growth rate was 3.4 per cent in sixties but in seventies, it accelerated to 5.9 per cent per annum. The number of registered factories has increased from 3649 in 1960 to 10674 in 1980. Industrial employment has increased from 3.30 lakh persons to 6.35 lakh persons. The value added from manufacturing has more than doubled to Rs. 577 crores in real terms in the last 20 years. The per capita value added from manufacturing sector has increased to Rs. 253.7 in 1978-79 from a meagre Rs. 52 in 1960-61.

2.27 Gujarat has an important place on the industrial map of India; its 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 :

2.28 Over this period, the share of agriculture in the State domestic product has declined from about 45.7 per cent to 38.8 per cent. 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. In 1981, it is only 60.6 per cent in contrast to about 70 per cent of labour engaged in agriculture in the country.

The Sixth Plan Performance

2.29. In the first two years of the Sixth Plan 1980-81 and 1981-82, the performance of Annual Plans has been satisfactory. The Plan expenditure has exceeded the outlays and key targets of production in infrastructure development and beneficiary oriented programmes are nearly achieved.

2.30. The Plan expenditure of Rs. 601 crores in 1980-81 and Rs. 677 crores in 1981-82, with an outlay of Rs. 760 crores in 1982-83, aggregates to Rs. 2038 crores *i. e.* 54. % of the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 3760 crores. The State is well poised to achieve the targets set for the Sixth Plan in financial as well as physical terms. However, the weather conditions in the year 1982-83 being unfavourable, the State is facing severe adverse effects of natural calamities in the form of drought and cyclone. Consequently, there has been much loss of human life and property and loss of cattle as well. Agricultural production has also suffered but the potentialities having been developed in the first two years has encouraged the State to propose the target for 1983-84 at a level higher than the levels achieved in 1981-82.

Strategy for Annual Plan 1983-84

2.31. Consistent with the objectives and strategy of the Sixth Plan and the programmes initiated in three Annual Plans the following are the main considerations underlying the investment priorities for the Annual Plan 1983-84.

(i) to consolidate the improvements made in the economy and increase the efficiency at all levels, in the context of the Revised 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) to pay special attention to the needs of the weaker sections like the scheduled castes, the 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 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

2.32. An outlay of Rs. 900.00 crores is provided for the Annual Plan 1983-84 under the following heads of development:—

(Rs. in Crores)

Head of Development	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Outlay	Expen- diture 1980-81	Expen- diture 1981-82	Outlay 1982-83	Outlay 1983-84
Agriculture and Allied Services	474.50 (12.62)	80.74 (13.44)	93.27 (13.78)	96.80 (12.73)	117.84 (13.09)
Co-operation	32.00 (0.85)	3.94 (0.66)	6.65 (0.98)	11.70 (1.54)	11.25 (1.25)
Water Development (Irrigation)	1000.00 (26.60)	134.84 (22.45)	149.08 (22.03)	183.98 (24.19)	214.30 (23.81)
Power Development	964.84 (25.66)	127.85 (21.28)	163.11 (24.10)	207.57 (27.29)	265.00 (29.45)
Industries and Minerals	171.10 (4.55)	35.39 (5.89)	43.75 (6.46)	36.00 (4.73)	45.60 (5.07)
Transport and Communications	338.60 (9.01)	79.14 (13.18)	82.11 (12.13)	67.30 (8.85)	68.15 (7.57)
Social and Community Services	573.16 (15.24)	111.16 (18.51)	107.70 (15.91)	121.14 (15.93)	140.74 (15.64)
Economic Services	5.80 (0.15)	0.93 (0.15)	0.87 (0.13)	1.09 (0.14)	1.12 (0.12)
Decentralised District Planning	200.00 (5.32)	26.70 (4.44)	30.29 (4.48)	35.00 (4.60)	36.00 (4.00)
Total	3760.00 (100.00)	600.69 (100.00)	676.83 (100.00)	760.58 (100.00)	900.00 (100.00)

(Figures in brackets indicate the percentages to total)

2.33. A detailed statement showing the sectoral/sub-sectoral distribution of the outlays for the Annual Plan 1983-84 is appended (Appendix-A).

2.34 The new Twenty Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister in January, 1982 has been dovetailed in the overall plan programmes. It pinpoints areas of special thrust highlighting items which are capable of producing immediate tangible results for various segments of the economy and the people. The new 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 76 percent of the outlay of Rs. 900 crores for 1983-84 is

provided for the projects/programmes covered under New Twenty Point Programme. The Programme-wise details are given in the chapter on "Twenty Point Programme".

2.35 Agriculture (including co-operation), irrigation and power together add upto 67.60 percent of the total outlay for the State Plan, within this, agriculture including co-operation accounts for 14.34 percent, irrigation 23.81 percent and power 29.45 per cent. The share of industries and minerals is 5.07 percent. The allocation for transport and communications is 7.57 percent, of which 4.49 percent is accounted by Road Development. The provision of Social and Community Services including Economic

Services and the Decentralised District Planning accounts for 19.76 percent of the total outlay.

2.36 Infrastructure facilities which are a necessary precondition for development have been accorded high priority in the allocation of resources. The outlays for irrigation, power and transport programmes together account for 60.83 percent of the total outlay.

2.37 The Narmada Project accounts for the outlay of Rs. 55.22 crores. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 48.50 crores is provided in the Irrigation Sector and Rs. 6.72 crores in the Power Sector.

2.38 An outlay of Rs. 47.83 crores is provided for the Minimum Needs Programmes for 1983--84 as against the outlay of Rs. 39.03 crores. for 1982-83. The programmewise outlays are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlay 1982—83	Outlay for 1983—84
Rural Electrification	75	90*
Elementary Education	604	715
Adult Education	50	52
Rural Roads	500	550**
Rural Health	465	606
Rural Water Supply	1219	1600
Rural Housing	630	720
Environmental Improve- ment of slums	60	100
Nutrition	300	350
Total	3903	4783

*A total outlay of Rs. 1448 lakhs has been provided for Rural Electrification Programme in the State Plan.

**A total outlay of Rs. 2055 lakhs has been provided for Rural Roads programme in the State Plan.

2.39 The programme content is dealt with in the Chapter on "Minimum Needs Programme".

2.40 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 throughout the State since 2nd

October, 1980. The target is to cover 1.30 lakh identified families during 1983--84.

2.41 An outlay of about Rs. 111 crores is provided for the Tribal Area Sub-Plan. which is inclusive of special central assistance of Rs. 9 crores.

2.42 Specific programmes for the scheduled castes constitute a Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes. An amount of around Rs. 30 crores is provided for the Component Plan for 1983-84 which is inclusive of special central assistance of Rs. 3 crores.

2.43 The programmes of Social and Community Services with an outlay of Rs. 141 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.

2.44 A provision of Rs. 36 crores has been made for decentralised district planning in the form of discretionary and incentive grants, allocation for urban poor and special problem areas to the District Planning Boards. A large number of small works which prove productive and crucial in the context of the needs of village/talukas which often are lost sight of are taken up under this programme.

2.45 The State Government has already introduced a system for district-wise 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 upto district.

Key Targets of Production and Infrastructure Development

2.46 The late arrival of the monsoon and uneven distribution of rainfall has turned the agricultural year 1982--83 as disappointing one. In addition, the cyclone in the first half of November has adversely hit all the standing crops. These natural calamities have disturbed the whole production plan for 1982--83 resulting in heavy shortfall.

2.47 The year (1982-83) being exceptional in view of these calamities, the targets for 1983-84 have to be viewed with reference to the level of achievements in 1981--82.

2.48 The total foodgrain production is targetted at 52.25 lakh tonnes which is higher by about 1.36 lakh tonnes over the level reached in 1981-82. In case of oilseeds, the target is to reach the level of 29.30 lakh tonnes at the end of 1983-84 as against the potential of 27.48 lakh tonnes achieved in 1981-82. This is aimed at by encouraging results

obtained in respect of summer groundnut programme. In case of cotton, level of 21.50 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 the level of 11.41 lakh hectares at the end of 1982-83 and 12.21 lakh hectares at the end of 1983-84. In case of Minor Irrigation, an irrigation potential of around 0.51 lakh hectares would be created during 1983-84.

2.50 With the commissioning of two units of 210 MW of Wanakbori Thermal Project, the total available generating capacity at the end of 1982-83 would be 2767.5 MW. One unit of 210 MW of Wanakbori and one unit of 210 MW of Ukai Thermal Extension (Unit-V) are targetted to be commissioned during 1983-84 thereby raising the installed capacity to 3187.5 MW. 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.

2.51 The addition of 2000 kms. to the road net work has been targetted raising the total length to 52332 kms. by the end of 1983-84.

2.52 Under the massive programme of skill building and vocational training, it is proposed to introduce additional seats in ITI courses during 1983-84 raising the total intake capacity to 18444 seats.

2.53 The targets under the Minimum Needs Programme for the Annual Plan 1983-84 are :—

(i) To take care of additional enrolment of around 1.00 lakh children in the age group 6-11 and 0.75 lakh children in the age group 11-14.

(ii) Providing electricity to 1310 additional villages raising the total number of villages electrified to 15404 by the end of 1983-84.

(iii) Providing safe drinking water facilities to additional 1200 'No Source' villages, thus covering 8223 villages by the end of 1983-84.

(iv) Connecting 550 villages with pucca roads covering the total number of villages around 10891 at the end of 1983-84.

(v) The number of primary health centres is likely to reach 276.

(vi) Assisting 68000 allottees of the plots in construction of durable pucca houses raising the total number of beneficiaries to 3.06 lakhs.

(vii) The programme of environmental improvement of slums will cover 40,000 additional beneficiaries raising the total number of beneficiaries to 3.67 lakhs.

(viii) Under Nutrition programme, the number of beneficiaries estimated at 11.20 lakhs under Special Nutrition Programme and 2.90 lakhs under Mid-Day-Meals Programme.

2.54. The employment oriented programmes in the State Plan account for an outlay of around Rs. 381.81 crores which would generate about 5.59 lakh person years of employment during 1983-84.

2.55. A statement showing the selected physical targets to be achieved by the end of 1983-84 is appended (Appendix-B). A broad outline of the sectoral programmes is given in Chapter-III.

APPENDIX—A

Sectoral Outlays

[Rs. in lakhs]			1	2	3	4
Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector of Development	Outlay 1983-84				
1	2	3				
I.	1. Agricultural Education and Research	400	(6)	Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation	100	
	2. Crop Husbandry	1310	(7)	Local Development Works	50	
	3. Land Reforms	210	(8)	Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram	90	
	4. Minor Irrigation	2275	(9)	Off-Season Unemployment Relief Works	30	
	5. Soil and Water Conservation	585		Sub-Total (15)	2597	
	6. Command Area Development	470		Total—I Agriculture and Allied Services	11784	
	7. Animal Husbandry	390	II.	Co-operation	1125	
	8. Dairy Development	37	III.	Water Development (Irrigation)	21430	
	9. Fisheries	415	IV.	Power Development	26500	
	10. Forests	2750	V.	1. Village and Small Scale Industries	2623	
	11. Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions	85		2. Large and Medium Industries	1697	
	12. Marketing, Storage and Warehousing	25		3. Mining	240	
	13. Community Development and Panchayats	185		Total-V. Industries and Minerals	4560	
	14. Development of Backward Areas	50	VI.	1. Ports Light Houses & Shipping.	710	
	15. Special Programmes for Rural Development			2. Road Development.	4040	
	(1) National Rural Employment Programme	1000		3. Road Transport.	1975	
	(2) Integrated Rural Development Programme (including Project linkage)	877		4. Tourism.	90	
	(3) Drought Prone Area Programme	315		Total:—VI. Transport & Communications.	6815	
	(4) Desert Development Programme	40				
	(5) Antyodaya	95				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
VII 1.	General Education.	1245		VIII. 1.	Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery).	5	
	2. Technical Education.	182			2. Statistics.	43	
	3. Science & Technology.	5			3. Training of Development Personnel.	17	
	4. Medical & Public Health.	1625			4. Administrative Machinery for TASP.	21	
	5. Social Inputs.	72			5. Civil Supplies Corporation & Consumers Movement.	26	
	6. Sewerage & Water Supply.	4000					
	7. Housing.	2080					
	8. Urban Development.	515					
	9. Capital Project.	650					
	10. Informaton and Publi- city.	100			Total:—VIII. Economic Services.	112	
	11. Labour & Labour Welfare.	900					
	12. Welfare of Backward Classes.	2240		IX.	Decentralised District Planning.	3600	
	13. Social Welfare.	110					
	14. Nutrition.	350					
					Grand Total:—	90000	
	Total:—VII. Social and Community Services.	14074					

Departmentwise distribution of the outlays for the Annual Plan 1983-84 in respect of the Sector/
Sub-sectors where more than one departments are concerned.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-sector 1	Department 2	Outlay for 1983-84 3
1 Crop Husbandry	1 Agriculture & Forest Department.	1300
	2. Revenue Department	10
		1310
2. Minor Irrigation	1. Irrigation Department	2181
	2. Agriculture & Forest Department.	78
	3. Co-operation Department	16
		2275
3. Soil & Water Conservation.	1. Agriculture & Forest Department.	520
	2. Irrigation Department	65
		585
4. Dairy Development.	1. Agriculture & Forest Department.	23
	2. Co-operation Department.	14
		37
5. Forests	1. Agriculture & Forest Department.	2749
	2. Co-operation Department.	1
		2750
6. Industries & Minerals.	1. Industries, Mines & Power Department	4531
	2. Food & Civil Supplies Department.	29
		4560
7. Housing	1 Panchayats, Housing & Urban Development Department.	1362
	2. Buildings & Communication Department.	460
	3. Home Department.	168
	4. Finance Department.	90
		2080
8. Urban Development.	1. Panchayats, Housing & Urban Development Department.	481
	2. Revenue Department.	34
		515

APPENDIX—B
ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84.
Selected Targets and Achievements.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit.	Level of achievement at the end of						
			1979-80 Base Year	1984-85 (Terminal Year Target)	1980-81 Achieve- ment	1981-82 Achieve- ment	1982-83		1983-84 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Agricultural Programmes.									
1. Agricultural Production (Progressive Potential).									
	(a) Foodgrains of which Pulses	Lakh tonnes	40.08	53.50	44.76	50.89	49.00	26.32	52.25
		..	1.94	6.00	2.67	3.45	4.65	3.00	4.50
	(b) Oil Seeds of which Groundnut	Lakh tonnes.	19.93	26.00 (31.06R)	18.58	27.48	27.63	14.00	29.30
		Lakh tonnes.	17.69	28.34	16.45	21.99	25.00	10.00	25.00
	(c) Cotton	Lakh bales (170 Kg. each).	17.85	24.30	17.14	20.95	21.50	17.00	21.50
	(d) Sugarcane (in terms of gnr)	Lakh tonnes.	3.19	4.50	4.44	5.02	4.00	4.00	4.50
2.	Soil Conservation on Agricultural Land.	Lakh hectares.	17.41	—	17.53	17.68	17.86	17.86	18.11
3. Animal Husbandry—Livestock Products.									
	(a) Milk	Lakh tonnes.	21.15	26.40	21.53	22.39	24.64	23.39	24.42
	(b) Eggs	Million	201	360	191	210	312	231	254
	(c) Wool	Lakh kgs.	16.97	21.00	18.67	18.86	18.88	19.05	19.24
4. Fisheries—Fish Production.									
	(a) Inland	Lakh tonnes.	0.14	0.40	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.25
	(b) Marine	Lakh tonnes.	2.03	3.50	2.19	2.21	2.30	2.30	2.50
	Total—4	..	2.17	3.90	2.36	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.75
II Co-operation-Agricultural Credit.									
	(a) Short and Medium Term Advances.	Rs. in crores.	165.00	315.00	110.78	119.45	245.00	168.00	215.00
	(b) Long Term Advances	..	3.82	55.00	5.77	13.66	15.00	15.00	19.00
III Area under Major and Medium Irrigation.									
	(a) Potential	Lakh hectares.	10.12	12.72	10.35	10.76	11.41	11.41	12.21
	(b) Utilisation	..	5.29	7.53	5.82	5.99	6.74	6.74	7.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IV. Power.									
(a) Installed Capacity	MW	2384	4660	2384	2557.5	2977.5	2767.5	3187.5	
(b) Rural Electrification.									
(i) Villages Electrified	No.	10867	18275	12515	13429	14389	14094	15404	
(i) Pump sets etnergised	No. in lakhs.	2.03	3.28	2.30	2.50	2.70	2.70	2.90	
V. Roads(Excluding National Highways)									
(a) Surfaced	Kms.	28460	41360	32135	35917	39417	39417	43017	
(b) Unsurfaced	,,	15213	10213	13867	12515	10915	10915	9315	
Total V:— ..		43673	51573	46002	48432	50332	50332	52332	
VI. Social and Community Services									
1. General Education-Enrolment.									
(a) Classes I to V-age group 6-11.									
(i) Boys	No in lakh	26.09	24.97	25.74	26.05	26.05	26.05	26.05	
(ii) Girls.	,,	17.00	21.53	17.17	18.16	18.92	18.92	19.92	
Total :— ..		42.09	46.50	42.91	44.21	44.97	44.97	45.97	
(b) Classes VI to VIII-age group 11-14.									
(i) Boys	No in lakh	6.91	10.50	7.17	7.48	7.93	7.93	8.38	
(ii) Girls	,,	4.07	6.63	4.22	4.25	4.55	4.55	4.55	
Total:— ..		10.98	17.13	11.39	11.73	12.48	12.48	13.23	
2. Health.									
(a) Primary Health Centres.									
(i) Main Centres.	No.	251	276	251	251	276	251	276	
(ii) Sub-Centres.	,,	2500	3400	2600	2700	3200	2935	3435	
3. Water Supply :— Rural Water Supply.									
No. Source Villages covered out of 9600 villages. (1977 survey)	,,	4514	9600	5123	6023	7023	7023	8223	
4. Housing.									
Rural House sites cum-Huts constructed.	No. in lakhs.	1.12	4.24	1.38	1.78	2.38	2.38	3.06	
5. Labour and Labour Welfare Training of Craftsman.									
(a) No. of Institutions	No.	22	27	22	23	26	26	31	
(b) Intake	,,	8040	11876	9876	12004	15004	15444	18444	

CHAPTER III

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED PROGRAMMES

1. The Agriculture Sector Contributes about 35 to 40 percent of the State income is contributed by the primary sector of Agriculture. More than 60 percent of the working population depend on agriculture and allied programmes play the most vital role in rural development. Agriculture, besides being a productive sector, has considerable capacity for absorbing the labour force.

2. Special efforts are made 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 productive by supplying inputs at subsidised cost and to provide them better extension facilities. Better utilisation of water by the rotation system of irrigation in irrigated areas and dry farming programmes in watershed areas are encouraged. 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 are being implemented vigorously with a view to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life.

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

(1) To provide remunerative prices to farmers so as to ensure that they get 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 relevant technology is transferred to a large number of farmers with the shortest time possible through T & V System.

(3) To ensure that adequate credit availability to enable a farmer to get the required money season every year.

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

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

(6) To restructure the agricultural administrative organisation to facilitate the efficient implementation.

4. Out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 900.00 crores provided for the Annual Plan 1983—84 an outlay of Rs. 129.09 crores has been provided for the Agriculture and Allied programmes including Cooperation, as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-Sector of Development	Outlay 1983-84
Agricultural Education and Research	400
Crop Husbandry	1310
Land Reforms	210
Minor Irrigation	2275
Soil & Water Conservation	585
Command Area Development	470
Animal Husbandry	390
Dairy Development.	37
Fisheries	415
Forests.	2750
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution.	85

Marketing Storage & Warehousing.	25
Community Development & Panchayats	185
Development of Backward Areas	50
Special Programmes for Rural Development.	
(a) National Rural Employment Programme	1000
(b) (i) Integrated Rural Development	872
(ii) Project Linkage	5
(c) Drought Prone Area Programme	315
(d) Desert Development Programme	40
(e) Antyodaya	95
(f) Strengthening & Supporting special Programme Organisation.	100
(g) Local Development Works	50
(h) Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram.	90
(i) Off-season unemployment Relief Works.	30
<hr/>	
Sub-Total- Special Programmes	2597
<hr/>	
Total Agriculture and Allied Programmes.	11784
<hr/>	
Cooperation.	1125
Total	12909

The programmes for each of the above sector/ sub-sector are outlined in the subsequent paragraphs.

1.1 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

1.1.1 Introduction

1.1.1.1. The Gujarat Agricultural University was established on 1st February, 1972 with State wide mandate for the triple functions of teaching, research and extension education under the Gujarat Agricultural University Act, 1969. The University aims at promotion of agricultural productivity and improving economic conditions of the rural community in the Gujarat State through integration of teaching, research and extension education. Keeping in view these broad objectives and the needs of development in agriculture and allied sectors, the University started functioning from 1st June, 1972 with the transfer of teaching, research and extension education activities of the State Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry to the University and also with the transfer of similar activities of the autonomous body namely the Institute of Agriculture, Anand. The activities of Forest and Fisheries are still not transferred to the University. At present GAU have following constituent units of teaching research and extension education.

—Four agricultural colleges one each at Anand, Junagadh, Navsari and Dantiwada (Sardar Krishinagar.)

—Two veterinary and animal husbandry colleges one each at Anand and Dantiwada (Sardar Krishinagar.)

—One Dairy Science College at Anand.

—One College of Nutrition Science, home science, and food technology at Dantiwada (Sardar Krishinagar).

—56 research stations.

—27 training centres consisting of 12 agricultural diploma schools, one extension education institute, three Sardar Smruti Kendras, one Krishi Vigyan Kendra, one tribal research-cum-training centre, one Home Science School, three schools of baking, two farm mechanic training centres, one livestock inspector training centres, one bidi tobacco training centre and one Poultry training centre.

1.1.1.2. GAU is a multi-campus University with the main campus at Sardar Krishinagar, Dantiwada in North Gujarat and other campuses being located at Anand, Junagadh and Navsari. For the purpose of administrative convenience, the Uni-

iversity state-wide jurisdiction has been delimited into four zones with above campuses viz., Zone-I (Junagadh), Zone-II (Anand), Zone-III (Navsari), and Zone-IV (Dantiwada).

1.1.2. Review

Agricultural Education

1.1.2.1. The University continued its teaching, research and extension education functions and activities during the year. Faculty improvement through advance training of teachers, workshop, seminars, study tours, scholarships and fellowships to best students, strengthening of U. G. and P. G. teaching library development book bank and production of text-books students welfare programmes etc. are some of the important schemes continued. Development of Dantiwada campus and other campuses at Junagadh, Anand and Navsari, Extension Education, training demonstrations and farm advisory programmes are also continued in addition to up-grading, strengthening of agricultural schools, livestock inspectors training school of baking etc., and farm development at Dantiwada. Agricultural school at Junagadh, Vyara and Dhari are started to cater the needs of areas.

1.1.2.2. The construction programmes for residential quarters, farm buildings and structures, laboratory facilities, drainage, water and electricity supply and other minimum infrastructural facilities needs for research farms, educational training institutions are carried out to support the development activity and are strengthened in phased manner according to needs and availability of funds.

Research

1.1.2.3. Research activities of the University encompass the whole State of Gujarat and are carried out through 56 research stations located in eight Agro-climatic zones. Agricultural research at present includes mainly applied research problems with emphasis on inter-disciplinary location specific and problem oriented research. This includes research on cereals, pulses, millets, oilseeds, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, fruit and vegetable crops, forage crops, spices and medicinal crops. Besides emphasis has also been given to the research in the subjects of dry-farming, water management, crop husbandry, plant protection, agricultural engineering, agricultural economics, animal husbandry, livestock production, animal nutrition and health.

1.1.2.4. As a result of research efforts by the University since its inception, 69 improved varieties of different crops having better yield potential and quality characters have been evolved and released for adoption by the farmers and crop varieties released during 1982-83 are given in the table—

New crop varieties released and recommended during 1982--83.

Crop	New improved variety recommended for release for farmers.
Wheat	JU--12.
Isabgul	T-S-6 as G. I. 2.
Soyabean	(1) J-231 as G Soyabean-1 and (2) J-202 as G. Soyabean-2.
Cumin	Vijapur-5 as G. Cumin-1.
Sorghum Hybrid	GSH-1.
Sorghum	GJ-35 for South and North Gujarat areas.
Nagli	GN--2.
Paddy	51214 for salt affected areas of Gujarat.
Cowpea	GC--2.

New technology for increasing production of Pulses, oilseeds and rainfed-crops in Gujarat under 20 point Programme.

1.1.2.5. Nearly 88 per cent of the cultivated area of Gujarat receives inadequate, erratic and unevenly distributed rainfall. The arid zone comprises of 36 per cent while the semi-arid zone forms 52 per cent of the total area in the State. This constitutes nearly 20 per cent of arid and 9 per cent semi-arid regions in the country.

1.1.2.6. In Gujarat, majority of the pulses and oilseeds are cultivated as rainfed crops. Statistics, reveal that roughly 50% pulses and 60--90% groundnut production of the State is obtained from arid and semi-arid region. Among oilseeds, groundnut, castor, sesamum and mustard are the important crops while pulses include arhar, green gram, kidneybean, black gram, cowpea, gram and clusterbean. Total area under oilseed crops in the State was 23.90 lakh hectares with a production of 19.63 lakh tonnes during 1978--81.

1.1.2.7. Gujarat occupies the foremost position in India in respect of area and production of groundnut. In 1981-82 groundnut was grown on an

area of 20 lakh hectares with a production of 18 lakh tonnes giving an average yield of 900 kg/ha. Saurashtra region is the major groundnut growing tract in the State. As regards, castor even though Andhra Pradesh ranks first in acreage but Gujarat stands first in production. Castor was grown on 1.4 lakh hectares with a production of 1.3 lakh tonnes and an average yield of 970 kg/ha in 1981-82. Higher productivity of castor crop is due to development and adoption of hybrid varieties for cultivation in the State. Gujarat is a pioneer in evolving hybrid castor by using exotic pistillate lines. North Gujarat is the prominent castor producing region of the State. Among the oilseeds, mustard is the only crop usually grown as irrigated crop in Northern districts of the State. There are possibilities of growing mustard and rape in command areas of the State. During 1981-82, mustard was cultivated on 1.2 lakh hectares area with the total production 0.6 lakh tonnes and average productivity of 500 kg per hectare. Sesamum occupies about 0.9 lakh hectares with a production of 0.26 lakh tonnes giving an average yield of 281 kg/ha. Soyabean, sunflower and safflower are comparatively new crops for the State. There is a potentiality for growing these crops in the State on large areas but because of marketing problems increase in acreage is rather slow.

1.1.2.8 The national average yield of oilseed crops during the last two decades is more or less stable while in Gujarat it has increased from 575 kg/ha in 1960-61 to about 900 kg/ha. in 1981-82. This indicates that there is potentiality of increasing the oilseeds production through adoption of improved technology. In the case of pulses, the average national productivity has remained more or less stable. Pulses productivity in Gujarat is lower than by national average.

1.1.2.9 The total area under various pulses in the State was 6.6 lakh hectares with a total production of 3.3 lakh tonnes and an average yield of 528 kg/ha during 1981-82.

1.1.2.10 Under the auspices of Gujarat Agricultural University sustained efforts to generate new technology to improve the productivity of pulses and oilseeds are being made. As a part of these efforts, research on these crops is being conducted at different campuses of the University. Some of the oilseeds pluses and other dryland crops are basically rainfed crops. There is a great element of risk in adopting improved technology Any new technology involves greater investment through visible and invisible inputs.

1.1.2.11 Under the National Demonstration Project and Lab-to-Land Programme data reveal that higher

productivity in dry-land crops can be achieved through use of new technology. Greater efforts are therefore necessary to ensure the use of available technologies by the farmers.

1.1.2.12 The case of groundnut crops in Gujarat is a pointer in this regard. Even though the groundnut productivity has not shown marked improvement over the year, it is higher than the national average.

1.1.2.13 This may be attributed to the greater awareness amongst the farmers and the extension workers about the use of new technology, The yield in demonstration plots are higher than the average for the district or the State.

1.1.2.14 It is, therefore, evident that, if the available technology is used fully higher productivity can be achieved. New technologies have been evolved by GAU for increasing production of pluses, oilseeds and rainfed crops and it has been possible to develop new varieties as shown below :—

(A) OILSEEDS CROPS.

GROUNDNUT

Improved varieties released.

Name of Varieties	Type	Tract/region
GAUG-10	Spreading type	Area having sufficient and regular rainfall
Punjab--1	—do—	—do—
M—13	—do—	—do—
GAUG--1	Bunch type	Having lighter type of soils and scanty rainfall
Junagadh-11	—do—	—do—
JL-24-(Phule Pragati-).	—do—	—do—

Summer Groundnut

VARIETIES RELEASED.

(i) GAUG-1 Bunch type.

(ii) Junagadh-11

CASTOR (HYBRID).
Release Hybrids :

GAUCH-1GCH-3

SESAMUM.

Released Improved Varieties.

Sr. No.	Variety	Type	maturity days.	Tract/region.
1.	Mrug-1	Kharif	85	Rajkot Division.
2.	Patan-64	„	100.	Baroda Division.
3.	Guj. Til-1.	„	100	—do—
4.	Purva-1	Semi-rabi	120	for Semi-rabi crop growing areas.

RAPE AND MUSTARD

Improved varieties.

- (a) Sarson : Sarson-66 (Yellow type)
 (b) Mustard : Vruna.

(B) PULSES CROPS

MUNG

Improved Varieties.

Kharif.

1. Mung Guj-1.
2. Mung Guj-2.
3. Mung PIMS-4.

Summer.

1. Mung Guj-2 (better due to short duration variety).

URID

varieties.

Kharif Crop

1. Zandewal
2. G 75
3. T-9.

COWPEA

Improved variety

1. Pusa Falguni
2. Guj. Cowpea-1.
3. V-16 (Nematode resistant).

MATH

Improved variety.

1. GAU-Moth-1.
2. Math-B-12.

GUAR

Improved variety.

1. Malosan

TUR

Improved variety

- 1 T-15-15.
2. Pusa-Ageti (Good for mix -cropping).

GRAM

Improved varieties

Tracts

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Gram Chaffa | Bhal area |
| 2. Dahod yellow | Bharuch, Panchmahals and Baroda districts. |

(C) DRY-FARMING

1. The general recommendations for increasing crop yields viz., land shaping soil conservation measures on a watershed basis such as contour bunding adequate water harvesting and water storage practices for life saving irrigations (supplementary irrigations), planting crop rows across the general slope of the field. Application of organic manures for water retention, optimum plant stand, for higher yields, timely sowing of groundnut, bajra, jowar and cotton with the on set of monsoon weed control and mixed cropping practices for insurance against the total crop failure were made popular among the farmers through integrated Dryland Agriculture Development Pilot Projects at Rajkot and Amreli districts.

2 **Choice of the crops and their varieties.**

Following crops and their varieties are suggested for sowing under dry-farming conditions as per their performance :

<i>Crops</i>	<i>Varieties.</i>
Bajra	BJ-104 and CJ-104
Jowar	CSH-5, CSH-6.
Cotton	GAU-Cot-10, V-797 and CJ-73 (as per tract)
<i>Groundnut</i>	
Bunch type	J-11, GAUG-1
Spreading type	Punjab-1, GAUG-10

Castor	GAUCH-1, GAUG--1
Green-gram	Gujarat--1, Gujarat--2.
Black gram	Zandewal, T-9
Soyabean	J-231
Cluster-bean	Malosan
Sesamum	Mrug-I, Patan-64 and Gujarat-1,
Tur	UPAS--120, Pant--A--1, Pusa ageti
Cowpea	Pusa falguni, K-14, FS-68 C-52.

3 Fertilizer Management

(i) The findings of fertilizer management with bajra HB--3 indicated that it is profitable to apply nitrogenous fertilizers at the rate of 80 kg. under dry-farming conditions.

(ii) Application of Nitrogenous fertilizer to bajra either in one dose (at sowing) or in two splits did not have significant influence on grain as well as on fodder yield of bajra HB--3.

(iii) Single superphosphate and diammonium phosphate as source of P₂O₅ did not have any differential effect on the yield of groundnut crop.

(iv) Studies on the response of Nitrogen and phosphorus to sorghum CSH--7 indicated that it is profitable to apply 90 kg. N and 30 kg P₂O₅ per hectare to sorghum hybrid CSH--6 under dry-farming conditions in medium black soils of Saurashtra region.

4 Crop geometry and planting distance

(i) For bajra HB--3, row spacing of 60 cm. is profitable under dry-farming conditions in Saurashtra region.

(ii) For higher yields in bunch and spreading groundnut varieties Junagadh-11 and Punjab--1, it is preferred to grow groundnut at a row spacing of 45 to 60 cm. respectively.

(iii) Pod distribution studies and inter-row distance studies in respect of bunch Junagadh-11 and spreading Punjab--1 varieties of groundnut indicated optimum row spacing as 45 cm. and respectively.

(iv) Paired row system of sowing of bajra tended to be better than uniform row system.

5. Planting dates and sowing.

(i) Studies on the sowing dates for groundnut and sunflower indicated that early sowing with the onset of monsoon and receipt of soaking rains, resulted in highest yields of groundnut and sunflower.

(ii) Sowing of groundnut, bajra and cotton with the onset of monsoon is necessary for securing good yields.

(iii) Sorghum hybrids such as CSH-5, and CSH-6 are higher yielders than other cultivars. Bajra HB-3 also gives higher yields under dry-farming conditions.

3. Inter-Cropping systems

(i) Studies on mixed cropping with cotton (V-797) indicated that it is profitable to adopt mixed cropping with groundnut (J-11) or green-gram as an inter-crop in cotton (V-797) under dry-farming conditions in Saurashtra region on net realisation basis.

(ii) Studies on mixed-cropping in groundnut (J-11) indicated that from economic point of view it is profitable to grow groundnut (J-11)+Castor inter-cropping in the ratio of 3 :1 crop rows as compared to sole-crop of groundnut.

(iii) Studies on inter-cropping in cotton GAU-Cot-10 indicated that it is profitable to adopt inter-cropping system in cotton GAU-Cot-10 with groundnut (J-11) under dry-farming conditions in Saurashtra region on net additional realisation basis.

(iv) Findings of inter-cropping in bajra revealed that it is profitable to adopt mixed cropping system of bajra and tur in the ratio of 4 :1 under dry-farming conditions in Saurashtra.

7. Water harvesting

(i) Findings on run off and soil loss studies indicated that minimum soil loss (percentage) was recorded in the treatment of natural fallow followed by *Dichanthium annulatum*, groundnut (J-11), groundnut + bajra (strip cropping) and bajra (B-J-104). Runoff increased as the percentage of the slope increased.

For North and central Gujarat region, following package of practices are evolved by Gujarat Agricultural University for farmers adoption.

Crops and varieties for dry-land

After screening and testing of different crops varieties and grasses, following were found promising for north and middle Gujarat areas of the State.

Crop	Varieties
Bajra (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	CJ--104
Jowar (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)	CSH--5
Castor (<i>Recinus communis</i>)	GAUCH--1, GCH--3
Cotton (<i>Gossyioium hirsutum</i>)	GAU--Cot--10, HY--4.
Tobacco (<i>Nicotian tabacum</i>)	A--2, Gujarat Tobacco--4.
Guar (<i>Cyamopsis tetraquonaloba</i>)	Malasoan, Kutch--8
Green--gram	Guj--1
Grasses	Napier (Dharwar--4) Blue Panic, <i>Gonchrus Setigerus</i>

1.1.3. Programme for 1983-84

1. 1. 3. 1. An outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs is provided for Agricultural Research and Education for 1983-84 in the State plan. Broad break-up of the plan outlays of Rs. 400 lakhs is given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	outlay 1983-84
Agricultural Education	273.00
Agricultural Research	95.00
State's share for ICAR.	32.00
Total ..	400.00

1. 1. 3. 2. Existing educational and research programmes will be continued during the year. Following new programmes are proposed to be strengthened during the year.

1. Agricultural College at Sardar Krishinagar, Dantiwada

1. 1. 3. 3. For the Narmada Irrigation project the demand of Agricultural graduates would increase to meet the needs of agricultural development in respect of research, self-farming, education, training, extension and other allied aspects of agro-industrial developments. The demand of agricultural graduates is also increasing for other sectors of the economy such as fertilizers and pesticides and production and distribution, banks and rural financing in agriculture. Secondly, while preparing the master plan for development of Dantiwada campus of the University, it is planned to establish agriculture college at Sardar Krishinagar as there was no other college education institution in North Gujarat for agricultural and allied sciences. Thirdly, in principle, the State Government has agreed to start one agricultural college in North Gujarat.

2. Establishment of Aspee College of Nutritional Science and College of Home Science and Food Technology at Sardar Krishinagar, Dantiwada.

1. 1. 3. 4. Existing Home Science Colleges in the State are more urban in character and graduates coming out of the Home Science Colleges do not have the orientation, the aptitude or the opportunities to serve the rural areas and most of them settle down as

housewives in urban area. The Visiting Team of Indian Council of Agricultural Research for sixth plan assistance has, therefore, recommended to establish the Home Science college at Dantiwada at the earliest to take up under graduate programmes of teaching which will be of great benefit to girls and boys and particularly to tribal and other backward groups with the curriculum designed to meet the requirement of the farm women having rural orientation. A college of Nutrition Science College of Home Science and Food Technology has therefore been started at Sardar Krishinagar Dantiwada from June, 1981 with the ICAR assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakh and Rs. 10.000 lakhs from Aspee.

Veterinary Science, Animal Husbandry and Dairy

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 Dairy Science at Anand during 1983-84. The Sheth M. C. College of Dairy Science, Anand is also proposed to be 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.

3. Establishment of Veterinary Science College at Sardar Krishinagar, (Dantiwada).

1. 1. 3. 6 Animal husbandry plays a very important role in the Agricultural economy of the State. Gujarat is endowed with very good livestock wealth. Animal husbandry with dairy enterprise is one of the strategy of development. For livestock, animal husbandry and dairy development, various activities in respect of education, research training and extension have been started in the State. For veterinary services and animal health, veterinary dispensaries/ hospitals are established at district/taluka level. All these activities need veterinary graduates. At present, Gujarat College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry located at Anand provides veterinary graduates but they are not sufficient to meet the needs of various animal husbandry activities of the State. One more veterinary and animal husbandry college has therefore, been started at Sardar Krishinagar (Dantiwada) to meet the requirement.

1. 1. 3. 7 Gujarat is well known for its milk co-operatives, milch breeds like Surti and Mehsani buffaloes and dual breeds of Gir and Kankreji cows. Pure-breeding and crossbreeding 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.

1. 1. 3. 8. Development of dairy industry through dairy research in technology of indigenous dairy products, recycling and utilisation of dairy wastes and system improvement in the use of low level processing technology for rural needs will be initiated in 1983-84.

Strengthening Research Capability of GAU

1. 1. 3. 9. The University has inherited a research set-up with the maximum number of research farms (56) with minimum number of trained and qualified personnel, poor library and laboratory, infrastructural and research facilities. It may be mentioned that even now the present research set-up is by and large akin to that which the GAU inherited from the State Government at the time of formation of the University. Now the research capabilities of the GAU is being strengthened by National Agricultural Research Programme through likely

grants of Rs. 5/- crores for five years from ICAR. The ICAR has so far sanctioned the sub-projects for GAU at Arnej, Targhadia, expansion of the Directorate of Research, Dantiwada, Vijapur, Bhachau Navsari and Junagadh to the tune of Rs. 435.09 lakhs. The N.A.R.P., sub-projects for Anand zone is submitted to ICAR for consideration. The University is also required to develop its new main campus at Sardar Krishinagar (Dantiawada) along with the development of other campuses for infrastructural facilities for research and educational activities.

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 Co-ordinated Research Projects in crops and animal husbandry. It has 29 ICAR Co-ordinated projects for crops and 4 projects for animal husbandry with the budget of Rs. 176.14 lakhs for 1983-84 as ICAR assistance. For the development of University and educational aspects, University get annually Rs. 53/- lakhs under the Scheme for Establishment and Development of Agricultural Universities.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1983—84
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	1983—84		
		Revenue	Capital	Outlay Total
1	2	3	4	5
A. Agricultural Education				
1	AER-1 Post-graduate degree training in Iandia and Abroad.	2.50	..	2.50
2	AER-2 Grant-in-aid to GAU for Education	208.50	..	208.50
3	AER-3 Development of Vet College.	54.00	..	54.00
4	AER-4 Development of Dairy Science College.	8.00	..	8.00
Total (A) Agri. Education		273.00	..	273.00
B. Agricultural Research.				
5	AER-5 Grant-in-aid to GAU for Research.	60.00	..	60.00
6	AER-6 Establishment of Livestock Research Station	35.00	..	35.00
Total (B) Agri. Research		95.00	..	95.00
C. Assistance from ICAR				
7	AER-7 State Share to I.C.A.R. Scheme.			
	(i) Agricultural Research	29.00	..	29.00
	(ii) Veterinary Research	3.00	..	3.00
Total (C)		32.00	..	32.00
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		400.00	..	400.00

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 latitude having a large share of the sea coast, along the Arabian sea. 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 confined to a period of only four months starting from June to September. Practically no rains are received in winter. The annual normal rainfall varies from 349 m m. in Lakhpat taluka of Kachchh district to 2409 m m. 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 conditions 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 soils 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 1978-79 are as under.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Area in lakh hectares	
		1960-61	1978-79
1	2	3	4
1.	Total reporting area for land utilisation.	179.14	188.13
2.	Forest	9.22	19.74
3.	Not available for cultivation.		
	(a) Land put to non-agricultural use.	4.05	10.59
	(b) Barren and uncultivable land.	45.75	24.84
		<u>49.80</u>	<u>35.43</u>

1	2	3	4
4.	Other unclutivable land including fallow land.		
	(a) Permanent pastures and grass land.	10.42	8.49
	(b) Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves.	0.42	0.04
		<u>10.84</u>	<u>8.53</u>
5.	Cultivable waste land.	7.64	20.02
6.	Fallow lands.		
	(a) Current fallow	3.41	4.90
	(b) Other fallow.	4.25	3.80
		<u>7.66</u>	<u>8.70</u>
7.	Cropped area.		
	(a) Net area sown.	93.97	95.71
	(b) Area sown more than once.	3.71	8.88
		<u>97.68</u>	<u>104.59</u>

It appears that area under forest has increased considerably, area sown more than once has doubled and 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 22.6% of the total cotton area and 28.3% of the total groundnut area in the country. Gujarat produces around 30% of the groundnut, 26% of the cotton and 37% of the tobacco in the country.

Land Holdings Statistics.

1.2.1.4. The number and percentage of operational holding in the State are under (1976-77).

Size of holding in hect.		Number (in '00)	Percentage	Area in (in '00 hect).	Percentage
1		2	3	4	5
Below	0.5	3251	11.98	821	0.81
0.5	to 1.00	3306	12.19	2467	2.45
1.00	to 2.00	5410	19.94	7920	7.86
2.00	to 3.00	3831	14.12	9416	9.35
3.00	to 4.00	2680	9.90	9293	9.23
4.00	to 5.00	2043	7.53	9111	9.04
5.00	to 10.00	4664	17.19	32452	32.20
10.00	to 20.00	1725	6.36	22780	22.61
20.00	to 30.00	169	0.62	3925	3.90
30.00	to 40.00	26	0.10	874	0.87
40.00	to 50.00	8	0.03	351	0.35
50.00	and above	12	0.04	1336	1.33
Total..		27135	100	100746	100

1.2.1.5. According to 1976 census, 30.60 percent of the operational holdings were irrigated either partly or wholly covering about 15% of the cultivated area. Wholly irrigated holdings were only 9.5% covering 35.36% of the total irrigated area. 21.10 percent of the holdings were partly irrigated which accounts for 64.64% of the irrigated area, 69.40 percent of the operational holdings covering 61.50 % of the cultivated land were unirrigated, out of the total area irrigated foodgrains cover 56%. The remaining 44% area is under commercial crops.

1.2.1.6. Out of the total irrigated area, about 66% was irrigated by surface wells, 18% by canals, 13% by tubewells, 2% by tanks and 1% by other sources at the end of 1978-79. 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 bajra, jowar, maize and wheat including pulses while crops like cotton, oilseeds and tobacco are

commercial crops. Paddy is mainly grown in districts of south and middle Gujarat while soils of northern parts of the State and Saurashtra area 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 area. Horticultural crops are planted in Surat and Valsad districts in southern part of the State and coastal areas of Saurashtra region. Tobacco is mainly cultivated in middle Gujarat; particularly in Kheda and Vadodara district while spices and condiments are grown in northern district of Mahesana and Banaskantha.

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

Area in lakh hectares, production in lakh tonnes, yield in Kgs/hect.

Sr.No. 1	Plan period 2		Food-grains 3	Oil-seeds 4	Cotton 5	Tobacco 6	Sugarcane 7
1.	First Five Year Plan 1951-52 to 1955-56	Area	55.86	11.93	13.72	0.60	0.10
		prod.	18.75	4.40	8.83	0.41	0.57
		Y/H	336	362	109	683	5182
2.	Second Five Year Plan 1956-57 to 1960-61.	Area	49.80	18.99	17.50	0.81	0.18
		Prod.	20.28	11.07	11.17	0.56	0.94
		Y/H	407	586	108	691	5222
3.	Third Five Year Plan 1961-62 to 1965-66	Area	47.96	23.44	17.57	0.86	0.29
		Prod.	25.79	13.58	15.23	0.83	1.65
		Y/H	538	581	147	965	5594
4.	Average of three Annual Plans 1966-67 to 1968-69	Area	51.90	21.57	16.89	0.91	0.33
		Prod.	28.11	11.31	15.48	0.93	1.81
		Y/H	542	524	156	1026	5476
5.	Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-70 to 1973-74.	Area	51.82	20.56	19.65	0.88	0.46
		Prod.	37.19	13.87	20.18	1.13	2.53
		Y/H	714	675	174	1284	5500
6.	Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-75 to 1977-78	Area	46.92	21.71	18.22	8.98	0.57
		prod.	35.82	18.03	17.69	1.40	3.40
		Y/H	763	831	165	1582	5937
7.	1978-82.	Area	44.45	24.66	16.45	1.07	0.68
		prod.	45.14	21.71	19.24	1.78	3.98
		Y/H	993	883	199	1669	5823

Note.—1. Production of sugarcane is in terms of 'Gur'.

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

3. Total oilseeds include Groundnut, Sesamum, Castor, Rape and Mustard.

In food crops the State has recorded an annual growth rate of 4.1% between 1961 and 1980 which is the third highest in the country, Punjab and Haryana being the only two States, recording a 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 where in the facilitating and encouraging functions of the State seem to be eminent to help the farmers for the rapid development of agriculture in the State.

(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 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 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.

(6) To restructure the agricultural 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 198-283

1.2.3.1. Generally, in Gujarat State, monsoon sets in the second or third week of June, but during the year 1982-83, onset of monsoon got delayed by about five to six weeks. The first showers of monsoon were received in the fourth week of July 1982. The premonsoon rainfall however, was received during the month of May. This rainfall was not adequate for sowing in whole of the State. Sowing was done by the farmers wherever this rainfall was adequate for sowing of Kharif crops, and irrigation was given by the farmers who were having the facilities of irrigation. Due to inadequate rains, crops failed in the areas wherever irrigation facilities do not exist.

1.2.3.2. During the year 1982-83 first showers of monsoon were received in the fourth week of July. The over all situation in the State changed due to this rainfall and sowing of kharif crops was done in most of the areas of the State. The condition of earlier sown kharif crops also improved.

1.2.3.3. During second and third week of August 1982, there was wide spread rain through out the State, crop growth was satisfactory. Thereafter, there was complete full through out the State, except in some talukas of Saurashtra region and Surat and Valsad districts, where the rainfall was received during the month of September. Due to this long dry spell and short duration monsoon lasting for only four to five weeks, condition of kharif crops got adversely affected. The crop prospects are not good and yield rates expected are hardly of the order of 50 to 55 percent for all the kharif crops during the year.

1.2.3.4. Due to late onset of monsoon, sowing of kharif crops could not be done satisfactorily in the most of the areas of Bhavnagar, Amreli, Banaskantha, Jamnagar and Ahmedabad districts. Crop condition was reported satisfactory, due to the rainfall of August in the areas where sowing was done. During the year, eventhough onset of monsoon got delayed by about five to six weeks, it withdrew by usual time viz. 15th of September.

1.2.3.5. Sowing of kharif crops could not be done completely in some villages of Bhavnagar

district. Crops which were sown failed in some of the villages due to the absence of last rainfall. Crops failed in some of the villages of Babra, Lathi and Liliya talukas of Amreli district due to absence of last rainfall. Crop condition of groundnut, sesamum and cotton was reported poor in Jamnagar district. Kharif crops got adversely affected due to inadequate rainfall in all the talukas of Kachchh district except Abadasa and Nakhatrana talukas.

1.2.3.6. Thus, during the year, due to late starting of monsoon and uneven distribution of rainfall and monsoon lasting for a period of five to six weeks, agricultural year 1982-83 can be termed as disappointing one.

1.2.3.6. Thereafter from 6th November, 1982 to 9th November, 1982, there was unseasonal heavy rains accompanied with cyclone on 7th and 8th November in all the districts of the State except Kachchh district. Especially, coastal district of Amreli, Junagadh and Bhavnagar were badly hit due to the cyclone resulting in tremendous loss to life, agriculture and property. The damage to agricultural crops have been reported more or less from all the districts of the state so far agriculture crops are concerned. The damage has been mainly reported in standing crops like Cotton, Paddy, Sugarcane, fruit-trees, either trees and vegetables, while post-harvest losses have been reported in case of paddy and groundnut crops.

1.2.3.7. In spite of such adverse conditions all efforts are made to increase Rabi production. For this, training made to increase Rabi production. For this, training was imparted to extension staff of all categories under T & V Scheme to tap the existing potentialities.

Adequate arrangements were made for inputs like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides through Gujarat State Seeds Corporation, Gujarat Co-operative Marketing Federation, Co-operatives working at District, Taluka and Village level. In addition to this, supply of inputs was also available through private dealers and hence there was no derth for agriculture inputs.

Agriculture credit in agricultural production plays a great role and which was made available through Co-operatives and Nationalised Banks at all stages. The State Government has approached Government of India for granting short term loan which will be utilised through Co-operative institutions for agriculture inputs.

Crop prospects :

1.2.3.8. Information in respect of area under major crops of Gujarat State for the year 1981-82 as per final forecast and for the year 1982-83 as per first forecast is as under :—

(Area in lakh hecets).

Sr. No.	Name of the crops	Year.	
		1981-82 as per final forecast	1982-83 as per first forecast
1	Paddy	4.99	4.72
2	Kh. Jowar	7.73	7.90
3	Kh. Bajri	12.93	11.63
4	Maize	3.12	3.04
5	Ragi	0.47	0.41
6	Kodra	0.66	0.62
7	Tur	2.28	2.45
8	Kh. Groundnut	20.41	18.10
9	Sesamum	1.05	1.14
10	Cotton	15.31	14.20
11	Sugarcane	0.84	0.88

1.2.4. Programme for Annual Plan 1983-84

1.2.4.1. The programmes for the Annual Plan 1983-84 are formulated keeping in view the broad

Production Targets.

1.2.4.3. The targets and achievement of food grains production and commercial crops for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 (anticipated) and targets for 1983-84 are as under.

Sr. No.	Crop.	Unit	1981—82		1982—83		1983—84 Target
			Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated achievement.	
1.	Food grains	Lakh tonnes	46.60	50.89	49.00	26.32	52.25
2.	Oil seeds	„	22.50	27.48	27.63	14.00	29.30
3.	Cotton	Lakh bales (170 Kg. each)	21.40	20.95	21.50	17.00	21.50
4.	Sugarcane (Interm of gur).	Lakh tonnes.	3.80	5.02	4.00	4.00	4.50
5.	Tobacco.	„	1.62	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.80

objectives and strategies set for the Sixth Five Year Plan and also in background of the season for the year 1982-83.

1.2.4.2. An outlay of Rs. 1310 lakhs has been provided for the Annual plan 1983-84, the broad breakup of which is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	(Minor head) Programme	Outlay 1983-84
1.	Direction and Administration	344.52
2.	Multiplication and Distribution of seeds	111.73
3.	Manures and Fertilizers	124.25
4.	Plant protection	67.11
5.	Commercial crops	71.96
6.	Extension and farmer's Training	109.30
7.	Agricultural Engineering	114.71
8.	Agricultural Economics and statistics	45.11
9.	Horticulture	47.23
10.	Other expenditure	245.00
11.	Contingency Plan	10.00
12.	Nucleus Budget	19.00
Total		1310.00

High yielding varieties programmes.

1.2.4.4. This programme will be expanded by providing sufficient quantity of certified improved seeds through the State Seed Corporation and Marketing Federation in time and at reasonable rates. The coverage during 1981-82, 1982-83 (anticipated) and targets for 1983-84 are given as under.

(Area in lakh hectare).

Sr. No.	Crop	1981—82		1982—83		1983—84 Target (Proposed)
		Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Wheat (Irrigated)	5.00	4.68	5.20	4.00	5.40
2.	Paddy	3.10	3.29	3.35	3.25	3.60
3.	Hy. Bajra	11.50	11.82	12.00	11.05	12.50
4.	Hy. Jowar	0.70	0.73	0.85	0.65	1.00
5.	Hy. Maize	0.85	0.98	0.90	0.80	0.95
	Total	21.15	21.50	22.30	19.75	23.45
6.	Hy. Cotton	3.55	3.00	3.70	3.00	3.85
7.	Hy. Castor	0.65	1.00	0.70	0.70	1.00

1.2.4.5. It will be observed from the above table that the State has surpassed the target during 1981-82 and has obtained the coverage of 21.50 lakh hectares under foodgrain crops the major components being the Hy. bajra, wheat and paddy. While in case of Hy. Cotton and Hy. Castor, the achievements was 3.00 and 1.00 lakh hectares. During 1982-83, due to delayed monsoon and scarcity in the most of the area, the coverage anticipated under foodgrain crops is 19.75 lakh hectares. While in case of Hy. Cotton and Hy. Castor it will be about 3.00 and 0.70 lakh hectares respectively.

Supply of seeds

1.2.4.6. It is planned to increase area under hybrid seeds and to replace the seed of self pollinated crops by certified seeds in 20 per cent of the area under these crops every year. The annual requirement of Hybrid/HVV/Improved seeds and distribution by GSSC and GSCMF are as under—

(In Tonnes)

Year	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	1983—84
Requirement Distribution	31190	33952	31149	32860
Distribution by GSSC and GSCMF	5292	7972	10899	—

1.2.4.7. Breeder/foundation seeds will be produced by and the Gujarat Agriculture University certified/improved seeds 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 from two institutions in the State.

Fertilizers.

1.2.4.8. Fertilizers hold great potentiality for stepping up agricultural production. Nitrogenous fertilizers have particular importance as Nitrogen is considered to be the important limiting factor for the fertility of soils. 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	1981—82		1982—83		1983—84 Target
	Target	Achievement	Target	Anti. achievement	
Nitrogen (N)	2.90	2.45	2.95	2.20	2.96
Phosphorous (P)	1.50	1.14	1.20	1.00	1.39
Potash (K)	0.55	0.42	0.35	0.30	0.42
Total	4.95	4.01	4.50	3.50	4.77

1.2.4.9. The consumption of fertilisers during the year 1981—82 was less than the targetted one by 0.94 lakh tonnes. This was inspite of providing subsidy towards the rise in prices. Had the subsidy not been provided the shortfall would have been more. This contraction in demand for fertilizers was due to rise in prices of fertilizer. During the year 1982—83, due to delayed monsoon and scarcity conditions in most of the areas the consumptions of fertilizers has been adversely affected. The anticipated achievement will be of the order of 3.50 lakh tonnes.

Plant protection.

1.2.4.10. 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 & V system, while scouting in the crop fields actually take counts of the pest population and guide the cultivators for sparying the crop at a point of thresh hold value. Subject matter specialists (Plant Protection) have been provided in each district. Achievement and target under this programme are given below.

(Lakh hectares).

Item	1980—81 Area covered	1981—82 Area covered	1982—83 Area covered Area Anticipated	1983—84 Target
1	2	3	4	5
Plant protection	65.65	73.21	60.00	80.10

1.2.4.11. The coverage under plant protection measure increased by 7.56 lakh hectares during 1981—82 as compared with 1980—81. During 1982—83 due to inadequate rains and scarcity condition in most of the areas of the State about 60.00 lakh hectares are anticipated to be covered under plant

protection. The contraction in coverage under Plant Protection measures is partly due to reluctance on the part of the cultivators to invest on this input due to uncertainty of returns without rains and partly due to decreased incidence of pests in dry weather.

1.2.4.12. Technical grade material for manufacture of pesticides required for the above programme has been estimated as under.

Technical grade material (in tonnes)			
1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
7500	7700	8000	8500

Oil seed production

1.2.4.13. The bulk of edible oil production derives from oilseeds like groundnut, mustard, sesamum and sunflower. Out of this, groundnut is the major oil seed crop. On an average about 1.9 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.

(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.

1.2.4.14. Level of Production in case of groundnut is proposed to be increased by the following methods

Sr. No.	Item	Expected yield per hectare in Kg.	Normal yield in rained area (Kg. per hectare)
1	Pre monsoon sowing by the end of May or 1st week of June.	1300	900
2	Supplementary irrigation probably in September.	1300	900
3	Summer groundnut	1800	900

1.2.4.15. 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 programmes for coverage under different items during the plan period is as under.

(In lakh hectares).

Sr. No.	Oil Seed Programmes	Area to be covered.			
		1980-81 Base year.	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1.	Pre-monsoon sowing of groundnut	0.50	1.00	2.00	2.00
2.	Supplemental irrigation to groundnut	0.20	1.00	2.00	3.00
3.	Summer groundnut.	1.44	1.50	2.00	2.00
4.	Coverage under improved variety of sesamum	0.15	0.25	0.40	0.50
5.	Hy. Castor	0.93	0.66	0.70	0.70

1.2.4.16. 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 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 areas of this region where farmers take poor yielding hillmillets and other crops.

1.2.4.17. It is planned to encourage the cultivators through technical guidance and financial assistance to adopt modern methods of groundnut cultivation such as improved seed, optimum spacing, pest control management, sprinkles and supplementary irrigation. As a result of these efforts groundnut production during 1981-82 is estimated at 21.99 lakh tonnes and the targets of 1983-84 are 25.00 lakh tonnes. During 1981-82 and 1982-83 the Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 8.27 crores and Rs. 11.72 crores respectively while for 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 11.57 crores is provided

for the programme under central sector.

A cell for planning and monitoring for oils Seeds processing in the state.

1.2.4.18. The cell is started from the financial year 1980-81 with a view to monitor the state of existing development as well as to find out the scope for future development of oilseeds processing in the state. The cell would also process and co-ordinate the demands from various co-operatives with regard to assistance from National Dairy Development Board, and keeping the Gujarat Co-operative Oilseed Growers federation, as a nucleus agency, which is linked up with the marketing of the oil seed products throughout the State, as well as outside the state.

Increase in Pulse production :

1.2.4.19. In case of green gram and pigeon pea improved varieties like Guj-Mung-1, Mung-2 and Tur15-15 yield 25% more in comparison to local varieties. To increase pulse production, efforts will be for replacement of local varieties by improved ones and growing of pulse crops as mixed crop with the cotton or castor. Plan of action will be as under :

(Area in lakh Hectares)

Sr. No.	Item	1980-81 Covered.	1981-82 Covered.	1982-83 anticipated to be covered.	1983-84 Target.
1.	Coverage under improved seed of green gram.	0.60	0.75	0.90	1.00
2.	Coverage under improved seed of pigeon pea.	0.50	0.75	0.85	0.90
3.	Mixed cropping.	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75
4.	Summer green gram.	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.50

Integrated pest management programme for cotton, groundnut, pulses and sugarcane Crops..

1.2.4.20. Since 1978-79, this programme is organised in the State more systematically on a need based threshold value. To provide insecticides at a fair price and of quality, rates are fixed in 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 Schemes subsidy on pesticides for groundnut and pulses are paid at the rate of Rs.1.5 per hectare and Rs.30 per hectare respectively or 50% of the cost which ever is less. Similarly, subsidy is also paid in operational charges so as to meet full cost in case of aerial operation. The coverage under centrally sponsored schemes for different crops in 1983-84 would be as under.

(Gross area to be covered in lakhs Hectares)

Crop.	Aerial spray	Ground spray.
1. Cotton.	1.10	2.00
2. Groundnut.	1.00	5.50
3. Pulses.	0.16	1.00
4. Sugarcane.	0.45	..

Reorganisation and Strengthening of Extension Services System :

1.2.4.21. This aims to improve the efficiency of the 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, bajara jowar, paddy and wheat for which extension services would regularly and systematically be provided to farmers with updated advise and demonstration of farming practices best suited to their specific conditions which would have immediate impact on production and income.

1.2.4.22. The Village Extension Worker attends the training held once a fortnight by subject matter specialists 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 VEWs in recent technology.

1.2.4.23. The extension technique is based on a systematic programme of full time training to agricultural workers combined with frequent visits by VEWs 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 followup. To achieve a visible impact on production, VEW concentrates on selected contact farmers. He also concentrates on few important crops, focusing mainly on these practices which bring the best economic results and on making optimum use of available resources. Two Preseasonal training programmes are organised every year for 2 to 3 days which wherein SMS and specialists of Gujarat Agricultural University participate. The subject matter specialists 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 also receive two weeks training every year to refresh their knowledge at the University.

Farmer's Training Centre :

1.2.4.24. At present except Dangs and Gandhinagar, all districts, in the State are covered by farmers training centres. The farmers and farm women are trained in respect of latest development techniques in agriculture through institutional classes and one day camps organised at village level. Out of 17 farmers training centres, 5 are located in tribal areas. Every year, 3500 farmers are to be trained in each such centre.

Bio-gas Programme :

1.2.4.25. Bio-gas programme is a very important programme of Renewable Source of Energy it is one of the items of the Prime Minister's New 20 point programme. It is a source of renewable energy with proven economic viability.

1.2.4.26. Gujarat is among some of the leading States with 14,000 bio-gas plants out of the 1.25 lakh plants in country.

1.2.4.27. In 1981-82, 1793 plants were constructed in Gujarat. In 1982-83 the target is to construct 6,700 plants.

1.2.4.28. After Government of India decided to give Government of India's subsidy to beneficiaries, Government of Gujarat formulated a new policy giving of subsidy to the beneficiaries. The main object of this policy was as under:-

(i) The Government of Gujarat should add an amount to subsidy granted by Government of India so that a Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries get 50% subsidy of the construction cost.

(ii) In case of small and marginal farmers Govt. of Gujarat contribution should be for an amount which will make subsidy at 40% of cost in this case.

(iii) For others it should be 33 1/2% in total.

1.2.4.29 In 1983-84, 10,300 plants are proposed to be constructed with the outlay of Rs. 77.24 lakhs.

1.2.4.30 The Bio-gas programme has received substantial assistance from Government of India.

(A) In 1981-82, for subsidy to beneficiaries Rs. 33/- lakhs were received from Government of India,

(B) In 1982-83, advance subsidy of Rs. 40/- lakhs have already been received from Government of India. If target of 6700 plants is achieved, Rs. 34/- lakhs will be received from Government of India making total assistance from Government of India Rs. 74 lakhs for year 1982-83.

(C) In 1983-84, there is target of 10,300 plants. For this it is estimated that the beneficiaries in Gujarat will receive Rs. 210 lakhs from the Government of India.

GUJARAT TRACTOR CORPN. LIMITED.

1.2.4.31 The operations of the Corporation have suffered a severe set-back during the financial year 1982-83 on account of constraints in the availability of retail financing to the farmers for purchase of tractors from Commercial Banks and other Financial Institutions since December, 1981. This has resulted in the accumulation of huge inventory of tractors. Under these circumstances, the Corporation was constrained to plan drastic cut in its production of tractors with a view to bring down the inventory to a reasonable level.

1.2.4.32 In view of the above, the Corporation envisages to manufacture 1500 tractors during 1983-84 and sell about 1800 tractors with the expectation that the finances from the Banks and other institutions would be made available to the farmers as in the past and availability of retail credit to them will not be a constraining factor. At this level of operations, although the inventory is expected to be brought down within a reasonable limit, the Corporation will have to incur cash losses. Rs. 200 lakhs are provided as loan to Tractor Corporation in the year 1982-83 and an amount of Rs. 150 lakhs is provided for this purpose during 1983-84.

GUJARAT—AGRO—INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

1.2.4.33 Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation has planned to undertake the expansion of existing unit/undertake new projects during the year 1983-84. For this purpose, the total funds requirement of G.A.I.C. for these projects will be of the order of Rs. 85/- lakhs. The detailed statement showing Project wise total cost, total equity participation of G.A.I.C. and funds provided during 1983-84 is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Name of the Project	Cost of the project	Equity participation of G.A.I.C.Ltd.	Funds provided during 1983-84
1	2	3	4
1. Synthetic Pyrethroid	185	29	9
2. Jethi madh	260	35	20
3. Hydrogenation of Rice Bran Oil	200	20	5
4. Frozen Vegetable Project	750	29	29
5. Canning Unit, Junagadh	25	7.5	2.5
6. Cold storage Naroda.	24	12	4
7. New Cold storages	138	11	5.5
8. Existing units.	..	..	10
Total :		1582	143.5
			85

Gujarat State Seeds Corporation.

1.2.4.34 The Seeds Corporation has been established with an object to undertake production, processing and distribution of seeds.

1.2.4.35 Gujarat State Seeds Corporation at present undertake the seed production programmes of various important crops like hy. jowar, hy. maize, hy. cotton, wheat, groundnut and pulses. The average production of certified seeds of above crops by the Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Ltd., during the last three years comes to 60000 quintals and it is targetted to reach upto 2 lakhs quintals by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan Period.

1.2.4.36 At present Gujarat State Seeds Corporation has only one seeds processing plant with a capacity of 1000 quintals, which is not sufficient to process entire quantity of seeds produced by the Corporation. Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Ltd. intend to install additional seed processing plant in Amreli/Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, and Mehsana districts, where the seed production potential is very high. The installation includes equipment machinery and shed. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is therefore, provided during the year 1983-84, to create additional 10,000/- quintals processing capacity.

1.2.5. Investigation and survey work for contingency plant :

1.2.5.1. The State is frequently visited by natural calamities like drought floods, etc. It is necessary to devotail relief works with the plan projects in order to create community assets through such works. A scheme for investigation and survey work for preparation of shelf of projects introduced in the year 1976-77 has been continued since then. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made for 1983-84.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

CROP HUSBANDRY

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	1983--84		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Direction & Administration				
1.	AGR-1 Reorganisation and strengthening of extension services.	259.34	37.50	296.84
2.	AGR-2 Estt. of World Bank cell.	5.00	..	5.00
3.	AGR-3 Reorganisation and Strengthening of tension services for TASP.	32.30	8.83	41.13
4.	AGR-4 Creation of staff for Tribal Area Sub-plan work.	..	..	..
5.	AGR-5 Planning machinery for Agri. Development.	1.55	..	1.55
Total :—		298.19	46.33	344.52
Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds.				
6.	AGR--6 Strengthening of Seed Testing Laboratory	2.25	..	2.25
7.	AGR--7 Strengthening of Seed Certi. Agency.	..	..	..
8..	AGR-8 Production of Hy. Cotton seeds.	..	..	..
9.	AGR-9 Free distribution of seeds in Dangs Dist-GIA to Panchayat.	..	..	..
10.	AGR-10 Extension of seed multiplication farm providing irrigation facilities.	..	8.23	8.23
11.	AGR-11 Distribution of seed, Ferti. and Pesticides at subsidised rate in tribal areas.	44.00	..	44.00
12.	AGR-11(1) Supply of input kits at subsidised rate to farmers outside tribal area.	2.00	..	2.00
13.	AGR-12 Subsidised supply of Hybrid/High Yielding varieties seed to tribal cultivators.	3.00	..	3.00
14.	AGR-13 Esst. of Seed Cell.	0.50	..	0.50
15.	AGR-14 Distribution of seeds to Harijan cultivators.	3.00	..	3.00
16.	AGR-15 Distribution of seeds ferti., pesticides at subsidised rates to SC cultivators of the State.	15.00	..	15.00

1	2	3	4	5
17.	AGR-16 Foundation of Seeds Corporation.	10.00	..	10.00
18.	AGR-16(1) Preparation of documentary film on certified improved sees.	..	..	..
19.	AGR-16(2) Addl. processing facilities for Seed Corporation.	5.00	..	5.00
20.	AGR-(3) Scheme for reserve stock for certifiedseed and foundation seed.	18.75	..	18.75
Total :-		103.50	8.23	111.13
Manures and Fertilizers.				
21.	AGR-17 Multiplication crop demonstration scheme.	4.15	..	4.15
22.	AGR-18 Subsidised supply of fertilizer to tribal cultivators for TASP.	..	..	..
23.	AGR-19 Subsidised supply of chemical fertilizer to SC cultivators in the State.	..	..	..
24.	AGR-19(Adj) (1) Subsidised supply of chemical ferti to SC/ST and (2) other communities.	..	..	..
25.	AGR-(19) (Adj) (2) -do- for TASP.	..	..	..
26.	AGR-20 Scheme for development of Quality Control Laboratory.	6.85	..	6.85
27.	AGR-21 Gobar Gas Plant.	68.64	..	68.64
28.	AGR-21 (Adj.) Mechanical Compost Plant.	..	..	..
29.	AGR-22 Gobar Gas Plant for TASP.	8.60	..	8.60
30.	AGR-23 Strengthening of Soil Testing Lab. and Soil Testing van in TASP.	14.70	..	14.70
31.	AGR-24 Strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories in the State (Normal).	1.39	..	1.39
32.	AGR-24 (1) Soil Testing Lab. and Soil Survey.	0.35	..	0.35
33.	AGR-25 Strengthening of Soil Testing Lab. Bldg. works in TASP. office bldg. & staff quarters.	..	19.57	19.57
34.	AGR-26 Construction of fourth floor of Krishi Bhavan.	..	..	..
Total :-		104.68	19.57	124.25
Plant Protection.				
35.	AGR-27 Training of extn. staff in Plant Protection.	1.40	..	1.40

1	2	3	4	5
36.	AGR-28 Estt. of Central Agri. Input Testing Lab. at Gandhinagar.	2.40	..	2.40
37.	AGR-29 Assistance to farmers using pesticides for aerial spraying only.	30.00	..	30.00
38.	AGR-30 Scheme to help farmers in eradication of pests and diseases on crop in endemic area by aerochemical operation.	13.00	..	13.00
39.	AGR-31 Scheme for the control of prodonia pest.	..	..	..
40.	AGR-32 Scheme for subsidy in purchase of tractor mounted sprayer.	..	..	..
41.	AGR-33 Scheme for subsidy on ground spraying of Insecticides	1.00	..	1.00
42.	AGR-34 Distribution of pesticides and plant protection on appliance under subsidy scheme in tribal area	3.50	..	3.50
43.	AGR-35 Control of white grubon.	2.00	..	2.00
44.	AGR-36 Staff for plant Protection.	1.60	..	1.60
45.	AGR-36(1) Addl. Staff for implementation of Irsecticides Act.	3.75	..	3.75
46.	AGR-37 Estt. of Plant Quarantine Station.	1.85	..	1.85
47.	AGR-38 Demonstration of plant protection measures on cultivators fields.	0.61	..	0.61
48.	AGR-39 Encouraging co-operative societies for custom spraying.	1.00	..	1.00
49.	AGR-40 Scheme for subsidy on plant protection appliances to sch. caste cultivators.	5.00	..	5.00
Total :- IV. ..		67.11	..	67.11
Commercial Crops.				
50.	AGR-41 Intensive Cotton Production Programme-irrigation cotton.	..	..	..
51.	AGR-42 Intensive Cotton prodn. programme in tribal area of the state.	..	..	..
52.	AGR-43 Scrutinising scheme for intensive plant protection measures on cotton in selected areas.	..	..	..
53.	AGR-44 Intensive oilseed development including summer programme in tribal area	..	..	..
54.	AGR-45 Intensive oilseed development programme (Groundnut)	1.43	..	1.43

1	2	3	4	5
55	AGR-46 Intensive production of groundnut including summer programme.	..	..	..
56	AGR-47 Planning and Monitoring for oilseed processing in State.	1.60	..	1.60
57	AGR-48 Scheme for Development of castor in Kachch district.	..	..	—
58	AGR-49 Scheme for sugarcane development.	3.69	..	3.69
59	AGR-(1) Scheme for Subsidy on demonstration of biological control of garcane	0.75	..	0.75
60	AGR-50 Scheme for intensive cotton district programme in Bharuch, Vadodara, Surendranagar and Sabarkantha districts.	59.85	..	59.85
61	AGR-50(1) Estt. of Cotton grading centres in Sabarkantha & Vadodara district.	3.64	..	3.64
62	AGR-50(2) Scheme to assist Indian Cotton Mills Federation for cotton development programme in Panchmahals.	1.00	..	1.00
Total—V.		..	71.96	..
			..	71.96

Extension & Farmer's Training.

63	AGR-51 Publicity through State Transport.	..	..	..
64	AGR-51 (1) Monthly magazine pertaining to Agriculture.	1.92	..	1.92
65	AGR-51 (2) Inset. production coordination cell for Agriculture.	2.50	..	2.50
66	AGR-52 Provision of audio visual van to districts for TASP.	1.20	..	1.20
67	AGR-53 (Adj.) Provision of audio visual vans to district for TASP.	..	..	..
68	AGR-54 Farmer's training and education in tribal area-equipping with aid cum exhibition units in TASP.	..	..	..
69	AGR-55 Agricultural education tour by tribal cultivators.	0.26	..	0.26
70	AGR-56 Estt. of farmers training centres in Guj. State including constn. of Instt. building and staff quarters.	28.30	11.99	40.29
71	AGR-56(1) Construction of residential and non-residential buildings and Irrigation facilities in T. D. farms.	..	1.20	1.20
72	AGR-57 Estt. of farmers Trg. centres in Guj. State including const.of Instt. Building and staff quarters (TASP).	10.35	2.89	13.24

1	2	3	4	5
73.	AGR-58 Organisation of crop competition.	0.22	..	0.22
74.	AGR-59 Organisation of crop Competition under TASP.	0.27	..	0.27
75.	AGR-60 Increased production of pulses.	5.91	..	5.91
76.	AGR-61 Scheme for development of pulses.	33.23	..	33.23
77.	AGR-62 Strengthening of adoptive research programme.	5.28	2.73	8.01
78.	AGR-62 (1) Esstt. of new office of Agonomist at Rajkot.	1.05	..	1.05
Total:—		90.49	18.81	109.30
Agricultural Engineering.				
79.	AGR-63 Improved agricultural implements at subsidised rate to Harijan & backward class farmers.	2.00	..	2.00
80.	(a) AGR-63(1) Scheme for sprinkler irrigation facilities.	15.00	..	15.00
81.	AGR-63 (2) Construction & Demonstration of wind mill for agril. energy.	3.15	..	3.15
82.	AGR-64 Improved agricultural implements at subsidised rates to harijans and backward class farmers for TASP.	1.27	..	1.27
83.	AGR-65 Scheme to supply bullocks /male buffaloes to SC cultivators at subsidised rates in Gujarat State.	20.00	..	20.00
84.	AGR-66 Scheme to supply bullock carts to SC cultivators at subsidised rates in Gujarat State.	10.00	..	10.00
85.	AGR-67 Supply of bullock at subsidised rate to tribal cultivators.	42.50	..	42.50
86.	AGR-67 (1) Supply of bullocks to tribal cultivators outside tribal area.	2.00	..	2.00
87.	AGR-68 Supply of bullock carts at subsidised rates to tribal cultivators.	7.79	..	7.79
88.	AGR-68 (1) Supply of bullock carts to tribal cultivators outside tribal area.	1.00	..	1.00
89.	AGR-69 Standardisation of Agricultural machinery and implements.	..	..	..
Total:—		114.71	..	114.71

1	2	2	3	4
Agricultural Economics & Statistics				
90.	AGR-69(1) Popularisation of improved agril. implements.	10.00	..	10.00
91.	AGR-70 Investigation in artificial rain making in Tribal Area.	16.00	..	16.00
92.	AGR-71 Strengthening of Mechanical tabulation unit (EDG cell).	0.77	..	0.77
93.	AGR-72 Installation of rain gauge and collection of rainfall data.	..	..	..
94.	AGR-73 Study and investigation in agril. activities in Gujarat State.	..	..	..
95	AGR-74 Pilot sample survey for determining the cost of Production on important fruits and suice and studying their market practices.	1.09	..	1.09
96	AGR-75 Scheme for coordination programme at preharvest forecasting yield of crop of groundnut.	0.92	..	0.92
87	AGR-76 Scheme for timely reporting of estimates of areas and production of principal crops.	4.00	..	4.00
98.	AGR-77 Scheme for improvement of irrigation statistics	..	..	..
99.	AGR-78 Scheme for improvement crop statistics	2.41	..	2.41
100.	AGR-78 (1) Crop insurance scheme in Gujarat State	5.00	..	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 & production of principal crops in Gujarat State.	15.000	..	15.00
Total :		45.19	..	45.19
Horticulture				
103.	AGR-79 Supervision of development activities pertaining to horticulture vegetable, fruit and grafts, other plants and horticulture	1.96	..	1.96
104.	AGR-80 Subsidised supply of fruit grafts and plants.	8.00	..	8.00

1	2	8	4	5
105.	AGR-81 Subsidised supply of fruit grafts and plants for TASP	5.75	..	5.75
106.	AGR-82 Development of fruit, nurseries and supply of grafts and plant etc.	..	..	..
107.	AGR-83. Development of fruit production for export of banana.	2.40	..	2.40
108.	AGR-84 Scheme for package programme on Mango in Gujarat State.	5.64	..	5.64
109.	AGR-85 Development of fruit nurseries	1.00	..	1.00
110.	AGE-86 Date palm production in Kachchh District.	1.52	..	1.52
111.	AGR-86 (1) Hybridisation of coconut	9.28	..	9.28
112.	AGR-87 Bor cultivation in Gujarat	1.87	..	1.87
113.	AGR-88 Estt. of community canning centre and kitchen gardening	4.79	..	4.79
114.	AGR-89 Promotion of vegetable cultivation in tribal areas.	4.78	..	4.78
115.	AGR-89 (1) Scheme for colga and katodi Adivasi people for Agriculture crops.	0.24	..	0.24
116.	AGR-90 Crop development scheme for potato(Dangs)	..	..	..
	Total	Total : .. 47.23	..	47.23
Other Expenditure :				
117.	AGR-91 Loan to Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation.	85.00	..	85.00
118.	AGR-91 (1) Loan to Gujarat Tractor Corporation.	150.00	..	150.00
119.	AGR-91 (2) Grant-in-aid to Indian Institute of Management	2.00	..	2.00
120.	AGR-91 (3) Scheme for establishment of Agro-Service Centre.	8.00	..	8.00
	Total :	Total : .. 245.00	..	245.00
Contingency plan (Revenue Department)				
121.	AGR-92 Investigation and Survey of preparation shelf of project.	10.00	..	10.00
	Nucleus Budget (A. and F. D.)	19.00	..	19.00
	Grand Total	1217.060	92.94	1310.00

1.3 LAND REFORMS

1.3.1. Review of Progress

1.3.1.1. The Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act was enacted in 1960. This ceiling legislation has been fully implemented. About 18,005 hectares of surplus land has been taken over under this pre-revised Act. Out of this 18,005 hectares of surplus land, 17,766 hectares has been distributed to 14,741 beneficiaries. Out of this 17,766 hectares of distributed lands, 10,231 hectares of land have been distributed to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribe beneficiaries. Over and above this surplus land, 5.45 lakh hectares of Government waste land out of 5.93 lakh hectares have also been distributed to 2.58 lakh persons, majority of them being persons belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes etc.

1.3.1.2. A special staff of 45 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 appeal regarding lands held by gausdalas, panjapoles, etc. Most of the land is poor in quality and require development. As the allottees are from the weaker section 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 August, 1982 in the implementation of Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act is shown in the table below:—

TABLE

Sr. No.	Item	Pre-revised Ceiling Act Achievement up to August 1982.	Revised Ceiling Act Work done upto December, 1982.	Total Under pre revised Act and Revised Act. (3+4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Area declared surplus	21188 Hectares	65124 Hectares	86312 Hectares
2.	Possession taken	18005 „	28191 „	46196 „
3.	Allotment on permanent basis to Schedule Tribes.	7778 „ (9937 No.)	568 „ (361 No.)	8346 „ (10298 No.)
	to Scheduled Castes	2453 Hec. (1497 No.)	3719 Hec. (2152 No.)	6172 Hec. (3649 No.)
	to Co-op. Societies and to other backward Class.	7535 Hec. (3307 No.)	530 Hec. (277 No.)	8065 Hec. (3584 No.)
	Total :	17766 (Hec.) 14741 (No.)	4817 (Hec.) 2790 (No.)	22583 (Hec.) 17531 (No.)

Twenty Point Programme.

1.3.1.3. The new Twenty point programme for economic and social development was announced by the Prime Minister in January 1982. This 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.

1.3.1.4. Land Reforms is one of the Twenty point programmes. The programme content would be to implement agricultural land ceiling, distribute surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all legal and administrative obstacles.

1.3.1.5. The revised Ceiling Act which lowered the ceiling on holding came into force in April,

1976. Until 31-12-1982 about 65124 hectares of land is declared surplus out of which possession of 28191 hectares of land is taken and 4817 hectares allotted to 2790 beneficiaries. In the districts affected by Narmada Project, distribution of 5710 hectares of land is made on eksali basis. Now all restrictions on taking possession of surplus land are lifted and as such the work will speed up.

1.3.1.6 The work of implementation of the Pre-Revised Ceiling Act is practically over except for cases under litigation.

1.3.1.7 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 this Scheme

Tenancy Act, occupancy right have already been conferred to 12.06 lakh tenants in respect of an area of 9.91 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 and 1981-82 Government have also sanctioned an amount of Rs. 89.78 lakhs and Rs. 3.87 lakhs respectively as tagavi loans to 7447 and 398 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 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 advances to make payment towards purchase price.

1.3.1.8. 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.

1.3.1.9. Under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural lands Act, 1948 the Occupancy rights are given to tenants on payments of purchase price of the Land. The Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank advances loans to such tenant purchasers. As the rate of interest on loan charge 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 1982 Rs. 2.02 lakhs have been disbursed to 2964 persons under this scheme.

1.3.1.10. 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 on record, a scheme to update the record of rights has been introduced from the Fourth Five Year Plan period. Upto 31st March, 1982 the work was completed in 18508 villages in the first round and 10,625 villages in the second round. This is inclusive of 4595 villages in Saurashtra area and 948 villages in Kachchh and 5034 Tribal villages in the first round. During 1982-83 the work is likely to be completed in 3240 villages (including 720 villages in Tribal area).

1.3.1.11. Section 17-8 of Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands 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, 30910 cases have been brought on record from 2nd May, 1973 to 31st August, 1982 out of which 30557 cases have been decided by the Agricultural Land Tribunals and conferred occupancy rights on 2^l083 persons in respect of 935 hectares of homestead lands. The process of conferring the occupancy rights to the poor artisans, agricultural labourers etc. is nearly completed.

1.3.1.12. 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 tribals who have alienated their lands unauthorisely. Accordingly, teams appointed for tribal areas have been able to detect, in all, 11,952 conductable cases of unauthorised transfer of lands covering 13370 hectares and have restored the possession in 11,108 cases covering 12,601 hectares of Land by the end of March 1982 leaving 421 cases covering 290 hectares pending for disposal at the end of March, 1982.

1.3.1.13. In addition, a law has been enacted by insertion of sections 73-AA, 73AB, 73AC, 73AD 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.

1.3.2. Programme for 1983-84

1.3.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 210.00 lakhs is provided for the Land Reforms Sub-Sector for the annual Plan 1983-84. The broad break-up is as under.

	Rs. in lakhs.
1. Land Reforms.	172.00
2. Consolidation of Holdings	38.00
	210.00

1.3.2.2. The programme 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 the Agricultural Land Ceiling Act, the financial assistance to the allottees of surplus land, the financial assistance to the allottees of waste lands etc.

Consolidation of Holdings

1.3.2.3. The scheme of 3220 villages covering an area of 14.25 lakh hectares has been executed by the end of 1979-80. During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 the schemes of 209 villages/1.27 lakh hectares and 203 villages/1.33 lakh hectares were executed respectively. During 1982-83 the work is likely to be completed in 180 villages/90 thousand hectares. During the year 1983-84, it is targetted to undertake the work in 180 villages/0.90 lakh hectares with the outlay of Rs. 38.00 lakhs.

Introduction of Resurvey/Revision Survey of the villages of the State.

1.3.2.4. Revision survey is generally required to be undertaken every 30 years. Original survey of certain areas of the State was undertaken some 80 to 90 years ago and so far no resurvey has been undertaken. 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 and 162 villages was completed during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. In 1982-83 the work is likely to be completed in 180 villages. The programme for 1983-84 is to complete the work of 165 villages, with the outlay of Rs. 34.50 lakhs.

Rewriting and Reconstruction of Torn Land Records

1.3.2.5. 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. The work of 10.95 lakh units and 9.03 lakh pages was completed during 1980-81 and the work of 8.31 lakh units and 2.75 lakh pages was completed during 1981-82. The target of completing the work of 12 lakh units and 3 lakh pages is likely to be achieved during 1982-83. During 1983-84 it is targetted to do the work of 12 lakh units and 3 lakh pages with an outlay of Rs. 21.50 lakhs.

Introduction of Village Site Survey.

1.3.2.6. Village site survey in Villages having population below 2000 and having population above 5000 is carried out under section 95 with section 131/135-G of land Revenue code in the following categories of villages where regular City Survey cannot be introduced viz. (i) 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. Kms. from the Urban Agglomeration Area.

1.3.2.7 Village site survey work was completed in 102 villages by the end of 1979-80. The work was completed in 72 more villages during 1980-82 and was in progress in 48 villages by the end of 1981-82. The target for 1982-83 is to complete the work of 130 villages. In 1983-84, it is targetted to cover of 100 villages with the outlay of Rs. 40.12 lakhs.

Record of Rights

1.3.2.8. In order to discover concealed tenancies and to ensure 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.

1.3.2.9. Upto the period ending 31st March 1982, 18,508 (including 5034 villages in Tribal Area)

villages have been covered in the first round, and 10625 villages in the second round. During 1982-83 with an outlay of Rs. 23 lakhs the work in 3240 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 areas surrounding big cities unauthorised constructions and other breaches are also required to be detected thoroughly. It will be seen from the following that RTS teams have done basic work to the following extent in the Saurashtra upto 31st March, 1982.

(1) Detection of encroachment on Government land.	304
(2) Breaches of N.T. conditions.	94579
(3) Breaches of B.P. of Frag C of H. Act.	9019
(4) Breaches of conditions of vesting properties in V.P.	200
(5) Issue of notices of breaches of the B.P. of F. & C. of H. Act.	44665
(6) Issue of notices under section 135 (D) of L.R..C.	31108
(7) Other entries got posted in village record.	18784

1.3.2.10. In Gujarat area the teams have brought 62544 concealed tenants on record and have listed 54183 tenants in the details list. During 1982-83 the scheme is continued with an outlay of 3240 villages. The scheme will be continued in 1983-84 with an outlay of Rs. 25.50 lakhs with the target to cover 3240 villages.

Scheme for protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals.

1.3.2.11. The scheme for protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals is introduced under the tribal area 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 Section 73-AA to 73 AD 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. 73 AA 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.

1.3.2.12. Upto 31st March, 1982 such alienation is detected in 11952 cases covering 13369.26 hectares of land out of which 11529 cases covering an area of 12890.50 hectares are disposed off in favour of tribals and in 11108 cases possession is restored for 12601 hectares of land to tribals, and it is proposed to cover 1800 villages. The scheme will be continued during 1983-84 with the outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

Grant of Subsidy in interest payable to Tribal Tenants.

1.3.2.13. In the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 the occupancy rights are given to tenants on payment of purchase price of land. In order to finance the purchase price to economically backward class tenants the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank advances loans to such tenant purchasers. The rate of interest charged by the said Bank is 11 1/2% which is higher than the rate of interest charged by Government as tagavi. A scheme to subsidise the difference in rate was introduced as plan scheme since 1976-77 and continued then. The scheme will be continued in 1983-84 with an outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh.

Implementation of Agricultural Lands Ceiling Act (a.) District Sub-Divisional Establishment.

1.3.2.14. In the year 1960, Gujarat Agricultural Lands Ceiling Act was enacted with a view to imposing ceiling in land holdings and for acquisition of surplus land for distribution preferably amongst co-operative societies scheduled tribes and scheduled castes persons land, less persons and agricultural labourers. This Act was materially amended with a view to bring the same in this line with guidelines issued by Central Government in 1972 and the amended Act was brought in to force with effect from 1-4-76 and the same was included as plan scheme from the year 1976-77

1.3.2.15. Upto 31-12-1982, 86312 hectares of lands is declared surplus at the preliminary stage, out of which possession is taken of 46196 hectares of land and the possession of 36488 hectares of lands could not be taken due to set a side of the orders of surplus land in revision or appeals and the proceedings of appeal and revision being in progress. Out of 46196 hectares of land for which possession is taken 2583 hectares of land is finally disposed off to 17531 beneficiaries out of which 10,298 beneficiaries are from S.T. and 3649 beneficiaries are from S.C. The remaining 23733 hectares of lands could not be disposed of on permanent basis due to reservation of surplus land for Narmada Irrigation Project affected persons in five districts namely Surendranagar, Baroda, Bharuch, Surat and Panchmahals and also due to formalities of issuing notifications etc, being in progress in respect of land possession of which is taken recently.

1.3.2.16. The State Government have devised a special machinery for the purposes of implementation 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. Govt. is considering to strengthen this machinery with a view to finalise the implementation of the provisions of the Act, within a specified targeted time period. The surplus lands which escape from the provisions of the Act have also been appropriately plugged. In 1982-83 it is expected to dispose of 4880 hectares of land. The scheme will be continued in 1983-84 with an outlay of 22.50 lakhs.

Financial Assistance to the assignees of surplus land.

1.3.2.17. The new allottees of the surplus lands 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% in the Scheme. The benefit of the above 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.

1.3.2.18. Upto 31-8-1982, under the Revised Ceiling Act, 62999 hectares of land is declared surplus, of which only 39266 hectares could be disposed of permanently. The remaining 23,733 hectares of land is kept in reserve for affected persons by Narmada Irrigation Project in five districts of Surendranagar, Baroda, Bharuch, Surat and Panchmahals.

1.3.2.19. Out of this by the end of August, 1982 4075 hectares of land is permanently disposed of and it is expected to dispose of 1894 hectares of land hereafter upto 31-3-1983. Thus 5969 hectares of land will be entitled for financial assistance and in addition 2000 hectares of land out of 17766 hectares permanently disposed of under pre-revised ceiling Act will be eligible for such assistance. Thus in all 7969 hectares of land and 50% of this i. e. for about 3900 hectares of land for which financial assistance is required to be given. An outlay of Rs. 12.50 lakhs as State's share has been provided for 1983-84.

Loans to tenant Cultivators for acquiring occupancy rights under the B. T. and A. L. Act.

1.3.2.20. Under the B. T. & A. L. Act the confirmation of occupancy rights are subject to payment of purchase price fixed by the Agricultural Lands Tribunal. The tenant Cultivators from the

weaker sections of the society are not in position of make payment of the purchase price and -- in order to protect the right so 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. So far 12323 beneficiaries have been advanced such loans and an Outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84.

Financial Assistance to Scheduled Caste tenant Purchasers to acquire occupancy rights under the B. T. & A. L. Act 1948.

1. 3. 2. 21. The demand 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 at 4 1/2% is added to the purchase price and the annual instalment is fixed accordingly. There is a general scheme for advancing tagavi loan bearing 7% interest in operation in the State to pay the arrears of instalments. A new scheme of financial assistance to the scheduled castes tenant of purchasers as a part of the Special Component Plan is sanctioned and brought in to force from 1-4-1982 to enable them to acquire occupancy rights in respect under the 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

3.24 hectares of land and have no other source of family income. The scheme was brought into force from 1982-83 and will be continued during 1983-84 with an outlay of Rs. 1.69 lakhs.

Financial Assistance to Tribal Tenant Purchasers to acquire occupancy rights under the B. T. and A. L. Act, 1948.

1. 3. 2. 22. The demand purchaser 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 at 4 1/2% is added to the purchase price and the annual instalment is fixed accordingly. There is a general scheme operation in the State to pay the arrears of instalments. A new scheme of financial assistance to the Tribal tenant purchasers under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan is sanctioned by Government and brought in to force with effect from 1-4-82 to enable them to acquire occupancy rights in respect of lands for which purchase rights are raising economic status of the tribals. Under this scheme only those tribal tenants who are having less than 3.24 hectares of land and have no other source of family income will be covered. The scheme was brought in to force from 1982-83 and will be continued during 1983-84 with an outlay of Rs. 2.59 lakhs.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983--84

LAND REFORMS

Schemewise Outlays

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay—1983-84		
		Revenue 3	Capital 4	Total 5
Land Reforms :				
1	LND-1 Consolidation of Holdings	38.00	..	38.00
2	LND-2 Resurvey and Revision Survey of the villages	34.50	..	34.50
3	LND-3 Rewriting and Reconstruction of torn Land Records	21.50	..	21.50
4	LND-4 Introduction of village site Survey	40.12	..	40.12
5	LND-5 Updating and maintenance work of Land Records of the District Survey office of the State.	..	..	..
6	LND-6 Reclassification of the lands of the villages of Jamnagar District	2.50	..	2.50
7	LND-7 Purchase of Zerox machines for supply of copies	..	..	..
8	LND-8 Erection of BND marks in the remaining surveyed villages of the Dangs District.	1.00	..	1.00
9	LND-9 Gujarat Survey Training Institute	..	..	..
10	LND-10 Updating Records of Rights	25.00	..	25.00
11	LND-11 Protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals	2.50	..	2.50
12	LND-12 Grant of subsidy on interest payable by tenants for acquiring occupancy rights	0.10	..	0.10
13	LND-13 Implementation of Agricultural Land Ceiling Act			
	(a) Administrative set up	22.50	..	22.50
	(b) Financial assistance to allottees of surplus and	12.50	..	12.50
14	LND-14 Loans to tenant cultivators for payment of occupancy rights under the B.T. & A.L. Act.	5.00	..	5.00
15	LND-15 (a) Grant of subsidy to scheduled caste tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy rights under B.T. & A.L. Act	1.69	..	1.69
	(b) Grant of subsidy to tribal tenants for payment of purchase price for occupancy rights under the B.T. & A.L. Act.	2.59	..	2.59
16	LND-16 Granting financial assistance to Grantse of Government Waste Lands.	..	..	..
	Total	210.00	..	210.00

1.4. MINOR IRRIGATION

1.4.1. Introduction :

1.4.1.1. Water is one of the important inputs necessary to increase agricultural production. 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.

1.4.1.2. The annual rainfall 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 traverses the areas of comparatively more rainfall. More irrigation projects of larger magnitude would thus be possible in comparatively higher rainfall area. The area of Kachchh, Saurashtra and North Gujarat, with comparatively lower rainfall have small rivulets and streams but they are many in number. Only minor irrigation schemes can tap all these available natural resources promising irrigation facilities in such areas where benefits from large irrigation projects would be difficult. Similarly, tribal area 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.

1.4.1.3. The programme under this sub-sector is comprised of tanks and bandharas, check dams and percolation tanks, tube wells, boring and blasting and assistance to backward classes for irrigation facilities.

1.4.2. Review of Progress :

1.4.2.1. The table below reflects the progress of irrigation potential created through minor irrigation including dugwells during different plan periods.

(Lakh Hectares).

Plan Period	Potential created	Utilisation
1	2	3
Third Plan (1961-66)	12.25	8.39
Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	12.36	10.63
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	15.40	13.00
Fifth Plan (1974-78)	16.59	13.27
1979-80	17.36	14.66
1980-81	17.89	14.90
1981-82	18.36	15.21
1982-83 (Likely)	18.93	15.59

Tanks and Bandharas :

1.4.2.2. 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.

1.4.3. Progress through Plans :

1.4.3.1. The ultimate utilisation of surface water resources of the State through minor irrigation schemes is 1.90 Maft. which can provide an irrigation potential of 2.49 lakh hectares.

1.4.3.2. The total expenditure incurred upto March, 1982 on development of irrigation through minor irrigation schemes is Rs. 9795.16 lakhs and the total irrigation potential created by end of June, 1982 through this programme is 1.43 lakh hectares. This is after taking into consideration the reappraisal done of the irrigation potential created at the end of June, 1978.

Programme for the Five Year Plan 1980-85 :

1.4.3.3. An outlay of Rs. 6000 lakhs is provided in the Sixth 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 35 000 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 lakh hectares of potential and 1.00 lakh hectares of utilisation.

1.4.3.4. The progress achieved during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is as under:—

Year	Irrigation potential (Net) (Hectares)	Utilisation (Net) (Hectares)
1	2	4
1980-81	9000	4000
1981-82	6000	4000
1982-83	7000	4000

1.4.4. Programme for 1983-84 :

1.4.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 1315 lakhs is provided for Minor Irrigation (Surface) programme for the Annual plan 1983-84. With this outlay it is targetted to create an additional irrigation potential of 8000 hectares during the year with additional utilisation of 5000 hectares.

1.4.4.2. Thus by the end of 1983-84, it is targetted to achieve the level of 1.58 lakh hectares of potential and 0.97 lakh hectares of utilisation as given in the following table :

Item	(Lakh hectare).				
	Level of achievement at the end of				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Potential	1.28	1.37	1.43	1.50	1.58
Utilisation.	0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97

1.4.5. Tube-Wells.

1.4.5.1. Tubewells are one of the most assured sources 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.

Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Limited.

1.4.5.2. 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 institutions. The function of ground water investigation was also entrusted to it.

1.4.5.3. The Corporation undertook surveys about the availability of underground water in each district and suitability of the same for irrigation purpose and prepared a feasibility report for drilling 3200 tubewells in the various districts of Gujarat State.

1.4.5.4. Under the scheme of Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation (now National Bank for Agriculture and 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 payment of capital and in-

terest on the loans given by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The NABARD gives loans for the remaining 80% of the estimated cost to the Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Limited at 10.25% interest which is refundable in a period of 10 years including the first year of moratorium. Except for the tubewells in Mahesana District, all the Government tubewells, totalling to 886 were transferred to the Corporation in 1978-79 for management of irrigation. The overall position of the irrigation potential available through all the tubewells is given in the Table below:—

	Position at the end of		
	1974	1978	1980
potential created by tubewells.	81,106	1,00,000	1,24,000

1.4.6. Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 :

1.4.6.1 An outlay of Rs. 2350 lakhs has been provided for the tubewells programme in the State's Sixth Five Year Plan, and it is targetted complete 2100 tubewells (and 200 tubewells for conjunctive use in Dantiwada Command Area) during the Sixth Plan.

1.4.6.2 The work of investigations of ground water hydrology in hard rock areas has been continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Recharge studies are also being planned in collaboration with the U N D P and the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB).

1.4.6.3. The irrigation potential and utilisation proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan are 1.26 lakh hectares and 0.95 lakh hectares respectively. In taking up the programme of tubewells, priority is being given to drought prone area, backward and scheduled caste areas.

Progress during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83

1.4.6.4. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan, the Corporation had successfully drilled 785 tubewells under different programmes. Out of these, 376 tubewells were commissioned creating irrigation potential of about 30,000 hectares.

1.4.6.5. During 1980-81, micro level studies regarding ground water investigation were carried out in 23 talukas, covering about 12,360 sq.kms. Under the Centrally Sponsored scheme, investigations were carried out in hard rock areas by geophysical methods covering about 2334 sq. ms.

1.4.6.6. The number of tubewells successfully drilled during 1980-81 was 314 and the number of the tubewells commissioned was 370 and irrigation potential was created in more than 26,000 hectares.

1.4.5.7 During the year 1981-82, 301 tubewells were drilled and 259 tubewells were commissioned. The additional irrigation potential created was 21210 hectares.

1.4.6.8. An outlay of Rs. 640 lakhs is provided for the year 1982-83. The programme undertaken during the year is drilling of 300 tubewells and commissioning of 350 tubewells. These tubewells are expected to create additional irrigation potential of 28000 hectares.

1.4.7. Programme for 1983-84

1.4.7.1. Study of underground hydrology in hard rock areas is continued. An area of 9000 sq.kms. would be covered during 1982-83 and 900 sqkms. will be covered during 1983-84.

1.4.7.2. In survey and investigation of micro level studies, a total area of about 12,000 sq.kms. would be covered during 1982-83 and additional area of 15000 sq.kms will be covered during 1983-84.

1.4.7.3. An outlay of Rs. 866 lakhs has been provided in 1983-84 with the target of creating additional irrigation potential of 21000 hectares and utilisation of 15000 hectares.

1.4.8. Co-operative Lift Irrigation

1.4.8.1. Co-operative Lift Irrigation Schemes are taken up either on the banks of rivers or nalas where sufficient flow of water is available in monsoon as well as on private wells.

1.4.8.2. Government gives financial assistance to be 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 com by way of share capital contribution from the members. In the tribal areas, however 75% of the project cost is being provided by Government by way of subsidy.

1.4.8.3. An outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs has been provided in the Sixth Plan with the target of organising 133 Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies. During the period 1980-82, 41 Societies have been organised. During the current year 26 societies are likely to be organised. The total number of such societies would be 587 by the end of 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 with the target of organising 26 new societies.

Creation of technical cell for Co-op. Lift Irrigation :

1.4.8.4. Lift irrigation societies require some amount of technical supervision and advice for a successful continuance. It is also necessary to follow these cases closely in the initial period of their operation. This requires some technical staff at the field level to do this work. Three cells to be located at Rajkot, Vododara and at Head office are envisaged to be created with the proposed outlay of Rs.1 lakh.

Grant of subsidy to Harijans and Scheduled Caste cultivators for irrigation facilities :

1.4.9.1. This programme was started during Fifth Plan and is continued subsequently with a view to increase agricultural production and to assist the SC cultivators. Under this scheme, subsidy is provided for construction of new wells, purchase of oil engines, turbine pumps on wells and electric motors. The assistance given is as under :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Present rate of subsidy</i>
1 Construction of new wells	Rs. 4000 or 50% whichever is less.
2 Purchase of oil engines/turbine pumps	Rs. 3500 or 50% whichever is less.
3 Electric motors with starters.	Rs. 2000 or 50% whichever is less.

1.4.9.2. An expenditure of Rs. 30.42 lakhs was incurred for 381 new wells and 633 pumpsets during 1980-82. In the year 1982-83, it is expected that of Rs. 23.00 lakhs will be spent for subsidising 180 new wells and 445 pumpsets. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for this scheme for subsidising 600 new wells and 500 pumpsets.

Grant of subsidy To Tribal Cultivators for irrigation facilities :

1.4.9.3. To assist tribal cultivators in creating irrigation facilities on their fields through construction of wells and installation of pumpsets, Rs. 32.86 lakhs and Rs. 30.33 lakhs were spent during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. It is expected that Rs. 36.00 lakhs will be spent during the year 1982-83 Rs. 20.00 lakhs are provided for 1983-84.

Grant of subsidy to scheduled tribes and other communities for irrigation facilities :

1.4.9.4. In view of commencement of a special component plan exclusively for the scheduled caste cultivators a new scheme will be taken up in 1983-84 for providing subsidy on wells and pumpsets to the cultivators belonging to scheduled tribes and other communities outside the tribal area on the same pattern as in Tribal Sub-Plan scheme. Rs. 3.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme for 1983-84.

Improvement of Wells by boring and blasting :

1.4.9.5. The boring and blasting operation makes it possible to dig and deepen wells expeditiously and thereby to increase water storage capacity in the wells. It is necessary to carry out boring and blasting operations within the paying capacity of the cultivators, so that irrigation facilities are improved thereby increasing agricultural production. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

Creation of irrigation facility on Seed Farms:

1.4.9.6. For improving productivity of seed farms, it is necessary to develop irrigation facility by construction of wells and installation of pumpsets where it does not exist. Rs. 5.00 lakhs are provided for 1983-84 for this programme.

Energy conservation measures

1.4.9.7. According to the figures available there are about 4,00,400 diesel pumpsets and 2,51,616 electric pump sets in the State. At present there is

acute shortage of electricity and the prices of diesel have risen very much during the last ten years. Because of these two factors, it is very much desirable to take steps for conservation of electricity power and also for the conservation in the use of crude oil. The Institute of Co-operative Management, Ahmedabad in collaboration with the Gujarat State Co-operative Marketing Federation has been arranging demonstration for conservation of electricity and crude oil at various places in the State. However, due to meagre financial resources available with this federation, the demonstrations held so far are not significant.

1.4.9.8. The extent of reduction in consumption of energy in the pump sets as has been worked out on the experience gained upto now, would be as under :

<i>Measure to be implemented</i>	<i>% saving in energy</i>
(a) Use of low resistance (Sujala) foot-valve.	10-15%
(b) Above measures (a) plus use of Rigid PVC pipes of proper dia in suction line	20-22%
(c) Above measures (b) plus use of Rigid PVC pipes of proper dia in delivery line.	30-32%
(d) Change of existing motor and pump by efficient monoblock pump alongwith all the above measures.	40-50%

1.4.9.9. Such measures can be implemented in the existing pumpsets by the farmers if they are advised, informed, motivated and helped for carrying out such changes. The necessary foot-valves, Rigid PVC pipes and efficient pump sets are available through the apex co-operatives.

1.4.9.10. In the first instance, it has been targeted to arrange 500 demonstrations per annum at a cost of Rs. 2000/- per demonstration. The break up of the cost is as under:—

<i>Item of cost</i>	<i>Cost in Rs. per site.</i>
1	2
1. Cost of manpower for selection of site and taking engineering measurements on the site	200
2. Cost of manpower for rectification work i.e. replacement of existing foot-valve, pipes, pump sets etc. by new foot-valve Rigid PVC pipes, pump, prime-mover etc. whichever is required.	200
3. Taking measurements of O,H, energy consumption etc and to work out the saving in consumption of energy at every site	200
4. Transport cost of goods to different sites (pooled average per site)	100
5. Charges of ICM faculty to hold demonstrations on site and to explain the benefits to the group of farmers	250
6. Subsidy to be offered to the farmers on purchase of new items at 50% of the value of new goods. Such	

1	2
value would vary from Rs 500 to 5000 per site (pooled average expected).	800
7 Prizes to be given to the motivator and cost of tea etc to be served during the demonstration	250
	2000

1.4.9.11. It has been decided to give fillip to the programme for arranging demonstrations by the Institute of Cooperative management and carry-out 500 such demonstrations in the year 1982-83 and 1000 demonstrations in the year 1983-84. The total cost per demonstration has been worked out at Rs. 2,000/-. However, voluntary associations or Institutions would bear 50% of the cost for holding such demonstrations and Govt. will contribute at the rate of Rs 1,000/- per demonstration.

1.4.9.12. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs would be required for arranging 1000 demonstrations. Out of this, 50% is to come from the Institute of Cooperative Management or other Voluntary Agencies or Cooperative Institutions. Rs. 10 lakhs are provided in the State Plan for the year 1983-84.

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sir. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1983-84 Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I I.D. Programmes				
(1)	MNR-1 Tanks & Bandharas, check dams, percolation tanks etc. (Surface Irrigation).	1,308.00	7.00	1,315.00
(2)	MNR-2 Tubewells, including Ground water survey and Investigations.	138.00	728.00	866.00
	Sub-Total (I.D. Prog.)	14,46.00	735.00	2,181.00
II. Co-op. Deptt. Programme :				
(3)	MNR-3 Co-operative Lift Irrigation.	14.50	0.50	15.00
	(Adj) Creation of technical cell for Cooperative Lift Irrigation.	1.00	..	1.00
	Sub : Total Cooperation Department.	15.50	0.50	16.00
III A. & F. Department Programmes :				
(4)	MNR-4(1) Grant of subsidy to Harijan (Sch. castes) for irrigation facilities (Comp. Plan).	20.00	..	20.00
(5)	MNR-4(2) Grant of sub-sidy to Tribal cultivators for irrigation facilities (T.A.S.P.	20.00	..	20.00
(6)	MNR-4(3) Grant of subsidy to S.T. and other Community of normal area for irrigation facilities. (New Scheme).	3.00	..	3.00
(7)	MNR-4 (4) Scheme for Socially, economically and educationally backward farmers, for subsidy to oil engine and electric motors.	3.00	..	3.00
(8)	MNR-5(1) Extension activity services in Minor Irrigation for normal area.	..	..	..
(9)	MNR-5(2) Extension activity services in Minor Irrigation for tribal area. (TASP)	..	..	..
(10)	MNR-5(3) Schame for economy in consumption of diesel and electricity by oil engine. (New Scheme)	10.00	..	10.00
(11)	MNR-6 Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting and boring.	10.00	..	10.00
(12)	MNR-6(1) Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting and boring for TASP (New Scheme).	7.00	..	7.00
(13)	MNR-6(2) Creation of irrigation facilities in seed farm.	5.00	..	5.00
	Sub Toral-A-&F Deptt. Programmes.	78.00	..	78.00
	Grand Total	1,539.500	735.50	2,275.00

1.5. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

1.5.1. Introduction

1.5.1.1. Substantion areas in Gujarat State periodically experience drought conditions and flood leading to considerable loss of Agricultural production, live stock and causing untold misery to the human lives etc. Ecological deterioration following denudation of forests and excessive grazing has led to soil erosion and heavy runoff from the upper catchment and hilly areas; this lead has to deterioration of privately owned fields by way of loss of top soil by erosion in unprotected areas, and decrease in productivity of land. Soil erosion by winds and surface runoff take place continually in different parts of State on an extensive scale. Of the 188.09 lakh/hectares of land in use it has been estimated that nearly 126.51 lakh/hectares, needs to be treated by various soils and water conservation measures.

1.5.1.2. The agricultural land in the State can be classified into three categories (1) dry lands which depend mostly on rainfall, (2) command areas falling within the command of surface irrigation system major, medium or minor and (3) the land which is or has become saline or alkaline.

1.5.1.3. Out of 195 lakh hectares of geographical area of Gujarat State, 100 lakh hectares is under agriculture. About 85% are dry lands; about 8% falls in command areas and the remaining are 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. Before the watershed concept was adopted in 1976-77, the soil conservation treatment by contour bunding, nala plugging and terracing was achieved in 17.68 lakh hectares. Thereafter about 70,000 hectares have been covered by watershed method since the Gujarat State Land Development Corporation (G.S.L.D.C.) comes into existence in 1978. The target for 1982-83 is 78,000 hectares. It will take 378 years to complete the treatment of all dry land on watershed basis at the present rate of work.

1.5.1.4. Gujarat State Land Development Corporation submitted 28 projects covering 29,000 hectares at a cost of Rs. 1,274 lakhs for treatment of dry and ravine lands on a watershed basis to the A. R. D. C. Though A. R. D. C. has cleared 25 projects covering 26,208 hectares only Rs. 276.51 lakhs have been sanctioned; of this only Rs. 2.91 lakhs have been disburse. The State Government gives 50% of the cost of treatment of dry land as subsidy to the farmers. Government and Panchayat lands coming within the watershed are financed from the N.R.E.P. funds as these public assets are made durable and yield incomes to local institutions. Looking to the methodology adopted by A.R.D.C. and the nationalised banks, in sanctio-

ning the projects and release of funds for actual use, the Corporation might find it difficult to meet with the loan portion to avail in full the subsidy for work and subsidy towards establishment costs.

1.5.1.5. Very few commercial banks have the capacity or the technical expertise to evaluate the viability of Soil conservation schemes. Because of commercial banks having been brought into the picture as middleman, the margin of 3% is to be given to them although this is unrelated in the negligible service to be rendered by them. Fortunately, section 30 of the new Central Act which has come into force creating the N.A.B.A.R.D from 1st July 1982 provides for direct lending by N.A.B.A.R.D. to recognised State level Corporation. If these agencies are equipped technically, administratively and financially to implement such programme of land development and also have a regular recovery machinery there is no justification to deny direct lending by N.A.B.A.R.D. to them. The State Government have taken up the matter with the N. A. B. A. R. D.

1.5.1.6. Recently to speed up the coverage of land under Soil conservation it was decided to avail off the funds from the D.P.A.P. I.R.D. and N.R.E.P. Scheme. Government has transferred a few Soil Conservation scheme to the corporation, with the view to increase efficiency in working, lower down administrative cost and bring institutional finance for the soil conservation schemes.

Water shed Development

1.5.1.7. Contour bunding, terracing nala plugging etc. were undertaken previously on a large scale during the preceding plans but the approach was limited to small catchments and so was scattered in impact. As such the benefits were limited so 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 to ensure its 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 as an integrated watershed work plan. 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 1976-77. This system will act as a catalyst to family farm improvement, soil and water conservation, resources development as well as forestry on watershed basis.

1.5.1.8. There are 6325 sub-watersheds identified so far in Gujarat of these 446 sub-watersheds in catchment areas of various river systems have been demarcated, covering an area of 13.87 lakh/hects. The total area which need watershed

treatment is 126.51 lakh hectares. The district wise break up of demarcated 446 sub-watersheds is as under:--

District	No. of sub-water sheds	Area lakh/hect.
Banaskantha	31	1.19
Sabarkantha	13	0.27
Mehsana	8	0.22
Ahmedabad	2	0.05
Panchmahals	84	1.95
Kheda	2	0.01
Vadodara	18	0.45
Bharuch	12	0.15
Valsad	11	0.17
Surat	6	0.22
Jamanagar	21	0.31
Rajkot	115	2.59
Surendranagar	48	3.28
Amreli	22	0.27
Bhavanagar	34	1.36
Junagadh	16	1.33
Kachchh	3	0.05
Total	446	13.87

These sub-watersheds will be treated in a phased programme of five years and above.

1.5.2. Ravine Land Reclamation

1.5.2.1. Ravines are the result of constant erosion over many years; if 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, grow and extend towards good table lands through gully heads and sides, resulting into net work of gullies. Faulty agricultural practices, illicit cutting of vegetation for fuel and exposure of the area to the vagaries of nature like wind storms, heavy rain fall and floods etc. accelerates erosion. The ravine area extending from 1 to 8 kms. on both the banks and their tributaries is endangering the good fertile

table land village sites and roads. 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. visual and reconnaissance surveys shown that the affected area is nearly 4.00 lakh/hects. on various rivers namely Banas, Saraswati Meshwo, Watrak, 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:--

District	Ravinous Area (Hect).
Banaskantha	15274
Sabarkantha	40055
Mehsana	21962
Ahmedabad	8901
Kheda	45645
Vadodara	76396
Panchmahals	13877
Bharuch	33614
Surat	25662
Valsad	5050
Amreli	21409
Others	92155
Total:	4,00,000

Kharland Reclamation

1.5.2.2. Gujarat State has a long coastal line. A large part of the area adjoining the coastal line in the twelve district covering an area of about 3 lakh hectares is under the effect of salinity because of the ingress of tidal waters. This has adversely affected the fertility of the upper area of these Kharlands. After protection the area also needs reclamation measures to bring it under agricultural practices by improving the fertility status adopting the required correction factors. The extent of area affected by ingress of saline sea waters in different district of the State is as under:--

District	Coastal Kharland Area (Hect).
Valsad	20325
Surat	24300
Bharuch	46565
Kheda	20235
Ahmedabad	49780
Surendranagar	16190
Amreli	7596
Rajkot	150
Bhavnagar	5160
Jamnagar	23300
Junagadh	19020
Kachchh—	68400
Total	301021

1.5.3. RAVINEW

1.5.3.1. The details of physical progress achieved under main schemes is as under:—

(In lakh/hectares)

Item	Division	3	Achievement at the end of				
			1978-79	1979-89	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Land covered under Soil and water cons. work	(a) Contour bunding equivalent.	18.14 (53000)	18.79 (65000)	19.40 (61000)	19.90 (61000)	20.68
		(b) Physical area covered.	17.32 (10000)	17.41 (9000)	17.53 (12000)	17.68 (15000)	17.86
2.	Ravine land Reclamation.	Physical area.	0.44 (0.02)	0.48 (0.04)	0.51 (0.03)	0.54 (0.03)	0.57
3.	Kharland. Reclamation.	Physical area	0.182 (0.002)	0.182 (—)	0.185 (0.003)	0.188 (0.003)	0.191

(Figures in brackets indicate net achievements).

1.5.3.2. Gujarat State experienced a devastating Cyclone during the month of November 1982. It affected greatly the Saurashtra region mainly Bhavnagar, Amreli and Junagadh districts. The torrential rains along with Cyclone resulting in heavy floods and overflow of several dams in the above mentioned districts. Apart from heavy losses to the property, crops, live stock, forestry etc. a greater

losses are also caused to fields of the farmers either by the erosion or sand dumping in fertile soil or losses to the Soil Conservation works carried out in the past.

The work proposed to be carried out during 1982-83 and 1983-84 are as under.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Total effected area	Anticipated achieved during 1982-83	Target 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Treatment required to the land				
(a)	Agriculture Tractor ploughing	Area in hec.	7970	2970	5000
(b)	Land levelling	„	18347	5347	13,000
(c)	Removal of sand	„	76	36	40
(d)	Renovation of 'Sim Bandh'	No	31	11	20

New application from the affected farmers have been collected. The Govt. has allotted Rs. 225.00 lakhs to the Gujarat State Land Development Corporation Limited under non-plan. Out of which Rs. 125 lakhs are for subsidy and Rs. 100 lakhs toward loans.

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.

1.5.4. Annual Plan 1983-84.

1.5.4.1.. An Outlay of Rs. 585 lakhs is provided for 1983-84; the broad break up of which is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Heads	1983-84 Outlay
1	2	3
I A& FD Programmes		
1.	Direction and Administration	8.23
2.	Research	1.10
3.	Education and Training	—
4.	Soil Conservation	335.35
5.	Other Programmes	156.32
6.	Nucleus Budget	19.00
Total A&FD Programmes		520.00
II I. D. Programme		
7.	Ghed Area Development	65.00
Grand Total		585.00

1.5.5. Soil and Water Conservation Works

1.5.5.1. The targets proposed during the year 1983-84 have been arrived at on the following assumptions.

1. The Minimum staff strength of 1000 field assistants will be engaged for the execution work.
2. Each asstt. will carry out reclamation work in 25 hec. per year.
3. Average cost for reclamation per hectare will be about Rs. 4000/-
4. There will be about 20% of area which will be Govt. and Panchayat land in a sub-watershed area.
5. Out of 80% Private land it is presumed that 20% will be of the category of marginal farmers and 30% will be of the small farmers.

Thus the total areas of operation will be 25000 hectares.

1.5.5.2. During the year 1982-83, an area of about 0.78 lakh hec. (contour bunding equivalent) will be covered in the sub watersheds in

the State except Gandhinagar and 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. This the position regarding the physical target as compared to the level-reached at the end of 1980-81 will be as under:—

(Lakh hectares)

Item	Total area to be covered.	Level at the end of			
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Soil and Water Conservation	Physical area 126.51	17.53 (0.12)	17.68 (0.15)	17.86 (0.18)	18.11 (0.25)

Soil and water conservation programme 1983-84

1.5.5.3. Physical target of 25,000 hectares of soil conservation work on watershed basis has been estimated for the year 1983-84. 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. 4,000. Accordingly the cost of the total works will come to about Rs. 1,000 lakhs and establishment cost at 33 1/3% on the works will come to about Rs. 333.33 lakhs thus totalling to Rs. 133.33 lakhs for the year 1983-84.

1.5.5.4. The above works are proposed to be financed from the following sources:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. N.R.E.P.	200
2. D.P.A.P.	100
3. Agriculture and Forest Depptt. grants (Departmental Plan provision)	485
4. I.R.D. Scheme	108
5. N.A.B.A.R.D. Loan (ARDC). (including SIDA)	440.33
	<u>1333.33</u>

1.5.5.5. The details of targets to be achieved and approximate funds to be raised from different schemes are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Category of Scheme	Approx. area of operation in hect.	Approx. amount needed	Sources of finance.						
				NREP	IRD	DPAP	AF Deptt.	NABA RD	SIDA Project	TOP-AL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Govt. & Panchayat land.	5000	200	200	..	..	..	..	..	200
2.	Marginal Farmers' land.	4000	160	..	48	..	32	20	20	160
3.	Small Farmer's land	6000	240	..	60	..	60	120	..	240
4.	D.P.A.P. Area	5000	200	..	..	100	..	100	..	200
5.	Other private farmers.	5000	200	..	..	..	100	100	..	200
	Total	25000	1000	200	108	100	192	380	20	1000
6.	Estt. Charges.	..	..	..	..	..	253.33	40.33	..	293.66
7.	Subsidy towards estt. charges for special loan A/C. Facility for ineigible farmers.	..	..	..	..	..	39.67	..	..	39.67
	Sub-total	..	..	..	..	..	293.00	40.33	..	333.33
	Grand Total	..	..	200	108	100	485	420.33	20	1333.33

The estt. cost on above works out to be Rs. 333.33 lakhs As some of the farmers will be ineligible a provision of Rs. 39.67 lakhs has been made for grant of Special Loan to ineligible farmers.

1.5.5.6. The estt. cost as per the present directives of the Government is worked out as under on the work basis.

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. 33½% estt. cost on the NREP. funds of Rs. 200.00 lakhs.	66.66
2. On the remaining amount of work cost 10% will have to be raised from NABARD funds being recoverable amount charged to be farmers on works cost of Rs. 800 lakhs.	80.00
3. 10% subsidy on the above Rs. 800 lakhs to be borne by Government	80.00
4. 13½% subsidy being the difference between 33½%—20%	106.67
Total	333.33

Thus deducting the amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs to be raised from NABARD, the Estt. cost works out to be Rs. 253.33 lakhs.

The total funds to be raised from NABARD works out as under:—

Rs. 400 lakhs towards works cost Rs. 80 lakhs towards esstt. cost totalling.

Rs. 480 lakhs less the provision made for ineligible farmers.

Rs. 39.67 lakhs=Rs. 440.33 lakhs.

One division and 5 sub-Divisions for Advance Survey have been sanctioned by the Revenue Deptt. The funds are being placed from the budget on account of natural calamities.

Khar Land Development

1.5.5.7. The kharland development Board established under the Kharland Act, 1963 undertakes the protective works by constructing earthen embankments alongwith the cross drainage works to stop the ingress of tidal water. It is proposed to protect an area of 3300 h tets by the end of Sixth Plan period 1980-85, It is also proposed to continue the mobile soil testing laboratory under this programme to recommend corrective measures to the farmers. The demonstration will also be organised to educate the famers for the benesfits 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. An amount of Rs. 230.69 lakhs is provided for the reclamation of kharland programmes for the Sixth plan and Rs. 21.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1983-84. The position regarding the phycial progress will be as under:—

(In lakh hecets).

Item	Total area to be covered	Level at the end of			
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Physical area Kharland Reclamation	3.010	0.185 (0.003)	0.188 (0.003)	0.191 (0.003)	0.194 (0.003)

Supporting Activities

Soil Survey Organisation

1.5.5.8. Soil Survey provides basic information about the nature and characteristic of soil, thier extent and location, their use, capability and for 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 scietific and systemeatic basis for the study of soil, water cprorelationship with a view properly to utilise the land & water resources to increa e crop production, develop irrigation efficiency adop. soil and water conservation measure and reclaim salty and water logged area. There are three soil survey

units with head quarters at Nadiad, Navsari and Bhavnagar working under this programme. It is proposed to survey an area of 1.20 lakh hecets. during 1983-84 with an outlay of Rs. 8.23 lakhs.

Soil Conservation Investigation

1.5.5.9.. 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, this programme of investigation has been proposed to be continued in problematic areas namely at Limbhoi (Sabarkantha), Akru (Ahmedabad) and at

Radhanpur (Banaskantha). An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1983-84 for this programme.

Preparation of Kyari for Paddy cultivation in Surat and Valsad districts in Tribal Areas.

1.5.5.10. With a view to encourage advasi cultivators for paddy cultivation, the State Government have formulated a scheme under which one acre of the holding 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 of Rs. 500 per acre whichever is less, is granted as subsidy by the Government. The scheme has commenced from the year 1978-79 and by the end of 1980-81 i.e. during last three years, this programme has helped 9944 families of tribals, covering an area of 5059 hec. It is proposed to extend this benefit to about 30,000 families covering an area of 12,000 hec., during the Sixth Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 8.52 lakhs has been incurred during the year 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1982-83 to cover 800 hectares extending benefit to about 2200 cultivators. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 to cover 400 hectares extending benefit to about 1000 cultivators.

River Valley Projects :

1.5.5.11. 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 Projects alongwith head quarter cell has been proposed to be continued so as to check run off water and sedimentation process. It is proposed to cover an area of 10,900 hec. under various soil and water conservation measures during the Sixth Plan. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is expected for the year 1983-84. from the central Government.

1.5.5.12.S.I.D.A. Projects :

An outline proposal for watershed projects has been prepared to avail the aid from SIDA. The work will be carried out on watershed basis in sixteen districts of the Gujarat State. The primary objectives are as under :—

1. To bring fallow and ravine land under cultivation.
2. To control and guide water run-off.
3. To prevent soil erosion by water wind.
4. To preserve moisture and increase sub-soil water level.
5. To store water in order to provide life saving irrigation.
6. To increase the production.

It is estimated that work will be carried out in 4,00,000 hec. at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,840 lakhs over a period of 5 or more years.

During the year 1983-84 a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made under the scheme. It is expected that equal amount will be made available from SIDA. An area of 1,000 hec. is proposed to be treated under this scheme.

1.5.6. Development of Ghed Area.

1.5.6.1. The Ghed area is situated in about 1425 sq. Kms. divided in two parts Barda Ghed and Sorthi Ghed in the north-west of Junagadh district. The Barda Ghed comprises of 30455 hectares of cultivable land while the Sorthi Ghed comprised of 79.950 hectares. The Ghed-area is a vast deltaic region of the major west flowing rivers viz., Minsar, Bhadar, Ozat Madhuvanti., Satali etc. and bounded by the Arabian Sea-coast 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 in to the sea. As the river bed gradients in this deltaic area are very flat most of the rivers lose regime, the flood water cause inundation and erosion of surrounding cultivable lands along with the salt efflorescence. During the floods of 1980 monsoon, the area was very badly affected.

1.5.6.2. In order to find out solutions to the aforesaid problems, the proposals are framed for widening and regrading of 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. By taking these measures, it is expected to bring about 51300 hectares (38900 hectares of Sorthi ghed area and 12400 hectares of Barda ghed area) under cultivation. For the development of these areas, two comprehensive master plans are prepared costing about Rs. 417 lakhs for Sorthi Ghed area and Rs. 904.31 lakhs. (including Rs. 810 lakhs 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 provide for quick drainage facilities closing of off shoots construction of C. D. works cum-regulators on established cart tracks construction of per colation tanks and reclamation works etc. The preliminary works on the river Minsar, Ozat and Madhuvanti are nearing completion.

1.5.6.3. 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 the full outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs is expected to be fully utilised. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs as provided for this scheme.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983--84
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Schemeise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr No	No and Name of the scheme	1983-84 outlay		
		Revenue 3	Capital 4	Total 5
<i>I A & F D Programmes.</i>				
1.	SLC-1 Strengthening of Soil Survey Organisation.	8.23	..	8.23
<i>Research.</i>				
2.	SLC-2 Soil Conservation Investigation	1.10	..	1.10
<i>Education and Training.</i>				
3.	SLC-3 Soil Conservation Traing	..	..	..
<i>Soil Conservation.</i>				
4.	SLC-4 (1) Soil conservation including nala plugging, terracing etc. in non-tribal areas.	146.68	..	146.68
	(2) Soil conservation including contour bunding, terracing etc. in TASP.	65.41	..	65.41
	(3) Special loan account facility for ineligible farm ers in non command area ravine reclamation and watershed Project in TASP.	63.59	..	63.59
	(4) Special loan account facility for ineligible farmers in non-command area, ravine reclamation and water-shed project.	39.67	..	39.67
	(5) SIDA Project	20.00	..	20.000
	Sub-total (Soil Conservation),	335.35	..	335.35
<i>Other Programmes.</i>				
5.	SLC-5 Afforestation and reclamation of Kotar land.	50.00	..	50.00
6.	SLC-6 Advance survey and Planning for watershed management.	9.00	..	9.00
7.	SLC-7 (1) Pilot projects for soil Conservation in watershed areas.	..	..	..
	(2) Dry farming scheme for Soil conservation in watershed areas.	2.00	..	2.00
8.	SLC-8 Pilot project for wind erosion Problem.	..	..	..
9.	SLC-9 Reclamation of Kharland under Kharland Act .			
	(1) Protection of reclamation measures.	14.10	..	14.10
	(2) Khar Land Board H. Q. staff.	2.65	..	2.65
	(3) Mobile soil testing laboratory.	3.25	..	3.25
	(4) Drainage work in water logged, alkaline and saline area.	1.00	..	1.00
	Sub-Total(Kkar land)-9	21.00	..	21.00
10.	SLC-10 (1) Share capital for land Development Corpora- tion.	..	..	..
	(2) GIA to Gujarat State Land Development Cor- poration for the work of reclamation of land in TASP.	15.00	..	15.00
11.	SLC-11 (1) Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Surat & Valsad districts.	11.00	..	11.00
	(2) Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Dangs District.	6.52	..	6.52

1	2	3	4	5
12.	SLC-12 Carrying out soil conservation work in River Vally Projects.	..	..	..
13.	SLC-13 Pilot projects for stabilisation of table land.	40.00	..	40.00
	(1) Propagation of water cons. harvesting technology in medium rainted areas.	1.00	..	1.00
	(2) Land Improvement Unit.	0.80	..	0.80
	Sub-Total (Other Programmes)	156.32	..	156.32
	Nucleus Budget.	19.00	..	19.00
	TOTAL--A. and F.D. Programmes	520.00	..	520.00
	II I. D. Programme			
14.	SLC-14 Ghed Area Develoment	..	65.00	65.00
	Grand Total (I+II) Soil and Water Conservation.	520.00	65.00	585.00

1.6. Command Area Development

1.6.1. Introduction :

1.6.1.1. Assured Irrigation facilities are of vital importance to Agriculture. The large investments made in the major and medium irrigation projects have highlighted the need for the optimum utilisation of the Irrigation potential. Integrated area development aims to increase utilization of irrigation water towards maximising agricultural production.

1.6.1.2. A special area development programme was initiated during the Fifth Plan for an integrated development of the command area of major irrigation projects. Initially, the programme was to be shared by two specially constituted Area Development Authorities and the Director of Agriculture. Third Area Development Authority is also constituted in January, 1980. The main activities under taken are soil and water conservation, construction of field channels and drains, land levelling and shaping kyari making and strengthening of Co-operative net work, strengthening of extension machinery, training programme, development of communications and marketing and processing facilities. The various activities in the sub-sector are funded from plan as well as non-plan provision of the State budget and institutional finance.

1.6.1.3. Mahi-Kadana, Panam and Heran Projects are entrusted to Area Development Authority, Ahmedabad. Ukai-Kakrapar, Karjan and Daman-ganga Projects are entrusted to Area Development Authority, Surat, Shetrunji, Dharoi and sixteen other projects situated in North Gujarat and Saurashtra have been entrusted to the Area Development Authority Gandhinagar.

1.6.2. Review of progress and programme for 1983-84 pilot projects for soil and water management.

1.6.2.1. The objectives of the programme are—

(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 approved seeds for multiple cropping for maximisation of agricultural production.

(iii) To impart training to the farmers in water use management practices, improved method of cultivation and farm technology for getting maximum agricultural production.

(iv) To study the soil test crop response in block area of Command Area Development Authority, Mahi-Kadana.

Area Development Authority Shetrunji, Gandhinagar.

1.6.2.2. 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 are under taken under this project. 220 demonstrations are targetted for 1982-83. 165 more demonstrations are targetted for 1983-84.

1.6.2.3. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. as State share is provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 1.13 lakhs was incurred during the year 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakhs as state share is provided for the year 1982-83 and it is expected that it would be spent during the year. An outlay of Rs. 0.80 lakhs as State share has been provided for the year 1983-84.

Area Development Authority Ukai Kakrapar.

1.6.2.4 Ukai Kakrapar.—A Project for Ukai-Kakrapar is also sanctioned by Government of India. The water table has come up and has adversely affected the fertile lands. The area of Bardoli, Kamarej and Palasana Talukas in command area are adversely affected. A programme of field demonstration, composite demonstration and construction of drains 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.

1.6.2.5 The 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 1982 target and anticipated achievement during 1982-83 and target for 1983-84 are as under :

Item	Unit	Progress achieved at the end of March, 1982.	Target for 1982-83	Anticipated achievement 1982-83.	Target for 1983-84.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Field Demonstration.	No.	93	18	18	20
Composite Demonstration	No.	6	3	3	—
Field drain	Hect.	847.47	250	250	200
Soil samples	Nos.	4999	750	750	750
Water samples	Nos.	660	200	200	150

1.6.2.6. 37 bulldozers and 25 tractors are in operation for land levelling and kyari making works in Ukai Kakrapar command area. Fleet of machineries is being used for on farm development Sheds are required for protecting the machineries. Two sheds are to be taken up in Valod and Valsad in 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for spill over works.

Farm Development Works :

1.6.2.7. The farm development works consist of land levelling, field channels, Kyari making, field drainage etc.

Area Development Authority Mahi-Kadana.

Mahi-Kadana Project :

1.6.2.8 The culturable command area of the Project was originally fixed at 2,75,000 hectares, on right bank canal and 13,000 hectares on left

bank canal. The command area has now been revised to 2,24,235 hectares (2,12,694 hectares on right bank canal and 1154 hectares on left bank canal).

1.6.2.9. The target for land levelling was fixed at 24,972 hectares. Land levelling works has been undertaken upto March, 1982 in 25513 hectares.

1.6.2.10 As regards field channel, 163832 hectares have been covered upto March 1982. Anticipated achievement for 1982-83 is 19000 hectares. The target fixed for 1983-84 is 5000 hectares.

1.6.2.11 Field drains in the Kadana Project command area are to be constructed in 20,000 hectares. The works depend upon prior constructions for main drains and Lateral and sub-lateral drains. A master plan has already been sanctioned by Government. The achievement at the end of March, 1982 was 2000 hectares and the target fixed for 1983-84 is 2000 hectares.

1.6.2.12 The details of works done and the programme for 1983-84 are given below:-

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Project Target	Achiv. upto March. 1982	1982-83 Target	Anti. Achievement	Targets for 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Land Levelling	Hect.	24972	25513	..	..	..
2.	Field channel.	Hect.	224235	163832	8000	9000	5000
3.	Field drain	Hect.	20000	2000	2000	..	2000

Panam Project

1.6.2.13 The details of work done and the programme for 1983-84 is given below:

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Project Target	Achievement upto March. 1982	Target for 1982-83	1982-83 Anticipated. Achi.	Target for 1983-84.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Field Channel	Hect.	41120	6822	7500	10,000	7500

1.6.2.14. During the year 1982-83 the provision under the plan was Rs. 38.70 lakhs. The work has been started and it has gained momentum. This would be a centrally sponsored scheme on the lines of Kadana Project but the project has not been approved by Government of India as a centrally sponsored scheme. An outlay of Rs. 42.25 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84.

Area Development Authority Shetrunji

Shetrunji Project :

1.6.2.15. On Farm Development works in this project consist of construction and remodelling of field channel work in 34800 hectares, land levelling works in 9606 hectares and field drain works in 4046 hectares. The details of work done and the programme for 1983-84 are given below:-

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Project Target	Achievement upto March 1982	1982-83 Anti. Achievement	Targets for 1983-84
1.	Land levelling.	Hect.	9606	4290	4390	4500
2.	Field channel	Hect.	34800	25576	28576	31776
3.	Field drains	Hect.	4046	331	350	390

Dharoi Project :

1.6.2.16. This scheme is included in the Sixth Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 140.00 lakhs has been provided as State share. From 1981-82 the new project has been started. An amount of Rs. 42.32 lakhs has been provided for 1982-83 as State share for carrying out on farm development works. An outlay of Rs. 47.45 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 with following targets :-

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Project target	Targets for 1983-84
1		2	3	4
1.	Field Channel	Hect.	56,000	6,000
2.	Land Levelling	Hect.	17,000	600
3.	Field drains	Hect.	1,000	..

Dantiwada Project :

1.6.2.17. This scheme is included in the Sixth Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 64.50 lakhs has been provided as State share. During 1981-82 this new Project has been taken up by the Area Development Commissioner, Gandhinagar. An amount

of Rs. 14.24 lakhs has been provided for 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 28.00 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84 as State share for carrying out on farm development works. The details of works targetted for 1983-84 are given below :-

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Project target	Achi. up to March '82	Target	1982-83 Anti. Achi.	Targets for 1983-84
1.	Field channel	Ha.	5200	2230	1200	1200	1500
2.	Land levelling.	Ha.	6000	568	300	300	300
3.	Field drains.	Ha.	200	..	60	60	..

Bhadar Project :

1.6.2.18. This project is located in Rajkot district and is also beneficial to Junagadh district to some extent. This is a second largest irrigation project in the Saurashtra region after Shetrunji Project. The irrigation command area of 17163 Hectares comprise fertile land cultivated by very resourceful farmers. Most of the field channels have been constructed by the farmers themselves.

Bhadar project is taken up for modernisation system of canals and will have to be undertaken on high priority to avail benefits of created irrigation potential.

1.6.2.19. This scheme is included in the Sixth Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided as State share. An amount of Rs. 7.15 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84 as State share for carrying out on farm develop-

ment works. The details of works planned for 1983-84 are given below:—

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Project target	Achievement upto March'82	Targets for 1983-84
1.	Field channel.	Ha.	17166	16002	800
2.	Land levelling.	Ha.	3500	1381	100
3.	Field drains	Ha.	..	..	40

On farm Development works—Area Development Authority of Ukai-Kakrapar Project, Surat.

1.6.2.20. The works of on farm development have been carried out in Ukai-Kakrapar and Damanganga Project by Area Development Commissioner, Surat. The progress of achievement and the targets for 1983-84 are given below :

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Project Target	Achievement upto March 1982	1982-83 Target	Anti. Achi. 1982-83	Target for 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Field channel.	Ha.	468200	237021	15000	15000	30,200
2.	Land Levelling & Kyari making.	Ha.	116900	31883	8000	8000	12,100
3.	Field drain.	Ha.	251300	84347	25500	15500	16,000

Ayacut Development Programme

1.6.2.21. The Ayacut Development Programme was taken up in 27 villages near Kim in Ukai-Kakrapar command area development. The results have been encouraging. It has, therefore been extended to 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 agriculture practices are carried out every year. This programme is implemented by Command Area Development Authority, Uaki Kakrapar as Centrally Sponsored Scheme on sharing basis. An outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 as State share.

1.6.2.22. On the basis of Ayacut Development programme in Surat District, Government have

sanctioned Ayacut Development Schemes for the two districts in Rajkot and Sabarkantha to educate the farmers in irrigation farming for maximum utilisation of irrigation water. 90 demonstrations are to be carried out every year. This programme is implemented by Area Development Commissioner, Gandhinagar. Rs. 2.80 lakhs are provided for 1983-84.

Establishment of Workshop at Navsari

1.6.2.23. 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 Workshop. Use of improved implements is necessary for effective water management. An outlay of Rs. 9.50 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

Pilot Project for Reclamation of Kharland in Surat and Valsad District.

1.6.2.24. 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 interal drains, field channels, land levelling 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 proposed 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 to be completed this year. The additional head work therefore, became available for development. Land improvement would be taken up in 500 hectares during 1983-84.

Introduction for reclamation of saline and alkline land in Olpad taluka in Ukai Kakrapar project.

1.6.2.25. With the completion of Kakrapar weir in 1957-58 on the river Tapi, the irrigation facilities have commenced perennial irrigation has been introduced. With the completion of Ujkai dam the salinity has come up in some of patches of the area affecting 350 hectares of land with salinity. Therefore, it is proposed to reclaim the land in Surat district especially in Oplad taluka. It is, proposed to excavate the field channels and the after affected with the salinity will be provided with irrigation in certain patches. The salinity will be gradually removed by way of leaching water and in course of time the land will become cultivable. It is also programmed to construct water courses for leaching the water by adopting scientific method. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84. 70 percent of the expenditure will be available as share from world Bank.

World Bank aided Scheme

Command Area Development Authority Mahi-kadana Water Management in Panam Project.

1.6.2.26 As per the proposal contained in the Aidememoire of World Bank consultant, it has been decided to implement the programme of under taking water management activites pilot programme with 2000 acres in the Panam Project. Ultimately it will cover 11400 acres in Morva distributary. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84 for the following activities:—

- (1) To evaluate present design standards;
- (2) To introduce a methodology for preparing seasonal and water allocations and for operating the net work 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.

Establishment of Land Development and Training Centre

1.6.2.27. In order to build up a professional cadre of water management, a training centre in water management and land development for irrigated agricultural 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 is located at Anand in the Mahi Command Area which offer a good training ground for personal involved in irrigation management.

1.6.2.28. The programme of training varies from 6 to 9 months for new recruits, refresher courses for those who are already serving the command area such as Deputy Engineers, sub-divisional Soil Conservation Officers and the officer of the officers of the level of Executive Engineers and Deputy Director of Agricultural serving as Divisional Soil Conservation officers. It is planned 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.

Rotational System of irrigation (Warabandhi) in Mahi Kadana Command Area.

1.6.2.29 The World Bank has agreed to finance the introduction of Rotational 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 will be in Mahi-Kadana Command areas. An estimated expenditure for 60,000 hectares is Rs. two crores and the approximate expenditure per hectare would be Rs. 333/- The expenditure would be upgrading the distribution system by constructions of cross regulators, instatillation of measuring devices and improvement of field channels and related central structures.

1.6.2.30. Before the agreement was signed in April 1980, 2000 hectares were already covered in Mahi Kadana command area in the right bank as an experimental measure during 1978-79 as well as 1979-80 Rabi Seasons.

1.6.2.31. Upto March 1982 Warabandhi has been introduced in area of 12287 hectares in Kadana Project. It is expected that total area of 30000 hectares shall be covered under warabandhi by March 1983. An

amount of Rs. 16.00 lacs is provided for 1983-84 with a target to cover 4800 hectares. Similarly an outlay of Rs. 17.17 lakhs is also provided for introducing Warabandhi system in selected area of Ukai-Kakrapar project during 1983-84 with a target to cover about 10,000 hectares.

Soil Mapping Using Aerial Photography

1.6.2.32 The soil in the eastern command area of Ukai Kakrapar is shallow and suitable water management and agronomic practices have to be evolved. As a first step the soil survey has to be carried. Detailed soil survey manually is a time consuming affair. The irrigation has already started in that area. It is therefore, proposed to get the soil survey done through Aerial Photo interpretation Institute, Dehradun, as it will take much less time. It is also proposed to carry out soil survey in Ukai Right Bank area where soil deterioration is noticed. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lacs is provided for the Annual Plan 1983-84 as State share.

Introduction of Sprinkler System

1.6.2.33 In the area of Ukai Kakrapar the irrigation capacity of canals are not sufficient. A huge time and expenditure is required to increase the canal capacities. In view of this and as suggested by planning commission it is thought to introduce sprinkler system for irrigation to provide sufficient water to the crops in the year 1982-83.

1.6.2.34 The introduction of the system will save maintenance expenditure and the wastage of water. It is, therefore, proposed to introduce the scheme in Valsad district in the area of 1000 hectares during 1982-83. The scheme will be continued in 1983-84. An amount of Rs. 25.50 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 for covering 1250 Hectares.

Training Centre for O.F.D. work in South Gujarat at Surat :

1.6.2.35 The Land Development works are expanding very fast in South Gujarat. There is sizeable component of soil and water conservation in command area development. At present there are only two training centres one at Thasra, District Kheda and the other at Morvi in Rajkot District. There is no training center in South Gujarat to train local persons for this job. The posts are therefore filled in by persons trained at Soil Conservation Training Centre at Thasra and Morvi. These persons mostly belong to area round about Morvi in Rajkot and Thasra in North Gujarat. They are not willing to serve far from their native place and hence the posts have remained vacant for long time. This situation is not helpful in speedy implementation of soil and water conservation programme. It is therefore, planned to start O.F.D. works training centre in South Gujarat at Surat. This centre will train 50 persons annually. The provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is made for 1983-84.

Project Report for Agricultural Marketing :

1.6.2.36 Integrated development of the command area would lead to increase in agricultural production and increased production would in turn facilitate integrated development. The Agricultural Produce Market Act is in operation to ensure fair prices and orderly marketing of agricultural produce. The major crops have been notified under the Act and Market Committees have been established for this purpose. The market committee however, do not have adequate facilities for receipts and handling of all the agricultural produce which is sold by the cultivators. The facilities require large investments which can come only from banks. The State Government has been requested to amend the "ACT" and the 'RULES' to permit the committee to raise the market fee upto Rs. 2 for every Rs. 100 of sale to enable them to take up viable market improvement schemes. It is proposed to obtain the assistance of the Agricultural Finance Corporation in preparing this project. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for payment of consultation fees to Agricultural Finance Corporation for preparation of the project Report.

Study For O.F.D.

1.6.2.37 There is need to take up O.F.D. work systematically. The training syllabus has to be studied and movement on the earth planned scientifically. The works of excavation of field channels and land development had, in past, been carried out in isolation leading to avoidable cost and unnecessary administrative expenditure. There is considerable scope for effecting economy in the use of fleet of machineries. It is, therefore, decided to entrust the work of study of the present management of O.F.D. to the Agricultural Finance Corporation with a view to evolving suitable design criteria, organisational pattern and management structure for O.F.D. The Agriculture Finance Corporation has agreed to look into the syllabus of the courses, working methods and help to prepare a manual for operations suited to this area. They would be sending their officers to Command Area for this purpose. State Government has to bear the expenditure on account of their visit and preparation of manual. The provision of Rs. 1.15 lakh has, therefore been provided.

Survey, Planning and Preparation of Status Report on O.F.D. for old schemes under A.D.C. Gandhinagar.

1.6.2.38 To assess the present position of the field channels, land levelling and field drains in completed 8 projects, this scheme was sanctioned during the year 1982-83. 50% expenditure will be provided as central share from State plan an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1982-83 and an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 as State share.

Improvement of Water Management

1.6.2.39 Ukai left Bank canals are passing through tribal areas. On these canals several lift irrigation schemes are also being implemented. Canals which are ready are not with enough cross regulators. Due to that, at many places, canal water speedily seepages and as a result up stream farmers are not getting water for irrigation. The crops are not getting timely and enough water and field water is wasted. Improving the management of pushing the water to fields, cross regulators and seepage syphone management is necessary. Generally by the open field channels, water is not supplied properly to uneven land. It is necessary to manage the crop necessity by various means. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided in 1983-84.

Training to Tribal Cultivators in Land and Water Management.

1.6.2.40 Most of the cultivators in Ukai Left Bank Canal and Damanganga Command Area are tribals. In this area, irrigated agriculture is introduced for the first time. The cultivators of this areas are required to be trained in irrigated agriculture and to make proper use of irrigation water. The irrigation water is not properly utilised and hence much water is wasted and affects adversely the fertile land. For training adivasi cultivators in irrigated agriculture, multiple cropping pattern by way of demonstrations, an outlay of Rs. 8.70 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

Strengthening of Staff and Administration at State and Regional Level.

1.6.2.41 The office of the Joint Director of Agriculture has to supervise the multifarious agriculture support programme activities. He has also to look after the O.F.D. works viz Kyari making, land levelling, construction of field channels etc. All these works will be continued for 1983-84. Staff provided under scheme will look after the works of all these project viz. Ukai-Kakrapar, Damanganga and Karjan. The provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the scheme for 83-84.

Assistance to Marketing Committees for Development of Marketing Infrastructure.

1.6.2.42 Due to commencement of irrigated agriculture, Area under irrigation has increased and thereby agriculture production has also increased. Farmers are increasing their irrigated agriculture and invest more funds for next year, if they get more income from the production. In dry farming, production during the year estimated to seven tonnes per hectares may increased to ten tonnes in the irrigated agriculture in Ukai left Bank Canal area and Damanganga command area, inhabited by tribal

cultivators. With a view to increase the capacity of the market, the marketing facilities are required to be developed. To manage the agriculture production and the various crop incomes, the study is necessary and after the study, the market committees are required to be assisted to increase the facilities. On receipt of the assistance, the market committees are expected to get the credit from the bank. For studying four market committees, a provision of Rs. 24.50 lakhs is made in 1982-83. For continuing the scheme an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided levelling for 1983-84.

O.F.D. Works in Machhundri Project.

1.6.2.43 An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided for this programme for the year 1982-83 and one Sub-Division is also sanctioned under this scheme. For continuing this scheme an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 with a target to construct field channels in 500 hect. and land levelling work in 50 hectares.

Establishment of Seed development farms in the Command Areas of Ukai Kakrapar Project etc.

1.6.2.44. There is a large cattle population in the command areas. The majority of the Cultivators are small farmers. The programme for improving milk production processing and marketing have been taken up. These programmes however, require improvement in fodder production. One of the handicaps in taking up this programme is shortage of fodder seeds". It has been, therefore, decided to set up a a fodder seed farm for supplying fodder seeds to the cultivators. The outlay provided for 1983-84, is Rs. 11.70 lakhs. 50% Central Assistance would available for the Scheme.

Assistance to water Cooperatives in the Command Areas of Ukai Kakrapar Project:

1.6.2.45. There is considerable scope for utilizing the available water resources and improving the efficiency of the existing one. Formation of water cooperatives is expected to lead to more efficient and effective use of water for agricultural production. The State Government has decided to encourage formation of such cooperatives, supply water to them on volumetric basis, leaving the work of distribution amongst cultivators to the societies Financial. assistance will be given to the societies to enable them to affectively take up the work of distribution of water and related works. The Central Government shares 50% of the cost. A sum of Rs. 1.08 lakhs is provided for 1983-84,

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84
Command Area Development
Schemesise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr No	No and name of the Scheme	1983-84 Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	CAD-1 Establishment of Area Development Authority for Mahi-Kadana Ahmedabad	4.00	..	4.00
2.	CAD-2 Agricultural Support Programme for Kadana Project (J.D.A.'s Office)	2.75	..	2.75
3.	CAD-3 Pilot Project for Soil and Water Management in Kadana.	..	..	..
4.	CAD-4 On Farm Development Works in Area Development Authority of Mahi-Kadana Ahmedabad.			
	(1) Panam Project.	42.25	..	42.25
	(2) Kadana Project	..	..	..
	(3) Heran Project	..	..	..
5.	CAD-5 Training Centre for Land Development and Water Management in Mahi-Kadana Authority.	39.50	53.00	92.50
6.	CAD-6 "Water Management area" in Panam Project.	15.00	..	15.00
7.	CAD-7 Warabandhi in Mahi Kadana Project.	16.00	..	16.00
8.	CAD-8 Establishment of Area Development Commissioner, Gandhinagar.	4.50	..	4.50
9.	CAD-9 Agricultural support programme for Shetrunji Project.	3.75	..	3.75
10.	CAD-10 Pilot Project for Soil and Water Management in Shetrunji Project.	0.80	..	0.80
11.	CAD-11 Establishment of Jt. Director's Office at Gandhinagar.	2.85	..	2.85
12.	CAD-12 On Farm Development Works in Saurashtra and North Gujarat region-Area Development Authority, Shetrunji, Gandhinagar.			
	(1) Shetrunji Project	..	..	..
	(2) Dharoi Project	47.45	..	47.45
	(3) Dantiwada Project	28.00	..	28.00
	(4) Hathmati Project	..	..	..
	(5) Meshwo Project	..	..	..
	(6) Bhadar Project	7.15	..	7.15
	(7) Machhundri Project	2.00	5.00	7.00
	(8) Sukhbhadar Project	..	..	..
	(9) Kalubhar Project	..	..	..
	(10) Khodiar Project	..	..	..
	(11) Venu-II Project	..	..	..
	(12) Machhu-I Project	..	..	..
	(13) Sipu Project	..	..	..
	(14) Watrak-Project	..	..	..
	(15) Kharicut Project	..	..	..
	(16) Fatewadi Project	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
13.	CAD-13 Establishment of Area Development Authority Ukai-Kakrapar Surat.	8.05	1.40	9.45
14.	CAD-14 Opening of regional Soil and Water Management Pilot Project at Bardoli.	3.15	..	3.15
15]	CAD-15 Pilot Project for reclamation of Khar-Land in Surat and Valsad Districts.	4.85	7.50	12.35
16.	CAD-16 Ayacut Development Programme in Surat District.	0.75	..	0.75
17.	CAD-17 Bungalow for Area Development Commissioner, Surat.	..	..	..
18.	CAD-18 Staff quarters for staff of Area Development Commissioner, Surat.	..	..	..
19.	CAD-19 Office Building for the office of Area Development Commissioner and Jt. Director of Agriculture, Surat.	..	2.00	2.00
20.	CAD-20 Establishment of workshop at Navasari.	5.00	4.50	9.50
21	CAD-21 Operational staff for Bulldozer for carrying out Soil Conservation works in Ukai-Kakrapar Command Area.	..	2.00	2.00
22	CAD-22 Establishment of T.C.D. Farm in Ukai Damanganga Project.	4.00	2.60	6.60
23.	CAD-23 Introduction of Warabandhi in Ukai-Kakrapar Command Area.	17.17	..	17.17
24	CAD-24 On Farm Development works in Area Development Authority of Ukai Kakrapar Authority Surat.			
	(1) Ukai-Kakrapar Project.	12.30	..	12.70
	(2) Karjan Project	..	..	..
	(3) Damanganga Project	5.55	15.30	20.85
25.	CAD-25 Strengthening of TCD Farms.	..	..	..
26.	CAD-26 Construction of Residential Buildings and Shed.	..	..	..
27.	CAD-27 Popularisation of improved Agricultural implements.	..	..	..
28.	CAD-28 Ayacut Development programme in Irrigation Projects of seven districts of the State.	2.80	..	2.80
29.	CAD-29 Irrigation Demonstration in the medium irrigation projects.	..	..	..
30.	CAD-30 Establishment of New T.C.D. Farms in Irrigation Projects.	..	..	..
31.	CAD-31 Subsidy to Small and marginal farmers.	..	..	..
32.	CAD-32 Special loan account for inelligible farmers.	..	..	..
33.	CAD-(Adj-1) School for Training in O.F.D.	3.50	..	3.50
34.	CAD-(Adj-2) Soil mapping using serial photography	1.00	..	1.00
35.	CAD-(Adj-3) Introduction of Sprinklers system.	..	25.50	25.50
36.	CAD-(Adj-4) Project report for agricultural Marketing	3.00	..	3.00
37.	CAD-(Adj-5) Study for O F D	1.15	..	1.15
38.	CAD-(Adj-6) Assistance to marketing Committees for development of marketing infrastructure.	2.00	..	2.00
39.	CAD-(Adj-7) Survey, Planning and preparation of Status Report on OFD works for old schemes under ADC, Gandhinagar including staff requirement thereof.	2.00	..	2.00

1	2	3	4	5
40	CAD-(Adj-8) Strengthening of staff and Administration at State and regional level.	3.00	..	3.00
41	CAD-(Adj-9) Training to tribal cultivators in land and Water management.	8.70	..	8.70
42	CAD-(Adj-10) Improvement of Water Management.	7.00	..	7.00
43	CAD-(Adj-11) Introduction for reclamation of Saline alkaline land in olpad taluka-Ukai-Kakrapar Project.	4.00	..	4.00
44	CAD-(Adj-12) Command Area Authority for Narmada.	1.20	..	1.20
45	CAD-(Adj-13) Ground Water Development.	5.00	..	5.00
46	CAD-(Adj-14) Establishment of Soil Survey for Ukai-Kakrapar, Damanganga and Karjan Project	2.85	4.40	7.25
47	CAD-(Adj-15) Socio Economic Survey of Damanganga Project	2.50	..	2.50
48	CAD-(Adj-16) Information of extension Education Scheme	1.10	1.00	2.10
49	CAD-(Adj-17) Development of Management information system.	5.00	..	5.00
50	CAD-(Adj-18) Development of Fodder seed farms	1.40	10.30	11.70
51	CAD-(Adj-19) Assistant to water cooperative	1.08	..	1.08
GRAND TOTAL		335.50	134.50	470.00

1.7 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1.7.1. Introduction:

1.7.1.1. Dairy industry is well established in Gujarat. Rearing of milch animals for production of milk, poultry for egg production and sheep and goat for wool and meat production is accepted as an important subsidiary occupation. Bullock is still the main source of draught power for agricultural production and their transport to the near by market and will remain so for a long time. Live stock and poultry keeping provides employment opportunities to small/marginal farmers, landless, labourers, agricultural labourers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Live stock population of the State in 1972 and 1977 is given below:-

(Figures in '000)

Sr. Category No.	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

1.7.1.2. Percentage of breedwise population is as Under:-

Sr. No.	Name of the Breed	Number	Percentage
1.	Gir Cattle ('000)	705	41.78
2.	Kankrej Cattle ('000)	628	37.90
3.	Exotic & Cross-breed Cattle. ('000)	6	0.35
4.	Surti Buffaloe ('000)	818	39.23
5.	Mehsani Buffaloe ('000)	617	29.35
6.	Jafrabadi Buffaloe ('000)	469	22.52
7.	Murrah Buffaloe ('000)	45	2.18
8.	Patanwadi sheep (lakhs)	7.90	52.98
9.	Marwadi sheep (lakhs)	7.30	43.47
10.	Non-descript Cattle (lakhs)	0.35	20.68
11.	Non-descript Buffalo (lakhs)	1.40	6.72
12.	Non-descript sheep (lakhs)	0.59	3.54

1.7.1.3. Percentages shown above are on the basis of breedable animals. Mehsani Surti and Jafrabadi are the three milch breeds of buffaloe in the state. However, Murrah and non-descript buffaloes are also found in the State. Gir and Kankrej are the main breeds of cows whereas Patanwadi and Marwadi are the main

breeds of sheep in the State. There are five breeds of goats, namely, Kachchhi, Gohilwadi, Zalawadi, Meshani and Surti and they are good for meat and milk production. Saurashtra area of the State is the homeland for Kathiawadi breed of horses well known for hardness and swiftness.

1.7.2. Strategy for Development :-

1.7.2.1. Principal areas in the development of livestock and poultry production are given below :-

Administration :

Directorate of Animal Husbandry is looking after for planning, execution and monitoring of all the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development programmes through the three Regional Joint Directors and nineteen District Animal Husbandry officers supported by a well-knit infrastructure under different development programmes.

Breeding :

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 proposed 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 :

Net work of veterinary hospitals, veterinary dispensaries and first aid veterinary centres exist 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 :

Cooperative 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 coordination of marketing.

1.7.3. Review of Progress :

1.7.3.1. The production of milk which was 21.15 lakh tonnes at the end of 1979-80, reached to 2.39 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 and is expected to reach to 20.39 lakh tonnes by the end of 1982-83. The eggs production would be 231 million in 1982-83 from 201 million in 1979-80. The production of wool increased from 16.99 lakh kgs. in 1979-80 to 18.86 lakh kgs. in 1981-82 and expected to rise to 19.05 lakh kgs. by the end of 1982-83.

The growth in the infrastructure position during 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given below:—

Cattle Development

1.7.3.2. 30,000 inseminations were performed with exotic semen and 744 cross-bred heifers assisted under rearing of cross-bred heifers scheme. One Frozen Semen Bank is established at Rajkot. 4092 Tribals and 2462 schedule caste beneficiaries were given assistance for the purchase of milch animals. Under the fodder production programme, 3051 fodder demonstration plots were held and help given for purchase of 393 chaff cutters. One village fodder production farm was established at Ambada in Vadodara District.

Poultry Development :

1.7.3.3. Under Poultry development, necessary pre-requisites of poultry production were made available to the poultry keepers through a net work of Intensive Poultry Development Blocks. 1441 poultry farmers were imparted training during the year in poultry keeping. Under the special livestock production programme, assistance for establishment of 1252 poultry units was provided. In addition, 521 adivasis (tribals) were assisted in setting up poultry units. Managerial assistance to the State Poultry Farmer's Cooperative Federation was also provided for better marketing of eggs and poultry.

Sheep and Wool Development :

1.7.3.4. Extension services to the sheep breeders are provided through a net work of Sheep Extension Centres. Under the Special Livestock Production Programme, assistance for establishment of 132 sheep units was also provided to the beneficiaries.

Veterinary Care :

1.7.3.5. Under this programme, veterinary dispensaries/hospitals, first aid veterinary centres, polyclinics etc. were continued. Under the scheme

for control of foot and mouth disease, 26400 doses of vaccine were supplied at 50% subsidised rate for the protection of the cross-bred animals of the farmers. The Animal Vaccine Institute, Gandhinagar has produced 20.00 lakh, 5.50 lakh 5.00 lakh and 1.00 lakh of H.S., E.T. B.Q. and FDRD. (F. strains) doses of vaccines respectively during the year 1981-82.

Under the training programme for departmental personnel, 4 officers for M.V. Sc. training and 4 officers for under Post-graduate diploma training were deputed during 1981-82.

Annual plan performance 1982-83

1.7.3.6. Important Programmes taken up in 1982-83 are as under :-

1. Establishment of LN-2 plant at Surat for cross-breeding work in tribal areas.
2. To perform 80,000 artificial inseminations under cross-breeding programme.
3. 1200 milch animals to be distributed to the adivasis.
4. 8700 milch animals to be distributed to the scheduled caste people under Special Component Plan.
5. 2000 poultry farmers to be provided training in poultry keeping.
6. 1883 Poultry units to be assisted. (1500 under Special Programme, 320 under Tribal Plan and 63 under economically weaker section scheme).
7. 410 Sheep units to be assisted to SF/MF/ALs as supplementary source of income.
8. 600 beneficiaries will be assisted for rearing of cross-bred heifers.
9. 200 Adivasi farmers to be imparted training in animals husbandry practices.
10. Establishment of 40 cross-breeding centres in Rajkot, Mahesana, Vadodara and valsad districts.
11. Establishment of 35 livestock subcentres under-Intensive Cattle Development Programme.
12. Establishment of 30 first aid veterinary centres.

13. Under the training programme of Department personal, 5 officers for M. V. Sc. training and 4 officers under post graduate diploma training will be deputed.

1.7.4.. Programme for 1983-84

1.7.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 390 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 Programme wise broad breakup is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme.	Outlay for 1983-84
Direction and Administration	23.27
Veterinary Education and Training	3.60
Veterinary Services and Animal Health	89.60
Investigation and Statistics.	6.88
Cattle Development	138.66
Poultry Development	52.87
Sheep and Wood Development	15.71
Other Livestock Development	6.20
Fodder and Feed Development	20.21
Nucleus fund for Tribal Area Sub-Plan	33.00
	390.00

1.7.4.2. Considering the high conception rate and breeding efficiency, frozen semen technology would be extended to as many liquid semen centres as possible. Funds from the District Planning Boards are being utilised for the purchase of liquid nitrogen containers. Attempts are also made to pool and utilise liquid nitrogen containers available with the Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation and Co-operative Dairies.

1.7.4.3. Programmewise details and targets for 1983-84 are given below:—

Cattle Development

1.7.4.4. In the beginning of 1983-84, 640 livestock sub-centres under Intensive Cattle Development Programme will be functioning. In addition to

the 40 cross breeding centres for covering about 6.70 lakh of breedable cows and buffaloes. It is envisaged to inseminate 1.20 lakh of cows with exotic semen, provide indirect employment by providing subsidy for 5000 and 10,000 milch animals to tribals and scheduled caste people respectively. As a result of cross breeding work taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan, about 33,000 cross-breed cows will be in milk by 1986-87. Under the scheme for assistance to small/marginal farmers for rearing 600 cross breed heifers, it is planned to impart training to 435 tribals at cattle breeding farm Mandvi (Surat) in modern animal husbandry practices. Completion of works for the establishment of LN-2 plant will also be taken up during 1983-84. To give the impart for the cross breeding Programme on large scale, it is necessary to establish a Frozin semen Bank in non operation flood Programme II area. necessary provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made for the year 1983-84. Expansion of the existing cattle breeding farms by providing more inputs for increasing the fodder resources is also envisaged.

Poultry Development :

1.7.4.5. It is envisaged to provide training to 2,000 farmers in poultry farm management practices. The coordinated Poultry breeding programme at Makarba (Ahmedabad) will be continued. During 1983-84, 10 Intensive Poultry Development Projects and 5 District Poultry Extension Centres would be continued to provide all the pre-requisites of poultry farming. It is proposed to supply 2.20 lakhs of day old chicks, 1.00 lakh broiler chicks and 1.25 lakhs reared chicks to the beneficiaries under the Integrated Poultry Development Programme. Under Tribal Area Sub-Plan 400 adivasis will be assisted for establishing 25 R. I. R. birds/per person. 30 families would be assisted under economically weaker section programme and 1200 families under special livestock development (Centrally Sponsored) programme.

Sheep and Wool Development :

1.7.4.6. During 1983-84, 140 rams of superior genetic material from farms of Patanwadi and Marwadi breeds shall be supplied to the breeders. The 115 extension centres shall take up breeding by artificial inseminations with the exotic semen to cover 11,500 breedable ewes with cross-breeding. The department shall take-up all inputs provided under large scale sheep breeding project by Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation Limited. 400 cross-breed F. I. rams born under field conditions shall be distributed for natural service. It is envisaged to expand Sheep breeding farm (Patan Mahesana) by providing required inputs viz., technical staff, grass godown and rat proof store.

Fodder Development Programme.

1.7.4.7. Under integrated fodder development programme, it is envisaged to assist 100 demonstration plots of 40 guntha each in and fodder seed multiplication 73 Hectares. It is also envisaged in to establish to village fodder form in Tribal Area during 1983-84.

Veterinary Services and Animal Health.

1.7.4.8. Under this programme, the existing activities viz., 82 first aid veterinary centres, 17 mobile units one polyclinic and 5 upgraded veterinary dispensaries will be continued. It is also envisaged to establish 3 more mobile units and one more polyclinic at Rajkot. Existing spillover works will be completed during 1983-84.

1.7.4.9. Under the disease control programme for foot & mouth, it is envisaged to assist the beneficiaries for the purchase of 20,070 does of F.M.D. vaccine for giving protection to their valuable animals to continue the Epidemiology unit for foot and mouth disease. Five technical assistants attached to the Assistant Disease Investigation Units will also be continued. Under the centrally sponsored scheme, one new scheme for control of T.B. Brucellosis, Pullorum diseases control, common Rabbits etc. will also be taken up during 1983-84 as per the guide lines from Government of India Under the the scheme for the development departmental at personnel, it is envisaged to depute 7 officers for M. V. SC. training, 4 officers for post-graduate diploma training and 1 P. H. D. during 1983-84 for specialisation in different subjects. Animal Vaccine Institute at Gandhinagar is continued and is proposed to be expanded with the help of consultancy services for increasing the production of existing and other vaccines viz., Sheep Pox vaccines F.D.R.D. F. -Strain and R. D. regular vaccine. Animal disease surveillance unit will be continued during 1983-84.

1.7.4.10. Work done and envisaged to be done by the Animal Vaccine Institute, Gandhinagar.

Name of Vaccine	Doses produced				Targets of Vaccine production
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	
H. S. Vaccine	20.00	20.00	20.00	35.00	
B. Q. Vaccine	3.12	5.00	6.50	10.00	
Enterotoxaemia	5.56	5.50	7.00	10.00	
F. D. R. D. F. strain	..	1.00	5.00	15.00	

Management and Marketing.

1.7.4.11. In the organised sector, 7318 primary milk producers' Co-operatives are collecting milk from about 9.26 lakh members and supplying it to the respective milk unions as on 30th June 1982. The marketing through co-operatives is being monitored through the Dairy section of the Department. Under World Food Programme, the dairies will be continued to be provided funds under non-palm scheme.

1.7.4.12. One wool grading centre at Jamnagar with a capacity to grade 1.20 lakh kgs. is handed over to Gujarat Sheep & Wool Development Co-operation. There are eight taluka level and 35 village level co-operatives with the membership of 6500 sheep breeders, who collect 3.5 lakh Kgs. of wool per annum.

1.7.4.13. The Corporation has installed a Carding plant with a capacity of 80,000 Kgs. at Bhuj and the wool is proposed to be purchased through the Co-operatives. Under Special Project programme (centrally Sponsored) it is proposed to assist the beneficiaries to establish 700 sheep units for supplementing their source of income.

1.7.4.14. Gujarat State Poultry Farmers' Co-operative Federation is given managerial and other assistance for organising marketing of eggs and poultry.

20-Point Programme.

1.7.4.15. The Animal Husbandry Development has mainly the following two points under the new 20 Point Programme as below:--

1. Development of Scheduled Castes.
2. Development of Scheduled Tribes.

1.7.4.16. The scheduled caste and scheduled tribes people are being assisted under the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Plan respectively by providing subsidy for purchase of milch animals to them for supplementing their income. During 1980-81 and 1981-82, 4829 and 14614 milch animals were subsidised to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively. A provision of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 under the 20-Point programme with targets as under:

	1982-83	1983-84
1. Supply of milch animals to scheduled caste people.	8700	10,000
2. Supply of milch animals to scheduled tribes under Tribal Area sub plan.	2500	5,000

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN--1983--84
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Scheme wise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	1983-84 Outlay.		
		Revenue.	Capital.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Direction and Administration				
1	ANH-1 Expansion of Directorate of Animal Husbandry	12.07	11.20	23.27
TOTAL-I		12.07	11.20	23.27
II. Veterinary Education and Training				
2	ANH-2. Development of departmental personnel.	3.60	—	3.60
TOTAL-II		3.60	—	3.60
III. Veterinary Service and Animal Health				
3	ANH-3 Improvement of Vet. aid.	32.87	17.40	50.27
4	ANH-4 Disease Control Programme.	8.99	0.70	9.39
5	ANH-5 Strengthening of biological Products Station	28.50	1.14	29.64
TOTAL-III.		70.36	19.24	89.60
IV. Investigation and Statistics				
6.	ANH-6 Strengthening of Statistical wing.	3.50	—	3.50
	ANH-6 Adjusted: Integrated sample survey on estimation of production of major livestock Products (Centrally sponsored)	1.83	—	1.83
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 livestock census cell in the Animal Husbandry department	1.55	—	1.55
10	ANH-10 Monitoring and Assessment of livestock development programme in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.	—	—	—
TOTAL-IV		6.88	—	6.88

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme	1983-84 Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
V Cattle Development				
11.	ANH-11 Artificial Insemination Scheme with semen bank and stud farm	61.99	3.60	65.69
12	ANH-12 Intensive Cattle Development Programme.	23.92	10.24	34.16
13	ANH-13 State farm for Gir and Kankrej Cattle.	1.30	0.55	1.85
14	ANH-14 Buffalos bull mother farm.	—	1.64	1.64
15	ANH-15 Subsidy to Cattle breeding Institutions Gaushalas.	16.00	—	16.00
16	ANH-16 Supply of milch animals in tribal area.	13.00	—	13.00
17	ANH-17. Location of crossbred bulls in Tribal area.	1.69	—	1.69
18	ANH-18. Progeny testing scheme in Co-operation with Cattle Breeding Institutions and Gaushalas.	—	—	—
19	ANH-19. Training of Adivasis in Animal Husbandry practices.	0.78	0.57	1.35
20.	ANH-20. Establishment of Cattle Breeding-cum-Dairy Farm Centres at Ashramshalas.	—	—	—
21	ANH-21. Assistance to Small Farmers for cross-bred Heifers.	1.69	—	1.69
22	ANH-22. Estt. of Livestock Production Centres in Tribal Areas.	1.69	—	1.69
TOTAL--V		122.06	16.60	138.66
VI-Poultry Development				
23	ANH-23. Farmers' Training.	0.30	0.11	0.41
24	ANH-24. Coordinated Poultry Breeding Programme.	9.47	3.59	13.06
25	ANH-25. Expansion of Poultry Feed Testing laboratory.	—	—	—
26	ANH-26. Intensive Poultry Development Projects.	9.37	10.38	19.75
27	ANH-27. State Egg. Marketing Federation.	0.56	3.34	3.90
28	ANH-28. Development of economically weaker sections of society by taking to poultry farming.	12.50	—	12.50
29	ANH-29. Integrated Poultry Development Programme.	3.25	—	3.24
TOTAL-VI		35.45	17.42	52.87

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1983-84 Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
VII. Sheep and Wool Development.				
30.	ANH-30. Intensive Sheep Development Blocks.	13.28	0.11	13.39
31.	ANH-31. Pig Breeding Farm.	—	—	—
32.	ANH-32. Strengthening of Sheep Breeding Farms at Patan and Morvi.	0.72	0.10	0.82
33.	ANH-33. Supervisory units for Sheep Extn. Centres.	1.50	—	1.50
34.	ANH-34. Service Centre for Migratory Flocks.	—	—	—
35.	ANH-35. Wool Gra-ding 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-op. Societies.	—	—	—
41.	ANH-41. Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farms	—	—	—
42.	ANH-42. Formation of Wool Board.	—	—	—
43.	ANH-43. Establishment of Goat Breeding Farms	—	—	—
44.	ANH-44. Location of Exotic cross-bred rams.	—	—	—
TOTAL-VII.		15.50	0.21	15.71

VI II. Other Livestock Development.

45.	ANH-45. Expansion of existing exhibition Unit.	2.70	—	2.70
46.	ANH-46. Expansion of Horse Breeding Farms.	1.50	—	1.50
47.	ANH-47. Expansion of Camel Breeding Farms.	0.18	—	0.18
48.	ANH-48. Rabari Bharwad Rehabilitation Scheme.	—	—	—

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	1983-84 Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
49.	ANH-49. Modernisation of Slaughter Houses.	—	—	—
50.	ANH-50. Financial assistance to Cattle Markets	—	—	—
51.	ANH-51. Preservation of milch animals.	1.82	—	1.82
TOTAL-VIII.		6.20	—	6.20
IX. Foder and Feed Development.				
52.	ANH-52. Feed & Fodder Development Programme.	18.46	1.75	20.21
TOTAL-IX.		18.46	1.75	20.21
X. Nucleus Budget.				
	Nucleus budget for Tribal Area Sub-Plan.	33.00	—	33.00
GRAND TOTAL.		323.58	66.42	390.00

1.8 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

1.8.1. Introduction

1.8.1.1. Dairying an effective instrument for bringing about Socio-economic changes in the rural areas given due importance in Gujarat State. It helps economic betterment of Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers by encouraging them to take up Dairy activities as a means of increasing their subsidiary income. The State Government continued the policy of encouraging Dairy Development in Co-operative Sector, which can offer gainful subsidiary occupation to the milk producers and thereby to improve their economic condition. In the districts where there is no co-operative union or the union is weak to take up dairy development this work is done through Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation Ltd.

1.8.1.2. The total milk production in Gujarat according to sample survey estimates is as under :

Year	Cattle	Buffallo	Goat	Total
				(in lakh tonnes)
1977-78	6.04	13.82	2.02	21.88
1978-79	6.06	13.91	1.68	21.65
1979-80	5.83	13.92	1.40	21.15
1980-81	5.91	14.04	1.58	21.53

1.8.2. Review of Progress :

1.8.2.1. At the end of 1979-80 (beginning of Sixth Five Year Plan) 5 milk Products factories and 9 liquid milk plants with an installed capacity of 20.28 lakh 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 animal, 9 cattle feed factories with an installed capacity of 1100 tonnes per day have been established and are in operation.

Operation Flood-I Activities

1.8.2.2. The Government of India, with the assistance of World Food Programme, had launched a scheme of Milk Marketing and Dairy Development in and around four major cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, as well as associated milk shed areas of the State of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana etc. The objectives of the scheme were:-

1. Supply of milk at cheaper rate 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 and intensify milk yield.

1.8.2.3. In Gujarat, for 6 districts of Kheda, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation Rs. 23.31 crores was estimated to be spent, out of which Rs. 20.94 crores was allotted to the State Government which was paid to the respective Union/Federation/Corporation as per details shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sr. No	Name of the Dairy	Loan	Grant Total
Dairies.			
1	Amul Dairy, Anand.	347.75	149.03 496.78
2	Dudhsagar Dairy, Mehsana	356.96	152.98 509.94
3	Sabar Dairy, Himatanagar.	269.31	115.42 384.73
4	Banas Dairy, Palanpur.	232.23	99.52 331.75
5	Baroda Dairy, Vadodara.	137.10	58.75 195.85
Corporations			
1	Gujarat Milk Marketing Federation Ltd., Anand.	7.00	3.00 10.00
2	Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation Ltd.,	115.51	49.50 165.01
Total		1465.86	628.20 2094.06

1.8.2.4. This amount was spent for establishment/expansion of dairies and for feeder/balancing milk plants and increasing milk production by provision of technical inputs which will include production of ready mixed concentrates and green fodder, artificial insemination veterinary services and medicines and calf rearing assistance for the development of improved milch animals and organisation of procurement milk.

Operation Flood-II.

1.8.2.5. In October, 1978, the Government of India sanctioned a National Dairy Development Programme called "Operation Flood-II" with an outlay of Rs. 4855 million. 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 implementing the project in co-operation with the State Governments.

1.8.2.6. "Operation Flood-II Gujarat Plan" was prepared by National Dairy Development Board (N. D. D. B.) with the active participation of Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF), Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation (G. D. D. C.) and the concerned District co-operative Milk Producers' Unions. Operation Flood Programme-II commenced from 2nd October, 1979. Under this programme, 16 Districts out of 19 Districts of Gujarat State except Jamnagar, Amreli and Dangs will be covered in the two proposed clusters.

Cluster-I.

Cluster-I. comprises of districts-Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Kheda, Mehsana Panchmahals. Vadodara, Surat, Bharuch, and Valsad. This Project will be implemented by District Co-operative Milk Producers Unions.

Cluster-II.

Cluster-II. comprises of districts Kachchh, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar which will be implemented by Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation.

Co-operative Dairy Development.

1.8.2.7. The Co-operative dairying in the State is organised on a three tier structure. There are 17 District Co-operative Milk producers' Unions and 7318 Co-operative Milk producers societies at the village level covering nearly 9.26 lakh people as members including 0.63 lakh members of the scheduled castes and 0.67 lakh members of the scheduled tribes as on 30th June, 1982. The District Co-operative Milk producers Unions viz. that of Kheda, Vadodara, Surat Mehsana, Bharuch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, and Rajkot have their dairy plants, while the dairy plants in Valsad and Panchmahals are under construction. 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 feeder societies and co-operative milk unions.

1.8.2.8. Further, there are 11 chilling centers in the districts of Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Mehsana, Surat, Banaskantha, Panchmahals and Gandhinagar.

1.8.3. Programmes for the Annual Plan 1983-84.

1.8.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 37 lakhs is provided for the Dairy Development sub-sector in the Annual Plan 1983-84, the broad breakup of which is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Programme	Outlay 1983-84
A and F. D. Programmes	
Direction and Administration.	0.46
Dairy Development.	22.54
Education and Training.	..
	23.00
Co-op. Department Programmes :	
4 Financial assistance to District Co-op. Milk Producers unions and feeder societies.	14.00
	37.00

1.8.3.2. During 1982-83, the installed capacity and handling of milk per day is likely to be increased to 26 lakh liters and 17.50 lakh liters respectively. This milk will be collected from about 7463 primary co-operative societies consisting of about 9.50 lakhs milk producers.

1.8.3.3. During 1983-84, the installed capacity and handling capacity of milk per day is likely to be increased to 26.50 lakh liters and 17.75 lakh liters per day respectively. This milk will be collected from about 8200 primary co-operative societies consisting of about 9.75 lakh milk producers.

State Level Organisation.

1.8.3.4. This is continuous scheme. As the staff under Dairy Section of the Department was inadequate to the take dairy development activities of the State three posts are sanctioned during 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 0.46 Lakh is provided for the scheme for 1983-84.

Milk Enhancement Programme.

Three districts of the State viz., Jamnagar, Amreli and Dangs were not covered so far financial assistance under O.F.P.II With a view to bring them at par with other districts in 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for on the pattern of O.F.P. II Programme to be taken up through Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation.

A scheme has also been introduced with an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh for giving financial assistance to District Co-operative Milk Producers Unions for spear head areas and the district of Sabarkantha will be covered with the target of organising 40 co-operative Societies of about 2000 milk producers. They would procure about 2500 litres more milk per day.

With a view to see that the animals supplied to the S.C./S.T. have enough feed and fodder and also balanced cattle feed to maintain the health of the animals and enhance milk production a scheme has been introduced in the Annual Plan 1983-84 with an outlay of Rs. 3.04 lakhs.

Financial assistance to Dist. Cooperative Milk Producers Union and Feeder Societies :

1.8.3.7. Under the programme of financial assistance to Dist. Cooperative Milk producers Unions, for establishment or expanding 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 Nationalised/Cooperative Banks. Under Tribal areas, 50% subsidy is given by the State Government and 50% loan is to be obtained from the Nationalised Cooperative banks. Primary milk societies are given equipment subsidy of Rs. 2000/- Moreover, managerial subsidy at the rate of Rs. 100 P. M. for the period of two years is granted under Tribal area Sub-plan

1.8.3.8. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period an outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs has been provided for financial assistance to dairy societies while

organising 1000 new primary societies has been put as the physical target.

1.8.3.9. Details of financial provision/expenditure and physical targets/achievement are given below:—

Year	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure	Physical target (in assistance to dairy co-op. societies)	Achievement
1980-81	10.00	11.69	270	4217
1981-82	8.00	22.53	200	411
1982-83	13.00	13.00	201	204
		(Anti)	up to	30.9.82

1.8.3.10. During the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been provided as financial assistance for district Milk Unions and feeder societies 200 new primary milk societies are proposed to be organised during the year.

Banni Development Scheme :

1.8.3.11. Banni area of Kachchh is well known for its pasture land. It is therefore desirable to take up grassland development in this area. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs have been provided for grassland development, cutting and storing of grass, collection of grass seeds etc. It is envisaged to perform grassland improvement work in 500 hectares and cutting and storing of 400 tonnes grass and 400 kgs. of grass seeds during the year 1983-84.

State Commitment to operation flood II Programme

1.8.3.13. 16 Districts out of 19 districts except, Jamnagar, Amreli, and Dangs have been covered under operation flood II programme. These three districts will be assisted under the State Plan on the pattern of operation flood II Programme. Moreover the districts covered under operation flood II programme will also be assisted for the items for which there is no provision under Operation Flood Programme. The provision of Rs. 4 lakhs have been made for the year 1983-84.

ANNUAL PLAN-1983-84
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT
Schemewise Outlays.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No. 1	No. and Name of the Scheme. 2	1983-84 Outlay		
		Revenue 3	Capital 4	Total 5
A. & F.D. Schemes:—				
1. Direction and Administration.				
	DMS-1. State Level Organisation.	0.46	..	0.46
	Total—I.	0.46	..	0.46
II-Dairy Development:—				
	DMS-4. Banni Development Scheme.	5.00	..	5.00
	DMS-5. Share Capital Contribution to Gujarat Dairy Development Corpn.	..	..	..
	Loan to GDDC for A'bad Dairy.	..	..	..
	DMS-6 State Commitments to Operation Flood-II.	4.00	..	4.00
	DMS-6(Adj) Milk Enhancement Programme in Non O.F.P. Area.	10.00	..	10.00
	DMS-7 Financial assistance to District Co-operative Milk Producers Union for milk room, spear head team, transport subsidy.	0.50	..	0.50
	DHS--7(Adj) Scheme for Maintenance of Milch Animals under the scheme purchase of Milch Animals.	3.04	..	3.04
	Total-II.	22.54	..	22.54
III. Education and Training :—				
	DMS-8. Technician Training Centre, Mehsana Grant-in-aid to National Dairy Development Board, Anand.	..	..	..
	(A. & F. D. Schemes) Total—I+II + III	23.00	..	23.00
II Co-operation Department Scheme :				
	DMS-2. Financial assistance to District Co-operative Milk Producers Union and Feeder Societies-Subsidy.	14.00	..	14.00
	DMS-3. Financial assistance to Consumers Co-op. Societies-Subsidy. (Co-Op. Deptt. Schemes)	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL-Dairy Development. (I to IV)	37.00	..	37.00

1.9. FISHERIES

1.9.1. Introduction :

1.9.1.1. 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.

1.9.1.2. Our marine waters surrounding Saurashtra Peninsula have the rich fishing grounds abounding in commercial varieties of fish such as Pomfrets, Hilsa, Gol-Dara, Perches, Sharks, Cats 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 real Pearl Oysters, Edible oysters, window pane oyster Chunks and other Shell Fish and Turtles and sea weeds of commercial importance.

1.9.1.3. The fishing in the sea is generally confined to the coastal belt upto 25 fathoms and in certain areas upto 40 fathoms.

1.9.1.4. 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.

1.9.1.5. 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.

1.9.2. Approach and Strategy :

1.9.2.1. 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 infrastructural 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 reservoirs and tanks for inland fisheries.

—To establish more fish seed production farms, nurseries and rearing 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.

1.9.2.2. 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 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 requires, 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 farm 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.

1.9.3. Review of Progress ;

1.9.3.1. As a result of the planned coordinated efforts so far, Rs. 1,839.73 lakhs have been spent from the State resources under the State plan Schemes during last 29 year (1951-1980) through the Five Year plans. Against, it is proposed to spend Rs. 2000 lakhs during the Sixth Five Year plan (1980-85) from the State resources.

1.9.3.2. Marine Fisheries :

—9802 Fishing boats (as on 31-3-1982) are operating Gujarat waters. This comprises of 3981 mechanised fishing vessels.

- Mechanisation programme was initiated in 1953 when an outboard 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 adapted the new technology and within 30 year they are operating mechanised trawlers of 48' OAL powered with 87-110 HP engines and canoes and powered with 8-10 HP OBM.
- Two Mexican trawlers of 23M length are imported by the Gujarat Agro Marine Products Limited through Government aid. They are utilised for commercial operations in deep sea by the Gujarat Agro Marine products Limited.
- Service stations for installation and repair of engines in fishing vessels have been established and run departmentally at Veraval, Mangrol, Porbandar, Mandhwad, Valsad, Umbergaon, Okha, Jafarabad, Jamnagar and Salaya.
- Boat building yards through Government aid are run by co-operative and corporation at Veraval Porbandar, Mangrol, Umargaon, Valasad and Jafarabad.
- Freezing plant, ice factory and cold storage of Gujarat Fisheries Central Co-op. Association Ltd., (GFCCA) are established at Bombay through Government aid. Besides, this, the GFCCA Ltd. has also established a complex comprising of freezing plant, frozen storage, ice factory and cold storage at Veraval through bank loans.
- A Shark liver oil extraction unit at Veraval and shark liver collection unit at Porbandar are established.
- Departmental training centres for imparting training to youths of fishermen community on various aspects of marine fisheries exist at Veraval, Porbandar and Valsad.
- Gujarat Fisheries Aquatic Sciences Research Institute at Okha, with sub-station at Sikka, and Surat is conducting various research, survey and investigation programmes on marine life.

1.9.3.3. Harbour/Shore Facilities :

- Work at Jakhau (Kachchh) and Madhwad (Amreli) creating initial shore facilities are in progress.
- Work on development of Porbander as fishing harbour at an estimated cost of Rs. 129 lakhs is in progress and expected to be completed in 1982-83.
- Jetties at Kolak and Ummarsadi are completed and same at Umbergaon is likely to be completed in 1983-84.
- 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.
- The project 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 sanctioned by Government of India in Febtuary 1981 and administrative approval was accorded in March 1982. The work is in progress.

1.9.3.4. Coastal Aquaculture/Mariculture/Brackish Water Fish Farming

- Brackish water fish farm at Sartanpur is completed and started functioning from July-82, Work on pilot project for establishing a brackish water fish farm at Jodia is in progress.
- Sites at Kachchh and Bharuch for the purpose of brackish water fish farm are under investigation and study.

1.9.3.5. Inland Fisheries

- Eight fish seed farms at Dantiwada, Prantij, Lingda, Sanjeil, Ukai, Godhra Kakrapar and Bhadar are operational Other, at Pipodare, Navli, Vanzana, Ukai and Kandana are under various stages of construction. Number of dry bundhs are planned in the State.
- Four traning centres are in existance to impart traninig in major aspects of inland fisheries to adivasis/weaker sections of the society involved in fisheries. 313 tribals/weaker sections of the society have been trained in short term courses on inland fisheries for a period of 6 to 10 months, and 1023 tribals/weaker sections of the socity are impartrd short-term traning of 15/30 days in inland fish culture and fish catching.
- Research Station at Ukai is established to carry out all reasearch activities in various aspects of inland fisheries.
- Fish Farmers Development Agency at Surat and Godhara and Valsad are established.
- The improvement of village tanks, in 1282.17 hactares have been undertaken, the work is complete.

— Reservoir fisheries programmes have been taken up in 28 reservoirs.

Fish Production and Export—

1.9.3.6. Fish production was 0.80 lakh tonnes in 1960-61. It rose to 2.46 lakhs tonnes by 1978-79. The cyclonic monsoon, unfavourable weather conditions and especially the acute shortage of diesel and prices like 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 0.16 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. 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.

1.9.3.7. The export of fish from Gujarat is as under:—

Year of export July-June	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. 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	9.29.00
1980—81	6,665.14	1,290.37
1981—82	7,011.00	1,939.75

1.9.4. Programmes for the Annual Plan 1983-84.

1.9.4.1. The broad distribution of an outlay of Rs. 415 lakhs provided for the Annual Plan 1983-84 is as under:—

PROGRAMME	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1	2
1. Direction and Administration		6.94
2. Extension		7.23
3. Research		32.26
4. Education and Training		28.56
5. Inland Fisheries		138.39
6. Deep sea fisheries		—

1	2
7. Processing, preservation and marketing.	56.66
8. Mechanisation and improvement of fishing crafts.	27.20
9. Other programmes including Housing for Fishermen in coastal areas.	117.76
	Total .. 415.00

Direction and Administration :

1.9.4.2. This provides the organisations of the ministerial staff for the audit and reconciliation cell, budget and budget performance cell, statistical cell, planning and monitoring cell and other administrative personnel for management and re-organisation of regional offices. An outlay of Rs. 7.23 lakhs is provided for the staff schemes.

Extension :

1.9.4.3. 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 village 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. 8.73 lakhs is provided in 1983-84 for extension and publicity programmes.

Research :

1.9.4.4. Survey, investigations 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 82 HP engines with base at Okha are to continue their operation for exploratory survey in various depth of Dwarka to Jakhau and in the Gulf of Kutch 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, Surat, Bharuch, Mundra and Jodia is also to continue various research studies on plankton of Gujarat water survey and availability

of various flora and fauna in the Gulf of Kutch, hydrographical survey and analysis of the sea water, biological studies of different fisheries, oysters and marine life, problem 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 trash fish. It is proposed to undertake survey of coastal aquaculture resources, establish brackish water fish and mariculture fish farming.

1.9.4.5. Brackish water fish farm has come up at Sartanpur (Bhavnagar Dist.) during 1982-83. It is expected that brackish water fish farm work at Mundra (Kachchh) and Dandi Matwad (South Gujarat) would develop further in 1983-84. A centrally sponsored project on extension of brackish water fish farming/mari-culture coastal aquaculture is offered by the Government of India recently on 50:50% sharing basis. It is proposed to initiate this programme during 1983-84 Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 in the first instance 50% of the cost i.e. Rs. 5 lakhs are provided in the State Plan.

Education and Training :

1.9.4.6. The programme is to continue during 1983-84. 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 advanced 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 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 28.56 lakhs is provided for various training programmes in 1983-84.

Inland Fisheries.

1.9.4.7. 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 inland fisheries resources, and (2) exploitation of inland fisheries resources.

1.9.4.8. 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 Godhra 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 1282 hectares have been improved during 1978-82 (Sept. 82) four year for fish culture. 50% subsidy limited to Rs. 2,500 per hectare is granted for improvement of the tank for the 1st 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 and Godhra are proposed to be strengthened. The cost on this activity is to be shared at 50:50% between the State and Government of India (C. S. Scheme) Fish Farmer's Development Agency for Valsad is also sanctioned in 1982-83.

1.9.4.9. 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 1983-84. The expenditure on this scheme is to be shared at 25:75% between the State and the I. C. A. R. respectively.

Fish seed farms at Pipodara is completed and additional one each at Ukai (New farm) and Kadana are envisaged to be completed by 1983-84. In addition 3 new fishseed farms are also envisaged to be taken up during the year 1983-84.

The Government of India have also offered central assistance 50% on expansion of present fish seed farms for inland pisciculture Rs. 6.00 lakhs are provided for the year 1983-84 of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs (i. e. 50%) is provided in the State Plan.

It is also proposed to encourage private fish seed farms and hatcheries to come up during 1983-84. An amount of Rs. 1.07 lakhs towards grant of subsidy incentives on inputs to private fish farmers is proposed for this purpose.

Dry Bandh: Rs. 1.60 lakhs are provided for Dry Bandh for inland fisheries.

Deep Sea Fisheries :

1.9.4.10. Under this programme two departmental steel trawlers based at Porbander were operated for exploratory deep sea fishing of Saurashtra waters beyond 25 fathoms. The operations are discontinued. Instead chartering of foreign vessels for deep sea fishing operation is projected. The aim of the programme is to explore the deep sea fishery grounds through their voyages

and transmit the data of available resources besides training our fishermen in deep sea fisheries.

1.9.4.11. Five pairs of foreign fishing trawlers are proposed to be deployed in our waters. The Scheme also includes the scheme for grant of subsidy to Gujarat Agro Marine Products Limited towards interest to be paid by the Central Fisheries Corporation on the loan raised for procurement of two Mexican trawlers in accordance with guarantee given in the terms and conditions agreed by the Government.

Processing, Preservation and Marketing :

1.9.4.12. Loans for marketing and other activities undertaken by the co-operative are now forth-coming through National Co-operative, Development Corporation. The scheme on infrastructure facilities and marine fish based ancillary industries is now to continue under this Programme the same being vital for the growth of fishing industry in the State.

In frastructural/Shore Facilities :

1.9.4.13. As on 30-3-1982, Gujarat Fishermen have 8902 fishing vessels which include 3607 mechanised fishing vessels (2699 powered with the inboard marine diesel engines or off-shore fisheries and 908 powered with the outboard motors for inshore fisheries). Due to inadequate landing and berthing facilities in South Gujarat about 450 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 67,500 tonnes.

Integrated Marine Fisheries Project (World Bank Assisted Project) :

1.9.4.14. 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.

1.9.4.15. The progress made so far under this project is summarised as under:—

An auction hall, a management building and canteen building at Veraval and working sheds in surrounding seven fishing villages of the project area are completed.

A western break water wall at Veraval has been completed upto a length of 250 metres out of total projected length of 334 metres. Out of 9.00 lakh cu. m. of basin. excavation of 6.46 lakhs Cu. m. is completed.

At Mangrol a western break water wall has been Completed to the full length of 445 mts. (Secondary break water wall with full length of 190 metres is also completed)

Out of 335 Kms. of approach roads, about 100 Kms. of road remains now to be completed.

Water supply scheme for five fishing village have been taken up. Out of these five schemes water supply scheme for Mangrol-Bara has been inked up with the similar programme for Mangrol proper and the work is completed, while the work for the remaining four villages is in progress.

An independent water supply scheme for Veraval port has been started.

Market study through Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad had been initiated in April 1979. The study report has been submitted to the Government of India by IIM.

Out of 168 mechanised fishing vessels (MFVs) of 148m. size proposed to be supplied. 137 MFVs have already been supplied to the fishermen. It is envisaged to supply remaining 31 MFVs during the year 1982-83.

Out of 1400 OBMs to be supplied during the Sixth Plan 300 are received so far. Besides, 2 net making machines are also received, All the 300 OBMs are distributed. Against 350 canoes (FRP) of 9. m. size projected for the distribution to the fishermen for the Sixth Plan, 5 are ready. They are being given to the fishermen on trial basis.

1.9.4.16. The work on the ongoing project for Jakhau and Madhwad is proposed to be completed early. Facilities such as auction hall, working sheds and service station have already been created at these centres where insulated trailer vans for quick transport of fish have been provided. The work of ice factories and water supply are in progress. More than 55% work is completed on Porbunder Project.

1.9.4.17. The work on the initial landing and berthing facilities at Kolak, and Ummarsadi is 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 Nansiborsi, Kosamba and Jafrabad sanctioned by Government of India on 50:50% sharing basis are being taken up.

1.9.4.18. 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 hyging condition. Presently work on assured water

supply is on completion stage in five fishing village surrounding World Bank Project Area. Water supply schemes at Veraval, Jakhau and Madhwad is also in progress. It is proposed to initiate work on water supply programme at Vansi-Borsi, Kosamba Jafrabad, Salaya, Mandvi and Schara during 1983-84 at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.00 lakhs. Against this Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided in 1983-84. 50% of the cost is expected as central assistance from Government of India as grant. Hence Rs. 4.56 lakhs are to be provided in the State Plan.

Marine Fisheries.

Mechanisation of fishing crafts

1.9.4.19. This programme includes:

- Mechanisation of fishing crafts.
- Financial assistance for improved designed boats.
- Providing incentives for improvement of traditional fishing.
- Supply of modern requisites and
- Establishment of service stations.

1.9.4.20. Under this programme financial assistance is given in the form of interest free loan Rs. 25,000 for a mechanised vessel of 11.5 metres and above.

Also interest the loan of Rs. 5,000/- for outboard motorised canoes of 9 metres length is provided to be converted into subsidy. Subsidy is also granted for inboard marine diesel engines and outboard motors who have their own fishing vessel or canoe respectively at 30% of the cost (up to Rs. 20,000) and at 15% of the cost (up to Rs. 400). Subsidy for preparation of gillnet, bay net and dol net is given at 33% on bank loan up to Rs. 5,000/- as incentive for traditional fishing in the area where DP AP and central agency is not granting subsidy for the purpose whereas subsidy 5% is granted on the cost of cotton/monofilament twines and 10% on nylon twine under the scheme of supply of fishing requisites for non-mechanised vessels in the State. Subsidy at 15% limited to Rs. 400/- is granted for the purchase of an outboard motor undermechanisation programme.

1.9.4.21. 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 engine and their repairs at schedule rate.

Integrated Coastal Zone Development.

It is now recognized that there are vital interconnections within the eco-systems of the sea and wet lands. Over exploitation of one resource, such as groundwater along the coast, is likely to have adverse repercussions on other components of the system. Along with emphasis on production and processing of fish, the living and working conditions of fishermen also require attention. Allocation of house sites, landing and drying areas for the catch, provision of drinking water, approach roads are among the items that require priority. Suitable programmes would be taken up in 1983-84 in this direction.

Other Programmes.

1.9.4.22. This programme covers (1) scheme for strengthening of cooperative and (2) construction of building and quarters and (3) creating independent fisheries development corporation.

1.9.4.23. Cooperative societies are organised and strengthened by grant of managerial subsidy share capital contribution and matching contribution towards N. C. D. C. loans and subsidy.

1.9.4.24. Managerial subsidy is granted at 100%, 75% and 50% respectively in the first, second and third year to the society. It is envisaged to grant managerial subsidy to 10 cooperatives and share capital contribution to 25 cooperative during 1982-83. It is planned to assist 41 cooperatives during 1983-84.

1.9.4.25. Staff quarters, Office building 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 facilities for the fisheries staff are also required to be constructed. It is to initiate work on construction of 69 units of staff quarters at various places like Jakhau, Madhwad, Umbergaon, Sikka and Godhra during 1983-84.

Construction of Houses for Fishermen.

1.9.4.26. 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.

1.9.4.27. It is also planned to convert Gujarat Agro Marine Products Ltd; a subsidiary of GAIC into fullfledged Fisheries Development Corporation.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

FISHERIES

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Number and Name of the Scheme	1983-84 Outlay		
		Revenue	capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Direction and Administration				
	FSH-1 Strengthening of supervision planning and Statistics	6.94	—	6.94
	Total : I	6.94	..	6.94
II. Extension				
	FSH-2 Strengthening of publicity and Extension	7.23	..	7.23
	Total : II	7.23	..	7.23
III. Research				
	FSH-3 Survey, investigation and exploitation.	13.30	18.96	32.26
	Total : III	13.30	18.96	32.26
IV. Education and Training				
1	FSH-4 Training of departmental personnel	3.50	..	3.50
2	FSH-5 Training of fisheryouths	4.90	20.16	25.06
	Total : IV.	8.40	20.16	28.56
V. Inland Fisheries				
1	FSH-6 (1) Fish Seed Production and augmentation of Inland Fisheries Resources.	50.88	46.02	96.90
2	FSH-6 (2) Scheme sponsored by I. C. A. R. (25% State Share)	0.95	..	0.95
3	FSH-6 (3) Scheme sponsored by Fish Farmers Development Agencies (50% State Share)	8.71	..	8.71
4	FSH-7 Exploitation of Inland Fisheries Resources	12.45	19.38	31.83
	Total : V.	72.99	65.40	138.39
VI. Deep Sea Fisheries:				
	FSH-8 Deep sea Fisheries	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
VII. Processing, Preservation and Marketing.				
FSH-9	Infrastructure facilities and fish based ancillary industries.	17.95	38.71	56.66
Total : VII.		17.95	38.71	56.66
VIII. Mechanisation and improvement of fishing Crafts				
1	FSH-10 Mechanisation of Fishing crafts.	15.00	5.00	20.00
2	FSH-11.—Incentive for the improvement in the traditional fishing.	0.40	..	0.40
3	FSH-12.—Financial assistance for improved designed boats	2.00	..	2.00
4	FSH-13.—Supply of fisheries requisities.	0.40	..	0.40
5	FSH-14.—Establishment of Service Station.	4.40.	..	4.40
Total : VIII.		22.20	5.00	27.20
IX. Other Programmes				
1	FSH-15 Strengthening of Co-operatives.	1.14	59.92 (Share Capital)	61.06
2	FSH-16 Construction of buildings and quarters	..	17.51	17.51
3.	FSH-17 Loans to M/s Gujarat Agro marine Products Limited, Ahmedabad.	..	16.19 (Loan)	16.19
4	FSH-17—Subsidy for Construction of houses for fisherman.	23.00	..	23.00
Total : IX		24.14	93.62	117.76
GRAND TOTAL-I TO IX		173.15	241.85	415.00

1.10. FORESTS

1.10.1. Introduction

1.10.1.1. Forests in Gujarat cover 19.6 lakh ha. of land, about 10% of the State's geographical area. The per capital forest area works out to less than 0.06 ha. which is lower than the all India average of 0.11 ha. and far below the world's average of 1.04 ha. Of these 19.6 lakh ha., only about 51% are economically productive—all located in the climatically favourable southern region of the State. These account for virtually all of the State's productive forests yielding an average revenue of Rs. 12 crores per year (7.2% of the State Government's total revenue).

1.10.1.2. An inventory of Gujarat forests has estimated the standing volume at 350 lakh cubic metres and a mean increment of 4 lakh cubic metres. Being tropical forests, there are more than a hundred different tree species growing in the natural state, many of which have low economic value. The forests yield on an average 1.6 lakh cubic metres of timber, 1.6 lakh tonnes of firewood (including charcoal) and 91,000 tonnes of bamboos per year. They also yield around 3 crore kgs. of grass which is harvested, baled and stored for meeting the fodder requirements of cattle during scarcity years. The forests also yield a wide range of minor forest products including gums, bidi leaves, varieties of fruits and flowers, ayurvedic medicinal plants, tein bark, honey and wax.

1.10.1.3. The forest support a number of industries including over 1600 saw mills 3 catechu factories and 2 paper and pulp mills and provide raw material for a number of cottage industries making furniture, doors and window frames, shutters toys, pencils, packing boxes bobbins, shuttles and other textile requisites etc.

1.10.1.4. By far the greatest need in the State today is that of fuelwood. It is the most common domestic fuel consumed both in the rural and urban area. 74% of the rural domestic households and 47% of urban households use fuelwood for cooking. While the consumption of fuelwood for domestic purposes was estimated at 60.7 lakh tonnes, the recorded output from the forests is only 1.6 lakh tonnes.

1.10.1.5. It is now widely recognised that sustained economic growth can be based only on the foundations of ecological stability. Forests and tree vegetation 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 helping and ensuring a continuous flow of clean potable water. The forests in the hilly regions forming the water sheds of rivers are particularly important.

1.10.1.6. Indiscriminate diversion of forest land to other uses and unauthorised removal of timber

and firewood by the tribals for their domestic uses have depleted the forest base in Gujarat.

1.10.1.7. Almost 14% of the State's population consists of tribals who live in the forest areas located along the eastern hilly belt of the State. The socio-economic status of the tribals is deeply interlinked with that of forest development. The forests provide them not only fruits, fuel timber, minor forest produces, fodder etc. but also with adequate job opportunities to earn a living.

1.10.2. Strategy of Development

1.10.2.1. The Government of India attaches priority to afforestation and social and farm forestry. It has been included in the New 20 Point Programme. Point No. 12 of this new 20-pt. Programme stipulates that the Government would "**Pursue vigorously programme of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.**" The strategy recommended by the Planning Commission for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 also recognises the intimate relation forestry has with agriculture and has recommended intensification of efforts to bring back ecological balance through massive afforestation programme and planned utilisation and soil conservation measures leading to more assured agricultural future than at present. It has also recommended that an extension organisation for effective transfer of technology should be set up on the lines suggested by the National Commission on Agriculture. Accordingly, the forest programmes are geared towards ecological balance, employment generation, conservation and economic stability of the tribal population.

1.10.2.2. In consonance with the above objective, the strategy for development of forests during 1983-84 would be to increase tree growth in the State by securing active support of the people in three plantation programmes in public and private lands also to intensify the development of State owned forests. Stress is also laid on environmental conservation, biosphere reserves tribal development and wild life preservation and development.

1.10.2.3. The plantation programmes would ensure that minor forest products, yielding species including fruit bearing species are judiciously inter-mixed with timber producing species. Though bamboo is found in the natural state in these forests, its availability is proposed to be increased by raising plantations of bamboos in such areas where they are needed most. Bamboos would be made available to the adivasis for construction of huts and manufacture of articles. Certain individual schemes are to also proposed to benefit the tribals directly. These would not only increase the level of income of the tribals but would also help them to wear away from the clutch of moneylanders and traders.

1.10. 3. Review of Progress

1.10.3.1. The recommendations of National Commission on Agriculture brought forth the concept of social forestry and Gujarat took a bold step in this direction by transferring lands along sides of the roads and canals to the Forest Department for raising 3 to 4 row deep plantations of trees. With successful implementation of this programme, the Forest Department extended the scope of social forestry by taking in village woodlot plantations in the gaucher areas belonging to Panchayats. Simultaneously, people were encouraged to raise trees in their agricultural lands, home steads, farm boundaries, institutional grounds etc. by supplying them potted seedlings free of cost. During the period of last 10 years *i.e.* between 1970 and 1980, social forestry had made a tremendous impact-local, within the country and outside the country. The success of social forestry prompted the World Bank to extend financial assistance for expansion of the programme, which came to be known as Gujarat Community Forestry Project and which became operative from April 1980 corresponding with the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. By 1982-83, 31,979 ha. of village woodlots in 5724 villages have been raised. This constitute about 31% of the total inhabited villages in Gujarat.

1.10.3.2. In addition, 33,684 ha. of plantations along 13,474 kms. of road sides and 3,722 ha. of plantations along 1,489 kms. of canal sides have also been raised. Agro forestry is growing in popularity. Eucalyptus farming under irrigated conditions as a pure crop and also as mixed crop with agricultural crops has become popular. Under farm forestry, in 1980 rains, 4.88 crore seedlings were planted by the farmers, the figure had gone upto 9.98 crores in 1981 rains. It is expected that nearly 13.50 crore seedlings have been lifted by the farmers during 1982 rains. The same level is proposed to be maintained during 1983-84 also. An extension of farm forestry scheme is the raising of school nurseries and kisan nurseries. As against only 2 school nurseries in 1976, 722 schools participated in this programme in 1982 and raised 87.20 lakh seedlings. Under the Kisan nursery programme which was initiated during 1982, 567 farmers participated and raised 2.28 crore seedlings.

1.10.3.3. The State has also given high priority for the conservation of wild life and environment. When Gujarat State was formed in 1960, there was only one established sanctuary. Presently, there are 4 national parks including one marine national park unique of its kind in whole of Asia and seven sanctuaries.

1.10.4. Programmes for Annual Plan 1983-84

1.10.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 2750 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1983-84 under Forests sector. The Programme-wise details are as under:—

Outlay
for 1983-84

(Rs. in lakhs).

A. and F. D. Programmes.

Direction and Administration	26.06
Research.	6.76
Education and Training.	58.10
Forest Conservation and Development	115.70
Plantation Schemes.	314.67
Farm Forestry.	50.30
Communication and Buildings.	58.67
Preservation of Wild life.	117.75
Extension (World Bank Project)	1909.66
Management of Zamindari.	17.00
Other Programmes.	74.33

Total:—(A. & F.D. Programmes) 2749.00

Co-op. Department Programme

Amenities to Forest Labourer's Co-operative Societies.	1.00
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Total-Forests. 2750.00

1.10.4.2. Out of the above outlay of Rs. 2750 lakhs, more than 69% outlay is provided for the World Bank assisted Community Forestry Programme and 17% outlay for forest conservation and development, plantation schemes and farm forestry programmes. This leaves 14% outlay for forest protection, training, research, direction and administration and other support activities.

Direction and Administration

1.10.4.3. Protecting forests from poachers and illicit cutters is becoming more problematic day after day. The poachers are also using motor vehicles for quick removal of forest produce. Vigilance is, therefore, required to be strengthened not only inside the forests but also on highways and roads outside the forest limits. Measures to be under taken under this group comprise of:

(a) Appointment of jodi guards to help the local staff in patrolling the forests and apprehending offenders;

(b) Establishment of mobile squad to detect forest offences especially while in transit;

(c) Establishment of vigilance squad to detect forest offences and enquire into complaints and allegations against members of the Forest Department and;

(d) Strengthening of planning and statistical cell to monitor and evaluate development programmes and to create data banks at Divisional, Circle and State level offices;

(e) A decision was taken during 1982-83 to provide fire arms to forest subordinates serving in areas where unscrupulous offenders are operating and who do not hesitate to attack forest subordinates while they are being apprehended. This scheme is to be continued during 1983-84 also.

Uptill now, 71 jodi guards have been appointed in strategic beats and 13 mobile squads established.

Research

1.10.4.4. Research is the back bone for improvement and development in any field. To give research support to forest development activities, six research stations in different agro-climatic zones have been established to carry out research in introduction of exotic species, improvement in nursery and plantation techniques, genetic improvement of seeds etc. The State Forest Research Institute established at Rajpipla in 1979-80 co-ordinates the research works being carried out at the research stations. Three teak seed orchards for improving genetic strains of teak have also been established.

Education and Training

1.10.4.5. Forestry being a scientific subject, adequately trained personnel in the art of scientific management of forests is of utmost importance for its healthy development. Unlike other fields, it is difficult to rectify mistakes in the management of the forests in a short span of time. Training in forestry is imparted at four levels viz. (a) Asstt. Conservators of Forests (b) Range Forest Officers (c) Foresters & (d) Guards. Of these above four categories, the officers at (a) receive training at the Forestry Training Colleges run by the Government of India. For training R.F.Os., facilities are available for training at both the places within the State (at Rajpipla) and outside the State. For foresters & Guards, adequate training facilities have been developed within the State (at Kakrapar). A new training school for imparting training to guards is now being established in the tribal district of Dangs.

1.10.4.6. A scheme for training Dangi adivasi youths, being run at Waghai in Dangs, will now enter the field of production of furniture articles etc. by employing some of the adivasi youths who have received training at the above centre.

Forest Conservation and Development

1.10.4.7. Excessive use of forests located near human habitations have been rendered barren. Large areas of our well wooded forests are now

degraded and barren. There are also some areas which have very sparse vegetation or no vegetation at all due to unfavourable climatic factors. It is estimated that about 40% of the forest areas need intensive treatment for bringing them to a productive stage. Under this group of schemes barren and degraded forest areas and the desert border along the runn of Kachchh are being treated. An area of 15185 ha. were covered under this programme during the period 1980-83. An additional area of 2000 ha. is proposed to be tackled during 1983-84.

Plantation Schemes

1.10.4.8. Under this group of schemes, five State Plan schemes of commercially viable plantation programmes and one Centrally Sponsored Scheme are included. These are—

- (a) Plantation of Fast Growing Species.
- (b) Economic Plantations.
- (c) Plantations on Coastal Borders.
- (d) Irrigated Plantations.
- (e) Energy Plantations and
- (f) Fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations

1.10.4.9. The plantations raised under these schemes would provide timber, bamboos, fuelwood and various kinds of minor forest products to the society. The Irrigated Plantations are expected to yield 8 to 10 times higher returns as compared to rainfed plantations and also at a much shorter interval i. e., five years after planting. An area of about 24700 ha. has been covered under the various plantation programmes during the period 1980-83. It is proposed to bring an additional area of 8,805 ha. under this group of plantations during 1983-84.

Farm Forestry

1.10.4.10. Farm forestry has received extensive and popular support from the public including farmers throughout the length and breadth of the State. While 998 lakh seedlings were lifted by the farmers and others during 1981 rains, 1350 lakh seedlings have been utilised by them during 1982 rains. During 1983-84, it is proposed to raise and distribute 20 crore seedlings under farm forestry, of which, 2 crore seedlings will be raised under the State Scheme of farm forestry and the rest under Community Forestry Project, NREP and centrally Sponsored Schemes.

1.10.4.11. Scheme for rehabilitation of degraded farm lands by raising plantation of tree species is also included in this group. So far, 500 ha of marginal farm lands belonging to small farmers including tribals have been covered under this programme. It is proposed to plant up additional 400 ha. of marginal farm lands during 1983-84.

Communication and Buildings

1.10.4.12. Adequate net work of roads is necessary to take forest products and also to help the forest dwellers to move their agricultural products to marketing centres. Under the scheme of development of communication, metal and hard murrum roads are being constructed. So far, 516 kms. of roads have been constructed upto the end of 1982-83. The improvement of additional 16 kms. of roads is proposed to be undertaken during 1983-84.

1.10.4.13. In the interior of the forests, it is difficult to get accommodation on hire for forest subordinates. It is necessary that adequate accommodation is provided to the forest staff so that they can live near their place of work and ensure better protection and management of forests. The scheme of construction of buildings would provide residential accommodation to forest subordinates.

Preservation of Wild life

1.10.4.14. Gujarat has been fortunate in having a wide variety of wildlife. The people of Gujarat have contributed greatly towards its preservation. The Asiatic Lion and the Wild Ass are unique animals found in natural state in Gujarat only. Four national parks including one marine national park and seven sanctuaries have been created for preservation and development of wildlife. The marine national park which is being developed off the coast of Jamnagar is the only of its kind in the whole of Asia. Three more sanctuaries are under active consideration. Similarly, an unique natural history museum is being developed at Gandhinagar. It has been decided to entrust the administration of this museum to the Gujarat Ecological Education Research (GEER) Foundation set up in September, 1982. These activities are proposed to be continued during 1983-84.

Extension (World Bank aided Programme)

1.10.4.15. The social forestry activity in Gujarat is now being implemented in the form of a World Bank assisted Community Forestry Project which proposes to raise plantation over an area of 1,05,440 ha. at an estimated cost of Rs. 65 crores during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The primary objective of this scheme is to create fuel wood and small timber resources in the vicinity of villages by utilising road, canal and railway sides, village gauchers and degraded forests. It is expected that nearly 9000 villages out of 18,275 villages of the State will have their own village woodlots by the end of

the Sixth Five Year Plan. The programme also aims at motivating farmers, village panchayats and the general public in raising and caring for trees. It is also proposed to reduce the consumption of fuel wood or in other words fuller utilisation of the available fuelwood resource by encouraging use of improved cremetories and improved chulas which have more than 200% efficiency as compared to the traditional methods. The physical progress made under this project during the period 1980-83 and the targets proposed for the year 1983-84 are shown below.

Category	Unit	Achievement 1980-83	Proposed target for 1983-84
(i) Road, Canal & Railway side plantations.	Ha.	18,123	9000
(ii) Village woodlots (Irrigated and and Rainfed)	Ha.	18,402	6480+2400 NREP
(iii) Reforestation of degraded forests.	Ha.	12,000	6000
(iv) Malki plantation	Ha.	600	200
(v) Farm forestry (Distribution of seedlings)	in lakhs	1300	200 (net)
(vi) Distribution of			
(a) Improved stoves/chulas	No.	4,272	1458 (net)
(b) Cremetories	No.	427	74 (net)

Management of Zamindari

1.10.4.16. 1.187 lakh ha. of privately owned forests have been acquired by the State Govt. under the provisions of the Private Forests Acquisition Act, 1973. However, as per the provisions of the Act, compensation is required to be paid to the ex-owners of these forests. The scheme, therefore, provides for management of the forests and payment of compensation to the ex-owners of such forests.

Other Programmes

1.10.4.17. A number of support schemes including (a) Demarcation and Survey, (b) Fire Protection, (c) Estt. of Checking Nakas, (d) Forest Publicity, (e) Estt. of Seed Bank, (f) Polythen Bag Manufacturing Unit and some other schemes are included in this group. Also included are individual oriented schemes which would benefit the tribals directly. These are (a) Scheme for Kotwalia's Welfare, (b) Estt. of Grain Bank and Mobile Grain Shop, (c) Opening of Firewood Depots, (d) Development of

Forest Settlement and(e) Scheme for Tagavi Loans. A new scheme for fodder development is proposed to be initiated during 1983-84.

**Amenities to Forest Labourer's Co-operative Societies
(Co-op. Deptt's. Programme)**

1.10.4.18. With a view to ameliorating the economic conditions of the adivasis and eliminating the middle men i. e. forest contractors and providing them employment at their door steps, forest labourers co-operative societies have been organised in the State. The societies are allotted forest coups. These coups 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 in the ratio of 80 : 20 between Govt. and societies. Share capital contribution at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per society and managerial subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1,200 per year per society is given for the first two years and subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per society for undertaking welfare activities is given for the first three years. At present, 146 societies are working in the State as on 30-6-1982. For the year 1983-84, Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided as financial assistance to forest labourers co-operative societies for purchasing transport vehicle, construction of worksheds etc.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1.10.4.19. In the year 1980--81, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations" was initiated in Gujarat. Under this programme, in which financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1,000 per ha. of plantation comes from the Government of India, plantation of fuelwood species are being raised

in the open forest area of Vadodara, Panchmahals, Kachchh and Surendranagar districts. During the period 1980--83, 4,495 ha. of plantation have been raised under this programme. It is proposed to raise additional 3,000 ha. of plantations during the year 1983-84.

1.10.4.20. During the year 1983--84, the following Six Centrally Sponsored Wild life Schemes are proposed to be implemented:---

- (1) Development of Gir Lion Sanctuary.
- (2) Development of Wild Ass and Black Buck Sanctuary.
- (3) Estt. of Sanctuary at Jessore.
- (4) Estt. of National Park at Bansda.
- (5) Estt. of an Alternative Home for Asiatic Lion in Barda Forest.
- (6) Scheme for Exhibition to promote wild-life conservation (New Scheme).

Central assistance to the extent of 50% costs for items of non-recurring expenditure is available for wildlife schemes. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 10.32 lakhs will be received as central assistance for these schemes during 1983-84.

1.10.4.21. The scheme for Soil Conservation in River Valley Catchments (Dantiwada River Valley Projects) is now being implemented as a fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% grant and 50% loan. An area of 2,970 ha. were treated for soil conservation in agricultural lands and forest lands during the period 1980--83. It is proposed to treat an area of 500 ha. of lands during 1983-84.

FORESTS

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. 1	No. and Name of the Scheme 2	1983-84 Outlay		
		Revenue 3	Capital 4	Total 5
A & FD Programmes :				
I Direction and Administration				
1	FST-1 Appointment of Jodi Guards	4.11	..	4.11
2	FST-2 Establishment of mobile squad	9.89	..	9.89
3	FST-3 Establishment of mobile court	..	..	..
4	FST-4 (1) Establishment vigilance squad (2) Providing fire arms to personenl	2.17 5.00	.. ..	2.17 5.00
5	FST-5 Establishment of Planning & Statistical Cell	4.89	..	4.89
Total I		26.06	..	26.06
6	FST-6 Forest Research	6.76	..	6.76
III Education and Training				
7	FST-7 Training of staff	54.36	..	54.36
8	FST-8 Estt. of wood workshop-cum-ptoduction-cum-carpenter's training centre at waghai	3.74	..	3.74
Total : III		58.10	..	58.10
IV. Forest Conservation and Development				
9	FST-9 (1) Soil & moisture conservation and afforestation in denuded areas	..	76.41	76.41
	(2) Soil conservation in catchment areas of Dantiwada River Valley Project. (Fully CSS)	..	..	..
10	FST-10 Afforestation on desert border	..	39.29	39.29
11	FST-11 Arresting advancing salinity in coastal tract of Saurashtra	..	..	..
Total : IV		..	115.70	115.70
V. Plantation Schemes				
12	FST-12 Plantations of fast growing species	5.19	38.83	44.02
13	FST-13 Economic Plantations	75.49	..	75.49
14	FST-14 Plantations on coastal border	12.27	21.69	33.96

1	2	3	4	5
15	FST-15 Irrigated plantations	..	48.17	48.17
16	FST-16 (i) Energy plantations		10.57	10.57
	(ii) Social forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations (C.S.S.)	..	102.46	102.46
	Total : V	92.95	221.72	314.67
VI. Farm Forestry				
17	FST-17 (1) Farm forestry	..	4.76	4.76
	(2) Kisan nursery	..	34.75	34.75
18	FST-18 Rehabilitation of degraded farm lands	..	10.01	10.01
19	FST-19 Malki teak plantations	0.78	—	0.78
	Total : VI	0.78	49.52	50.30
VII. Communication and Buildings				
20	FST-20 Development of communications	..	1.11	1.11
21	FST-21 Construction of grass godowns	..	5.38	5.38
22	FST-22 Construction of buildings	..	52.18	52.18
	Total : VII	..	58.67	58.67
VIII. Preservation of wild life				
23	FST-23 (1) Wild life -management and conservation	43.29	..	43.29
	(2) Development of gir lion sanctuary (Centrally sponsored scheme)	6.69	..	6.69
	(3) Dev. of wild ass and black buck sanctuary (CSS)	7.19	..	7.19
24	FST-24 Estt. of safari park	12.86	..	12.86
25	FST-25 Ecological & public garden	0.21	..	0.21
26	FST-26 Estt. of sanctuary at Jessore (CSS)	2.36	..	2.36
27	FST-27 Estt. of national park at Bansda (CSS)	1.59	..	1.59
28	FST-28 Asiatic lion in Barda forests (CSS)	8.77	..	8.77
29	FST-29 Estt. of natural history museum at Gandhinagar	13.73	..	13.73
30	FST-30 Introduction of Black Buck in eastern part of Gir forests	0.10	..	0.10

1	2	3	4	5
31	FST-31 Holding natural education camp at Hingolghadh	2.84	..	2.84
32	FST-32 Estt. of marine national park at Jamnagar	11.97	..	11.97
33	FST-33 Estt. of Flamingo sanctuary	..	..	..
34	FST-34 Crocodile breeding farm	..	..	..
35	FST-35 Estt. of Chinkara sanctuary at Narayan Sarovar in Kachchh	1.12	..	1.12
36	FST-36 (1) Introduction of wild fowls in Dangs	..	..	..
	(2) Scheme for exhibition to promote wildlife conservation (C.S.S.) (New Scheme)	1.74	..	1.74
	(3) Estt. of Dumkhal Sanctuary (New Scheme)	3.29	..	3.29
	Total : VIII	117.75	..	117.75
IX. Extension				
37	FST-37 Community Forestry Project	5.83	1903.83	1909.66
38	FST-38 Plantations at Malia, Bhuj, Kandla, Vadodara and Jamnagar	..	..	..
	Total : IX	5.83	1903.83	1909.66
X. Management of Zamindari				
39	FST-39 Acquisition of private forests	8.00	9.00	17.00
XI. Other Expenditure				
40	FST-40 Demarcation and Survey	9.70	..	9.70
41	FST-41 Improved logging	1.50	..	1.50
42	FST-42 Fire protection	9.19	..	9.19
43	FST-43 Estt. of checking nakas	6.71	—	8.18
44	FST-44 Forest publicity	3.70	..	3.70
45	FST-45 Development of Victoria park	2.39	—	2.39
46	FST-46 Development of botanical garden.	2.40	..	2.40
47	FST-47 Amenities to F.L.C.S. (Now to be undertaken by C.D. from 1983-84)	—	..	—
48	FST-48 Tagavi loans	0.80	..	0.80
49	FST-49 Kotwalia's Welfare	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
50	FST-50 Est. of grain bank and mobile grain shop	..	..	..
51	FST-51 Opening of firewood depots	6.18	..	6.18
52	FST-52 Establishment of seed bank	2.11	..	2.11
53	FST-53 Expansion of saw mill at waghai	0.89	..	0.89
54	FST-54 Share capital contribution to GSFDC.	1.00	..	1.00
55	FST-55 Van Rakshak Dal	1.85	..	1.85
56	FST-56 Development of forest settlement	1.29	..	1.29
57	FST-57 Polythene bag manufacturing unit	..	7.60	7.60
58	FST-58 Development of Kabir vad	0.55	..	0.55
59	FST-59 Development of adivasi children	..	..	..
60	FST-60 Community fodder development	..	5.00	5.00
	Nucleus Budget (A&FD)	10.00	..	10.00
	Total : XI	60.26	14.07	74.33
	Total : (A & FD Programmes) I to XI			
	C.D. Programme.	376.49	2372.51	2749.00
61	FST-47 Amenities to Forests Labourer's Co-op. Societies (from 1983-84)	0.75	0.25	1.00
	GRAND TOTAL FORESTS :.	377.24	2372.76	2750.00

1.11--INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1.11.1. The Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., is providing long term finance to agriculture since 1960-61. The State Government is participating in the lending programme of the bank by investing in its ordinary and special debentures. The details of debentures floated by the bank during last five years are as under:—

Debentures floated (Rs. in lakhs).

Year	Special	Ordinary	Total
1977-78	105	213	318
1978-79	72	125	197
1979-80	139	210	349
1980-81	77	385	462
1981-82	242	575	817

1.11. 2 Review of Progress :

1.11.2.1. An amount of Rs. 60 lakhs was provided for the year 1981-82 in the State Plan for purchasing debentures floated by the Bank for carrying out its loaning programme. An additional long term advance of Rs. 10.00 crores was proposed during the year 1981-82. During the year 1981-82, Rs. 27.07 lakhs were invested in the debentures floated by the State Land Development Bank. An additional amount of Rs. 13.44 crores was financed during the year 1981-82.

1.11.2.2. There is a decline in the floatation of the debenture series due to heavy over dues at the branch level rendering ineligible branches of the bank for fresh loaning as per the criteria evolved by the R. B. I. and A.R. D. C.

1.11.2. 3. An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual plan 1982-83 to make additional long term advances of Rs.15.00 crores. The debenture programme of the bank for the year 1982-83 is as under:—

Debenture programme 1982-83.

Ordinary	Special	Total (Rs. in lakhs)
500	800	1300

For improving the condition of Gujarat State Co-op. land Development Bank, State Government has also sanctioned a rehabilitation scheme which is being implemented.

1. 11. 3 Programme for 1983-84.

1.11.3. 1. During 1983-84 as a result of rehabilitation programme 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. 16 crores as fresh loans. An outlay of Rs. 85.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84 for making investment in the debentures floated by the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme	1983-84 Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	A. G. C. I. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	..	85.00	85.00
	Total ..	..	85.00	85.00

1.12 MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING.

1.12. 1. 1. An efficient system of marketing of agricultural produce is sine-qua non for 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, it prevents their exploitation by traders and middle-men.

1.12.1. 2. The programme of storage and warehousing aims at (1) increasing the storage capacity of the State 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, undertaking marketing survey and research etc.

1. 12. 2 Review of Progress:—

1.12. 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 30-6-1982. The State Government contributes share capital to the Warehousing Corporation equalling the contribution of the Central Warehousing Corporation. So far the State Government has sanctioned share capital contribution of Rs. 95.50 lakhs as against Rs. 76.50 lakhs contributed by the Central Warehousing Corporation.

1.12.2.2. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was provided in 1981-82 as share capital contribution to the State Warehousing Corporation. Storage capacity of 92500 tonnes only could be raised during the year 1981-82.

1.12. 2. 3. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided as share capital contribution for State Warehousing Corporation with a target to raise the storage capacity of the Corporation to 1.08 lakh tonnes.

1,12. 3. Programme for the year 1983-84.

1.12. 3. 1. For the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided as share capital contribution to State Warehousing Corporation with a target to raise the storage capacity to 1.20 lakh tonnes.

Regulated Markets.

1.12.3.2. The Agricultural Produce Market Committees supervise the regulated markets. There were 295 markets including sub-yards by the end of 1981-82.

1.12.3.3. The State Government 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. 23.00

lakhs, Rs. 23.68 lakhs was spent during the year 1981-82. Four new markets including sub-yards viz., Wadhwan (prin. yard), Khatwada (Sub-yard) A. P. M. C. Mahuwa, District Bhavanagar in non-tribal areas and Bhiloda (prin. yard) and Dabhav (Sub-yard) A. P. M. C. D. Baria) in tribal area were regulated during the year 1981-82.

1.12.3.4. During 1982-83 Rs. 24.00 lakhs have been provided for assisting regulated markets and four more markets are targeted to be regulated under the A.P. M. C. Act. New schemes of assistance for preparing plans and estimates of regulated markets and the scheme of assistance for staff have been introduced in the year 1982-83.

1.12. 4. Programme for the year 1983-84.

1.12.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided as financial assistance for regulated markets. Four markets including sub-yards are targeted to be regulated during the year 1983-84.

State Agricultural Produce Market Fund.

1.12.4.2. 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 Government shall also contribute equal amount. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84.

Establishment of Directorate of Agricultural Marketing

1.12.4.3. In order to ensure fair prices to the farmers in the sale of their produce the Gujarat Agricultural Produce Markets 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 proposed to set up a Directorate of Agricultural market.

Financial Assistance to State Agricultural Marketing Board.

1.12.4. 4. The Central Government is implementing two 100% Centrally Sponsored Schemes i. e. Development of Whole-sale and Primary Markets and Development of Selected Regulated Market. One of the conditions for being eligible under these schemes is that the Government should provide for the establishment of a Statutory Agricultural Marketing Board. The State Government has set-up a Non-statutory Agricultural Marketing Board of Advisory nature. It is desired and suggested by the Central Government to constitute a Statutory Board. It is proposed 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 more to meet with the preliminary expenses till the Board is in a position to commence normal functions and gets contribution from market committees.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

MARKETING, STORAGE and WARE HOUSING

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme.	1983-84 Outlays		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	WRH-1.—Development of Regulated Markets			
	Loan	..	8.00	8.00
	Subsidy:--	7.00	..	7.00
	Total	7.00	8.00	15.00
2	WRH-2.—State Ware housing Corporation Share Capital.	..	1.00	1.00
3	WRH-3.—Establishment of Directorate-staff Subsidy.	8.00	..	8.00
4	WRH-4.—Deve. of Rural Market-Subsidy.	..	..	..
5	WRH-5.—Financial Assistance to regulated Markets for preparing plans and Estimates Subsidy.	..	..	..
6	WRH-6.—Financial Assistance to Regulated Markets staff subsidy.	..	..	..
7	(New Adj. Scheme) Financial Assistance to State Agricultural Marketing Board Subsidy.	1.00	..	1.00
	Total:—	16.00	9.00	25.00

1.13. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

1.13.1. Introduction

1.13.1.1. The object of the plan schemes under this sector is to provide continued sustenance to the Community Development Blocks and Panchayati Raj Institutions. This is done by maintaining the administrative structure and strengthening it; and organising training programmes for the functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions as well as the people living in the rural areas.

1.13.2. Programmes for Annual Plan 1983-84

1.13.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 185.00 lakhs is provided for this sub-sector for Annual Plan 1983-84. The intra-sectoral break-up of the programmes to be taken up in 1983-84 is given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlays for 1983-84
Direction and Administration	1.00
Training, Education and Research	11.85
Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions.	134.85
Community Development	25.00
Others	12.30
Total	185.00

Planning Cell for the District Plans

1.13.2.2. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 1983-84 to set up a special planning cell in the office of the Development Commissioner. The cell has been designed to help formulation and implementation of the district plans.

Training, Education and Research in Panchayati Raj

1.13.2.3. Rs. 11.85 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1983-84. The Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj at Junagadh has been entrusted with the task of imparting training to officials as well as non officials associated with the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Gujarat Pradesh Panchayat Parishad at Gandhinagar also organises training programmes for office bearers of district, taluka and village panchayats. Central assistance is also available for this scheme.

Additional Posts of Panchayat Secretaries

1.13.2.4. With a view to strengthen the basic minimum administrative structure at the village

level, it has been targeted in the Sixth Plan to provide one independent Panchayat Secretary for each village. Accordingly, 500 posts are likely to be created during 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 134.85 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 for the creation of another 300 posts of Panchayat Secretaries and also to maintain the posts already created.

Community Development Programme

1.13.2.5. A scheme of core budget for community development was introduced in the Fifth Plan to provide funds for post stage II Community Development Blocks to maintain the existing level of activities and to enable them to undertake programmes not covered under the sectoral schemes of different departments. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in 1982-83. The same amounts is provided for 1983-84.

Other Programmes

1.13.2.6. The remaining programmes under this sector are; arranging Gram Safai Shibirs, creation of the posts of Assistant Taluka Development Officers and organising Padadhikari Sammelans.

Gram Safai Shibirs

The object of Gram Safai Shibir is to create awareness of health and hygiene among the rural people. Such shibirs are organised by taluka panchayats in individual villages with official as well as voluntary support to educate the villagers. Financial help is also given to provide facilities like soakage pits, smokeless chullas, bath rooms, ventilators, latrines etc. in the villages. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided in 1983-84 in order to supplement the resources of the Panchayats to organise gram safai shibirs.

Strengthening of Block Level Agencies

1.13.2.7. Additional posts of Assistant Taluka Development Officers in talukas having population of more than 2 lakhs have been created in some talukas in the first instance as per the recommendations of Shri Rikhavdas Shah Committee for better supervision and co-ordination. An outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakhs is provided in 1983-84 for maintaining the posts already created.

Padadhikari Sammelans

1.13.2.8. Padadhikari Sammelans are held at the district level to familiarise the non-officials associated with Panchayati Raj with the process of Planning and administration. Similar sammelans are also arranged sometimes at the State level. The participants are selected from among the Sarpanchs and Panchayat members as well as representatives of social organisations. An outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh is provided for 1983-84.

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1983-84 Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	CDP-1.—Planning Cell for District Plan.	1.00	..	1.00
2	CDP-2.—Training, Education and Research	7.20	4.65	11.85
3	CDP-3.—Additional posts of Panchayat Secretaries	134.85	..	134.85
4	CDP-4.—Community Development.	25.00	..	25.00
5	CDP-5.—Sarvodaya.	..	..	..
6	CDP-6.—Rural Development under taken by Voluntary Agencies.			
7	CDP-7.—Gram Safai Shibirs.	10.00	..	10.00
8	CDP-8.—Strengthening of Block Level Agencies.	2.10	..	2.10
9	CDP-9.—Padadhikari Sammelan.	0.20	..	0.20
Total :—		180.35	4.65	185.00

1.14. 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 the sectoral programmes 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 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 etc. the programmewise details of the outlays are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Programme	Annual Plan 1983-84 outlays
1	2	3
1.	National Rural Employment Programme	1000.00
2. (a)	Integrated Rural Development	872.00
	(b) Project Linkage	5.00
3.	Drought Prone Area Programme	315.00
4.	Desert Development Programme	40.00
5.	Antyodaya	95.00
6.	Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation	100.00
7.	Local Development Works Programme	50.00
8.	Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram	90.00
9.	Off-season Unemployment Relief Works	30.00
	Total :	2597.00

An outline of each of the above programmes is given in subsequent paragraphs.

1.14.1. National Rural Employment Programme :

1.14.1.1. "National Rural Employment Programme" aims at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons in the rural areas and creating durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy while providing employment opportunity and steady rise in the income levels of the rural poor.

1.14.1.2. The community works which directly help in strengthening the rural infrastructure and result in the creation of durable community assets in the rural areas will be undertaken under the programme. The programme would also provide gainful employment to those rural poor who seek work.

1.14.1.3. Under the programme priority will be given to such community works which provide a direct boost to rural economy. In the selection of works also, preference will be given to such works as mainly benefitting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In order to ensure that benefits of this programme reach the weaker sections of the society, 17% & 28% of the allocation under the programme will be earmarked for direct benefit to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes respectively. The drinking water wells in Harijans bastis, community irrigation wells, group housing and land development projects etc., are some of the programmes that will be implemented. The District Steering Committee for National Rural Employment Programme will select works and sanction the programme.

1.14.1.4. The programme will be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 percent sharing basis between the Centre and the State. The Centre will provide its share in the form of food grains to the extent surplus food grains available and the rest in cash. One kg. of food grains (if available) will be provided to labourer per head as a part of the wage.

1.14.1.5. An outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs has been provided as State share for the year 1982-83. The employment of about 130 lakh mandays is expected to be generated during the year.

Programme for 1983-84 :

1.14.1.6. An outlay of Rs. 1,000 lakhs has been provided as State's Share for 1983-84. The total programme proposed for the year 1983-84 would be thus of the order of Rs. 2000 lakhs. The employment of about 116 lakh mandays is expected to be generated during 1983-84.

1.14.1.7. The programme envisaged for 1983-84 is almost double than the programme for 1982-83. This is particularly in view of adverse climatic

situation prevailing in the State. the State is passing through a very hard scarcity hit situation and as more than 10,000 villages situated in 16 districts are facing acute scarcity situation, resulting in high need for employment in rural areas. The very aim of the programme is to provide gainful employment in the rural areas in hard days. In addition, the programme will not only result in providing gainful employment in the scarcity hit rural areas to the needy people but also help in creating durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure.

1.14.1.8. The scheme provides for 40% material component and 7 1/2% staff component. The amount available for wage-component will thus be 52 1/2% which will amount to Rs. 1050 lakhs. The labourers are to be paid the wage at the rate of Rs. 9 per day as per the revised Minimum Agricultural wage rate. Thus the employment of about 116 lakh mandays is expected to be generated during the year 1983--84.

The break up of the outlay for the year 1983--84 is as following :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Sector	Plan outlay for 1983—84		
		State Share Rs.	Central share Rs.	Total
1.	Afforestation and Social Forestry.	200.00	200.00	400.00
2.	Works directly benefitting to SC/ST	100.00	100.00	200.00
3.	Construction of Village Tanks.	84.00	84.00	168.00
4.	Minor Irrigation works (including flood protection, drainage, antiwater logging works etc.)	112.00	112.00	224.00
5.	Soil & Water Conservation & Land Reclamation.	104.00	104.00	208.00
6.	Rural Roads.	348.00	348.00	696.00
7.	School & Balwadi Buildings, Panchayat Ghars etc.	52.00	52.00	104.00
	Total	1000.00	1000.00	2000.00

1.14.2. Integrated Rural Development Programme :

1.14.2.1. Integrated rural development programme mainly aims at improving economic conditions of the identified rural poor 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 income and to bring them above poverty line.

1.14.2.2. From 2nd October 1980, the entire State, comprising of 218 blocks have been covered under this programme; however, with the allocation of two blocks to Dangs District by Government of India, one more block has been added to the total no. of blocks during the year 1981--82 and as such all 219 blocks are covered under the programme during 1981--82.

1.14.2.3. The financial assistance for this programme has been on 50:50 basis as Central

and State shares. During the Sixth Five year Plan this pattern of assistance will continue.

1.14.2.4. The programme is being implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies already established in each district of the State headed by the DDO as the Chairman of the Agency.

Review of progress :

1.14.2.5. During the year 1978-79, Rs. 140.65 lakhs were spent covering 24734 beneficiaries. In 1979--80 Rs. 460.20 lakhs were spent benefitting 75095 rural families. During 1980--81 against the total outlay of Rs. 350 lakhs. Rs 421.67 lakhs were spent benefitting 105477 rural poor families. During the year 1981--82, 1.16 lakh families were benefitted under the programme. In the current year the outlay of Rs. 872 lakhs is likely to be fully utilised covering 130000 beneficiaries. During the last four years, the selected productive assets produced for the rural poor families in the State are as under :—

Name of assets	No. of productive assets				
	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82 (Projected)	1982—83
(1) Bullocks/Camels supplied	1359	5171	6719	9121	15970
(2) Bullocks/Camel Carts supplied	182	503	1687	4235	7760
(3) Dugwells	221	849	1104	1416	2590
(4) Wells deepened	41	312	425	613	4500
(5) Pump sets	389	1765	3414	3260	4900
(6) Milch animals	9883	21487	37873	41176	42900
(7) Poultry units	284	757	251	884	1480

Programme for 1983-84 :

1.14.2.6. An outlay of Rs. 877 lakhs has been provided including Rs. 5 lakhs for project linkage for the year 1983-84 as State Share with the target of covering 1.30 lakh rural poor families under different programmes for their economic up-lift. This is inclusive of 21000 SC beneficiaries and 36000 ST beneficiaries.

Training of Rural Youths for self-Employment (TRYSEM)

1.14.2.7. A comprehensive training programme known as National Scheme of Training of Rural Youths for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) was launched as a part of the IRD Programme from August 1979. The scheme intends to impart training to the rural youths in order that they could start their own ventures in the villages and earn their livelihood. The scheme extends the facilities of providing finance for tools and equipments, raw materials as well as for marketing the produced goods. In 1980-81 and 1981-82, 14616 and 17079 youths have been trained under TRYSEM. 20048 youths are likely to be trained in the year 1982-83. It is targetted to train 20050 youths in 1983-84.

Important steps taken to strengthen Rural Development Organisational Set-up.

1.14.2.8. Rural development programmes were so far executed in a limited manner for which various types of technical, administrative and statistical cells created at the Secretariate level were considered inadequate. With the extensive coverage of areas under IRDP and with the introduction of a new programme of NREP, the responsibilities of the executive functionaries at the field level as well as that of the implementing agencies at the district level have increased substantially. For providing adequate

supervision, monitoring and evaluation at field organisation from State-level, the State Government has created and established the office of the Commissioner of Rural Development in November, 1981. The Secretary is the Commissioner of Rural Development having Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners and technical officers like Dy. Director, Agriculture, Dy-Director (A. H.)/Dy. Conservator of Forests, Executive Engineer, Dy Director (Statistics) Dy. Director credit and Accounts Officer. Similarly the DRDAS also have been strengthened providing 8 Assistant Project Officers namely APO Statistics, Accounts, Credits NREP/Agriculture/-Animal Husbandry/Industries and Administration to do justice to the new task.

1.14.2.9. Again the field level organisation to administer the programme is found very weak. Unless the block machinery is strengthened, it is felt that the desired results of assisting the rural poor would be difficult to achieve. However, since Government of India expressed its willingness to share 50% of the additional burden of administrative expenditure at block-level, the State has got approval of Government of India to restore 10 VLWs in each block one Extension Officer industry and one Extension Officer Woman and Child welfare, orders for which have already been issued.

Family Book (Kutumb Pothi)

1.14.2.10. With a view to keeping close watch over the economic and social development of the indentified families it has been decided to give to each of the assisted family, a family book (Kutumb pothi) which contains all relevant details about the family, its assets, land holding with copies of extracts of land records, indebtedness, educational and health status, assistance received by the family etc. In case of SC/ST families, it also contains a certificate from the competent authority that the family belongs to such castes.

Project Linkage :

1.14.2.11. The State is the first to undertake an innovative scheme of effective coordination between the industrial development taking place in several new rural areas and the needs of rural youths in the neighbourhood facing the acute problems of unemployment and low income. It was noticed that these rural youths are deprived of the job opportunities created in their newly developed industrial areas for want of skill formation, communication, housing facilities in these areas and facilities for self employment. It was therefore felt that something should be done to bridge these missing links by making comprehensive efforts in linking unemployed rural youths in the areas with the employment opportunities available in existing and the coming up industrial units, so as to make available the fruits of industrial development to the rural poor families. A concept and scheme of PROJECT LINKAGE was, therefore, developed to provide linkage between requirement of labour by industries and the need of the neighbouring villages for employment and income enhancement through industry.

1.14.2.12. The linkage work has been started effectively in Vapi and Ankleshwar areas where steps have been taken to construct link roads, construction of houses, transport and starting the training for chemical plant operators. The programme in other 4 districts of Rajkot, Surat, Panchmahals and Vadodara will be taken up soon. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84.

State Level Co-ordination Committee for family Oriented Programme :

1.14.2.13. The State Government is giving the high priority to the programmes for the economic development of rural poor families. To achieve the maximum results from the various family oriented programmes for rural poor and to secure the best co-ordination between the various departments dealing with programmes for rural poor, the State Government has constituted High Power Co-ordination Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. This committee meet quarterly and reviews the progress and solves the various problems.

Taluka Consultative Committee for Credit :

1.14.2.14. At the Taluka level, Taluka level Consultative Committees have been formed in all the talukas to discuss and monitor the credit supports to the family oriented programmes. Talukas development Officer is the Chairman and all the branch managers of the bank branches situated at the taluka are the members of the committee. This committee meets every month.

The Recovery Committees at District and Taluka Level :

1.14.2.15. To help the banks to recover their over dues advances under the various family oriented programmes in the rural areas, the State Government has constituted the district level recovery committees and taluka level recovery committees. These committees are meeting under the Chairmanship of District Development Officer and Taluka Development Officer respectively.

1.14.3. Drought Prone Areas Programme :

1.14.3.1. The Central Sector Scheme for DPAP was being implemented upto 1981-82 in 41 talukas of the 10 Districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kachchh, Mahesana, 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 watershed basis; animal husbandry and dairy development.

1.14.3.2. The programme elements are being implemented by the concerned district Rural Development Agencies set up under the Registration of Societies Act, 1960 under the Chairmanship of the District Development Officer. The pattern of central assistance is 50%.

1.14.3.3. In 1982-83, with a view to terminating the overlapping of the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development programme the former would be discontinued in the districts of Banaskantha and Mahesana where the Desert Development Programme alone will be implemented. The Drought Prone Areas Programme would continue in the existing 33 blocks of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kachchh, Panchmahals, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts and from 1982-83 is being extended to 9 more blocks in the districts of Amreli, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Surendranagar. The coverage of the programme is described in the Annexure.

1.14.3.4. The allocation given for the existing programme blocks, will continue to be determined at Rs. 15 lakhs per annum. The allocations for the blocks now included in the programme is determined at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs per annum during 1982-83. From 1983-84 onwards, these blocks, too will be eligible to an annual allocation of Rs. 15 lakhs per annum.

Programme for 1983-84 :

1.14.3.5. The yearly allocation is Rs. 15 lakhs per taluka. As 42 talukas of the State are covered under the programme a total programme would be of Rs. 630 lakhs. Of this, an outlay of Rs. 315 lakhs has been provided as state's share.

1.14.3.6. The programmewise allocation of the total outlay of Rs. 630 lakhs for 1983-84 is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs).	
1. Minor Irrigation	157.56
2. Afforestation and pasture Development.	89.80
3. Soil Conservation.	129.96
4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development.	188.04
5. O and M.	64.64
Total	630.00

ANNEXTURE

Coverage of the Drought Prone Areas Programme

District	Programme Blocks
1. Ahmedabad	1. Dhandhuka 2. Viramgam
2. Amreli	1. Dhari 2. Khambha 3. Lathi 4. Rajula 5. Liliya 6. Babra 7. Jafrabad 8. Kunkavav
3. Bhavnagar	1. Gadhada 2. Savarkundla 3. Gariyadhar
4. Jamnagar	1. Kalyanpur 2. Okhamandal
5. Kachchh	1. Abdasa 2. Anjar 3. Bachau 4. Bhuj 5. Lakhapat 6. Nakhatrana 7. Rapar
6. Panchmahals	1. Jhalod 2. Godhra 3. Dohad 4. Limkheda 5. Lunawada 6. Santrampur 7. Shehera
7. Rajkot	1. Jasdan 2. Wankaner 3. Maliya 4. Paddhari

8. Surendranagar

1. Wadhawan
2. Dasada
3. Dhrangadhra
4. Halvad
5. Lakhter
6. Limbadi
7. Muli
8. Sayala
9. Chotila

Total 42 Blocks.

1.14.4. Desert Development Programme.

1.14.1. 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 emphasis 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%.

1. 14. 4.2. The programme was introduced in the State in 1977-78 and was under implementation in eleven talukas of the State upto 1981-82. From 1982-83 Desert Development Programme is discontinued in three Talukas of Kachchh District. However, the Governmnet of India has directed that for spill over works an allocation of Rs. 5/- lakhs per Taluka shoulds be given in 1982—83 for these three talukas. For six talukas of Banaskantha District, the Government of India has fixed allocations of Rs. 70.50 lakhs per year under the programme. Similary for two talukas of Mahesana District, an allocation of Rs. 11.90 lakhs has been fixed by Government of India. The expenditure for 1982-83 is estimated at Rs. 160-63 lakhs (including 80.31 lakhs central assistance.)

Programme for 1983-84:

1.14.4.4. Eight talukas of the State are covered under the programme and Rs. 40.00 lakhs (State share) is provided for 1983-84.

Names of the talukas covered under the programme are given below :—

Name of the District	Name of Talukas/ Blocks.
(1) Banaskantha	(1) Vav (2) Tharad (3) Deodar (4) Kankerj (5) Radhanpur (6) Santalpur
(2) Mshesana	(1) Sami (2) Harij
8 Blocks.	

1.14.5. Antyodaya.

1.14.5.1. 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.

1.14.5.2. 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 sector 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; Part-II is concerning giving of financial assistance to the Antyodaya families, in form of loan and subsidy at the rate of 50% upto Rs. 3000/-.

1.14.5.3. In 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 144.71 lakhs was spent by giving financial assistance to 13883 families Rs. 72.61 lakhs was of subsidy, Rs. 72.10 as loan.

A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs is made for the year 1982-83 with a target of 8000 families to be covered under the scheme.

1.14.5.4. A provision of Rs. 95 lakhs (including Rs. 45 lakhs for subsidy Rs. 38.75 lakhs for loan and Rs. 11.25 lakhs for Regional Rural Banks) is provided for the year 1983-84 with a target of covering 7000 families.

1.14.6. Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation.

1.14.6.1. The Integrated Rural Development Programme is being implemented in all parts of the State with effect from Second October, 1980. With the introduction of Training and Visit system a dearth of field level staff for implementation of special programme was felt. As programme is now getting momentum, the Government of India have offered to share 50% of the expenditure on block level administration for additional field level staff required for the smooth and efficient implementation of IRD Programme. The State Government has issued the orders for creation of new posts of 10 VLW one Extension Officer (Industries) and one Extension Officer (Woman and Child Welfare) in each block. An outlay of Rs. 100/- lakhs for 1983-84 is provided as a state share for strengthening the development agencies to enable them to implement the Rural Development Programme particularly IRD Programme more effectively.

1.14.6.2. As against the state plan outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs a central assistance of Rs. 37.00 lakhs

would be received for strengthening of block level administration.

Rural Development--Participation of voluntary Agencies :—

1.14.6.3. Looking to the importance of rural development the Central Government has given a top priority to the programme of rural development. In addition to the official agencies, the voluntary agencies have been invited to assist according to their capacity as well as their resources. In order to encourage them in a bigger way in this venture of rural development, the Government of India have incorporated two new sections i.e. 35 cc and 35cc(A) in the Income Tax Act 1961 according to which the expenditure incurred on the programmes of rural development would be deductible in the process of computing the income of the applying voluntary agency. The programme of rural development is to be executed subject to the prior approval of the State Level Committee which consists of the Commissioner of Income Tax as chairman and a Secretary to the Government of Gujarat as a member.

1.14.6.4. The State Government has also paid special attention to the programme of Integrated Rural Development under taken by voluntary agencies. A High Power Committee under the chairmanship of Hon. Governor to formulate general policy guidelines has been set up.

1.14.6.5. A Special cell is functioning for monitoring and co-ordinating the rural development activities being under taken by voluntary agencies. The Cell also guides the voluntary agencies in the preparation of projects in selection of villages and also in scrutinising the applications sent to the State level Committee.

1.14.6.6. The programme is entirely implemented by companies, trusts, co-operatives etc. During the year 1981-82, 34 new trusts and company have got approval for their rural development programmes and adopted additional 429 villages in the State.

1.14.7. Local Development Works Programme

1.14.7.1. The local development works programme was conceived and designed to enthuse interest in the plan programme among various sections of the rural community and to promote a feeling of participation in the process of planning and implementation of various development schemes at the district and lower levels. The projects taken up under this scheme were likey water supply, village roads, land improvement works, construction of school buildings and works for improvement of sanitation, construction of godowns etc. With the District Planning Boards having finally become fully functional the same activities have now been entrusted to them. Consequently the importance of this scheme has somewhat declined over the years. As such an outlay Rs. 50 lakhs is provided in 1983-84.

1.14.8. Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram.

1.14.8.1. The programme of Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram seeks to reverse the trends of large scale migration from rural areas to urban areas. The programme envisages to provide civic amenities in the villages like construction of latrines, improvement of houses with roof tops, Smokeless chullas and ventilators and bath rooms, stone paving of streets and cultural community centre cum work places.

1.14.8.2. The norms of assistance depend upon the size of the village according to the population and the year of entry into the programme.

1.14.8.3. An outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs is provided in 1983-84 for ongoing programmes and environmental improvement of Harijan localities and latrines for rural women etc.

1.14.9. Off Season Un-Employment Relief Works.

1.14.9.1. The object of the scheme is to provide employment to the agricultural labourers and small farmers affected by lean agricultural situation, as also to those under employed during the off season in the areas inhabited predominantly by agricultural labourers. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 is provided for this programme for the year 1983-84.

STATEMENT

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL
DEVELOPMENT

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Revenue	Capital	Total..
1	2	1	2	3
1	NREP-1.—National Rural Employment Programme	1000.00	..	1000.00
2	IRD-1. (a)—Integrated Rural Development Programme.	872.00	..	872.00
	(b) Project Linkage	5.00	..	5.00
3	Drought Prone Area Programme—			
	(i) IRD-2 Minor Irrigation	78.78	..	78.78
	(ii) IRD-3 Afforestation and Pasture Development	44.90	..	44.90
	(iii) IRD-4 Soil Conservation	64.98	..	64.98
	(iv) IRD-5 Drinking Water Supply Scheme	..	..	..
	(v) IRD-6 Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development	94.02	..	94.02
	(vi) IRD-7 Agriculture	..	..	..
	(vii) IRD-8 Coop. & Credit management	..	..	..
	(viii) IRD-9 Organisational Management	323.32	..	32.32
	Uncommitted			
	Total—DPAP	315.00	..	315.00
4	IRD-10.—Desert Development Programme	40.00	..	40.00
	Total—DPAP & DDP	355.00	..	355.00
5	ANT-1 Antyodaya	56.25	38.75	95.00
6	SFP-1 Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation	100.00	..	100.00
7	LDW-1 Local Development Works	50.00	..	50.00
8	AGK-1 Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram	90.00	..	90.00
9	URW-1 Off-season Unemployment Relief Works	30.00	..	30.00
	Grand Total	2558.25	38.75	2597.00

2. CO--OPERATION

2.1. Introduction.

2.1.1. Credit co-operatives perform the task of providing credit to the agriculturists to improve their economic conditions. The credit structure consists of primary agricultural cooperatives, district central co-operatives cooperative banks and State Cooperative 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) Share capital loan is given to the PACs by the Government to be passed on to the members of the weaker sections of the society to enable them to get enrolled in the PACs so that they can get productions loans.

(c) Branch subsidy to the Central Cooperative Banks is given in case they suffer losses in opening branches in 26 economically backward and under developed talukas..

(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 level for writing of arrears of debt due to cooperative credit institution when such arrears assume magnitude which threatens stability of cooperative credit structure and when they have arisen from causes such as wide spread or chronic famine beyond the control of cooperative credit institutions concerned.

(e) Government contributes to share capital of agricultural credit institution *i.e.* Apex Cooperative Banks, Central Cooperative Banks, PACs so as to supplement their owned finds and strengthen their capital base to enable them to borrow adequately from higher financing institutions for carrying out the lending programme.

(f) State Agricultural stabilisation fund is create at the Government level to give loans to the State Cooperative Bank at the rate of 15 % of the conversion of the short term loans into medium term and medium term loans into rephasement 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 eradicated.

(h) Under the scheme of redemption of frozen debts Government grants loan to scheduled casts and small and marginal farmers upto Rs. Rs. 500/ plus interest repayable into equal annual instalments to PACs so that the debt on account of natural calamities do not prevent the flow of credit to them.

2.2. Programme for 1983-84.

2.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 1125.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1983-84. The broad break up of this outlay is as under:—

Sr. No.	Programme	1983—84 Outlay
1	2	3
1	Direction and Administration	17.00
2	Credit Cooperatives	728.00
3	Labour Cooperatives	10.20
4	Farming Cooperatives	1.000
5	Warehousing and Marketing Cooperatives.	62.80
6	Processing Cooperatives	18.00
7	Cooperative Sugar Factories.	209.00
8	Consumer Cooperatives	13.00
9	Cooperative Education and Training	15.00
10	Other Cooperatives	51.00
	Total.	1125.00

Strengthening of Administration at District and State level and setting up Audit Board.

2.2.2. Cooperatives, in Gujarat State cover a wide range of activities and involve substantial financial transactions. The turnover of cooperative dairies was over Rs. 350 crores in 1981, sugar production through cooperatives in 1980-81 was of the value of Rs. 114.54 crores. It is therefore necessary that the system of monitoring and evaluation is strengthened particularly in respect of milk cooperatives. An expenditure of Rs. 12.14 lakhs was incurred on this programme during 1980-82. The outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs provided in the current year is likely to be spent fully by the end of year.

Programme for 1983-84

2.2.3 In the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is provided for staff schemes.

2.2.4. Audit of co-operative institutions at village, district & state levels is the responsibility of Govt. It is expected to cover, through audit wider aspects of financial management, financial propriety and public interests.

2.2.5 With Rs. 54 crores expected to flow to milk cooperatives from operation flood, it is necessary that audit of these bodies is conducted intensively and extensively.

2.2.6 Though the bulk of the expenditure on account of this audit would be met by audit fees, the expenditure to be incurred on supervisory staff at headquarters is provided for. An outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

Credit Co-operatives

2.2.7 There were 7611 Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies working in the State as on 30-6-81, out of which, 2,828 were found to be viable, 2,668 were identified as potentially viable and 2,115 were found non-viable. The membership of the the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies stood at 18.77 lakhs at the end of 30-6-81 out of which, 1.53 lakhs were Scheduled Caste members, 2.40 lakhs were Scheduled Tribe members and 5.98 lakhs were small and marginal farmers. Out of total members, 9.75 lakhs were the borrowing members from the societies, at the end of 30-6-81. Out of total borrowing members, 3.40 lakhs were small/marginal farmers.

2.2.8 Total loans and advances made by the societies, the recovery position, targets of credit are given below.

(Rs. in Lakhs).

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	160.00	8.00
				Anticipated

2.2.9. Details of the short term and medium-term advances made to members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Small/marginal farmers is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Year	Total Short term and medium terms advances made	Of which advances to		
		S.C.	S.T.	Small/Marginal farmers
1980-81	15,499.00	390.00	430.00	2744.00
1981-82	11,949.00	N.A.	N.A.	2239.18

Farmers Service Societies.

2.2.10. At present, 42 Farmers Service Societies are working in the different areas of the State. The membership of these societies has increased from 65721 in June, 1981, to 69,697 in December, 1981. The coverage of membership belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 5105 and 34,753 respectively. The societies rendered 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)

2.2.11. There were 26 LAMPS in the State in the year 1979, which increased to 63 at the end of June, 1981 and to 77 by the end of June, 1982. The membership of the LAMPS in the State was 46,418 in 1980. This has gone up to 66,613 in June 1982. The coverage of membership of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe were 50143 as on 30-6-82. These societies also undertake marketing distribution of agricultural inputs, implements, consumer goods besides providing agricultural credit for crop production.

During the year 1982-83, 40 LAMPS are to be organised against which 17 LAMPS have already been organised, so far.

Reorganisation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.

2.2.12. Primary agricultural credit societies are being reorganised in the State on the basis of viability norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India. The Primary Agricultural Credit societies in the State have been classified as viable, potentially viable and non-viable societies. The programme of reorganisation has been launched through Gujarat State Co-operative Bank and District Central Co-operative Banks. To expedite this programme, as special provision for compulsory amalgamation of PACS has been made in the Gujarat State Cooperative societies Act, 1961 by amending the later suitably in 1982.

(2) Conversion of outstanding loans and accrued interest into annual instalments upto 10 years generally and in exceptional cases upto 12 years.

Long-Terms Agricultural Credit.

2.2.13. Long term agricultural finance is provided by the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank through 182 branches in the State. The Bank advances loans for investment in agricultural lands, such as land improvement, construction of wells, purchase of mechanised agricultural implements.

2.2.14 Details of the long term advances made by the Gujarat State Co-op. Land Development Bank and target of long-term advances for the current and coming year are as follows :—

(Rs. in crores).

Year	Target of Long term advances.	Long-terms advances made.	Total overdue	Percentage of overdue to outstanding
1980-81	15.00	5.77	30.16	56.3
1981-82	12.00	13.66	20.80 ×	55.00
1982-83	15.00	—	—	—
1983-84	19.00	—	—	—

+Excluding overdue under blocked account.

Rehabilitation of overdues of short-term agricultural finances

2.2.15. Adverse weather conditions like repeated droughts and floods over a decade, steep rise in the price of inputs and fall in the prices of cotton, one of the major cash crops for some periods have resulted in a substantial overdues of co-opve. loan, making as much as 50 % of the members not eligible for fresh borrowing. In order to retrieve the situation and to make credit available once again to a large section of agriculturists, rehabilitation scheme for the short and medium term overdues has been worked out and is being implemented by the State. The scheme is aimed at blocking the overdues and rescheduling them over a maximum period of 12 years, and providing relief to weaker sections in the payment of interest and a part of the principal. The scheme provides for the following benefits.

(1) Subsidy in accruing interest by State Government: 7 % subsidy in case of small farmers and 5 1/2 % in case of others.

(3) Interest rebate at 7 % to members who repaid their loans during the years of scarcity (Rebates is to be given in four annual instalments)

(4) Outright grant of the 5th and 10th instalments of rehabilitated loans in case of small marginal farmers.

(5) Long term loan to district central co-operative banks to correct their resource imbalance arising out of overdues rehabilitated under the schemes.

2.2.16. In the year 1982--83, a provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs as loans and Rs. 235.00 lakhs as subsidy have been made for this programme. So far an amount of Rs. 76.39 crores as principal and Rs. 30.10 crores as interest have been rehabilitated. 2,02,989 agriculturist members are estimated to have been benefitted by the scheme of which, 11019 are Scheduled Caste members and 28506 are Scheduled Tribe members. The estimated number of Small farmers and other farmers benefitted by the scheme is 45734 and 140157 respectively.

2.2.17. The requirement of funds towards interest subsidy and the principal amount to Rs. 846.86 lakhs for small farmers and Rs. 4978.64 lakhs for other farmers. The rate of interest relief for SF is at 7 % and for other farmers at 5.5%. The interest relief is to be given in respect of beneficiaries who pay their instalment regularly. The total requirement of all the beneficiaries who pay their instalment maturing during the year will be at Rs. 59.28 lakhs in case of S.F. and at Rs.273.82 lakhs in case of other farmers. The total interest subsidy therefore comes to Rs. 333.10 lakhs. Further, the scheme also provides for interest rebate to the farmers who paid their dues regularly during scarcity. period. According to present, estimate about 104611 framers had so paid their dues. The interest rebate payable is to be paid in four equal instalments. The amount of such interest rebate comes to Rs. 763.68 lakhs, of which, Rs. 381.84 lakhs is to be borne by the State Government. Dividing above amount into 4 instalments, requirement of funds during the year will be a Rs. 95.46 lakhs. Thus total requirement for subsidy (interest subsidy and interest rebate) comes to Rs. 428.56 lakhs. The scheme also provides for long term loans to district banks, to correct their resource imbalance which may arise as result of rehabilitation. The requirement of funds is estimated at Rs. 18 crores of which Rs. 1.35 coreres have been provided during the year 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided as a token provision for the year 1983-84.

Rehabilitation of long-term overdues of Gujarat State Co-Op. Land Development Bank.

2.2.18. To tackle the 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 farmers, tribal farmers and other farmers. The Scheme also provides interest subsidy amounting to 2/3 rd of the overdue interest and the future interest to small farmers and tribal farmers. Government will provide Rs. 1 crore to the Rehabilitation Reserve Fund of Land Development Bank for the period of 5 years contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs for four years in the credit Stabilization Fund and Rs. 25 lakhs for four years as share capital contribution. The Government has also agreed to make good any short fall in the recovery against the rephased demand which may occur.

2.2.19. A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs as loan, Rs. 25.00 lakhs as share capital and Rs. 90.00 lakhs as interest subsidy have been made for this scheme, during the year 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 215 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84. Various Schemes, under co-operative sector are designed to provide incentives to the credit co-operative institutions, to increase the flow of credit to weaker section and to strengthen the institutions at various levels by way of share capital contribution, risk fund contribution and contribution towards subsidy by way of outright grant. The share capital contribution to agricultural credit societies and central financing agencies is decided on the basis of Reserve Bank of India's guidelines. The State Government contributes outright grants at the rate of 4% to primary agricultural credit societies and 2% to Central Financing Agency towards special bad debt reserve against the increase amount of short term advances to the weaker sections. Risk fund contribution to primary agricultural credit society and central financing agency are made available against consumption finance to weaker sections. The State Government provides managerial assistance to LAMPS and FSS and also subsidy towards price fluctuation fund and subsidy for purchase of transport vehicles. To render the credit and marketing facilities through co-operative structure to the tribals in the tribal areas, a scheme known as full coverage scheme is being implemented. The State Govt. gives subsidy to create a fund like agricultural credit relief and guarantee fund to serve as a strong reserve at the Govt. level for writing off arrears of debts due to co-op. credit institutions, when such arrears assumes magnitude which threatens the stability of co-operative credit structure and when they have arisen from causes such as wide spread or chronic famine beyond the control of co-operative credit institutions concerned.

Programme for 1983-84.

2.2.20. During the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 728.00 lakhs has been provided for various

programmes pertaining to co-op. credit. During the year 1983-84, 50 new LAMPS societies are targeted to be organised in tribal areas, membership in PACS is to be increased by 35,000 short-term and medium term finance is to be increased to the level of Rs. 230.00 crores and 15.00 crores respectively, long term finance is to be made to the tune of Rs. 16.00 crores. Programme of re-organisation of PACS is also to be completed during this period.

Scheme for providing assistance to co-operative credit institutions in the Co-operative under developed areas and special areas. (assistance to District Central Co-operative Bank for Non-overdue cover.)

2.2.21. 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.

2.2.22. The scheme covers central co-operative banks which are viable, potentially viable and need non overdue cover to operate on NABARD credit limits in order to fulfil their loaning programmes. The assistance under this scheme will be available to those dist. co-operative 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 a bankwise assessment of the deficit in the internal resources of a bank and determining the quantum of assistance to each bank. 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 this scheme is to be shared equally between the Central and State Government.

2.2.23. According to the requirement under the Government of India's scheme the State Government has to make a firm commitment to pay the State Government's share of expenditure before assistance

under the scheme is finally sanctioned by the Government of India.

2.2.24. During the current year the Gujarat State Co-operative Bank Ltd. has submitted a proposal for assistance to three district central co-op. 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.

2.2.25. During the current year, a very large area of the State has been affected by drought and as a result the crop yields in coming season will be quite poor. This will again render the recovery of crop loans as well as rehabilitated dues very difficult. Most of the banks, therefore will require assistance under the scheme to meet their lending programme in the year 1983-84.

2.2.26. In view of the requirement for availing central assistance under the above scheme, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided under this scheme under State Plan. The remaining outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs will be available from the Government of India under central sector scheme.

Financial assistance to Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd. against the short falls in recovery of blocked overdues.

2.2.27. The State Government has sanctioned a scheme for rehabilitation of the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd. Under the scheme, the overdues of G.S.L.D. Bank as on 30-6-81 has been blocked and classified into four categories. The overdues of members in categories 3 and 4 has been rephased in 5 to 7 annual instalments. The scheme provides for various measures to restore financial and organisational at position of the Gujarat State Co-op. Land Development Bank. These include financial assistance in the form of interest subsidy and contribution to the rehabilitation reserve, agricultural credit stabilisation fund and share capital.

2.2.28. During the course of discussions with R.B. I. and A.R.D.C. (now NABARD), the State Government had also agreed to make good any short fall in recovery of rephased annual demand of blocked overdue. This was in addition to State Government's contribution to the Rehabilitation Reserve Fund created at G.S.L.D.B. level.

2.2.29. Under the above scheme, the total overdue of G.S.L.D.B. as on 30th June, 1981, has been blocked in separate account. However, the ARDC (now NABARD) did not agree to such

blocking and insisted upon blocking of overdues of Rs. 18.5 crores being the amount of defaulted instalments over a period of 5 years, as on 30th June, 1980.

2.2.30. The scheme has been finally announced and is under implementation throughout the State. The overdue demand of the G.L.S.D. Bank under the scheme now would be worked out on the basis of amount covered under instalments defaulted over a 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.

The annual notional demand of G.S.L.D. Bank would be at 1/5th of the above i. e. Rs. 462.93 lakhs.

2.2.31. The total recovery of the G.S.L.D. 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 has 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 G.L.S.D. Bank would recover at least 50% of the notional demand in any of the year 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.

2.2.32. The G.L.S.D. 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.

Labour Cooperatives.

2.2.33. Construction workers are one of the most exploited labourers in the unorganised sector. Labour Cooperatives reflect an attempt to fight this exploitation through organised economic activities. These societies provide employment to their members by obtaining contract works from Govt. coop. institution and other public institutions for construction of buildings, roads and other works. Govt. gives subsidy and share capital contribution to these societies. There were 1106 labour contract Coop. Societies by the end of 30-6-81 with membership of 71000. These societies have executed the contract works of the value of Rs. 789 lakhs during the year 1980. During the year 1981-82, 135 new labour contract societies were

organised against the target of 18 societies. During the year 1982-83, 14 new socys. are to be organised.

Programme for 1983-84.

2.2.34. During the year 1983-84, a new package scheme for giving financial assistance to Labour Contract Cooperatives Societies, Dist. Labour Contract Coop. Unions and State level labour contract cooperatives unions is proposed.

2.2.35. Under the scheme the following assistance is given.

Sr. No.	Nature of Assistance.	Primary labour contract societies			Dist. labour coops. unions.	State level labour coops. unions.
		Under normal plan	Spl. component plan.	T.A.S.P.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Share contribution to socys. for increasing borrowing capacity.	2000	5000	2000	5000	25000
2.	Share contribution to members for purchase of share as a loan per member.	100	40	40	..	..
3.	Managerial assistance.	4000	4000	4000	5000	10000
4.	Subsidy for purchase of heavy machineries etc.	2500	4000	10000	15000	25000
5.	Subsidy for purchase tools & implements.	500	800	2500	10000	25000
6.	Transport subsidy for loading & unloading of contract materials.	25000	25000	..	25000	25000
7.	Subsidy for Construction of workshed.	10000	25000	..	10000	25000
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.	4000	4000	7000	..	..

2.2.36. An outlay Rs. 10.20 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84 and it is proposed to organise 45 labour contract cooperative socys., 10 Dists. Labour Contract Unions and 1 state level labour contract Coop. Union.

Farming Cooperatives

2.2.37. Co-operative Farming Societies are organised on Government lands allotted to them under various schemes, with a view to raising the level of income from agriculture accruing to the beneficiary co-operative farming socys. are generally organised on Govt. waste land made available to landless persons of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Under the existing orders they are given financial assistance for the development of land, purchase of seeds & manures and also in the form of share capital contribution on a matching basis. The total number of Coop. farming socys. as on 30th June, 1981 in the state was 372 with the membership of 13,300. The land allotted to these socys. was 22,800 hectares. Out of 372 farming socys. 23 were joint Farming Cooperatives in which the land is owned individually and the remaining the 349 socys. were collective Farming societies in which the ownership of land rests with the socys.

Review of Progress

2.2.38. A Provision of Rs. 5.20 lakhs was made as financial assistance to farming coop. socys. in the Sixth Five Year Plan. In 1981-82 Rs. 0.39 lakh was spent and 8 new farming socys. were organised. In 1982-83, Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided and 10 new socys. are targetted to be organised.

Programme for 1983-84

2.2.39. During the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided with the target of organising 10 new socys.

Warehousing and Marketing Cooperatives

2.2.40. The Cooperative marketing structure in the State is organised on a three-tier system with Gujarat State Marketing Federation at the apex level, 18, Dist. Marketing Cooperatives at District level and 169 Primary marketing Co-op. at taluka level. Further, there are commodity-wise apex level marketing federation dealing with a single commodity like Gujarat State Coopve. Cotton Marketing Federation, Gujarat State Coopve. Oil-seeds Growers Federation and Gujarat State Coopve. Fruits and Vegetable Marketing Federation. There are also single commodity primary marketing socys. for Cotton, Fruits and vegetables, oil-seeds, etc. These institutions provide marketing facilities to agriculturists for their agricultural produce.

2.2.41. In Gujarat, about 75% of the distribution of fertiliser is handled by Cooperatives. About 5000 Cooperatives including PACS and marketing Cooperatives are holding licences for distribution of fertilisers. The organisation of producers co-operatives has got to be supplemented by marketing Cooperative to ensure a fair deal to the farmers for his produce. It is also necessary to see that the farmers get their essential inputs at a reasonable rate and at a proper time. Otherwise he would be exposed to all the hazards of sellers markets.

2.2.42. One of the distinguishing features of fertilizer distribution through coops. is the supply of fertilisers to lower tier socys. on guarantee basis. This reduces the requirement of the working capital by the PACS considerably.

2.2.43. To enable marketing co-op. societies to undertake the sale of agril. produce and other inputs, State Govt. gives share capital contribution fund of the value of the agril. produce purchased directly particularly from small and marginal farmers. Subsidy and loan for construction of godowns is also given by the Govt. to the mktg. Co-op. besides taking advantage of the NCDC scheme and rural godown scheme in this regard.

2.2.44. A scheme of establishing a national grid of godowns has been launched by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, with the object of providing facilities to farmers to store their Agril. produce and to get interim credit till the final disposal of their products. Under this scheme, the State Govt. and Central Govt. give 25% subsidy of the actuals cost of the godown. The scheme aims at creation of network of rural godowns.

2.2.45. Government of India sanctioned a scheme of setting up 500 godowns with a total storage capacity of 48,310 M. Tonnes under the National Grid Godown Scheme in 1981-82. The sanction came in March 1982. Against this, the Central Govt. had sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 47.30 lakhs as the first instalment and the state Govt. is also taking step to release an equal amount. In the current year addition to the storage capacity on account of this scheme would be 25.00 M. Tonnes remaining portion of the sanctioned capacity is likely to come up in the 83-84. Over and above this, in the year 83-84, proposals for the creation of storage capacity of 20.00 M. Tonnes in 40 godowns are expected to be received. This would involve a total expenditure of Rs. 16 lakhs of which half the amount would come from the Central Govt.

2.2.46. Details in respect of physical target and achievement relating to the Marketing socys. are given as under :

Sr. No.	Item	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	The value of Afgril. produce to be marketed including sugarcane.	210.00	198.00	210.00	230.00	350.00
2	Distribution of fertilisers through Mktg. Co-op.	135.00	123.24	135.00	156.00	160.00
3	Storage capacity with mktg. and rural godowns (NCDC) (in '000 m. tonnes)	322.28	328	347	345	356
4	Storage capacity Total (in '000 m. tonnes)	528	..	..	545	595

Programme for 1983-84

2.2.47. An outlay of Rs. 62.80 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 for marketing and warehousing programme. The target for sale of agricultural produce is fixed at Rs. 400 crores, that of the distribution of fertilizer is Rs. 170 crores. Storage capacity of godown is to be increased to 3.70 lakh m. tonnes. Storage capacity under the National Grid Godown Scheme is to be increased by 0.20 lakh m. tonnes. A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been made as State share for National Rural Grid Godown Scheme for the year 1983-84.

Processing Cooperatives.

2.2.48. Processing cooperative societies are established to encourage agriculturists to process their produce to fetch better prices. There are 111 cotton ginning and processing societies and 48 rice mills with a capacity of 44.35 m. tonnes. The present crushing capacity for groundnut oil and cotton seed oil (in 3 shifts working for 240 days) is about 2,28,000 and 88,800 m. tonnes per day.

2.2.49. The Gujarat State Cooperative Oil Seeds Growers Federation has been set-up as an implementing agency for National Dairy Development Board's 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 Gujarat Co-operative Oil Seeds Growers Federation has procured 16,000 m. tonnes of ground-nut through primary oil seeds growers cooperative socys. with the financial assistance from National Dairy Development Board. The Federation has purchased one unit at Jamnagar which comprises of oil mills with a capacity of 300 tonnes per day and solvent extraction plant with a capacity of 250 tonnes per day.

2.2.50. Upto 30-6-82, 992 primary oil seeds growers societies have been organised. Govt grants share capital to Processing Co-op. Socys.

Programme for 1983-84

2.2.51. During the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been provided as financial assistance to processing co-op. socys. The number of new primary oil growers' socys. targetted to be organised during 1983-84 is 250.

Cooperative 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 14 with an installed crushing capacity of 28,750 Mts, per day. One more factory is likely to go to the stream in 1982-83 raising the number of factories to 15 and the installed crushing capacity to 30,000 Mts. per day. The total membership of these co-operative units as on 30-9-81 is 97,584 growers.

2.2.53. Govt. gives share capital contribution to the extent of Rs. 160 lakhs against the member's contribution of Rs. 65/-lakhs. In normal areas, the National Coop. Development Corporation contributes 50% of the share Capital amount sanctioned by Government while, in tribal areas, the same is contributed to the extent of 65%. The contribution towards share capital by the Corporation to the State Govt., is on reimbursement basis. The capital cost of a sugar plant was estimated to be Rs. 650/-lakhs on an average earlier. Because of various reasons, this cost has gone up substantially and is likely to be in the range of Rs. 750 lakhs on an average. Therefore, the remaining requirement of finance is

met by way of long term loan from the term lending institution viz. IFA etc. For tribal areas the Govt. have sanctioned a scheme for providing to tribal members a loan of Rs. 500/- free of interest for purchase of two shares (each of Rs. 1000/-) the remaining Rs. 1500/- to be provided by the seva sangh' Md. CFA/LDB/Tribal Development Corporation etc. Beside the interest subsidy at 5% for the first four years is also made available on loan obtained from the above institutions.

2.2.54. An outlay of Rs. 500/- lakhs is proposed for the Sixth plan period with physical target to organise 3 new sugar factories.

Review of progress

2.2.55 In 1981—82 Government has granted Rs. 80.23 lakhs to the coopve., sugar factories in the state. In 1982—83, an outlay of Rs. 150.85 lakhs is provided with the target of organising 3 Co-operative Sugar factories. Against the target of 3 socys. 1 socy. *i. e.* Ukai Pradesh Khand Udyog Sahakar, Mandli has already received a letter of intdent. The proposal of the second one *viz.* that of Kamrej Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandli has already been forwarded to the government of India and the issue of the letter of intent is awaited. Government is carefully examining the contending claims of the various co-operatives for the third unit on the basis of agronomic and financial data. The Govt. of India has also sanctioned the expansion programme of Sayan, Gandevi and Mahuva units. A similar proposal in respect of Mandvi unit is pending with the Govt. of India. Incidentally the proposed expansion would add 3000 M.Ts. to the existing crushing capacity per day.

Programme for 1983—84.

2.2.56 In 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 198.00 lakhs has been provided and 3 new sugar coope. factories are proposed to be organised as detailed below.

1. Chikhali Dist. Surat.
2. Nizar, Dist. Surat (In tribal area)
3. In a tribal area of South Gujarat.

Setting up of Directorate of Sugar Factories.

2.2.57 It is one of the avowed policies of the state Government to allow sugar factory to come up in the cooperative sector only. Today, there are a number of organs of the state Govt. dealing with various aspects of sugar and sugar industry. Initial processing of a proposal to set up a sugar unit and the financial arrangement for launching the same are being looked after by the Cooperative Department. The production programme of sugarcane is taken care of by the Department of Agriculture. The Civil Supplies Department tackles with the problems of levy and free sale quota. The Department of Industries also deals with the sugar unit quo-industrial

units. Multiplicity of Government agencies dealing with various aspects of sugar production put the units into inconvenience. Moreover, there is no institutional arrangement to look into the technological problems of the sugar industry. Thus to integrate the multifarious functions relating to sugar and sugar industry in one place and also to fill in the felt lacuna of the absence of 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 or modernisation of the plant as well for the distribution of the molasses and fixation of cane prices. The administration of the Khandsari Control Order of 1977 would also be looked after by the Directorate. It is also proposed to setup two regional level offices (1) at Rajkot and (2) at Surat to supervise and monitor sugarcane processing units. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been provided for 1983—84.

Consumers Cooperatives.

2.2.58 Consumers Cooperatives are meant to supply essential articles to the consumers at the fair prices. The Consumers Cooperative movement is structured on a three tier basis, with the state Cooperative Consumers' Federation at apex level wholesales and departmental stores at intermediate level and the primary consumers stores at the base level.

2.2.59 At the end of 1979-80, there were 995 primary consumers co-operative stores, 16 Departmental stores and 24 wholesales Consumer stores in the state.

2.2.60 Government gives share capital contribution to Rural Consumers' Cooperatives, Consumers' Cooperatives societies, which have 50 and more Scheduled Caste members. They are given share capitals subsidy to the extent of Rs. 4,000/—.

Review of progress.

2.2.61 In 1981—82, Government granted financial assistance to these societies to the tune of Rs. 3.05 lakhs. In 1982—83, an outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is provided which is likely to be spent during the current financial year.

Programme for 1983—84.

2.2.62 During the year 1983—84, an outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is provided for giving financial assistance to Consumers Cooperatives.

Cooperated Training and Education.

2.2.63 For the healthy growth of any movement, education, training and extension efforts are crucial. Consistent with the national policy, these tasks have been taken up by the state from the

ception. The Structure of the Cooperative Training Institutions is on two tier basis. At the state level, the Gujarat State Cooperative Union and at district level 18 District Cooperative Unions are working to look after the Cooperative training programme. The State Cooperative Union administers 4 Cooperatives training centres for the training of junior personnel and the Cooperative training college for intermediate personnel. The union also implements the education scheme through cooperative educational instructors attached with the District Cooperative Union. The State Cooperative Union publishes Cooperative Journals in the region language and has published several books, booklets, pamphlets, folders etc. on various aspects of the movement. It organises conference and seminars at different level and carries propaganda activities through meetings, study circles, radio-talks, audio-visual units, awards of shields and prizes for the best societies.

2.2.64. The resources for the activities of the State Cooperative Union and District Cooperative Unions are found by contributions by Cooperative institutions of the State to the education fund of the state Cooperative Union.

Review of Progress :

2.2.65. During 1981-82, Government had granted Rs. 14.58 lakhs to the Gujarat State Cooperative Union. In the current year Rs. 5 lakhs would be given for the development of the campus of the Udaybhansinhji Training College at Gandhinagar. In view of the progressively increasing training programme taken up by the college and in view of the training programme they take up for tribal candidates it is necessary to develop the campus further. During the year 1981-82, the following number of persons were trained against the respective courses shown below :—

Sr. No.	Nature of training course	No. of persons trained.
1.	Lower Diploma Course.	447
2.	Secretary and Manager.	1025

1	2	3
3.	Committee members.	6008
4.	Other Miscellaneous trng. etc.	22964

Rs. 20.00 lakhs have been provided for the year 1982-83.

Programme for 1983-84.

2.2.66 An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 for continuation of training programmes.

Other Cooperatives.

2.2.67. Under this programme Co-operative Societies like Redda Pullers Cooperatives, Auto Rickshaw Co-operative, Transport Cooperatives and Multi-unit cooperatives socys. are granted financial assistance.

2.2.68. Auto Rickshaw and Redda Pullers cooperatives are granted share capital contribution. Government gives loan to Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. to invest in the share capital of "KRIBHCO" (Kishan Bharti Cooperative Ltd.)

2.2.69 Rs. 2.00 lakh as Financial assistance to Auto Rickshaw and Redda pullers Cooperatives, Rs. 0.50 lakh as share capital contribution to Transport society and Rs. 350.00 lakhs to invest in the share capital of KRIBHCO have been provided in the Sixth Plan.

Programme for 1983-84

2.2.70. During the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh as financial assistance to Auto Rickshaw and Redda Pullers cooperative Society Rs. 0.50 lakh as financial assistance to Transport Society and Rs. 50.00 lakhs as Share Capital to KRIBHCO have been provided. Thus a total outlay of Rs. 51.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

CO-OPERATION

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	outlay 1983-84		
		Revenue 3	Capital 4	Total 5
I- Direction and Administration				
1	COP-1 Expansion of Administrative and supervisory staff (a) subsidy	8.00	—	8.00
2	ADJ-1 (a) Financial Assistance to Co-operative Dairy Audit Board for Staff (a) grant	6.00	—	6.00
3	COP-2 Expansion of Statistical staff (a) Subsidy	3.00	—	3.00
4	COP-3 Training for staff (a) subsidy	—	—	—
Total—I		17.00	—	17.00
II—Credit Co-operatives				
5	COP-4 Village co-operatives (a) Outright grant subsidy (b) Revitalisation subsidy (c) Share capital loan	4.00 — —	— — —	4.00 — —
Sub-Total		4.00	—	4.00
6	COP-4 (a) Adj. Reorganisation and revitalisation of cooperative credit structure (a) Subsidy	6.00	—	6.00
7	COP-4 (b) Adj. Financial Assistance to FSS/LAMPS for training of their staff (a) Subsidy	1.00	—	1.00
Sub-Total (4)(a+b)		7.00	—	7.00
8	COP-5 New Redemption of frozen debts (a) Loan	—	—	—
9	COP-6 Risk Funds for consumption Finance (a) Subsidy	1.00	—	1.00
10	COP-6 (a) (Adj.) Risk fund contribution outright grant to L.D. Bank for long term advances to tribals (a) Subsidy	2.00	—	2.00
11	COP-6 (b) (Adj.) Full coverage scheme for projects in tribal area (a) Subsidy	23.00	—	23.00
12	COP-6 (c) (Adj) Scheme for Secretarial cadre for Agril. co-operative	4.00	—	4.00
Sub-Total 6+6a+6b+6c)		30.00	—	30.00

1	2	3	4	5
13.	COP-7 Central Cooperative Bank/Land Development.			
	(a) Branch subsidy.	..	..	..
	(b) Outright grant to cooperatives.	..	..	..
	<u>Sub-Total.</u>	..	..	..
14.	COP-8 Agricultural relief and guarantee fund	14.00	..	14.00
	(c) Subsidy.			
	<u>Sub-Total.</u>	14.00	..	14.00
15.	COP-9 Stabilization fund arrangement flow of coop. credit for short and Medium term.	..	50.00	50.00
	(a) Loan.			
New Scheme.				
16.	COP-9(Adj.) Rehabilitation of short-term Advances of Agriculturists and Financial Assistance to District cooperative Bank.	..	10.00	10.00
	(a) Loan.			
	(b) Subsidy.	100.00	..	100.00
	<u>Sub-Total. 9+9(a)</u>	100.00	60.00	160.00
17.	COP-10 Credit stabilisation fund to cooperative Land Development Bank for long term advances.	..	12.50	12.50
	(a) Loan.	37.50	..	37.50
	(b) Subsidy.			
	<u>Sub-Total.</u>	37.50	12.50	50.00
18.	COP-11 Share capital contribution to Agri. credit institution.			
	(a) Share capital—			
	(i) Apex and Dist. cooperative banks.	..	..	..
	(ii) Service cooperatives.	..	68.00	68.00
New Scheme.				
19.	COP-(Adj.) 11(a) Rehabilitation of Long term advances and Financial Assistance to G.S. Coop. Land Dev. Bank.			
	(a) Loan	..	100.00	100.00
	(b) Share capital.	..	25.00	25.00
	(c) Subsidy.	140.00	..	140.00

1	2	3	4	5
Adj. New Scheme :				
20.	COP-11 (b) Scheme for providing Financial Assistance to cooperative institution in the cooperatively under developed areas and special areas assistance to district central coop. Banks for non-overdue. (a) Loan.	..	50.00	50.00
21.	COP-11(c) Scheme for Financial Assistance to Gujarat State co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd. against the shortfalls in recovery of blocked overdues. (a) Loan.	..	80.00	80.00
	Sub-Total 11+a+b+c	140.00	323.00	463.00
	Total-II	332.50	395.50	728.00
III. Labour Cooperatives :				
22.	COP-12 Labour cooperatives.			
	(a) Share capital.	..	2.55	2.55
	(b) Loan.	..	0.65	0.65
	(c) Subsidy.	7.00	..	7.00
	Total-III.	7.00	3.20	10.20
IV. Farming Cooperatives :				
23.	COP-13 Cooperative Farming Societies			
	(a) Share Capital.	..	0.35	0.35
	(b) Sub-sidy.	0.65	..	0.65
	Total-IV	0.65	0.35	1.00
V. Warehousing and Marketing Cooperatives :				
24	COP-14 Apex marketing cooperative societies			
	(a) Share capital.	..	..	..
	Sub-Total.	..	..	..
25.	COP-15 District marketing cooperative Societies			
	(a) Share capital.	..	..	..
New Scheme :	Sub Total	..	4.00	4.00
26.	COP-15 (a) (Adj) Financial Assistance to marketing cooperatives.			
	(a) Share capital.	..	4.00	4.00

1	2	3	4	5
27.	COP-15(b) (Adj) Margin money assistance to primary cooperative societies taluka P & S Unions for outright purchase and pooling of Agril. produce in Tribal areas. (a) Share capital.	..	10.00	10.00
	Sub-Total	..	10.00	10.00
28.	COP-16 Primary marketing societies Godowns. (a) Share capital.	..	..	..
	Sub-Total	..	..	..
29.	COP-17 District marketing societies Godowns. (a) Subsidy.	1.00	..	1.00
	Sub-Total	1.00	..	1.00
30.	COP-18 Price Fluctuation fund. (a) Subsidy.	4.00	..	4.00
	Sub-Total	4.00	....	4.00
31.	COP-19 Primary Marketing societies Godowns. (a) Subsidy.	0.50	..	0.50
	Sub-Total	0.50	..	0.50
32.	COP-19 (a) (Adj) Strengthening credit cum-marketing structure in Tribal area. (a) Share capital.	..	0.30	0.30
	Sub-Total	..	0.30	0.30
33.	COP-20 Rural Societies Godowns. (a) Subsidy.	3.00	..	3.00
34.	COP-20(a)(Adj) National Grid Godown (a) Subsidy.	40.00	..	40.00
	Sub-Total (20+20(a))	43.00	..	43.00
	Total-V.	48.50	14.30	62.80

1	2	3	4	5
VI. Processing cooperatives :				
35. COP-21 Other processing societies.				
(a) Share capital.		..	18.00	18.00
(b) Subsidy.		..	..	..
	<u>Total VI</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>18.00</u>	<u>18.00</u>
VII. Cooperative Sugar Factories.				
36. COP-22. Cooperative sugar Factories.				
(a) Share capital.		..	180.00	180.00
(b) Loans.		..	17.00	17.00
(c) Sub-sidy.		1.00	..	1.00
	<u>Sub-Total</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>197.00</u>	<u>198.00</u>
37. COP-22(a) (Adj.) Establishment of Co-operative Sugar Directorate				
(a) Subsidy		11.00	..	11.00
	<u>Sub-Total</u>	<u>11.00</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>11.00</u>
	<u>Total-VII</u>	<u>12.00</u>	<u>197.00</u>	<u>209.00</u>
VIII Consumers Cooperatives :				
33. COP-23 Distribution of consumer goods articles in rural areas through village and marketing societies.				
(a) Share Capital		..	0.60	0.60
(b) Loans		..	0.30	0.30
(c) Subsidy		0.10	..	0.10
	<u>Sub-Total</u>	<u>0.10</u>	<u>0.90</u>	<u>1.00</u>
39. COP-24 Urban consumers cooperatives :				
(a) Share capital		...	3.20	320
(b) Loans		..	3.70	3700
(c) Subsidy		010	..	0.1
	<u>Sub-Total</u>	<u>0.10</u>	<u>6.90</u>	<u>7.00</u>
40. COP-24(a) (Adj.) Financial assistance to urban consumers coop. socy. for purchase of mobile van for sales of vegetables etc. in urban areas.				
(a) Subsidy		2.00	—	2.00

1	2	3	4	5
41.	COP-24(b) (Adj.) Financial assistance to central consumers cooperative stores. (a) Subsidy	3.00	..	3.00
	Sub-Total. 24(a+b)	5.00	..	5.00
	Total-VIII.	5.20	7.80	13.00
IX. Education :				
42.	COP-25 Cooperative Training and education (a) Subsidy.	15.00	..	15.00
	Total-IX.	15.00	..	15.00
Other Cooperatives.				
43.	COP-26 Auto Risksha w and Redda pullers coops. (a) Share Capital.	..	0.50	0.50
	Sub-Total.	..	0.50	0.50
44.	COP-27 Transport Cooperatives (a) Share capital.	..	0.50	0.50
	Sub-Total.	..	0.50	0.50
45.	COP-28 Rural Electricity Societies. (a) Share capital.	..	..	..
	Sub-Total.	..	..	..
46.	COP-29 Share capital contribution to co-operatives for contribution towards participation in share capital of (KRIBHCOby) co-operatives. (a) Loan.	..	50.00	50.00
47.	COP-29(a)(Adj) Financial assistance to water cooperatives. (a) Subsidy	..	..	..
	Sub-Total.	..	50.00	50.00
	Total-X.	..	51.00	51.00
	Nucleus Budget	..	..	..
	Total-Cooperation.	437.85	687.15	1125.00

3. WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)

3.1. Introduction.

3.1.1. Agriculture is the backbone of Gujarat's economy as nearly two-third of the population depends upon agriculture. It is essentially rainfed and dependent upon the vagaries of monsoon with hardly 17% of the cultivable lands being provided with irrigation facilities from all sources. Irrigation waters are indispensable to increase agricultural productivity in as much as it has a potential to increase the productivity by more than three times. Hence making available water for irrigation through various water development projects has been a prime concern of the State.

3.1.2. Gujarat has relatively limited water resources for irrigation. The ultimate surface water resources of the State is assessed at 21.46 maft. Together with ground water resources they could ultimately provide, irrigation facilities to an area of 50.39 lakh hectares i.e. about 40.5% of the total culturable area of 124.45 lakh hectares in the State. Key figures on irrigation potential and utilisation in the State through all the major, medium and minor irrigation including ground water, the present status of development (June 1982) are as under :—

(lakh Hactares)

Item	Ultimate irrigation potential	Harnessed potential	Utilisation
Surface Water.			
Major and Medium Schemes.	14.64	10.76	5.99
Minor Schemes based on surface waters.	2.49	1.43	0.89
Narmada	15.26	..	..
Based on Ground Waters (June, 1980).	18.00 (Tentative)	15.53	13.60
Total	50.39	27.72	20.48

3.2. Strategy for Development of Irrigation for the period 1980--85.

3.2.1. The outlays for various projects have been so planned as to ensure that the rate of irrigation development through major and medium projects is sustained and at the same time considerable

headway is made with the Sardar Sarovar Project. The main potential creating projects other than Narmada are expected to be essentially completed or put on way to completion by end of June, 1985.

3.2.2. Another dimension of the proposal is to optimise benefits not only through the creation of irrigation potential by available major and medium irrigation projects but also through significant improvements in the status of utilisation of the existing irrigation potential, this is expected to be achieved by drawing an effective multi-disciplinary strategy and through a comprehensive modernisation programme. A start in the direction of modernisation programme has already been made by the State in the last few years. About seven existing medium irrigation schemes under this programme have already been taken up through the World Bank Aid Programme under Medium Line of Credit. Modernisation of Ukai-Karkrapar Project is also taken up in a big way under the World Bank Aid Programme of Gujarat Irrigation Major Composite Projects. Other existing schemes have also been taken up under this programme. For economical use and equitable distribution of water among all the beneficiaries "Rotational System of Supply of Water" (i.e. Warabandhi System) has been introduced by the Government. This programme would be given high priority. Besides, 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 especially under Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana projects, drainage works have also a high priority.

3.2.3. Besides, problems created by the increased ingress of salinity along a part of the Saurashtra coast have also to be adequately controlled. This Project is also included in the World Bank Aided Programme under major composite group.

3.2.4. With the declaration of the Award of Tribunal, work on the Narmada Project has been launched effectively. However, with the enormous size of the projects estimated cost Rs. 4240 crores, the flow of physical benefits cannot start unless a sizeable investments are made. In order that this project can be substantially completed in the next 17 years or so, an outlay of Rs. 30000 lakhs net (excluding contribution from other beneficiary States) is provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

3.2.5. The Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 is also the most opportune period for accelerating the flood control works considering the fact that reservoir projects on the principal rivers have already been completed and the vulnerable down stream flood areas can be effectively protected by integrated measures (with regulated discharges from reservoirs) consisting of embankments, sluices, etc. The flood distress areas cover 9.01 lakh hectares affecting a population of 40 lakhs. The State Government has, therefore, prepared a revised master plan for flood

control measures covering the entire State and keeping in view the recommendations made by the National Commission of Floods.

3.3. Key Considerations.

3.3.1. The key considerations in formulating the proposals for 1980-85 are as under :—

(i) Early completion of all on going major and medium schemes spilling into the Sixth Plan 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 a vailable external foreign assistance by 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.

(vii) Implementing vigorously the works of preventing salinity ingress in coastal areas.

(viii) Boosting the tempo of studies, investigation and research relating to irrigation, drainage and flood control works.

(ix) Construction of 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 works.

(xiii) Modification and improvement to the existing schemes due to revision in hydrology.

3.4. Review of Progress.

3.4.1. 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 main emphasis was on completing spillover schemes, so as to reap early benefits from them. In the latter part of the plan new schemes were also taken up for maintaining the pace of irrigation development and on programmes of modernisation of canal systems and taking steps to counteract ingress of salinity along the west coast of Saurashtra.

3.4.2. The following table indicates the level of irrigation potential and utilisation 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	10.76	5.99
At the end of 1982-83 (anticipated).	11.41	6.74

3.4.3. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 13169 lakhs for 1980-81, an expenditure of Rs. 13484.53 lakhs was incurred for development of major and medium irrigation projects. (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 23,000 hectares and 53000 hectares respectively.

3.4.4. For the year 1981-82 against the approved outlay of Rs. 14907 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 14850 lakhs was incurred (The gross expenditure being Rs. 16764. lakhs). Against the target of creating additional irrigation potential of 40,000 hectares the actual achievement was 40,500 hectares with additional utilisation of 17,000 hectares.

3.5 Programme for Annual Plan 1983-84.

3.5.1. During the year 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 18398 lakhs is provided for water development sector. An outlay of Rs. 21430 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1983-84; the broad break-up of which is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Item	Outlay for 1983-84
1	2	3
1	Multipurpose Projects in progress as on 1-4-1976.	617
2	World Bank Projects	
	(a) Medium Projects.	8500
	(b) Major Composite Projects.	590
3	Other ongoing Major and Medium Projects.	413

4	Narmada Project.	4850
5	New Scheme of 1978-80	220
6	Warabndh System	50
7	New Schemes of VI Plan	50
8	Extension of irrigation channels from 40 ha.chak to 8 Ha. Chak,	40
9	Other Programmes.	790
		21430

3.5.2. Considering Programme and Progress of all on-going projects on hand and keeping in view the enhanced targets of Sixth Plan under the new 20-Point Economic Programme, the targets of additional irrigational potential and utl sat on are placed at 80,000 hectares and 75,000 hectares respectively, for the year 1983-84. The level of achievement of potential and utilisation is as shown below:—

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of					
			1979-80	1980-85	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Potential	Lakh Hectares	10.12	12.72 (13.37) Revised	10.35	10.75	11.41	12.21
2.	Utilisation	-do-	5.29	7.53	5.82	5.92	6.71	7.49

3.5.3. The main emphasis in the Annual Plan 1983-84 is not just on creating additional irrigation, potential but on steps necessary to increase the area under irrigation, concentrating on completion of on-going projects and avoiding likely slippages on them.

3.6 Details of the Programme for 1983-84

3.6.1. The overall programme for the Annual Plan 1983-84 is divided into different groups as shown in the preceding paras. They are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs,

Multipurpose Projects in Progress.—

3.6.2. There are three multipurpose projects viz., Ukai, Kadana and Sabarmati under this group. Ukai and Kadana projects are completed and full potential is created. The amount required is for miscellaneous works. Sabarmati project will be physically completed by June 1983 and fully by June 1984. An outlay of Rs. 617 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 of which Rs. 417 lakhs is for Sabarmati project, Rs. 100 lakhs each for Ukai and Kadana Projects.

Major Projects in Progress;—

3.6.3. There are three major projects under this group viz., Mahi Stage-I, Kakrapar and Mahi Bajaj-sagar. The two major projects are fully completed and only an outlay of Rs. 48 lakhs is provided for these two projects for the liabilities for the year 1983-84. Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project is executed by Rajasthan Government. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided towards the Share of Gujarat State.

Medium Projects in Progrss;—

3.6.4. There are 31 on going medium projects under this group. All these projects except two, are proposed to be completed during the Sixth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 265 lakhs is provided for the projects for 1983-84.

Sardar Sarovar Project

3.6.5. This project is the life line of Gujarat. A provision of Rs. 4850 lakhs is provided for this

project during the Annual Plan 1983-84 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. 9479 lakhs (Rs. 672 lakhs for Power Sector and Rs. 3887 lakhs as beneficiary share).

World Bank Project

3.6.6. Assistance from World Bank (USAID), under two different 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.

Medium Line of Credit (Irrigation Projects).

3.6.7. This group now includes in all 29 schemes 7 of which have been completed but are proposed for modernisation. The latest estimated total cost of these 29 projects works out to Rs. 52645 lakhs. These medium projects will benefit drought prone areas in the districts of Kachchh, Panchmahals, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar. benefit drought prone areas in the districts of Kachchh, Panchmahals, Banaskantha Bhavnagar and Surendranagar.

3.6.8. 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 line credit projects. The agreement period will be over by June 1983. 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. 4026 lakhs was incurred. For 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 5700.08 lakhs was incurred. An outlay of Rs. 7046 lakhs is provided for 1982-83 and for the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 8500 lakhs is provided.

(ii) Major Composite Projects

3.6.9. Projects of Demanganga (with CAD works), Ukai-Kakrapar (CAD) Components including modernisation, Heran and Karjan and Saurashtra Coastal Projects have been accepted for assistance by World Bank. The total estimated cost of these projects is around Rs. 41797 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 incurred as during 1980-81. During 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 3111 lakhs was incurred. An outlay Rs. 4740 lakhs (plus Rs. 400 lakhs towards share of Union Territory) is provided for the year 1982-83. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 5900 lakhs

plus Rs. 400 lakhs of Union Territory share is provided.

New Schemes of 1978-80

3.6.10. In all 66 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 25705 lakhs taken up during 1978-80 are under this programme. Out of these schemes, 25 schemes are in progress at present for which an outlay of Rs. 215.30 lakhs is provided for 1983-84. Seven schemes are proposed to be dropped. For the remaining schemes an outlay of only Rs. 4.70 lakhs is provided.

New Schemes of Sixth Plan

3.6.11. Two new schemes viz., Goma in Panchmahals district and Valan in Surat district costing about Rs. 1638 lakhs are taken up during 1982-83. More over Machhu-II project is also taken up for construction and is shown under this group. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for 1983-84. Goma and Valan are in the backward areas of the State.

Drainage

3.6.12. With the rapid progress of irrigated agriculture in the State, especially in the tracts with deeper and relatively impermeable soils, the problem of drainage has assumed special importance. Drainage has a special role to play in important projects like Ukai Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana. Master Plans for drainage for Uaki-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. For the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided and the same will be fully utilised. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is provided.

Modernisation of existing irrigation channels

3.6.13. 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, expenditure incurred during 1980-81, 1981-82, outlay

for 1982-83 and the outlay provided for 1983-84 are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	Expenditure		6	7
			4	5		
	Name of the Programme	Outlay provided for Sixth Plan	1980-81	1981-82	Outlay 1982-83	Outlay for 1983-84
World Bank Programme						
	1. Ukai-Kakrapar Modernisation under Major Composite Project	3140	146	267	1050	1315
	2.7. Projects under Medium Line of Credit	5526	470	610	977	1317
	Total	8666	616	907	2027	2632

3.6.14 Over and above the schemes mentioned above, the modernisation of other schemes is also taken up. These works are estimated to cost Rs 1333 lakhs. An outlay of Rs 800 lakhs is provided for the programme during the Sixth plan. During 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs 125 lakhs was incurred. During 1981-82, an expenditure of Rs 64 lakhs was incurred whereas for the year 1982-83, an outlay of 10 lakhs only is provided for this programme. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs 10 lakhs is provided. Thus for the entire modernisation programme and outlay of Rs 2642 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

Water Development Services :

3.6.15. This provides for surveys and investigations of irrigation projects and also for the research activities carried out through the Gujarat Engineering Research Institute, Vadodara. The tempo on the irrigation activities can be maintained only if a shelf of schemes, properly investigated and processed up to construction stage are kept ready well in advance. For further development of irrigation, suitable sites for locating the schemes will have to be searched out, suitable design solution for overcoming the complicated site problems if any, will have to be evolved. This 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.

3.6.16 The Government of India has directed that adequate provision should be made for Research schemes in the Five Year Plan. The Research Institute at Vadodara is doing 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.

3.6.17. 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. For the year 1982-83 the outlay of Rs. 289 lakhs will be fully utilised. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 325 lakhs is provided for this programme.

Flood Control and Anti-erosion Scheme :

3.6.18 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 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.

3.6.19 During the year 1982-83, work with the estimated cost of Rs. 3851.64 lakhs are in progress. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 2256.80 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto March, 1983. Thus against the spillover liabilities of Rs. 1594.84 lakhs at the end of March 1983, an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is provided for this programme for the year 1983-84.

Prevention of Salinity Ingress :

3.6.20. Continuous heavy withdrawals of ground water for the purpose of irrigation and water supply (ground water being the only source for the purpose) of Saurashtra combined with decreased recharges have created problems of ingress of salinity in the ground waters in the areas. An area of one lakh hectares with a population of about 2.8 lakhs has been affected. The number of wells affected comes to 12,562. This programme is included in the World Bank programme under Major Composite Group of projects. The cost of this project is estimated at Rs. 4503 lakhs. 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 and for 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 940 lakhs is provided for this

programme. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of 1047 lakhs is provided. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for works not covered under the World Bank programme.

New programmes :

(a) Warabandhi System -

3.6.21 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. The irrigation potential created upto end of June 1980 is 10.20 lakh hectares. Considering a rate of Rs. 400 per Hectar as the cost for this type of work, an amount of about Rs. 4100 lakhs will be required to cover the potential of 10.12 lakh hectares. However, 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 and for the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

(b) Extension of irrigation channels from 40 ha. chak to 8 ha chak.

3.6.22. 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 channels up to 8ha. chak instead of 40 ha. chak will have to be constructed at project cost. By the end of June, 1980 an irrigation potential of 10.12 lakh hectares is created. An outlay of Rs. 1550 lakhs is provided for Sixth plan. For Annual Plan 1981-82, an expenditure of Rs. 3.91 lakhs was incurred and an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided for the year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

(c) Modifications and Improvements to the existing schemes due to revision in hydrology.

3.6.23. It has been observed that since last few years there is a significant change in the rainfall pattern specially in Saurashtra and Kachchh

regions. Sudden heavy intensity of rainfall of short duration has also been observed. This has necessitated the revision of the hydrological studies of all the existing medium schemes which in turn may result in modification of the spillways/dam sections. The cost on the modification is still to be worked out. However, looking to the resources position of the State, it is proposed to phase out the works in such a way that schemes which need immediate attention will be taken up during this plan and the remaining schemes during the Seventh Plan. A provision of Rs. 1000 lakhs is provided for this programme during the Sixth Plan period. However, no provision was made for the Annual Plan 1981-82. For the Annual Plan 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for this programme. For the year 1983-84. an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided.

(d) Extension and Improvements :

3.6.24. For extension and improvement works on the irrigation projects an expenditure of Rs.159 lakhs was incurred during the year 1981-82. For the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided for this programme. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided.

3.7 Strategy for increasing the utilisation of irrigation Potential during the Sixth plan period.

3.7.1. By the end of June, 1981 the irrigation potential as shown below has been created in the State through major and medium projects. The level of maximum utilisation achieved against each is also indicated.

(Lakh hectares).			
Sr. No	Type of Scheme	Irrigation potential created	Maximum utilisation %age
1	Major Irrigation projects.	8.30	4.20 50.60
2	Medium Irrigation projects.	2.05	1.62 79.02
Total.		10.35	5.82 56.23

3.7.2. The reasons for apparently low utilisation are analysed for each category. Out of the major projects, the two projects viz Mahi-Kadana and Ukai Kakrapar account for about 60% of the total area covered by all major and medium projects. A study of these two projects has indicated that the extent of C. C. A. envisaged while formulating the project report is not actually available for irrigation. A reappraisal of the various factors indicates that the actual potential would be 8.26 lakh hectares as against 10.35 lakh hectares. Based on this figure of potential the utilisation of 5.82 lakh hectares would give a percentage of about 70.46.

Measures to increase utilisation.

3.7.3. Except for Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana projects, there is practically no lag between the potential as really available and its utilisation achieved so far. However the following steps are being taken in a phased manner so as to improve the performance of all types of projects.

(i) Introduction of warabandhi system i.e. Rotational Water delivery system. Target of covering an area of 50,000 hectares is fixed for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Introduction of water co-operatives and selling water on volumetric basis.

(iii) Sanctioning water applications inspite of arrears of water rates.

(iv) On farm development works undertaken by Command Area Development authorities and Agriculture Department. A target of covering additional area of 75,000 hectares by Field Channels is fixed for 1982-83.

(v) Conversion of large tracts of grass lands into irrigated lands.

(vi) Fixing seasonwise optimum targets of irrigation and monitoring the performance at the level of Secretary.

(vii) Massive Modernisation programme of old channels.

(viii) Extension of irrigation channels from 40 ha. chak to 8 ha. chak.

(ix) A Water Management Institute is set up for training of personnel in this field.

3.8. An Outline of Important Projects.

3.8.1 Sardar Sarovar Project :

3.8.1.1. 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. Even if all the water resources including ground water in the State are harnessed and utilised, it has been estimated that without the waters of Narmada, Gujarat will be able to ultimately irrigate only 28.2 percent of the cultivable area while with Narmada, waters this percentage can be raised to 40.5.

3.8.1.2 The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal has assessed the total availability of utilisable quantum of water upto the proposed 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 on 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.

3.8.1.3. The main feature of the Sardar Sarovar Project 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 areas in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

3.8.1.4. Hydro-power would also be generated at the Navagam dam site. It is proposed to have installation of 4 units each of 200 MW in the river bed power house and 4 units each of 50 MW in the canal head power house to generate in initial stage 571 MW at 100 percent LF. and 104 MW at 100 percent LF. in the ultimate stage. The power generated and costs shall have to be shared between Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively. Gujarat is entitled to 16 percent of the power benefits from this project.

3.8.1.5. The project report is prepared and submitted to C.W.C. for clearance in February, 1980 and is being processed for clearance. Estimate places the cost of the dam and power house at Rs. 103300 lakhs and the canal system at Rs. 320700 lakhs, Unit III Hydro power is estimated to cost Rs. 37,700 lakhs. Approximate sharing of the cost amongst the beneficiary States will be broadly as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Allocation of cost.			
	Cost.	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan
(I) DAM				
(a) Chargeable to Irrigation(43.9%)	28800	27300	..	.. 1500 (1/19)
(b) Chargeable to power (56.1%)	36800	5900 (16%)	9900 (27%)	21000 (57%) ..
Total (100./-)	65600	33200	9900	21000 1500

1	2	3	4	5	6
(III) POWER.	37800	6000 (16%)	10200 (27%)	21500 (57%)	—
(II) CANALS					
Main Canal.	122600	110300	..	..	12300
Distribution	198100	198100	..	..	..
Total Canals.	320700	308400	..	..	12300
Total	424000	347600	20100	42500	13800

3.8.1.6. It is further estimated that an outlay of Rs. 60,400 lakhs would be needed for the command area development. Thus the overall outlay on Sardar Sarovar Project would be Rs. 4,84,400 lakhs,

3.8.1.7. Inter-state aspect of the project would be looked after by a Narmada Control Authority and the Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee.

3.8.1.8. The benefits 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 agricultural production would be augmented by 113 lakh tonnes and fodder to a tune of about 46 lakh tonnes, valued at about Rs. 76,600 lakhs.

(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 and upstream projects including Narmada Sagar, would also partly help flood control and benefit villages and towns downstream of Navagam Dam.

3.8.1.9. An outlay of Rs. 53,100 lakhs including Rs. 20,100 lakhs as share of beneficiary

States and Rs. 3,000 lakhs for Power Sector is provided for this project during the Sixth Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 8892 lakhs has been incurred upto March, 1981. During 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 2003.20 lakhs was incurred on this project (Gross expenditure of Rs. 4032.11 lakhs which includes Rs. 205.25 lakhs for Power and Rs. 1224.16 lakhs as beneficiary share). For the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 4700 lakhs is provided for this project. (Gross Rs. 6817 lakhs which includes Rs. 270 lakhs for Power and Rs. 1847 lakhs for beneficiary share). For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 4850 lakhs is provided for this project (Gross Rs. 9409 lakhs which includes Rs. 672 lakhs for Power and Rs. 3887 lakhs for beneficiary share).

Progress of the project :

3.8.1.10. 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. The work of precooled concrete cover has been completed upto (+) 7 meters against (-) 18 meters. The work of construction of the dyke dams for creation of four ponds with the link channel in progress. The work of exploratory tunnel for geological investigation for under ground river bed power house has been carried out. As regards, the main canal, the work of excavation between 0 to 9 Kms. is on hand, The excavation in 9 to 17 Kms. length is also in progress. The earthwork between 17 to 21 Km. has been started recently. The alignment of the main canal for the first 50 Kms. has been approved and the same for the remaining length upto Mahi river is generally accepted. Besides, the construction of necessary roads and colony buildings have been partially completed.

3.8.1.11. The project is posed before the World Bank for assistance. As suggested by the World Bank, the Narmada planning Group is established to deal with problems of different levels for

providing information at right time and also to advise the High Power Committee on all policy issues relating to Narmada Project.

3.8.1.12. Inter-state aspects of the project would be looked after by the Narmada Control authority and Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee.

3.8.2 Karjan Project :

3.8.2.1. 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 hectare blocks on an average.

3.8.2.2 An expenditure of Rs. 1123 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 simultaneously with the dam works, The project is in progress. However, in the seven blocks of the the spill way, foundation problem was encountered during construction. Out of these the committee of experts have examined the fault zone in four blocks. Beside, as per requirement of the World Bank the tenders for the main dam have been reinvited on I. C. B. procedure. During 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 532 lakhs was incurred. During 1981--82. an expenditure of Rs. 948.42 lakhs was incurred while for 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 1,660 lakhs is provided for this project. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 2545 lakhs is provided for this projects.

Sukhi Project

3.8.3.1. 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 hectare blocks of an average. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 4815 lakhs. The planned potential of the project is 25,205 hectares.

3.8.3.2. An expenditure of Rs. 1,042 lakhs has been incurred upto March 1980. An outlay of Rs. 2207 lakhs is provided for 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 procedure of land acquisition will thus get momentum which will result in good progress. During 1981-82, an expenditure of Rs. 812.06 lakhs is incurred while for the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 756 lakhs is provided. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 1073 lakhs is provided.

Watrak Project :

3.8.4. 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 lakhs is provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. An expenditure of Rs. 235.02 lakhs was incurred during 1980-81. In view of the revision of flood hydrology, an additional waste weir on left 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 is being taken up. Main canal is nearly completed, and the estimates for the branches alongwith lining are approved and works are also started. As regards distribution system the estimate of lining upto 8 hectare block is under scrutiny. During 1981-82, an expenditure of Rs. 179.50 lakhs was incurred. During 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 505 lakhs is provided and for the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is provided.

Ukai Project :

3.8.5. 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 is incurred and for the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided.

Kadana Project :

3.8.6. This is an inter-state project involving submergence of lands in Rajasthan. The project has been essentially completed. An expenditure of Rs. 9168 lakhs has been incurred upto March 1981. Full irrigation potential of Rs. 88500 hectares has been created. During 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 316.97 lakhs was incurred and for the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided for this project.

Sabarmati :

3.8.7 The project envisages the construction of a reservoir on the river Sabarmati near village Dharoi in Kheralu Taluka of Mehsana District and a barrage at Wasna near Ahmedabad. Wasna Barrage is already completed. As compared to the total estimated cost of Rs. 7009 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 5788 lakhs was incurred upto March 1981. During the year 1982-83 it is planned to create an additional irrigation potential of 6610 hectares; whereas for the year 1983-84 it is proposed to create potential of 7500 hectares. During 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 416.01 lakhs is incurred and an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is provided during

1982-83. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 417 lakhs is provided for this project. As against the ultimate potential of Rs. 56,680 hectares, irrigation potential of 34500 hectares has been created upto June 1982.

Damanganga :

3.8.8 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 or assistance. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 12789 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 5787 lakhs has been incurred upto March 1981. 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 50000 hectares will be created during 1980-85 plan period. The dam will be completed by June, 1983. During 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 1506.35 lakhs including Rs. 427.33 lakhs from share of union Territory is incurred on this project. An outlay of Rs. 990 lakhs (Plus Rs 400 lakhs, the share of Union Territory) is provided during 1982-83. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 1363 lakhs is provided which includes Rs. 400 lakhs of U.T. share. At present the canal works are in full swing.

Panam :

3.8.9. This is World Bank aided project under medium line of Credit. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4305 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 3039 lakhs has been incurred upto March 1981. The scope of the project has been enlarged because of financing of the project by the World Bank and extending Government Canals upto

8 hetare block on an average. As compared to the total ultimate irrigation potential of 49370 hectares 32,240 hectares of irrigation potential has been created upto June, 1981. During 1981-82, an expenditure of Rs. 499.57 lakhs is incurred on this project, and for 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 225 lakhs is provided For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 225 lakhs is provided for this project.

Bajajsagar :

3.8.10 This project is being executed by Government of Rajasthan . Gujarat State shares the cost of the project An outlay of Rs. 563 lakhs is provided for the Sixth Plan 1980-85. The project would be completed by 1985. Against the revised estimated share of Rs. 4355 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 3705 lakhs has been released and paid upto March, 1981. For the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs provided For the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided for this project

Sipu :

3.8.11 This is a World Bank aided project under Medium line of Credit and is located in the dry tract of Banaskantha District. The National Agriculture Commission has made a special mention of this project as having potentialities of an anti-desertification project. 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. 375.78 lakhs was incurred upto March 1981. During 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 134.91 lakhs was incurred, whereas an outlay of Rs. 694 lakhs is provided for the year 1982-83. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 578 lakhs is provided for this project.

WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION).

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme.	1983-84 Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(A) Multipurpose Vally Projects.				
<i>(i) Irrigation portion.</i>				
1	IRG-1 Ukai.	..	100.00	100.00
2	IRG-2 Narmada. Power Portion.	..	4850.00	4850.00
		..	+ 672.00	+ 672.00
	Share of Beneficiary States.	..	+ 3887.00	+ 3887.00
Total-Narmada.		..	9409.00	9409.00
3	IRG-3 Kadana.	..	100.00	100.00
4	IRG-4 Sabarmati.	..	417.00	417.00
5	IRG-5 Damanganga.	—	963.00	963.00
	U. T.	..	400.0	400.00
6	IRG-6 Panam.	..	225.00	225.00
7	IRG-7 Bajajsagar.	..	100.00	100.00
Total-(A)		..	6755.00	6755.00
	Power Portion of Narmada.	..	+672.00	+672.00
	Share of Beneficiary States.	..	+3887.00	+3887.00
	Share of Union Territory.	..	+400.00	+400.00
(B) Major and Medium Irrigation.				
<i>(i) Major Schemes</i>				
1	IRG-8 Mahi Stage-I.	..	24.00	24.00
2	IRG-9 Kakrapar.	..	24.00	24.00
3	IRG-10 Watrak.	..	500.00	500.00
4	IRG-11 Sipu.	..	578.00	578.00
5	IRG-12 Karjan.	..	2545.00	2545.00

1	2	3	4	5
6	IRG-44 Heran (Vadodara)	..	30.00	30.00
7	IRG-45 Sukhi.	..	1073.00	1073.00
8	IRG-46 Zankhari	..	100.00	100.00
9	IRG-60 Sidhumber	..	0.10	0.10
Total-(b)(i)		..	4874.10	4874.10

(ii) Medium Schemes

1	IRG-13 Kalindri	..	..	..
2	IRG-14 Ver-II.	..	204.00	204.00
3	IRG-15 Hernav-II.	..	50.00	50.00
4	IRG-16 Machhanala	..	95.00	95.00
5	IRG-17 Rami	..	10.00	10.00
6	IRG-18 Baldeva	..	5.00	5.00
7	IRG-19 Pigut	..	8.00	8.00
8	IRG-20 Vaidy	..	1.00	1.00
9	IRG-21 Phophal	..	..	..
10	IRG-22 Sukhbhadar	..	201.00	201.00
11	IRG-23 Bagad	..	2.00	2.00
12	IRG-24 Shighoda	..	5.00	5.00
13	IRG-25 Chhaparwadi (J)	..	3.00	3.00
14	IRG-26 Ambajal	..	2.00	2.00
15	IRG-27 Raval-II.	..	5.00	5.00
16	IRG-28 Machhundri	..	158.00	158.00
17	IRG-29 Venu-II.	..	254.00	254.00
18	IRG-30 Nara	..	5.00	5.00
19	IRG-31 Dev	..	400.00	400.00
20	IRG-32 Sani	..	5.00	5.00
21	IRG-33 Ghodathad	..	5.00	5.00
22	IRG-34 Bhadar (P)	..	300.00	300.00

1	2	3	4	1
23	IRG-35 Kalubhar	..	150.00	150.00
24	IRG-36 Amipur	..	10.00	10.00
25	IRG-37 Jivapur (Und.)	..	440.00	440.
26	IRG-38 Ghodhadaroi	..	10.00	10.00
27	IRG-39 Heran (S)	..	1.00	1.00
28	IRG-40 Jangadia	..	5.00	5.00
29	IRG-41 Wankleshwar Bhey	—	3.00	3.00
30	IRG-42 Rajwal	..	3.00	3.00
31	IRG-43 Bhukhi	..	5.00	5.00
32	IRG-47 Mitti (Kachehha)	..	2.00	2.00
33	IRG-48 Dam on Nani Vahial	..	1.00	1.00
34	IRG-49 Hadaf (Panchmahals)	..	200.00	200.00
35	IRG-50 Guhai	..	550.00	550.00
36	IRG-51 Mazam (S.K.)	..	250.00	250.00
37	IRG-52 Lakhigam	..	9.00	9.00
38	IRG-53 Kabutari	..	10.00	10.00
39	IRG-54 Sankara	..	15.00	15.00
40	IRG-55 Kelia	..	175.00	175.00
41	IRG-56 Dholi	..	20.00	20.00
42	IRG-57 Umaria	..	15.00	15.00
43	IRG-58 Constructing Shedhi Branch from MRBC-1	..	40.00	40.00
44	IRG-59 Constructing Lift Irrigation Schemes for River or Canals.	..	10.00	10.00
45	IRG-61 Vrajani	..	5.00	5.00
46	IRG-62 Uben	..	90.00	90.00
47	IRG-63 Datardi	..	5.00	5.00
48	IRG-64 Ozat.	..	0.10	0.10
49	IRG-65 Sonmati	..	15.00	15.00

1	2	3	4	5
50	IRG-66	Dai (Minsar)	10.00	10.00
51	IRG-67	Kharo	15.0	15.00
52	IRG-68	Lakhanka	10.80	10.80
53	IRG-69	Karmal	10.00	10.00
54	IRG-70	Demi-II	200.00	200.00
55	IRG-71	Aji-II	240.00	240.00
56	IRG-72	Phophal-II	..	..
57	IRG-73	Raidi	10.00	10.00
58	IRG-74	Rupen	..	..
59	IRG-75	Mathal	10.00	10.00
60	IRG-76	Edalwada	15.00	15.00
61	IRG-77	Chopadvav	15.00	15.00
62	IRG-78	Kakadiamba	15.00	15.00
63	IRG-79	Khambhalav	0.10	0.10
64	IRG-80	Bakrol	1.00	1.00
65	IRG-81	Mukteshwar	7.30	7.30
66	IRG-82	Aji-III	400.00	400.00
67	IRG-83	Sangawadi	0.10	0.10
68	IRG-84	Bangawadi	..	..
69	IRG-85	Malgadh	5.00	5.00
70	IRG-86	Barachia	5.00	5.00
71	IRG-87	Fategadh	5.00	5.00
72	IRG-88	Mithapur	0.10	0.10
73	IRG-89	Ramnath	0.10	0.10
74	IRG-90	Don	5.00	5.00
75	IRG-91	Bramhini-II	..	..
76	IRG-92	Nyari-II	11.20	11.20
77	IRG-93	Men	1.00	1.00

1	2	3	4	5
78.	IRG-94 Jhuj	..	400.00	400.00
79.	IRG-95 Kajipur	..	0.10	0.10
80.	IRG-96 Rel	..	..	..
81.	IRG-97 Ani	..	1.00	1.00
82.	IRG-98 Kaniyad	..	0.10	0.10
83.	IRG-99 Falla Kankavat	..	10.00	10.00
84.	IRG-100 Veradi.	..	0.10	0.10
85.	IRG-101 Kalaghogha	..	1.00	1.00
86.	IRG-102 Baivava	..	..	..
87.	IRG-103 Saran	..	..	..
88.	IRG-104 Limbadi	..	..	..
89.	IRG-105 Hanol	..	..	..
90.	IRG-106 Dared Melona (Navagan)	..	..	..
91.	IRG-107 Loliyana	..	..	..
92.	IRG-108 Hathiwan	..	0.10	0.10
93.	IRG-109 Gunda	..	0.10	0.10
94.	IRG-110 Fulka	..	..	..
95.	IRG-111 Khari-II	..	..	..
96.	IRG-112 Sarangpur (Ningala)	..	..	..
97.	IRG-113 Rangmati	..	15.00	15.00
98.	IRG-114 Aji-IV	..	0.10	0.10
99.	IRG115 Und-II	..	0.10	0.10
100.	IRG-116 Khari Khijadi	..	..	..
101.	IRG-117 Satali	..	..	..
102.	IRG-118 Karen	..	..	..
103.	IRG-119 Shell Dedumal (Hathivan)	..	..	..
104.	IRG-120 Khakharia	..	..	..
105.	IRG-121 Vadi Thebi	..	..	..
106.	IRG-122 Machhu-III	..	0.10	0.10

1	2	3	4	5
107.	IRG—123 Hamipur	..	10.00	10.00
108.	IRG—124 Sodavadar	..	0.10	0.10
109.	IRG—125 Jaspaur Mandva	..	..	..
110.	IRG—126 Ishvaria	..	5.00	5.0
111.	IRG—127 Ozat-II	..	0.10	0.10
112.	IRG—128 Uben-II	..	0.10	0.10
113.	IRG—125 Goma	..	5.00	5.00
114.	IRG—130 Valan	..	5.00	5.00
115.	IRG—131. Machhu-II	..	40.00	40.00
Total (b) (ii)		..	5241.90	5241.90

C. Flood Control, Drainage, Anti-water logging and Anti-Sea Erosion Projects etc.

1. Water Development Services.	..	322.00	3.00	325.00
2. Drainage	..	45.00	155.00	200.00
3. Modernisation of Canals.				
(i) Modernisation of Canals of Ukai-Kakrapar.	..	..	1315.00	1315.00
(ii) Medium Line of Credit.	..	..	1317.00	1317.00
				+
(iii) Modernisation of Canals (Other than World Bank.	..	..	10.00	10.00
	Total.....(3)	..	2642.00	2642.00
				+
4. Flood Control and Anti-Erosion (Works.)		130.00	70.00	200.00
5. Prevention of Salinity Ingress-Saurashtra Coastal Project.		..	1047.00	1047.00
				+
6. Narmada Planning Unit.		..	..	..
7. Warabandhi System		..	50.00	50.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
8.	Extension of Irrigation Channels from 40 Ha. Chak to 8 Ha. Chak.	..	40.00	40.00
9.	Extension and Improvement.	40.00	..	40.00
10.	Modification and Improvements to the existing schemes due to revision in Hydrology.	..	5.00	5.00
11.	Prevention of Salinity Ingress (Other than World Bank)	..	5.00	5.00
12.	Flood Damage Plan works.	5.00	..	5.00
13.	Expdr. on completed scheme.	5.00	..	..
Total ..(c)		552.00	4017.00	4559.00
Grand Total....		542.00	20888.00	21430.00
Water Development (A+B+C).				
Power +		..	672.00	672.00
Bene. +		..	3887.00	3887.00
U. T. +		..	+400.00	+400.00
Gross Total		542.00	25847.00	26389.00
..	

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 for power 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 shortage. This situation has to be rectified by ensuring addition of adequate generating capacity in future, commensurate with the 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 generation 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, scheduled maintenance and forced outages.

4.1.3. According to the estimate made by the working group and allowing 10% margin in accordance with the guidelines 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 new generating capacity to meet the estimated load growth.

4.2. Review

4.2.1. During the year 1982-83, the estimated demand of Gujarat System for power is 2,500 MW. Against this, installed capacity available is 2,557.50 M.W. after retirement of 37.5 MW of A.E.Co. in the beginning of the year and 2767.5 MW by the end of the year 1982-83. During monsoon, Gujarat Systems demand is normally low, as the Agri. load is not in operation and therefore, schedule of maintenance of the thermal units is planned during this period. However, this relief was not available during the monsoon of 1982-83 as the agriculture load of around 700 MW remained in operation, on account of scarcity of rains. The low water level in Ukai reservoir has reduced the hydro potential and the hydro sets are not now in operation due to inadequacy of water level. Besides, in view of the difficulties experienced during the operation of some of the newly installed sets, State is facing power shortages. In view of the inadequacy of the generating capacity load management has been introduced to make best use of available generating capacity and meet the energy requirement of the consumers as best as possible and keep the system load within the safe limit.

4.2.2. First unit of 210 MW Wanakbori TPS has been commissioned and has been switched-over to coal. The output of this unit is gradually increasing. The second unit is synchronised on 15-1-1983

and the third unit is expected to be commissioned in June 1983. Completion of this project will improve the power position in the State.

4.2.3. In order to take care of the sixth plan load growth the following schemes, have been approved by the Planning Commission and execution of these schemes is taken on hand.

(i) Wanakbori Thermal Project Stage-I (3x210 MW)	210 MW
(Two units each of 210 MW have already been commissioned by the end of 1982-83.)	
(ii) Wanakbori Thermal Project Stage-II (3x210 MW)	630 MW
(iii) Ukai Thermal Project Extn. Unit-V (1x210 MW)	210 MW
(iv) Ukai Left Bank Canal Power House (2x2.5 MW).	5 MW
(v) Kadana Hydro Project (2x60 MW)	120 MW
(vi) Lignite Based TPS in Kachchh (2x60 MW)	120 MW
(vii) Installation of 120 MW Thermal Unit at Sikka (1x120 MW)	120 MW
(viii) Gandhinagar TPS Extn. unit-III (1x210 MW)	210 MW
(ix) A. E. Company- Extn- (1x110 MW)	110 MW
	1735 MW

4.2.4. On completion of the schemes mentioned above, and taking into consideration the Gujarat's share of 187 MW in Korba Super Thermal Power Station, the additional generating capacity available will be 1922 MW and total capacity in Gujarat System will increase to 4688.5 MW.

4.2.5. In addition to the above schemes, project reports for the following schemes have been formulated and submitted to the 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 Extn. Unit-3 (1x60 MW)	60 MW
(iv) Gas based TPS at Kawas (3x130 MW.)	390 MW
	780 MW

4.2.6. These schemes will be taken up for execution as soon as clearance is received from the Central Electricity Authority and Planning Commission. The benefits of these schemes are expected during early part of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

4.3. Seventh Plan Requirements

4.3.1. According to the load estimate of the Working Group with 10% margin, 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 7106 MW. On completion of the sanctioned schemes and new schemes mentioned above, total installed capacity available will be 5468.5 MW. Allowing for retirement of old sets aggregating to 468.5 MW the net installed capacity available would be 5000 MW. Thus new generating capacity of 2106 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 will be available only during the Eighth Plan i.e. after 1989-90. Another source is Narmada Hydro but its expected benefit during Seventh Plan is about 80 MW only. In order to meet the anticipated deficit of 2106 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 need consideration.

(1) Joint Pit Head Thermal Station in Mandhya- Pradesh.

(i) Bandhav Thermal Station.
(4x500 MW) (50% share of Gujarat) 1000 MW

(ii) Mand Thermal Station
(6x210 MW) (50% share of Gujarat) 630 MW

(2) Thermal Station on Narmada
(4x500 MW) 2000 MW

3630 MW

4.3.2. If these schemes are considered and immediate action is taken, about 2,130 MW can be added during the Seventh Plan and the rest will spill over to the Eighth Five Year Plan. Keeping this programme in view and expected allocation of 178 MW power from Korba Super Thermal Power Station Extension, it will be possible to meet the load demand as assessed by the working group with 10% margin by the year 1989-90.

4.4 Programme for 1982-83 and 1983-84.

4.4.1. For the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 20757 lakhs is provided.

4.4.2. An outlay of Rs. 26500 lakhs is provided for the power sector for the year 1983-84. The broad break up of the outlay is given below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-Head of Development.	1983-84 outlay
Survey and Investigation	15
Power Projects	18502
Transmission and Distribution.	6200
Rural Electrification	1448
General	335
TOTAL	26500

An outline of the major projects is given in the following paragraphs.

Ukai Hydro Power Station (4x75 MW)

4.4.3. All the four units each of 75 MW have been commissioned. Against estimated cost of Rs. 1798 lakhs, expenditure of Rs. 1597 lakhs has been incurred up to March 1982. For the year 1982-83 a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided to make payment against supply made by M/s BHEL and modification in turbo generator units.

Kadana Hydro Project (2x60 MW).

4.4.4. This schemes envisages installation of 2x60 MW units. The provision for 1982-83 is Rs.1200 lakhs. The work on power house civil works and tunnel work 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 1983-84. A provision of Rs. 1000 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84. The unit-I is targetted for completion in March 1985 and unit-II in September, 1985.

Ukai Left Bank Cannal Power House (2x2.5 MW)

4.4.5. 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 as approved by the Planning Commission is Rs. 305 lakhs which is now revised to Rs. 320 lakhs. The orders for main equipment have been placed with M/S. Jyoti Limited, Vadodara. M/s Jyoti Limited have started the supplies. The power house civil works are under tenderisation and work will be started during the year 1983--84. The procurement action for transformers, breakers, crane

etc. is taken on hand. The expenditure of Rs. 41.00 lakhs has been incurred upto the end of 1981-82. For the year 1982-83, a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made and an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is provided for 1983-84. The scheme is programmed for completion during 1984-85.

Wanakbori Thermal Power Station (3x 210 MW)

4.4.6 This project comprises of installation of three thermal units each of 210 MW at Wanakbori at an estimated cost of Rs. 24200 lakhs.

4.4.7. The first Unit of 210 MW is already synchronised in March 1982. The unit is operating on coal and the load on the unit is being increased gradually. The Second unit of 210 MW is commissioned in January, 1983.

4.4.8. The hydro test of the boiler for the Third unit has been completed in July, 1982 and the activities are tied up for commissioning of the third unit in June, 1983.

4.4.9. The one stream of coal handling plant is complete. The balance work on coal handling plant, ash handling plant, instrumentation, cooling tower and general civil works will be completed progressively.

4.4.10. Total expenditure incurred by the end of 1981-82 on this scheme is Rs. 16552 lakhs. For the year 1982-83, a provision of Rs. 4500 lakhs has been made. For the year 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 1500 lakhs is made.

Ukai Thermal Extension Unit-5 (1x210MW)

4.4.11. 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 progress. The orders for main power equipment have been placed with M/s BHEL. Orders for most of the equipment have also been placed and the supplies have started receiving on site. The erection work is in progress. Total expenditure incurred on the scheme by the end of 1981-82 is Rs. 4802 lakhs. For the year 1982-83 provision of Rs. 2000 lakhs. has been made. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs is provided. This unit is programmed for commissioning in December, 1983.

Wanakbori Thermal Extension (3 x210 MW)

4.4.12. This scheme envisages installation of three thermal units each of 210 MW as an extension to Wanakbori Thermal Project. The estimated cost of this scheme 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 have been started. Consultants have been

appointed. The civil works have been started. The foundations of boiler for Unit IV (Extension-Unit-I) is ready. The orders for cooling towers and structural steel are placed and the works are started. The order for construction of chimney has been placed. Tenderisation of various mechanical and electrical equipment is taken on hand. Total expenditure incurred on the scheme upto March 1982 is Rs. 4190 lakhs. For the year 1982-83, a provision of Rs. 3500 lakhs has been made. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 9650 lakhs is provided.

First unit of 210 MW is programmed for commissioning in October, 1984, followed by, the second unit in April 1985 and the third unit in October, 1985.

Lignite Based Thermal Power Station (2x 60 MW)

4.4.13. Project report for installation of two thermal units each of 60 MW using lignite as fuel is cleared by the Planning Commission. The estimated cost 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, TG units with matching boilers and auxiliaries have been placed with M/s. BHEL. The work on construction of quarters, foundations, C.W. system, chimney etc. are proposed to be 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 1981-82 is Rs. 737 lakhs. For the year 1982-83, a provision of Rs. 400 lakhs is provided. For the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is provided. The first unit is targetted for commissioning in September 1986 and the second unit in March, 1987.

Installation of 120 MW Thermal Unit at Sikka (1 x 120 MW)

4.4.14. The proposal of installing one unit of 120 MW 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 equipments has been placed with M/s. BHEL. Railway authority have started survey work for railway siding. The issue of tenders for civil works and other equipments is taken up progressively. Total expenditure incurred on the scheme by the end of 1981-82 is Rs. 532 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 500 lakhs has been made for 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 1200 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84. The unit is targetted for commissioning in December, 1985.

Gandhinagar Thermal Power station Extension--Unit-III (1x210 MW)

4.4.15. The project report for the installation of one 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. For placing orders for main plant

equipment and carry out preliminaries, a provision of Rs. 650 lakhs is made for the year 1983-84. The unit is targetted for commissioning in 1987-88.

4.5. Renovation Schemes.

Replacement of ESPs at Gandhinagar TPS (Stage-I).

4.5.1. The present electro-static precipitators ESPs installed at Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station are not functioning properly. With a view to limit the pollution level, it is proposed to replace the existing electro-static precipitators.

Providing Cooling Towers at Dhuvaran TPS

4.5.2. It is proposed to construct cooling towers for Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station Stage-I

R.O. Plant for Dhuvaran T.P.S.

4.5.3. It is proposed to install R. O. Plant at Dhuvaran TPS to meet sweet water requirements.

4.6 New Unapproved Schemes

Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station Extn—Unit-IV (1 x 210 MW)

4.6.1 The project report for the installation of second Unit of 210 MW as an extension to Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station is under consideration of the Central Electricity Authority and the Planning Commission. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 12800 lakhs. The clearance of this project is expected soon. It is proposed to place the order for main plant equipment and carry out preliminaries during the year 1983-84.

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 costing Rs. 7.680 lakhs was submitted to C. E. A. in February 1978. As soon as the proposal is cleared, action will be taken to order out main plant equipment.

Lignite Thermal Power Station-Extn-Unit-III (1 x 60 MW).

4.6.3. This scheme envisages installation of one more unit of 60MW at Panandhro where the installation of two units each of 60 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.

Gas Based Thermal Power Station at Kawas (3 x 130 MW)

4.6.4. 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.

4.6.5. The scheme comprises of installation of 3 gas turbines and waste heat recovery plant. The gas turbines can be installed in one year's time, and the waste heat recovery plant in the next year. In view of the short gestation period, benefits can be accrued during the early part of the Seventh Plan. It is proposed to under-take preliminaries and carry out the work at least for the one unit on clearance of the scheme.

Joint Pit-Head Power Station in Madhya Pradesh (4 x 500 MW)

4.6.6. 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 MP and both Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh will share cost and benefit in equal proportion.

Thermal Power Station on Narmada (4 x 500 MW)

4.6.7. This scheme envisages installation of four unit each of 500 MW on the bank of river Narmada, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1200 crores. The scheme is under the 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 1983-84, so that benefit becomes available during the Seventh plan.

4.6.8. For ordering out the main plant equipment and to carry out the preliminaries for the renovation and unapproved schemes, a lumpsum provision of Rs. 650 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

Narmada Hydro Project (4×200 MW and 4×50 MW)

4.6.9. The Sardar Sarovar (Navagam) power station will consist of two power houses viz. (i) River Bed Power House (R.B. P. H.) and (ii) Canal

Head Power House (C. H. P. H.) River Bed Power House will comprise of four units each of 200 MW (Planned civil works for the additional units also) and Canal Head Power House will comprise of four units each of 50 MW (Planned civil works for one additional unit also).

The estimated cost of these will be as under :

- (i) River Bed Power House-Rs. 292 crores.
- (ii) Canal Head Power House-Rs. 112 crores.

It is planned to start preliminaries from 1982-83 and complete the works by 1990-91.

4.6.10. It is proposed to take-up the following works during the year 1983-84.

Sr. No.	Name of work
(i)	Approach Tunnel for the River Bed Power House.
(ii)	Approach Channel for the Canal Intake.
(iii)	Widening of the Power House. Drift in the initial reaches.
(iv)	Providing Flood Protection Wall on the river side.
(v)	Excavation of the Tail Channel.
(vi)	Cost of main Dam and Appor- tant works which is allocable to power.

4.6.11. Expenditure on the main dam appor- tant works during 1983-84 is likely to be Rs. 15.63 crores. 56.1% of this is Rs. 8.75 crores, which is allo- cable to power. Share of Gujarat @ 16% of the cost of power i.e. of Rs. 8.75 crores will be Rs. 1.40 crores.

4.6.12. For the Narmada Hydro Project, a provision of Rs. 672 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1983-84.

Ahmedabad Electricity Company's Project (1x 110 MW)

4.6.13. The Company has complete installation of 110 MW unit and commissioned it. The State Government has been the major partner in financing this project. In the context of shortage of electricity in the State. The 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. The Company's work for it has already commenced 2nd 110 MW Power Station ('E' Station and has gathered momentum. The Company has already received Rs. 650 lakhs upto 1981--82 from the State Governments and this amount has already been spent on this project. For the year 1982--83, a budget provision of Rs. 800 lakhs has been made for giving Government assistance to A. E. Co.

4.6.14. A provision of Rs. 530 lakhs has been made for A. E. Company for the year 1983-84.

4.7. Transmission and Distribution

4.7.1. 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 and 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 consumer's premises.

4.7.2. The works on the following main transmission lines and sub-stations are taken on hand :

400 KV Lines

1. S/C Wanakbori-Asoj
2. S/C Wanakbori-Nardipur
3. S/C Asoj-Jetpur.
4. S/C Ukai-Asoj.

400 KV Sub Stations:

1. Asoj.
2. Nardipur.
3. Jetpur.
4. Ukai Switch Yard.

220 KV Lines

1. Jetpur-Bhatia (2nd Circuit)
2. S/C Chhatral-Viramgam.
3. D/C Anjar-Panandhro
4. Mahesana-Anjar (2nd Circuit)
5. S/C Viramgam-Limbdi.
6. Asoj-Godhra (2nd Circuit).
7. Ukai (TH)- Achhaliya.
8. S/C Nardipur-Vijapur.
9. Loop in and out of Nardipur.
10. Nardipur--Mahesana (S/C on D/C)

220 KV Sub Stations

1. Navsari
2. Karamsad.
3. Valthan.
4. Godhra.
5. Jambuva.
6. Chhatral.
7. Mahesana.
8. Dhansura.
9. Ranasan.
10. Viramgam.
11. Savarkundla.
12. Ramavav.
13. Anjar.
14. Vijapur.
15. Limbdi.
16. Bhatia.

4.7.3. In addition to planning adequate extra high voltage/high voltage transmission net work, various measures such as bifurcation of feeders, providing capacitors etc. have also been taken.

4.7.4. Against a provision of Rs. 5500 lakhs for the year 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 6200 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

4.8. Rural Electrification

4.8.1. The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages electrification of 1500 villages and 25,000 pumps every year. By the end of the year 1981-82, 13429 villages and 250145 pumps have been electrified.

4.8.2. During the year 1982-83, a provision of Rs. 1240 lakhs is made. In addition, Rs. 1770 lakhs are proposed to be raised from the financial institutions. It is proposed to energise 665 villages against the target of 960 villages and 20000 pumps during 1982-83.

4.8.3. During the year 1983-84, it is proposed to electrify 1310 villages and 20000 pump-sets. To carry out this programme, a provision of Rs. 1448 lakhs is provided under the State Plan. It is proposed to be supplemented by about Rs. 2225 lakhs to be raised from the financial institutions.

4.9 Survey and Investigation Mini-Hydro Schemes.

4.9.1. Four micro-hydel schemes are formulated. It is also proposed to undertake investigation of Mini-Hydro Schemes. Assistance to the CEA will also be provided for investigating tidal power. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided during the year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

The Micro Hydel Electrical Schemes.

4.9.2: With a view to tap the available hydro power potential at the damsites from the releases

for irrigation and/or water supply downstream 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 following four micro hydel schemes.

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Power Potential</i>
Damangaga	2X1550 KW
Dantiwada	2X1050 KW
Dharoi (River Bed)	2X1050 KW
Panam Canal Power House.	2X1050 KW
River Bed	1X1550 KW

4.9.3 The Project reports for Panam Canal Power House has been submitted to the CEA. The Project Reports for balance Schemes are under preparation.

4.10 Acquisition of Licences.

4.10.1. 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 licencees, a provision of Rs. 65 lakhs is made for the year 1982-83. For the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs is provided.

4.11 Gujarat Energy Development Agency

4.11.1. Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) is a body registered under the Co-operative Societies 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 uses of energy. The agency aims to provide total energy requirement of remote village and other selective utilisation by harnessing solar bio-gas and wind energy and other renewable sources.

4.11.2. The agency has started the important research programmes in the fields of renewable sources of energy like (1) 'popularisation of solar cookers, (2) installation of wind mills (3) 10 tonne demonstration solar powered cold storage etc.

4.11.3 The agency is giving solar cookers to the consumers in the State at a subsidised rate of Rs. 300. During the year 1981-82, 3677 solar cookers have been sold, the likely achievement for the year 1982-83 is 2500 solar cookers. For the year 1983-84, it is targetted to sell 5000 solar cookers.

GEDA is to instal wind mills at various coastal areas of Saurashtra and South Gujarat in order to pump drinking and irrigation water with the help of wind mills. In this project, procurement and erection of 10 wind mills was foreseen through Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavanagar. Three wind mills of ORP (Gazipur) design was alreedy erected at Dhingade, Lakhdirpur and Ranavav in 1981. These wind mills were damaged in October/November, 1981 due to gusty torm, but were got repaired and put back in order in short time. During 1981-82, 30 wind mills have been allotted to Gujart on recommedation from GEDA by Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE). There is a programme of 100 wind mills to be allotted by CASE to Gujart through GEDA in 1982-83. The project of 10 tonnes solar powered cold storage was entrusted to CSMCRI, Bhavnagar with the design procurement, installation and experimentation at suitable site, after the final design of the cold storge scheme was approved by the experts.

4.11.4. These projects are under operation by GEDA. The brack-up of the outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs for the year 1983-84 is under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Cold Storage Project	10.00
Wind Mill Installation	4.00
Solar Cooker	6.00
New Projects	9.00
Administrative Expenditure	11.00
	<hr/>
	40.00
	<hr/>

4.12 General Assets.

4.12.1. The provision of Rs. 200 lakhs for 1983-84 for general assets covers providing office building, general civil works at various power stations and field offices, vehicles, furnitures and fixtures.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983--84.

POWER DEVELOPMENT

Scheme/Projectwise Outlays.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme/Project.	1983--84 Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total.
1.	2	3	4	5
I. Generation :—				
(a) Approved and Ongoing Schemes :—				
1.	PWR—1 Ukai Hydro Project (4X75 MW)	..	..	..
2.	PWR—2 Kadana Hydro Project (2X60 MW)	..	1000	1000
3.	PWR—3 Ukai L. B. C. Project (2X 2.5 MW)	..	150	150
4.	PWR—4 Gandhinagar T. P. S. (2X 120 MW)	..	..	..
5.	PWR—5 Ukai T. P. S. Extension (2X200 MW)	..	..	..
6.	PWR—6 Wanakbori T. P. S. (3X210 MW)	..	1500	1500
7.	PWR—7 Ukai T. P. S. Extension Unit -V (210MW)	..	1500	1500
8.	PWR—7 (Adj) Ukai Thermal Project (2X120 MW)	..	..	..
9.	PWR—8 Wanakbori T. P. S. Extension (3X210MW)	..	9650	9650
10.	PWR—9 Lignite based T. P. S. (2X60 MW)	..	1000	1000
11.	PWR—12 Sikka T. P. S. (1X120 MW)	..	1200	1200
12.	PWR—17 Narmada Hydro Project (2000 MW)	..	672	672
	Sub-Total(a)	..	16672	16672
(b) New Approved Schemes :—				
13.	PWR—11 Dhuyaran Modification.			Covered in lump sum provision for new schemes.
14.	PWR—15 Gandhinagar Extension Unit--III (1X210 MW)	..	650	650
15.	PWR—10 Assistance to A. E. Co. Ltd.	..	530	530
	Sub-Total (b)	..	1180	1180

1	2	3	4	5	
(c) Renovation Schemes :—					
1	Replacement of ESPs at Gandhinagar T. P. S.(Stage--I)	}			
2	Providing cooling towers at Dhuvaran T. P. S.				
3	R. O. plants at Dhuvaran T. P. S.				
	Sub-Total (c)				
(d) New Un-approved Schemes.					
16.	PWR—13 Replacement of 60 MW Unit at Kandala.	}			
17.	PWR—14 Replacement of 120 MW Unit at Utran				
18.	PWR—15 (A) Gandhinagar TPS Extn. Unit IV (1X210 MW)		..	650	650
19.	PWR—16 Gas based TPS at Kawas (3X130 MW)				
20.	PWR—18 Kadana Extension (2X60 MW)				
21.	PWR—19 Coal Slurry Pipe line.				
22.	PWR—20 Joint Pit Head Power Station.				
23.	PWR—21 Lignite TPS Extension (1X60 MW)				
24.	Narmada Thermal (2000MW)				
25.	Tidal Power Station.				
	Sub-Total (d)				
	Total-Generation (a+b+c+d)	..	650	650	
included in Survey & Investigation.					
	Sub-Total (d)	..	650	650	
	Total-Generation (a+b+c+d)	..	18502	18502	
II. PWR—24 Transmission and Distribution Schemes.					
	(i) Transmission	}			
	(ii) Distribution		..	6200	6200
	Total-T & D	..	6200	6200	
III.	PWR—25 Rural Electrification.	..	1448	1448	
IV.	PWR—26 Survey and Investigation.	..	15	15	
V.	PWR—27 Acquisition of Licences	..	80	80	
VI.	PWR—28 Finance to GEDA	40	..	40	
VII	Research, Development and Training.	..	15	15	
VIII	General Assets.	..	200	200	
	Total-Others	40	295	335	
	Total-Power-State Plan (I to VIII)	40	26460	26500	

5.1 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 very limited scope for extension of area under agriculture and forest. 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, State industries sector is well equipped to fulfil the role in this regard. 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. The State is endowed with good natural resources on which it has to build a viable industrial base. 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 approach to the plan for Industries sector should have to be an ambitious forward looking programme, exploiting to the maximum the available potential for industrial development and, thereby playing a leading role in meeting the challenges arising from the problems of poverty and unemployment 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 the Annual Plan 1983-84 would 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 directions 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.

5.2.2. 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 a 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 10674 and 6.35 lakhs respectively by the end of 1980. The productive capital in the registered factories sector in 1961 was Rs. 245.79 crores. This has increased to Rs. 2840 crores in 1978-79. The gross output increased from Rs. 420 crores in 1961 to Rs. 4842 crores in 1978-79. Similarly value added increased from Rs. 121 crores to Rs. 891.72 crores in 1978-79.

5.3.3. Correspondingly, there was also increase in momentum in the registration of small scale industries Units in the unorganised sector. The total number of small scale units registered at the end of 1961 was 2169 with 22427 persons employed therein. This increased to 18093 in 1971 and 49229 at the end of 1981 and 51030 at the end of March, 1982. About 4.65 lakh workers are employed in SSI Units at the end of March, 1982.

5.3.4. Thus in two decades the Small Scale Units have multiplied almost by 25 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 supporting infrastructure facilities has achieved remarkable progress.

5.3.5. The GIDC's achievements in various programmes at the end of March, 1982 are as under :—

<i>Name of the Programme</i>	<i>Achievement up to March, 1982.</i>
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1. Industrial estates

139

2. Land acquisition (in hectares)	9395
3. Land Development (in hectares)	4318.7
4. Sheds constructed	7237
5. Sheds allotted	6870
6. Plots allotted [including plots under sheds in lakh (sq. mts.)]	340.38
7. Houses constructed	6848
8. Houses allotted	4271
9. Development investment <i>i.e.</i> capital expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	11859.58

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 31st March, 1982, the Corporation has sanctioned loans to 716 units to the extent of Rs. 133.49 crores. In the field of sponsored industrial projects, 6 projects promoted by the Corporation have so far been commissioned and nearly 50 projects are in the pipeline.

5.3.7. The Gujarat State Finance Corporation has sanctioned term-loan assistance of Rs. 273.87 crores to 15160 units till 31st March, 1982. The disbursement has been of the order of Rs. 192.15 crores. Of the total term-loan sanctioned, as much as Rs. 194.78 crores was accounted for by 14596 small scale units. During the year 1981-82, the Corporation has achieved record performance in sanctions, disbursements and recovery. The sanctions and disbursements reached an all-time high of Rs. 59.10 crores and Rs. 33.04 crores respectively, registering an increase of 30.35% and 20.13%. In the field of recovery the performance was even better—the recovery was of the order of Rs. 27.46 crores, a rise of 40% over the previous year's figures of Rs. 19.62 crores, which itself represented a rise of 65% over 1979-80. The loans sanctioned by the Corporation to the backward districts increased from Rs. 956 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 2141 lakhs in 1981-82. Similarly, loans sanctioned in rural areas increased from Rs. 208 lakhs in 1977-78, to Rs. 1109 lakhs in 1981-82. In the case of loans sanctioned to scheduled castes/scheduled tribe entrepreneurs, the amount increased from Rs. 13 lakhs in 1977-78, to Rs. 67 lakhs in 1981-82.

5.3.8. Fertilizer manufacturing is an important segment of the industrial sector of the State. The performance of the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company is well known. The Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company, sponsored by the GSFC and the State Government has recently started commercial production resulting in saving of valuable foreign exchange by way of reduced imports of nitrogenous fertilizer.

5.3.9. The Gujarat Communications and Electronics Limited, Vadodara is making 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.

5.4. Programme for 1983-84 :

5.4.1.1. For the Annual Plan 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 4560 lakhs has been provided. The minor Head-wise details of the outlays are given as under.

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Minor Head		Outlay for 1983-84	
1	General Industries	...	208.50
2	Large and Medium Industries		1488.00
3	Village and Small Industries		
	(a) Small Industries	...	2122.50
	(b) Village and Cottage Industries		501.00
4	Mining and Metallurgical Industries		240.00
			4560.00

5.4.1.2. The following are the important components of the provision of Rs. 4560 lakhs for the year 1983-84.

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Project		for 1983-84	
I. General Industries :—			
1	Direction and Administration		8.44
2	Weights and Measures		29.00
3	Industrial Education, Research and Training	...	139.00
4	Others	...	32.06
			208.50

II. Large and Medium Industries :

1	Guj. Ptero-chemicals Corpn.	...	10
2	M/s. Alcock Ashdown Co.	...	64
3	Ship Breaking Project GIIC	...	21
4	Guj. Communications and Elec. tronics Ltd.	...	175
5	Guj. State Textile Corpn.	...	200
6	GIIC Market Borrowing	..	100
7	GIIC Non-Refinance loan		300
8	GIIC Projects		300
9	Captive Power Generation GIIC	...	5
10	Lease finance (Hire Purchase)	...	50
11	Loans to GIIC for Large Enginee- ring Electronic Projects (LEEP)	...	200
12	Grnt of loan to Industries for the amount of Sales Tax paid on sale of finished products.	...	50
13	Index Grant		13

			1488

III. Small Industries :

1	Share Capital/loan to GSFC		150
2	Subvention to GSFC for declaring guaranteed dividend		1.50
3	GIDC Market Borrowing		
4	GDC Margin Money (including MB Rs. 110 lakhs)		700
5	GIA to CED Industrial Self employment in rural and back ward areas		15
6	Loan to GSIC for hire purchase Scheme		13
7	Capital subsidy and Growth Centres		1110
8	District Industries Centres		66
9	Others		67

			2122.50

IV. Cottage Industries :

1	Handloom		36
2	Handicraft	..	37
3	Co-operative Industries	..	27
4	Khadi Industries		205
5	Training of Industrial artisans		55
6	Financial assistance to individual artisans	...	102
7	Estt. of village Flaying Centres	...	20
8	Rural Production Centres	..	2
9	Rural Technology Institute	...	2
10	Mini Industrial Estates in rural areas	...	7

11	Guj. Rural Industries Marketing Corpn. (GRIMCO)	...	1
12	Administrative and supervisory Staff	...	7

			501

V Mining and Metallurgical Industries :

1	D.G.M.		90
2	Loans to G.M.D.C.		150

			240

General Industries :

Strengthening of Technical and Statistical wing in the office of the Industries Commissioner.

5.4.1.3. At present there is no mechanism for collecting information on small scale industries as also to know the trend, in this sector. In 1973, a census of small scale industries was conducted which gave for the first time some fruitful economic indicators regarding small scale sector. Government of India has decided to undertake sample-cum-census of small scale industries in order to supplement the earlier results. For collection, compilation and analysis of this information, cadre of field staff such as economic enumerators, investigators are proposed to be recruited. The staff will also be useful for continuous collection of data from SSI sector on sample basis for selected important items. To carry out these activities it is proposed to strengthen the organisation at various levels to meet the requirement of technical and statistical wings. A provision of Rs. 6.94 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1983-84 to meet the administrative expenditure.

Weights and Measures :

5.4.1.4. Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 is the consumer oriented Act and protects the consumers' interest. Government is required to serve the community directly affected by the Act, viz. consumers on one hand and traders on other hand. With spirally rising prices and gradual arcusing of consumers awareness, re-orientation in this attitude has become necessary.

5.4.1.5. The 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.

5.4.1.6. The New Act has very wide coverage. It will cover calibration of temperature measuring instruments, clinical thermometer, Taxi and autorickshaw

meter, Electricity meter, etc., in the final stage. A provision regulating packaged commodities has been made in 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.

5.4.1.7. The State Government has separated the Weights and Measures activities from the Industries Department with effect from February, 1979; keeping in view the expectations of Government and consumers from the Department; those activities have now been placed under the control of Food and Civil Supplies Department.

5.4.1.8. The following new schemes are proposed to be taken up in the Annual Plan 1983-84.

1. Opening of District offices at Amreli, Sabarkantha and Surendranagar.

2. Annual verification.

3. Implementation of packaged commodities Rules.

4. Construction of office Building at Ahmedabad. With a view to carry out these various activities a provision of Rs. 29 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1983-84.

Research and Development :

5.4.1.9. This scheme has been evolved with a view to explore and give incentive to an individual or to development work in the State. An outlay of Rs. 72.05 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 for the following activities :—

(i) Setting up of an Extension Centre of the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering at Ahmedabad.

(ii) Man made Textile Research Association, Surat.

(iii) Electrical Research and Development Association, (ERDA) Complex at Vadodara.

(iv) Grant in aid for Research Programmes having direct bearing to the Technology.

(v) Opening of a branch of Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute at Naroda.

(vi) Plytechnological Clinic at Ahmedabad.

(vii) I. S. I. Certification for Diesel Engine.

(viii) Field Testing Centre at Ahmedabad for Dyes and Intermediates.

(ix) I. S. I. Testing Laboratory.

(x) Maintenance Service Centre by the National Productivity Council.

Hosiery Training and Research Institute :

5.4.1.10. The Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (CED) is entrusted with the task of establishing and managing a Training and Research Institute on hosiery making. The prime objective of this institute is to turn out skilled workers for the hosiery industry. The institute will also encourage new entrepreneurs in the hosiery line. The development of this institute is planned in three phases.

1. In the first phase in GIDC shed in Odhav, the CED is providing practical training in knitting, stitching and cutting trades.

2. In the second phase training facilities will be extended to repairing of knitting machines, stitching machines, etc. New entrepreneurs will be given all round managerial as well as technical training for establishing hosiery industries. Necessary workshop and Research Laboratory will also be established in this phase.

3. In the third phase a comprehensive and exhaustive two years training programme will be started. Technicians in new trades like, bleaching and dyeing will be trained during this phase.

5.4.1.11. During 1981-82, 26 candidates were trained in Knitting, 46 in Cutting/Stitching and 160 in using hand knitting machines. During the year 1982-83, 80 persons will be imparted training in knitting stitching, and cutting trades, 60 women will be given training on hand knitting machines.

Knitting :

5.4.1.12. During 1983-84 training will be imparted to develop skilled and semi skilled workers on Circular Knitting machines. Training will also be given on

repairing of knitting machines. Those who wish to start their own hosiery industries will also be given proper consulting. In all 36 persons will be trained in knitting trade.

Cutting/Stitching :

5.4.1.13. During 1983-84 necessary training will be imparted to develop skilled and semi skilled workers in Cutting and Stitching trades. New entrepreneurs will also be given suitable training. In all 64 trainees will be benefited from this programme.

Woollen Knitting :

5.4.1.14. This programme will be for women only. Woollen items like Sweaters, Mufflers, and Children-wears will be prepared by the candidates. As many as 100 women will get advantage of this scheme during 1983-84.

5.4.1.15. With a view to carry out these activities and for construction of the building a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made in Annual Plan 1983-84.

Establishment of Plastics and Polymers Wings in the Industrial Research Laboratory Vadodara.

5.4.1.16. Government of Gujarat have established an Industrial Research Laboratory at Vadodara for research, development and analytical activities. With the development of petrochemical and plastic industries in the State, it has been decided that a plastics and polymers wing should be added to this laboratory and that the institution should be managed by an autonomous agency registered under the Societies Registration Act. Accordingly, the Gujarat Industrial Research and Development Agency has been established. The activities of this agency will include development of new end-products, dissemination of technical information, quality control measures, etc., a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs was made in 1982-83. However, as the building construction for the agency could not start, substantial expenditure could-not be made in 1982-83. As such, an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

National Centre for Entrepreneurship Development in Gujarat.

5.4.1.17. The Centre for Entrepreneurship Development established in Gujarat a few years back is rendering useful services to our State as well as other States. Because of the pioneering work done here and in some other States, a proposal was mooted to All

India Financial Institutions to set up a national centre for entrepreneurship development which will be located in Gujarat. This is done with the intention to share the expertise and experience of CED at the national level. The objectives of the centre will be :—

1. to conduct demonstration entrepreneurship programme in other States and institutionalise them locally.
2. to organise national training programme for training the trainers and developing entrepreneurship experts.
3. to conduct research relevant for sharpening the tools and techniques for EDPs.
4. to set up a documentation and data centre for the country in this field.

5.4.1.18. The total cost of establishing the Centre has been estimated at approximately Rs. 2 crores. The All India Financial Institutions are contributing Rs. 112 lakhs. The State Government's contribution has been fixed at Rs. 25 lakhs under the scheme. To meet this expenditure-a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan of 1983-84.

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion :

5.4.1.19. The scheme is intended to provide incentives to registered exporters, export houses and merchant exporters to boost exports of products of both; small and large scale units from Gujarat State. The Government of Gujarat has decided to give silver trophy instead of merit certificates to the best exporters so as to attract large number of participants under the scheme.

5.4.1.20. In the year 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 11,000/- was incurred. In the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 0.40 lakhs has been provided and the same would be fully utilised. For the year 1983-84 a provision of Rs. 0.36 lakhs is made for this scheme.

Subsidy to SSI units for pollution control.

5.4.1.21. Gujarat State having 32000 SSI units shows good potential particularly for chemical, dye-stuff and pharmaceutical Industries. This 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.

5.4.1.22. With a view to control the water and air pollution by such pollution creating units Government of Gujarat has constituted. Gujarat Water Pollution Board, which enforces the law and regulations regard-

ing pollution control. However, it is necessary to develop more awareness of the problems and assist such units in their efforts to abide by the requirements of the GWPCB atleast in the initial stage.

5.4.1.23. The Water Pollution Control Board under provision of Water Pollution Control Act, 1974, directs the industries to create and 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 purposes of monitoring to maintain the quality as per the directives of the Board. The Industry thus has to incur additional expenditure on providing these facilities for pollution control measures. Since the industry exists for the people of the State, the financial assistance for prevention of pollution, and thereby for the protection of public health will provide an incentive to the industry to go 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 equipment and instruments should be considered.

5.4.1.24. Keeping in view the overall objective of the Plan, it is also necessary to give some assistance for employment of technicians, for operating water pollution treatment plants. The development of industries in the rural sector also would need a careful planning for treating effluent and maintaining effluent treatment plants. Employment of qualified and experienced environmental engineers, technologist or scientists by small scale sector need to be encouraged.

5.4.1.25. It is estimated that there are about 3000 units in small scale sector in Gujarat engaged in the activities that could lead to pollution problems. It is also learnt that the GWPCB can clear about 25 unit's consent applications from small scale sector per year. GWPCB was established in 1974 and if the cash subsidy is considered with retrospective effect from the date of establishment of GWPCB, the total number of SSI units covered so far will be almost nearly 125 units. The total budget provision for the year 1980-81 on the pollution control subsidy scheme is around Rs. 7.50 lakhs and provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for the year 1981-82.

5.4.1.26 The following conditions for the norms may be considered for eligibility of the unit for cash subsidy on pollution control measures.

(i) The financial assistance should be made available only to the small scale industries sector registered with Industries Commissioner's Office. The most of the chemical and allied units are in small scale sector. These are the polluting units which require financial assistance and they may not have the resources in affecting complete pollution control.

(ii) The unit should produce the consent certificate for treatment and disposal of its effluents from GWPCB.

(iii) The unit should submit the project report as approved by GWPCB.

(iv) The cash subsidy is proposed for the functions and the rate given below :—

(a) The Cash subsidy for consultancy services to be obtained by the Unit from consultant approved by I.C.'s Office.

5.4.1.27. For consultancy the subsidy may be to the coextent of 80% subject to the ceiling of Rs. 2,500/-. This is in line with the feasibility study scheme operated by the Corporation for projects costing less than Rs. 50 lakhs 80% of the cost of the study is borne by the Corporation.

(b) For establishment of pollution control treatment plant and a laboratory testing equipment/instrument for monitoring :—

5.4.1.28. The subsidy on account of the expenditure made on creating the pollution control facilities may be kept at the 50% of the cost of the plant, machinery and laboratory equipment or Rs. 10,000 whichever is less. The principal of 50% assistance for equipment and testing has been adopted in the testing equipment subsidy scheme under operation and it will be logical to adopt the name principle in this case. The ceiling has been kept at Rs. 10,000 taking into account the prevailing cost of the plant, machinery and equipment.

(c) Engaging Technical persons

5.4.1.29. The industry will be required to engage qualified environmental engineers, technologists or scientists for operation and maintenance of effluent treatment plant and the laboratory. The environmental engineer having the minimum qualification of Diploma in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering or technology with some experience on maintenance and operation of pollution control facilities will be eligible for cash subsidy. Alternatively

a person having minimum qualifications of graduate in science with some experience either on plant or laboratory is also eligible for subsidy. This ceiling may be kept at Rs. 150/- per month per person and not exceeding 2 persons per unit.

5.4.1.30. The unit will be eligible for subsidy on testing equipment instrument for laboratory on approval of Advisor (Pollution Control of Industries Commissioner's Office). The scheme has been made applicable with retrospective effect from September, 1979.

5.4.1.31. During the year 1982-83 it is expected to spend Rs. 5 lakhs. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided for this programme.

Construction of residential quarters for employees of Government Presses

5.4.1.32. It is obligatory on the part of the employer to provide quarters to his employees at economic rent. Due to non-availability of Government quarters, the Press Employees were not provided with Government quarters. The Press employees were undergoing great hardship in getting suitable accommodation and also they were required to pay exorbitant rent for private accommodation which was beyond their means. It is also considered necessary to provide additional accommodation in the buildings housing Government Presses. A provision of Rs. 16.70 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

5.4.2. Large and Medium Industries.

Gujarat State Petrochemical Corporation

5.4.2.1. The State Government has constituted Gujarat State Petrochemical Corporation for setting up a Petrochemical Complex in Gujarat based on off-shore gas with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores. The proposed petrochemical complex will consist of gas separation unit, gas cracker, common utility facilities and off-site facilities and down stream units for the manufacture of HDPE and PVC, etc.

5.4.2.2. The project is likely to cost Rs. 722 crores. The Corporation and the State Government are actively pursuing with the Government of India for issue of necessary letter of intent. In order to meet the preliminary and preparatory expenses and possible equity contribution which is likely to take place in 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

M/s. Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd., Bhavnagar (Jafrabad Project)

5.4.2.3. M/s Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd., (As acquired by Government of India) Bhavnagar is engaged in ship building activities both in steel and fibre glass (GRP). The unit is famous for its workmanship on steel side not only in India but also in the international market.

5.4.2.4. The development in building GRP boat is very recent and in a matter of less than two years, the unit has achieved leading position in the country in GRP boat building.

5.4.2.5. Considering the indigenous business anticipated in the coming years for heavier and more sophisticated vessels on steel side, the unit has worked out an ambitious expansion programme.

5.4.2.6. Since the existing facilities available with unit at Bhavnagar are to be set with natural limitations like less draught less load bearing capacity of the soil, heavy sitting in the creek, no place for developing fitting out facility where vessel can remain afloat for 24 hours, the capacity of the unit is limited to build smaller vessels having light weight and less draught.

5.4.2.7. In view of this, a detailed study of Gujarat coast line was carried out and after careful consideration and detailed survey, it was decided to put up an expansion programme at Jafrabad where the natural conditions are extremely favourable particularly soil condition and sea condition for establishing a ship building yard where much heavier and more sophisticated vessels can be built. On this project an expenditure of Rs. 2.63 lakhs has been incurred for preliminary land survey and soil testing.

5.4.2.8. This expansion programme will need substantial fund in capital investment. The unit will not be able to get any assistance from any financial institution as its status being Government Department. The unit has therefore approached Central Government for interest free loan of Rs. 93.91 lakhs for the year 1983-84.

5.4.2.9. The unit at Bhavnagar will continue its present activity on steel side and on GRP side.

5.4.2.10. The total capital outlay for the project, civil work, electrification, machinery and equipment is Rs. 315.04 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 184.13 lakhs will

be incurred in the year 1983-84 as under:—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
Factory Building	9.00
Non Factory Building	11.00
Plant & Machinery	109.13
Jetty	55.00
	—————
	184.13
	—————

5.4.2.11. Therefore it is proposed to approve a loan of Rs. 93.91 lakhs as interest free loan from Government of India to M/s Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd., Bhavnagar for their expansion programme at Jafrabad. A provision of Rs. 64 lakhs in the form of loan is made for expansion programme of this project in the State Plan for 1983-84.

Ship breaking industry

5.4.2.12. The State has vast potential for development of ship breaking industry. The growth of this industry has however, been hampered due to the absence of adequate infrastructure facilities. The State Government has recently decided that GIIC will work as nodal agency for creating necessary infrastructure facilities in selected locations. It may be mentioned here that the Central Government also had advised the State Government to develop such infrastructure facilities, so that the availability of scrap for the re-rolling mills could be increased. To meet the requirement of funds for this purpose a provision of Rs. 21 lakhs is made for the year 1983-84.

Gujarat Communications and Electronics Limited

5.4.2.13. Gujarat Communications and Electronics Limited (GCEL) was launched in the year 1975 by the Government of Gujarat to form a nucleus and a focal point for the proliferation of the electronics industry in the State. GCEL, in a short span, has acquired a national stature and is recognised as a reliable source both in terms of quality and delivery schedule of a complete range of highly sophisticated professional grade electronic equipment required by Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Defence Services, Civil Aviation, Indian Television, etc. GCEL also undertakes a whole gamut of assignments on a turnkey basis including system engineering, procurement of appropriate equipment and their integration into a total system followed by installation and commissioning.

5.4.2.14. The company's production programmes have yielded gainful results without heavy investments in capital equipments and tools. The capacity has been enhanced by developing more than 100 small scale entrepreneurs to manufacture hardware items and electronic sub-assemblies required for the manufacture of high grade electronic equipments.

5.4.2.15. The company has at present orders of approximately Rs. 21 crores from various Government departments and other users and orders for approximately Rs. 40 crores are under negotiation. The sale value of the production during the year 1982-83 is expected to be approximately Rs. 9 crores.

Production Highlights 1983-84

Instrument Landing System (ILS)

5.4.2.16. An additional order of both skopograph and Cellograph systems required by Indian Meteorological Department is expected to be launched during the year.

Skopograph and Cellograph

5.4.2.17. An additional order of 2 systems required by Indian Meteorological Department is expected to be launched during the year.

Data Collection, Storage & Transmission Sub-System (DCSTS)

5.4.2.18. The production of this equipment valued at Rs. 1.63 crores for Meteorological Department has been stalled due to the failure of the INSAT 1-A. However, the company expects to produce 10 more systems to be ready before launching the next satellite, INSAT I-B by the end of March, 1983.

Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) Equipment

5.4.2.19. After successful completion of the trials by Posts & Telegraphs Department the 30-channel PCM equipment shall be productionised for which an order for 244 terminals has been received from Posts & Telegraphs. In addition, the Line Terminal Units will also be taken up which are at present under trials at Madras.

UHF/VHF Radio Relay Equipment

5.4.2.20. The company shall be launching further production of approximately 70 such terminals required for Posts & Telegraphs, Railways, ONGC and Indian Oil Corporation.

Multi Access Rural Telephone Systems

5.4.2.21. The company has been successful in securing an order for 123 terminals from Posts and Telegraphs. This equipment is under collaboration with M/s Italtel of Italy.

1" and 3/4" U-Matic Video Tape Recorders (VTR)

5.4.2.22. The phased indigenisation production of 1" VTR in collaboration with M/s. Robert Bosch GmbH, West Germany, shall be undertaken by the company to meet the requirements of Doordarshan and other users. The company entered into a licence agreement with M/s. Sony Corporation of Japan for manufacture of 3/4" Video Recorder and accessories for Electronic News Gathering (ENG) and Electronic Field Production (EFP) required by Doordarshan for integration with INSAT programme. The requirement from commercial agencies for compatible broadcasts through Doordarshan network; National Film Development Corporation and other users is expected to be taken up.

Development Programme

7 GHz Communication Equipment

5.4.2.23. With the change in the requirement of Railways to 960 channels, the company is negotiating with M/s Nippon Electric Company Ltd., for know how transfer and further development. A very large projection of such terminals has been forecast by the Railways.

Commutated Aerial Direction Finder (CADF)

5.4.2.24. The company has received orders to the tune of Rs. 4.88 crores from the Air Force. Such equipments are expected to be developed for trials before launching pilot production.

ELFON

5.4.2.25. The Electronics & Radar Development Establishment (ERDE), Bangalore, under the Ministry of Defence, Defence Research and Development Organisation, has given a development order for 12 such telephones for field trials before launching the batch production of the equipment.

Low Cost TV Studio

5.4.2.26. The company proposes to take up turn-key jobs in respect of low cost studios required by Defence educational institutions, and other commercial users as a total video equipment system employing 1" and 3/4" VTR and accessories.

Colour Digital Time Base Corrector (DTBC)

5.4.2.27. The company has signed a Design Documents Purchase and Production Assistance contract with M/s. FORA International, Japan, to indigenously produce the DTBCs required for colour compatibility required by Doordarshan. Orders for 8 DTBCs are being negotiated.

Colour Monitors

5.4.2.28. As a result of the Memorandum of Understanding entered into with M/s. CENDIT, New Delhi, the knowhow to produce colour monitors required in the video systems has been negotiated. These are being engineered. The sale value of the production during the year 1983-84 is expected to be approximately Rs. 14 crores.

5.4.2.29. From the profitability statement, a fund of approximately Rs. 143.50 crores will be generated out of the sales of approximately Rs. 14 crores in which a profit of approximately Rs. 113.50 lakhs is expected.

5.4.2.30. The financial requirements of the company are met from sources generated out of its activities and loan from financial institutions.

5.4.2.31. In the Annual Plan 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 175 lakhs has been made in the year 1983-84 with a view to carry out the various projects of GC&EL.

Gujarat State Textile Corporation Limited

5.4.2.32. G.S.T.C. Ltd. was formed in November, 1968 as a wholly owned Government Co. under the Companies Act, 1956. Its authorised capital is Rs. 5 crores and its paid up capital is Rs. 162.50 lakhs. The Government of India has taken over the management of Priyalaxmi Mills, Baroda and Shri Subhlaxmi Mills, Cambay under the provisions of IDR Act and has appointed the GSTC as authorised Controller for these Mills. The Corporation has undertaken modernisation and renovation programme for these Mills, at the estimated cost of Rs. 346 lakhs. During the period from 1977 to March 82, these Mills have together earned gross profit of Rs. 201.00 lakhs. During 82-83 Government has not granted any fresh fund to the Corporation either for modernisation programme or for managing these units.

5.4.2.33. The Corporation has taken on leave and licence basis M/s. New Jehangir Vakil Mills, Bhavnagar for a period of 18 months from 1st September,

1982. The mill has been restarted from 1st October, 1982. It is estimated that the Corporation may be required to spend about Rs. 96.00 lakhs towards financing of cash losses, start up expenses and working finance. State Government has granted a loan of Rs. 40.00 lakhs during 82-83 and additional Rs. 56.00 lakhs will be granted, if necessary during 82-83.

5.4.2.34. GSTC has been appointed as an Authorised Controller of Kanti Cotton Mills, Surendranagar, The State Government has granted a loan of Rs. 42.00 lakhs during the year 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 29.00 lakhs is being provided to GSTC to enable it to restart this Mill.

Programme for 83-84.

5.4.2.35. State Government has taken necessary steps for the nationalisation of Priyalaxmi Mills and Shree Shubhlaxmi Mills. About Rs. 80.00 lakhs will be required for payment of compensation and for the office of Commissioner of Payments to be appointed for the settlement of claims after the nationalisation.

5.4.2.36. Kanti Cotton Mills has been taken over by GSTC. In pursuance of policy of GOI, it will be necessary to nationalise this unit in a period of six months after the take over. This unit is likely to incur cash losses. Besides, GSTC will be required to provide margin money for working capital finance.

5.4.2.37. There is a possibility of the take over of one more closed textile unit for the restart by GSTC during 83-84. Rs. 50.00 lakhs will be required by GSTC on the take over of closed unit.

5.4.2.38. With a view to increase the spinning capacity in the State, GSTC has decided to set up Spinning Mill Projects in association with private parties. GSTC and M/s. Sudarshan Silk Mills have promoted a company "Gujarat Spinners Ltd." for the implementation of a Spinning Mill Project. Arrangements for another joint sector project are being made. GSTC will be required to invest upto 26% in the equity of these joint sector Project companies. Rs. 50.00 lakhs are proposed to be granted as a loan to GSTC to enable it to invest in the project companies during 83-84.

5.4.2.39. Total requirements for GSTC during 83-84 works out to Rs. 250.00 lakhs. However a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1983-84.

Narmada Cement Co., Ltd. :

5.4.2.40. Government of Gujarat is one of the promoters of the Narmada Cement Co. Ltd. As per the agreed pattern of Share Capital contribution to the Co. by the promoters viz., M/s. Chowgule & Co. and Govt. of Gujarat, the Govt. of Gujarat has so far contributed an amount of Rs. 225/- lakhs to the equity share capital of the Co. in the ratio of 1 : 2 (i. e. Govt. of Gujarat and M/s. Chugule & Company). Due to escalation in the project cost, Govt. had to pay Rs. 52/- lakhs in addition to contribution of Rs. 173 lakhs. Out of which Rs. 15.10 lakhs has been paid to the Company during 1982-83. The Co. has established split location cement plant with clinker manufacturing capacity of one million tonnes per annum. The company has since commissioned it successfully.

Girnar Scooter Project

5.4.2.41. An idea was mooted in the year 1966-67 to set-up a Scooter Project as a part of GSIC with the Primary objective of developing ancillary units in the State and generating direct employment.

5.4.2.42. After going through the preliminaries, an application for Industrial Licence was made on 29th January, 1970. A Letter of intent was received on 17th March, 1971, and Industrial Licence for production of 24000 scooters per annum was received on 1st October, 1972.

5.4.2.43. In the meantime, 25 prototype Scooters were manufactured in 1971 and they were passed by Vehicle Research Development Establishment, Ahmednagar on 3rd November, 1971.

5.4.2.44. Stage-wise marketing activities commenced from 1976 by appointing dealers gradually at Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Vadodara, New Delhi, Chandigarh and Lucknow, Girnar Scooters Limited a wholly owned subsidiary of GSIC was registered under Companies Act, on 9th September, 1976. The Commercial production started from 1978 onwards.

5.4.2.45. The main hurdle in picking up the production was the inadequate supply of body panels by Scooters India Limited with whom a contract for providing one lakh body panels was signed. As Scooters India Limited has failed to comply with the contract for supply of body panels and as such indigenous procurement of major press tools were taken up in hand. As a result, it was decided to produce structural panels from Standard Motors and leg shield, side covers central rib, engine cavity front

mud guard, petrol tank etc. from Bil Metal Works, Vadodara. Simultaneously an order for procurement of imported press tools for new model of Ginar Scooter was placed with a Japanese firm namely M/s. Ogihara Iron works for complete set of press tools for New Model valuing Rs. 121 lakhs. These press tools were received in April, 1982. Welding Shop for Body Panels was installed and commissioned in 1980.

5.4.2.46. Ginar Scooters Limited started functioning as a wholly and owned subsidiary of GSIC with effect from 1st July, 1982. The details of production of Scooters from 1979 till August, 1982 are as under :—

Year	No. of Scooters produced
1979	744
1980	3417
1981	6002
1982 (Up to August)	3026

5.4.2.47. The expansion programme costing Rs. 575 lakhs has been prepared. The first phase of the expansion programme has already been taken up in hand with the long term loan of Rs. 460 lakhs to be provided by the Industrial Development Bank of India and the remaining amount of Rs. 115 lakhs will be the promoter's contribution i.e. of GSIC. In the year, 1982 it is proposed to produce between 6000 and 7000 Scooters. Ginar Scooter has the many special features incorporated in its design and development.

5.4.2.48. To sum up the project is on the threshold of the first phase of expansion programme as all the infrastructure with respect to technology, marketing, management, manpower, fixed assets, finances etc. have already been tied-up. In the year 1983-84, it is proposed to produce 12000 scooters.

Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation

5.4.2.49. The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has been set up to provide financial assistance to large and medium industries as well as sponsor joint-sector projects.

5.4.2.50. In the area of providing financial assistance to large and medium industries, the Corporation has been able to achieve substantial progress.

5.4.2.51. The Corporation usually undertakes financing of units where refinance is available from

IDBI. However, the criteria fixed for refinance viz. project cost not exceeding Rs. 2 crores and net worth not exceeding Rs. 2.5 crores is such that several units have to be provided assistance, without the support of refinance from IDBI. It is necessary to undertake financing of such cases because they bring in sophisticated technology, new lines of manufacture, etc. and the loan amount involved is not large enough for the unit to go through the time consuming process of getting loans from Central financial institutions. Only projects which are significant to the economy of Gujarat are considered under the scheme of the GIIC. So far, the Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 28.85 crores to such units which are not eligible for refinance from IDBI. During the current year viz., 1982-83, the total sanctions to such units are expected to be of the order of Rs. 5 crores and in 1983-84 Rs. 10 crores. A provision of Rs. 3 crores is made for the year 1983-84, to partially meet the requirement of funds for the scheme. The GIIC will have to explore other sources in a big way to supplement this amount, since its total commitments are expected to be much higher.

5.4.2.52. In the area of sponsoring joint-sector projects, the Corporation has launched an ambitious programme. So far, 6 of its promoted projects have been commissioned. These are :—

1. Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd.
2. Polymers Corporation of Gujarat Ltd.
3. Gujarat Aromatics Ltd.
4. Gujarat Carbon Ltd.
5. Gujarat Leather Industries Ltd.
6. Gujarat State Machine Tools Corporation Ltd.

5.4.2.53. As many as 50 projects are under various stages of implementation. In order to meet the requirement of funds for promoting these projects, a provision of Rs. 3 crores has been provided in 1983-84.

Lease Financing

5.4.2.54. Lease financing viz., providing machinery and equipments on hire purchase or lease to new industrial units as a part of development banking has been very successful in foreign countries. Entrepreneurs in the State have also shown considerable interest in the scheme, in view of its inherent

advantages. It has been decided that the scheme should be implemented in the State by GIIC through a subsidiary company. To meet the requirement of funds for the scheme an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided in the year 1983-84.

Interest free loans to large engineering and electronics projects (LEEP)

5.4.2.55. The State is considerably backward in engineering and electronics industries which are labour intensive and pollution-free. In order to encourage the setting up of such large engineering and electronics industries, the State has recently introduced a scheme for providing interest-free-loan to the extent of 10% to 20% of the fixed capital investment. The loan will be provided during the implementation stage of project. This is an important scheme from the point of view of the much needed diversification of the industrial structure of the State. The scheme will be implemented by the GIIC on behalf of the State Government. In order to meet the requirement of funds for the scheme, an outlay of Rs. 2 crores is provided for the year 1983-84.

Captive Power Generation

5.4.2.56. The State is currently experiencing considerable shortage of power. As a result, several industrial units have to face production loss. In order to avoid production loss and the resulting unemployment it has been the policy of the State Government to encourage captive power generation by industrial units. The State Government had earlier implemented a scheme under which industrial units were provided loan for installation of captive power sets. The scheme was implemented by GIIC. Under the scheme, GIIC had sanctioned Rs. 10.20 crores to 52 units resulting in the creation of 25,000 KVA of power generation capacity.

5.4.2.57. It is proposed to revive the scheme in view of the difficult power situation in the State. In order to meet the requirement of funds for the scheme, an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

Industrial Extension Bureau (INDEXT-A B)

5.4.2.58. In 1972 an informal group called the Industrial Extension Team (INDEXT) was formulated under the chairmanship of Industries Commissioner. This step provided an opportunity for the

State to offer various services under one roof to the entrepreneur. The Industrial Assistance Centre in the Commissionerate of Industries was strengthened with officers from GIIC, GIDC, GSFC, GSIC. Simultaneously to provide similar service to entrepreneurs in Bombay, the State Corporations also opened an office there.

5.4.2.59. Though this arrangement worked fairly well with the increasing response received from various parts of the country and particularly from abroad, it was found necessary to formalise the Co-ordination work and rest it to an appropriate organisation. This led to the creation of Industrial Extension Bureau (INDEXT-B) in 1978.

5.4.2.60. The Industrial Extension Bureau is in existence for a little over 4 years. During this period, the Bureau has attended to 27,000 enquiries for general information, 277 applications for plot or shed, 124 applications for financial assistance, 35 applications for industrial licence and 515 applications for import of capital goods and other formalities. The Bureau assisted 240 Non-Resident Entrepreneurs for setting up projects totalling over Rs. 100 crores all over the State.

5.4.2.61. The Bureau also organised intensive campaigns at Calcutta, Bangalore, Delhi and Madras for attracting entrepreneurs in those places to Gujarat. It is estimated that because of these efforts new projects coming to the State will generate investment of around Rs. 100 crores. For Annual Plan 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 13 lakhs has been made for this scheme.

Grant of loan to Industries for amount of Sales Tax paid on Sale of Finished products.

5.4.2.62. The scheme of interest free sales tax loan has been introduced with effect from 1st November, 1977. Large and medium industries are eligible to get interest free sales tax loan under the scheme.

5.4.2.63. After obtaining the eligibility certificate from the Industries Commissioner the units concerned have to apply to GSFC/GIIC for the interest free Sales tax loan alongwith details of the Sales tax paid by them. Although the validity of the scheme has expired on 31-10-82, claims for loan against Sales tax paid during the period of five years from the date of commercial production, will continue. To meet the requirement of funds an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

**5.4.3. Village and small Industries
Small Industries
Gujarat State Financial Corporation**

Loans Towards Share Capital.

5.4.3.1. Gujarat State Financial Corporation was set up in the year 1960 under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 to provide term loan assistance to medium and small scale industries in the State of Gujarat. The Corporation grants term assistance upto Rs. 30 lakhs to limited companies and co-operative societies. To proprietary and partnership concerns, the extent of assistance is restricted to Rs. 15 lakhs.

5.4.3.2. The Corporation raises financial resources by way of share capital market borrowings, refinance from I.D.B.I. etc. The main source of funds for the Corporation is refinance from IDBI. The Corporation is taking full advantage of the refinance facilities. However, the extent of refinance facilities available is restricted to 3 times of the paid up capital and reserves of the Corporation. At present, IDBI, has sanctioned a limit of Rs. 67 crores. As against this limit, the Corporation has already drawn refinance of Rs. 66.72 crores as on 31.3.1982. This limit is not enough to meet the requirements of funds. The Corporation has already reached the paid up capital limit of Rs. 10 crores as laid down in the SFC 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 SFC Act. A matching contribution will also be provided by IDBI.

5.4.3.3. During the year 1981-82, the Corporation has received Rs. 2 crores each from State Government and IDBI towards the share Capital loan.

5.4.3.4. 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 an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs is required by way of loan carrying interest of 31/2% per annum for the time being during the year 1983-84 also. A matching contribution of Rs. 200 lakhs will also be requested from I.D.B.I. A provisional provision of Rs. 150 lakhs is therefore made in the Annual Plan 1983-84.

Subvention to GSFC for declaring guaranteed dividend as per SFC Act.

5.4.3.5. In terms of the SFC Act, the State Government is required to pay a guaranteed dividend of 31/2% per annum on the paid up capital of the Corporation. The Corporation has already raised paid up capital of Rs. 10 crores including special capital of Rs. 1 crores on which no guaranteed dividend is required to be paid. Thus, on the paid up capital of Rs. 9 crores, the annual dividend required to be paid is Rs. 31.50 lakhs.

5.4.3.6. The Corporation has switched over its accounting system from Mercantile basis to cash basis with effect from 1-4-1981. During the accounting year 1982-83 it is likely that the Corporation's working would reveal a loss in cash basis. The proposal of switching over of accounting system on cash basis has been approved by the State Government. Therefore, during the year 1983-84. Subvention of Rs. 31.50 lakhs will be required by the Corporation (in the event of Corporation's working reflecting a loss) to enable it to declare guaranteed dividend of 3 1/2%. The subvention would be by way of loan to GSFC on the paid up capital of Rs. 9 crores. A token provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is therefore made in the Annual Plan 1983-84.

Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation

5.4.3.7. The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation has been established by the State Government with a view to promote and assist rapid and orderly growth of industries in the State of Gujarat. The Corporation attempts to achieve its objective by sustained and action oriented infrastructure development programme. The other objectives are to help decentralisation of industrial development and prevention of migration of workers from rural areas to metropolitan areas.

Review

5.4.3.8. The Corporation has set up 139 industrial estates upto the end of 1981-82. It has acquired 9395 hectares of land and has constructed 7237 sheds out of which 6870 sheds have been allotted. The Corporation has constructed 6348 housing quarters; of which 4271 have been allotted. Keeping in view the policy of the State and the Central Government, more and more attention has been given by the Corporation for development of rural and backward areas of the State. Out of 139 estates 56 estates have been set up in the backward districts of the State.

5.4.3.9. During the year 1982-83 it is proposed to set up 16 industrial estates, acquire 2500 hectares of land, construct 1430 factory sheds and 3440 housing quarters. The budget of the Corporation for the year 1982-83 was finalised for Rs. 70 crores.

5.4.3.10. In order to finance the development programme undertaken by the Corporation, in the year 1982-83, it has been proposed to raise institutional finance of about Rs. 18.60 crores. The internal resources are expected to be of about Rs. 35.62 crores and balance of about Rs. 7.00 crores is expected to be raised from the Government. This includes Rs. 5.90 crores as long-term loan to GIDC and Rs. 1.10 crores under open market borrowing. The balance amount of Rs. 5.00 crores is expected as a deposit contribution on works undertaken by the Corporation, etc.

5.4.3.11. During the year 1983-84, 12 industrial estates are proposed to be set up. As per the tentative estimates, the next year's total budget would be about Rs. 68.62 crores out of which about Rs. 50 crores is proposed to be spent towards land, acquisition, development and construction programme of sheds and housing quarters etc. It has been targeted to acquire about 1500 hectares of land, develop about 2000 hectares of land and construct 1500 sheds and 2000 housing quarters. In order to meet the requirement of funds, it is proposed to raise about Rs. 69 crores from different sources—about Rs. 35/- crores as internal resources which includes capital receipt from the sale of plots, sheds, housing quarters and revenue receipts and closing balance, an amount of Rs. 19.50 crores from institutional finance. This will leave a gap of Rs. 14.12 crores, to be raised under the plan scheme which includes the minimum margin money as long-term loan to the Corporation and open market borrowing as per permission to be given by the Reserve Bank of India under plan scheme. Under the IBDI scheme the term loan finance available from the Banks is only against IDBI re-finance scheme where the Corporation has to provide margin money at the rate of 20% to 30%. In case of LIC the margin money requirement is upto 30% to 40%. Thus at 30%, the margin money requirement would be about Rs. 15 crores for undertaking the total development programme of Rs. 50 crores. In order to partially meet this requirement of margin money an outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84, which will include market borrowing of Rs. 110 lakhs.

Grant-in-aid to Centre for Entrepreneurship Development for Industrial Self Employment in Rural and Backward Areas :

5.4.3.12. The object of this scheme is to identify on entrepreneurial potential in rural and backward areas and under take entrepreneurship development training for industrial self-employment. Since 1970, the Centre is engaged in developing new entrepreneurs in rural and backward areas and growth centres. The annual target since last 3 years is to develop 1000 entrepreneurs.

5.4.3.13. The entrepreneurship development programme is proposed to be continued in 1983-84 also and over 1000 persons are proposed to be given training. To meet the requirement of funds for the scheme, a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made in 1983-84.

Programmes for Tribal Youths

5.4.3.14. The Centre for Entrepreneurship Development has been implementing a programme of Training tribal youths for self employment. During the year 1980-81, 34 tribal youths were imparted training while in 1981-82, 76 tribal youths received training. The candidates were imparted training in:—

- (i) Rope making from Monofilament yarn.
- (ii) Wooden Furniture.
- (iii) Small plastic items from hand operated injection moulding machines.
- (iv) Making sweaters on knitting machines.
- (v) Acrylic bangles manufacturing.
- (vi) Readymade Garments.

5.4.3.15. The results of 1980-81 are quite encouraging and 32 out of 34 who were trained are self-employed in the above trades. In the first year, the programme was organised at Mandvi, Surat District while in the second year the programme was organised at Rajpipla, District Bharuch, Piplod, District Panchmahals and Mandvi, District Surat. In the first part of 1982-83 one programme is in operation at Rajpipla, District Bharuch. In the year 1983-84 the Centre has planned 3 to 4 special programmes in tribal areas of the State and wish to impart training to 150-200 tribal youths in the above trades.

5.4.3.16. Under the special component plan, the C. E. D. has proposed to undertake training programme in different trades for Scheduled castes. In the year 1983-84 it is proposed to train about 150 S. C. entrepreneurs. With a view to carry out the above activities a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is made in Annual Plan 1983-84.

Loan to GSIC for Hire purchase scheme.

5.4.3.17. The most popular and important scheme operated by the Corporation is the hire purchase scheme under which machinery on hire purchase basis is provided to the entrepreneurs for setting-up a new industry or for its expansion. Nominal service charge of 2 per cent is recovered from the entrepreneurs. Earnest Money Deposit is recovered at 10 per cent if the value of machinery does not exceed Rs. 25000 in each individual case and at 20 per cent if the value of machinery exceeds Rs. 25000/- in each individual case. The maximum limit for supplying machinery has been fixed at Rs. 2.5 lakhs. The balance amount is recovered in 7 years in 13 equal half yearly instalments after a moratorium period of one year. Interest in developed area is charged at 15 per cent. Interest at 4 per cent per annum over normal rate of interest is collected in case of default by the party. Third party guarantees is taken if the value of the machinery exceeds of Rs. 25000/-.

5.4.3.18. The Corporation has extended the benefit of this scheme on Special Concessional Terms for supply of machinery on hire purchase basis to SSI units in Backward Districts and also to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Earnest Money Deposit is taken at half the normal rate charged to SSI units in developed areas. Interest is charged at 13 percent per annum.

5.4.3.19. As a result of Government assistance this scheme has received good response. In the year 1981-82, an expenditure of Rs. 17.50 lakhs was incurred on this programme. In 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 25/- lakhs has been provided against which the anticipated expenditure would be Rs. 20 lakhs.

5.4.3.20. A sum of Rs. 27.50 lakhs has been spent during the first two years of the Sixth Five Year Plan. It is hoped to spend another Rs. 20 lakhs during the year 1982-83.

5.4.3.21. 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	Value of Machinery delivered Rs. in lakhs
1979	47	37.49	9	16.60
1980	51	51.95	11	16.95
1981	45	53.35	11	18.05
1982 (upto August)	22	24.04	5	8.30

5.4.3.22. It is proposed to fix a target Rs. 60 lakhs in 1983-84. On an average the Corporation gets back Rs. 30 to 33 lakhs by way of recovery on account of instalments due and on account of recovery of interest. The shortfall between target and income is being obtained from Government by way of loan. In view of exercise of economy the GSIC has proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 13.00 lakhs by way of loan for this activity during the year 1983-84 and the same is provided in the Annual Plan 1983-84.

Trade contribution for Marketing fund of GSFC to provide Marketing Assistance to SSI Units.

5.4.3.23. The Corporation operates the scheme of providing marketing assistance to the small scale industrial units in securing market for their products through its General and Tender marketing activities.

General Marketing.

5.4.3.24. The General Marketing Department operates the activities of marketing the products of small scale units in the State on All India basis by sending Field Assistants to various places who procure orders for their products of SSI Units and pass them on for execution to the SSI Units. With the availability of liberal financial assistance from the State Government special scheme of marketing assistance has been introduced. The details of performance under General Marketing from 1979 to 31st August 1982 are given below:—

year	Achievement Rs. in lakhs	No. of units assisted
1979	12.08	34
1980	21.04	48
1981	26.32	51
1982 jupto August)	21.35	26

5.4.3.25. In the year 1981, the Corporation registered the highest turn-over made ever since its inception under General Marketing Scheme.

Tender Marketing.

5.4.3.26. Under this scheme, small scale industrial units are assisted by procuring orders from various government purchasing agencies by offering their products against tenders, issued by various government departments, semi-government departments, local bodies and public sector undertakings.

5.4.3.27. Details of the progress registered under this scheme from 1979 to August 1982 are given below.

year	Achievement (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of units assisted
1979	15.27	94
1980	22.97	137
1981	134.65	54
1982 (upto August)	134.64	30

5.4.3.28. The Corporation registered in the year 1981 the highest turn over under Tender Marketing since its inception, The target for 1982 under the scheme of marketing has been fixed at Rs. 250 lakhs, against which achievement till August 1982 is Rs. 156 lakhs. It is hoped to fulfil target at the end of the current year.

5.4.3.29. The Corporation conducts marketing activity mainly to promote sale of the products of SSI Units through this scheme. The following assistance is given to SSI Units:—

1. Payment of 90 p.c. of the value of the orders executed against tender programme immediately on despatch of goods.

2. Assistance in procuring raw-materials.

3. Financial assistance for working capital as per the policy of the Corporation.

4. Technical guidance for meeting with the specifications of the products for which orders have been procured against Government Tender purchase programme.

5. Assistance for getting the products tested by authorised testing laboratories/institutions.

6. Follow-up for recovery of payments for products supplied by SSI Units under General Marketing activity.

7. Publicising products of SSI Units by participation in Trade fairs and exhibition and by giving subsidy in rental and transport facilities.

8. Assistance in paying earnest money deposit/security deposit against orders received from Government departments.

5.4.3.30. The Sixth Five Year Plan provision for this scheme is Rs. 40 lakhs. By the end of the year 1982-83, it is proposed to spend about Rs. 30 lakhs.

5.4.3.31. Looking to the overall progress made during the year 1981-82 and expected to be made in 1982-83 and keeping in mind the exercise of economy an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84.

Trade Centre

5.4.3.32. Trade Centre was established for helping the SSI Units engaged in the production of consumer goods and other sophisticated items such as machine tools, scientific instruments etc. and also to withstand heavy competition from large scale industries and for making available marketing know-how to SSI Units.

5.4.3.33. In the first year, Government of India provided for the central subsidy to the maximum extent of Rs. 2 lakhs for meeting certain recurring and non-recurring expenditure of the Trade Centre. This Scheme was however included in the Sixth Five Year Plan and as such the entire expenditure was to be borne by the State Government from 1980-81. The Centre is providing telex facilities, electro-photo copying, library and slide presentation programme of SSI units. Articles produced by SSI units are also displayed in the Centre.

5.4.3.34. Within a short period of over two and half years till 31-8-1982, tremendous progress has been made by the Trade Centre, the details of which are as under :—

1. Products of 60 small scale industrial units are displayed.

2. 295 units have been registered for communicating tender enquires till August, 1982 and about 3200 enquiries have been communicated to registered units.

3. Free slide presentation programme has achieved spectacular success. 100 slides have been prepared.

4. Library is equipped with 6569 books.

5. Exhibition for the products purchased by GSRTC, Western Railway and Gujarat Electricity Board was organised in 1980-81. Ancillary exhibition was held in Ahmedabad from 27th March to 29th March, 1982 in which IFFCO Kalol, Elecon Engineering Private Limited, Vallabh Vidyanagar and Air Control and Chemical Engineering, Barejadi participated.

6. Telex membership is 49.

7. Library membership is 115.

5.4.3.35. For this scheme there is a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Government sanctioned grant-in-aid as per details given below :

1979	Rs. 1-60 lakhs
1980-81	Rs. 3-39 lakhs
1981-82	Rs. 2-55 lakhs
1982-83	Rs. 4-00 lakhs (provided in the Budget).

5.4.3.36. In view of this, it is proposed that a provision of Rs. 4-00 lakhs may be repeated for the year 1983-84 for running the Trade Centre by the Corporation.

Capital investment subsidy for growth centres and backward areas.

5.4.3.37. The incentive scheme for providing cash subsidy to industrial units in backward areas and selected growth centres came into effect on 1st November, 1977. The main objects of the scheme are :—

1. Development of small, medium and large scale industries in rural and backward areas and selected growth centres, with a view to achieve more balanced industrial growth.

2. Dispersal of industries from developed areas and cities having a population of more than one lakh.

3. Generation of more employment opportunities in rural and backward areas.

5.4.3.38. From the inception of the scheme, the following expenditure has been incurred under the scheme.

Year	No. of units	Subsidy disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
1977-78 (1-11-77 to 31-3-78)	76	22.39
1978-79	721	252.64
1979-80	1141	406.06
1980-81	1802	703.03
1981-82	2090	847.47

5.4.3.39. During 1982-83, a provision of Rs. 800 lakhs has been made for this scheme but the expenditure is likely to exceed the provision. Although the validity period of the scheme has expired on 31st October, 1982, all those units which have taken effective steps during the operative period of the scheme will have to be given subsidy. The State Government as recently defined the effective steps and accordingly those units which have taken the effective steps will be given subsidy provided the implementation of the project is completed before 31-3-1983. Simultaneously, the State Government is also coming out shortly with a new incentive scheme in place of the scheme which has expired. The new scheme will aim at further dispersal of industries by providing incentives in areas where industrial development has been nil or negligible and discouraging areas which have registered high level of development.

5.4.3.40. The programme of backward area development through industrial dispersal is, therefore, proposed to be pursued with greater vigour in 1983-84. In order to meet the requirement of funds for the programme, an outlay of Rs. 1110 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

Central Investment Subsidy.

5.4.3.41. Central Government has been implementing a scheme under which new industrial units coming up in the districts of Panchmahals, Bharuch and Surendranagar are eligible for cash subsidy at the rate of 15%.

5.4.3.42. The details of subsidy disbursed to the Industrial Units in above three districts are as under :-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of units</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1972-73	24	0.77
1973-74	23	0.28
1974-75	122	42.00
1975-76	66	30.00
1976-77	87	40.00
1977-78	117	75.94
1978-79	193	255.64
1979-80	442	257.33
1980-81	871	364.90
1981-82	556	471.67

5.4.3.43. The expenditure under the scheme is reimbursed by the Government of India. A provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made for 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 6 crores is expected from the Central Government during 1983-84.

District Industries Centre.

5.4.3.44. 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 the State. They are busy in intensive drive to industrialise the rural and backward area 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. In each of the districts target programmes have been chalked out and given to them for 18 months period from October, 1978 to March, 1980. 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.

5.4.3.45. The Central Government has given Rs. 5.00 lakhs per DIC as non-recurring expenditure for the building, vehicles, etc. As per the revised pattern, the Central Government contributes 50 percent of the recurring expenditure.

5.4.3.46. 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.

5.4.3.47. A Monitoring Cell has been established at State level to centralise and supervise the progress of the district industries centre and to help in smooth implementation of the programme.

5.4.3.48. For the year 1982-83, it is expected to incur an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 65 lakhs. The State has to bear 50% of this expenditure. For the year 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 66 lakhs is made

Intensive Development of Small Industries in Rural Areas :

5.4.3.49. 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 Governments. Under this scheme, financial as well as other assistance is given as under : —

1. All types of entrepreneurial training.
2. Expenditure on common facility service centre including land, building, machinery equipment.
3. Expenditure on technical and managerial staff of experimentally run production centre on economic schemes such as raw materials, deposits, amonia, sales depots, etc.
4. Expenditure on other departmental schemes including publicity, exhibitions, research and departmentally run pilot technological experimental scheme.
5. Subsidy on Power.

5.4.3.50. The cost of implementation of the promotional schemes, is estimated at about Rs. 85.00 lakhs during the Sixth Five Year Plan, out of which Central share per District Industries Centre, per year would be Rs. 0.50 lakhs with equal share by the State Government. In the Annual Plan 1982-83, a provision of Rs. 9 lakhs is made as a State Share and it is targetted to give training to about 7500 artisans. For the year 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is made as a State share and it is targetted to give training to about 8000 artisans.

Apprentice Training in Government Printing Presses.

5.4.3.51. Under the Apprentice Act, 1961, the Government Presses have to train apprentices in the ratio of 1 : 7 workmen. The apprentice training

scheme has been introduced in Government Presses with effect from 1-9-1967. In all, 221 posts of apprentices have been sanctioned. The duration of training is three years and the apprentices are paid stipend at the increased rate of Rs. 230 per month, Rs. 260 p. m. and Rs. 300 p. m. for the first, second and third year respectively. The object of the scheme is to overcome the acute shortage of trained craftsmen in printing trade. This scheme has been included in Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes from 1980-81.

5.4.3.52. The number of apprentices required to be trained; and already trained including those under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes is shown here below :—

Year	No. of apprentices required to be trained			No. of apprentices trained		
	SC	other than SC	Total	SC	other than SC	Total
1980-81	15	197	212	14	169	184
1981-82	15	197	212	14	186	200
1982-83	16	205	221	36 (Under training)	185	221

5.4.3.53. The expenditure incurred under this pro-Rs. 3.79 lakhs and Rs. 3.74 lakhs respectively. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is provided for 1982-83. In the Annual Plan 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is made so as to impart training to about 221 persons.

Package assistance To Small Scale Industries.

5.4.3.54. As decided by Government, schemes viz. (1) Subsidy on power Consumption (2) Subsidy for testing of products of SSI and (3) Quality Marking of Products of Cottage and Small Scale Industries are to be merged into one scheme namely "Package assistance to SSI units" from 1981-82. The details are as under :—

Power Subsidy :

5.4.3.55. Power subsidy is granted to small scale industries under the provisions of the Gujarat State subsidy to Electric Power Consumption (Cottage and Small Scale Industries) Rules, 1961 to eligible industrial units which have a total connected electrical load not exceeding 80 HP and in the case of industrial

cooperatives, the connected load shall not exceed 80 HP per member unit and 300 HP for society as a whole. Subsidy is granted on consumption of electric motive power only and not lighting. Assistance by way of power subsidy would enable the small scale industries including ancillary and cottage industries to stand in competition in market. Government has further modified the above rules from 1st August, 1981. The quantum of subsidy given per unit depends upon the place of establishment of the unit and period between 7 to 10 years graded on population basis.

Quality Marketing Scheme.

5.4.3.56. Absence of quality consciousness adversely affect the sales of SSI units. A scheme of quality marking of production of selected SSI has been introduced and 17 products are covered under the scheme which is implemented through the Industrial Research Laboratory, Vadodara and in respect of diesel engines by the prototype-cum-training centre, Rajkot. 360 Units are registered under the scheme.

Testing Subsidy Scheme

5.4.3.57. In order to make industrialists quality conscious, a scheme of subsidy for purchase of testing equipment as well subsidy on cost of testing charges is in vogue. The grant of such subsidy is regulated under the provisions of Gujarat State Aid to Industries (Purchase of Testing Equipment for Establishment of Testing House or private Laboratories) Rules 1971 and Gujarat State Aid to Industries (Testing of Products of Small Scale Industries) Rules, 1971. Establishment of testing house is also encouraged by giving financial assistance. Under the said rules, the quantum of assistance in case of testing of products is at the rate of 50% of charges subject to a maximum of Rs. 100/- per annum per unit. The quantum of assistance for establishing a Test House is at 12½ per cent of capital cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25,000/-.

5.4.3.58. The schemes are being administered through District Industries Centre. For carrying out the above activities an expenditure of Rs. 24.09 lakhs is incurred during 1981-82. For the year 1982-83, a provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is made. For the year 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for this scheme.

Adoption of Sick Small Units by Medium. Large and Small Industries and by Gujarat Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation Limited (CITCO).

5.4.3.59. In order to solve the problem of sickness of small scale industries through utilisation of tecancomanagerial, commercial and organisational expertise

and resources of large, medium and small successful units and those of GITCO Limited, the Government has introduced Adoption Scheme. Under the scheme, GITCO is to act as the technical, secretarial and helping by of a monitoring Cell. The successful industrial unit or GITCO Limited wherever adopts a small sick unit, is entitled to financial incentive of Rs. 10,000 per annum per unit adopted. The incentive is available for a maximum period of 3 years. It is to be disbursed after one year of operation or from the time from which the adopted small sick units start earning profits, whichever is earlier. GITCO Limited is to receive an amount of Rs. 5,000 per annum per unit for techno-economic evaluation of the sick unit and monitoring of relationship between the adopter and adopted unit. Till the end of the year 1982-83, 23 small sick units have been adopted under this scheme. During 1982-83, the adoption of four units has already been approved, and the proposal for adoption of another six units is being submitted to Adoption Committee shortly. The target of accomplishing 41 new adoption of sick units during the year 1983-84 have been proposed for which a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1983-84.

Financial assistance to GITCO for establishment of Marketing Consultancy Cell.

5.4.3.60. With a view to exploring market for the products of the small scale industries units, the State Government has decided to establish a marketing consultancy cell in Gujarat.

5.4.3.61. The Gujarat Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation Ltd., (GITCO), Ahmedabad has, therefore, been entrusted the task of reviving sick industrial units in the small scale sector by providing management consultancy and marketing of products. In pursuance of this objective, GITCO has set up a marketing assistance cell (MAC) to assist SSI sector in marketing of their products. The GITCO is entitled to receive grant-in-aid for running the MAC. The GITCO has planned massive marketing clinic programmes in rural backward areas and villages. They have also planned training programmes for the rural entrepreneurs and field force. Further, for directly helping many SSI Units in procurement of their orders, GITCO will be appointing representatives in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

5.4.3.62. The actual expenditure incurred during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 and likely expenditure of 1982-83 are shown below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Exptr. Rs. in lakhs.</i>
1980-81	2.78
1981-82	3.42
1982-83	3.00 (anticipated).

5.4.3.63. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for the year 1983-84 to carry out the present activities.

Village and Cottage Industries

5.4.3.64. Cottage Industry is an industry having fixed capital investment upto Rs. 25,000 and not covered by Factory Act. Cottage industries could be classified either as traditional and modern or as production based or service oriented. Traditionally, in rural economy, 25 to 30 percent population depend on non-agricultural activities. Rural artisans constitute integral part of the rural society and fulfil basic needs of goods and services to rural society. Most of the activities are low cost oriented and hereditary. Our country is having very large pool of skills, and the emphasis of the Sixth Plan is to put on development and optimum utilisation of human resources. It is natural that rural artisans be given due importance. The cottage industries are also eminently suitable to achieve major objectives of the Sixth Plan viz., generation of productive employment in non-agricultural sector and dispersal of industrial activities in rural and backward areas. Since the cottage Industries create more opportunities with the limited capital investments, it could be considered as appropriate sector for development. However, there are certain difficulties in rapid growth of cottage industries which are as under :—

(i) The sector is unorganised and without proper linkages.

(ii) Though the State have a large number of skilled persons, they have to extend proper organisational support to optimise the use of such skill.

(iii) The tools, equipments and techniques adopted are outdated and artisan by himself is unable to replace and/or modify them.

(iv) The sector is heavily dependent mostly on middle-man for raw materials, credit and market. There has been only negligible flow of the institutional finance in this sector.

5.4.3.65. It was estimated that 3.6 lakh families in Gujarat are engaged in house hold industries as per 1971 census. At present, about 5 lakh families are engaged in house-hold industrial activities.

5.4.3.66. 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.

5.4.3.67. The details of programme-wise provision for 1983-84 are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr.	Programme	Outlay for 1983-84
1	2	3
1.	Direction and Supervision	7.00
2.	Handloom Industry	36.00
3.	Handicrafts Industry	37.00
4.	Cooperative Industry	27.00
5.	Gujarat State Khadi and Villages Industries Board.	205.00
6.	Other Programmes.	189.00
Total		501.00

Administration and Supervision :

5.4.3.68. 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 cooperatives in the State. The Directorate of Cottage Industries will have to execute many new plan schemes, as well as supervise the work of various organisations set up specifically for rendering services to the rural artisans. The Directorate of Cottage Industries needs technically qualified persons for solving various problems of this sector and needs specialists in Handlooms, Leather, Ceramics and Coir, Institutional Finance, Marketing and Cooperatives to ensure proper implementation of programme. A provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made for the Annual Plan 1983-84 for strengthening the Directorate.

Handloom Industry :

5.4.3.69. Once upon a time, 80,000 handlooms were active in the State, but on a account of proximity of modern textile industry organised in the State, the handlooms have suffered heavily. There has been steady decline in the number of handlooms as shown below :—

Year	No. of handlooms in the State
1960	80,000
1963	40,000
1973	36,000
1976	25,000
1980	23,700 (of which, only 9571 active.)

5.4.3.70. Handloom industry in its employment potential is only next to agriculture in our country. Majority of weaver's 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 assumes 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 handloom work at optimum level of production. Government also envisages to see that employment potential in the sector is fully exploited and opportunities for better earning are made available. The development of handlooms will be in co-operative societies of weavers and through Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation. It is planned to train non-hereditary group of persons and to provide employment to unemployed youths to introduce man made fibre of handlooms.

5.4.3.71. It was felt necessary to strengthen the training facilities. Accordingly, an Institute of Handloom Technology at Gandhinagar has started functioning from April, 1981. The institute will impart training for two years in dyeing, printing, sizing, weaving and finishing of handloom cloth. The institute has a capacity of 40 trainees. The trainees are paid stipend of Rs. 150/- P.M. The institute works in a hired building for the present. It is proposed to have its own building for the institute. Efforts are being made to procure land for the purpose.

5.4.3.72. The handlooms will also be required to be modernised by adding new accessories and replacing outdated parts. It would also be necessary to provide supporting services for pre-weaving and post-weaving process. Financial assistance in the form of share capital, share loan, 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. The co-operatives have covered 584 looms during the year 1980-81, and 4000 looms were working in co-operative sector on 31st March, 1981. The Handloom Development Corporation has 2835 looms under New Incentive Programme during the said period. Total handloom cloth produced valued at Rs. 152 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 24.77 lakhs was incurred for development of handloom industry during the year 1980-81.

5.4.3.73. It was proposed to cover 900 looms under New Incentive Programme and 1000 looms in co-operative sector. Total cloth to be produced on handloom would be 41 lakh sq. meters valued at Rs. 205 lakhs during 1981-82, and against which 53.26 lakh sq. meters cloth valuing Rs. 254.43 lakhs has been produced.

5.4.3.74. A provision of Rs. 57 lakhs including central assistance of Rs. 22 lakhs has been made for the handloom sector for the year 1982-83 to cover 600 looms under New Incentive Programme and 1000 looms under Co-operative Sector. Total cloth to be produced in handloom sector would be 43.75 lakh sq. meters valued at Rs. 343 lakhs. It is hoped that 28600 weavers will be benefitted due to implementation of the scheme during the year 1982-83.

5.4.3.75. For the Annual Plan 1983-84, a total provision of Rs. 36 lakhs is made to cover 600 more looms under the New Incentive Programme and 6000 more looms under Cooperative sector. Total cloth to be produced in handloom sector would be 40 lakh sq. meters valued at Rs. 325 lakhs. It is proposed to give benefit to 29500 weavers during the year 1983-84.

Handicraft Industry :

5.4.3.76. Gujarat has rich heritage in arts 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 of handicrafts. Handicrafts articles valued at Rs. 71.98 lakhs were sold locally and exported during the year 1980-81. An expenditure of Rs. 3.45 lakhs was incurred by way of subsidy for granting rebate on sales and the

scheme benefitted 266 artisans during the year 1980-81 while in 1981-82, an expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was incurred by way of subsidy for granting rebate on sales and the scheme benefitted 274 artisans during the year. An outlay of Rs. 6.29 lakhs is provided for the scheme to benefit 300 artisans during the year 1982-83. For the year 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is made so as to give benefit to 400 artisans.

Gujarat State Handicrafts Development Corporation.

5.4.3.77. Gujarat State Handicrafts Development Corporation provides marketing support to the artisans. It has a small 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. The Corporation has also to perform development role by setting up 3 museums at Gandhinagar, Shamalaji and Saputara, out of which one at Gandhinagar will be set up during the year 1982-83. The other two each at Shamalaji and Saputara are already set up. The museums exhibit collections of handicrafts. The Corporation helps to popularise improved specimen of various handicrafts. It also sets up production centres, introduces new designs and pattern and helps the artisans to project their product at exhibitions. The Corporation also exports articles of handicrafts. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in the form of share capital for the year 1982-83. For the year 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made in the form of share capital for the Corporation.

Carpet Weaving Centres.

5.4.3.78. During the last Five Year Plan, Carpet Weaving Centre was 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 State Handicrafts Development Corporation, with the help of voluntary agencies, has trained 200 new artisans in this 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 envisages 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 of new carpet production units in the State as well as provide opportunities to the members

of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other weaker sections to acquire skill, which can lead them to earn better wages. Development of carpet industry will also encourage consumption of local wool and its processing. In order to take up the programme, Rs. 11.98 lakhs were spent in the year 1980-81, and 18 carpet weaving centres were set up benefitting 900 persons under the scheme. In the year 1981-82, Rs. 11.51 lakhs were spent to train 850 artisans in 18 centres. A provision of Rs. 29 lakhs including Rs. 9 lakhs SCA have been made for the year 1982-83 to continue 18 carpet weaving centres to benefit 900 persons. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for the year 1983-84. It is proposed to set up 10 new centres and 5000 persons will take benefit of the scheme during 1983-84.

Cooperative Spinning Mills.

5.4.3.79. The Government of Gujarat has so far participated in share capital of 5 Cooperative Spinning Mills. After their teething troubles, these units have now become profitable giving benefit to cotton growers and weavers. To help these Cooperative Spinning Mills, ex-gratia subsidy as per the scheme of Sales Tax Department was given to them by Government to the tune of Rs. 19.97 lakhs during the year 1980-81. It is proposed to organise 2 Spinning Mills in Corporate Sector during 1982-83.

5.4.3.80. In addition to above, the State Government desires to encourage establishment of new Cooperative 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 cooperative units are set up for process of wool yarn. In order to carry out these activities, Rs. 1.10 lakh in the form of Government share contribution has been given to a cooperative 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. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for the purpose has been made for the year 1982-83 and Rs. 5 lakhs has also been provided for the year 1983-84.

Financial assistance to other Industrial Cooperative Societies.

5.4.3.81. There are 1912 Cooperative Societies in the State, of which 329 societies are under liquidation on account of non-viability. The industrial Cooperatives cover 1,29,923 members. All Industrial Cooperatives (except Powerloom Cooperatives) are covered under the Package Assistance Scheme. It provides assistance 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.
- (iv) Infrastructure subsidy on acquisition of new against bank loan and
- (vii) Reserve fund subsidy for revival of dormant societies.

5.4.3.82. 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 material, 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. 12.42 lakhs has been incurred and 312 societies were given financial assistance giving benefit to 10163 members. An outlay of Rs. 21 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83 to financially assist 129 societies having 3860 members as its beneficiaries. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made to assist 200 societies under the scheme during the year 1983-84. It is estimated that 20,000 persons, will be benefitted through these societies.

Powerloom Industry.

5.4.3.83. There are 29 powerloom societies with membership of 552 persons in the State having 862 licenced Powerlooms. Of the above 29 powerloom societies, 14 are working and 306 powerlooms are active, 176 powerlooms of 4 societies are being activated. Eleven powerloom societies are defunct having 380 idle powerlooms. It is proposed to activate the powerlooms by revitalising the existing societies or by transfer of looms to new societies.

5.4.3.84. The capital invested in these powerlooms has become idle investment and needs to be activated for productive purpose. The idle powerlooms when activated will produce 60.72 lakh meters of cloth per year.

5.4.3.85. The members of the powerloom societies are given Rs. 3000/- as loan per powerloom, Government share contribution of Rs. 500/- per powerloom is given to the society to raise working capital. Financial assistance of Rs. 1500/- per powerloom is given to the society construct sheds. It is proposed to raise the limit of loan per powerloom to meet increased cost and financial assistance towards construction of sheds. It is also proposed to give management subsidy to the new or revitalised society to the extent of Rs. 7200/- per annum for 3 years to engage one good technician and one efficient Secretary/Manager to run the society.

5.4.3.86. The scheme will benefit the people belonging to scheduled castes and other backward communities as 50% of powerlooms are reserved for such categories only. If the ban on new powerlooms is removed there is a great scope to enlist more cooperatives in this field and provide means of livelihood to unemployed and poor. Under the scheme 35 members of one powerloom society were allotted 47 powerlooms during 1980-81. During 1981-82, it is proposed to transfer 140 powerlooms to 70 members of 4 powerloom societies. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made the year 1983-84 to activate 100 powerlooms and to cover 1000 workers.

Khadi and Village Industries :

5.4.3.87. Khadi and Village-Industries are employment oriented programmes. With the adoption of improved technology in Khadi and Village Industries, there has been a raise 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 capable of providing employment in remote and tribal areas of the State. The programme has provided employment to 78,106 workers during the year 1980-81. Its production has been of the order of Rs. 3,098.25 lakhs. The Board has paid wages of Rs. 752.15 lakhs.

Development of Khadi :

5.4.3.88. New model Ambar Charkhas with 6 spindles can provide full employment. Till 1980-81, 41,000 Ambar Kharkhas are made available to similar number of spinners. Providing of Ambar Charkhas need 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 AkamSahaya. It has provided 2,800 Ambar Charkhas from State funds to similar number of beneficiaries during the year 1980-81. Totally 137.85 lakh banks of Khadi yarn and 15 lakh sq. meters of Khadi cloth was produced. Total wages to persons working on Ambar Charkhas amounted to Rs. 47.45 lakhs from State funds. During the year 1981-82 the Board has benefited to 93688 workers giving wages to the tune of Rs. 617.64 lakhs producing Khadi worth Rs. 498.7 lakhs.

Village Industries :

5.4.3.89. Village pottery, canning, 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 rise 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.

5.4.3.90. The Board has provided employment to 28,000 workers who have been paid wages to the tune of Rs. 302.15 lakhs during the year 1980-81. Production worth Rs. 2378.25 lakhs was made under the scheme during the year 1980-81. During the year 1981-82 the Board had produced to the tune of Rs. 4011 lakhs giving benefit to 33605 workers giving wages worth Rs. 503 lakhs.

5.4.3.91. During the year 1980-81 the Board had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 250.45 lakhs from State Plan provision. While during the year 1981-82, Rs. 239 lakhs were spent from State Plan provision to benefit 9682 workers. An outlay of Rs. 240 lakhs has been provided to benefit about 11,000 workers during the year 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 205 lakhs has been made for the year 1983-84. It is estimated that 15,000 workers will be benefitted under the scheme.

Training of Artisans :

5.4.3.92. A wide range of facilities for skill formation are available under various training schemes implemented by the Cottage Industries Department.

Sr. No.	Name of the Centre	No. of Centres	No. of classes run by Centres	Capacity of trainees.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Regional General Training Centre.	4	41	905
2.	Tribal Regional Training Centre.	7	48	1048
3.	Training-cum-Production Centre.	14	44	743
4.	Training Centres through District Panchayats.	10	40	634
		35	173	3330

5.4.3.93. An outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs was provided for training to artisans for the year 1980-81 while an expenditure of Rs. 45.00 lakhs was incurred for the purpose. The Training Centres have capacity to train 3330 artisans. The number of artisans trained during the year 1980-81 was 3134 Harijans, 1249 Tribals, 759 socially and educationally backward and 677 other artisans. The department helped 1604 artisans for self-employment for which Bank finance for Rs. 2309682 was made available, including Rs. 478000 Government infrastructural subsidy to them through Banks during the year 1980-81. During the year 1981-82, Rs. 33.03 lakhs were spent to train 1411 artisans. A provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been made in the year 1982-83 to train 3600 artisans. An outlay of Rs. 55 lakhs has been provided to train 4000 artisans during the year 1983-84.

Financial Assistance to Individual Artisans :

5.4.3.94. 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 Cooperative 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 Castes Economic Development Corporation

and the Tribal Development Corporation respectively. Those artisans who are not entitled to get the benefit of DRI Schemes will be given interest subsidy at the following rates :—

	Rate of Interest.
	Subsidy.
1. Loan to Tribal artisans.	6%
2. Loans to Scheduled Caste artisans and other backward classes.	5%
3. Loans to other artisans.	4%

5.4.3.95. 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 purpose of tools and equipments, subsidy at the following rate is given :—

Limit of the loans.	Tribals	S.C. and other B.C.	Others
1. Upto Rs. 5,000	50 PC	40 PC	30 PC
2. 5,000 to 10,000	50 PC	35 PC	25 PC
3. 10,000 to 25,000	40 PC	30 PC	20 PC

5.4.3.96. During the year 1980-81, the banks had sanctioned Rs. 4422.70 lakhs to 20,045 artisans against which the State Government granted subsidy of Rs. 68.16 lakhs to 15,363 artisans. During the year 1981-82 banks sanctioned Rs. 603.00 lakhs to 22,449 artisans against which the State Government granted subsidy of Rs. 76.81 lakhs to 16,214 artisans. For 1982-83 a provision of Rs. 48 lakhs has been made to subsidise 9650 artisans. A provision of Rs. 102 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84 to subsidise about 21,420 artisans.

Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation :

5.4.3.97. 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 Cooperative 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 materials marketing network and definite production programme to the artisans. Gujarat Rural Industrial Marketing Corporation has been set up with a view of 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. With a view to strengthen the financial base of the corporation Rs. 5 lakhs share capital and a loan of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for purchase of vehicles etc. is given to the Corporation during 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided for the year 1982-83 to assist the Corporation. For the year 1983-84 in amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided.

Village Flaying Centres and Village Tanneries :

5.4.3.98. The Cattle population of the State is about 2 crores. There are 3 lakh leather workers in the State mainly in Flaying (0.50 lakhs), 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.

5.4.3.99. 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 Charmodyog Co-operative Societies. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 1.10 lakhs which will be revised due to increase in construction cost. Till the year 1980-81 Rs. 11.00 lakhs have been granted to 15 such societies for establishment of 15 tanneries, 75 flaying centres. Out of these construction of 2 tanneries and 10 flaying centres is completed. During the year 1981-82 Rs. 32.76 lakhs are spent for 19 tanneries, 95 flaying centres. A provision of Rs. 30/ lakhs has been made to establish 17 tanneries and 85 flaying centres during the year 1982-83.

5.4.3.100. 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. More camps as deemed necessary could be arranged in the year 1982-83 on the basis of past experience.

Rural Production-cnm-service Centres :

5.4.3.101. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs has been

provided to establish 10 tanneries and 50 flaying centres during the year 1983-84. It is proposed to establish 40 tanneries and 200 flaying centres to cover 2000 Chamar artisans during the sixth Five Year Plan.

5.4.3.102. 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 artisan. 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 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. During the year 1981-82 Rs. 1.00 lakh has been given to GRIMCO for 6 such Centres. For the year 1982-83 provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 for the scheme.

Rural Technology Institute Gandhinagar :

5.4.3.103. One of the major handicaps of rural industries is its out dated and perhaps obsolete technology and tools and equipments. It has to survive it should imbibe advances made in science and technology. Advancement in rural technology is therefore necessary.

5.4.3.104. 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 IDC 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.

5.4.3.105. During the year 1980-81, Rs. 20.00 lakhs were sanctioned to the Institute. In 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 0.97 lakhs was incurred. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83 for the institute and the same amount is provided for the year 1983-84.

Mini Industrial Estates :

5.4.3.106. The units of Cottage Industries generally exist side by side with the residential accommodation of artisans. There is concentration of them at many places for a particular craft or industry. There is a scheme to offer Godown-cum-workshed under Industrial Cooperatives. But artisans who are generally individuals prefer to have direct support and to have independent space for their work. Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation has set up Modern Industrial Estates for organised small scale industries and it is over burdened in view of the rapid industrialisation in the State. It is therefore, necessary to entrust to D.I.C. some provisions which could be utilised to provide common infrastructural facilities to Cottage Industries. Gujarat Rural Industrial Marketing Corporation would also need infrastructural facilities. Many handloom weavers, leather workers and other handicraft artisans have already indicated their preference for worksheds at a common site. They may also be organised in service cooperatives or as Rural Marketing Central Voluntary agencies and Industrial Houses have also shown their willingness to undertake the workshed construction programme. The same is supported by the Government subsidy. The loan portion is to be obtained from banks and the Margin required will be covered by subsidy and self help.

5.4.3.107. Achievements during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 are as under :—

Year	Provision		Achievement/Progress	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
1 1979-80	9.38 lakhs	..	4.25 lakhs	34 entrepreneurs.
			0.12 lakhs	6 —do—
2 1980-81	10.00 lakhs	132 sheds 11 Estates	3.26 lakhs	C.E.D.
3 1981-82	10.00 lakhs	144 sheds 12 Estates	..	..

5.4.3.108. A provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is made to assist 144 sheds/12 estates for the year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 to establish 30 estates covering 350 sheds.

5.4.4. Mining and Metallurgical Industries.

Expansion and Re-organisation of the Department of Geology and Mining :

5.4.4.1. Mineral Exploration and Mineral Administration are the two main activities of the Directorate of Geology and Mining. The mineral exploration is being carried out through four circles by sending pre-detailed Mineral Survey, Detailed Survey and Drilling parties in different parts of the State. During the field season 1981-82 the exploration for basemetals, limestone, bauxite, coal bentonite, rock phosphate etc. was carried out by sending 16 field parties, during the coming field season. The departmental laboratory is gradually being enriched with sophisticated modern equipments every year. The development of mineral based industries in Gujarat has given great impact during last six years leading to the expansion of activities of minerals administration.

Review.

5.4.4.2. The physical target achieved in the year 1981-82 were 4,500 meters of drilling 1,350 sq. kms. of area covered under geological mapping and 3,000 no. of samples for Petrographic and chemical analysis.

5.4.4.3. During the year 1982-83 Rs. 85.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget and it is anticipated that the amount of Rs. 85.00 lakhs will be spent during the current year. The anticipated achievement during 1982-83 are drilling of 5000 meters, 3000 sq. kms. of an area of geological mapping and analysis of 3,500 samples. The achievement till June, 1982 were to the tune of 1688. 49 meters of drilling, 316 sq. kms. of mapping and 773 number of samples analysed in the Department laboratory.

Programme for 1983-84 :

5.4.4.4. In the year 1983-84, it is proposed to purchase Balauca, High temperature furnace, Detonizer, Calorimeter, Binocular, Polarsiv microscope along with automatic photographic attachment for Departmental Chemical Laboratory. Looking to the increased workload of Mineral Administration and Mineral exploration it is proposed to create number of new posts during the year 1983-84. In the year 1983-84, it is also proposed to drill 5,5000 mts. to map 4750 sq. kms. and to analyse 4000 samples. With a view to carry out these various activities a provision of Rs. 90 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1983-84.

Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited

Fluorspar Project Kaslipani (District Baroda) :

5.4.4.5. The first major project undertaken by the Corporation has been working satisfactorily and generating revenues right from the year in which mining activities were commenced. The Beneficiation Plant has been put up to upgrade low grade of fluorspar ore containing 23% to 25% CaF₂ content into acid grade fluorspar powder and metallurgical grade fluorspar powder/briquettes containing CaF₂ 96% and above and 85% and above respectively. As a result of persistent research and development work carried out, we have been able to improve the quality of acid grade fluorspar powder consistently and are able to produce acid grade fluorspar which is acceptable to our customers including major customers like Navin Fluorine Industries and Everest Refrigerates, inspite of stringent specifications.

5.4.4.6. As the present level of production of 18,000 MT per year is not sufficient to meet with the demand of acid grade and metallurgical grade fluorspar for the consuming industries manufacturing synthetic cryolite, aluminium fluoride, fluoro compounds, refrigeration gases, steel etc. it has been thought to increase the production of acid grade and metallurgical grade by additions in Crushing and Grinding Sections and duplicating certain sections of the beneficiation plant with a view to obtain additional production of 18,000 to 20,000 MT per year at an estimated cost of about Rs. 700 lakhs. The detailed project report for such expansion/additional plant has been prepared departmentally and investment decision will be taken in the year 1982-83. It is expected to spend about Rs. 150 lakhs on account of advance payments for the plant and machineries for which orders will have to be placed as well as other infrastructural facilities immediately after investment decision is taken.

Glass Sand Project, Surajdeval (Dist. Surendranagar)

5.4.4.7. After having taken the decision to put up a 500 MT per day capacity Crushing, Grinding and Washing Plant in joint sector, the techno-economic feasibility report has been prepared by M/s. A. V. Equipments, Bombay and GITCO jointly. The said report has been received and the same is under consideration of the management. Initially, it has been thought to go for a plant to manufacture washed silica-sand of 250 MT per day with an initial investment of Rs. 204 lakhs in the first phase which could be further increased to 500 MT per day with an additional investment of Rs. 163 lakhs. As it has been decided to put up the project in joint sector initially an equity capital of Rs. 53 lakhs will be con-

tributed equally by GMDC and the joint sector partner. The mining of sand-stone will have to be developed to obtain sand-stone of 700 to 800 MT per day to feed the proposed plant of 500 MT per day. The mining will be partially mechanised and more labourers will also be employed. After an investment decision is taken in the year 1982-83, it is required to spend for the purchase of machineries/equipments and other infrastructural facilities etc. As provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has already been made in the year 1982-83, the balance provisions of Rs. 154 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

Lignite Project Panandhro (District Kachchh) :

5.4.4.8. The lignite mines in Kachchh District has been developed and is being exploited with a view to mine lignite at an average rate of 1700 MT per day during the current year 1982-83, the annual targetted production having been fixed at 5 lakhs MT. Lignite has been accepted as an alternative fuel to coal particularly due to acute shortage of latter being experienced by the industries in the State of Gujarat. Gujarat Electricity Board has also finalised its plant to put up a Thermal Power Station of 120 M.W. in Kachchh based on lignite of GMDC. GEB also has plans to duplicate the capacity of the Thermal Power station as well as to convert certain Thermal Power stations so as to use lignite in place of coal. It is expected that GEB alone will consume lignite in raw form to extent of 3000 MT per day by 1984-85. To enable the Corporation to reach the production target of 5000/6000 MT per day by the year 1984-85 it has been decided to mechanise the mining on the bucket wheel excavation technology being followed by advanced foreign countries. Neyvali Lignite Corporation which was entrusted to prepare abstract of detailed project report on Panandhro lignite mine by updating the various aspects, has submitted its report in October, 1981. As per the said report, the estimated project cost will be Rs. 6700 lakhs. Necessary steps are being taken to implement the project. It is estimated that about Rs. 800 lakhs would be required to be incurred on account of advance payments/purchase of machineries, utilities and other equipments, civil construction and other infrastructural facilities, pre-operative expenses etc. during the year. The Corporation has plans to put up a Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs, is therefore, made to meet with the preliminary expenditure for the same during 1983-84.

Lignite Project, Jhagadia (District Bharuch) :

5.4.4.9. The Corporation has so far removed an overburden of about 8.70 lakh cu. mtrs. At pre-

sent the planning is to work in a limited block so as to touch lignite at the earliest. With a view to expose the lignite it is necessary to remove overburden a depth of 27 mtrs. In the present block overburden removal is expected to cost about Rs. 180 lakhs out of which the Corporation has already spent Rs. 130 lakhs. With a view to simultaneously make the preparation to undertake the mining of lignite by March, 1983, heavy mining machineries/equipments will have to be purchased. Civil construction and other infrastructural facilities will also have to be provided for the project. A provision of Rs. 200 lakhs is, therefore, made for the year 1983-84.

Multimetal Project, Ambaji (Dist. Banaskantha).

5.4.4.10. Though application for term loan submitted to IDBI for the implementation of this project was turned down earlier, with the high level efforts of State Government and the recommendations of Ministry of Mines and Metals and Ministry of Finance (Banking Division), Government of

India, it is expected that IDBI will reconsider and agree to finance the project in view of its national importance and priority character. On implementation of this project, apart from saving a substantial foreign exchange, hundreds of Adivasis and Tribal people will be given employment and the development of backward region on Banaskantha District, will be possible. Based on the detailed project report of the foreign consultants the global tenders have been invited to receive the offers for supply of plant and machineries for the project. It is expected to finalise the tenders and obtain necessary approvals from the Central Government before March, 1983. In view of this, during 1983-84, it would be necessary to incur an expenditure of Rs. 158 lakhs to meet with the cost of water, dam, electric power and certain infrastructural facilities as well as advance payments for the purchase of equipments for the implementation of this project.

Bauxite Mining and Alumina Project (District Kachchh)

5.4.4.11. No further head way has been possible for the implementation of Export Oriented Alumina Project with 3 lakhs MT capacity per year, as efforts to tie-up the marketing on a long term basis as well as finding the financial participation have yet not resulted into concrete shape. Negotiations are being carried out with various foreign firms in this regard. After the efforts in this direction meet with success investment decision for putting up an Alumina Project with an estimated capital outlay of about Rs. 210 crores will be taken.

Bauxite Calcination project (District Kachchh)

5.4.4.12. The Corporation has been planning to put up a joint sector project to manufacture re-

fractory grade calcined bauxite which is prime raw material for high alumina refractories and is negotiating with well known India's Foreign industrialists. The production will be either entirely exported from Kandala Free Trade Zone earning precious foreign exchange for the country or partly will be used for consumption by the Indian industries. It has been also thought to further put up refractory bricks manufacturing facilities based on the calcined bauxite project. With a view to meet with the preliminary expenditure in this regard, a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made for the year 1983-84.

Miscellaneous projects (Granite cutting and polishing Bentonite coal Mining etc.)

5.4.4.13. The Corporation is required to take up various miscellaneous projects based on minerals available in the State from time to time. To meet with such an eventuality, a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made.

General :

5.4.4.14. Summarising the above, Rs. 1527 lakhs will be required to be spent during the year 1983-84 on various projects stated above. Annexure 'A' showing estimated capital expenditure as well as sources of funds to meet with such an expenditure to be incurred during the year both at the original budgeted figures and the revised estimates are given in accompanying Annexure-I. It may be noted that in addition to the internal resources of Rs. 350 lakhs which are supposed to be used to mainly finance the expansion of the current projects/small projects on hand it will be necessary to make a budget provision of Rs. 150 lakhs as loan to the corporation share capital of the Corporation for the year 1983-84. The details of physical targets to be achieved for various projects during the Annual Plan 1983-84, and financial and physical progress achieved Project wise until March, 1982 are given in Annexure B and C respectively.

5.4.4.15. As against the requirement by GMDC in the year 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 150 lakhs has been made in Annual Plan 1983-84 for GMDC in the form of loan.

ANNEXURE 'A'

Estimated capital expenditure projectwise for 1983-84

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Fluorspar Project.	150
Glass Sand Project.	154
Lignite Project (Panandhro)	
(a) Mining (B. W. E. Technology)	800
(b) Briquetting and Carbonisation	10
Lignite Project (Jhagadia)	200
Multimetal Project.	158
(i) Bauxite Mining	10
(ii) Alumina	10
Bauxite Calcination.	20
Miscellaneous Projects (Granite Cutting and polishnig, Bentonite, Coal etc.)	15
Total	1527

Sources of Funds -

ANNEXURE 'B'
Physical Targets for 1933-34.

Equity share capital

		Projects.	Unit	Targets.
(i) From Government	175	1 Fluorspar.		
		(i) Mined Ore	M.T.	1,30,000
(ii) From Joint Sector	30	(ii) Powder	M.T.	23,000
Internal Resources.	350	2 Glass Sand Project.		
Loans from Financial Institutions/Banks	972	(i) Mines Ore	M.T.	11,000
		(ii) Silica Sand.	M.T.	10,000
	1527	3 Bauxite		
		(i) Bauxite.	M.T.	90,000
		4 Lignite		
		(i) Lignite.	M.T.	5,50,000

ANNEXURE 'C'

Financial and Physical Progress Achieved till 31st March, 1982 (Since inception)

Projects	Financial Progress		Physical Progress		
	(Capital invested) (Rs. in lakhs)		Item	Unit	Achievement
1 Fluorspar	528.32		(i) Mines Ore	M.T.	9,23,839
			(ii) Powder	M.T.	1,49,193
			(iii) Briquettes	M.T.	53,067
2 Glass Sand	7.89		(i) Mines Ore	M.T.	1,35,704
			(ii) Silica Sand	M.T.	97,729
3 Bauxite	11.60		(i) Bauxite	M.T.	5,90,708
4 Lignite (Panandhro)	373.07		(i) Lignite	M.T.	12,16,949
5 Lignite (Jhagadia)	145.19		Under implementation		
6 Multi Metal Project	644.10		Under implementation		
7 Alumina	22.97		Under implementation		
8 Bentonite	2.78		Under implementation		
9 Bauxite calcination	0.14		Under implementation		
10 Washed Silica Sand Project	0.47		Under implementation		
	1736.53				

ANNEXURE—I

Physical Progress—Targets of Sixth Five Year Plan and Targets achieved till 31st March, 1982

Projects	Unit	Target for Sixth Five Year Plan	Targets achieved till 31-3-82	Anticipated targets for 1982-83
1 Fluorspar				
(i) Mined Ore	M.T.	6,65,000	2,05,056	1,20,000
(ii) Powder	M.T.	1,20,000	34,117	20,000
2 Glass Sand				
(i) Mined Ore	M.T.	2,06,000	13,036	3,600
(ii) Silica Sand	M.T.	1,63,000	16,221	7,000
3 Bauxite				
Bauxite	M.T.	3,80,000	1,37,488	94,000
4 Lignite				
Lignite	M.T.	26,70,000	7,30,376	5,00,000
5 Multi Metal Project		Under implementation		

INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

Schemewise Outlays.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	1983-84 outlay.		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(A) General.				
<i>(a) Direction and Administration.</i>				
1.	IND—1 Monitoring and Planning Cell in I.M.&P.D.	1.50	..	1.50
2.	IND—2 Strengthening of Technical and Statistical Wing in the Office of I. C.	6.94	..	6.94
Sub-Total (a)		8.44	..	8.44
<i>(b) Standardisation of Quality Control.</i>				
3.	IND—3 Weights and Measures	23.82	5.18	29.00
Sub-Total (b)		23.82	5.18	29.00
<i>(c) Industrial Education, Research and Training.</i>				
4.	IND—4 Research and Development Scheme.	72.05	..	72.05
5.	IND—4 (a) Establishment of NPC maintenance Service Centre with assistance of SIDA.	..	..	..
6.	IND—4 (b) Survey and Consultancy (Adj.) work of Veraval Rajula.	2.00	..	2.00
7.	IND—4 (c) (Adj.) Feasibility study for Controlling Pollution.	4.95	..	4.95
8.	IND—5 Hosiery Training and Research Centre (C.E.D.)	10.00	..	10.00
9.	IND—6 Industrial Research Laboratory, Vadodara.	25.00	..	25.00
10.	IND—(Adj.) National Centre for Entrepreneurship Development.	25.00	..	25.00
Sub-Total (c)		139.00	..	139.00
<i>(d) Other Expenditure.</i>				
11.	IND—7 Export Award	0.36	..	0.36
12.	IND—8 Pollution Control Scheme.	15.00	..	15.00

1	2	3	4	5
13.	IND—9 Financial Incentive to film Studios, set up in the State.	..	..	..
14.	IND—10 Construction of Residential Quarters for employees of Government Presses.	..	8.46	8.46
15.	IND—(Adj.) Expansion of Casting and funditor room at Government Press Rajkot.	..	2.63	2.63
16.	IND—(Adj.) Expansion of Store building of Government Press Rajkot towards western side.	..	3.06	3.06
17.	IND—(Adj.) Construction of two godowns at Government Press Bhavnagar.	..	2.55	2.55
Sub--Total (d)		15.36	16.70	32.06
(A) GENERAL		186.62	21.88	208.50
(B) Large and Medium Industries.				
<i>(a) Petroleum, Chemical and Fertiliser Industries.</i>				
18.	IND—11 Gujarat Petrochemicals Corporation.	..	10.00	10.00
19.	IND—12 Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd.,	..	..	..
20.	IND—13 G.N.F.C. Water Supply Plant.	..	..	..
21.	IND—14 New Fertiliser Project based on Bombay High Gas.	..	..	..
Sub-Total (a)		..	10.00	10.00
<i>(b) Ship Building and Aeronotical Industries.</i>				
22.	IND—15 M/s. Alcock Ashdown Co.	..	64.00	64.00
23.	Loan to G.I.I.C. for Ship Breaking Projects.	..	21.00	21.00
Sub-Total (b)		..	85.00	85.00
<i>(C) Tele Communication and Electronics Industries.</i>				
24.	IND—16 Share Capital Contribution to Gujarat Communication and Electronics Ltd.	..	..	..
25.	IND—(Adj.) Loans to Gujarat Communication and Electronics Ltd. for its Projects.	..	175.00	175.00
26.	IND—(Adj.) Share Capital contribution to GCEL for its Gandhinagar Project.	..	..	..
Sub-Total (c)		..	175.00	175.00

1	2	3	4	5
<i>(d) Consumer Industries.</i>				
27.	IND-17 Gujarat State Textile Corporation.	..	200.00	200.00
28.	IND-18 Government Contribution to Narmada Cement Co.	..	..	..
29.	IND-19 Girnar Scooter Project	..	..	..
Sub-Total (d)		..	200.00	200.00
<i>(e) Industrial Financial Institutions.</i>				
30.	IND-20 (i) Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (M.B.)	..	100.00	100.00
	(ii). G.I.I.C. Non-refinance loan	..	300.00	300.00
31.	IND-21 G.I.I.C. (Projects)	..	300.00	300.00
32.	IND-22 Captive Power Generation (G.I.I.C.)	..	5.00	5.00
33.	IND-(Adj.) Lease Finance/Hire Purchase.	..	50.00	50.00
34.	IND-(Adj.) Loans to G.I.I.C. for Interest free loan for large Engineering and Electronics Projects (LEEP)	..	200.00	200.00
Sub-Total (e)		..	955.00	955.00
<i>(f) Other Expenditure.</i>				
35.	IND-23 Index Grant for Promotional Activities.	13.00	..	13.00
36.	IND-24 Grant of Loans to Industries for the amount of Sales Tax paid on Sale of Finished Products.	..	50.00	50.00
Sub-Total (f)		13.00	50.00	63.00
Sub-Total (B)		13.00	1475.00	1488.00
TOTAL : LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES (A+B)		199.62	1496.88	1696.50

(C) Village and Small Industries

(a) Small Industries.

37.	IND-25 Share Capital Contribution/Loan to GSFC.	..	150.00	150.00
38.	IND-(Adj.) Subvention to G.S.F.C. for declaring guaranteed dividend	1.50	..	1.50
39.	IND-26 GIDC (MB)	..	700.00	700.00

1	2	3	4	5
40.	IND-27	GIDC Margin Money		
41.	IND-28	Subsidy to GIDC for Industrial area and Township (GIDC).		
42.	IND-29	Pilot plant for testing Facilities (GIDC)		
43.	IND-30	Critical infrastructure Facilities for backward area (GIDC)		
44.	IND-31	Workshop in Rural Backward Areas (GIDC)		
45.	IND-32	Common Industrial Facility Centres (GIDC)		
46.	IND-33	Grant-in-aid for Integrated training skills to industries in GIDC Area (Captive Training Centres).		
47.	IND-34	Grant-in-aid to CED for Industrial Self Employment and Backward Areas.	15.00	15.00
48.	IND-35	Loans to Gujarat Small Scale Industries Corporation for Higher Purchase Scheme.		13.00
49.	IND-36	Contribution for Marketing Fund for G.S.I.C. to provide Marketing Assistance.	12.00	12.00
50.	IND-37	Trade Centres.	4.00	4.00
51.	IND-38	Diamond Industries Complex.	5.00	5.00
52.	IND-39	Capital Subsidy and growth Centres.	1110.00	1110.00
53.	IND-40	District Industries Centres.	66.00	66.00
54.	IND-41	Rural Industries project/Rural Artisans Project.	9.00	9.00
55.	IND-42	Apprentice Training in Government Printing Presses	7.00	7.00
56.	IND-43	Package Assistance to SSI.	20.00	20.00
57.	IND-(Adj.)	Subsidy to GITCO for adoption of Small Scale Units.	5.00	5.00
58.	IND-(Adj.)	Financial Assistance to GITCO for establishment Marketing Consultancy	5.00	5.00
Sub-Total-(a)-Small Industries.			1259.50	863.00
2122.50				
<i>(B) Village and Cottage Industries.</i>				
59.	IND-44	Administrative and supervisory staff.	7.00	7.00
Sub-Total (1)			7.00	7.00

1	2	3	4	5
<i>00(2) Handloom Industries, -</i>				
60	IND-45 Handloom Industries.	24.00	5.00	29.00
61	IND-46 Intensive Development of Handloom Industry.	2.00	..	2.00
62	IND-47 Gujarat Handloom Development Corporation..	..	5.00	5.00
Sub-Total (2).		26.00	10.00	36.00
<i>(3) Handicraft Industries.</i>				
63	IND-48 Handicraft Industry.	7.00	..	7.00
64	IND-49 Gujarat Handicraft Development Corporation.	..	20.00	20.00
65	IND-50 Carpet Weaving Centre.	10.00	..	10.00
66	IND-51 Woolen Carpet Cell in Gujarat Export Corporation.	..	..	..
Sub-Total (3).		17.00	20.00	37.00
<i>(4) Co-operative Industry.</i>				
67	IND-52 Co-operative Spinning Mills.	..	5.00	5.00
68	IND-53 Financial Assistance to Industrial Co-operatives	10.00	10.00	20.00
69	IND-54 Powerloom Co-operatives.	1.50	0.50	2.00
Sub-Total (4)		11.50	15.50	27.00
<i>(5) Khadi Industries</i>				
70	IND-55 Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries Board	190.00	15.00	205.00
Sub-Total (5)		190.00	15.00	205.00
<i>(6) Other Expenditure</i>				
71	IND-56 Training of Industrial Artisans.	55.00	..	55.00
72	IND-57 Financial Assistance to Individual Artisans	102.00	..	102.00
73	IND-58 Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation for Village and Cottage Industries (GRIMCO)	1.00	..	1.00
74	IND-59 Establishment of Village Flaying Centres and Village Training.	20.00	..	20.00
75	IND-60 Rural Production Centres	2.00	..	2.00
76	IND-61 Rural Technology Institute	2.00	..	2.00
77	IND-62 Tribal Development Corporation	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
78.	IND-63 Mini Industrial Estates in Rural Areas	7.00	..	7.00
	Sub-Total (6)	189.00	..	189.00
	Sub-Total (b) Village and Cottage Industries	440.50	60.50	501.00
	Total (C) Village and Small Industries	1700.00	923.50	2623.50
(D) Mining and Metallurgical Industries.				
<i>(a) Mineral Exploration and Development</i>				
79.	IND-64 Expansion and Reorganisation of Directorate of Geology and Mining.	50.00	40.00	90.00
	<i>(b) Loan for Mining and Metallurgical Industries</i>	—	—	—
80.	IND-66 Loans to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation	..	150.00	150.00
	Total (D) Mining and Metallurgical Industries	50.00	190.00	240.00
	Grand Total Industries and Minerals (A+B+C+D)	1949.62	2610.38	4560.00

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 tourists interest, both ancient and modern which can attract even foreign tourists in large numbers.

3. An outlay of Rs. 6815 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1983-84 for Transport and Communications Sector. Its distribution over the various sub-sectors is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Sub-Sector of Development	Outlay 1983-84
1.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	710
2.	Road Development	4040
3.	Road Transport	1975
4.	Tourism	90
	Total	6815

An outline of the programme is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

6.1 PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES AND SHIPPING

6.1.1. Introduction :

6.1.1.1. Gujarat is an important maritime State of the country. The total coast line of Gujarat is about 1600 K.Ms which is about 30% of the coast line of the Country. Gujarat can serve a very large hinterland, extending over Central and Northern India. The 11 Intermediate, 28 Minor and 1 Major Ports are dotted over 1600 Kms of coastline from Koteswar in the North to Um rgaon in the South,

Four of these ports at Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Okha and Sikka are direct be thing ports for ocean going ships. 11 ports are lighterage ports where steamer traffic is worked by lighters. 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 development activities have been undertaken so far.

6.1.1.2. Gujarat Maritime Board:—Till March, 1982, ports were directly managed by the Government. On 5-4-82 the State Government constituted the Gujarat Maritime Board, an autonomous body and transferred to it all administration, management of funds, development of minor and intermediate ports.

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. As the revenue receipts from various services rendered is not sufficient for taking up any capital works and as there is no other source of revenue for meeting capital expenditure, the Government has been advancing suitable amounts as loan to the Maritime Board for carrying out works provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

6.1.2. Traffic

6.1.2.1. The ports of Gujarat are traditionally export oriented, Main items of import are food-grains, fertilizers, mineral oils, sulphur etc., while the principal items of export are oil cakes, groundnut seeds, cement, limestone, bauxite etc.

Traffic at the Ports in the State during the last 13 years has been as under :—

(in lakh tonnes)			
Year 1	Import 2	Export 3	Total 4
1970-71	7.05	19.61	26.66
1973-74	10.43	17.75	28.18
1974-75	12.47	17.80	30.27

1	2	3	4
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	24.00	18.00	42.00 (like'y)
1983-84 (projected)	30.00	24.00	54.00

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. Again with increasing export of foodgrains and fertilizers, and partial resumption of export of oilcakes, 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 and coal at Jafrabad and Magdalla ports will start and with that flow the traffic is expected to reach the level of 42.00 lakh tonnes. This rise will continue in the remaining years of the Sixth Plan. Apart from the above abrupt rise due to captive traffic of clinker and coal, the traditional traffic at Gujarat ports depends, to a large extent, on the policy of Government of India towards import and export. Normally the traffic at the ports would increase by about 10% per year on account of general improvement in export/import etc. However if there are drastic changes in import and export policy, the traffic at the ports may fluctuate irrespective of the availability of handling facilities.

6.1.3. Approach and Strategy

6.1.3.1. Ports constitute one of the important infrastructural facilities necessary for the economic development of a region. It is a vital link in the total chain of transportation of commodities from production centres to destinations. 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 draft. Specialised vessels like containers, Lash vessels etc.

are coming up. Capital and running costs of ships are also increasing at a fast rate making delays at ports highly expensive. Therefore, the future development plans envisaged for ports must provide for direct berthing facilities for ships and for quick and efficient handling of traffic so as to reduce ships halting time at ports to the barest minimum. Even to cater to the present level of traffic, existing facilities at the ports require to be extended by providing additional lighterage fleets, increase in warehousing and transit facilities and addition of cargo handling equipments. It is also necessary to improve the navigation condition by dredging in approach channels so that the available port facilities can be put to better use at ports like Okha, Bhavnagar and Magdalla and provide additional navigational facilities and introduce mechanisation of cargo handling.

6.1.4. Programme for 1983-84.

6.1.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 710.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84. A broad break up of this outlay is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1983-84
A-Ports and Pilotage		
1.	Development of Minor Ports	447
2.	Construction and Repairs	20
3.	Dredger and Surveying.	87
4.	Ferry Services.	151
B-Lighthouses & Lightships including construction and development of other Navigational Aids.		
5.	Navigational Aids.	5
Total :		710

The Major part of the outlay is for development of (i) Jafarabad and Magdalla ports, (ii) Ferry Service-Dahej-Ghogha (iii) Acquisition of Plants & Equipments.

6.1.4.2. *Construction of Docks, Berths and Jetties*— Important works to be carried out are:—

- (i) Jetty for port crafts at Bhavnagar.
- (ii) Dry Dock Repairs facilities at Navlakhi.
- (iii) Extension of wharf at Bedi

(iv) Repair facilities at Bhavnagar

(v) Wharf wall at Navlakhi

(vi) *Ship breaking facilities at Sachana Alang:-*

There is a large scope of development of ship breaking industries on the coastline of Gujarat. For this purpose, two sites have been selected, one at Sachana in Jamnagar District and other at 'Alang' near Talaja in Bhavnagar district. Port facilities and other infrastructures like water supply, electricity, approach roads etc. are required to be provided. The Department of Steel of the Government of India attaches great importance to the development of ship breaking industry because this would go a long way in easing the situation with regard to availability of scrap for many engineering industries.

6.1.4.3. In addition, other smaller works for improving the landing facilities at various ports are proposed to be carried out.

6.1.4.4. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose for the year 1983-84 as per the details shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Name of Work	Outlay 1983-84
1.	Extension of wharf at Bedi.	15.00
2.	Development of all-weather port, Porbandar.	8.00
3.	Shipbreaking facilities at Sachana and Alang.	15.00
4.	Other Works.	12.00
	Total.	50.00

6.1.4.5. **Port Equipments and Machinery:**—It is proposed to purchase equipments like wharf cranes, firefighters, trucks, matadors, Jeeps, tools and plants articles etc. for Bhavnagar, Okha, Navlakhi, Porbandar, Veraval, and Mandvi ports. In addition, Walki Talki sets for lighterage working ports are also proposed to be provided. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose for 1983-84.

6.1.4.6. **Transport facilities:**—It is proposed to provide concrete platforms for bulk cargo and other facilities at important ports for which a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made for 1983-84.

6.1.4.7. **Floating crafts:**—It is proposed to purchase one 1000 BHP tug for Bhavnagar, one 350 BHP tug for Mandvi and one 1000 BHP tug for Okha. An outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

6.1.4.8. **Warehousing facilities:**—It is proposed to construct storage godowns and transit sheds at Bhavnagar, Bedi and Valsad ports. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made for 1983-84.

Other Expenditure.

6.1.4.9. (i) **Jafrabad-Magdalla Port Project:**—M/sNarmada Cement Co. Ltd. have put up one million tonnes capacity cement plant at Jafrabad Port. The plant has recently started producing clinker at Jafrabad and is being shipped in coastal ships to Magdalla port and to Ratnagiri. These ships on their return voyage from Magdalla, will carry coal to Jafrabad. In order to serve this traffic of clinker and coal, it has been decided to provide port facilities including jetties, approach bund; breakwater, dredging etc. at Jafrabad at a cost of Rs. 393.62 lakhs and at Magdalla at a cost of Rs. 815.60 lakhs. Various works connected with this project have been completed except those for dredging and traffic which have also been started recently on a smaller scale. Expenditure of Rs. 665.44 lakhs has been incurred up to 31st March, 1982. A provision of Rs. 214 lakhs is made for 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 202 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84 works like dredging, navigationa laids etc. which are yet to be completed.

(ii) **RO-RO Vessel between Jafrabad and Bombay:**—The road distance of Bombay to Jafrabad is 900 Kms. and a truck takes nearly 48 hours to travel the distance. Against that, sea distance is only 270 Kms. and RO-RO vessel will take 8 hours to travel the distance. Thus if RO-RO facilities are provided, it would save a large amount of fuel which is taken by truck for moving cargo over land routes at present. The Scheme of operating a RO-RO vessel between Jafrabad and Bombay has been under consideration of the Government of India, the Mogul Line Ltd. and the Government of Gujarat. For this purpose, the Government of India, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, have requested the State Government to provide infrastructure facilities at Jafrabad port, so that RO-RO ship can berth and the loaded trucks can roll on and off. Accordingly, State Government has decided to provide funds for infrastructure port facilities at Jafrabad port at an estimated cost of about Rs. 100 lakhs and this decision has been conveyed to the Government of India so that they can take final decision for acquisition of a RO-RO ship and relating matters.

(iii) **Development of Pipavav as a direct berthing port:**—Port Pipavav offers very good natural site for development and it will provide as a catalyst for development of large number of industries in the hinterland, thereby providing additional traffic at our ports. The project cost for the development of Pipavav is Rs. 987 lakhs. For 1983-84 Rs. 52 lakhs are provided.

6.1.4.10. Other works include lighting arrangements, reclamation of ports, staff welfare activities, water supply etc. at various ports.

6.1.4.11. Construction of staff quarters and amenities at ports:—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. 20.00 lakhs is made for 1983-84 for the purpose.

6.1.4.12. Dredger and Surveying:—A provision of Rs. 86.00 lakhs is made for carrying out dredging at various important ports and Rs. 1.00 lakh for survey work in the inner harbours during 1983-84.

6.1.4.13. Ferry Service (inland Water Transport)

(i) *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 a cost of Rs. 516.00 lakhs.

6.1.4.14. 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 Rs. 26.00

lakhs. A provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is made for the Annual Plan 1983-84.

6.1.4.15. Landing facilities for inland water transport at Matwad-Chandod, Rander and Mangleswar:—Till 1978-79, these schemes were fully financed out of the assistance from the Central Government. However according to the reclassification of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, these Schemes are continued as Centrally Sponsored on 50 percent sharing basis. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made, for 1983-84, as State share and for completing the works of landing facilities for IWT at the above ports. Matching provision is expected from the Government of India during 1983-84.

6.1.4.16. Construction and development of other navigational aids at various ports:—Local navigational aids at various ports are required to be provided, particularly at salt landing ports, where the lighterage fleet have to go in mending creeks. The estimated cost for providing buoys beacons and lights in the port approach channel is Rs. 50.75 lakhs. Against this cost expenditure incurred till 31st March, 1982 is Rs. 34.08 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for this purpose for the year 1983-84.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1983-84		
		Revenue	Capital content	Total
1	2	3	4	5
A—Ports and Pilotage				
I—Development of Minor Ports				
1	PRT—1 Development of Intermediate and Minor Ports			
	(1) Construction of docks, berths and Jetties	—	50.00	50.00
	(b) Port equipment and machinery	—	25.00	25.00
	(c) Transport facilities and Fleets	—	10.00	10.00
	(d) Floating Crafts	—	130.00	130.00
	(1) <i>Maritime Board</i>	—	—	—
	(e) Warehousing facilities	—	10.00	10.00
	(f) Other expenditure	—	202.00	202.00
	(g) Creation of mechanical Circle and Other Posts for Ports	20.00	—	—
	Total—I	.. 20.00	427.00	447.00
II : Construction and Repairs :				
2.	PRT—2 Construction of office building, staff quarters and other amenities at various ports	—	20.00	20.00
	Total—II	.. —	20.00	20.00
III : Dredger and Surveying				
3.	PRT—3 Surveying and investigation of Gujarat Coast	—	1.00	1.00
4.	PRT—4 Dredger and Dredging	—	86.00	86.00
	Total—III	.. —	87.00	87.00

1	2	3	4	5
IV. Ferry Service				
5.	PRT—5 Inland water transport and Dahej-Ghogha Ferry Service	—	151.00	151.00
	Total-IV	—	151.00	151.00
	Sub-Total (I to IV A)	20.00	685.00	705.00
B. Lighthouses and Lightships :				
Construction and Development of other Navigational Aids				
6.	PRT—6 Development and Construction of other Navigational Aids at Intermediate and Minor Ports	—	5.00	5.00
	Total : B	—	5.00	5.00
	Grand Total : A + B	20.00	690.00	710.00

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 an important component of the basic infrastructure for economic development. Besides, the construction of the roads is employment intensive. Within the road system, the rural roads constitute one of the basic minimum needs.

6.2.2. Review of Progress

6.2.2.1. Total road length including National Highways which was about 13,154 kms. in 1950-51 was increased to 22,629 kms. by 1960-61 and has increased to 49,856 kms. as on 31-3-1982. 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	9,330	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	45,318
10.	1980-81	1,424	9,158	10,633	10,870	15,341	47,426
11.	1981-82	1424	9,158	10,821	11,083	17,370	49,856

6.2.2.2. Despite the progress in road development, Gujarat has been lagging behind many states in this field. According to the Basic Road Statistics of 1978-79, the State ranks 18th among the states in the country with only 23 Kms. of road length per 100 sq. kms. of area against an all India average of 39 kms. In terms of road length per one lakh of population, the State occupies the 20th place. The road length 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 percent 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 percent. The State was behind the Second Twenty Year Road Plan (1961-81) by 22% when the country as a whole had exceeded the target by 21% (on the basis of 1978-79 report). The deficit has, however, reduced to 13% as on 31-3-82.

6.2.2.3. The progresses achieved by the State at the end of March, 1982 is indicated in the following table:—

Category of roads	Kilometers existing as on		Twenty Year Plan target 1981-82	Kms. as on 31-3-82	Deficit %	
	31-3-47	31-3-61				
Main Roads		1005	3602	1424	61	
(a) National Highways	}	4408	6168	9158	..	
(b) State Highways		4025	9770	10582	..	
(c) Major District Roads		5030	14382	10821	25	
Total		4408	11116	24152	21403	11
Rural Roads						
A. Other District Roads	}		7008	16441	11083	33
B. Village Roads		3214	4505	17035	17370	..
Total		3214	11513	33476	28453	15
Grand Total 1 + 2		7622	22629	57628	49856	13

6.2.2.4. Thus as on 1st April 1982 it is necessary to construct 7772 Kms. of roads to achieve the target of the Twenty Year Road Plan, 1961-81.

Progress during 1981-82

6.2.2.5. As against the target of additional 1800 kms. of roads for the year 1981-82 actual achievement is of 2430 kms. Thus, the length of surfaced roads has increased to 3782 Kms. Achievement of surfaced roads during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is 32,135 Kms. and 35917 Kms. respectively. Similarly as against the target of connecting 830 villages by all weather road in 1981-82, 1100 villages are actually connected by all weather roads as under:—

Population of villages	Target Nos. of Villages	Actual achievement
1500 and above	230	267
between 1000 and 1500	320	297
between 500 and 1000	140	327
below 500	140	209
Total :	830	1100

Programme for 1982-83

6.2.2.6. For 1982-83 there is a provision of Rs. 4040 lakhs. It is envisaged to construct additional road length of 1900 Kms. and to connect 550 villages by pucca roads as under:-

Population Group	Nos. of villages
1500 and above	135
1000-1500	145
500-1000	135
Below 500	135
Total	550

6.2.3 Basic considerations underlying the Plan Programme for 1983-84

6.2.3.1. The proposals for 1983-84 have been formulated with the following main considerations in view :—

1. Spillover works are given top priority for earliest completion.

2. Missing links and missing bridges are included in budget where roads on either side are ready or are nearing completion.

3. Widening of the State Highways where traffic intensity is more than 500 P.C.U. per day.

4. Rural Roads connecting the villages having population of more than 1500 and also some of the villages having population between 1000 to 1500 in the districts like Banaskantha, Panchmahals, Kachhh, Surendranagar, and Sabarkantha where more numbers of villages are having lower group population and which are not connected by all weather roads.

5. Land acquisition for the new road works connecting villages having population of more than 1000 and not connected by any road and also for the new roads to be constructed in Narmada Command Area of Bharuch, Vadodara and Panchmahals District.

6. In the tribal areas, it is proposed to take up road works taking into account the population in the group or cluster of villages as per 4 above.

6.2.4 Spillover Liability.

6.2.4.1 The Annual Plan 1983--84 will open with a spillover liabilities of Rs. 15893 lakhs. The break up of the the spillover liabilities is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Spillover liabilities of work-in Progress as on 31-3-1982	Estimated cost of New Works of 1982-83	Anticipated expenditure during 1982-83	Spillover liabilities as on 31-3-1983
1	2	3	4	5
NORMAL				
a. Panchayat	8074.26	567.73	1305.50	7336.49
b. Government	5808.75	482.71	1046.93	5244.53
Total	13883.01	1050.44	2352.43	12581.02
TRIBAL				
a. Panchayat	2224.38	410.60	670.61	1964.37
b. Government	1258.94	376.50	287.50	1347.94
Total	3483.32	787.10	958.11	3312.31
Grand Total	17366.33	1837.54	3310.54	15893.33
Machinery	1000.00	Not included in Total.		
Establishment	418.91			
S.C.C.	150.00			

6.2.5 Programme for 1983-84

6.2.5.1. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 4040 lakhs has been provided. Out of this an outlay Rs. 550 lakhs has been provided for Minimum Needs Programme. The details of the outlays are as under :—

Item	Liabilities after March, 1983	Outlay for 1983-84
Normal Plan		
a. Works in progress	12581.02	2850.00
b. New works of 1983-84	400.00	35.00
Total	12981.02	2385.00
Tribal Area Sub-Plan		
a. Works in progress	3312.31	1140.00
b. New Works of 1983-84	100.00	15.00

	Total	3412.31	1155.00
Grand Total			
a. Works in progress	15893.33	3990.00	
b. New works proposal for 1983-84	500.00	50.00	
Total	16393.33	4040.00	

6.2.5.2.—**Physical Target for 1983-84.**—With the outlay of Rs. 4040 lakhs provided above, it is estimated to construct an additional road length of 2000 Kms. It is also proposed to join 550 villages by pucca roads during 1983-84.

Rural Roads including Minimum Needs Programme

6.2.5.3. Out of 18,275 inhabited villages in the State, 9,791 villages have all weather communications as on 31-3-1982. The details are as under :—

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
	Connected by pucca roads as on 31-3-1982	3184	2016	2448	2143	9791
	Connected by Kachcha roads as on 31-3-1982	233 (229)	479 (339)	1486 (386)	1862 (372)	4060 (1326)
	Not connected by any roads	247 (217)	469 (259)	1283 (323)	2425 (252)	4424 (1051)
	Total villages that will be connected by the works included in budget estimates of 1982-83 with all weather, roads.	(446)	(598)	(709)	(624)	(2377)
	Total	3664	2964	5217	5130	18275

Note—Figures in bracket indicate the works taken up in the budget of 1982-83.

6.2.5.4. According to the revised norms fixed by the Government of India for the minimum needs programme for rural roads, it is necessary to provide all weather link roads to all villages having population of 1500 and above and 50 percent of the villages having population between 1000 and 1500 by 1990. 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.

6.2.5.5. By the end of March 1982, out of 3664 villages having population of 1500 and above 3184 villages have been connected by All Weather roads. In the year 1982-83 it is proposed to join 135 villages by pucca roads having population of 1500 and above. And out of the 2961 villages having population between 1000 to 1500, 2016 villages have been connected by all weather roads. It is proposed to connect 145 villages by pucca roads having population between 1000 to 1500 during 1982-83

6.2.5.6. An outlay of Rs. 2055 lakhs is provided for Rural Roads of which Rs. 550 lakhs have been earmarked for Minimum Needs Programme for the year 1983-84. It is proposed to connect 550 villages as under during the year 1983-84 :—

1500 and above	150
1000-1500	150
500-1000	125
Below 500	125
	550

6.2.5.7. Besides the programme of rural roads is supplemented by the N.R.E.P. Funds. and the decentralised district planning Funds.

State Roads Programme, other than Rural Roads.

6.2.5.8. During 1983-84 it is proposed to allocate Rs. 1985 lakhs for State works other than M.N.P. The main project *viz.*, (1) widening of the eastern state highway (2) missing links, missing bridges and widening of the length of the coastal highway and (3) roads and bridge works connecting fertilizer complex with the National Highway No. 8 especially needs heavy outlay due to the development of the industries, Project at Hajira, Vapi, and Dahej/Ghogha Ferry service.

Eastern State Highways

6.2.5.9. The eastern state Highway starts from National Highway No. 8 at Vapi in Valasad District, and passes through Surtat, Bharuch and Panchmahals District and join N.H.No. 8 in Sabarkantha District at Shamalaji. The length of this road is 494 kms. mostly having one lane carriageway. All

the bridges are completed excepte restoration of the bridge across river Karjan and construction of three weak bridges at Moniyan, Uch Bhavada which are also in progreass. This road mostly passes through tribal area.

6.2.5.10. Due to development of Command Areas on account of irrigation scheme on rivers Narmada, Heran, Karjan Ukai, Kadana Raiyai, Sukhi, this road will be useful for the construction of irrigation sechemes and increasing in agricultural production.

6.2.5.11. Centtal Financial assistance for construction of roads in tribal areas is available for certain selected works only during the period of Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. In view of this, proposal for road development in tribal areas of Vadodara and Panchmahals district of the State estimated to cost Rs. 190, lakhs has been submitted to the Govt. of India.

Tribal Area Sub-Plan :

5.2.5.12. During the year 1982-83 there is a provision of Rs. 1100 lakhs for the reoad development programme in Tribal Area Sub-pan. About 648 road works including bridge estimated to cost about Rs. 6658 lakhs have been taken up. The provision Rs. 1155 lakhs is made for 1983-84. Expenditure incurred during 1980-81 and 1981-82 was Rs. 964 and 1107 lakhs respectively, against which additional lenth of 400 kms. and 800 kms. of roads was constructed. The physicl target for 1982-83 15,370 km and for 1983-84 is 400 kms.

Command Area Road Works

6.2.5.13. Government of Gujarat has taken up the construction programme of roads under the command area of major schemes namely

- (1) Heran
- (2) Karjan
- (3) Daman-anGga.
- (4) Ukai-Kakrapar

and medium irrigation schemes of Panam and Sukhi. An outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs is provided during the year 1983-84 of which Rs. 100 lakhs are provided under T. A. S. P.

6.2.5.14. Further the Government of Gujarat has agreed with the World Bank to improve the existing roads to the standards in the above command

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Estimated cost of the scheme.	Expenditure incurred upto 31-3-82	Budget allotment during the year 1982-83	Proposed outlay 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Karjan	631.80	178.09	82.50	160.00
2.	Damanganga	484.90	115.78	30.25	100.00
3.	Ukai-kakrapar	620.00	145.34	83.10	160.00
4.	Panam	299.69	283.78	60.95	6.00
5.	Sukhi	135.84	52.31	23.90	28.00
TOTAL:--		2172.23	776.30	280.70	400.00

areas for which also some new works are proposed to be taken up during 1983--84.

Roads of Inter State Importance and Roads of Economic Importance

6.2.5.15. During the Fifth Plan 1974-78 seven works were taken up under the programme of roads of Inter-State and Economic Importance. According to the decision taken by NDC Roads of Inter State Importance will continue as Central Assistance Programmes under 100 % aid and programmes for

Economic Importance roads will continue on sharing basis. The Government of India provides 50 % loan assistance of the approved cost and the remaining 50% and the excess over the approved cost is by the State Government. six works in progress, two works under the programme of Roads of Inter State Importance and 4 works under Roads of Economic Importance with an estimated cost of Rs. 428.95 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs is proposed for Roads of Economic Importance during 1983--84.

The Govt. of India has approved the following two works.

Sr. No.	Name of State	Name of Scheme	Cost as indicated by the State.	Central Loan Assistance approved.	Loan Length of Road/No. of Bridges	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(Rs. in lakhs)						
1.	Gujarat	(1) Construction of missing bridges at Ichhapara, Khari, Bhatia-Khari Kunkavakhiri.	180.00	90.00	4 Nos.	50 % of the balance cost including excess over the approved cost being met by the State Government from the own resources.
		(2) Coastal Road (Certain selected stretches including bridges thereon).	180.00	50.00	Part length	
				140.00		

National Highway.

6.2.5.16. 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.

Sr. No.	Item	Length in Gujarat State (in Kms.)
1.	Ahmedabad-Bhopal Road Via--Indore	180
2.	Kandla--Bombay Coastal Highway Porbandar-- Bhavnagar-Cambay-Vadodara.	861
3.	Surat--Calcutta road Via-Dhulia Nagpur.	86
TOTAL		1127

6.2.5.17. Besides, the Western Zonal Council has also resolved to declare the Coastal Highway as the National Highway in the Maharashtra and Gujarat for which Government of India has to be approached for consideration. The length of the Coastal Highways in Gujarat is 1712 Kms.

Ahmedabad-Vadodara Autobahn Project.

6.2.5.18 The very heavy intensity of existing traffic on Ahmedabad-Vadodara section of National Highway No. 8 and taking into consideration the traffic projection in 1990, even four lane divided carriage way of National Highways would be inadequate to cater to the needs of traffic. In order to adequately meet the future need of traffic, the State Government has prepared a preliminary Ahmedabad--Vadodara Autobahn project report for express way of 96 Kms. with very limited entry and exits points and all grade separated crossing. The express way, which would be a toll road, is estimated to cost about Rs. 70/- crores and is financially viable with the rate of return of investment at 12.24% per annum even when only 50% of the projected traffic would choose to use the express way.

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ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84
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(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1983-84		
		Revenue	Capital content	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	RDP—1 Roads and Bridges			
	A Rural Roads			
	(i) Rural Roads under Minimum Needs Programme.	..	550.00	550.00
	(ii) Rural Roads Other than Minimum Needs Programme.	..	1505.00	1505.00
	Total (i + ii)	..	2066.00	2055.00
	B State Roads			
	Other than Rural Roads.	..	1985.00	1985.00
	Grand Total.	..	4040.00	4040.00

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 the existing routes from year to year. It is also necessary to take steps to extend passenger road transport services in the areas not covered so far.

6.3.2. Growth of traffic in Gujarat State.

6.3.2.1. The passenger traffic on roads in Gujarat State has been increasing at a compound rate of 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 with this rise in traffic it is necessary to increase the number of schedules operated atleast at the rate of 8% per year, the balance, of this rise in traffic being catered to by increases 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 the economic development of 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 1981, the Corporation provides direct services to 82.7% of the towns and villages, covering 95.7% of the State population. All villages with population of above 1,000 except those which are not connected by a motorable road have been provided with direct services. Steps are now being taken to extend direct services to villages with population between 500 and 1,000.

6.3.3. Achievement during the year 1981--82.

6.3.3.1. During 1981-82, gross capital expenditure of Rs. 2513.20 lakhs (tentative) was incurred with the capital contribution of State Government of

Rs. 700 lakhs, loan from L.I.C. of Rs. 145.50 lakhs, ways and means advance of the State Government of Rs. 1362.81 lakhs, capital contribution from the Central Government of Rs. 278 lakhs and net borrowings of Rs. 26.89 lakhs after repayment of loans.

6.3.3.2. During 1981-82 1080 new vehicles were registered (51 for expansion of schedules at 0.8 % and 1029 for replacement). The annual plan had provided for expansion of schedules at 6% in STT 82. However consequent to increase in passenger fares by 21.4% from 23rd September, 1981, declining trend in traffic was observed. It was therefore, decided not to carry out expansion of schedules at 6% in STT 82.

6.3.4. Annual Plan 1982--83

6.3.4.1. The size of the State Plan has been fixed at Rs. 2,000 lakhs and the total outlay for the year is placed at Rs. 2512.50 lakhs. The passenger fares charged by the Corporation were increased by 23.5% from 26th April, 1982 to cope up with the steep increase in cost of operation due to increase in the price of diesel, tyres and tubes and increase in the rates of dearness allowance. A fall in traffic was observed consequent to the above revision of fares. It has therefore been decided not to carry out any expansion of schedules in STT 1983. Hence it is decided to reduce the purchase of vehicles from 1325 in the original Plan to 878 for replacement of Vehicles likely to completed their life. The number of schedules 5595 in STT 82. in STT 83.

6.3.5. Programmes for the Annual Plan 1983--84.

6.3.5.1. The outlay in the State Plan for the year 1983-84 is placed at Rs. 1975 lakhs and the total outlay is placed at Rs. 2994 lakhs. It is proposed to purchase 1082 vehicles of which 975 would be for replacement of vehicles likely to complete their stipulated life and 107 for expansion of schedules at 1.71%. The no. of schedules sanctioned for STT 83 would increase from 5595 in STT 83 to 5689 schedules in STT 84.

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STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1983-84		
		Revenue	Capital content	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	RTS-1 Road Transport	—	1975.00	1975.00

6.4 TOURISM

6.4.1.1. 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 the colourful folk life and a history that is filled with tradition and legends. Gujarat has all the potential for a tourist destination. After the identification of the three travel circuits, the stress has been to develop the centres identified along them. The intention is to promote Gujarat both in the domestic as well as international market.

6.4.2. Review of Progress :

6.4.2.1. An Amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1982-83 for the schemes under "Tourism". Out of this, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided towards equity contribution to the Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited and the remaining provision is to take care of providing additional accommodation facilities including development of picnic spots and recreation facilities such as water spots, transport facility and promotion of fairs and festivals. The Construction of the Junagadh Tourist Bungalow and Chorwad Holiday Home is under progress. The construction of staff quarters at Palitana is completed. On account of the efforts to promote fairs and festivals, it has been possible to promote the Tarnetar fair and the hill station at Saputara promoted during the summer of 1982 by organising a Summer Festival. It is intended that the Samkrant season and Madhavpur fair would also be promoted. Gujarat is thus well able to attract foreign tourists apart from an increase in its domestic tourist traffic. The Transport Unit has been strengthened by 4 additional coaches of which 2 would be airconditioned and out of 5 tourist taxis, 4 airconditioned taxis would be imported during the year 1982-83. The work for motel at Limbdi has been started and for the one at Ankleshwar, procurement of land is under way.

6.4.3. Programme for the year 1983-84 :

6.4.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1983-84. The broad break up of is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs).		
Sr. No.	Programme	1983-84 outlay
1	2	3
1	Tourist Accommodation	29.00
2	Tourist Information and Publicity	15.00
3	Other Expenditure	46.00
	Total ..	90.00

6.4.3.2. The various activities proposed to be undertaken during the year 1983-84 are indicated in the following paragraphs:—

6.4.3.3. Keeping in view the progress achieved during 1982-83 and the immense scope that the natural assets of Gujarat can provide for the promotion of tourism and also with a view to attract substantially the number of both foreign and domestic tourists, constant efforts both by way of promotional activities and by providing necessary infrastructure that would sustain their requirement are being made. On account of the renewed thrust of Government of India to provide financial assistance to State Government which take up the activities along the travel circuits, it is intended of such infrastructure on the identified circuits. An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

6.4.4. Tourist Accommodation :

6.4.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 29.00 lakhs is provided for construction of civil works undertaken by the Directorate of Tourism along the approved travel circuits for the purpose of providing necessary infrastructure such as accommodation, recreation and other facilities as are necessary. The important sites that will be covered include Nargol (Valsad), Mandvi (Kachchh), Pavagadh Holiday Home (Panchmahals), Junagadh and Chorwad Holiday Homes (Junagadh). It has been felt that many a times, the domestic (in-State) tourists weary of taking long distance journeys prefer to spend the week-ends at a distance that is not too far. Certain otherwise scenically beautiful places such as Adalaj, Ajwa, Lambha, Galteshwar where a sizeable number of tourist flock normally but are not able to make the best of it on account of lack of proper facilities. It is therefore, felt that with proper picnic huts and children, park facilities a Fun-land and theme-park, if provided at these centres, such areas would develop as picnic spots. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

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. With this in view, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for production of literature in the form of folders, brochures, booklets, maps, posters, picture postcards, slides etc. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for publicity through various media such as audio-visual aids like Hoardings, Films, Kiosks slides shows, videos advertisements in the news papers preparation of souvenirs, show windows at prominent places etc. Thus an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for the purpose for 1983-84.

6.4.6. Other Promotional Activities :

6.4.6.1. A substantial number of domestic tourists visit Dwarka and Bet Dwarka round the year. Contribution is provided by the Department of Tourism for the electrification at Bet Dwarka to the Surat Electricity Company.

6.4.6.2. The importance of research and training cannot be undermined in any trade and least of all in tourism. Both to enable us 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. Likewise, in view of the development of tourism along the travel circuits and also to facilitate proper planning and decision making and also 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.

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. Therefore, a long standing need has always been felt of the requisite way-side amenities that could go to make highways, travel more comfortable. Way-side Cafeterias with necessary facilities have been proposed along the National Highways and for this purpose for the development of infrastructural requirements like approach road, water and electricity connection and levelling of land etc. an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

6.4.6.4. It is necessary to strengthen and provide transport, facilities for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 is provided for the year 1983-84.

6.4.6.5. **Development of Water Sports at Ukai Complex :** Ukai is the largest manmade lake on the west-coast of India. The hilly horizons surrounding the lake at Ukai measuring 240 sq.miles, provide an excellent setting for recreational activities, water sports etc. It is, therefore, proposed to develop Ukai as tourist complex with recreational as well as lodging and boarding facilities to suit

all the strata of people by providing a three star category hotel having dining and conventional facilities, staff quarters, a jetty for launching boats, hut type accommodation, tourist village, gardens, children's playgrounds, boating clubs, picnic huts etc. Landscaping and beautification of the area will also be planned and completed in a phased programme. The total estimated amount required for developing this project would be at least Rs. 125.00 lakhs. However, during 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for immediate launching of water sports.

6.4.6.6. A great deal requires to be done in Saputara, the only hilly resort in Gujarat in respect of augmenting its recreational activities. Since no mechanized boats can be introduced in its lake, pedal boats are proposed to be introduced there.

6.4.6.7. **Opening of Regional Tourist Offices :** The dissemination of tourist information is a very vital source for attracting more and more tourists into the State through regional offices and important places. The major metropolitan cities of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi have already been covered in the year 1982-83. A total provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is therefore, made for the offices at Bombay Calcutta and 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 the fair such as Tarnetar, Madhavpur, Chitravichitra and Shivratri festival at Junagadh. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

6.4.6.9. **Equity Contribution to TCGL :** The Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited has been managing accommodation facilities at the existing holiday homes and tourist resorts and undertakes its commercial activity. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided towards the equity contribution to TCGL against its authorised Share Capital of Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

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STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1983-84 outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I—Tourist Accommodation				
1.	TRS—1 Development of Sasan-Veraval Porbandar Complex	—	12.00	12.00
2.	TRS—2 Development of Ahmedabad Complex ..	—	—	—
3.	TRS—3 Development of Hot Springs, picnic Spots ..	5.00	—	5.00
4.	TRS—4 Development of Holiday Homes, Tourist Bungalows Hotel and Motel, Ropeways, etc. ..	—	12.00	12.00
	Total—I	5.00	24.00	29.00
II—Tourist Information and Publicity				
5.	TRS—5 Tourist Publicity			
	1. Production of literature ..	—	—	—
	2. Publicity through different media ..	15.00	—	15.00
	Total—II	15.00	—	15.00
III—Other Expenditure				
6.	TRS—6 Coastal conducted tours and interstate tours, development of tourist bungalows, transport faci- lities, improvement of Dharmashalas ..	41.00	—	41.00
7.	TRS—7 Establishment of Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd. ..	5.00	—	5.00
	Total—III	46.00	—	46.00
	Grand Total	66.00	24.00	90.00

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. 14074 lakhs is provided for the Social and Community Services for the Annual Plan 1983-84. The Sectoral and sub-Sectoral break-up is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	1983-84 outlay
1	2	3
1.	General Education	1245
2.	Technical Education	182
3.	Science and Technology	5
4.	Medical and Public Health	1625
5.	Social Inputs	72
6.	Sewerage and Water Supply	4000
7.	Housing	2080
8.	Urban Development	515
9.	State Capital Project	650
10.	Information and Publicity	100
11.	Labour and Labour Welfare	900
12.	Welfare of Backward Classes	2240
13.	Social Welfare	110
14.	Nutrition	350
Total..		14074

An outline of the programme is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

7.1 GENERAL EDUCATION

7. 1.1.1. An outlay of Rs.1245.00 lakhs is provided for General Education for the year 1983-84. The broad break-up of this outlay is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development.	1983-84 Outlay
1	2	
1. Primary Education (M. N. P.)		
	(i) Elementary Education	80.35
	(ii) Teachers Education	35.00
	(iii) Adult Education.	51.65
		767.00
2. Secondary and Higher Secondary Education		
		226.57
3. University Education (Pre-University-under Graduate-Post Graduate and Research)		
		86.60
4. Games, Sports and Youth Welfare		
		57.39
5. Art and Culture.		
		66.44
6. Development of Languages.		
		14.00
7. Nucleus Budget		
		27.00
Grand Total.		1245.00

7. 1. 2. Primary Education :

(i) Elementary Education

7.1. 2. 1. Primary Education including Adult Education being the item of Minimum Needs Pro-

gramme has been given high priority in the Plan. This has been included in the revised 20 point programme of the Prime Minister as well. An outlay of Rs. 767.00 lakhs has been provided for Minimum Needs Programme as under:—

Minimum Needs Programme -

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Elementary Education	680.35
2. Teachers' Education	35.00
3. Adult Education (Special Education)	51.65
Total:—	767.00

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 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 envisaged 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 1981-82 is likely to be 55.94 lakh pupils against 54.30 lakh pupils at the end of 1980-81 as under:—

Age-group	(Figure in '000)		
	Boys	Girls	Total
6-10	2605	1816	4421
%	123	91	107
11-14	748	425	1173
%	61	39	50
6-14	3353	2241	5594
%	100	71	86

7.1.2.4. By the end of 1982-83 the enrolment will remain 109 in the age group 6-10 and 52% in the 11-14 age group respectively. The overall coverage for the age group 6-14 is expected to rise to 38%. The total enrolment in the year 1982-83 is expected to be 57.45 lakhs.

7. 1. 2. 5. It is targetted to achieve 109% and 55% in the age group 6-10 and 11-14 respectively

by 1983-84 while the overall coverage for the entire age group 6-14 it is targetted to be achieved to 90%. Additional enrolment will be 1.75 lakhs in 1983-84.

7.1.2.6. *Appointment of teachers.*—Against the target of 15000 teachers during Sixth Plan, 6990 Teachers (including 4000 teachers appointed in 1979-80) have been appointed by the end of 1981-82 while 3500 more teachers will be appointed during the course of the year 1982-83 totalling to 10400 teachers. According to the target of enrolment for the year 1983-84, it is targetted that 59.20 lakh children will be enrolled. It is proposed to appoint 3000 teachers (including 500 teachers in Tribal Area Sub-Plan) during 1983-84 against the actual requirement of 5100 teachers as per norms on the basis of ratio of 1:40 teacher pupil to meet with additional enrolment of 1.75 lakh pupils. An amount of Rs. 510.36 lakhs has been provided for 13400 teachers of which an amount of Rs. 451.86 lakhs will be for continuing 10400 teachers while Rs. 58.80 lakhs will be for new 3000 teachers for three months. Of this an amount of Rs. 102.99 lakhs is for continuing 2115 teachers and Rs. 9.75 lakhs for 500 new teachers of Tribal Area for 1983-84.

7. 1. 2. 7. *Construction of class rooms* :— Physical facilities form an important aspect of universalisation of elementary education. As against target of construction of 3000 class rooms in the Sixth Plan period, only 560 class rooms were constructed up to 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 13.20 lakhs is provided for the construction of new 200 class rooms during 1983-84 as follows:—

Item	No. of new class-rooms to be constructed	Amount Rs.
(1) In Non-Tribal Area	100	4.80 lakhs.
(2) In Tribal Area	100	8.40 lakhs.
Total	200	13.20 lakhs.

7.1.2.8 *New primary schools at State 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 1983-84.

7. 1. 2. 9. *Conversion of Single Teacher schools into two teacher schools*— The schooling facility is proposed at a walkable distance of 1.5 k. m. 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 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 1983-84 but in the age group 11-14 0.75 lakh additional students are proposed to be covered during 1983-84. These targets can be achieved only when the schooling facility of Std. V to VII can be provided in remote area *i.e.* providing of second teacher in single teacher schools.

7.1.2.11. 250 single teacher schools have been converted into two teacher schools upto 1981-82. While 200 more schools are proposed to be converted during 1982-83. While continuing 450 teachers during 1983-84 it is proposed to convert 1050 more single teacher schools into two teacher schools of which 550 schools will be in the Tribal Area. For this an amount of Rs. 78.43 lakhs for 1500 such converted schools is provided for the salaries of these 1500 teachers including 1050 new teachers during the year 1983-84 as follows:—

(i) Rs. 3780 lakhs for continuing 450 teachers

(ii) Rs. 40.63 lakhs for 1050 new teachers for nine months. Of this amount of Rs. 78.43 lakhs an amount of Rs. 48.75 lakhs will be for Tribal Areas.

7.1.2.12. *Physical facilities*:—For the improvement of physical facilities in 400 schools, an amount of Rs. 4.02 lakhs has been paid to Panchayats in 1981-82 while an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is paid to Panchayats in 1982-83. It is targetted to cover 200 schools including 50 schools in Tribal Area under the scheme during 1983-84 and for that purpose an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided of which Rs. 0.50 lakhs will be for Tribal Area.

7.1.2.13. *Science Kit Boxes*:—Under the scheme of science kit boxes 300 schools were covered during 1981-82 at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs while 400 schools are covered during 1982-83 at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs by way of G. I. A. Similarly it is proposed to cover 400 schools including 100 schools in Tribal Area during 1983-84 for which an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided including Rs. 0.50 lakh for 100 schools in Tribal Area.

7.1.2.14. *Incentives for Tribal pupils*:—Literacy rate in the Tribal areas as compared to that in non-Tribal areas is very low. Due to poverty, tribal people are reluctant to send their children to schools. It is, therefore, necessary to give them incentives to induce them to send their children to schools. There are 8.65 lakhs children who have been enrolled in Schools in Tribal Area. About 263750 sets of school text books at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs are targetted to be supplied free of cost. It is targetted to supply 1,30,000 pairs of school uniforms at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.00 lakhs to the tribal children of lower standards during 1983-84. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 32.00 lakhs will be

met from the allocation of special central assistance to be provided for this purpose for the year 1983-84.

7.1.2.15. *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 clothing and food if they send their children to the schools regularly. Parents of such children who attend schools regularly are given special incentive of Rs. 120/- per year (in the form of cloths) and Rs. 120/- per year in the form of food grains under the special central assistance. These incentives are in addition to the supply of free text books and school uniforms which the children get. An amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is expected for this purpose as special Central Assistance for the year 1983-84. No amount for this scheme in State plan is provided during 1983-84.

7.1.2.16. *Financial assistance to talented backward-class community girl students for their studies beyond Std. IV*:—There is a huge wastage after 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 to a 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 2760 girl pupils were covered during 1980-81. additional 2760 girl pupil were covered during 1981-82 and 2760 more girls pupils will be converted during the year 1982-83. Thus the total number of new beneficiaries will be 8280 during the year 1982-83. 2760 girl pupils of 1980-81 will be completing their course (std. VII) by 1982-83 and as such the same number of new beneficiaries will be given this scholarship during 1983-84. Hence the number of beneficiaries will be 8280 during the year 1983-84 and for which an amount of Rs. 8.28 lakhs has been provided as follows:

Non-Tribal Plan budget	Rs. 4.56 lakhs
Tribal Area Plan	Rs. 0.96 lakh
Special Component Plan.	Rs. 2.76 lakhs
Total..	<u>Rs. 8.28 lakhs</u>

7.1.2.17. *Strengthening of supervisory machinery*:—Pursuasion is found more effective than litigation for smooth implementation of the scheme of compulsory primary education. Hence it was decided to appoint Nirikshak to look after enrolment cam-

paign and to guide teachers in their day to day school work also. Out of targetted number of 200 Nirikshaks for the Sixth Plan period. 139 Nirikshaks have been appointed. An amount of Rs. 16.68 lakhs is provided for the salaries etc. of these 139 Nirikshaks during 1983-84.

7.1.2.18. *Coaching classes for weak students*:—As a measure to reduce the rate of wastage, it has been decided not to hold annual examinations 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 1982-83. It is estimated that 60,000 such weak students will be benefitted during the year 1983-84. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

7.1.2.19. *Non-formal Education*:—It is found that despite all efforts, it is very difficult to bring all children of the age group 6-14 to schools under formal education system. Economic factors are mainly responsible for this a pathy 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 1982-83, about 0.53 lakh children will be covered under the scheme as against target of 2.24 lakhs for the Sixth Plan 1980-85. Remaining 1.71 lakh students will be required to be covered during the course of two years 1983-84 and 1984-85. Of this 18,600 students are proposed to be covered during 1983-84 for which 620 centres will be required. For this an amount of Rs. 15.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84. Besides for the organisation, guidance and smooth implementation of the scheme a cell is proposed to be established consisting of one post of Lecturer 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 1983-84.

7.1.2.20. *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, Govt. have liberalised the rules of G. I. A. for pre-primary schools. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided

for the year 1983-84 of which Rs. 2.50 lakhs will be for the Tribal areas.

7.1.2.21. *Strengthening the Administrative setup*:—It was found necessary to have effective monitoring of each programme and for the 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 the State level in the Directorate of Primary and Adult Education and in the district during the year 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 for the purpose.

(ii) Teachers' Education :

7.1.2.22. *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 instruction in English are not properly trained. During 1982-83 teachers of Std. V have been imparted training for one month. Similarly in order to provide facilities for teaching English in Std. VI, 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 VIth Standard and above. It is also necessary to give in-service training to the primary teachers. An outlay of Rs. 30.50 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

7.1.2.23. 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 developments 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.

7.1.2.24. *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. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for this work during 1982-83. For this work a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for the year 1983-84. Provision of Rs. 0.80 lakh is also made for strengthening the administrative wing of State Institute of Education and a provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh is also made for strengthening the publication unit of S.I.E.

(iii) Adult Education :

7.1.2.25. *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 Adult Education Programme. One project of SAEP costs Rs. 1.82 lakhs and covers 3000 adults.

7.1.2.26. During 1980-81 and 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 52.31 lakhs and 37.49 lakhs was incurred respectively. During 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 34.58 lakhs is provided under the scheme to cover 0.57 lakh illiterate adults covering all the districts of the State.

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 programme and follow up. 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. and hence the above programme is proposed to be undertaken through the above agencies.

7.1.2.28. Cost of post literacy programme is estimated at Rs. 520/- per centre. During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 and expenditure of Rs. 2.08 lakhs and Rs. 4.75 lakhs was incurred respectively for implementing the scheme. During 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 8.70 lakhs is provided under the State Plan. Provision is made for incentive grants to voluntary agencies under taking NAEPs for meeting part of the administrative expenditure. Provision is also proposed for a wide publicity through various means of Adult Education Programmes.

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. During 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 5.15 lakhs is provided for State level and district level administrative set up.

7.1.3. Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

7.1.3.1. *Secondary Education* :—The expansion and development of Secondary Education in the State has been very rapid on account of liberal grant-in-aid policy of the State Government. It has helped the State Government to make available facilities for secondary and higher secondary education in remote areas of the State and thereby opening of new oppor-

tunities for under-developed areas in the State. The demand for opening of new schools and classes continues to be received by the Gujarat Secondary Education Board and the State Government on account of increased number of students entering secondary stage. Since the norms for providing 1.5 teachers per class at secondary stage is accepted in principle, the increased number of students automatically compell the State Government to sanction the additional classes or new schools.

7.1.3.2. During the period for the year 1980-81 to 1982-83 total number of 2830 additional teachers including 1020 additional teachers of 1982-83 have been employed for 460 new schools and 1526 additional classes opened during the said period. It is proposed to open 62 new schools including two Govt. Schools and 600 additional classes during the year 1983-84. Total number of 1038 teachers will be required as per norms. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84. Looking to the vast geographical areas and scarce facilities of transport in the district like Kachchh 45612 sq. k. m. and Banaskantha 12702 sq. k. m. area, it is difficult for District Education Officer to implement the Educational activities and supervise the Educational institutions in the district. To have close supervision of the educational institutions to implement educational activities and to settle educational and administrative problems of the institutions specially, it has been decided to provide a Jeep car to each of the above mentioned Dist. Officers. A provision of Rs. 2.40 lakhs is made for this purpose in the year 1983-84.

7.1.3.3. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made for conducting 120 classes covering 2400 students who are unable to catch up with the rest of the classes on account of certain individual deficiencies. For this purpose a programme of special coaching classes and remedial teaching to weak students has been proposed.

7.1.3.4. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for qualitative improvement for secondary schools such as improvement of science education in secondary schools situated in rural and tribal areas. It is also provided for inservice training to about 600 teachers through extension service centres.

7.1.3.5. *Book Banks* :—With a view to help students of weaker section of the society, a scheme to provide books on loan and free exercise books to them is operated through the Gujarat State ext Book Board. It is proposed to supply 24000 sets of books during the year 1983-84 for which an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided.

7.1.3.6 *Improvement of Government Secondary Schools* :—There are 76 Government Secondary schools in the State out of them some of the School buildings are very old. These schools buildings require extensive

repairing and additional construction. Some of the tribal schools are run in private or rented buildings. An outlay of Rs. 7.90 lakhs is provided for them in the year 1983-84.

7.1.3.7. *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 new higher secondary section on selective basis. The average cost of opening an additional class works out to Rs. 0.40 lakh.

7.1.3.8 During the last three years of Plan i. e. 1980-81 to 1982-83 a total number of 1245 secondary schools are permitted to start Std. XI and XII and total number of 3765 additional teachers including 500 new teachers of 1982-83 have been employed. During the year 1983-84 it is proposed to permit 100 Secondary Schools to open Std. XI and to open 260 additional classes of Std. XI and XII. For this 1080 additional teachers will be required. An amount of Rs. 69.49 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

Vocational Education

7.1.3.9. *Career Courses and Stream*:—It is the policy of the State Government to divert more students towards job oriented courses to lessen the burden on college education. To achieve this end, during 1976-77, it was decided to prepare diversified certificate and diploma courses of vocational career and to permit the institutions to run such classes on no profit no loss basis. At present there are 76 classes of 10 different type of career courses run by 28 institutions. Enrolment of the students is 2280 in these classes. Very few institutions are coming forward to run such classes on the conditions mentioned above. As a result Government is considering to aid such classes suitably to encourage the schools to take up such classes. It is proposed to open 100 classes of diversified Career courses on need basis to schools in the State during the year 1983-84.

7.1.3.10. It has been decided by Government to start vocational stream at 10 plus 2 (10+2) stage in the secondary schools preferably the multipurpose schools in the State. Out of 210 multipurpose schools, 90 schools have been permitted to open vocational stream during 1982-83. Keeping in view the financial resources of the State, it is proposed to permit 60 multipurpose schools and 5 selected secondary schools to run vocational stream during 1983-84.

7.1.3.11. The normal selected secondary schools have to prepare infrastructure to run such courses for which financial assistance of the State is required. To construct and equip the work-shop by a normal school, an estimated amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs will be required over and above the pattern of grant

-in-aid decided by the Government for these schools. At present Government have decided to sanction adhoc grant at the rate of 30% of the expenditure limited to maximum amount of Rs. 30,000/- to each such school. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 33.50 lakhs is provided during the year 1983-84.

7.1.3.12. A total outlay of Rs. 226.57 lakhs is provided for Secondary Education including Higher Secondary and Vocational Education.

7. 1. 4. Higher Education

7.1.4.1. There are 5 Universities including residential universities and 208 colleges which are given grant-in-aid for higher education by the department. The expenditure on higher education has gone up on account of the acceptance of Sen Commission's Report on revision of pay scales by the State Government. The emphasis on higher education is on qualitative improvement and diversification of courses to increase employment opportunities. The main programmes relate to grant to the universities for their development programmes for which Rs. 25.30 lakhs are provided for 5 universities, and Rs. 35.00 lakhs are specially provided for residential university at Bhavnagar, Rs. 7.30 lakhs is also provided for development of Non-Government colleges in collaboration with the U.G.C., coaching classes for weaker sections, performance award to colleges, higher administrative and management development courses, etc.

7.1.4.2. To cover more enrolment of students in commerce and science, existing Government colleges at Gandhinagar and Junagadh will be bifurcated in faculties and will be opened as independent colleges for better facilities. Moreover, one Government collage will be opened in Dangs District during the year 1983-84. Total provision of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is provided for development of Government colleges and for opening of new college in Dangs District during the year 1983-84. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided to give interest free loan. 625 awards will be made in the students from lower income group of S.C./S. T. This will be an additional effort from the State Plan.

7 1. 5. Physical Education

7.1.5.1. *Sports and Youth Welfare*:—Rs. 2.53 lakhs are provided for continuing Physical education programme during 1983-84. This includes Rs. 0.10 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/ Junior Division N.C.C. Cadets.

7.1.5.2. *State Sports Council*:—Programme proposed during the year 1982-83 namely, sports, grant-in-aid to Arvindo Sport Centres, scholarship, children Sports competition at National level, play-grounds,

strengthening of Districts organisation and State sports Council, Strengthening of sub-coaching Centres, opening of new sub-coaching Centres, grants or 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 the year 1983-84. In addition to these schemes, during 1983-84, 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, additional alteration in Sadhana Bhavan at Mount Abu and to organise inter State tournaments, construction of Municipal stadium and multipurpose Gymnasium hall at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. Thus the total amount provided for sports activities, amounts to Rs. 18.76 lakhs.

7.1.5.3. *State Youth Board*:—The existing programmes of youth welfare include around youth development, Girshma 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 are required to be continued during the year 1983-84. It is also proposed to establish a youth complex and sub-Centre of water sports at Surat at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.10 lakh. Thus, the total outlay provided for the youth activities amounts to Rs. 6.10 lakhs.

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 250 new village Libraries, construction of building for Government Libraries and providing them with additional facilities and development of new Central Library at Gandhinagar.

7.1.6.2. *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, etc. museum studio, documentation centre, etc. financial assistance to artist, establishment of children theatre, children drama, training workshop, programme for promising artists, establishment and maintenance of theatres at Visnagar and Bhavanagar, the programme for the construction of theatres at Taluka levels in the State, establishment of Bhavai Centre at Visanagar, 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 Ensamble and choriography workshop,

establishment of Sangeet Gurukul Kalagram and to strengthen the establishment of Jayashankar Sundari Natya Gruh. An outlay of Rs. 15.50 lakhs is provided for these activities.

7.1.6.3. *Activities of Lalit Kala Akademi*:—The plan scheme of the Gujarat Lalit Kala Akademi 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 1983-84, it is proposed to equip the art Gallery and library. It has been proposed to provide a mobile exhibition van so as to enable the akadmi to stage its exhibition in districts and remote villages. This van will cost approximately Rs. 3.00 lakhs. In all a total provision of Rs. 4.64 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84 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, publication, construction of quarters and strengthening of administrative machinery. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

6.1.6.5. *Archives*:—A separate Department of Archives was set-up in 1971. It is being developed gradually. It serves as an instrument of 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 made for 1983-84.

7.1.6.6. *Museums*:—The Department of Museums is mainly concerned with the preservation of our cultural heritage and enrichment of museums by additions of new collections, re-organisation of museums on modern lines for the educational benefit, research students and schools and the people at large. At present there are nine Government Museums, which will be strengthened in 1983. 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 1983-84 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 and the Fifth Plans. during the Sixth plan 1980-85.

7.1.7.2. *Other Languages*:—The scheme for the development of Sindhi, Urdu and other Modern Indian Languages is proposed to be continued. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983—84.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays.

General Education.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme	Outlay 1983—84		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Elementary Education :				
1	EDN-1. Additional teachers for primary schools for enrolling additional pupils.	510.36	..	510.36
2	EDN-2. Construction of class rooms.	..	13.20	13.20
3	EDN-3. Construction of Quarter for teacher in Tribal Area.	..	..	..
4	EDN-4. Opening of new primary schools.	..	..	..
5	EDN-5. (Addi) A Residential Primary Schools.	..	..	..
6	EDN-5. Opening of Primary Schools at Capital town at Gandhinagar.	0.40	..	0.40
7	EDN-6. Conversion of Single Teacher Schools into two teacher schools.	78.43	..	78.43
8	EDN-7. G.I.A. to schools for improvement of physcial facilities to primary schools.	2.00	..	2.00
9	EDN-8. Science Kit Boxes.	2.00	..	2.00
10	EDN-9. Incentive to parents of Tribal pupils.	(Rs. 46.00 lakhs from special central assistance).		
11	EDN-10. Financial Assistance to talented SC/ST/OBC (Baxi Panch) Girl pupils.	8.28	..	8.28
12	EDN-11. Strengthening of supervisory machinery.	16.68	..	16.68
13	EDN-12. Coaching classes for weak students in summer vacation.	3.00	..	3.00
14	EDN-13. Introduction of Non-formal Education for the age-group 9-14.	16.00	..	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.	25.00	..	25.00
17	EDN-16. Strenthening of Planning machinery and setting up of monitoring cell in D.E.'s office.	5.00	..	5.00
Total : Elementary Education		667.15	13.20	680.35

1	2	3	4	5
(ii) Teachers Education.				
18	EDN-17. Teachers Training Programme.	30.50	..	30.50
19	EDN-18. Training of Primary Teachers of Std. V to Std. VII (Science kit boxes)	0.05	..	0.05
20	EDN-19. Strengthening and improving of existing Primary Teachers Training Institutions.	..	..	..
21	EDN-20. Magazine for schools boys.	0.50	..	0.50
22	EDN-21. Science Fair at State and District Level.	0.60	..	0.60
23	EDN-22. Science Hobby Corner and innovation and experimentation in science education.	0.40	..	0.40
24	EDN-23. Workshop for science teacher of primary schools.	0.05	..	0.05
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.	0.80	..	0.80
27	EDN-25. Strengthening of Publication Unit of State Institute of Education, Ahmedabad.	0.10	..	0.10
Total (ii) Teachers Education		33.10	2.00	35.00
(iii) Adult Education :				
28	EDN-27 Rural Functional Literacy Programme	..	..	..
29	EDN-28 State Adult Education Programme	..	34.58	34.58
30	EDN-29 Post Literacy Projects	..	8.70	8.70
31	EDN-30 Incentive grants to voluntary agencies	..	1.72	1.72
32	EDN-31 Publicity (Adult)	..	1.50	1.50
33	EDN-32 Administrative set-up	..	5.15	5.15
Total—(iii) Adult Education		51.65	..	51.65
Sub-Total Primary		751.80	15.20	767.00
Secondary and Higher Secondary Education :				
34	EDN-33 Regulated growth of Sec. schools	..	83.00	85.00
35	EDN-34 Remedial Teaching for weak students	..	3.00	3.00

1	2	3	4	5
36	EDN-35	Improvement of science Education ..	1.50	1.50
37	EDN-36	Programme of socially useful productive work..	..	..
38	EDN-37	In service Training to teachers ..	1.00	1.00
39	EDN-38	Improvement of supervisions and guidance ..	..	..
40	EDN-39	Opening of new higher Sec. schools. ..	69.49	69.49
41	EDN-40	Introduction of I.T.I. Type Course in technical schools ..	..	..
42	EDN-41	Setting up of Spl. Cell at +2 stage vocational education ..	2.15	2.15
43	EDN-42	Setting up of vocational centres. ..	..	..
44	EDN-43	Formulation of vocational education board ..	..	..
45	EDN-44	Vocationalisation of education GIA to voluntary agencies ..	33.50	33.50
46	EDN-45	Vocationalisation of education supervision, control and direction and placement ..	3.53	3.53
47	EDN-46	Setting up of Book Banks ..	7.00	7.00
48	EDN-47	Strengthening of Library facilities in higher Sec. schools. ..	..	..
49	EDN-48	Strengthening of Directorate of Education and District Education Offices ..	7.50	7.50
50	EDN-49	Construction and repairs in Govt. secondary schools ..	7.90	7.90
51	EDN-50	Strengthening of Guj. Sec. Edn. Board ..	..	..
52	EDN-51	Strengthening of State Examination Board ..	1.00	1.00
53	EDN-52	Strengthening of Inst. of Vocational Guidance ..	1.50	1.50
54	EDN-53	Development of Sanskrit languages ..	1.50	1.50
55	EDN-54	Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi speaking states ..	1.00	1.00
		Total-Secondary and Higher Secondary Education	216.67	226.57

University and Higher Education :

56.	EDN-55	Gujarat Council of studies for social cultural and scientific advancement ..	0.10	0.10
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1	2	3	4	5	
57	EDN-56	Grant to Universities for Higher Administrative and Managerial development courses ..	2.00	..	2.00
58	EDN-57	Performance award to colleges ..	2.00	..	2.00
59	EDN-58	Development Grant to Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Research, Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..
60	EDN-59	Development of Govt. colleges ..	8.00	2.00	10.00
61	EDN-59-A	Opening of new Govt. colleges ..	1.00	..	1.00
62	EDN-60	Faculty development programme ..	..	..	..
63	EDN-61	Asstt. to Professional Association of an academic nature ..	0.20	..	0.20
64	EDN-62	GIA. to colleges for Seminar lecturers etc. ..	..	..	..
65	EDN-63.	Spl. Coaching classes for weak students.	1.75	..	1.75
66	EDN-64.	Provisions of matching share against U.G.C. Grants to colleges.	1.25	..	1.25
67	EDN-65.	Hostel improvement programme.	..	..	..
68	EDN-66.	Opening of Edn. and Vocational guidance dept. in colleges.	..	..	..
69	EDN-67.	Grants to Universities.	25.30	..	25.30
70	EDN-68.	Grant-in-aid to Residential University at Bhavnagar.	35.00	..	35.00
71	EDN-69.	Scholarships and Freeships (Including sec. Edn.)	8.00	..	8.00
		Total :—University and Higher Education.	84.60	2.00	86.60
Games and Sports and Youth Welfare					
72	EDN-70.	Games and Sports	0.80	0.40	1.20
73	EDN-71.	Introduction of National service scheme.	1.33	..	1.33
74	EDN-72.	Integrated scheme of Youth Welfare.	6.00	0.10	6.10
75	EDN-73.	Expansion of activities of State Sports Council	44.76	4.00	48.76
		Total :—	52.89	4.50	57.39
Art and Culture					
76	EDN-74.	Library Development	6.70	..	6.70
77	EDN-75.	Construction of building for new Govt. libraries	..	1.50	1.50

1	2	3	4	5	
78	EDN—76.	Furniture for Govt. Libraries.	0.60	..	0.60
79	EDN—77.	Reading materials for Govt. Libraries	1.70	..	1.70
80	EDN—78.	State Contribution towards Raja Ram Mohan Ray Library Foundation.	1.00	..	1.00
81	EDN—79.	Opening of village libraries.	2.50	..	2.50
82	EDN—80.	Refresher courses for employees etc.	0.80	..	0.80
83	EDN—81.	Strengthening of office of the Curator of Library.	..	..	..
84	EDN—82.	Strengthening of the office of the Asstt. Curator of Libraries.	0.60	..	0.60
85	EDN—83.	Strengthening of Central Library, Vadodara and Gandhinagar.	5.10	1.00	6.10
86	EDN—84.	Strengthening of Govt. district libraries.	1.60	..	1.60
87	EDN—85-(i)	Strengthening of other Govt. libraries.	0.20	..	0.20
88	EDN—85-(ii).	Strengthening of Non-Govt. libraries.	..	..	..
89.	EDN—86.	To improve GIA. to village libraries.	..	..	..
Total : (i)			20.80	2.50	23.30
(ii) Other Schemes.					
90.	EDN—87.	Cultural Schemes	..	..	..
		(A) Sangit Acadami	11.50	4.00	15.50
		(B) Lalit Kala Acadami	1.64	3.00	4.64
91.	EDN—88.	Development of Archaeology	4.43	1.57	6.00
92.	EDN—89.	Development of Archives	6.50	1.50	8.00
93.	EDN—90.	Development of Museum	4.95	4.05	9.00
Total (ii) Other Schemes.			29.02	14.12	43.14
Total—Art and Culture(i)and(ii)			49.82	16.62	66.44
Other Programmes :					
94.	EDN—91.	Development of languages	14.00	..	14.00
		Nucleus Budget	27.00	..	27.00
Grand Total : General Education.			1196.78	48.22	1245.00

7.2 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

7.2.1. 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 two Industrial Training Institutes.

7.2.2.2. During the first 3 years, 1980-83, of the Sixth Plan 1980-85, the Development of Technical Education reached the level of training facilities to 2058 seats at degree level, 5181 seats at diploma level, 443 seats for certificate 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 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.

7.2.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1983-84

7.2.3.1. provision of Rs. 182 lakhs is provided for Technical Education for 1983-84 as under :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1983-84
	Direction and Administration	5.29
	Technical Schools	37.07
	Polytechnics	87.39
	Engineering Colleges and assistance to private Engineering Colleges/Institutions	44.35
	Scholarships	0.18
	Research and Training	4.17
	Other expenditure	2.55
	Total	182.00

7.1.3.2. **Direction and Administration:**— It is proposed to strengthen the administrative set up of the Technical Examinations Board. A provision of Rs. 5.29 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

7.2.3.3. **Technical Schools.**—An outlay of Rs. 38.07 lakhs is provided for the Development of Technical Schools for the year 1983-84. It is proposed to provide deficit staff and equipments. Further an acute shortage of skilled personnel is felt in the field of Electronics Fabrication, Instrumentation in Electrical/Electronics etc. It is proposed to start following courses in Technical High Schools/Institutes :—

- Part-time certificate course in Photography
- Electronic Fabrication
- Instrumentation in Electrical and Electronics.

7.2.3.4. **Polytechnics.**—A provision of Rs. 87.39 lakhs is provided for the development of polytechnics during the 1983-84. The main programmes are as under :—

(i) Having exploited all the buildings, materials, and human resources available in various categories of technical institutions, big shortfall is experienced in the total requirement of trained manpower at diploma level. There is also need of manpower to set pace for valuable activities of research, design development, consultancy etc. It is, therefore, proposed to establish two new Polytechnics in the State for which token provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84. It is proposed to increase total 375 seats in diploma courses, of which 160 seats will be adjusted against seats to be diverted to new institutions.

(ii) The diploma holders are the backbone for vital production activities. It is proposed to start following diploma courses for training of technicians supervisors and middle level personnel, during 1983-84 for which a provision of Rs. 17-20 lakhs is made.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Power Electronics	2.20
(b) Personal Secretariat Practice	0.50
(c) Instrumentation Control	4.50
(d) Computer Technology	8.00
(e) Fabrication Technology	2.00
	17.20

(iii) It is proposed to increase the existing intake capacity of 15 to 38 for diploma course in Metallurgy for which an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakh is provided for the year 1983-84.

(iv) It is proposed to establish separate arrangement for diploma and degree courses at L.E. College, Morbi, An amount of Rs. 2.05 lakhs is provided for this purpose for 1983-84.

Provision is also made as under for the year 1983-84 :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) Deficit equipments and deficit staff in polytechnics 8.32

(v) It is proposed to give grant-in-aid to B. & B. Polytechnics, Vallabhvidyanagar for the increase in the seats for Civil and Mechanical Engineering and for post-diploma course in Dairy Engineering and for part-time diploma course in Mechanical Engineering. A provision of Rs. 1.80 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 for this purpose.

(vi) Provision of Rs. 2.50 is made for Food Craft Institute. Ahmedabad.

Engineering Colleges and Institutions

7.2.3.5. A provision of Rs. 44.35 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1983-84 for the development of Engineering Colleges and Institutions. Main new activities are outlined as under :—

(1) It is proposed to establish two new engineering colleges in the State and start conventional courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. For this purpose a token provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is made for the year 1983-84. It is proposed to increase 180 seats in degree courses of which 75 seats will be adjusted against the existing seats.

(2) It is proposed to introduce the following post graduate and under-graduate courses :—

(a) Post-graduate course in Electronics

Under-graduate Course

(b) Computer Engineering

(c) Power Electronics

(d) Environmental Engineering

(e) Industrial Engineering

(f) Plastic, Rubber and Silicate Technology.

(3) It is proposed to sanction deficit of for both the Government Engineering Colleges:—

(e) Deficit equipments

7.2.3.6. It is proposed to sanction new open merit scholarships for diploma post-diploma and certificate courses.

Research and Training :—

7.2.3.7. It is proposed to upgrade qualifications of teachers in Polytechnics under Quality Improvement Programmes for Polytechnics teachers. A provision of Rs. 4.17 lakhs is made for this purpose for 1983-84.

7.2.3.8. Other Expenditure

(i) Non-formal Education :—

7.2.3.8. For want of resources and due to compelling circumstances many resourceful persons go to jobs. They may need education for improvement of skills, upgrading and updating of knowledge. It is provided to establish a centre at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for continuing education where periodically persons will come for part-time or short duration courses which will improve productivity quality and quantity.

(ii) Construction Work

7.2.3.9. It is proposed to complete the canteen buildings at Patan and Porbandar. It is proposed to provide adequate funds for completion of the construction work under progress and also construct the new buildings wherever necessary.

Skill Formation Scheme

7.2.3.10. *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 Examination Boards have been started. It is proposed to start additional 752 seats for I. T. I. courses and to start 2,000 additional seats for engineering trades recognised by Technical Examination Board in private Institutions during the year 1983-84.

7. 2. 4. Science and Technology

7.2.4.1. 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, 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 in 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.

7.2.4.2. It is in this regard that the concept of State Council of Science and Technology is significant. Science and Technology Council have been considered essential to identify 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 SCs, STs, landless labour, artisans, Small/marginal farmers, and women.

7.2.4.3. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 for Science and Technology Sub-sector.

7.2.4.4. For Science and Technology sub-sector, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme.	1983—84 Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital contn	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Direction and Administration.				
I.	TED-1. Strengthening of Administrative set up of Technical Education Department and Tech. Exam, Board.	5.29	..	5.29
2. Technical Schools.				
II.	TED-2. (Technical High Schools Vocationalisation)	25.29	12.78	38.07
3. Polytechnics				
III.	TED-3. Development of Government Polytechnics and Girls Polytechnics including quality improvement programmes Industrial Training for students diversified and sandwich course at Diploma level.	57.97	25.10	83.07
4.	TED-4. Grant-in-aid for Private polytechnics and Development of Food Craft Institute, Ahmedabad.	4.32	..	4.32
	Total:—III.	62.29	25.10	87.39
5. Engineering College and Institutions				
IV.	TED-5. Development of Engg. Colleges including quality improvement programme and development of other social training programme for specific requirement in Gujarat.	29.35	14.70	44.05
6. Non-Govt. Engg. Colleges and instts.				
	TED-6. Grant-in-aid to Pvt. Engg. Colleges including S. V. Regional College of Engineering, Surat.	0.30	..	0.30
	Total:—IV.	29.65	14.70	44.35
7 Scholarship -				
V	TED—7 Increase in number of Scholarssips in Engg. Colleges and Institutions.	0.18	—	0.18
8. Training and Research				
VI	TED—8 Training of Teachers and Instruction for Technical Instts.	4.17	—	4.17

1	2	3	4	5	
<i>9. Other Expenditure</i>					
VII	TED—9	Provision of Students amenities in Technical Instts.	..	0.05	0.05
10.	TED—10	Revision of Staff Structure	..	..	..
11.	TED—11	Continuing Education programme (Non-Formal Education)	2.00	..	2.00
12.	TED—12	Construction of Staff Quarters for staff of Engg. Colleges and Polytechnics.	..	..	..
13.	TED—13	Construction of Hostel for students of Tech. Institutes	..	0.50	0.50
Total VII			2.00	0.55	2.55
Grand Total			128.87	53.13	182.00
Science and Technology			5.00	..	5.00

7.3. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

7.3.1.1. Health is not the absence of illness but a glowing vitality, a feeling of wholeness with a capacity for continuous intellectual and spiritual growth. National Health Policy has incorporated its goal of providing "Health for all by 2000 A.D." and adopted Primary Health care as the instrument to achieve this goal. Considerable expansion of the Health and Medical Services over the period of planned development. However, the wide gap between the scale of services required and that actually provided, exists even to-day between urban and rural areas. Concerted efforts will have to be launched to provide promotive, preventive and curative health services through the network of community health centres, primary health centres, subsidiary centres and sub-centres to cater to the specific needs of the backward and tribal areas of the State.

7.3.2. Approach

7.3.2.1. The approach to planning of Public Health Services has to be conditioned by the demographic profile of the State, geographical and climatic conditions and existing level of medical and health facilities in the State.

7.3.2.2. The major thrust is on the expansion and improvement of medical and health facilities specifically in the rural and tribal areas.

7.3.2.3. The need for integration of the Health Programmes with the Family Welfare Programme and the great significance of the provision of acceptable and reliable medical facilities in rural areas; the Family Welfare Programme has also been kept in view in planning for the health programme.

7.3.2.4. The Minimum Needs Programme is the sheet anchor of our Primary Health Care movement and is given priority. The existing medical institutions in the developed areas are proposed to be adequately equipped and deficiencies in staff, equipments, etc. are proposed to be made good so as to bring up the standards and quality of their services. The indigenous system of medicine is also proposed to be encouraged, especially in the tribal areas.

7.3.3. Review of progress

7.3.3.1. 66 Civil and other hospitals with 10130 beds, 12 cottage hospitals with 2380 beds, 4 Mental Hospitals and 18 referral hospitals with 588 and 753 beds respectively provide essential medical service. All the District Head Quarters in the State have been provided hospitals with beds at a rate of one bed per 1000 population with the joint efforts of Government, local bodies and chari-

table institutions, 251 Primary Health Centres with 2700 sub-Centres under different programmes like Health Programme, Family Welfare Programme, Minimum Needs Programme and Multipurpose workers schemes are functioning in the State. In order to provide better and efficient medical services in rural areas, 13 primary Health Centres have been upgraded into 25-30 bedded Hospitals. 41 sub-Centres have been upgraded into rural health dispensaries. To take effective control measures and provide environmental sanitation and laboratory services in rural areas, epidemic cells have been established in 35 Primary Health Centres. There is a full fledged Vaccine Institute at Vadodara producing antirabic Vaccine.

7.3.3.2. 19 National Malaria Eradication Programme units and 11 National Filaria Control Programme units are functioning in the State. Small pox has been eradicated in the State since May, 1975 and a certificate to that effect has been issued by the International Commission appointed for the purpose. A survey carried out throughout the State during 1958-59, revealed high incidence of Trachoma in Saurashtra, North Gujarat and Kachchh areas. The Trachoma Control Programme is being implemented through the Primary Health Centres. National Leprosy Programme has also been implemented in hypoendemic areas of Gujarat State. There are 8 Control Units and 370 S.E.T. Centres in the State. The high incident districts are Valsad, Surat, Dangs, Vadodara, Panch Mahals, Junagadh and certain parts of Jamnagar, Rajkot and Sabarkantha Districts. There are 19 district T.B. Centres and 7 T.B. Demonstration Training and Research Centres at Ahmedabad.

7.3.3.3. Under the multi-purpose workers scheme aiming at delivering of package health services in an integrated manner in the rural areas, about 7254 multi-purpose workers are in position in the State. The scheme for Community Health Workers is implemented in the entire State. 21591 Community Health Volunteers have been trained and are working in rural areas.

7.3.3.4. 28 Hospitals with 1769 beds are providing Medical Services under the E.S.I. Scheme. Besides, 107 dispensaries and 22 Diagnostic Centres are functioning under the scheme.

7.3.3.5. There are two full fledged Public Health Laboratories one at Vadodara and the other at Bhuj run by the State Government. One Public Health Laboratory at Palanpur has also started functioning on a small scale. The Municipal Corporations of Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat have their own fully equipped Public Health Laboratories with local jurisdiction.

7.3.3.6. There are four Government medical colleges and one medical college of Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad. One Dental College and Hospital, One Nursing College and four Nursing schools are attached to the teaching medical colleges. The total number of seats in Government Medical Colleges is 575. There are 9 general nursing schools and 10 A.N.M. training schools attached to various district hospitals. The intake capacity of the General Nursing Schools is 615 and the capacity of A.N.M. Training schools is 419. There is one school for training of physiotherapist at an intake capacity of 25.

7.3.3.7. There are 29 Ayurvedic hospitals including 5 attached to Ayurvedic Colleges and 381 dispensaries out of which 107 are run by the Government and the rest are aided. In addition 32, private hospitals and dispensaries are also aided by the Government. The Ayurvedic University functions in the State, which caters Ayurvedic education in the State. The University runs a College for the study of Ayurved. In addition, there are 4 Government and 4 private Ayurved Colleges. There are 5 Homeopathic Colleges in the State. The total number of seats in these colleges is 814 and the total bed strength is 1385.

7.3.4. Programme for 1983-84.

7.3.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 1625 lakhs for the year 1983-84 is provided as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	1983-84 Outlay
1	2	3
1. Direction and Administration		
(A)	Medical	5.00
(B)	Health	25.17
Sub-Total		30.17
2. Medical Relief		
(A)	Medical	105.00
(B)	Health	61.84
Sub-Total		166.84
3. Training		
(A)	Medical	13.40
(B)	Health	1.60
Sub-Total		15.00

1	2	3
4.	Medical Education and Research	235.00
5.	Indigenous System of medicine	50.00
6.	Employees' State Insurance Scheme.	12.00
7.	Public Health.	
	Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease.	457.09
8.	Minimum Needs Programme	606.00
9.	Other Programmes	28.90
10.	School Health Services	6.00
11.	Drugs Control	18.00
Grand Total ...		1625.00

7.3.5. Direction and Administration

7.3.5.1. *Medical*:—An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 for continuation and maintenance of staff in the Directorate and strengthening of audit staff.

7.3.5.2. *Health*:—Under this programme, it is proposed to strengthen the Directorate of Health by providing a special cell for Guinea worm eradication programme and additional staff for Accountancy and additional staff for Epidemic Cell. An outlay of Rs. 25.17 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

7.3.6. Medical Relief.

7.3.6.1. *Medical*:—An outlay of Rs. 105.00 lakhs is provided for the on-going programme and also for the construction work in progress. Necessary outlay is provided for maintaining 25 beds at Santajam, 30 beds at Cottage Hospital, Bhiloda (both in tribal area), 50 beds each at Nadiad, Mahesana, Junagadh,

K. T. Children Hospital, Rajkot, P. K. Hospital Rajkot, 20 beds each at S. L. W. Hospital Devgadbaria and at Cottage Hospital Vansda. Besides 37 posts of Specialist in District Hospitals, 18 posts of senior Pharmacist, Six Mobile Mechanic teams, Referral services in 10 District Hospitals, 38 posts of case writers in Hospitals, six posts of Biochemists, 10 posts of sanitary Inspectors and 76 posts of sweepers provided for sanitary squad to Hospitals will be continued. It is proposed to continue 3 posts of Accounts Officers, 5 paediatric units, 2 orthopedic units, 3 dental units B. T. S. centre at Ahwa, and 10 Mental Health Clinics in District Hospitals.

Additional Nursing staff and administrative staff will be continued. To improve Nursing care in Hospitals, additional administrative staff in various Hospitals, Additional staff for X-ray and Laboratory staff in Hospitals, etc. will be continued and strengthened.

7.3.6.2. The construction works at various hospitals viz. Bharuch, Valsad, Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Himatnagar, Jetpur, Chikhli, Dhrampur, Rajpipla, K. T. Hospital (children) Rajkot, P. K. Hospital Rajkot, Mental Hospital, Jamnagar, will remain in progress during the year 1983-84. The works of water supply and tank at Mahesana, Porbandar, Limbdi and Patan also will remain in progress. The construction works of staff quarters at Godhra, Palanpur, Surendranagar, Dharangadhra, Upleta, Unjha, Jasdan, Rajpipala, Santrampur, Bhiloda will remain in progress during the year 1983-84.

7.3.6.3. The construction work of building of Hospital at Dediapada (tribal area) as envisaged will remain in progress under the scheme of Special Central Assistance. The construction work of Female ward at Cottage Hospital Khedbrahma has completed during the year 1982-83.

7.3.6.4. *Health*:—During the year 1981-82, there were 17 referral Hospitals. The removal of deficiencies of beds, staff and equipments at Referral Hospitals at Bhiloda and Vyara was undertaken during 1981-82 and the requirements have been fulfilled during the year 1982-83.

7.3.6.5. During the year 1982-83, one additional Referral Hospital. was added by converting Cottage Hospital at Radhanpur-district Banaskantha and thus raising the total No. of referral hospitals to 18. Besides, 13 additional referral hospitals/Taluka hospitals are under construction under M. N. P. 12 existing referral hospitals have been strengthened by providing additional staff and beds. The Cottage hospital, Radhanpur is proposed to be converted in to referral hospital by providing staff and equipment. The construction work of 20 bedded wards at Jambusar, Tharad, Dabhoi and Dakor is in progress. The construction work of operation theatre at Khambhaliya is also in progress. The construction work of 70 staff quarters in existing Referral Hospitals is in progress during the year 1982-83.

7.3.6.6. A total outlay of Rs. 61.84 lakhs is provided during the year 1983-84 for Medical Relief for Health activities.

7.3.7. Training Programme.

7.3.7.1. *Medical*:—An outlay of Rs. 13.40 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 for continuing and maintaining additional posts of nursing staff sanctioned for 24 nursing schools in the State.

7.3.7.2. *Health*.—Under this programme, provision of Rs. 1.60 lakhs for continuation of a certificate course at H. V. Training School, Surat, has been made for 1983-84.

7.3.8. Medical Education And Research

7.3.8.1. The approach towards Medical Education and Research Programme is to develop Medical and Health Manpower by providing suitable training to medical, dental, nursing and para-Medical personnel. It is, therefore, necessary to make provision for competent and adequate teaching staff, equipments, beds, library and laboratory facilities in all the institutions. It has been proposed to remove deficiencies as per recommendations of the Medical Council of India, the Dental Council of India and the Nursing Council. An outlay of Rs. 235.00 lakhs has, therefore, been provided for Medical Education and Research for the year 1983-84 which includes the requirements of the hospitals attached with 4 medical colleges, Dental College, Nursing Colleges, 1 physiotherapy school and 4 General Nursing Schools. The important activities proposed to be taken up are as under:—

Ahmedabad.

7.3.8.2. During 1983-84, construction work of new building for Institute of Cardiology and provision of new mortuary plant at Civil Hospital is proposed. Cardiac catheter laboratory established during 1982-83 is proposed to be provided with air-conditioning facilities. The construction work of quarters for Registrars, Staff Quarters, Air conditioning of three operation theatres and providing 100 K. V. A. transformer undertaken during the year 1981-82 will be under progress. Additional staff for administration and Paramedical staff for operation theatre is also proposed. It is proposed to purchase four X-Ray machines for radiology department, operation table for Neuro-surgery department, equipments and instruments for main operation theatre.

Vadodara :—

7.3.8.3. During the year 1983-84 it is proposed to provide building and electric supply for laundry and incinerator, air-conditioning of the burn ward. It is also proposed to provide specialist services such as Urologist, Neurologist, Cardio thorasis etc. Besides, rehabilitation centre will be provided with additional staff and equipments. An outlay of Rs. 46.68 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

Jamnagar ;—

7.3.8.4. An outlay of 27.74 lakh is provided for the year 1983-84 of which an amount of 26.79 lakhs is for continuing schemes and building works in progress. Equipments and instruments for E.N.T. department is proposed to be purchased.

Surat;—

7.3.8.5. An outlay of Rs. 53.79 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84 of which an amount of Rs. 41 lakhs is for continuing schemes and building works in progress. It is proposed to construct building for generator, incinerator laundry to provide intensive care unit, water supply facilities at medical college and new civil hospital. It is proposed to provide equipments and staff for P. G. medical education and additional Class-IV employees.

Expansion of Medical Education Facilities :

7.3.8.6. Under this programme, Directorate and teaching hospitals have been strengthened. Separate grants are given for purchase of books and journals for libraries for all teaching hospitals and nursing colleges. Under programme of specialists unit, paediatric surgery unit and Neonatal ward with 10 beds have been established, Construction work new of building for nursing college, quarters for housemen and registrars for dental college have been started which will remain in progress during 1983-84. It is proposed to construct one additional hostel for nursing college at Ahmedabad. Replacement of dental chair at Government Dental College and Hospital, Ahmedabad has been considered and replacement will be done in a phased manner.

7.3.9. Indigenous system of Medicine, Ayurved and Homeopathy :

7.3.9.1. Ayurved forms a vital part of the indigenous systems of medicines and it has stood to test of time. Withn the progressive increase in the allocation in the last few years, the development of indigenous system of medicines, Ayurved and Homeopathy is making a headway. 25 beds each at Bhavnagar and Vadodara Ayurvedic Hospital and 10 beds at Ayurvedic Hospital at Khamholaj (District-Kheda) were provided during 1979-80, for continuing the new hospitals at Patan, Gora, Anklav and Nada and also for the maintenance of existing hospitals and staff continued and created during 1982-83 necessary provisions have been made for 1983-84 .

7.3.9.2. Besides, it is proposed to strengthen towards fulfilling the requirements of C.C.I.M. During 1982-83, 25 additional beds have been provided at Government Ayurvedic Hospital-Vadodara to fulfil the requirement of C.C.I.M. 5 homeopathic dispensaries and 5 Ayurvedic dispensaries have been sanctioned in rural and tribal area. Two mobile units each at Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Gandhinagar and Smt. M.A.H. Ayurvedic Hospital have been sanctioned. Additional teaching and non-teaching posts at four Government Ayurvedic colleges have been sanctioned. Panchkarma section at Government Ayurved Hospital, Junagadh has been expanded. The construction work of additional storey at Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Vadodara and Junagadh have been completed. Three district Ayurvedic offices in tribal area have been sanctioned. Ten posts of Compounders have been sanctioned for Government Ayurvedic dispensaries.

7.3.9.3. During 1983-84 it is proposed to open one Homeopathic Dispensary in rural area. It is proposed to create 10 posts of Compounder for the Ayurvedic dispensaries in rural area. It also proposed to provide 25 additional beds at Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Bhavanagar. It is also proposed to construct one dispensary building with staff quarters in tribal area. One Mobile Unit will be started in tribal area. It is also proposed to provide tube-well at Notanical Garden at Nati Ratadi. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

7.3.10. Employees State Insurance Scheme

7.3.10.1. The Employees, State Insurance Scheme has been introduced as a social security scheme for the Industrial workers in the State. It provides medical benefit, dependent benefit and funeral benefit, etc. Scheme covers 6,31,000 employees in 18 centres. An outly of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

7.3.10.2. The construction work of Hospital for E. S. I. workers at Rajkot and Kalol has already been completed and both the hospitals have been commissioned during the year 1982-83. The construction work of Surat hospital is in progress and it is likely to be completed during 1982-83. The major additions and alterations works at D. C. D. 30. Ahmedabad for starting 50 bedded hospital are in final stages and both the hospitals are expected to be started during 1982-83.

7.3.10.3. The construction works of the hospital at Bhavanager and Jamnagar are in progress. Out of 4 proposed centres Viramgam and Thangadh centres have been covered and other two centres i.e. Mahesana and Vapi are being covered during the year 1982-83.

7.3.10.4. During the year 1983-84. it is proposed to expand the scope of Employees, State Insurance scheme to 4 mofussil centres.

7.3.10.5. It is proposed to purchase latest equipment for the modernisation of Employees, State Insurance Hospital. It is also proposed to start Hand Surgery Unit at Genrel Hospital, Ahmedabad and cardre Therapic Unit at Chest Disease Hospital at Ahmedabd

7.3.11. Minimum Needs Programme :

7.3.11.1. The primary Health Centre has been the focal point for radiating Health Services in rural areas. Increase in the number of P. H. Cs. and their expamcion is considered necerssary so as to bridge the wide gap between availability of facilites in rural and urban areas.

7.3.11.2. The concept of the Minimum Needs Programme was introduced during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The establishment of Primary Health Centres and sub-Centres, upgradation of PHCs/sub-Centre and staff quarters were included under the Minimum Needs Programme. During the Sixth Five Year Plan realising the need to develop a comprehensive national health policy and to create an alterhative model of health care service and keeping the obdective of "Health For All By 2000 A.D." in view, it has been envisaged that the existing health care delivery system should be restructnred so as to integrate the promotive, preventive and curative aspects at all levels of primary health care. The envisaged new model of health care service includes establishment of a community health centre per one lakh rural population, one PHC/subsidiary health centre for every 30,000 rural population (20,000 population in tribal and hilly areas) and one sub-centre for every 5000 rural population (3000 population in tribal and hilly areas by 2000 A.D. and one Community Health volunteers (health guide) for each village 1000 population by 1990.

7.3.11.3. The programme of establishing one PHC in each community development block was completed by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan. At the end of the Fifth Plan, 12 PHCs were upgraded to 25-30 beded hospitals. The efforts were made to remove backlog of construction of buildings in PHCs and sub-Centres. 46 sub-centes were upgraded to rural health clinics/dispensaries. 6 Mobile dispensaries were also established in tribal areas for providing medical relief to the tribal population. An additional amount of Rs. 6000/- per PHC per annum was also given towards purchase of drugs and-medicines. All the 251 PHCs/Sub-Centres were also provided an amount of Rs. 2000/- per annum to wards purchase of drugs and medicines. The community health volunteers (health guides) scheme was also introduced in the State on 2nd October, 1977 and all the 19 districts wee covered under the scheme by the end of September, 1978.

7.3.11.4. In pursuance of the recommendations of Kartar Singh Committee, multi-purpuase health workers' scheme was also introduced in the State to

reduce the traditional stratification found at administrative and operational levels of all health programmes.

7.3.11.5. During the Sixth Plan, the beginning has been made for implementation of Revised Minimum Needs programme by reorienting and restructuring the existing health care system. All the existing 251 PHCs have their only buildings. During the year 1981-82, construction of 5 additional PHCs were takenup. The number of sub-Centres were also increased to 2700 by the end of the year 1981-82. As on 1-11-1982, 845 sub-Centres are having their own buildings. 6 Mobile dispensaries were also established in the tribal areas. The construction of building of sub-Centres was taken to remove the backlog. The sub-Centres established under Family Welfare Programme were also provided with drvgs and medicines at the rate of Rs. 2000/- per annum. With a view to provide referral services from Taluka level to the primary health centres, the establishment of 13 referral hospitals was sanctioned during the year 1980-81 and the construction work is in progress. Till the end of 1981-82 there are 1154 staff quaters of PHCs out of the total requirement of 1536 quarters. The schemes of establishment of new sub-Centres pertaining to revenue expenditure only has been transferred to Family Welfare Programme since 1981-82.

7.3.11.6. During the year 1982-83. total outlay of Rs. 465.00 lakhs has been provided under Minimum Needs Programme. This includes establishment of 20 new PHCs, 20 CHCs by up-grading the existing PHs/dispensaries/cottage hospitals. Construction of buildings for additional 25 PHCs are in progress during 1982-83 of which one PHC is likely to be completed at the end of 1983-83. A mobile dispensary has also been sanctioned for Ghed area of Junagadh district. The programme of construction of buildings of existing sub-Centres has been continued to cover the backlog. During the year 1982-83, the construction of 573 sub centre buildings are in progress of which the construction of 75 sub-cente buildings are expected to be completed by the end of 1982-83. During the year 1982-83, 117 staff quarters of PHCs are under construction. The scheme of multipurpose health workers and health guides has been contined with additional recruitment of 300 multipurpose health workers, 75 multipurpose health supervisors and about 2000 health guides. The programme of training of indigerous dais is also augmented to provide at least one trained dai to every village/1000 population.

7.3.11.7. During the year 1983-84 it is proposed to provide staff and equipments for 1 out of 5 PHCs sanctioned during 1981-82 and the construction of which is likely to be completed during 1982-83. Thus, construction of 24 PHCs will be in progress during 1983-84. It is proposed to establish 500 additional sub-Centres during 1983-84, thus raising the total No. of sub-centres to 3435 by the end of

1983-84. During the year 1983-84, Thus there will be 497 sub-Centre buildings under construction. Additional 50 staff quarters of PHCs are proposed to be taken up during 1983-84. construction of 117 PHCs staff quarters will also be in progress during 1983-84.

7.3.11.8. A total outlay of Rs. 606.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84. The details of the works PHCs buildings, sub-Centre buildings and staff quarters of PHCs are as under.

Backlog of bldgs of sub-Centres and staff qurts. of PHCs

Sr. No.	Item	Total requirement As on 31-3-82	Bldgs. completed as on 1-11-82	works in progress in 1982-83	Backlag as on 1-4-1983	works in progress the year 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Buildings for sub-Centres.	2700	845	573	1282	497
2	Staff Quarters of Primary Health Centres.	1536	1154	117	265	117

Community Health Volunteers Scheme (Health Guides):—

7.3.11.9. Till March, 1982, 18991 Community Health Volunteers have been trained and posted in villages providing Primary Health Care in rural areas. It is proposed to train 2000 additional Community Health Volunteers during 1982-83. The Scheme is fully Centrally aided scheme with an outlay of Rs. 374.69 lakhs, For 1983-84, it is proposed to train 1500 more. Community Health Volunteers.

Multipurpose workers' scheme:

7.3.11.10. This is also a centrally aided scheme on basis of 50.50. Till the end of year 1982, 4417 Male M.P.Ws. 2837 Female M.P.Ws. i.e. total 7254 M.P.Ws. and 1317 Health Supervisors have been trained. The scheme of training M.P.Ws. will be continued during the year 1983-84 and an outlay of Rs. 42.45 lakhs has been provided as State's share for continuing the scheme.

7.3.12. Other Programmes.

7.3.12.1. *Sera and Vaccine*:—The vaccine Institute at Vadodara is the only Institute manufacturing sera and vaccine in the State. The scheme envisages to expand and strengthen the existing facilities. An outlay of Rs. 3.60 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84.

7.3.12.2. *State Health Education Bureau*:—Health Education plays vital role in propagating ideas of positive health. The success of all health programmes would ultimately depend on creating health awareness amongst the rural masses about prevention and promotive aspects of health. It is therefore proposed to strengthen the existing State

Health Education Bureau by providing additional staff, equipments, etc. during the year 1983-84 for which an outlay of Rs. 3.35 lakhs is provided for the same.

7.3.12.3. *Health statistics* : It is proposed to strengthen the Health Intelligence Bureau in the Directorate for which an outlay of Rs. 11.80 lakhs has been provided during the year 1983-84.

7.3.12.4. *School Health Services* :—There is one Unit in the Public Health Directorate to manage school Health Services to school going children requiring Medical Check up etc. During the year 1982-83 the Unit was strengthened by providing additional staff at the head quarter and district level also. During the year 1983-84, an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided for providing School Health Services.

7.3.13. Drugs control Administration :

7.3.13.1 The provision of safe and effective drugs is an important component of the Health care programme. Gujarat State Pharmacy Council under the revised Pharmacy Education Regulations has undertaken the training of unqualified pharmacists, so that such unqualified pharmacists may not be thrown out of job when the amended Pharmacy Act, 1976 becomes operative from 1st October 1984 in the State. There are unqualified Pharmacists in Government Hospitals and dispensaries, etc. 51 have undergone training in the year 1981-82 and the remaining are proposed to be imparted training during 1982-83 and 1983-84.

7.3.13.2. To overcome the shortage of qualified pharmacists, it is necessary to establish more centres

for both diploma and degree courses in Pharmacy in the State.

7.3.13.3. During the year 1981-82, a centre for diploma course in pharmacy with an intake capacity of 30 seats has been started at Vallabh Vidyanagar. It is proposed to start a degree course in pharmacy with an intake capacity of 30 seats at Rajkot.

7.3.13.4. To enable the administration to shoulder the new responsibility of enforcement of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, new circle offices at Junagadh and Bhuj have been started having in all nine circle officers, for proper enforcement of the legislations relating to both food and drugs. It is proposed to start a mobile laboratory for testing food samples on the spot.

7.3.13.5. The Intelligence Branch which mainly works for eradication of the evil of manufacture and sale of spurious, misbranded and adulterated drugs in the State, has been put in charge of a Deputy Director in the year 1980-81 at the head quarters. It is also proposed to create a legal cell during the year 1983-84.

7.3.13.6. During the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, the existing facilities for testing of samples of both food and drugs have been strengthened with the addition of staff and equipments at the Food and Drugs Laboratory, Vadodara, and the food section at the Public Analysts laboratory at Bhuj.

7.3.13.7. The regional laboratory at Rajkot for the Saurashtra region for testing of samples of food and drugs is to be established in the compound of Civil Hospital at Rajkot. The land for the purpose has been acquired; plans and estimates have been sanctioned and tenders have also been invited by B.&C.D. authority and the construction work will be started during 1982-83. It is proposed to equip the laboratory with furniture, glasswares, chemicals, staff etc. so that the testing work can be started from the year 1983-84.

7.3.13.8. It is also proposed to provide additional facilities for testing of more food samples and it is also proposed to provide additional staff and equipments to cope with the increased work on his account.

7.3.13.9. A total outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 for all the programmes under drugs control.

7.3.14. Centrally Sponsored Schemes on sharing basis.

Filaria Control Programme.

7.3.14.1. In Gujarat State, it is estimated that about 10 million population face the risk of this disease. The disease is mainly prevalent in coastal areas of Southern districts and Saurashtra region extending to hinterland and has also affected urban areas.

7.3.14.2. In 1960, when Gujarat was formed, 3 1/2 units were working. During the Fourth Plan, 4 more units have been established. During the years 1974-78.3 Filaria Control Units, 4 Filaria Clinics and 4 Survey units were sanctioned. During the year 1978-79, a Rural Filaria Project has been established. During the year 1980-81 the emphasis was on education and interruption of transmission by antilarval measure and to reduce reservoir of infection, clinical manifestations by antiparasitic measures and to delimit the problems of filariasis. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84 under the State Plan.

7.3.14.3. *T. B. Control Programme:*—Under the State Plan, 19 district T. B. Centres were functioning till the year 1979-80 and 25 bed isolation wards were established at District T. B. Centres during 1977-80.

7.3.14.4. During the year 1982-83, additional staff for 25 bedded T. B. Isolation Ward at Amreli, Palanpur, Navsari and Himatnagar and additional staff at T. B. Demonstration and Training at Ahmedabad have been sanctioned. X-Ray Machine at T. B. Centres, Limdi and Junagadh and T.B. Hospital, Jamnagar have been provided. The construction work of 25 bedded T. B. Isolation ward at Gandhinagar sanctioned during the year 1982-83 is in progress. The construction work of D.T.C. building and 25 bedded T. B. Isolation Ward at Bharuch sanctioned during the year 1982-83 is in progress.

7.3.14.5. During the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 28.50 lakhs is provided for continuing the same in 1983-84. It includes Rs. 5.00 lakhs towards State share, under partially centrally sponsored scheme.

7.3.14.6. *Reorientation of Medical Education:*—Each of the medical college is required to adopt 3 P. H. Cs. to provide compulsory rural field training to under graduate students. A beginning has been made and the proposed set-norms have been fulfilled. A provision of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 of which Rs. 12 lakhs has been proposed as State share.

7.3.14.7. *National Malaria Eradication Programme*:—The objective of the modified plan of operation of NMEP are as under:—

1. that there is no death due to Malaria.
2. to retain advantages gained so far under the Malaria Programme.

7.3.14.8. With these objectives in mind, this programme has been decentralised and entrusted to the Panchayats in order to get effective community participation. Five Zonal Offices have been established. Entomological studies in Gujarat has revealed that vector mosquitoes show resistance to insecticides. In 3 primary health Centres, vector mosquitoes are found susceptible to DDT, in 6 primary health centres, vector mosquitoes are susceptible to BHC and in 212 primary health centres, vector mosquitoes are resistant to BHC and DDT but susceptible to Malathion and in 30 PHCs areas vector mosquitoes are found to be resistant to above 3 insecticides. During the year it is planned that population showing 10 and above will be covered under the residual insecticidal spray with a view to decrease the transmission of Malaria by vector mosquitoes. The population coverage has been planned taking into consideration the availability of insecticides and financial resources.

7.3.14.9. In rural areas, in order to provide the rural population presumptive treatment for malaria in their own village near to their home, drugs distribution centres and fever treatment centres have been established. Laboratory services are decentralised from the district level to the primary health centre level in order that blood smears collected from fever cases are examined promptly. In the hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres where laboratory services are available, malaria clinics have been established. 12 towns and 4 municipal corporations have been covered under urban malaria scheme. Health education is being imparted through Multi-Purpose Health Workers and other staff. National Malaria Eradication Programme is 50% centrally sponsored scheme and therefore, an outlay of Rs. 831.32 lakhs is provided of which Rs. 415.66 lakhs would be the State share during 1983-84.

7.3.15. Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

7.3.15.1. *Leprosy Control Programme*:— In Gujarat till the end of 1979-80, 8 Leprosy Control Units, 370 L.E.T. Centres, 30 Urban Leprosy Centres, 2 re-constructive surgery units, 1 Leprosy Training Centres 6 temporary hospitalisation wards and 4 District Zonal Leprosy Offices have been established. An outlay of Rs. 47.60 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

7.3.15.2. *Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness*. National Programme of Visual

Impairment and Control of Blindness has been started from 1978-79 in Gujarat. The programme envisages the ophthalmic services in rural areas and District hospitals and Primary Health Centres by providing trained ophthalmic Assistance. Supply of medicines and equipments is being made by Government of India. The Scheme is implemented by three departments, i.e. Health Medical and Medical Education. Up to the end 1979-80, 70 PHCs had been covered under the scheme. During 1980-81, 50 PHCs and during 1981-82 additional 50 PHCs were identified. The same will be maintained during the year 1983-84. Under Medical programme, 15 upgraded ophthalmic units at District hospitals are provided. Ophthalmic department of Medical College of Ahmedabad and Surat have been upgraded. The M & J Ophthalmic Institute of Ahmedabad has been upgraded as regional institute. Mobile Ophthalmic Units have been started at Surat and Ahmedabad. Two centres for training for ophthalmic technology have been established at Surat and Ahmedabad. During 1982-83 additional staff for M.J. Ophthalmic Institute, Ahmedabad has been sanctioned. Besides, construction work of block is in progress. The scheme is fully centrally sponsored for which an outlay of Rs. 52.15 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

7.3.15.3 *Assistance to Post-Graduate Departments (I S M)*.— This scheme has been treated as fully centrally sponsored scheme. It is proposed to give assistance to post-graduate departments and for that purpose an outlay of Rs. 1.61 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

7.3.15.4 *Establishment of I.S.M. Pharmacies*.— This scheme also has been treated as fully centrally sponsored scheme. It is proposed to establish I.S.M. pharmacies in the State. An outlay of Rs. 4.52 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83, An outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Medical and Public Health

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Outlay 1983-84		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Direction and Administration				
1.	HLT-1 Direction and Administration (Medical)	5.00	..	5.00
2.	HLT-2 Strengthening of Health Directorate (Health.)	16.07	..	16.07
3.	HLT-3 Strengthening of Dist. Health Organisation (Health)	9.00	..	9.00
4.	HLT-3(A) Scheme for Procurement of services of IIM for reorganising set up (including those of directorates)	0.10	..	0.10
Sub-Total (I)		30.17	..	30.17
II. Medical Relief				
<i>I—Medical</i>				
5.	HLT-4 X-Ray Services to Hospitals.	0.10	..	0.10
6.	HLT-5 Ambulance Services.	0.20	..	0.20
7.	HLT-6 Ambulance Garage Drivers' Quarters.	..	..	..
8.	HLT-7 Increase of beds in Dist. Head Quarter Hospitals.	37.05	11.60	48.65
9.	HLT-8 Increase of beds in Taluka Hospitals.	9.81	6.30	16.11
10.	HLT-9 Staff Quarters in Dist. Head Quarter Hospitals	..	1.80	1.80
11.	HLT-10 Staff quarters in Taluka Hospitals.	..	2.30	2.30
12.	HLT-11 Paediatric services.	3.25	..	3.25
13.	HLT-12 Orthopaedic unit.	1.60	..	1.60
14.	HLT-13 Ophthalmic Units and Eyes Camps.	1.44	..	1.44
15.	HLT-14 Blood Transfusion Services Centres.	0.35	..	0.35
16.	HLT-15 Emergency Medical Aid (Casualty Deptt.)	..	..	..
17.	HLT-16 Mobile Surgical Units at Dist. Hospitals.	..	..	..
18.	HLT-17 Mental Health at Dist. Hospitals.	2.50	..	2.50

1	2	3	4	5
19.	HLT-18 Expansion of Mental Hospital at Jamnagar.	..	6.00	6.00
20.	HLT-19 G. I. A. to Cancer Hospitals.	..	..	..
21.	HLT-20 Internees Quarters.	..	..	..
22.	HLT-21 Rehabilitation Unit (Physiotherapy and occupational therapy).	..	..	..
23.	HLT-22 Air Conditioner Unit of Operation theatre.	..	..	..
24.	HLT-23 Provision of Medical Officers in hospitals.	..	..	..
25.	HLT-24 Improvement of nursing care in hospitals.	9.80	..	9.80
26.	HLT-25 Additional Staff of classes III, IV and Technical.	9.90	..	9.90
27.	HLT-26 Specialists services at all Taluka Hospitals Anci. requirements.	..	..	..
28.	HLT-27 Dental Clinics.	1.00	..	1.00
29.	HLT-28 Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of blindness.	..	..	..
 <i>II—Health.</i>				
30.	HLT-29 Strengthening of existing referral Hospital.	20.22	17.30	37.52
31.	HLT-30 Conversion of Cottage Hospital into referral Hospital.	..	24.32	24.32
Sub-Total (II)		97.22	69.62	166.84
 <i>III—Training :</i>				
<i>Medical</i>				
32.	HLT-31 Training to Medical Officers in paediatric etc.	0.05	..	0.05
33.	HLT-32 Construction of Hostel for Nurses.	..	..	..
34.	HLT-33 Expansion of A. N. M. and Central Nursing School.	13.35	..	13.35
35.	HLT-34 Certificate course in H. V. School.	1.60	..	1.60
Sub Total—III :		15.00	..	15.00

1	2	3	4	5
IV. Medical Education and Research				
36.	HLT-35 Expansion of Medical College and Hospital at Ahmedabad.	43.44	14.61	58.05
37.	HLT-36 Expansion of Medical College and Hospital at Vadodara	30.53	16.15	46.68
38.	HLT-37 Expansion of Medical College and Hospital at Jamnagar	19.95	7.79	27.74
39.	HLT-38 Expansion of Medical College and Hospital at Surat	25.13	28.66	53.79
40.	HLT-39 Expansion of Medical Education facilities	13.00	..	13.00
41.	HLT-40 Strengthening of Medical Records Organisation	2.00	..	2.00
42.	HLT-41 Strengthening of Libraries in Medical Colleges.	4.00	..	4.00
43.	HLT-42 Specialists Unit	9.76	..	9.76
44.	HLT-43 Expansion of Dental College and Hospital at Ahmedabad	2.50	0.50	3.00
45.	HLT-44 Expansion of General Nursing School	1.64	..	1.64
46.	HLT-45 Expansion of Nursing College at Ahmedabad	2.07	1.27	3.34
47.	HLT-46 Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness.	..	..	..
48.	HLT-47 Re-Orientation of Medical Education	7.20	4.80	12.00
Sub-Total (IV)		161.22	73.78	235.00
V. Indigenous System of Medicines-Ayurved and Homeopathy.				
49.	HLT-48 Taking over of Ayur. College and expansion of existing Ayur. College	11.40	1.00	12.40
50.	HLT-49 Construction of Hostel.	..	0.50	0.50
51.	HLT-50 Development of Ayurved University, Jamnagar.	..	..	..
52.	HLT-51 G.I.A. to Homeopathic Institutions.	0.50	..	0.50
53.	HLT-52 Trainees training	10.70	..	10.70
54.	HLT-53 Expansion of Ayu, Hospital attached with teaching College.	..	0.60	0.60
55.	HLT-54 Opening of New Ayu, dispensaries in Rural areas.	5.50	..	5.50
56.	HLT-55 Construction of Disp. Bldg. with staff quarters.	12.66	0.50	13.16

1	2	3	4	
57.	HLT-56 Strengthening the Directorate of Ayurved and starting of Dist, Ayur. Offices.	5.50	..	5.50
58.	HLT-57 Opening of new Ayu. Hospital and expansion of existing Ayu. Hospital.	12.66	0.50	13.16
59.	HLT-58 Botanical surveys and Herbs gardens.	2.00	..	2.00
60.	HLT-59 Upgrading and Expansion of Pharmacy.	0.05	0.05	0.10
61.	HLT-60 Establishment of Collection Centres.	3.14	..	3.14
62.	HLT-61 Opening of Ayu. Wing in Dist. Head Quarter Hospitals (allopathy)	0.70	..	0.70
63.	HLT-62 Provision of Panch-Karma Section in Government Ayurvedic Hospital.	0.70	..	0.70
	Sub-Total (V)	47.35	2.65	50.00
VI. E.S.I. Scheme				
64.	HLT...63 E.S.I. Schemes	12.00	..	12.00
	Sub-Total (VI)	12.00	..	12.00
VII. Public Health				
Prevention and Control of Commu. Disease				
65.	HLT-64 National T.B. Control Programme	18.68	9.82	28.50
66.	HLT-65 National Fileria Control Programme	6.00	..	6.00
67.	HLT-66 Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness	..	..	..
68.	HLT-67 National Leprosy Control Programme	6.93	..	6.93
69.	HLT-68 National Malaria Eradication Programme	415.66	..	415.66
	Sub-Total (VII)	447.27	9.82	457.09
VIII. Minimum Needs Programme				
70.	HLT-69 Upgrading of PHCs into 30 beded Hospitals(CHCs)	20.98	57.34	78.32
71.	HLT-70 Construction of Taluka Hospital for referral services and strengthening of Taluka Hospitals	2.99	195.05	198.04
72.	HLT-71 Construction works of sub-Centres of PHC Bldg. (Backlog of Construction works of sub-Centres)	..	77.00	77.00
73.	HLT-72 Drugs and Medicines to PHCs (Estt. of New PHCs).	52.76	..	52.76
74.	HLT-73 Upgrading sub-Centres of PHCs into dispensaries with maternity facilities (Subsidiary Health Centre)	45.38	32.05	77.43

1	2	3	4	5
75	HLT-74 Strengthening of PHCs (Backlog of Construction works of staff quarters and PHC bldg.)	..	80.00	80.00
76	HLT-75 Community Health Volunteers Scheme (Health Guides)	..	..	..
77	HLT-76 Multipurpose works schemes	42.45	..	42.45
	Sub-Total (VIII)	164.56	441.44	606.00
IX. Other Programme				
78	HLT-77 Expansion of vaccine Institution, Vadodara	2.60	1.00	3.60
79	HLT-78 Creation of Regional Health Education unit (Strengthening of Health Education Bureau)	3.35	..	3.35
80	HLT-79 Strengthening of Health Statistics	11.80	..	11.80
81	HLT-79(A) Health Transport H.E.R. Estt.	10.15	..	10.15
	Sub-Total (IX)	27.90	1.00	28.90
X. School Health Services				
82	HLT-80 Health Services to the school going children	6.00	..	6.00
	Sub-Total (X)	6.00	..	6.00
XI. Drugs Control				
83	HLT-81 Training of Pharmacist	1.65	..	1.65
84	HLT-82 Expansion of Admn. Section of Drugs Control Admn. for enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1980 and Drugs and Magic remedies (Objectionable advt.) Act, 1954	9.58	..	9.58
85	HLT-83 Expansion of Intelligence Branch	0.80	..	0.80
86	HLT-84 Expansion of Drugs Laboratory, Vadodara	4.67	..	4.67
87	HLT-85 Establishment of Regional Laboratory	1.00	..	1.00
88	HLT-86 Establishment of Planning and Statistical Cell	0.30	..	0.30
	Sub-Total (XI)	18.00	..	18.00
	GRAND TOTAL	1026.70	598.30	1625.00

7.4 Family Welfare Programme

7.4.1.1. 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:—

- (i) Involvement and commitment of State Government agencies at all levels
- (ii) Active participation of local governments, voluntary organisations and service clubs
- (iii) Emphasis on educational and motivational efforts
- (iv) Stimulating better performance through awards to various categories of workers and agencies involved in this programme.

7.4.1.2. This approach has helped the State to maintain its level over other States by achieving 2 lakh sterilisations in 1980-81. The State ranked first for three preceding years as well.

Demographic profile

7.4.1.3. The population of Gujarat is 340 lakhs according to 1981 Census. During the decade 1971-81 population growth rate is 27.21 percent as against the rate of 29.39 percent for the previous decade of 1961-71. Gujarat has thus recorded an annual growth

rate of 2.7 percent as against the national growth rate of 2.5 percent. The present birth rate is still at a high level of 34.4 per thousand, and serious efforts are needed to scale down the birth rate to 30 per thousand by 1985. It is expected that the birth rate of Gujarat would be brought down to 32.4 per thousand by 1982-83.

7.4.2. Review of Progress

7.4.2.1. Family Planning:- As the decadal growth rate of the State for 1971-81 (27.21) is higher than the national average (24.75), vigorous efforts are continued to be made on the family planning front. On account of various incentive schemes, involvement of voluntary organisations, tubectomy and leproscopy camps under taken during the year 1981-82, the State has achieved 146.3% of the target fixed by the Central Government in sterilisation operations and 96.5 in IUD. Gujarat stood second in the country during 1981-82.

7.4.2.2. The target for sterilisation for 1982-83 is 2,60,000 and the outlay under Family Welfare Programme is about Rs. 21 crores.

7.4.3. Performance

7.4.3.1. The performance during the year 1978-79 and onwards under the various methods of Family Welfare Programme in Gujarat State is given in the table below:—

(Figures in '000)

Method	Target in '000 (as per Government of India)				Achievement in '000			
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 upto Jan. '83
Sterilisation	188	162	162	260	220	201	237	166
I.U.D.	57	47	47	88	38	40	46	49
Conventional Contraceptive Users	218	254	254	280	170	169	165	192
Oral pills Users.	22	21	21	22	17	15	16	19

7.4.3.2. 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		I.U.D.		Conventional Contraceptive		Total
		No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	
1979-80	5487	1579	28.8	99	1.8	186	3.4	1864
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

7.4.3.3. Since the inception of the programme till March, 1982, 25.7 lakh sterilisation operations have been performed in Gujarat giving a cumulative rate of 74.6 sterilisation per thousand population; a total of 4.8 lakh IUD insertions have been carried out giving a cumulative rate of 13.9 IUDs per thousand population. Taking all the methods of family welfare into account 20.3 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 organisation in the implementation of family welfare, the birth rate has dropped from 45.7 (1951-61 decade) to 35.0 (provisional) per thousand during the year 1980 according to the Sample Registration Scheme.

7.4.4. Programmes 1983-84

7.4.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 25.12 crores has been proposed for the year 1983-84. The important programmes proposed to be undertaken during 1983-84 are shown in the following paragraphs. The break up of the outlays is also given in Appendix A.

Maintenance of Beds and State Sterilisation Units

7.4.4.2. In all 447 reserve beds, including 42 under British Aid, have been sanctioned under the Sterilisation Maintenance Scheme till 31st March, 1982. The reserve beds will be increased during 1982-83 as per directives of the Government of India. This programme will be continued during 1983-84.

Post Partum Programme

7.4.4.3. 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 have sanctioned 36 Post Partum Units till 1981-82, out of which 34 post partum units are functioning. Six more post partum units are likely to be sanctioned during the current financial year 1982-83. During the year 1981-82, the State had 34928 total acceptors indicating the achievement of 59.6% of the target. There are 16504 direct acceptors and 18424 indirect acceptors showing 56.3 percent and 62.8 percent respectively.

7.4.4.4. During the year 1981-82, there were 395 beds under post partum programme. The beds will be increased during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 as per the directives of the Government of India.

Medical Termination of Pregnancy

7.4.4.5. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 is in operation in Gujarat State. There are 457 Medical Termination of pregnancy centres recognised by the State Government so far.

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 the last six years is given below :

Year	No. of MTPs
1976-77	15863
1977-78	16780
1978-79	23033
1979-80	21316
1980-81	21349
1981-82	21990
1982-83	14453

(Upto December, 1983)

7.4.4.6 This programme is proposed to be continued during 1983-84.

Oral Pills Programme

7.4.4.7. In Gujarat State, oral pills programme was started on a pilot basis only in 8 centres during 1973-74. Oral contraceptive tablets are now distributed by all the Rural Family Welfare Centres, Post Partum Units and Urban Family Welfare Centres. The number of oral pills distributed is given in the table below :—

Year	No. of oral pills cycles distributed
1979-80	2.2
1980-81	2.0
1981-82	2.1
1982-83	0.2

(Upto January, 1982.)

7.4.4.8. This Programme will be continued during the year 1983-84.

Mass Media Efforts

7.4.4.9. Thanks to the sustained efforts over the mass media, Family Welfare Programme has picked up momentum in the State. Intensive activities will be continued during 1983-84 with special emphasis on inter-personal communication through group work and individual contacts.

Provision of Sterilisation facilities under British Aid Scheme in rural and semi-rural areas :

7.4.4.10. Under the programme of providing adequate sterilisation facilities to PHCs and selected sub-divisional hospitals, the Government of India during the year 1978-79, had selected 18 primary Health Centres, subsequently 48 PHCs and 9 sub-divisional hospitals stand covered. These facilities will give impetus to the programme during 1983-84.

Regional Family Welfare Training Centres

7.4.4.11. 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. Family welfare workers will be imparted training in these centres during 1983-84.

Training of Public Health Nurses and Health Visitors

7.4.4.12. The State experiences shortage of Public Health Nurses. To overcome this shortage, certified course in Public Health Nursing was started at Surat during 1980-81. In addition, Government of Gujarat has converted 14 Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wife Schools into Female Health Workers Training Schools. 3 New Female Health Workers Training Schools have been opened. During 1982 9 A. N. M. Training Schools will be converted into Female Health Workers Training Schools.

Immunisation Programme

7.4.4.13. The progress of immunisation programme from 1979-80 onwards is shown in Appendix--B.

Urban Family Welfare Centres

7.4.4.14. There are 194 Urban Family Welfare Centres in Gujarat State. Out of 105 lakhs urban population, 37 lakhs population of urban areas remained uncovered as per 1981 Census. During the year 1982-83, additional Urban Family Welfare Centres will be established.

Rural Family Welfare Centres Construction Programme

7.4.4.15. 251 Rural Family Welfare Centres are functioning in the State. The construction work of 139 Rural Family Welfare Centres has been completed so far. The Government of India have accorded sanction to the construction of 5 buildings for Rural Family Welfare Centres during 1980-81 as well as during 1981-82. It is expected that during 1982-83, 5 more such Centres will be sanctioned by the Government of India.

7.4.4.16. The construction of additional building of Rural Family Welfare Centres during 1983-84 will be taken up.

Rural Family Welfare sub-Centres

7.4.4.17. There are 2600 sub-Centres including 1000 Family Welfare sub-Centres functioning in the State as on 1-4-81. During 1981-82, 100 additional Family Welfare sub-Centres were established raising the total sub-centres to 2700 and Family Welfare sub-Centres to 1100. During

1982-83, the Govt. of India have sanctioned 500 Family Welfare Sub-Centres, out of which it is expected to establish 235 Family Welfare sub-Centres, thus raising the total number of sub-Centres to 2935 and Family Welfare sub-Centres to 1335 by the end of 1982-83. It is proposed to establish 265 additional Family Welfare sub-Centres during 1983-84.

Audit-party

7.4.4.18. At present only one audit party is functioning in the State at State Family Welfare Bureau. It is proposed to sanction 7 additional Audit Parties from State Fund. It is also proposed to create 6 Class-IV posts for State Family Welfare Bureau from the State Fund.

City Family Welfare Bureau

7.4.4.19. There are 5 municipal corporations viz., Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot and Bhavnagar; 3 City Family Welfare Bureaux are functioning at Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat. During 1982-83, a City Family Welfare Bureau at Rajkot is envisaged.

USAID Schemes

7.4.4.20. The Government of India have sanctioned two Projects for the districts of Panch-Mahals and Bharuch for intensive health family welfare and medical care in collaboration with USAID with added social inputs with effect from 1st September, 1980. Each project is for 5 years for the period 1980-85 with the total provision of Rs. 1185.34 lakhs. The provision of Rs. 390.50 lakhs has been made during 1982-83. These Projects will be continued during 1983-84.

7.4.4.21. The additional recurring incentives sanctioned by the State Government from the State Funds are proposed to be continued till 1984-85.

APPENDIX—A

Statement showing the outlay proposed for 1983--84 for Family Welfare Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the sub-Head	Outlay 1983-84
1	2	3
(a) (1)	State Family Welfare Bureau	2250
(2)	City Family Welfare Bureau	345
(3)	District Family Welfare Bureau	6670
Total (a)		9265

1	2	3	1	2	3
(b) (1) Rural Family Welfare (Main) Centres		27270	(g) (1) Maintenance of beds		2130
(2) Rural Family Welfare (sub-Centres)		15550	(2) Post Partum Centres		7905
(3) Health Guide Scheme		3467	(3) Conventional Contraceptives		5060
			(4) Intensive District Family Welfare Programme		960
			(5) Awards		175
	Total (b)	8027		Total (g)	16230
(c) (1) Urban Family Welfare Centres		9805	(h) (1) Mass Education Programme		3000
(d) Immunization Scheme		1725	(i) (1) Regional Family Welfare Training Centres		925
(e) (1) Maintenance and supply of vehicles at R. W. Centres		10330	(2) Training of ANMs, Dais and HVs		4760
(2) State Health Transport (FW) Organisation		240	(3) Demographic Research Centres		30
	Total (e)	10570		Total (i)	5715
(f) (1) Vasectomy		29045	(j) (1) Additional recurring incentive (State fund)		20000
(2) Tubectomy		31920	(2) Transport (State fund)		1000
(3) IUCD		745		Total (j)	21000
(4) Ex-gratia Financial Assistance		805	(k) (1) Area Project USAID		39050
	Total (f)	62515		Total—Family Welfare Programme	29162

APPENDIX—B

Category	(Figures in lakhs)							
	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Tetanus Toxoid (TT)	5-0	5-6	6-0	4-9	8-0	6-0	8-0	2-2
Diphtheria Pertussis tetanus (DPT)	6-8	10-7	8-5	7-9	10-0	7-5	10-0	2-3
Diphtheria tetanus (DT)	16-5	14-7	10-5	11-3	12-0	11-3	12-0	3-8

(Upto September 1982)

7.5. SOCIAL INPUTS

7.5.1.1. 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.

7.5.1.2. In pursuance of the suggestion made by the Government of India to prepare suitable projects for availing of the assistance from UNICEF for Social Inputs 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).

7.5.1.3. At a seminar organised at Gandhinagar in February, 1980 the official functionaries administering the social services facilities in the district the Collectors and officers from the State level departments closely concerned with social service development were fully briefed regarding the formulation of plan programme and projects for the selected areas in the field of the social service. Representatives of UNICEF also participated in the seminar. By October, 1981, field level functionaries have been posted.

7.5.1.4. In order to enable presentation of some projects for availing of UNICEF assistance during 1981-82, the professional institutions have been entrusted with the work of preparation of plan for selected talukas in each of the 9 selected Districts, in consultation with the Collectors of the districts; the District Panchayats and other officials, the voluntary organisations and the district planning boards. These institutes will conduct the surveys, collect base line data and will carry out situation analysis and feasibility studies while formulating the plan and the project.

7.5.1.5. In Gujarat State 9 districts namely, Junagadh, Surendranagar, Kachchh, Vadodara, Valsad, Sabarkantha, Panchmahals, Bharuch and Surat have been selected for the above programmes. Out of these 9 districts, reports prepared for eight districts (except Valsad) have already been submitted to the State Steering Committee for approval and onward submission to the Central Government for final approval. Out of these 8 districts, the Central Government has approved the reports of 4 districts namely Kachchh, Junagadh, Vadodara, Sabarkantha, whereas the reports of other districts are under consideration of the Central Government.

7.5.2. Review of Progress

7.5.2.1. During 1981-82, an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 40 lakhs was incurred. A beginning was made during 1981-82 to implement this programme at the field level.

7.5.2.2. The Programme gathered momentum during the year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for the purpose. Till September, 1982, 280 Balwadis have been started, 270 Balsevikas were appointed and 110 Balsevikas have been trained. 280 supplementary nutrition centres have also been started covering 16,200 beneficiaries. Besides, Medicines for 34 sub-centres 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 the Vadodara project.

7.5.3. Programme for 1983-84

7.5.3.1. During 1983-84, it is proposed to expand and strengthen the activities started during 1982-83. 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 example of possible sectors of assistance as incorporation in the guidelines issued by the Government of India are:—

1. Training of personnel of nutrition programmes, 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 programmes like "Antyodaya" taken up by the State Government.
11. Income generating programmes for women.

7.5.3.2. Preference is to be given to integrated child development project in the frame work 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. An outlay of Rs. 52.00 lakhs is provided for the annual plan 1983-84 for the purpose.

7.5.3.3. Development of Women and Children in

Rural Areas : Ministry of Rural Development, GOI has formulated guidelines for a project entitled 'Development of Women and Children in Rural Area.' This project is to be implemented with UNICEF assistance. Sharing of expenditure between the UNICEF on one hand and State Government as well as Government of India on the other will be on 50 : 50 basis. Thus, 25% of the total expenditure will come from Government of India and 50 per cent assistance will come from UNICEF.

7.5.3.4. The general objectives of the project are (i) integrate development programmes for women and children in rural areas (ii) improve the survival position of women between 14 to 45 years in families below the poverty line (iii) stimulate, strengthen and supplement the effort to improve the quality of life of young children (iv) continue efforts aimed at helping the disadvantaged families through appropriate community intervention and participation (v) provide basic services in rural development for increasing the literacy rate amongst girls and women and reduction of child mortality and morbidity with particular reference to the reduction of deaths from respiratory diseases, malnutrition and gastrointestinal problems.

7.5.3.4. It has been decided to formulate specific projects for Banaskanta and Surendranagar districts

(Except Muli and Sayla talukas where social Inputs project will be located). The above project will be implemented as a component of the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The basic services to be provided under the scheme in which the rural women, women organisations will be greatly involved are as follows :

(i) Setting up of community conveniences to facilitate work of women.

(ii) poultry, goatry, piggery and bee keeping etc.

(iii) balwadies and creches;

(iv) adult literacy and non-formal education;

(v) sanitation.

(vi) supply of agricultural implements, fumigants, etc.

(vii) farm forestry;

(viii) provision of fuel-saving, smokless ovens, improvement of kitchen, cooking place, etc.,

(ix) administrative assistance to Mahila Mandal and nutrition education.

(x) training of President and Secretaries of Women's Organisation.

7.5.3.5. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made for 1983-84.

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	2	3	4
1.	Vadodara	1. Sankheda 2. Waghodia	Faculty of Home Science Maharaja Sayaji rao 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 Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad-380006.
4.	Junagadh	1. Bhesan 2. Visavadar	Gujarat Institute of Area Planning, Ahmedabad-380006.
5.	Surat	1. Songadh 2. Uchhal	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-395001.
7.	Bharuch	1. Sagbara 2. Dediapada	Operation Research Group, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Road, Vadodara-390007.
8.	Panch Mahals	1. Limkheda 2. Dohad	Centre Environmental Planning and Technology, Ahmedabad-390009.
9.	Kachchh	1. Lakhpat 2. Abdasa	Gujarat State Rural Development Corporation, Gandhinagar-382016.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84
Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1983-84 Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(1)	SIP-1 Social Input in Area Development	39.00	13.00	52.00
(2)	SIP-2 Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	20.00	—	20.00
	Total	59.00	13.00	72.00

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7.6. SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

7.6.1. Introduction

7.6.1.1. Supply of protected drinking water in adequate quantities and safe disposal of waste water are essential for reservation 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. The problem of air pollution though localised at present to certain industrial belts, has started causing concern and it requires concerted action. The programme under this sub-Sector mainly concentrates on development of rural water supply and sanitation, urban water supply, urban drainage and sanitation with measures for preventing water and air pollution.

7.6.1.2. There are 18,275 inhabited villages in the State. According to 1981 census, about 69%

of the total population of the State resides in rural areas and the remaining 31% of the population is covered in 255 towns. As per 1977 survey, the number of "No Source" villages/hamlets was 9600. The Government of India has asked the total number of problem villages as on 1-4-80 reckoned on the basis of revenue villages. Accordingly the total number of problem villages as on 1-4-80 was 9038 (10400 villages/hamlets.). Highest priority is given to the programme of providing drinking water supply facilities to these villages.

7.6.2. Programme for 1983-84.

7.6.2.1. An outlay Rs. 4000 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84. The programme-wise details are as under:—

(Rs, in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1983-84		
		Non-IDA 3	IDA 4	Total 5
1. Survey and Investigation				
	(i) Water and Air Pollution	30.00	..	30.00
	(ii) Vatva, Odhav Project	10.00	..	10.00
		40.00	..	40.00
Research and Development				
2.	(i) P. H. E. Laboratory	8.00	..	8.00
	(ii) Radiation Treatment at Vadodara	10.00	..	10.00
	(iii) Desalination by Reverse Osmosis Process	16.00	..	16.00
	(iv) Defluoridation by "Nalgonda Technique"	16.00	..	16.00
		50.00	..	50.00
3. Urban Sanitation				
	<i>(A) Urban Sewerage</i>			
	(i) GIA	60.00	70.00	130.00
	<i>(B) Conversion of Latrine GIA</i>			
	Loan	11.00	..	11.00
		11.00	..	11.00
		82.00	70.00	152.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Rural Sanitation (GIA)	7.0	..	7.00
5.	Urban Water Supply			
	(i) Government Scheme	25.00	..	25.00
	(ii) GIA	80.00	70.00	150.00
	(iii) Loan to Bharuch Municipality	15.00	..	15.00
	Sub-Total-5	120.00	70.00	190.00
6.	Rural Water Supply (GIA)	32.00	..	32.00
7.	Rural Water Supply (MNP)	900.00	700.00	1600.00
8.	MBL	336.00	400.00	736.00
9.	LIC Loans	688.00	..	688.00
10.	Government Loan for IDA projects	..	505.00	505.00
	Grand Total	2255.00	1745.00	4000.00

Note.—The total provision for IDA assisted projects proposed is Rs. 1745.00 lakhs which includes GIA and loan for urban and rural areas.

Rural Water Supply (MNP)

7.6.2.2. Most of the areas of the State depend upon insufficient and erratic rainfall. Large areas in North Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh are arid and semi-arid zones and they do not get adequate rainfall. Only a few rivers are perennial; in most other rivers water level recedes and yields dwindle to minimum; some dry up completely in summer. Apart from this, in some areas bordering the Rann of Kachchh, coastal areas of Gujarat there is high salinity in sub-soil water. The coastal areas also have the problem of increasing salinity in drinking water.

7.6.2.3. By the end of March, 1982, 4826 "No. source" villages (only revenue villages) have been covered under water supply programme leaving about (9038-4826)=4212 "No Source" villages to be provided with drinking water supply facilities on, 1-4-1982. In addition, after completion of 4826 villages, further 227 problem villages were also completed upto March, 1982, not in the list but given priority as per Norms of State Government. All the remaining 4212 "No Source" villages would be covered by the end of 1984-85 if funds are available.

7.6.2.4. Since 1977-78, the Government of India has reintroduced a central sector programme namely

"Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme" fully aided by the Centre. It is proposed to obtain central assistance atleast of Rs. 550 lakhs under "Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme" during 1983-84.

7.6.2.5. Of these remaining villages, some regional as well as individual rural water supply schemes are posed for World Bank assistance with an outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakhs during 1983-84. Thus, the provision of Rural Water Supply is made as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs).
Normal (MNP)	900.00
World Bank (MNP)	700.00
Accelerated Rural Water Supply (CSP)	550.00
	<u>2150.00</u>

7.6.2.6. **Piped Water Supply:**—Piped water supply schemes for 1160 villages are under construction during 1982-83. During 1982—83 it is proposed to complete the water supply schemes of 500 villages. Thus, at the end of 1982-83, there will be 660 spill over schemes. It is proposed to start new schemes in about 500 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 2500 lakhs during 1983-84. Thus, the programme to be undertaken on hand during the year 1983-84

1160 villages. Out of 1160 villages 550 villages are targetted during 1983-84.

7.6.2.7. Simple Well Programme:—The programme which is a part of MNP is being implemented through the Development Commissioner. The funds are placed at the disposal of Development Commissioner who identifies the villages for this programme and executes the schemes. The simple wells are provided in villages having the population upto 500 souls.

7.6.2.8. During the year 1982-83, a programme of simple wells in 1300 villages is under construction for which an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided and 300 villages are likely to be covered during 1982-83. It is proposed to cover 350 villages for which an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

7.6.2.9. Tubewell with hand pump programme:—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 300 villages under this programme during 1983-84.

7.6.2.10. 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. 2150 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

7.6.2.11. Physical targets of 1200 villages proposed during 1983-84 are as under :—

	Village
(1) Piped Water Supply	550
(2) Tube well with hand pump	300
(3) Simple Wells	350
Total	1200

World Bank Aided Projects :

7.6.2.12. The Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board has 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 now enters the stage of implementation.

7.6.2.13. This World Bank project package would include (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 water supply schemes covering 257 villages [iv] 111 individual village water supply schemes, and (v) component estimated cost to Rs. 6 crores for low cost sanitation under UNDP Golbal project for 15 towns. Training is also included in the World Bank Project package costing Rs. 137.54 crores. The project is to be implemented within the period from 1982-83 to 1986-87. The break up is as under :—

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
(A) Urban Water Supply Scheme.		
(1)	Nadiad	433.16
(2)	Godhra	260.61
(3)	Jamnagar	958.80
(4)	Bhavnagar	767.15
(5)	Anand	122.20
		2541.92
(B) Urban Sewerage		
(1)	Nadiad	861.14
(2)	Anand	354.33
(3)	Savarkundla	325.38
		1540.85
(C) Regional Rural Water Supply Scheme covering 257 villages.		
		1980.40
(D) Individual V. W. S. S. for 111 villages.		
		910.73
(E) Low cost Sanitation Project (For 15 towns)		
		600.00
(F) Loan fund for House Connections		
		200.00
(G) Training		
		77.00
(H) Equipment		
		70.00
		3838.13(a)

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Cost (Rs. in lakhs).
	Corporation	
(I)	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation.	3379.03
(II)	Rajkot Municipal Corporation	2454.33
		5833.36(b)
	Grand Total (a)+(b)	=13754.26

i.e. Rs. 137.54 Crores.

7.6.2.14. During 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 1745 lakhs is made for the schemes to be executed as a part of the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage project for IDA credit. The break-up is given as below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) <i>Urban Sewerage</i>	
(a) GIA for non Corporation towns	60.00
(b) GIA for Low cost sanitation	10.00
(c) Government Loan for non--corporation towns	120.00
(d) Government Loan for low Cost sanitation	11.00
	201.00
(2) <i>Urban Water Supply</i>	
(a) GIA for non-Corporation towns	70.00
(b) Loan for non-Corporation towns	374.00
	444.00
(3) Rural Water Supply Programme (MNP)—Rural Water Supply Training Programme.	700.00
(4) Market Borrowing	400.00
(1) The Abstract is as under :	
1 Urban Sewerage	70.00
2 Urban Water Supply	70.00
3 Rural Water Supply (MNP)	700.00
4 Government loan for IDA Projects.	505.00
5 Market Borrowing	400.00
Total	1745.00

7.6.5. Environmental Pollution Control

7.6.2.15. 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. The 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 of Pollution) Act, 1974, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and recent 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 provision 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. The activities of this Board, are being watched through the Health and Family Welfare Department of the State Government.

7.6.2.16. In 1982-83, only Rs. 25.00 lakhs could be provided. For 1983-84, an amount of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is provided. (Rs. 30.00 lakhs from the plan and Rs. 35.00 lakhs from the non-plan) 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.

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. 10.00 lakhs is made for 1983-84. towards survey and preparation of

effluent channel project for Vatva, Naroda and Odhav areas near Ahmedabad to control water pollution.

Water Supply and Sewerage Board

7.6.2.17. Gujarat Legislative Assembly had 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 1-4-81. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 towards construction of building of P.H.E. Laboratory at Vadodara and purchase of equipment.

7.6.2.18. In order to develop the technology for the treatment of sewage sludge so that sludge becomes disinfected from bathogenous and 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 the Department of Atomic energy at Atladara Sewage Treatment Plant at Vadodra. Government of Gujarat has agreed for sharing 1/3 cost of the project (costing Rs. 87.20 lakhs and 1/5 O.&M. costing Rs. 12.00 lakhs). A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made towards capital investment of the project in 1983-84.

Reverse osmosis

7.6.2.19. On account of long coastal area there is a problem of salinity in some parts of State, including of coastal areas, saurashtra, Rann of Kachch 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. 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 above Rs. 2.00 lakhs including capital cost maintenance cost, etc. It is proposed to install this plant in 8 villages for which provision of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is made in 1983-84.

Defluoridation :

7.6.2.20. In Gujarat, particularly in Amreli District, the quality of water available in shallow wells having fluorine contents very high ranging from 3 PPM to 7 PPM. The standards prescribed for fluorine for drinking water is 1 PPM to 2 PPM

as per CPHEEO Manual. The high fluorine content water causes fluorosis symptoms of this disease have been recorded in these areas. It is therefore, essential to adopt a Defluoridation scheme to control fluorine content.

7.6.2.21. An approach for control of fluorine content by "Nalgonda technique" in one or two villages of Amreli District is under experimental stage at present. In this technique fluorine is reacted with calcium carbonate (lime) and mixed with alum and allowed to settle calcium fluorides as fluoride precipitates as suspended solid. The scheme is executed at individual houses of the village using two separate kaccha vessels.

7.6.2.22. 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.

7.6.2.23. At present 42 villages of Amreli and Junagadh districts have been recorded to have problem of fluorine in their water to be supplied for drinking purposes. The average cost is Rs. 1.00 lakh per plant which include solution tank, mixing tank, settling tank and mixing equipment. A provision of Rs. 16 lakhs is made for 1983-84 for villages on an experimental basis.

Urban Sanitation :

7.6.2.24. 24 towns including 3 corporations cities have been covered under sewerage facilities by the end of March, 1982. It is absolutely necessary to have underground drainage facilities for towns other than corporation towns with 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 like L.I.C. During 1982-83, schemes of 44 towns are in progress and drainage schemes of 2 towns are reported to be completed by the end of March, 1983. It is targetted to cover 4 more towns during 1983-84 for which provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs as GIA is provided. Drainage projects are also implemented on 'As and When' basis and such local bodies have to depend on outside finance like LIC. Where LIC loan is not available due to the cost of project less than Rs.15 lakhs, it is necessary to give Government Loan. It is, therefore proposed to give loan to needy local bodies.

7.6.2.25. For IDA projects, the GIA for urban sanitation for non-corporation towns, corporations and for low cost sanitation schemes are provided Rs. 60.00 lakhs and Rs. 10.00 lakhs respectively for the year 1983-84. Thus, in all, provision of Rs. 206.00 lakhs is made for Non-IDA and IDA projects for 1983-84.

7.6.2.26. *Conversion of dry latrines programme (Bhangi Kashta Mukti)*:—Under the programme of conversion of dry latrines known as “Bhangi Kashta Mukti” 91600 latrines, out of 106383 latrines, have been converted upto end of March, 1982 in to flush type. A target of 6000 latrines is fixed for 1982-83. It is proposed to cover additional 8000 latrines for which a provision of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is made for 1983-84.

Rural Sanitation

7.6.2.27. The programme of rural sanitation is implemented on “as and when” basis. Upto the end of 1981-82, 5 villages have been covered with drainage facilities. An amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided for GIA during 1983-84.

Urban Water Supply

7.6.2.28. Out of 216 towns (1971 Census), 192 towns have protected water supply facilities leaving 44 towns to be tackled as on 1st April, 1982.

7.6.2.29. 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.

7.6.2.30. 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. However, in the number of towns now remaining to be covered is small and the estimated cost of individual project works out to be less than around Rs. 15.00 lakhs in many cases. LIC does not entertain applications from the local bodies whose projects cost is less than Rs. 15.00 lakhs. Till now, provision was made only for giving grant-in-aid to such local bodies for implementing their water supply projects considering that the matching loan part will be made available by the local bodies either getting loan from LIC or from their own resources. However, it has now become necessary to provide loan from the State Government in the State Plan. A token provision of GIA of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is made for urban water supply schemes. It is targetted to cover 6 more towns during 1983-84 with water supply facilities.

7.6.2.31. 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 will have to be provided initially by Government towards the share of Bharuch released to GNFC in a phased manner. A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is made for the purpose towards loan to Bharuch municipality during 1983-84.

7.6.2.32. A provision of Rs. 25.00 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. The provision of GIA towards IDA is Rs. 70.00 lakhs for 1983-84.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

STATEMENT

Sewerage and Water Supply Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1983-84 Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital content	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1 WSS-1—Survey and Investigation				
(a)	Gujarat Water and Air Pollution Control Board	30.00	..	30.00
	(b) Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board	10.00	..	10.00
	Total	40.00	..	40.00
2 WSS-2—Research				
(i)	P. H. E. Laboratory	8.00	..	8.00
(ii)	Radiation Treatment	10.00	..	10.00
(iii)	Desalination	16.00	..	16.00
(iv)	Defluoridation	16.00	..	16.00
	Total	50.00	..	50.00
3 WSS-3—Urban Sanitation				
(A)	Sewerage (a) GIA	130.00	..	130.00
	(b) Govt. Loan	..	..	...
(B)	Conversion of Latrines (a) Subsidy	11.00	..	11.00
	(b) Loan	..	11.00	11.00
	Total	141.00	11.00	152.00
4 WS-4 Rural sanitation				
	GIA	7.00	..	7.00
5 WSS-5 Urban Water Supply.				
(a)	Govt. Scheme	..	25.00	25.00
(b)	GIA	150.00	..	150.00
	Govt. Loan to other Local Bodies	..	..	..
	Govt. Loan to Bharuch Municipality.	..	15.00	15.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	—	—	—
	Total	150.00	40.00	190.00
6	WSS-6-Rural Water Supply. Grant-in-aid	32.00	—	32.00
7	WSS-7-Rural Water Supply Minimum Needs Programme	—	1600.00	1600.00
8	Market Borrowing	—	736.00	736.00
9	L. I. C. Loan ..	—	688.00	688.00
10	World Bank Asssited Projects. ..	—	505.00	505.00
	Grand Total :—	420.00	3580.00	4000.00

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 households 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 to meet the problem. The needs of the Economically Weaker Sections and Lower Income Groups are to be 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 1983-84 :

7.7.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 2080.00 lakhs is provided for Housing sub-sector for the year 1983-84. The broad break-up of the outlay is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1983--84
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1)	Urban Housing	435
(2)	Rural Housing	927
(3)	Govt. Residential Quarters and Administrative buildings	460
(4)	Police Housing	158
(5)	Jail Housing	10
(6)	House Building Advance to Govt. Employees.	90
Total		2080

7.7.3.2. The Housing programmes are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs:—

Urban Housing :

7.7.3.3. 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. 435 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 for Urban Housing as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme	1983-84 Outlay
1	Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme.	200.00
2	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	190.00
3	Slum Clearance Scheme.	5.00
4	Site and Services Scheme.	40.00
	Total	435.00

Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme :

7.7.3.4. 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.

7.7.3.5. The Housing and the Urban Development Corporation also grants loans for execution of housing schemes under this section. Since the HUDCO funds are available on a sliding scale and the same is 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.

7.7.3.6. Upto March 1982, Gujarat Housing Board had constructed 18,829 tenements and the Gujarat Slum Clearance Board had constructed 5404 tenements. Rs. 290.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme in 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme :

7.7.3.7. 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.

7.7.3.8. 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 money given under the State Plan Scheme as seed capital. Rs. 220 lakhs have been provided for 1982-83 and Rs. 190 lakhs for the year 1983-84.

Slum Clearance Scheme :

7.7.3.9. 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 from Government as detailed below:—

(Figures in percentages)

Agency	Government Share		Total Agency's Share	Total
	Loan	Sub-sidy		
Municipal Corporation.	50	43.75	93.75	100
Municipality	50	45	95.00	100

7.7.3.10 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 improvement of huts under the scheme. Against the outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs during 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

Site and Service Scheme :

7.7.3.11. 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. 5000/-.

7.7.3.12. 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. Rs. 60 lakhs are provided during 1982-83 and Rs. 40 lakhs are provided for 1983-84.

Rural Housing :

7.7.3.13. The provision for the various housing schemes in the rural sector is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Outlay for 1983-84
1	2	3
1 Minimum Needs Programme		
	(i) Housesites for landless labourers	40.00
	(ii) Assistance for construction of houses on the housesites allotted.	680.00
	Total : MNP	720.00
2	Assistance for improvement of rural houses	20.00
3	Rural Low Income Group Housing Scheme	74.00
4	Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme with HUDCO participation	103.00
5	Loans to farmers for construction of houses	10.00
	Total	927.00

Minimum Needs Programme

7.7.3.14 Under this programme, which has been also included in the revised 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 craftmanship. Among the landless labourers, preference is given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in that order.

7.7.3.15. Upto the end of March 1982, 5.46 lakh plots have already been handed over to the eligible beneficiaries, out of which 1.16 lakh plots went to Scheduled Tribes and 1.22 lakh plots went to Scheduled Castes. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs is made for the minimum need programme of housesites for landless labourers for the year 1983-84.

7.7.3.16 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. As per the revised scheme with effect from 2nd October, 1980, for each such house which is estimated to cost Rs. 3,000/-, the Government grants assistance of Rs. 1,000/-, the District Panchayat gives Rs. 250 and the beneficiary is expected to contribute Rs. 250/-. The remaining amount of Rs. 1500/- is to be met by obtaining loan from HUDCO or a Nationalised Bank through the Gujarat Rural Housing Board. The Gujarat Rural Housing Board is an Apex Statutory Body looking after Rural Housing Programme.

7.7.3.17. During the year 1982-83, 60,000 houses are likely to be constructed for which a provision of Rs. 610 lakhs has been made. The target for 1983-84 is 68000 houses and a provision of Rs. 680.00 lakhs has been made.

Assistance for Improvement of Rural Houses :

7.7.3.18. Under this scheme, assistance is provided for improvement of the houses of weaker section of the Society. The beneficiaries belong to SC and ST and others whose income does not exceed Rs. 2400/- 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 *chulas*. The beneficiaries get the actual cost if it is less than the norms prescribed.

7.7.3.19. During 1981-82, 12294 smokeless *chulas* and 16068 cement ventilators were installed. The provision during 1982-83 is Rs. 20 lakhs and that provided for 1983-84 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme :

7.7.3.20. 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. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is made in 1982-83 and Rs. 74 lakhs are provided for 1983-84.

Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme

7.7.3.21 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. 50 lakhs is provided for 1982-83 and an outlay of Rs. 103 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

Loans to Farmers for Construction of Houses :

7.7.3.22. The scheme benefits farmers other than landless labourers. Under this scheme, it is proposed to give loans to the beneficiaries through District Panchayats. Rs. 25 lakh are provided in 1982-83 and Rs. 10 lakhs are provided for 1983-84.

Government Residential Buildings.

7.7.3.23. 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 28999 and that at Taluka Head quarters was about 12684. Beginning from 1971-72 upto March 1982 Govt. sanctioned construction of 6526 new quarters at District and 2944 units at taluka head quarters including 1115 tenements (872 at district head-quarters + 243 at taluka headquarters) purchased from the Gujarat Housing Board at various places in the State. Thus provision of 9470 quarters could be made so far since 1971-72. It is therefore, necessary to accelerate the programme of construction of quarters.

7.7.3.24. In order to obviate the hardships of the employees residing in the private rented premises by paying abnormally high rents for inferior accommodation, an outlay of Rs. 309 lakhs is provided for the year 1982-83. Works on about 3120 units are in progress of which 1800 units are expected to be completed by March 1983. However on account of inadequate funds for housing no new works of residential quarters could be taken up during 1982-83. Agencies for 350 units are being fixed shortly. Works for 1314 residential quarters for employees occupying Ahmedabad Municipal Colonies will be completed by March, 1983.

7.7.3.25. Programme for 1983-84: It is proposed to take up construction of residential quarters in 40 Talukas where there are no Government quarters at present. It is also proposed to construct residential

quarters at Vadodara during 1983-84. The estimated cost of new works will be of Rs. 150 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 305 lakhs is made for the year 1983-84 of which Rs. 280 lakhs is for works in progress and 25 lakhs for new works.

Administrative Buildings :

7.7.3.26. 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.

7.7.3.27. Multi-storied buildings have been constructed at Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Surat. Construction of office buildings at Vadodara, Palanpur and Navsari is in progress. The work of Multi-storied buildings at Bhavnagar has been taken up during the year 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 152 lakhs has been made for the year 1982-83.

7.7.3.28. Programme for 1983-84.—In view of absolute necessity seven new works with total estimated cost of Rs. 212 lakhs are proposed to be taken up during 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 155 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 which includes a token provision of Rs. 25 lakhs for New Works.

Police Housing :

7.7.3.29. The housing need for the police personnel is 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 quarters, as per conditions of their services. The Police Housing scheme is being implemented as plan scheme since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Police Housing Scheme has been transferred to State sector from 1979-80 and hence no central loan assistance has been received from 1979-80.

7.7.3.30. Total sanctioned strength of Police personnel entitled to rent free accommodation, the number of quarters available etc. as on 1-7-82 is as under :

Category	Strength	No. of Quarters allotted	No. of quarters yet to be allotted	No. of quarters under construction	No. of quarters yet to be constructed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Police Inspector	583	270	313	13	300
Police Sub Inspector	2408	1023	1385	88	1297
Constabulary	53074	28866	24208	4813	19395
Total	56065	30159	25906	4914	20992

7.7.3.31. The total financial outlay required for the remaining 20992 quarters will be Rs. 87.82 crores approximately. Due to the financial constraints a provision of Rs. 125.00 are lakhs is made during the the year 1982-83, for ongoing construction of staff quarters of 13 Police Inspectors, 88 police sub-Inspectors and 4813 Police Constables.

7.7.3.32. A provision of Rs. 158 lakhs has been made for the Annual Plan 1983-84 of which Rs. 148.52 lakh are for works in progress and Rs. 9.48 lakhs for new works.

Jail Housing

Residential Housing

7.7.3.33. The jail employees are required to reside in the jail premises and as such they are provided with rent free quarters in the jail premises. Construction work of 146 staff quarters of various categories at an estimated cost of Rs. 66.75 lakhs is in progress and the spillover liability on this account at the end of 1982-83 would be Rs. 43.64 lakhs. It is proposed to take up construction 18 additional staff quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.05 lakhs during 1983-84. A provision of Rs. 7.38 lakhs has been made for 1983-84 the residential housing of jail employees of which Rs. 6.55

lakhs for works in progress and Rs. 0.83 lakh for new works.

Non-Residential Housing (Jail Buildings).

7.7.3.34. A provision of Rs. 1.87 lakhs, for has been made for works under progress viz.(1) Construction of Sub-Jail buildings at Gandhidham, Modasa, Umreth, Umargaon, Idar and Prantij and construction of Borstal school building at Mehsana etc.

7.7.3.35 A provision of Rs. 0.75 lakh has been made for new works viz construction of jail building at Dhrangadhra and sub-jail building at Dhoraji. Thus, total provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been made for 1983-84 for Jail Housing.

House Building Advances to Govt. and Panchayat Employees

7.7.3.36 There is a large demand from the Govt. and Panchayat employees, and teachers for the advance for construction or purchase of houses. During the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 2104 lakhs and Rs. 1054 lakhs respectively. is incurred outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for 1982-83. and an outlay of Rs. 90.00 is provided 1983-84.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

HOUSING

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1983-84 Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital content	Total
1	2	3	4	5
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)	..	200.00	200.00
	Sub-Total : I	..	200.00	200.00
II.	Urban Low Income Group Housing			
	3. HSG-3 Urban Low Income Group Housing	..	190.00	190.00
III.	Government Rental Housing			
	4. HSG-4 Government residential quarter for Government employees	..	305.00	305.00
IV.	Slum Clearance and Re-housing			
	5. HSG-5 Slum clearance	..	5.00	5.00
V.	Village Housing Projects			
	6. HSG-6 Rural Low Income Group Housing	..	74.00	74.00
VI.	Minimum Needs Programme			
	7. HSG-7 House sites for Landless rural Labourers	40.00	..	40.00
	8. HSG-8 Assistance for Construction of houses on the house sites allotted to landless labourers	680.00	..	680.00
	Sub-Total : VI	720.00	..	720.00
VII.	Police Housing and Jail Buildings			
	9. HSG-9 Police Housing	..	158.00	158.00
	10. HSG-10 Jail Building	..	10.00	10.00
	Sub-Total : VII	..	168.00	168.00

1	2	3	4	5
VIII. Others				
11.	HSG-11 Site and Services Scheme	..	40.00	40.00
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 sections Housing scheme with HUDCO Participation	..	103.00	103.00
15.	HSG-15 Loans to Farmers for construction of houses	..	10.00	10.00
16.	HSG-16 Administrative Buildings	..	155.00	155.00
17.	HSG-17 Loans to Government employees for house building advance	..	90.00	90.000
	Sub-Total : VIII	..	418.00	418.00
	GRAND TOTAL	720.00	1360.00	2080.00

7.8. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

7.8.1. Trends in Urbanisation

7.8.1.1. According to 1981 census, of the total population of 3.39 crores in the State, nearly 31% about 1.06 crores live in urban areas. During the last two decades 1961-71, and 1971-81 the growth rate of urban population was 41% and 40.82% respectively whereas the growth rate during 1951-61 was only 20.97%. This rate indicates the Gujarat has been urbanising rapidly during the last two decades. Gujarat is the third most urbanised State.

7.8.1.2. The 1981 census, includes 31 towns as urban agglomerations which have a population of less than one lakh. Among the 13 at class I cities/agglomerations, the highest growth rate was recorded in Surat Urban Agglomeration 85.10%. Among Vadodara agglomeration has a growth rate of 59.16%. Among the cities in the State, Ahmedabad agglomeration has the maximum proportion of urban population of 23.83%. Surat and Vadodara Agglomerations have more than 15% of the total urban population of the State. The remaining 10 agglomerations cities together, contribute only about 18% to total urban population of Gujarat compared to 216 towns, classified as urban areas as per 1971 census, 255 towns have now been classified as urban areas as per 1981 census.

7.8.2. Approach and Strategy

7.8.2.1. Urban amenities are lag behind the growth of population in urban concentrations. Rapid growth of urban areas has aggravated problems pertaining to education, health, housing, water supply, transport, ecology and crime. This necessitates, while continuing the Minimum Needs Programme providing environmental improvement in urban slums. A short term strategy of checking of congestion in urban concentrations has to be built into the long term strategy of integrated area development so as to optimise 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 of urban development during the Sixth Five Year Plan. It is necessary that investments in civil amenities match the needs growing urban population in the State.

7.8.2.2. Urban policy during the current Plan period aims to check the growth of metropolitan cities and 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 centres 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 1983-84

7.8.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 515.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan of 1983-84. Inter-sectoral break up of the schemes is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Name of the Scheme/Project	Outlay 1983-84	
1	Town Planning and Regional Planning	82.00
2	Urban Development Programme	149.00
3	Financial Assistance to local bodies	184.00
4	Environmental improvement of slums (MNP)	100.00
Total		515.00

Town Planning and Regional Planning

7.8.3.2. This scheme is meant for research preparation of a manual for the department and preparation of project reports on "Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns" of population less than one lakh. Integrated development of these towns aims to equip them with physical and social amenities and services and to provide infrastructure for future growth. Research Cells and Project Cells have been created for this work under the scheme. 17 Project reports have been sanctioned so far. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

7.8.3.3. Detailed plans are to be prepared within the frame work of the regional Plan. The Town Development Plan emphasises all aspects of planning such as land use, transportation, and reservation of land for public purposes. 25 Development Plans have been taken up for preparation during the Sixth Plan. In addition, some of the Area Development Authorities will be preparing their own development plans. Six Development plans have so far been prepared. It has been decided not to take up any new development Plans and Town Planning schemes but to continue the spill over work of earlier Plans for which an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

7.8.3.4. Local authorities do not have adequate financial resource for implementating the development Plan. In order to encourage the local authorities to implement the proposals of the development plans through preparation of town planning schemes, a scheme for giving grant-in-aid to municipalities has been proposed. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme in 1983-84.

Introduction of City Survey all round Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation Area.

7.8.3.5. 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 and liabilities of each properties. It is useful in determining unauthorised N. A. use. The cost is recoverable from property holders on completion of the work.

7.8.3.6. The work of introduction of City Survey of 23 villages 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. During 1981-82 P. T. work of 2 T. P. Schemes was completed and 6 were in progress and Enquiry work of 8 T.P. schemes was in progress. The target for 1982-83 is to do the spill-over P.T. work and to commence Enquiry work by phase programme according ly 9 Enquiry Officers are at present working. During 1981--82 P. T. work of 2 T. P. Schemes was completed and 6 were in progress and Enquiry work of 8 T. P. schemes was in progress. The target for 1982-83 is to do the spill-over P. T. work and to commence Enquiry work by phase programme, according ly 9 Enquiry Officers are atpre sent working.

7.8.3.7. The programme for 1983-84 envisages to complete remaining spillover Enquiry work and to

commence Sanad and P. R. Card Writing work. An outlay of Rs. 34.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983--84.

Urban Development Programme

7.8.3.8. In order to improve the financial liability 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 may be extended to these authorities. During 1982--83, Rs. 73.00 lakhs are provided and Rs. 40.00 lakhs are provided for 1983-84.

7.8.3.9. In order to obtain the basic minimum civic amenities, health and sanitation, recreation and cultural activities and educational activities for the relatively disadvantage sections of the community, a scheme of urban community development has been taken-up. At present 12 projects are in progress and 2 projects, one each at Surat and Anjar are sanctioned for 1982-83. The UNICEF has voluntary 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 Corporation in the ratio of 40 : 60. Rs. 7.00 lakhs are provided for the Annual Plan 1982--83 and Rs. 9.00 lakh are provided for 1983--84.

7.8.3.10. In order to improve the standard of living in urban areas, a number of small projects at the local level can be taken up by the urban local bodies. The cooperation of the voluntary organisations such as the Lions 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 1982--83, a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been made. During 1983-84 only Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for completion of works which are in progress.

7.8.3.11. 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 the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided in 1983--84 to meet the administrative expenditure of the Board.

7.8.3.12. The Government of India have introduced a scheme for the Integrated Development of towns below one lakh population. According to it, assistance, limited to Rs. 40.00 lakhs per town, will be available from the Central Government as loan. The rest has to be raised by the State

Government and implementing agencies as matching contribution. Under the scheme, a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is made in the State Plan in 1982-83. A provision for Rs. 94.00 lakhs is made in the State Plan for 1983-84 and it is contemplated that Rs. 35.00 lakhs would be provided by the Municipal Finance Board. A provision for Rs. 94.00 lakhs is made in the State Plan for 1983-84 and it is contemplated that Rs. 35.00 lakhs would be provided by the Municipal Finance Board.

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. 10.00 lakhs are provided for this purpose in 1982-83 and an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 also.

7.8.3.14. Open market borrowings are a major source of revenue to Municipal Corporations for development 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. 157 lakhs is provided in 1982-83 for open market borrow-

ings. The amount provided for this purpose in 1983-84 is Rs. 175 lakhs taking into consideration the needs of the newly formed Municipal Corporations at Bhavnagar and Jamnagar.

Environmental Improvement of Slums

7.8.3.15. From December, 1980, the scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having municipal corporations, municipalities of urban development or area development authorities. 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 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 slum located on Government or municipal lands and those inhabited by SC and ST, 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. Rs. 60.00 lakhs have been provided for 1982-83 and an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 under the scheme.

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STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Urban Development.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Town and Regional Planning				
1	UDP-9 Preparation of regional plan	8.00	—	8.00
2	UPD-10 Preparation of development plan and Town Planning schemes	10.00	—	10.00
3	UDP-11 Grant-in-aid for implementation of development plan and Town Planning Scheme	30.00	..	30.00
4	UDP-12 Introduction of city survey around Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation area	34.00	..	34.00
	Sub-Total—I	<u>82.00</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>82.00</u>
II. Urban Development Programme				
5	UDP-1 Seed Capital to urban/Area Development Authorities	..	40.00	40.00
6	UDP-2 Urban and Community Services Urban Community Development Project	9.00	..	9.00
7	UDP-3 Urban Local Development Programme	1.00	..	1.00
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	5.00	—	5.00
10	UDP-6 Integrated Urban Development of Small end Medium Towns	—	94.00	94.00
	Sub-Total—II	<u>15.00</u>	<u>134.00</u>	<u>149.00</u>
III. Loans to Local Bodies.				
11	UDP-7 Loans to municipalities for miscellaneous development activities	—	9.00	9.00
12	UDP-8 Market borrowing for miscellaneous development activities	..	175.00	175.00
	Sub-Total—III	<u>..</u>	<u>184.00</u>	<u>184.00</u>
13	UDP-13 Environmental improvement in slums	100.00	..	100.00
	Sub-Total—IV	<u>100.00</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>100.00</u>
	GRAND TOTAL	<u>197.00</u>	<u>318.00</u>	<u>515.00</u>

7.9. CAPITAL PROJECT

7.9.1.1. Gandhinagar, the new capital of Gujarat is situated on the bank of river Sabarmati, about 24 Kms. north of Ahmedabad city. The population of the capital township has risen to approximately 0.70 lakh by the end of March, 1982.

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 lakh families). The first phase contemplates development for a population of about 0.75 lakh. A large proportion of works to be taken up during the first phase is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1983.

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 1982 was Rs. 7194.40 lakhs.

7.9.2.2. The main works completed by the end of March 1982 are the acquisition of 4254 hectares of land, construction of 10,000 residential quarters and cluster of buildings for Administrative Offices, Schools, Colleges, Dispensaries, Hospitals, Buildings for Khadi Gramodyog, Olympic size Swimming pool, Ministers and Secretaries' Bungalows. The programmes of laying main and internal roads and providing amenities of water supply, drainage and electricity to 15 out of 30 sectors have also been completed.

Sale of Land

7.9.2.3. According to the Master Plan of Gandhinagar 960, hectares saleable land was available for the various purposes. Upto 31st March, 1982, an amount of Rs. 8.70 crores has been realised by sale of land admeasuring 469 hectar. Also Land has been sold to religious, educationa, land other institutions. Government has allotted land to the Gujarat Housing Board, the Gujarat Electricity Board for the construction of Thermal power Station and to the Railways for railway lines and the construction of Gvndhinagar Railway Station. Owing to the development of in frastructurefacilities like tds, water supplC, electricity etc., the demand for plots has been increasing.

7.9.2.4. During 1982-83, 20 lakhs sq. metres of land is proposed to be sold which is likely to realise Rs. 7.85 crores. during 1983-84. it is proposed to sell 1.45 lakh sq. mtrs. of land which will realise about Rs. 4.56 crores.

7.9.2.5. **Spillover Liability:**—The Spillover liability at the end of 1982-83 would be Rs. 3800 lakhs in respect of the works in progress and new works taken up during 1982-83.

7.9.2.6. The following works are likely to be completed during 1982-83 :-

1. Town Hall
2. Assembly Building
3. Staff Training College
4. Higher Secondary School in Sec. No. 15.
5. E. & F. Blocks in Hospital Complex (Part-works).
6. 1584 Nos. of various categories of residential quarters (Part works).

7.9.3. Programme for 1983-84

7.9.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 650 lakhs is provided for the subsecto "Capital Project" for the year 1983-84 as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Works in progress	520
(2) New Works	40
(3) Direction and Administration	90
Total	650

7.9.3.2. It is expected that the following works which are in progress during the year, 1982-83 would be completed by the end of 1983-84 :

(i) Residential Quarters : The work of 5838 residential quarters was in progress as on 31st March, 1982. During 1982-83, 1584 quarters are likely to be completed. During 1983-84, 3414 additional quarters are likely to be completed and the work of about 840 quarters shall remain in progress at the end of 1983-84.

(ii) Sachivalaya Building-Heads of Department Building.

(iii) Building for Police Head quarters (876 Nos.) of Residential quarters and Administrative Building.

(iv) Staff Training College.

(v) 'G' Block in Hospital complex.

(vi) Radial Collector well.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1983-84 Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital content	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. State Capital Project (State Level)				
1.	SCP-I Direction and Administration	—	90.00	90.00
2	SCP--II Construction of State Capital Project	—	560.00	560.00
	Total	—	650.00	650.00

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 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 to implement publicity programmes in such areas of the State during the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 over and above continuing the existing programmes as well as expanding the same.

7.10.1.2. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 as per the programmes given in the following paragraphs.

7.10.2. Direction and Administration :

7.10.2.1. The news section of the Information Directorate would be strengthened by addition of professionally trained personnel for news, accounts and administration. Equipment and vehicle would also be added.

7.10.2.2. This would be done by addition of professionally trained personnel for news, accounts and administration. Equipment and vehicle would also be added. A provision of Rs. 4.19 lakhs is made for activities in 1983-84.

7.10.2.3. A number of schemes have been initiated for the welfare of the people particularly for the weaker sections of society. This should be made known to the people so that they can get acquainted with these welfare schemes and avail of the benefits. With a view to giving a 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 initially, it is proposed to create two units during 1983-84.

7.10.2.4. It is proposed to upgrade the existing two posts of Assistant Director of Information to Deputy Director of Information at Bhuj and Bhavnagar. It is also proposed to create two posts of Senior Sub-Editor at above mentioned districts for rendering assistance in journalistic editorial work.

7.10.2.5. On account of setting up of 26 mobile publicity units, the staff of 130 persons on the set up of Field Publicity Units would be increased. This would naturally increase the administrative work in respective districts as well as at the main Directorate. It is proposed to guide constantly the field publicity units by way of providing them publicity material viz. pamphlets, folders, posters, back-grounders 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 create one post of Rural Publicity Organiser in the Directorate. It is also proposed to strengthen the administrative and accounts section of the district offices.

7.10.2.6. In important cities like Rajkot, Vadodara and Surat, which are the nerve centres of concerned regions, it is proposed to provide one Motor cycle for timely delivery of the press messages. Accordingly, purchase of three motor cycles and creation of one post of Despatch Rider for each of these centres is envisaged. It is also proposed to create 3 posts of translator to strengthen the feedback service.

An outlay of Rs. 9.25 lakhs is provided for Direction and Administration for 1983-84.

7.10.2.7. In order to implement various schemes proposed in the plan it would be necessary to strengthen information offices at Head Quarters as well as at district level by providing necessary latest equipment and machinery for augmenting publicity. An amount of 3.20 lakhs provided for development of information centres and making them upto date for the year 1982-83. For the year 1983-84, it is proposed to provide 5.08 lakhs for development of 16 Information Centres and making them upto date.

7.10.3. Field Publicity:

7.10.3.1. Rural Broadcasting and T. V. Centres:- 8500 community radio sets and 676 community T. V. sets have been installed in the villages from 31st March, 1981 and the same are maintained. During the Sixth Plan, 1980-85, 1200 community radio sets and 300 community T. V. sets are proposed to be installed. Out of these it is proposed to instal about 800 radio sets in tribal and backward areas. During the year 1980-81, 653 community radio sets and during 1981-82 300 radio sets and 25 T. V. sets were installed. The land for the T.V. Transmitter has been acquired during the year 1981-82. In the year 1982-83, it is targetted to install 100 Radio sets and 100 T.V. sets and purchase diesel jeep for Kachchh district. For the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 12.26 lakhs is provided which includes an outlay of Rs. 2.76 lakhs for technical staff required to cope up with the increased load of installation and maintenance of T.V. and radio sets.

7.10.3.2. Exhibitions—Exhibitions have proved most effective and powerful media for mass communications and mass education both in urban as well as rural areas. The first exhibition. Vehicle was put on road in 1976 and the second vehicle has now been purchased and arrangements have been made to equip it with exhibition material.

7.10.3.3. It is proposed to arrange exhibitions in fairs and festivals in as many rural areas as possible. An outlay of Rs. 14.30 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 for this purpose.

7.10.3.4. Field Publicity Through Mobile Publicity Van :— At present there are no facilities for taking journalists to the important functions held in remote corner areas of Gujarat. It is essential to extend transport facilities to the journalists to reach the spots immediately. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a mini bus at important district headquarters such as Surat, Vadodara and Rajkot. These three vehicles would also be available to other districts as and when necessary for the journalists to tour the respective district. A provision of Rs. 9.38 lakhs is made for the year 1983-84.

7.10.3.5. Decentralisation of planning of local development works at the district level has further accentuated the necessity of educating rural people 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 has been decided to set up 26 mobile publicity units, out of which 10 units have been sanctioned upto 1982-83. During 1983-84, it is proposed to set up remaining 16 field publicity units at the selected taluka headquarters. Accordingly, it is proposed to purchase 16 jeeps, 16 Cine Projection equipments, 16 generators and other required accessories and Staff for 16 additional field publicity units for which an outlay of Rs. 38.60 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

7.10.3.6. At present there is one small workshop looking after the repairs and maintenance of projectors, generators, vehicles, and other equipments. This was set up in 1966 when about 20 vehicles and 17 projectors and generators were with the department. Now, at present, the strength of the vehicles and projector equipments have gone upto 72 and 46 respectively and other 20 vehicles and 16 sets of equipments are being added next year. It has therefore, become

necessary to review this situation of maintenance and repairs of the vehicles and allied equipments and make it effective and efficient. It is proposed to strengthen the workshop at Ahmedabad and equip the same with suitable technical staff for the repairs of the vehicles, generators, and projectors and modern methods of repairs and maintenance would be adopted to up keep the efficiency. It is proposed to create the technical and administrative post and acquire mobile van for mobile workshop etc., for which a provision of Rs. 4.50 lakhs is made for the year 1983-84. Thus, a total outlay of Rs. 52.48 lakhs is proposed for field publicity through mobile publicity van programmes.

7.10.3.7. Field publicity and coverage of tribal areas :— There are two mobile publicity vans for covering each village in the districts once in three years, particularly in backward and tribal areas.

7.10.3.7. The information centre at Chhota Udepur and another Devgadhbhabria were started from December, 1980. An expenditure of Rs.0.60 lakh for year 1980-81 and Rs. 1.79 lakhs for the year 1981-82 is incurred and an amount of Rs. 2.08 lakhs is provided for the year 1982-83. For the year 1983-84 a provision of Rs. 1.78 lakhs is made.

7 10.4. Office Building

7.10.4.1. There was long felt need to construct office premises at each district head quarter as suitable premises are not available on hire and where they are available the rent is exorbitant. It is therefore, contemplated to construct office buildings for district offices.

7.10.4.2. During 1981-82 construction of two office buildings at Jamnagar and Surendranagar districts was taken up and out of which, the construction of Jamnagar office Building has been completed and the construction of office building at Surendranagar is in progress. An amount of Rs. 3.70 lakhs is provided for the year 1982-83. During the year 1983-84 Rs. 4.85 lakhs are provided for construction.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983—84

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme	outlay 1983—84		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Adj. Strengthening of Direction and Administration	9.25	..	9.25
2.	PUB-1 (i) Rural Broadcasting	12.26	..	12.26
	(ii) Exhibition	14.30	..	14.30
	(iii) Field Publicity through Mobile publicity Van.	52.48	..	52.48
	(iv) Field Publicity and coverage of backward areas.	1.78	..	1.76
3.	PUB-2. Information Centres.	5.08	..	5.08
4.	PUB-3 Other Office-cum-Residential Buildings	..	4.85	4.85
	Total	95.15	4.85	100.00

7.11 LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

7.11.1.1. The aim of labour policy is to promote co-operation between workers and employers in order to improve production and productivity and working conditions and to promote the interests of the community at large.

7.11.1.2. The aim of employment policy is progressive reduction in poverty and unemployment. Programmes included in this sector have, as their objective—(i) strengthening of employment service (ii) encouragement of self employment in different classes of the population and (iii) augmenting facilities for acquisition of skills needed for industrial development.

7.11.2 Programme 1983-84

7.11.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 900.00 lakhs is provided for the programme under this sub-Sector for the year 1983-84. A broad break-up of this outlay is as under :-

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	Outlay 1983-84 (Rs. in lakhs).
<i>I Labour Service and Welfare.</i>		
	(A) Direction and Administration	62.30
	(B) Industrial Relations	0.50
	(C) Working Conditions and Safety	10.70
	(D) General Labour Welfare	1.50
	(E) Social Security for Labour	18.50
	(G) Research and Statistics	1.00
	(H) Other Promotional Activities like development of institutions	44.50
	Total I	139.00
<i>II Employment Service and Training</i>		
	(F) Education and Training	585.30
	(G) Research and statistics	2.45
	(I) Employment Service	43.05
	(J) Special Employment Programme	130.90
	Total II	761.00
	GRAND TOTAL :	900.00

The following paragraphs highlight in brief the major activities under the programme :—

7.11.3. Labour Service and Welfare

7.11.3.1. The State intervention plays a critical role to restore normalcy as quickly as possible whenever there is work stoppage so that loss of production, mandays and wages is kept to the minimum. The State Government has to keep in view not merely the interests of the labour and management but also the broad social and economic goals benefitting the community as a whole. The industrial relations machinery has therefore, kept these objectives in view in directing its efforts by anticipating events, pre-attempting situations leading to work stoppages and intervening quickly and effectively.

7.11.3.2. Another important aspect of the labour service and welfare is to the amelioration of the conditions of workers especially in unorganised sectors. For this purpose a net-work of institutions has to be built up to foster and sustain the welfare measures aimed at improving the lot of this section of workers. The regulatory machinery for the implementation of the laws also requires to be strengthened. This would be supplemented with studies and research into the problems of these workers.

7.11.3.3. Minimum wages for agricultural labourers and Abolition of bonded labour form a part of the Revised 20 Point Economic Programme. Similarly, welfare programmes such as old age pension for retired agricultural workers and the activities of the Rural Workers' Welfare Board also need priority.

7.11.3.4. 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 29th December, 1980. At the field level, 93 Assistant Government Labour Officers at taluka headquarters and 22 Government Labour Officers at District headquarters have been provided. 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 the middle of January, 1981 to cater to economic welfare, educational, recreational and cultural needs of the agricultural labourers. Under the aegis of this Board, Rural Workers' Welfare Centres are being opened in a phased manner at different villages of various districts in the State. Gujarat is the first State in the country in establishing an institution of this kind for overall amelioration of the condition of rural workers. It is now envisaged to make these centres a focal point for channelising all rural development activities for the benefit of rural workers. Thus, these Centres will act as a 'window' for the rural poor. An expenditure of Rs. 47.31 lakhs was incurred during 1980-81.

7.11.3.5. Under Labour Service and Welfare, an Assistant Commissioner of Labour has started functioning at Valsad from July 1981, whereas the Office at Bharuch was set up in April, 1982. The office at Porbandar is being opened shortly. Other salient features of the programmes under labour service and welfare during 1981-82 are (a) the establishment of rural labour welfare centres at 39 Villages; (b) augmenting measures to gear up the machinery for implementation of the scheme of, old age pension to agricultural labourers. As a result under old age pension scheme, 8136 forms were field out of which 6584 forms were sanctioned ; (c) initiating a survey thorough Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Labour Studies in order to find out as to whether the system of Bonded Labour was still prevalent in the State. The survey report has been submitted to Government in July, 1981. During 1981-82, total expenditure incurred was of the order of Rs. 60.05 lakhs.

7.11.3.6. During 1982-83, all the on-going programmes have been continued. The emphasis has been laid on strengthening the industrial relations machinery, and accordingly 20 new posts of Government Labour Officers and 2 posts of Assistant Commissioner of Labour have been created. Other important aspects are (1) the establishment of Industrial Hygiene Laboratory at Ahmedabad which envisages checking, analysing and monitoring the health of workers; (2) providing motor cycles to Government Labour Officers/ Assistant Government Labour Officers for effective enforcement of Agricultural Minimum Wages Act, and (3) opening of more Rural Labour Welfare Centres. During 1982-83, motor cycles were provided to 28 more officers in the field. This being the Productivity Year, the targets of inspections to be carried out by field officers notified as Inspectors under the Act has been raised from 75 per month to 100 per month for those not provided with motor cycles and in respect of the field officers provided with motor cycles the targets of inspection have been increased from 150 to 200 per month. During 1982-83, in all 100 Rural Labour Welfare Centres are expected to be functioning at different villages in the State.

7.11.3.7. During the year 1983-84 total outlay of Rs. 139.00 lakhs is provided for the programmes under Labour Service and Welfare Broad break-up of which is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs).		
Sr. No.	Item	1983-84 outlay
1.	Direction and Administration	62.30
2.	Industrial Relation.	0.50
3.	Working Conditions and Safety	10.70

4.	General Labour Welfare.	1.50
5.	Social Security for Labour	18.50
6.	Research and Statistics	1.00
7.	Other promotional activities like Development of Institutions.	44.50
Total.		139.00

7.11.3.8. It is envisaged to continue all the on-going schemes. Also, following new activities are to be added under the on-going schemes during 1983-84:—

(a) In keeping with the policy of the Government to provide one Assistant Commissioner of Labour at each district, it is proposed to create 6 new posts of Assistant Commissioner of Labour with supporting staff etc. for the districts where no such post exists. It is also necessary to strengthen the set up at regional level for better coordination and supervision. It is, therefore, proposed to open the offices of Dy. Commissioner at Rajkot, Surat and Vadodara. Three posts of Dy. Commissioner with staff is therefore proposed. Secondly there is the need to make arrangement of closer and in depth analysis of the cases leading to work stoppages. For this, it is necessary to understand and assess the market position as also the financial position of the business. At present the expertise in the field of financial analysis and market position is lacking in the set up at the disposal of Commissioner of Labour. A need is therefore felt for creation of a new post of Industrial Adviser in the Commissionerate of Labour. The Industrial Adviser is expected to provide expert advice in the matters relating to finance and commerce to the Commissioner of Labour. A total provision of Rs. 13.59 lakhs is provided for the above items under the continued scheme relating to Expansion of Labour Establishment.

(b) The following new posts are proposed to be created under scheme "Safety Cell" for prevention of accidents.

Sr. No.	Post	No. of Posts.
1	Senior Inspector of Factories	1
2.	Junior Inspector of Factories.	2
3.	Certifying Surgeon	3
4.	Inspector of Notified Factories.	2
Total		8

(c) During 1983-84, it is proposed to provide motor cycles to 30 more inspectors for effective enforcement of Minimum Wages in agriculture.

(d) it is intended to provide rural labour welfare centres with suitable building of their own. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is, therefore, made for this purpose.

7.11.4. Employment Service and Training

7.11.4.1. The State Government has decided as a matter of policy that 50% of the boys and girls passing S.S.C. should be encouraged to go in for skill formation courses conducted by the Director of Employment and Training, Director of Technical Education, Director of Cottage Industries and other departments. With this aim in view a skill formation programme with a target of 51176 seats was initiated in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

6.11.4.2. To take care of the problem of unemployment especially in the rural areas District Manpower, Planning and Employment General Councils have been acti-vised.

This is expected to encourage selfemployment, especially in the rural areas.

7.11.4.3. Under Employment Service and training, all the on-going programmes are proposed to be continued during 1983-84 with main thrust on skill formation programme. An outlay of Rs. 761.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84; the broad break-up of which is as under :—

7.11.4.4. The broad break-up of the outlay for the on-going programmes and new programmes is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1983-84
1.	2.	8.
1	Education and Training.	585.30
2	Research and Statistics	2.45
3	Employment Service	43.05
4	Special Employment Programmes	130.20
	Total	761.00

7.11.5. Education and Training

7.11.5.1. The programme mainly consists of Craftsman Training Scheme, Grant-in-aid to private agencies for starting N.C.V.T. courses, introduction of additional seats under vocational programme, National Apprenticeship Training Scheme Career Development Courses, Government Industrial Training Workshop and Multi-purpose Workshops.

7.11.5.2. In 1981-82, for the Craftsman training scheme and the introduction of additional seats under vocational programme, the expenditure of Rs. 223.29 lakhs was incurred. The outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 348.20 lakhs for both these schemes and full amount is expected to be spent.

7.11.5.3. In 1980, there were 22 I.T.I. with an intake capacity of 8040 seats, and imparting training is as many as 27 engineering, 6 non-engineering and 7 State level courses. In 1980-81, 1836 additional seats were introduced. Similarly, another 2128 seats were added during 1981-82. In 1982-83, 3440 seats are added.

7.11.5.4. In 1983-84, it is envisaged to add additional 3000 seats in ITIs. Accordingly it is decided to upgrade one mini ITI to full fledged ITI and commission an ITI at Dasarath (Vedodara). The irrigation colonies at Panam Ukai and Kevadia will also be utilised for starting ITIs at the respective places. Moreover, DTE will introduce 1500 additional seats in TEB pattern courses and 250 additional seats in five batches of 50 trainees in each batch in the course of chemical plant operator.

7.11.5.5. Today only 7 ITIs have their own hostel buildings. If the ongoing hostel construction programme is completed, then additional 13 ITIs will be having 1300 seats capacity.

7.11.5.6. Over the years the machinery and equipments in the ITIs have not received adequate attention

Accordingly, it has been planned for replacement of the old and out-dated tools and equipment by new and modern machinery.

7.11.5.7. An outlay of Rs. 497.30 lakhs is provided for 1983-84. It includes the cost of new programmes, equipments, raw materials, stipends and expenditure on staff and the ongoing works which were scheduled to be completed during 1983-84.

7.11.5.8. The Apprenticeship Act, 1961 is in force in the State from January 1963. Starting from 14 Engineering trades in 1963, till this date 138 trades have been designated for training under this scheme. At the end of March 1980, there were 12000 sanctioned seats. In the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, additional 3000, 20000 and 2000 seats respectively

have been sanctioned raising the number of the total sanctioned seats to 19000. To ensure that the training is imparted in a systematic manner, Regional Offices are setup during 1981-82 at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot and Surat.

7.11.5.0. Two apprentices hostels at Vadodara and Surat are under construction, During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for providing basic training facility in the ready made sheds which will be purchased from GIDC. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is also sanctioned for purchase of machinery and equipment for basic training centers. A scheme of training of Electronic Mechanic is sanctioned during 1982-83 at Naroda.

During 1983-84, it is proposed to sanction additional 2000 seats under the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 36.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 under the scheme.

7.11.5.11. The Career Development courses were started in the second year of the Fourth Plan with the objective of enhancing the employability of educated unemployed youths by offering them short term job oriented training.

7.11.5.12. At the end of Fifth Plan 20 such courses conducted through 15 agencies were in operation. By the end of 1981-82, 33035 candidates have been trained since inception. During the year 1982-83 about 1100 candidates are under training in 34 courses. 210 additional seats in 8 additional centres are sanctioned during the year 1982-83.

7.11.5.13. South Gujarat is predominantly chemical oriented base especially the major Industrial Estates of Ankleshwar and Vapi. Therefore, it is envisaged to start special tailor made courses in four designated trades which are maximum in demand in these two estates on a pilot project. Also, it is proposed to introduce the second shift in the centres where Career Development Courses are being run so as to create about 1000 additional seats for training under this programme. An amount of Rs. 23.00 lakhs is provided in 1983-84.

7.11.6. Research and Statistics

7.11.6.1. Collection of Employment Market Data through effective implementation of Compulsory Notification Act as well as the studies and surveys of employment and unemployment is one of the major activities of Employment Exchange Organisations. An outlay of Rs. 2.45 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 under this programme.

7.11.7. Employment Service

7.11.7.1. By the end of 1981-82 there were 21 employment exchanges in 19 districts. There were

also 5 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, 4 Special Employment Exchanges for physically Handicapped and one Professional and Executive branch. In addition, there were 10 employment information and assistant Bureau in Taluka places, seven Town Employment Exchanges at Khetbrahma, Chhota-Udepur, Dohad, Mandvi, Dharampur, Rajpipla and Songadh in the tribal area to provide employment assistance to tribal youths. One Town Employment Exchange at Porbandar is also functioning in Junagadh District. Employment Exchanges of Ahmedabad and Vadodara are bifurcated on functional basis.

7.11.7.2. One University Information Employment Guidance Bureau is sanctioned for Bhavnagar University. A scheme for providing identity cards to the candidates registered at the Employment Exchanges for more than 3 years is also sanctioned. An amount of Rs. 43.05 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 for employment service which includes suitable Provision for strengthening of the Directorate of Employment and Training, for employment exchanges, vocational guidance and the machinery for the District Manpower Planning and employment organisation councils.

7.11.8. Special Employment Programme

7.11.8.1. Scheme for providing incentive to the educated unemployed would continue with an outlay of Rs. 130.20 lakhs for the year 1983-84. Schemes for SCs/STs and self-employment would be given more emphasis.

7.11.8.2. While it is evident that additional employment opportunities both for the educated and the uneducated can only be created through more productive economic activities, it is also recognised that in the short-term, certain measures may be necessary to correct imbalance between demand and supply in certain categories of occupation. Efforts would also have to be made to divert significant proportion of the educated unemployed towards self-employment, so that the pressure on wage paid employment is lessened. The major activities summarised below :—

7.11.8.3. The scheme of retention allowance for educated unemployed has been implemented in the State from 1st November 1979. Under this scheme, there is provision to provide relief to the hard core of candidates who have been on the live registers of employment exchanges for a period of 5 years by offering them retention allowance against guaranteed 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 S.C.S. and S.T.S. candidates and to six months only in case of physically handicapped candidates. The total number of beneficiaries were 3150 under this scheme as on 30th June, 1982. The retention allowance is paid on monthly basis to these beneficiaries depending upon their educational quali-

fication. The allowance is Rs. 50 to matriculates, Rs. 75 to graduates and Rs. 100 to post-graduates and technical degree holders. 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 registers of employment exchanges 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 exchanges before 31st October, 1980, are covered irrespective of their educational qualifications. Under this scheme the beneficiary is required to work for 2 hours on 3 days in a week and are paid retention allowance at the flat rate of Rs. 50/- per month. The total number of beneficiaries under this scheme as on 30th June, 1982 were 4379. The expenditure incurred during 1981-82 was Rs. 37.72 lakhs and Rs. 32.62 lakhs is estimated during 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

7.11.8.4. Despite the steady rise in the number of job seekers, the number of vacancies not filled for lack of suitable candidates is also going up. This is particularly so in respect of vacancies reserved exclusively for the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. It is in this context that various schemes for providing specific training to help a candidate to compete successfully for such vacancies have been formulated. During 1981-82, 10 coaching programmes were conducted in which 248 candidates were imparted training for competitive examinations conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board/Staff Selection Board etc. Of these 158 are S.T.S. and 90 were from S.Cs. During 1982-83 i.e. upto July 1982, 292 candidates (217 belonging to SCs. and 75 to STs) have been trained for competitive examinations for clerical vacancies conducted by Staff Selection Commission, Government of India and by State Bank of India group of Banks. It is decided to conduct similar classes for SCs, STs during 1983-84 at the cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

7.11.8.5. The first category of scheme relates to incentives for self employment. The scheme for providing financial assistance orf self-employment for which an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 aims to provide margin money/seed money assistance for productive business and industrial. This scheme is operated by the Industries Centres, as a package of various other schemes for augmenting self-employment.

7.11.8.6. In recognition of the disadvantage that the members of the scheduled tribes experience in securing jobs in industrial units, it has been found necessary to establish mini I.I.Ts. to impart training in technical skills exclusively for the candidates of scheduled tribes. The Mini I.T.I. at Pardi was upgraded into full fledged I.T.I. in 1981-82. The total intake capacity of Mini I.T.I. was 1784 during the year 1982-83. During the year 1983-84 a Provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is made for this scheme.

7.11.8.7. A scheme for providing assistance mainly in kind upto Rs. 5000 per case for catering to the tiny sector of self-employment has been initiated from 1981-82. This scheme is administered through the Directorate of Cottage Industries. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

7.11.8.8. A special scheme designed for providing financial assistance for vocationally trained persons initiated in 1980-81 will also be continued. This scheme is operated by the Directorate of Cottage Industries. The scheme involves counselling, and assistance in preparation of project reports for securing loans from Nationalised Banks. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

7.11.8.9. An amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is provided for Nucleus budget to be placed at the disposal of the Project Administrators in charge of Tribal Projects.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983—84

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1983—84		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Labour Service and Welfare				
A. Direction and Administration				
1.	LBR-8 Strengthening and expansion of enforcement machinery relating to Labour Laws for unorganised labour (including contract labour)	35.80	..	35.80
2.	LBR-9 Modernising Library in Head quarters office	0.50	..	0.50
3.	LBR-21 Expansion of Labour Establishment	26.00	..	26.00
TOTAL--A		62.30	..	62.30
B. Industrial Relations				
4.	LBR-11 Enforcement of payment of Gratuity Act, 1972	0.50	..	0.50
TOTAL--B		0.50	..	0.50
C. Working Conditions and Safety				
5.	LBR--22 (a) Safety Cell for prevention of accidents	6.75	..	6.75
	(b) District Establishment of Inspectorate of Factories	3.45	..	3.45
	(c) Establishment pertaining to Inspectorate of Steam Boilers	0.50	..	0.50
TOTAL--C		10.70	..	10.70
D. General Labour Welfare				
6.	LBR-10 Training to trade union workers and others	0.50	..	0.50
7.	LBR-14 Workers' Stadium at Ahmedabad	..	..	..
8.	LBR-18 Workers' participation Joint Management Council	0.50	..	0.50
9.	LBR-19 Welfare of Migrant Labour	0.50	..	0.50
TOTAL--D		1.50	..	1.50
E. Social Security for Labour				
10.	LBR-12 Grant-in-aid to Trade Unions and Social Institutions for socially desirable objectives	3.00	..	3.00

1	2	3	4	5
11.	LBR-16 Old age pension for agricultural labourers	15.00	..	15.00
12.	LBR-20 Abolition of Bonded Labour System	0.50	..	0.50
	TOTAL--E	18.50	..	18.50
G. Research and Statistics				
13.	LBR-- 7 Unit for collection of Labour Statistics.	1.00	..	1.00
	TOTAL--G	1.00	..	1.00
H. Other promotional activities like Development of Institutions				
14	LBR-13 Establishment of Institute for Research, Training and Development	7.00	18.00	25.00
15	LBR-15 Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Board	16.00	2.00	18.00
16	LBR-17 Implementation of Gujarat unprotected Manual Workers (Regulation Act, 1979) to constitute Statutory Board	1.50	..	1.50
	Total—H	24.50	20.00	44.50
	Total—I	119.00	20.00	139.00
II. Employment Service and Training				
F. Education and Training				
17	LBR-23 Craftsmen Training Scheme	136.00	124.00	260.00
18	LBR-24 Grant-in-aid to private agencies for I.T.I. based courses	20.00	..	20.00
19	LBR-25 Introduction of Additional Seats under Vocational Programmes	232.30	5.00	237.30
20	LBR-26 National Apprenticeship Training Scheme	27.00	9.00	36.00
21	LBR-27 Expansion of existing Government Industrial Training Workshop	..	4.00	4.00
22	LBR-29 Career Development Courses	23.00	..	23.00
23	LBR-31 Multi-purpose workshop for rural areas	4.90	0.10	5.00
	Total—F	443.90	142.10	585.30
G. Research and Statistics				
24	LBR-5 Studies and Surveys for Employment Promotion Board	0.35	..	0.35
25	LBR-28 Collection of employment market information	2.10	..	2.10
	Total—G	2.45	..	2.45

1	2	3	4	5
I. Employment Service				
26	LBR-1 Strengthening the Directorate of Employment and Training	10.00	..	10.00
27	LBR-2 Job Development Machinery	1.05	..	1.05
28	LBR-3 Expansion of Employment Service	25.40	..	25.40
29	LBR-4 Youth employment service, occupational service and research analysis	1.10	..	1.10
30	LBR-6 Formation of District Employment Generation Council	5.50	..	5.50
	Total—I	<u>43.05</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>43.05</u>
J. Special Employment Programme				
31	LBR-30 Incentive Scheme for educated unemployed :			
	(a) Additional Seats in I.T.Is.	..	..	..
	(b) Scheme for grant of retention allowance against part time work/training.	30.00	..	30.00
	(c) Scheme for Pre-service training for recruitment in defence service.	4.00	..	4.00
	(d) Informal type of apprenticeship training scheme.	0.20	..	0.20
	(e) Job Development Machinery.	..	..	..
	(f) Pre-service training scheme for competitive examination for SC/ST.	2.00	..	2.00
	(g) Scheme for margin money assistance for self-employment.	10.00	..	10.00
	(h) Supply of Rojgar Samachar.	4.00	..	4.00
	(i) Mini I.T.Is.	10.00	30.00	40.00
	(j) Pre-Service examination scheme (DSW)	1.00	..	1.00
	(k) Scheme for providing financial assistance for self-employment in tiny sector.	20.00	..	20.00
	(l) Financial assistance to vocationally trained persons for self-employment.	5.00	..	5.00
	(m) Nucleus Budget	14.00	..	14.00
	Total-J (Total LBR-30)	<u>100.20</u>	<u>30.00</u>	<u>130.20</u>
	Total--II	<u>588.90</u>	<u>172.10</u>	<u>761.00</u>
	Grand Total :	<u>707.90</u>	<u>192.10</u>	<u>900.00</u>

7.12 WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

7.12.1. 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 340.86 lakhs of the State. The 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 had appointed a commission popularly called as Baxi Commission to study the social and economic conditions of the backward classes other than the Schedule 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 identified 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. 4,800/- per annum as Economically Backward. Recently 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 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, Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation, Minority Board and also 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 under implementation since 1979-80.

7.12.1.4. As per the 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 and Denotified Tribes and the Socially and Educationally and the 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 in 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 workers provides employment opportunity to the educated unemployed youth, It is also decided to provide bamboo at concessional rates for basket making.

7.12.1.8. There are still certain tribes which are living primitive life. Kolcha, Siddi, Kathodi and Padhars etc., are identified as primitive groups amongst the Scheduled Tribes. The percentage of education amongst these groups is negligible. 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 to Schools. With this object in view, Special schemes like Ashram schools, Balwadis, Special Scholarships to their children studying from 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 1982-83 and some of the anticipated achievements for the year 1982-83 are shown in tables-A & B respectively.

TABLE-A
1982-83

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Category	Education	Economic uplift	Health, Housing and Others	Total
1	2		4	5	6
1	Schedule Castes	286.10	165.90	178.00	630.00
2	Scheduled Tribes	53.02	15.13	31.85	100.00
3	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	228.37	216.99	84.64	530.00
4	Nomadic Tribes	9.40	2.00	10.60	22.00
5	Denotified Tribes	9.60	2.00	11.40	23.00
6	Socially and Educationally Backward Classes	299.78	88.92	121.30	510.00
7	Economically Backward Classes	73.35	30.65	21.00	125.00
8	Minority	24.75	17.50	17.75	60.00
TOTAL		984.37	539.09	476.54	2000.00

TABLE-B

Sr. No.	Item	No.	Unit
1.	2	3	4
1.	Examination Fees	30,110	Students
2.	Pre S. S. C. Scholarships	1,42,931	Students
3.	Free School Books and Uniforms	1,38,884	Students
4.	Grant-in-aid (Hostel)	238	Hostels
5.	Ashram Schools	31	Nos.
6.	Government Hostels for College going Students	2	Nos.
7.	Financial Assistance for Medical Students	138	Persons
8.	Financial Assistance to Law Graduates	68	Persons
9.	Untouchability Cell	6 units	3 Squads, 8 Staff
10.	Special Scholarships to more Backward Communities	66,000	Student
11.	Opportunity cost for Education to more Backward Communities	6,150	Student
12.	Full fledged Hostel at Gandhinagar	1	Hostel
13.	Community Halls	17	Halls
14.	Housing for Halpatis	1,672	Houses
15.	Pre Employment Centres	2	Centres
16.	Financial Assistance for Cottage Industries	9,081	Persons
17.	Milch Cattle	500	Persons
18.	Balwadi and Anganwadi	74	Nos.

7.12.3. Programme for 1983—84

7.12.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 2240.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983--84. The programmewise and categoriwise break-up is as under :

Sr. No.	Category	1983—84 Outlay			Total
		Education	Economic Uplift	Health, Housing and others	
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	14.11	1.88	6.31	22.30
5	Denotified Tribes	14.51	1.88	6.31	22.70
6	Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.	302.60	113.41	118.99	535.00
7	Economically Backward Classes	75.20	12.60	12.20	100.00
8	Minorities	19.00	30.80	10.20	60.00
Total ..		1165.85	579.22	995.20	2240.00

7.12.3.2. As against the outlay of Rs. 2000.00 lakhs for 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 2240.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983--84 for this sub-sector. This increase in the outlay is mainly to meet the needs of beneficiaries under the sector of Welfare of Backward Classes particularly in the fields of Education, Economic uplift, Health Housing and other schemes. Under "Education", it is proposed to enhance the rates of scholarships. More backward Children will be given special scholarships. It is proposed to start new hostels and enhance the rate of stipends in the cosmopolitan hostel. Under the "Economic Uplift programme" subsidy schemes pertaining to cottage industries and self employment are proposed to be implemented 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 society. Education is the backbone of all welfare measures under taken to promote the assimilation of the socially backward communities in the main stream of social life. Keeping in conformity with the constitutional provision 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 1983--84.

7.12.3.4. Besides this special scholarships will be given to the students of more backward communities, *i.e.* Bhangi, Hadi, Senva, Nadia from S. C. and Kolcha, Kolgha, Kotwalia in S. T. and to the children of parents whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 3500/- per annum. The rate of scholarships is Rs. 140/- P. A. to boy students and Rs. 190/- P. A. to girl students in Std. I to VII and Rs. 200/- and 240/- respectively in std. VIII to X.

7.12.3.5. The following main targets are anticipated under educational schemes :—

(1) Tuition fees and exam fees will be paid to 31,700 students.

(2) Special scholarships to more backward classes *i.e.* Bhangi Hadi, Kolgha, Kolcha etc. will be given to 107900 students.

(3) 896 students whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation will be given special scholarships.

(4) Pre S. S. C. Scholarships to 218150 students will be given.

(5) Post S. S. C. Scholarships will be given to 2700 students.

(6) 50 New G. I. A. hostels will be opened and 1948 additional seats will be added to hostels.

(7) Old Ashram Schools will be maintained and 22 New Ashram Schools and 5 new Post Basic Ashram Schools will be opened.

(8) An amount of Rs. 49.00 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. 163.60 lakhs are proposed for granting scholarships to 18,150 students. Keeping in view the coverage of students in the last three years an outlay of Rs. 163.60 lakhs is provided in 1983-84 as against the provision of Rs. 107.20 for 1982-83.

(2) Special scholarships are being given to more backward children. An outlay of Rs. 170.70 lakhs is provided for 107,900 students in 1983-84 as against provision of Rs. 133.45 lakhs in 1982-83.

(3) The students staying in hostels attached to Colleges will be given financial assistance Rs. 25/- p.m.

(4) 60 new hostels will be started in 1983-84 and 1948 seats will be increased in the existing hostels.

(5) The rate of stipend in cosmopolitan hostel will be increased from Rs. 75/- p. m. to Rs. 100 p. m.

(6) For opening of 22 new Ashram Schools and 5 new post Basic Ashram Schools for the development of existing 34 Ashram schools an outlay of Rs. 350.78 lakhs is provided for 83-84 against the outlay of Rs. 223.10 for 1982-83.

Thus an outlay of Rs. 1165.58 lakhs is provided for educational schemes for 1983-84 against the outlay of Rs. 984.37 lakhs for 1982-83.

7.12.4. Economic Uplift;

7.12.4.1. Under the economic uplift programme main emphasis is given to the training in employment and job oriented programme. The backward class students are given training in various crafts in the 24 training cum production centres run through Director of Cottage Industries. There is also a provision to give them training through approved workshops and artisans. In four pre-Examination training centres they are given training to prepare themselves for competitive examinations for Government and Semi-Government jobs. One short hand Typing Class is conducted in Vadodara.

7.12.4.2. For the females belonging to the backward class communities, 39 tailoring classes to impart them training tailoring and Radio T. V. repairing centrary etc. Ahmedabad for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are functioning. One full fledged training centre at Gandhinagar with residential facilities, library, etc. will be continued.

7.12.5.3. Apart from training schemes, there are schemes of giving loan and subsidies and other facilities to them to start their own professions. The backward class persons taking loan from the bank or even without taking loan are given subsidy of

Rs. 750/-. For inherited profession and for self employment also they are given subsidy of Rs. 750. There is also separate scheme for rehabilitation of scavengers in other trades for which they are given Rs. 3000/- for a House and Rs. 2000/- for the profession. It is also proposed to construct working men sheds for labourers and working mens hostels for the service class people. The following are the main targets under the economic uplift programme :—

1. 1010 SC/ST farmers will be given subsidy for development of land and electrification of wells.

2. About 28581 persons will be given subsidies for cottage industries, inherited professions and self employment.

3. The financial assistance will be given to 42 law graduates and 61 medical graduates.

4. 4020 persons will be given financial assistance for training at approved workshops.

(5) With a view to helping the families of the communities who live below poverty line, under subsidy schemes for Cottage industries and self employment an outlay of Rs. 167.97 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 against the outlay of Rs. 67.61 lakhs for the year 1982-83 so as to cover targetted number of beneficiaries during the next year.

(6) In view of the increasing demand, and outlay of Rs. 6.75 lakhs to is provided help 61 doctors to start their own dispensaries in the year 1983-84.

(7) 18 new tailoring classes will be opened.

(8) In view of increasing demand, provision of Rs. 579.22 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 against the outlay of Rs. 539.09 lakhs in 1982-83 for economic uplift.

(9) The S.C. Corporation will be given financial assistance for D.R.I. Scheme.

(10) Post Medical Graduates CMD/M.S. will be given financial assistance for starting clinics and Nursing Homes.

7.12.5. Health Housing and other Schemes

7.12.5.1. The backward class persons are given loan and subsidy for construction of houses on individual basis as well as through Rural Housing Board. Gujarat Housing Board and Slum Clearance Housing Board, The Co-op Housing Societies are given financial assistance under P. W. R. 219. There are Special Housing Schemes for Halpatis, Sweepers, Bhangi, Hadi, Senva, Nadia. For removal of untouchability, there is a special cell.

3 Vigilance units, 6 Campaign Units, 3 field mobile units with necessary staff vehicles. For the strict enforcement Protection of Civil Rights Act, Special staff is appointed. Inter-Caste marriages are encouraged by giving Rs. 5000 per eligible couple. In case of atrocities and social boycott, financial assistance is given.

7.12.5.2. There is a scheme of Pre-primary education given in Balwadis. The other Schemes are relating to provision of strengthening administrative machinery at all levels, staff for special component plan, survey of villages and provision for 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 are also being paid.

The following are the main targets under Health, Housing and other programmes:—

1. 3810 houses will be constructed under individual and urban housing scheme.
2. 1818 houses of Halpatis, 425 houses of Sweepers and 850 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. 838 Balwadis will be maintained and 98 new balawadis will be started.
5. 315 Yuvak and mahila mandals will be assisted.
6. 23300 children of balwadis will be given uniforms.

7.12.5.3. The following new steps and schemes are also proposed to be taken up during 1983-84.

- 1 Rates of scholarships will be revised in order of merits.

- 2 60 New hostels will be recognised and 1948 seats will be increased.
- 3 18 more tailoring classes will be opened.
- 4 More provision for housing of Halpatis, Sweepers and Bhangis will be made.
- 5 98 new Balwadis will be opened.

7.12.5.4. (1) An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided to provide uniforms to children of 98 new balwadies to be opened.

(2) 6 New Community Halls will be constructed in tribal areas.

(3) Due to increase in demand for financial assistance for individual housing, Rs. 85.26 lakhs are provided for 3410 houses in 1983-84 against provision of Rs. 88.90 lakhs for 1982-83.

(4) In view of increasing demand of Halpatis for housing an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for 1818 houses is provided for 1983-84 against the outlay of Rs. 46.00 lakhs for 82-83.

(5) In 1983-84 provision for sweepers Housing is made at Rs. 17.00 lakhs and that for Bhangis at Rs. 17.00 lakhs against provision of Rs. 11.00 lakhs for 1983-84 and Rs. 15.00 lakhs respectively.

(6) It is proposed to provide 17 jeeps and Drivers to B.C. Welfare (Class-I) and additional staff for Head quarter Offices at district level.

7.12.5.5. Thus, against outlay of Rs. 476.54 lakhs for 1982-83, an outlay for Rs. 495.20 lakhs for this group of schemes is provided in 1983-84.

7.12.6. Centrall Sponsored Programme.

7.12.6.1. For the year 1983-84. an outlay of Rs. 182.57 lakhs towards fully centrally speasored programme and Rs. 178.75 lakhs towards Central Share in respect of 50percent aided centrally sponsored programmes expected from the centre. The broad break up of the aided C.S.P. is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Outlay 1983-84	
1	2	3	
I. Education			
50% Matching Share Basis Centrally Sponsored Programme Schemes for the Welfare of SC/ST.			
1.	Pre Matric-Scholarships for those children whose parents are engaged in unclean Occupation	S.C.	13.00
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. S.T.	2.00 3.00
		Total	5.00
4.	Construction of Government Hostel for girls studying in Colleges	S.C. S.T.	6.00 6.00
		Total	12.00
		S.C.	22.25
		S.T.	9.00
Total—I : Education.		Total	31.25
II. Economic Uplift			
5.	Full Fledge hostels at Gandhinagr.	S.C.	5.25
6.	Coaching, Guidance and Pre-Examination training centre for competitive examination	S.T.	5.25
		Total	10.50
7.	Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation	S.C.	115.00
Total—II : Eco. uplift		S.C.	122.25
		S.T.	5.25
		Total	127.50
III. Health, Housing and Others :			
8.	Intensive Drive for eradication of untouchability	S.C.	16.00
9.	Tribal research and training Institutes	S.T.	4.00
		Total	20.00
Total III : Health, Housing and Others			
		S.C.	160.50
GRAND TOTAL		S.T.	18.25
		Total	178.75

Pre-Matric Scholarships to children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation.

7.12.7.2. 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% Central Assistance is given by the Central Government and 50% expenditure will be borne under by the State. A total outlay of Rs. 26.00 lakhs is provided under C.S.P. for the year 1983-84 for the purpose.

Book-Bank for Medical and Engineering SC/ST Students :

7.12.7.3. The Backward Class Students studying in Medical and Engineering colleges find it very difficult to purchase the costly prescribed books due to the poor financial condition of their parents or 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. For the year 1983-84 total amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided under the scheme.

Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies for construction of Girls Hostels Building :

7.12.7.4. 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. A total outlay of Rs. 10 lakh is provided under C.S.P. for the year 1983-84.

Pre-Examination Training Centres :

7.12.7.5. Till 1979-80, 100% assistance was given by the Central Government for the development of existing pre-Examination training Centre. But the Central Government has modified the pattern and the scheme will now be operated on 50% matching basis. A total outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided under C.S.P. in the 1983-84.

Intensive Drive for Untouchability

7.12.7.6. A Scheme under C.S.P. for the enforcement of protection of Civil Rights Act was sanctioned in February, 1979. Organising taluka shibirs of village Sarpanchas and Scheduled caste members of the Village panchayats, organising workshops at district level seminars, Sadhu-Santa sammelan etc. were included as intensive programmes for removal of untouchability. Shibirs of Sarpanchas and S.C. members of the panchayats are organised to acquaint them with provision of ACT and also with the various programmes undertaken for educational, economic and other development of scheduled castes. Similarly, at district level 15 workshops in different districts were organised with the participation of Collectors, D.D.Os', D.S.Ps. District panchayat presidents, Chairman of Social Justice committees a total taluka and district, police prosecutors, and Dist. Government pleaders, Social workers, propaganda workers. Various problems and difficulties connected with effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Right Act were discussed. For the year 1983-84 a provision of Rs. 32.00 lakhs is Proposed under C.S.P. on 50% matching share basis.

Under this scheme one special cell in the Directorate of Social Welfare, 3 Vigilance units, 6 Intensive drive pockets and 3 mobile units are sanctioned and will be continued. The Scheme of Legal Aid F. A. to victims of atrocities are included in centrally sponsored programme under this scheme.

Tribal Research and Training Institute :

7.12.7.7. The Tribal Research and Training Institute was started at Ahmedabad in 1962-63 under C. S. programme. During the Fifth plan period and in the year 1978-79 Rs. 11.07 lakhs were spent on the 50% sharing basis between State and Central Government. Provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is made under C.S.P.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.No.	No. and Name the scheme	1983-84 outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
EDUCATION				
1	BCK-1 Examination Fees			
	S. C.	2.00	..	2.00
	S. T	0.50	..	0.50
	T. A. S. P.	0.50	..	5.50
	N. T.	0.15	..	0.15
	D. N. T.	0.15	..	0.15
	SEBC.	3.00	..	3.00
	E.B.C.	2.20	..	2.20
	Mino	1.00	..	1.00
	Total	9.50	..	9.50
2	BCK-2 Tution Fees.			
	S.C.	2.25	..	2.25
	S.T.	0.38	..	0.38
	T.A.S.P.	0.25	..	0.25
	N.T.	0.06	..	0.06
	D.N.T.	0.06	..	0.06
	Total	3.00	..	3.00
3.	BCK--3 State Scholarships for Pre. SSC Students.			
	S.C.	38.00	..	38.00
	S.T.	4.90	..	4.90
	T.A.S.P.	20.00	..	20.00
	N.T.	1.85	..	1.85
	D.N.T.	1.85	..	1.85
	S.E.B.C.	55.00	..	55.00
	E.B.C.	33.00	..	33.00
	Mino	9.00	..	9.00
	Total	163.60	..	163.60
4	BCK-4 State Scholarships for SSC children of those who are engaged in unclean occupation			
	S.C.	13.00	..	13.00
	Total	13.00	..	13.00

1	2	3	4	5
5 BCK-5 State Scholarships for SSC. girl Students.				
	S.C.	10.00	..	10.00
	S.T.	4.00	..	4.00
	T.A.S.P.	—	—	—
	N.T.	0.60	..	0.60
	D.N.T.	1.00	..	1.00
	Mino.	..	..	..
	Total	15.60	..	15.60
6 BCK-6 State Scholarship for post SSC boy students.				
	N.T.	3.55	..	3.55
	D.N.T.	3.55	..	3.55
	S.E.B.C.	4.50	..	4.50
	Total	11.60	..	11.60
7 BCK-7 State Scholarships for Higher Secondary Students				
	S.E.B.C.	25.00	..	25.00
	E.B.C.	25.00	..	25.00
	Mino.	6.00	..	60.0
	Total	56.00	..	56.00
8 BCK-8 State Scholarships or Technical Diploma professional Industrial course.				
	S.C.	4.00	..	4.00
	S.T.	1.00	..	1.00
	S.E.B.C.	20.00	..	20.00
	E.B.C.	15.00	..	15.00
	Mino.	2.00	..	2.00
	Total	42.00	..	42.00
9 BCK-9 Free books and clothes to very needy students studying in primary school up to I to VII.				
	S.C.	16.00	..	16.00
	S.T.	3.50	..	3.50
	T.A.S.P.	7.00	..	7.00
	N. T.	0.70	..	0.70
	D. N. T.	0.70	..	0.70
	S. E. B. C.	6.00	..	6.00
	Total	33.90	..	33.90

1	2	3	4	5
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10 BCK-10 Financial Assistance to very needy children studying in primary school.

S. C.	160.00	..	160.00
S. T.	..	..	..
T. A. S. P.	5.00	..	5.00
N. T.	0.35	..	0.35
D. N. T.	0.35	..	0.35
S. E. B. C.	5.00	..	5.00
Total	170.70	..	170.70

11 BCK--11 Opportunity costs of education for very needy children studying in primary school.

S. C.	..	..	..
S. T.	..	..	..
T. A. S. P.	..	..	..
N. T.	..	..	..
D. N. T.	..	..	..
S. E. B. C.	..	..	..
Total .....	..	..	..

12 BCK-12 Free Books & clothes to very needy students studying in VIII to X Std.

S. C.	7.00	..	7.00
S. T.	0.50	..	0.50
T. A. S. P.	1.00	..	1.00
Total	8.50	..	8.50

1	2	3	4	5
13 BCK-13 Financial Assistance to very needy students studying in VIII to X Std.				
	S. C.	11.00	..	11.00
	S. T.	..	..	..
	T. A. S. P.	..	..	..
	Total	11.00	..	11.00
14 BCK-14 Development and Maintenance of Book Bank for Medical and Engineering students.				
	S. C.	1.25	..	1.25
	S. T.	0.80	..	0.80
	T. A. S. P.	1.00	..	1.00
	N. T.	0.10	..	0.10
	D. N. T.	0.10	..	0.10
	S. E. B. C.	1.00	..	1.00
	Mino.	..	..	..
	Total	4.25	..	4.25
15 BCK--15 Grant-in-aid to Backward Class Hostels				
	S. C.	28.25	..	28.25
	S. T.	10.50	..	10.50
	T. A. S. P.	33.00	..	33.00
	N. T.	1.00	..	1.00
	D. N. T.	1.00	..	1.00
	S. E. B. C.	85.00	..	85.00
	E. B. C.	..	..	..
	Mino.	1.00	..	1.00
	Total	159.75	..	159.75

1	2	3	4	5
16. BCK-16 G. I. A. to Backward Class boys hostels for building construction				
	S. C.	6.00	..	6.00
	S. T.	1.00	..	1.00
	T. A. S. P.	4.00	..	4.00
	N. T...	0.50	..	0.50
	D. N. T.	0.50	..	0.50
	S. E. B. C.	3.00	..	3.00
	Total ..	15.00	..	15.00
17. BCK-17 S. I. A. to Backward Class girls hostel for Building Construction.				
	S. C.	2.00	..	2.00
	S. T.	3.00	..	3.00
	S. E. B. C.	1.00	..	1.00
	E. B. C.	..	..	..
	Total ..	6.00	..	6.00
18. BCK-18 G. I. A. to Backward Class Hostel for electrification.				
	S. C.	0.15	..	0.15
	S. T.	0.15	..	0.15
	T. A. S. P.	0.60	..	0.60
	N. T.	0.05	..	0.05
	D. N. T.	0.05	..	0.05
	S. E. B. C.	0.10	..	0.10
	Total ..	1.10	..	1.10
19. BCK-19 G. I. A. to Cosmopolitan Hostel				
	S. C.	1.50	..	1.50
	S. T.	0.65	..	0.65
	T. A. S. P.	0.85	..	0.85
	N. T.	0.10	..	0.10
	D. N. T.	0.10	..	0.10

1	2	3	4	5
	S. E. B. C.	..	..	..
	Mino	..	..	..
	Total	3.20	..	3.20
20.	BCK-20-I G. I. A. to Higher Secondary and College Hostel.			
	S. C.	..	..	..
	S. T.	..	..	..
	T. A. S. P.	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..
21.	BCK-20-II Admission to SC and ST in Hostel attached to colleges.			
	S. C.	1.00	..	1.00
	S. T.	1.00	..	1.00
	N. T.	0.10	..	0.10
	D. N. T.	0.10	..	0.10
	Total	2.20	..	2.20
22.	BCK-20-III Model Hostel for very bright Students in all Districts.			
	S. C.	..	..	..
	S. T.	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..
23.	(i) BCK-21 G. I. A. for additional coachig and study centres.			
	S. C.	0.60	..	0.60
	S. T.	0.20	..	0.20
	T. A. S. P.	0.60	..	0.60
	S. E. B. C.	2.00	..	2.00
	Total	3.40	..	3.40
24.	BCK-21 (ii) G. I. A. to Backward Class hostel for Ambar Charkha, Sewing and Knitting Machines.			
	S. C.	..	..	..
	S. T.	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
25.	BCK-22 Establishment of new and Development and Maintenance of Government Hostel for Boys.			
	S. C.	10.00	..	10.00
	S. T.	2.00	..	2.00
	T. A. S. P.	8.00	..	8.00
	N. T.	..	..	..
	D. N. T.	..	..	..
	S. E. B. C.	8.00	..	8.00
	E. B. C.	..	..	..
	Mino	..	..	..
	Total	28.00	..	28.00
26.	BCK-23 Establishment of new and development and maintenance of Government Hostel for girls.			
	S. C.	8.00	..	8.00
	S. T.	1.00	..	1.00
	T. A. S. P.	7.00	..	7.00
	N. T.	..	..	..
	D. N. T.	..	..	..
	S. E. B. C.	5.00	..	5.00
	E. B. C.	..	..	..
	Mino	..	..	..
	Total	21.00	..	21.00
27.	BCK-24 Construction of Government hostel for Boys.			
	S. C.	..	7.00	7.00
	S. T.	..	..	..
	T. A. S. P.	..	10.00	10.00
	S. E. B. C.	..	1.50	1.50
	Mino	..	..	..
	Total	..	18.50	18.50
28.	BCK-25 Construction of Government Hostel for Girls			
	S. C.	..	6.00	6.00

1	2	3	4	5
	S. T.	..	6.00	6.00
	N. T.	..	..	..
	D. N. T.	..	..	..
	S. E. B. C.	..	1.50	1.50
	E. B. C.	..	..	..
	Mino	..	..	..
	Total	..	13.50	13.50

29. BCK-26 Additional Coaching centre in Government hostel for Medical and Engineering college going students.

S. C.	0.25	..	0.25
S. T.	0.25	..	0.25
T. A. S. P.
Total	0.50	..	0.50

30. BCK-27 Lok Sahitya Vidhyalaya

S. E. B. C.
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31. BCK-28 Ashram Schools

S. C.	53.59	..	53.59
S. T.	21.00	..	21.00
T. A. S. P.	118.19	..	118.19
N. T.	5.00	..	5.00
D. N. T.	5.00	..	5.00
S. E. B. C.	76.00	..	76.00
Total	278.78	..	278.78

32. BCK-29 Post Basic Ashram Schools

S. T.	5.00	..	5.00
T. A. S. P.	69.00	..	69.00
Total	72.00	..	72.00

1	2	3	5	5
TOTAL : EDUCATION				
	S. C.	375.84	13.00	388.84
	S. T.	61.33	6.00	67.33
	T. A. S. P.	273.99	10.00	283.99
	N. T.	14.11	..	14.11
	D. N. T.	14.51	..	14.51
	S. E. B. C.	299.60	3.00	302.60
	E. B. C.	75.20	..	75.20
	Mino	19.00	..	19.00
	Total	1133.58	32.00	1165.58
ECONOMIC UPLIFT				
33.	BCK-30 F. A. to Agri. Development of Agri. land.			
	S. C.	2.00	..	2.00
	S. T.	0.50	..	0.50
	T. A. S. P. ..	2.50	..	2.50
	Total	5.00	..	5.00
34.	BCK-31 Financial Assistance for electrification of Agri. wells.			
	S. C.	0.25	..	0.25
	Total	0.25	..	0.25
35.	BCK-32 (i) Financial Assistance for milhcattle and poultry.			
	N. T.	0.05	..	0.05
	D. N. T.	0.05	..	0.05
	S. E. B. C.	1.50	..	1.50
	E. B. C.	1.50	..	1.50
	Mino	1.00	..	1.00
	Total	3.10	..	3.10
36.	BCK-32 (ii) F. A. for purchase of camel cart cow and Bullocks.			
	S. E. B. C.	1.00	..	1.00
37.	BCK-32 (i) Training centre for Farmers.			
	S. C.	..	..	..
38.	BCK-33 Veterinary aid to Socio-Economic Counteiling Centre.			
	S.E.B.C.	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
39.	[BCK-34] Financial Assistance to small traders/Cottage and other professions			
	S.C.	21.00	..	21.00
	S.T.	3.27	..	3.27
	T.A.S.P.	72.00	..	72.00
	N.T.	0.40	..	0.40
	D.N.T.	0.40	..	0.40
	S.E.B.C.	35.00	..	35.00
	E.B.C.	6.10	..	6.10
	Mino.	7.80	..	7.80
	Total	145.97	..	145.97
40.	BCK-35 Subsidy for purchase of Bamboo.			
	S.C.	3.50	..	3.50
	S.T.	..	..	..
	T.A.S.P.	..	..	..
	S.E.B.C.	2.00	..	2.00
	Total	5.50	..	5.50
41M	BCK-36 F.A. for purchase of inherited profession.			
	S.C.	0.50	..	0.50
	S.T.	..	..	..
	T.A.S.P.	1.00	..	1.00
	S.E.B.C.	2.25	0.75	3.00
	Mino.	0.50	..	0.50
	Total	4.25	0.75	5.00
42.	BCK-37 Financial Assistance for self-employed persons.			
	S.C.	1.00	..	1.00
	S.T.	1.00	..	1.00
	T.A.S.P.	1.00	..	1.00

1	2	3	4	5
	N.T.	..	..	..
	D.N.T.	..	..	..
	S.E.B.C.	8.00	..	8.00
	E.B.C.	..	..	..
	Mino.	11.00	..	11.00
		22.00	..	22.00

43. BCK-38 F.A. for Amber Charkha units.

	S.C.	2.00	..	2.00
..	S.T.	1.25		1.25
..	N.T.	..	..	..
..	D.N.T.	..	..	..
..	S.E.B.C.	5.00	..	5.00
..	E.B.C.	1.00	..	1.00
..	Total	9.25	..	9.25

44. BCK-39 F.A. to Law Graduates

	S.C.	0.16	0.20	0.36
	S.T.	0.12	0.15	0.27
	T.A.S.P.	0.05	0.05	0.10
	N.T.	0.08	0.10	0.18
	D.N.T.	0.08	0.10	0.18
	S.E.B.C.	0.18	0.18	0.36
	Total	0.67	0.78	1.45

45. BCK-40 Financial Assistance to Medical Graduates.

	S.C.	1.40	1.60	3.00
	S.T.	0.42	0.48	0.90
	T.A.S.P.	0.21	0.24	0.45
	N.T.	0.14	0.16	0.30

1	2	3	4	5
	D.N.T.	0.14	0.16	0.30
	S.E.B.C.	0.90	0.90	1.80
	Mino.	..	..	..
	Total	3.21	3.54	6.75
46.	BCK-40 (A) F. A. to Post Madical graduates to start clinic			
	S. C.	0.37	1.13	1.50
	S. T.	0.37	1.13	1.50
	Total	0.74	2.26	3.00
47.	BCK-41 Training for women in tailoring Centre.			
	S.C.	2.20	..	2.20
	S.T.	1.70	..	1.70
	T.A.S.P.	2.20	..	2.20
	N.T.	0.70	..	0.70
	D.N.T.	0.70	..	0.70
	S.E.B.C.	4.50	..	4.50
	Mino.	1.00	..	1.00
	Total	13.00	..	13.00
48.	BCK-42 Training Centre for repairing Radio and T. V. for women.			
	S.C.	1.35	..	1.35
	S.T.	1.46	..	1.46
	Total	2.81	..	2.81
49.	BCK-43 Coaching centre for women field Jobs such as teachers in Balwadi Anganwadi, Health and Para Medical Services.			
	S.C.	0.50	..	0.50
	S.T.	0.50	..	0.50
	S.E.B.C.	0.50	..	0.50
	E.B.C.	0.50	..	0.50
	Total	2.00	..	2.00
50.	BCK-44 Training to Backward Class artisan at approved workshop.			
	S.C.	2.00	..	2.00

1	2	3	4	5
	S.T.	1.00	..	1.00
	T.A.S.P.	1.00	..	1.00
	N.T.	0.05	..	0.05
	D.N.T.	0.05	..	0.05
	S.E.B.C.	10.00	..	10.00
	E.B.C.	2.00	..	2.00
	Mino.	4.00	..	4.00
	Total	20.10	..	20.10
	S.C.			
51.	BCK-46 Stipend to trainees in training cum-production Centres.			
	S.E.B.C.	2.00	..	2.00
	Mino.	1.50	..	1.50
	Total	3.50	..	3.50
52.	BCK-47 Building for Training-cum-production centres.			
	S.C.	..	2.00	2.00
	S.T.	..	..	..
	T.A.S.P.	..	3.22	3.22
	S.E.B.C.	..	1.00	1.00
	Mino.	..	..	..
	Total	..	6.22	6.22
53.	BCK-48 Opening of new Training-cum-production Centres.			
	S.E.B.C.	9.75	..	9.75
	Total	9.75	..	9.75
54.	BCK-49 Maintenance and Development of training-cum-production centres.			
	S.C.	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
	S.T.	0.50	..	0.50
	T.A.S.P.	1.57	..	1.57
	N.T.	..	..	..
	D.N.T.	..	..	..
	S.E.B.C.	19.50	..	19.50
	Total	21.57	..	21.57
55.	BCK-50	Pre. Examination training and Coaching centre for Comfoetative examination.		
	S.C.	2.00	..	2.00
	S.T.	..	..	..
	T.A.S.P.	1.50	..	1.50
	S.E.B.C.	2.00	..	2.00
	Total :	5.50	..	5.50
56.	BCK-51	Professional and Industrial training coaching centres.		
	S.C.	3.00	..	3.00
	S.T.	..	..	..
	T.A.S.P.	0.50	..	0.50
	N.T.	0.20	..	0.20
	D.N.T.	0.20	..	0.20
	S.E.B.C.	1.00	..	1.00
	Total	4.90	..	4.90
57.	BCK-52	Coaching centre for Administrative field Jobs such as constables Teachers, and paramedical services.		
	S.T.	..	..	..
	T.A.S.P.	2.00	..	2.00
	Total	2.00	..	2.00
58.	BCK-53	Full Fledge Hostel and Social Welfare Training centre at Gandhinagar.		
	S.C.	1.25	4.00	5.25
	S.T.	1.25	4.00	5.25
	Total	2.50	8.00	10.50
59.	BCK-54	Finanial Assistance for coaching in central ser- vices (I.A.S./I.P.S.) Examination.		
	S.C.	0.25	..	0.25
	S.T.	0.10	..	0.10
	Total	0.35	..	0.35

1	2	3	4	5
60.	BCK-55	Special facilities for girls students for the central services (I.A.S./I.P.S.) Examination.		
	S.C.	0.15		0.15
	S.T.	0.10		0.10
		Total	0.25	0.25
61.	BCK-56	Apprentice Hostels.		
	S.C.	0.50		0.50
	S.T.	0.50		0.50
	T.A.S.P.	..		..
	S.E.B.C.	..		..
		Total	1.00	1.00
62.	BCK-57	Migrating working Man's Sheds.		
	S.C.	0.75		0.75
	S. T.	..		..
	N.T.	..		..
	D.N.T.	..		..
	S.E.B.C.	..	1.00	1.00
	Mino.	..		..
		Total	0.75	1.75
63.	BCK-58	Working Men Hostel		
	S.C.	0.75		0.75
	S.T.	1.00		1.00
		Total	1.75	1.75
64.	BCK-59	Economic Development Corporation and Board.		
	S. C.	15.00	100.00	115.00
	S.T.	..	..	..
	T.A.S.P.	5.25	129.75	135.00

1	2	3	4	5
	S.E.B.C.	4.50	..	4.50
	E.B.C.	2.50	..	2.50
	Mino.	4.00	..	4.00
	Total	31.25	229.75	261.00
BCK-59 (A) FA to SC Corporation (DRT Scheme)				
	S.C.	3.00	..	3.00
	TOTAL : Economic Uplift :			
	S.C.	64.88	108.93	173.81
	S.T.	15.04	5.76	20.80
	T.A.S.P.	90.78	133.26	224.04
	N.T.	1.62	0.26	1.88
	D.N.T.	1.62	0.26	1.88
	S.E.B.C.	109.57	3.83	113.41
	E.B.C.	12.60	..	12.60
	Mino.	30.80	..	30.80
	Total	326.92	252.30	579.22

III. Health Housing and other Scheme.

65. BCK-60 Free Medical aid.

	S.C.	5.57	..	5.57
	S.T.	0.50	..	0.50
	T.A.S.P.	5.00	..	5.00
	N.T.	0.20	..	0.20
	D.N.T.	0.20	..	0.20
	S.E.B.C.	4.69	..	4.69
	E.B.C.	..	..	..
	Mino.	..	..	..
	Total	16.16	..	16.16

66 BCK-61

Balwadi, Aganwadi and Primary Education centre.

	S. C.	10.00	..	10.00
	S. T.	3.00	..	3.00

1	2	3	4	5
	T. A. S. P.	4.00	..	4.00
	N. T.	1.00	..	1.00
	D. N. T.	1.00	..	1.00
	S. E. B. C.	30.00	..	30.00
	Mino	1.00	..	1.00
	Total ..	50.00	..	50.00
67	BCK—62 Special facilities to children studying in Private Balmandir.			
	S. C.	0.60	..	0.60
	S. T.	0.60	..	0.60
	Total ..	1.20	..	1.20
68	BCK—63 Free Clothing to Children in Balwadi.			
	S. C.	3.00	..	3.00
	S. T.	1.00	..	1.00
	T. A. S. P.	1.00	..	1.00
	N. T.	0.50	..	0.50
	D. N. T.	0.50	..	0.50
	S. E. B. C.	1.00	..	1.00
	Total ..	7.00	..	7.00
69	BCK—64F. A. to ..outh Mandals and Mahila for supply of sport articles and culturel activities.			
	S. C.	0.20	..	0.20
	S. T.	0 10	..	0.10
	S.E.B.C.	0.25	..	0.25
	E.B.C.	0.20	..	0.20
	Mino.	0 10	..	0.20
	Total ..	0 95	..	0.95

1	2	3	4	5
70	BCK—65 Community centres			
	S. C.	..	8.00	8.00
	S. T.	..	2.00	2.00
	S.E.B.C.	..	6.00	6.00
	Total ..	..	16.00	16.00
71	BCK—66—I. Financial Assistance for Housing on individual Basis.			
	S. C.	11.25	11.25	22.50
	S.T.	1.50	1.50	3.00
	T.A.S.P.	12.72	12.72	25.44
	N.T.	1.08	1.08	2.16
	D.N.T.	1.08	1.08	2.16
	S.E.B.C.	18.00	..	18.00
	E.B.C.	7.00	..	7.00
	Mino.	5.00	..	5.00
	Total. ..	57.63	27.63	85.26
72	BCK—66—II-F. A. for repairing housing on individual basis.			
	S. C.	1.00	..	1.00
	S. T.	1.00	..	1.00
	N. T.	0.30	..	0.30
	D. N. T.	0.30	..	0.30
	S. E. B. C.	3.00	..	3.00
	E. B. C.	1.00	..	1.00
	Mono			
	Total. ..	6.60	..	6.60
73	I-BCK—66—III—F. A. for individual housing for B. C. community.			
	S. E. B. C.	3.20	4.80	8.00
	Total. ..	3.20	4.80	8.00

1	2	3	4	5
74	BCK—67 F. A. for housing for Urban area.			
	S. C.	1.00	..	1.00
	S. T.	1.00	..	1.00
	T. A. S. P.	0.50	..	0.50
	S. E. B. C.	0.50	..	0.50
	E. B. C.	..	..	..
	Mino.	1.00	..	1.00
	Total. ..	4.00	..	4.00
75	BCK—68 F. A. to Halpatis for Housing and house sites.			
	S. T.	3.00	2.00	5.00
	T. A. S. P.	30.00	15.00	45.00
	Total. ..	33.00	17.00	50.00
76	BCK—69 Subsidy for Housing and provision for sweeper and scawanger.			
	S.C.	17.00	..	17.00
	Total.	17.00	..	17.00
77	BCK—70 Special Housing schemes for Bhangi on Individual Basis.			
	S.C.	17.00	..	17.00
	Total. ..	17.00	..	17.00
78	BCK—71 F. A. to Co-operative. Housing societies (P.W.R.219)			
	S.C.	3.00	7.00	10.00
	S.T.	3.60	4.40	8.00
	T.A.S.P.	0.90	1.10	2.00
	N.T.	0.90	1.10	2.00
	D.N.T.	0.90	1.10	2.00
	Total. ..	9.30	14.70	24.00

1	2	3	4	5
79	BCK—72 F.A. to Co-operative Housing Societies (Through Rural H.B.)			
	S.C.	..	..	..
	S.T.	..	..	..
	S.E.B.C.	20.00	..	20.00
	E.B.C.	5.00	..	5.00
	Total ..	25.00	..	25.00
80	BCK—73 Free Legal Assistance for Civil and Criminal Proceedings			
	S.C.	..	..	..
	S.T.	0.12	..	0.12
	T.A.S.P.	0.08	..	0.08
	S.E.B.C.	0.25	..	0.25
	Total ..	0.45	..	0.45
81.	BCK—74F. A. to S. C. for Social Boycott and other calamity.			
	S.C.	2.00	..	2.00
	Total : ..	2.00	..	2.00
82.	BCK—75 F. A. to Victims of Atrocities.			
	S. C.	..	..	..
	S. T.	0.50	..	0.50
	N. T.	0.15	..	0.15
	D. N. T.	0.15	..	0.15
	S. E. B. C.	0.23	..	0.25
	Total ..	1.05	..	1.05
83.	BCK—76 F. A. to encourage inter-caste Marriage between Harijans and Caste Hindu			
	S. C.	1.00	..	1.00
	Total ..	1.00	..	1.00

1	2	3	4	5
84.	BCK-77. Additional F. A. to local bodies for purchasing of wheel Barrows organising shibirs etc. for removal of untouchability.			
	S. C.	0.25	—	0.25
	Total	0.25	—	0.25
85.	BCK-78.— Grant-in-aid to District Panchayat for upliftment.			
	S. C.	2.00	—	2.00
	S. T.	2.00	..	2.00
	T. A. S. P.	2.00	..	2.00
	S. E. B. C.	1.00	..	1.00
	Total	7.00	..	7.00
86.	BCK-79. Shibirs for Bhangi Kasta Mukti and Seminar on untouchability and training Classes for intensive drive for eradication of untouchability.			
	S. C.	2.00	..	2.00
	Total	2.00	..	2.00
87.	BCK-80. Social Education Camps			
	S. C.	0.30	..	0.30
	S. T.	..	..	..
	T. A. S. P.	0.30	..	0.30
	S. E. B. C.	0.75	..	0.75
	E. B. C.	..	..	..
	Mino	..	..	..
	Total	1.35	..	1.35
88.	BCK-1. Special Cell and Vehicles for intensive drive for eradication of untouchability.			
	S. C.	16.00	..	16.00
	Total	16.00	..	16.00

1	2	3	4	5
89.	BCK-82. Civil Protection Right Act.			
	S. C.	12.00	..	12.00
	Total	12.00	..	12.00
90.	BCK-83. Special Pracharak for Bhangi Welfare.			
	S. C.	4.00	..	4.00
	Total	4.00	..	4.00
91.	BCK-84. F. A. to Voluntary Agencies for Propaganda field woekers.			
	S. C.	..	..	..
	S. T.	..	..	..
	N. T.	..	..	..
	D. N. T.	..	..	..
	S. E- B. C.	6.00	..	6.00
	E. B. C.	..	..	..
	Total	6.00	..	6.00
92.	BCK-85. Quantification Cell.			
	S. E. B. C.	..	..	..
	E. B. C.	..	..	..
	Mino.	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..
93.	BCK-86. Administrative Machinery for post S.S.C. Scholarships.			
	S. C.	1.00	..	1.00
	S. T.	1.65	..	1.65
	S. E. B. C.	..	..	..
	Total	2.65	..	2.65

1	2	3	4	5
94.	BCK-87 Strengthening of Administrative Machinery at all level.			
	S. C.	2.00	—	2.00
	S. T.	2.00	—	2.00
	T. A. S. P.	..	—	..
	N. T.	..	—	..
	S. E. B. C.	25.00	—	25.00
	E. B. C.	—	—	..
	Mino.	2.00	—	2.00
	Total	31.00	—	31.00
95.	BCK-88 Strengthening of Staff for Special Component Plan.			
	S. C.	40.43	—	40.43
	S. T.	..	..	..
	S. E. B. C.	..	..	..
	Total	40.43	—	40.43
96.	BCK-89 Technical Units.			
	S. C.	0.50	—	0.50
	S. T.	..	..	..
	N. T.	..	..	..
	D. N. T.	..	..	..
	S. E. B. C.	..	..	..
	E. B. C.	..	..	..
	Total	0.50	—	0.50
97.	BCK-90. Survey of Individual family oriented programme for 282 villages under Comp. plan.			
	S. C.	2.00	—	2.00
	Total	2.00	—	2.00

1	2	3	4	5
98.	BCK-91. Research study and evaluation.			
	S. C.	..	..	..
	S. E. B. C.	0.30	..	0.30
	Total	0.30	..	0.30
99.	-BCK-92(I) Tribal Research and Training Institute.			
	S. T.	0.40	..	0.40
	T. A. S. P.	3.65	..	3.65
	Total	4.05	..	4.05
100	BCK-92(II) Research unit for S. C.			
	S. C.	0.50	..	0.50
	Total	0.50	..	0.50
101	BCK-92(III) Film Project for Tribes of Gujarat.	4.00	..	4.00
	T. A. S. P.	4.00	..	4.00
	Total	4.00	..	4.00
102	BCK-93. Training Programme for improving qualify of personnel to seat in university for formulation assesments of schemes.			
	S. E. B. C.	..	..	..
	
103	BCK-94. Nucleus Budget			
	S. C.	5.50	..	5.50
	S. T.	..	..	..
	T. A. S. P.	23.00	..	23.00
	S. E. B. C.	..	..	..
	Total	28.50	..	28.50
104	BCK-95. Purchase and Maintenance of Vehicle.			
	S. E. B. C.	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
Total :- Health, Housing and Other Schemes.				
	S. C.	161.10	26.25	187.35
	S. T.	21.97	9.90	31.87
	T. A. S. P.	87.15	34.82	121.97
	N. T.	4.13	2.18	6.31
	D. N. T.	4.13	2.18	6.31
	S. E. B. C.	114.19	4.80	118.99
	E. B. C.	12.20	..	12.20
	Mino.	10.20	..	10.20
	Total :	415.07	80.13	495.20
GRAND TOTAL :-				
	S. C.	601.82	48.18	750.00
	S. T.	98.34	21.66	120.00
	T. A. S. P.	451.92	178.08	630.00
	N. T.	19.86	2.44	22.30
	D. N. T.	20.26	2.44	22.70
	S. E. B. C.	523.37	11.63	535.00
	E. B. C.	100.00	..	100.00
	Mino.	60.00	..	60.00
	Total :	1875.57	364.43	2240.00

7.13. SOCIAL WELFARE.

7.13. 1. Introduction.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

7.13.1.1. Social Welfare in its wider connotation includes the family and group welfare of those who are deprived and afflicted by the operation of social and economic forces. However it would be necessary within the frame in which plans have to be worked out and operated to identify special problems of women, children, distressed, delinquent, handicapped and beggars.

7.13.1.2. The total population of Gujarat is 341 lakhs (1981 Census) out of which female population is 165 lakh. 19-52 lakhs women are retained as workers participating in various economic activities. Women employed in agricultural labour, mining and quarrying forestry, construction and other hazardous and arduous activities which should receive special attention in view of the nature of their work. Women participating in economic activities in urban sectors, specially those who are employed in organised sector of industries, casual labourers in petty self-employment also face various hardships. Child labour is also emerging as a problem area; destitute children also need attention.

7.13.1.3. The programme under the social welfare mainly covers the destitute and delinquent children, afflicted young girls and women, young offenders, handicapped, old and physically handicapped, destitutes and beggars. Measures are directed to provide relief to these persons. The various relief measures are implemented through Institutional and non-Institutional services. The activities under this sub-Sector also cover educational and propaganda work on prohibition.

7.13.1.4. The programme for the period 1983-84 has been designed to increase self reliance among physically handicapped persons. Due priority has also been given to the welfare programme for women and children. In order to assist women to become self-reliant through economic programme of self-employment the Women's Economic Development Corporation has been established since March, 1981 under the chairmanship of Minister of State for Social Defence. Provisions are proposed for the programmes for child welfare, women welfare, and for the welfare of the handicapped, old and infirm beggars and their training and rehabilitation. An amount of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84 for the programme under this sub-sector.

7.13.2. Programme for 1983-84.

7.13.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been provided under the Social Welfare sub-Sector for the year 1983-84. The broad break up of the outlay is as under :—

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1983 84
1.	Direction and Administration	1.55
2.	Child Welfare	25.20
3.	Women Welfare	9.30
4.	Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped	27.10
5.	Correctional Services	8.45
6.	Welfare of Poor and Destitutes	1.20
7.	Grant to Voluntary Organisations	11.00
8.	Other Schemes of Social Defence	13.20
9.	Prohibition	13.00
	Total	110.00

Direction and Administration.

7.13.2.2. The various programmes are implemented through the Directorate of Social Defence. During the last ten years the activities and the Programmes have been exdauded

7.13.2.3 The rehadilitation established for the flood affected women, children and old persons through the central assistance and the various programmes thereunder have been entrusted to the voluntary organisations. The activities of the Social Welfare Board have been expanded and the financial responsibility for the family and child welfare projects have been undertaken by the State Government. It is, therefore, provided necessary to strengthen the administrative machinery at the State level to supervise the above programmes.

7.13.2.4. In order to co-ordinate women welfare programmes and to implement new services, a women's bureau has been sanctioned at head quarter. The department is disbursing State and Central scholarships to physically handicapped students. The other programmes for the physcially handicapped persons have been expanded and the need has been felt to expand scholarships cell at head quarter. The plan programmes have also been expanded and it is proposed to establish a

monitoring unit for effective feed-back of the programme. Provision is also suggested to organise seminars and training on the above mentioned programme. An outlay of Rs. 1.55 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84.

Child Welfare

7.13.5. Under this sub-Sector the provision of 50% State share has been made for the Central sponsored scheme viz. services for children in need of care and protection and the programme for foster care.

7.13.6. Under the holiday home programme, the children of the Government Institutions are taken on excursion during vacation.

7.13.7. Under the programmes for child welfare 100 Balwadis in tribal areas and 295 in urban slum areas as well as bal-kendras which have been started during I.Y.C. programmes are continued. An outlay of Rs. 2.70 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84.

7.13.8. With a view to strengthen the administrative machinery at district level for the better and effective implementation of the social legislation and for the co-ordination of the work of voluntary agencies, the post of Child Marriage prevention Officer is re-designated as Child Marriage prevention Officer-cum-District Social Defence Officer. Additional seven Child Marriage prevention Officers-cum-District Social Defence Officers appointed for the remaining Districts have been delegated administrative and financial powers as well as duties under Social legislations. It is proposed to create 17 posts of Clerks one in each district to strengthen district administrative machinery.

7.13.9. At present there are two Mental Hygiene Clinics at Ahmedabad and Navsari (District Valsad) and one more Clinic is proposed to be established during the year 1982-83. The new programmes which have been initiated by the State Government during the International Year of the Child and subsequent two years have been continued. The important programmes are State Award for the best work in the field of Child Welfare, balwadis, day care centres, improvement and expansion of facilities to the children in the Government and Voluntary Institutions, providing better amenities for education, health, recreation, etc. Similarly in the year 1980-81, Rs. 18.03 lakhs and in the year 1981-82 Rs. 17.47 lakhs have been spent for similar services in different institutions and provided T.V. sets, Projectors, literature to children and recreational amenities to some institutions. It is proposed to spend Rs. 16 lakhs

in the year 1982-83 for the continuation of programme undertaken during I.Y.C. It is proposed to develop the existing certified schools by providing additional teachers and other staff for expanding the present services. An outlay of Rs. 25.20 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84.

Women Welfare

7.13.10. Under the women welfare programme, it is proposed to establish socio-economic units every year. One unit for preparing montessary toys has been started at Idar, District Sabarkantha. One unit for preparing bamboo baskets been sanctioned at Dharampur in tribal area. It is also proposed to sanction more such units during the year through which women will learn new trade for their self-employment. Mahila Mandal programmes will be continued and it is also proposed to organise women groups for creating public opinion against Social evils.

7.13.11. The Women's Economic Development Corporation has been established in March, 1981 and new programmes for training and self-employment are being implemented by which women are being encouraged to share the economic responsibilities to their families. Under the 20 point programme, women welfare programmes have been given importance. A provision of Rs. 4.70 lakhs has been provided which will be placed at the disposal of the Women's Economic Development Corporation for the purpose for 1983-84.

7.13.12. In order to make an impact on the problem of child morality by improving the health of the mother, the programme to provide food-grains of the value of Rs. 100/- for the first and second birth provided they accept the family planning practice, will be continued. The expectant and nursing mothers from the landless labourers and women working in hazardous works and living below the poverty line, will be covered. The training centres for the rehabilitation of the women in distress are continued and new applications are invited from the voluntary organisations to undertake this centrally sponsored programme.

7.13.13. The scheme of sanctioning financial assistance to destitute widows is getting momentum under which the mother gets financial assistance for maintenance of herself and two dependent children at the rate of Rs. 30/- and Rs. 25/- each respectively. The training is compulsory and the women are expected to join some training programme within a period of six months to continue the benefit from this scheme. During the period of training,

she gets stipend of Rs. 50/- p.m. in addition to the maintenance charges. The provision of Rs. 9.30 lakhs is made for the women welfare programme for the 1983-84.

Education and Welfare of the Handicapped :

7.13.2.14. The welfare activities which are being carried out for the physically handicapped are education, training, rehabilitation of all the categories of handicapped viz., blind, deaf, dumb, orthopaedically handicapped and mentally retarded. The normal activities under this programme will be continued. One school is being established for the deaf-dumb children in the tribal area; eleven more institutions serving the physically handicapped children have been reorganised during past two years. The applications under the State Scholarships to the Physically handicapped students and prosthetic aid for appliances and financial assistance to start petty business are increasing, and efforts are being made to cover all the beneficiaries. The rate of the prosthetic aid has been revised from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 per case with the relaxation of the income slab from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 9,000 per annum, since the International year for the disabled persons. These rates have been continued. The schemes have encouraged more enrolment of the physically handicapped children in normal schools and thereby strengthened the efforts under the scheme of integrated education of physically handicapped children as well as brought faith in handicapped persons in self-reliance. Provision has been made to develop the training programmes in the existing Government Schools and Institutions for the physically handicapped.

7.13.2.15. Similarly, the number of voluntary institutions serving the physically handicapped children have been increasing. Hence a provision has been made with the suitable allocation in the grant-in-aid programme. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Integrated education for the physically handicapped is transferred to the Education Department. Three Special Employment Exchanges for the physically handicapped persons have been started at Surat, Vadodara and Rajkot in addition to the special Employment Exchange at Ahmedabad for finding suitable jobs for the physically handicapped persons. Provision has been made to meet 50% share of State Government during 1983-84 as this is the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

7.13.2.16. The provision of Rs. 27.10 lakhs is made for the implementation of the above programmes during the year 1983-84.

Correctional Services :

7.13.2.17. Institutional programme for the children under the Children Act is well organised in the State and provision is being continued for two

new homes established at Vyara and Chhota Udepur in tribal areas where need of institutional services was felt with the expansion of the Institutional services for better training programmes etc. Similarly, in addition to the existing six Reception Centres already functioning in the State under the S.I.T. Act, two more Reception Centres have been established at Vansda, district Valsad in the year 1980-81, and at Idar District Sabarkantha in 1981-82. Under the rehabilitation programme for beggars, two receiving(*cum*-detention Centres for beggars have been established at Rajkot and Jamnagar and three homes for the destitute beggars for voluntary admissions have been started at the places of pilgrimages. Two centres for women beggars who need long treatment for mental illness have been sanctioned, these are attached to female Beggars Home, Dabhoda and Receiving Centre for Beggars Surat. An outlay of Rs. 8.45 lakhs has been provided for the programmes for 1983-84.

Welfare of the Poor and Destitutes :

7.13.2.18. Under this programme, the orphan children are given scholarships to continue their higher studies on release from care and correctional Institutions. Similarly the released prisoners or their dependents are given financial aid upto Rs. 1000 for their rehabilitation. The financial assistance for rehabilitation at the rate of Rs. 600 per case is also being sanctioned to the inmates of the care and correctional Institutions after their release. The orphan-girl brought up in the Institution is being sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for equipments for her rehabilitation in marriage. A provision of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

Grant to Voluntary Organisations

7.13.2.19. The rate of grants towards the diet charges of the inmates of the voluntary Institutions has been revised from Rs. 55 to Rs. 75 p. m. due to increased prices of food stuffs. Under this programme grant is also being sanctioned for the expansion of existing services and for starting new services through voluntary organisations. The provision of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is made for the year 1983-84.

Other Schemes of Social Defence :

7.13.2.20. The probation services provided in the district head quarter's courts for the work under the probation of Offenders Act, 1958, need expansion at taluka places. It is proposed to provide probation and other social reform services in the State.

7.13.2.21. The building construction programmes of some of the Government Institutions for children,

women and beggars have been under taken since 1978-79. Fifteen works are under progress and some are at completion stages. An outlay of Rs. 13.20 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 for this programme.

7.13.2.22. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has been provided mainly for (i) starting of Sanskar Kendras to provide recreation and counter attraction to the masses (ii) strengthening and improving administrative machinery and vigilance and prohibition intelligence activities at state level and (iii) setting up new prohibition propoganda units for intensive prohibition drive in the whole state through various mass media such as dramas, filmshows, exhibition and other cultural programmes

through well known artists and organisaing prohibition propoganda through religious priests, saints, kathakars and kirtankars etc. The broad breakup of the outlay is as under :—

	(Rs. in .akhs)
(1) Vigilance and Intelligence activities	7.91
(2) Prohibition programme activities	5.09
Total ..	<u>13.00</u>

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84
Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	1983-84 Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Direction and Administration :—				
1.	SCW—1 Strengthening of Administrative Machinery at State level. ..	0.20	..	0.20
2.	SCW—2 Training, Research and Seminar in the field of Social Welfare ..	0.20	..	0.20
3.	SCW—3 Establishment of Women's Bureau (Cell) ..	0.65	..	0.65
4.	SCW—4 Establishment of Scholarship Cell at Head Quarter ..	0.40	..	0.40
5.	SCW—5 Monitoring Unit for Development programme. ..	0.10	..	0.10
Total—(I)		1.55	..	1.55
II. Child Welfare (I.Y.C. Programme)				
6.	SCW—6 Services for children in need of care and protection (C.S.P.) ..	3.00	..	3.00
7.	SCW—7 Holiday Homes for children. ..	0.20	..	0.20
8.	SCW—8 Development programme for child welfare (Balwadis and Bal-kendras) ..	2.70	..	2.70
9.	SCW—9 Starting up of machinery for implementation of Social legislation and Social reforms ..	2.80	..	2.80
10.	SCW—10 Setting up of mental hygiene Clinic for Problematic children and mentally retarded children ..	0.50	..	0.50
11.	SCW—13 Implementation of National Policy of children and establishment of Children's Board. ..	16.00	..	16.00
Total—II		25.20	..	25.20
III. Women Welfare :—				
12.	SCW—14 (a) Setting up of day care centre and creches for working women (Govt complex) ..	0.40	..	0.40
13.	SCW—14 (b) Establishment of Working Women Hostel ..	..	..	..
14.	SCW—15 Setting up of Socio Economic Units ..	1.00	..	1.00
15.	SCW—16 Study of health problems of Women engaged in economic Activities ..	..	..	..
16.	SCW—17 Grant to Taluka Panchayats to organise Mahila Mandals. ..	0.50	..	0.50
17.	SCW—18 Estt. of Women's Economic Development Corporation ..	4.70	..	4.70
18.	SCW—18 Social Input in Area Development Programme ..	0.60	..	0.60
19.	SCW—21 Grant of Financial Assistance to destitute widows for their rehabilitation. ..	1.60	..	1.60
20.	SCW—22 Training Centre for the Rehabilitation of Women in distress (C.S.P.) ..	0.50	..	0.50
Total (III)		9.30	..	9.30

1	2	3	4	5	
IV. Education and Welfare of Handicapped :—					
21.	SCW—23	Establishment for one school for Blind Deaf and Mute Children. ..	0.50	—	0.50
22.	SCW—24	Scholarships to Physically handicapped students	5.20	—	5.20
23.	SCW—25	Financial Assistance to parents of Handicapped children to encourage schooling (Scholarships to newly admitted children) ..	3.00	—	3.00
24.	SCW—26	Prosthetic Aid and other relief to Physically Handicapped. ..	4.50	—	4.50
25.	SCW—27	Expansion and improvement of facilities in existing Institutions and Schools for Physically Handicapped. ..	1.80	—	1.80
26.	SCW—28	Grant in aid under the schemes of welfare of Physically Handicapped. ..	11.10	—	11.10
27.	SCW—29	(a) Integrated education for Physically Handicapped children (CSP). ..	1.0	—	1.00
28.	SCW—29	(b) Provision for Building for physically handicapped persons. ..	—	—	—
29.	SCW—30	Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped persons (C.S.P.) ..	1.00	—	1.00
Total—(IV)			27.10	—	27.10
V. Correction Services :—					
30.	SCW—11	Establishment of an Institution under Children Act and Expansion of Institution and Services.	1.10	—	1.10
31.	SCW—12	Training Programme for Children working as Child labour. ..	—	—	—
32.	SCW—19	Establishment and Expansion of New Services under S.I.T. Act. ..	2.35	—	2.35
33.	SCW—33	Rehabilitation Programme for Beggars. ..	5.00	—	5.00
Total—(V)			8.45	—	8.45
VI. Welfare of Poor and Destitutes :—					
34.	SCW—31	After care and Rehabilitation programme for orphans released from Correctional and non-Correctional Institutions ..	1.20	—	1.20
Total—(VI)			1.20	—	1.20

1	2	3	4	5
VII. Grants to Voluntary Organisations				
35.	SCW—32 Grants to Voluntary Organisations for expansion of existing services and for starting new service	11.00	—	11.00
	Total—(VII)	11.00	..	12.00
VIII. Other Schemes of Social Defence :—				
36.	SCW—34 Expansion of Probation Services under P.O.Act.	0.05	—	0.05
37.	SCW—35 Provisions for Building Programme of new and existing homes.	13.15	—	13.51
	Total—(VIII)	13.20	—	13.20
IX. Prohibition :—				
38.	SCW—36 Starting of New Nashabandhi Sanskar Kendras.	1.20	—	1.20
39.	SCW—37 Subsidies to Bhajan Mandlies.	—	—	—
40.	SCW—38 Vigilance and Prohibition Intelligence Squad.	7.91	—	7.91
41.	SCW—38 (a) Strengthening of Excise and Administrative Machinery	—	—	—
42.	SCW—39 Subsidies to Yuvak Mandals and Mahila Mandal	—	—	—
43.	SCW—40 Intensive Prohibition drive in the State.	1.20	—	1.20
44.	SCW—41 Intensive Prohibition drive in Industrial City like Surat, Valsad and Dahod.	2.69	—	2.69
	Total—(IX)	13.00	—	13.00
	Grand Total	110.00	—	110.00

7.14. NUTRITION

7.14.1.1. Nutrition surveys in the country and in Gujarat have shown that there is a deficit of 300 calories and 12 grams of proteins in the daily intake of food of 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 grams of proteins. Children between 6 to 11 years attending primary schools also suffer from malnutrition and under nutrition. Providing snacks only to the children below 6 years, pregnant women, nursing mothers and children between 6 to 11 years is not an adequate measure but it is necessary to educate the villages to grow and consume more and more nutritious food like green leafy vegetables, fruits, milk, etc.

7.14.2. Programme for 1983-84

7.14.2.1. The Nutrition Programme comprises of (1) Special Nutrition Programme and (2) Mid Day Meals programme. An outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Outlay 1983-84
1.	Special Nutrition Programme in Non-ICDS	126.63
2.	Nutrition Component in ICDS	194.11
3.	Mid-Day Meals programme	29.26
	TOTAL	350.00

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 grams of proteins to the children and 500 calories and 20 grams 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 W.F.P. food commodities.

7.14.2.3. The total coverage of beneficiaries under SNP (ICDS) and Non-ICDS areas is 10.81 lakhs during the year 1982-83. During 1983-84 no

expansion of Special Nutrition Programme has been proposed. It is proposed to stabilise the programme and to bridge the missing links under the programme. Health inputs in Special Nutrition Programme will be strengthened. In this context it is proposed to upgrade existing 800 SPN centres with UNICEF assistance and existing 400 SNP centres with CARE assistance to the level of ICDS.

7.14.2.4. An outlay of Rs. 126.63 lakhs is provided for Special Nutrition Programme for the year 1983-84.

Nutrition Component in ICDS Programme

7.14.2.5. There are 43 ICDS projects in Gujarat State during 1982-83. Out of these 43 projects, 22 are located in tribal areas, 17 in Non-tribal rural areas and 4 in urban slum areas. Out of 43 ICDS Projects, 30 projects are centrally sponsored whereas 13 projects have been sponsored by the State-Government. It is proposed to take up 15 additional ICDS projects under Centrally sponsored, Projects of which 9 in tribal area, 5 in non-tribal are and one in urban slum areas during 1983-84. Under the State sector, it is proposed to take up one additional ICDS project in tribal area and two additional ICDS projects in non-tribal area during the year 1983-84. Thus all the 32 tribal will be covered with ICDS scheme at the end of 1983-84. It is also proposed to expand ICDS scheme in existing 5 tribal ICDS Blocks to cover the entire revenue area of tribal talukas. As per guidelines given by the Government of India, the State Government has to provide towards nutrition component in both the State as well as Centrally Sponsored ICDS projects. In view of this, an outlay of Rs. 194.11 lakhs has been provided towards Nutrition component in ICDS Projects for the year 1983-84.

Mid-Day Meals Programme

7.14.2.6. The programme aims at providing nutritious food to the children of age group 6-11 years in the primary schools with a view to encourage their retention in the schools and to raise their nutritional status. The food which provides 300 calories and 12 grams of proteins per day is given for 180 days during a year. 3.27 lakh beneficiaries are being covered at the end of the year 1982. During 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 29.26 lakhs is provided to continue this programme.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Nutrition

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1983-84		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	NTR—1 Special Nutrition Programme in Non-ICDS	126.63	..	126.63
2.	NTR—2 Nutrition component in ICDS	194.11	..	194.11
3.	NTR—3 Mid-day Meals Programme	29.26	..	29.26
	Total	350.00	..	350.00

7.15. CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION AND CONSUMERS PROTECTION.

7.15.1.1. The Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation was set up in October, 1980, to streamline of procurement, storage and distribution of food grains and other essential commodities and to improve the public distribution system widening products mix of essential commodities sold through the fair price shops, 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 deal for the vulnerable sections of producers.

7.15.1.2. The State Government has taken a series of measures to expand the network of Fair Price Shops so as to cover under it as large a portion of the weaker section of the society as possible. A net work of 470 godowns with a capacity of 2,24,153 tonnes and 10103 Fair Price Shops ensures distribution of essential commodities like wheat, rice, coarse grains, edible oils, sugar, controlled cloth, etc.

7.15.1.3. **Assistance to weaker sections.**— In the adivasi areas of the State, shops were opened in the weekly markets called 'HATS' in Surat and Valsad Districts. Five such shops were operated in summer of 1981, at Vankal, Sutharvada, Ankaj, Kapada and Singapur. Public Distribution system was supplemented by dealing gaps in the existing net work. A mobile shop in the Kharagoda area of Surendranagar district where the salt workers are located scattered over 15 sq. Kms. was operated during summer season of 1980. During 1982 two more mobile shops have been put into operation in Danta Taluka of Banaskantha and Bhiloda Taluka of Sabarkantha Districts for sale of essential commodities at reasonable price to adivasi people. The corporation would put more mobile shops in operation in Vadodara, Surat, Valsad and Jamnagar districts shortly. This Scheme has benefited the vulnerable sections of Adivasi to have their requirement of essential commodities and stable food at their door steps.

7.15.1.4. The handloom cloth (both of Janata and non-Janata variety) produced by the Handloom Development Corporation is being distributed through the fair price shops by the GSCSC which is the marketing agency for the handloom.

7.15.1.5. **Books and stationery supply at controlled prices.**—The Civil Supplies Corporation has been entrusted with supplying concessional note books. Corporation has distributed note books to the students of primary education through Zilla Panchayat Samiti, Municipal Corporation, Shikasan Samiti and School Board and through students book stalls for secondary and higher education. Note books

were supplied directly to the educational institutes as well as students co-operatives in the beginning of the academic year 1982-83. Civil Supplies Corporation had distributed 1.50 lakh exercise note books to the students through educational institutions of urban and rural areas throughout the State.

7.15.1.6. **LPG GAS Distribution.**—The Corporation has also started to distribute LPG connections at Surat and Nadiad. Corporation has given 2200 connections at Surat and 1000 at Nadiad. The Corporation has opened a new Departmental Consumers Stores from 2-10-82 at Gandhinagar named 'Nigam Kalpatrau' which provides essential commodities at reasonable rate to the people.

7.15.1.7. **Petrol Pump.**—The Corporation is also likely to start two petrol pumps during the year 1982-83 at Gandhidham and Gandhinagar. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84 towards share capital to GSCSC for public distribution system.

7.15. 2. Creation of additional storage capacity.

7.15.2.1. In the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 there was a network of nearly 412 godowns with capacity of about 1.92 lakh tonnes. 45 Taluka head quarters were without godowns. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period it is proposed to enhance this capacity from 1.92 lakh to 2.12 lakh tonnes. The Government godowns have been entrusted to the Corporation. The Godowns are proposed to be put up in the standard type of godown. There is a need to provide outlets at remote places to ensure steady supply of essential commodities in the tribal and remote areas of the State. At present the State Civil Supplies Corporation have 470 godowns with a capacity of 2,24,153 tonnes. The Corporation has also started construction of 3 godowns with a capacity of 1500 tonnes at Danta, Dhanera and Jamjodhpur in 1982-83. An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84 for the purpose.

7.15.3. Consumer Protection Association.

7.15.3.1. Consumer Protection Programme includes consumers education and assistance to Consumers Protection Societies. A systematic programme is visualised under which a multi media approach will be adopted for making consumers 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 consumers education programmes would be carried out by the display of news,

Cinema Slides, advertisements in news papers, T.V. and documentary films as well as booklets and pamphlets. So far as assistance to consumer protection societies is concerned, it has been decided to extend grant in aid to the consumers libraries for organising campaign for consumer education and for conducting scientific study of selected products with a view to improve their quality and reduction in prices. A part of this programme viz., consumer education is being implemented by the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation since 1980-81. The GSCSC has brought out a booklet on the consumers protection detailing the scheme for the

consumers guidance as well as a booklet for the first time in Gujarati on Essential Commodities Act and all other regulations relating to the consumers protection which is being circulated in the consumers guidance societies.

7.15.3.2. The Government has provided Rs.4.00 lakhs for consumers protection scheme in the year 1982-83. Similar amount is provided for the Annual Plan 1983-84 also.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Outlay 1983-84		Total
		Revenue	Capital	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Public distribution and consumer protection				
PDS-1	Share Capital to G.S.C.S. Corporation.	..	12.00	12.00
PDS-2	Consumers Protection	4.00	..	4.00
PDS-3	Creation of additional storage capacity	8.00	2.00	10.00
Total.		12.00	14.00	26.00

7.16 STATISTICS

7.16.1.1. With the development in different sectors of economy and expansion of Govt. 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 data for planning and policy making has considerably increased. Timely availability and accuracy of data on various socio-economic characteristics are also gaining greater importance.

7.16.1.2. An integrated system of comprehensive, accurate and timely 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 definition, classification and frequency of collection.

7.16.2. Programmes for 1983-84.

7.16.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 43.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1983-84.

7.16.2.2. A brief description of each of the schemes is given in the following paragraphs:—

7.16.2.3. *Development of Computer Centre*:—This scheme was taken up during the year 1979-80 to augment the capacity of the present computer ICL 901—A in the State Computer Centre. A micro-computer micro-78 of Electronic Corporation of India Ltd., was installed in 1980-81. With a view to replace the old punching and verifying machines and also to add some more data processing capabilities the micro-78 computer was strengthened in the year 1981-82 by purchase of two key to floppy disc machines and addition of more memory, floppy disc drives and nine track magnetic tape drive.

7.16.2.4. During the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 7.05 lakhs is provided for additional key to floppy data entry machines in order to replace 4 very old punching verifying machines and enhance the capability of the micro-78 I/o processor by augmenting its memory and for strengthening the staff to run and manage the micro-78 I/o processor for more than one shift and cope with the increased load of developing and maintaining systems on 901—A computer.

7.16.2.5. *Strengthening of Administration in Bureau of Economics and Statistics*:—The administra-

tive work of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics has considerably increased during the last few years on account of increase of various statistical activities of the Bureau and work regarding conduct of surveys and studies relating to planning. There is also considerable expansion of staff in the different cadres of the Bureau. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84.

7.16.2.6. *Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at District level in District Panchayat*:—District Statistical Officers attached to the District Panchayat 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 officers will be required to maintain time series on regional level statistics for which a minimum essential list of economic, demographic and social indicators has been suggested. In the context of district and taluka level planning, the District Statistical Offices 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 the Planning exercises. In view of the increase in responsibility and the quantum of statistical work it has been decided to upgrade the posts of District Statistical Officers from Class-II to Class-I (Junior Duty) post in all the districts except Gandhinagar and Dangs and to strengthen the District Statistical Offices. Accordingly all the posts of District Statistical Officers have been upgraded in a phased manner in the last three years and all the District Statistical Offices have been strengthened by providing an additional post of Research Assistant in each district. An outlay of Rs. 8.80 lakhs has, therefore, been provided for the year 1983-84 for the purpose of strengthening statistical machinery at District level in the District Panchayats.

7.16.2.7. *Financial Assistance to Research Institutions for Socio-Economic Studies/Surveys*:—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 dis-

fferent 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. Government has entrusted research studies to four research institutions one such study has been completed, one more study is likely to be completed during the year 1982-83. Two studies are likely to continue during the year 1983-84 for which some grant will be needed. In addition, the recurring grant is also to be given to the Sardar Patel Institute for the creation of chair for Gujarat Economy. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84 for the purpose.

7.16.2.8. *Training Division*:—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 Offices in each of the District Panchayat and Statistical Cells are also created in special projects like D.P.A.P., S.F.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 have been filled up by the persons from the cadres of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. There are also several proposals for strengthening the statistical machinery for the expansion of statistical activities at various levels during the Sixth Plan. Thus there is continuous demand of statistical persons 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 department, more and more officers and staff members will have to be trained in the programming system designing and use of software programme 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 and it is continued from year to year. During this period several training classes for Statistical Assistants of the Bureau's Cadre were organised and about 185 persons were trained. In addition 70 persons belonging to the gazetted and non-gazetted cadres were deputed for training classes conducted by other specialised organisations. Moreover, the Bureau conducted training

classes, in computer programming with the help of computer centre and imparted training to about 72 persons from various State Government Departments. It is proposed to continue the scheme in the year 1983-84, for which, an outlay of Rs. 1.35 lakhs has been provided.

7.16.2.9. *Socio-Economic Research and Studies-Economic Analysis of Statistical Data*:—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 and economic conditions of various sections of the population in the State. Such an analysis will provide information for planning and policy formulation by Government. This scheme was taken up during the year 1979-80 and has been continued from year to year. An outlay of Rs. 1.30 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84 for the purpose.

7.16.2.10. *Studies for compilation of Regional Accounts*: The Committee for Regional Accounts appointed by Government of India has recommended a system of Regional Accounts (SRA) 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 Country. 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 co-ordinated presentation of such economic aggregate in the form of Regional Accounts will make them useful for planning and policy purposes.

7.16.2.11. 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. Special studies on sample basis will have to be undertaken according to the requirements. Estimation of capital formation savings etc. in the context of the preparation of Regional Accounts needs special emphasis. The Central Statistical Organisation has suggested methods for preparation of estimates of capital formation savings etc. at the regional level. The State Bureau has made some exploratory work for the preparation of estimates. The exploratory study has revealed that considerable effort is required to be done in examining the existing sources of data, collection and compilation of data, and developing suitable-methods for collection of

additional data. It is, therefore, envisaged to start the work on exploratory basis and to develop detailed procedures and methodology for enabling to build up the relevant estimates considering the data availability in Gujarat State. Initially, a nucleus staff is proposed during the year 1982-83 for developing the methodology. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1983-84 for which a provision of Rs. 0.55 lakh is provided.

7.116.2.12. *Setting up of Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy*:—With a view to study selected micro level socio-economic aggregates like production, income, prices, employment, consumption level etc. 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 Bureau. In order to initiate the work of the Centre, some nucleus staff is proposed to be created during 1982-83. This staff will be continued during the year 1983-84. In order to further develop the work of the centre, it will be also necessary to strengthen the centre in 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 1.95 lakhs has been provided this scheme for the year 1983-84.

7.16.2.13. *Preparation of Planning Atlas of Gujarat*:—The objectives of a planning Atlas would be 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 the zones. It is also proposed to create a cartographic unit with a view to build up and develop cartographic expertise which will be needed in the preparation of maps, charts etc. for the District Planning Atlas. This work is expected to be initiated in the coming years. This unit would also provide assistance in the cartographic work to other Government offices. Considering all these requirements, an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided under this scheme for the year 1983-84.

7.16.2.14. *Establishment of Electronic Data Processing Cells (E.D.P.)*:—In the context of the decentralised planning, the district planning machinery has been set up in each district with the creation of District Planning Board and the offices of the 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 such as sectorwise and sub-sectorwise outlays expenditure and physical achievements. It has therefore been decided to establish electronic data processing units in some districts and to instal Micro processors in these units during the Sixth Plan. Initially it was decided to set up electronic data processing Units in two districts of the State during 1982-83, for which a token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has also been made in the Annual Plan of 1982-83. In view of the economy measures it has not been possible to set up these units in 1982-83. It has now been proposed to set up such Electronic Data Processing Units in the two districts of the State in 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 9.70 lakhs has been proposed under the scheme for the year 1983-84.

7.16.2.15. *Strengthening of the Directorate of Evaluation*:—A Unit was established in the Directorate of Evaluation for building up of socio-economic indicators to measure development in the State and regions thereof. The staff of the unit is used in conducting evaluation studies and also for conducting training classes for the personnel involved in project planning, Monitoring and Evaluation in "Planning Process". The work of the unit being continuous in nature, it is provided to continue this scheme during 1983-84.

7.16.2.16. *Consultancy Fund*:—The need is often felt in the Conduct of Evaluation studies, for external multi-disciplinary professional support particularly in fields where the Directorate of Evaluation is lacking in them. The Directorate in that 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 this need, the creation of a consultancy fund with a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is envisaged in the Sixth Plan. The scheme has been taken up for implementation from the year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the scheme during the year 1983-84.

7.16.2.17. *Creation of Field Task Force in the Directorate of Evaluation*:—The field Task Force unit was created in the Directorate to carry out field enquiries with a large 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. Hence it is proposed to continue the scheme during 1983-84 for which an outlay of Rs. 1.35 lakhs is provided.

7.16.2.18. *District Project Planning Cell in Kachchh District.*—A Project Planning Cell is being established in Kachchh district to assist the District Planning Machinery in the formulation of district plans. Special attention will be paid by the cell in formulating the scheme to be financed from out of the discretionary funds and their implementation. The Directorate of Evaluation is co-ordinating the work of the cell and funding of the expenditure. A post of project officer and a Research Officer for the unit remains to be filled up. An outlay of Rs. 2.20 lakhs is provided for the year 1983-84.

7.16.2.19. *Creation of training Unit for Planning process.*—There has been a considerable expansion in the strength of development personnel, District planning, Area Planning, 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 personnel involved in planning work 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 four training classes were held for gazetted and non-gazetted personnel. The unit is proposed to be continued during 1983-84 for which an outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh is provided.

7.16.2.20. *Field Units for Evaluation :*

With the decentralisation of planning process allowing the regions/districts to formulate appropriate projects with funds earmarked exclusively for the purpose, there is a considerable increase in the planning activities at the regional, district and below district levels, which has mediated systematic evaluation at these levels. The Directorate of Evaluation is therefore being strengthened with field units at local levels. "The Committee for Review and Strengthening Central and the State Evaluation Organisation" set up by the Planning Commission has also emphasised the need for establishment of field level evaluation units so that the evaluation would yield purposeful results. Keeping in mind the evaluation requirements and above recommendation of expert committee it is proposed to establish field units for evaluation in the State. The strengthening of evaluation field level units is likely to be eligible for central assistance to the extent of 2/3 from Planning Commission. It is, therefore, decided to establish two field level units during 1983-84 in the regions to be specified by the Government. 1/3 of the likely cost of these two units amounting to Rs. 0.55 lakhs is to be met by the State and provision thereof has been included in the plan budget proposals for 1983-84.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Schemes	Outlay 1983-84		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1.	2	3	4	5
1. A—Bureau of Economics and Statistics				
	STT-1 Development Computer Centre	7.05	..	7.05
	STT-2 Strengthening of Administration in Bureau of Economics and Statistics.	1.50	..	1.50
	STT-3 Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at district level in District Panchayats.	8.80	..	8.80
	STT-4 Financial Assistance to Research Institution.	2.00	..	2.00
	STT-5 Training Division.	1.35	..	1.35
	STT-6 Socio-Economic Research Studies and Economic analysis of Statistical Data.	1.30	..	1.30
	STT-7 Studies for Compilation of Regional Accounts.	0.55	..	0.55
	STT-8 Setting up of a Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy.	1.95	..	1.95
	STT-9 Preparation of Planning Atlas of Gujarat.	2.50	..	2.50
	STT-10 Establishment of Electronic Data Processing Cells (E. D. P.)	9.70	..	9.70
	Total (A)	36.70	..	36.70
B. Directorate of Evaluation.				
	STT-11 Strengthening of Directorate of Evaluation.	2.00	..	2.00
	STT-12 Creation of Field Task Force in Directorate of Evaluation.	1.35	..	1.35
	STT-13 Creation of District Project Planning Cell.	2.20	..	2.20
	STT-14 Establishment of Training Units for Planning Personnel.	0.20	..	0.20
	STT-15 Creation of Evaluation Machinery at District Level.	0.55	..	0.55
	Total (B)	6.30	..	6.30
	Grand Total (A+B)	43.00	..	43.00

CHAPTER—IV

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

4.1.1 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. Its essence is the full commitment to achieve the targets and objectives which have been selected.

4.1.2 The items contained in the new twenty point programme are reproduced at the end of this chapter.

4.1.3 Recognising that effective implementation and monitoring, of the programme are essential, arrangements have been made at State and district levels for implementation, coordination 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 periodically 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 in charge of the District are also being formed. Taluka level Committees have recently been formed under the Chairmanship of concerned Prant Officers for ensuring effective implementation and monitoring of the programme at taluka level.

4.1.4. Duriffg 1982-83 Rs. 566 crores or 74 percent of the total outlay has been provided for the points covered under the programme. An outlay of Rs. 684 crores or 76 percent of the total outlay has been provided for various points of this programme for 1983-84. Details of pointwise outlays provided for 1982-83 and 1983-84 are given in Statement-I. Similarly likely physical achievements during 1982-83 and targets for 1983-84 are indicated in Statement-II.

4.1.5. Brief details of the current status of progress and targets for 1983-84 are indicated in subsequent paragraphs.

4.2 Increasing irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.

4.2.1 An outlay of Rs. 204.08 crores has been provided for 1982-83 for irrigation. This outlay would be fully utilized. An outlay of Rs. 237.05 crores is provided for 1983-84. Additional irrigation potential of 1.31 lakh hectares is targeted for 1983-84

The Financial and Physical position at a glance is given below.—

(in lakh hect.)			
(Rs. in crores)			
		1932-83	
		Outlay	
Major and Medium schemes		183.98	
Minor irrigation scheme		20.10	
Total		204.08	
		1982-83	1983-84
Likely Expenditure	Likely irrigation potential created (Level)	Outlay	Targetted irrigation potential (Level)
183.98	11.41	214.30	12.21
20.10	18.93	22.75	19.44
204.08	30.34	237.05	31.65

4.2.2. Measures for increasing the rate of utilisation, include (i) introduction of rotational delivery system (ii) introduction of water co-operatives and selling water on volumetric basis, (iii) sanctioning water applications inspite of arrears of water rates, (iv) activising farm development works of command Area Authorities, (v) massive modernisation programme of canal systems, (vi), extention of irrigation channels from 40 Hectares Chak to 8 Hectares Chak and, (vii) setting up a Water Management Institute at Anand. (viii) Fixing seasonwise optimum targets and high level monitoring.

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

4.2.4 Measures for soil conservation taking the water shed as a unit of operation, water harvesting structures and new methods of water application are among the new initiatives. So far 446 sub-water sheds in catchment areas of various river systems have been demarcated; these cover an area of 13.87 lakh hectares. The results of reserach in various campuses of Gujarat Agricultural University are being transmitted to dry land farmers. Among the recommendations so transmitted are: (i) specific varieties for different crops, (ii) measures for water retention, (iii) weed control, (iv) mixed cropping practices etc.

4.3. Efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oilseeds.

4.3.1. The terminal year targets for the Sixth Five Year Plan for production of pulses and oil seeds were fixed at 6.60 lakh tonnes and 25.75 lakh tonnes respectively. The targets of oil seeds have since been revised upwards to 31 lakh tonnes, keeping in view the larger areas being covered under summer groundnut.

(a) Increasing pulses production.

4.3.2. Measures for increasing pulses production includereplacement 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 than local varieties. Due to unfavourable monsoon during 1982--83, the production of pulses is estimated to be around 3 lakh tonnes. The action plan for 1983--84 for achieving a production level of 3.85 lakh tonnes includes :

	Lakh hectares
Coverage under improved seeds	1.90
Mixed cropping	3.75
Summer green gram	0.50

(b) Increasing oil seeds production.

4.3.3. The bulk of edible oil production is derived from oil seeds like groundnut, mustard sesamum and sunflower. Out of these groundnut is a major oil seed crop.

4.3.4. Due to unfavourable monsoon, during 1982-83 the oil seeds production is likely be only 14.00 lakh tonnes against the target of 27.63 lakh tonnes. However, the production level of 27.48 lakh tonnes reached in 1981--82 has created the potential of increasing the level of production to 29.30 in 1983--84.

4.3.5. The measures proposed for increasing oil seeds production during 1983--84 include (i) increasing the area under summer groundnut, (ii) increasing production in traditional areas, (iii) increasing the area and production in non-traditional areas. Technical and guidance and financial assistance are being provided to encourage adoption of modern methods of groundnut cultivation, such as improved seeds, optimum spacing, pest control management, sprinkler and supplementary irrigation.

4.3.6. Panchmahals, Vadodara, Kheda, Sabarkantha, Bharuch and Surat districts have shown a good potential for raising groundnut crop during summer. Special efforts are also being made to

increase the area under groundnut in tribal areas of this region whose farmers cultivate poor yielding hill millets and other crops.

4.3.7. Taking all these measures into account a target of 29.30 lakh tonnes is proposed for oil seeds production for 1983--84.

4.4. Expanding coverage of intergrated rural development and national rural employment programmes.

4.4.1. (a) Integrated rural development programme

4.4.1.1. The intergated 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. The programme envisages helping rural poor in procuring productive assets by providing assistance like supplying bullock/camels bullock/camel carts, deepening of wells etc. One of the important components 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.

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

4.4.1.3. During 1980--81 an expenditure of Rs. 421.67 lakhs was incurred and the no. of beneficiaries was 1.05 lakhs. During 1981--82 the no. of beneficiaries under this programme was 1.16 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 872 lakhs has been provided for 1982--83 under State plan which is likely to be fully utilized. About 1.30 lakh beneficiaries including 21000 Scheduled castes and 36000 Scheduled tribes beneficiaries, are likely to be benefitted during 1982--83. It is proposed to maintain the level of 1982--83 during 1983--84. An outlay of Rs. 877 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 in State Plan.

4.4.1.4. Gujarat is the first State to undertake an innovative schemes of effective coordination between the industrial development taking place in rural areas and the needs of employment and income in the neighbourhood. It is observed that rural youths are unable to take full advantage of the job opportunities created in their neighbourhood industrial areas for want of skills, communications, housing facilities etc. Project Linkage has been started in Vapi and Ankleshwar areas. 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 other four districts also.

4.4.1.5.—With a view to keeping close watch over the economic and social development of the indentified families, it has been decided to give to each family, a "Family Book" (Kutumb pothi), which contains all relevant details about family its assets, land holding with copies of extracts of land records, indebtedness, educational and health status, assistance received by the family etc. In case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes families, it also contains a certificate from competent authority that the family belongs to such castes/tribes.

4.4.2. (b) National rural employment programmes

4.4.2.1. 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 infrastructures, which will lead to rapid-growth of rural economy.

4.4.2.2. Under the N.R.E.P priority is given to such community works as are critical to the rural economy. In the selection of works also, preference is given to such works as mainly benefitting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes. At least 17.3% and 28% of the allocation under the programme is being earmarked for direct benefit to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes respectively.

4.4.2.3. The programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme. Costs being-shared equally between the Centre and the State.

4.4.2.4. An outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs has been provided for 1982-83 for this programme in the State's Annual Plan. The target for employment generation is fixed at 130 lakh man days. Financial and physical targets are likely to be fully achieved.

4.4.2.5. An outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 in the State Plan. This is likely to generate employment of 116 lakh mandays. The estimates of employment generation have taken into account the recent upward revision of wages for rural labour and escalation in prices of materials.

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

4.5.1. The revised Ceiling Act which lowered the ceiling on holding came into force in April, 1976. Until 31-12-1982 about 65124 hectares of land has been declared surplus, out of which possession of 28191 hectares is taken and 4817 hectares are allotted to 2790 beneficiaries. The surplus lands in Vadodara Bharuch, Surat, Panchmahals and Surendranagar districts are not allotted on permanent basis as these lands are reserved for the resettlement of outstees of the proposed—Narmada Project. In these districts the surplus lands are disposed of on "Yearly" (Eksali) basis. Upto December, 1982, 5707 hectares of lands, has been distributed on early basis in these districts during 1982-83. Since all the bans on taking possession of surplus land have been lifted, this activity is likely to speed up considerably.

4.5.2. 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. It is also necessary to enable flow of credit to small land holders. By end of 1981-82, 18508 villages were covered in the first round of updating of village records and 10625 villages in the second round. During 1982-83 some 3240 villages are likely to be covered under the programme. Thus all the villages would be covered. However updating of record of rights being a continuing process, it is necessary to cover the villages again after some time.

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

4.6.1. The State Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980 had recommended that minimum wages should be reviewed and revised if necessary, once in two years or on rise of 50 points in the consumer price index number, whichever is earlier. The State Governments were requested to take appropriate actions on these recommendations. Gujarat had initiated actions immediately and has revised minimum rates of agriculture labour from Rs. 5.50 per day and Rs. 2000/- per annum to Rs. 9.00 per day and Rs. 3200/- per annum with effect from 2-10-1982.

4.6.2. 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. During the 1982-83 in the first nine months 63091 inspections were carried out. During this period 2596 prosecutions were launched, owners were fined to the tune of Rs. 87,000 and more than Rs. 33.07 lakhs were paid to Agril. Labourers as a result of compromises with owners.

4.6.3. Various welfare measures to improve the quality of life of rural workers have been initiated. A Rural Workers Welfare Board has been established to cater to economic welfare, educational, recreational and cultural needs of the agricultural labourers. Under the aegis of the Board, Rural Workers' Welfare Centres are being opened in villages in a phased manner. Gujarat is the first State in the country in establishing such institutions. During 1981-82 Rural Labour Welfare Centres were established in 39 villages. By the end of 1982-83 such centres would be functioning in 100 villages.

4.7. Rehabilitate bonded labourer.

4.7.1. Only 63 bonded labourers were indentified in the State some years ago. These labourers have been freed and fully rehabilitated. A High Power Committee considered the work of teams that surveyed the State for prevalence of the bonded labour and in May, 1980 submitted a report. The Committee concluded that bonded labour system is not prevalent in the State. During 1981-82 Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Labour Studies made one more enquiry and has submitted a report. According to this report, 70 suspected cases of bonded labourers were noticed in Vadodara district. Each of these cases were verified by the district magistrate and has reported that there is not a single case of Bonded labourer.

4.8. Accelerate programmes for the development of scheduled Castes and Tribes.

4.8.1. It has been emphasised in the constitution that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In conformity with this provision special attention is being paid to the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

(a) Programmes for Scheduled Tribes.

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

4.8.3 The Tribal Area sub-plan comprises of the following elements :—

- flow of funds from State Plan Sectors.
- special Central Assistance ;
- programmes of Central Ministries/Centrally Sponsored ;
- institutional finance.

4.8.4 An outlay of Rs. 85 Crores is expected to flow in tribal area sub-plan from the State Plan of Rs. 760.58 crores during 1982-83 year. The outlay is likely to be utilised fully. During 1983-84, the flow in TASP, from the State Plan of Rs. 900 crores could be around 102 crores. Within the outlay of the sub-plan a nucleus budget is also sanctioned to meet the specific local requirements of project areas.

4.8.5 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 provides soft loans to tribal cooperatives. The Corporation has also initiated the scheme for differential rate of interest. The activities of the Corporation are being accelerated.

4.8.6 During 1982-83 it is envisaged to cover 70,000 tribal families under economic development programmes so as to enable these families to raise their level of income to cross the poverty line. It is proposed to maintain the same level during 1983-84.

4.8.7 During 1982-83, in the State's Development programme Rs. 630 lakhs have been provided under Welfare of Backward classes sub-sector for Scheduled tribes which is likely to be fully utilized. The outlay is provided for schemes relating to education, economic uplift, health, housing etc. An outlay of Rs. 750 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

(b) Programmes for Scheduled Castes.

4.8.8 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 generating additional incomes so as to bring the families above the poverty line.

4.8.9 Around Rs. 26 crores are likely to be available for the special component plan from the State Plan of Rs. 760.58 crores for 1982-83. It will be supplemented by special central assistance. It is expected that during 1983-84, around Rs. 27 crores should be available for special component plan.

4.8.10 The Gujarat Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation which has been set up in 1979 has accelerated its activities for the upliftment of scheduled castes.

4.8.11 It is expected that during 1982-83 55000 scheduled caste families would be assisted through economic development programmes so as to enable them to raise their level of income to cross the poverty line. It is proposed to maintain the same level during 1983-84.

4.8.12 In the State's Plan for 1982-83, Rs. 630 lakhs have been provided for schedule castes under welfare of Backward Classes sub-sector which is likely to be fully utilized. With this outlay, schemes relating to education, economic uplift, health housing etc. are being taken up. For such schemes an outlay of Rs. 750 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84.

4.9. Supply drinking water to all problem villages.

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

4.9.2 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 and according to this survey 9038 villages were found to have the problem of potable water. In this survey 'Revenue Village' was taken as unit.

4.9.3 By the end of 1981-82 some 4826 villages were covered under water supply programme. In addition 227 problem villages (outside Government of India list) were also covered by March, 1982. It is proposed to cover all problem villages by the end of the Sixth Plan.

4.9.4 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 well 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.

4.9.5 During 1982-83 about 1000 problem villages are likely to be covered. Of this, 500 villages would be under piped water supply programme, 300 villages under the simple well programme and 200 under tubewells with hand pump programme. In 1983-84 it is proposed to cover 1200 more villages. The programmewise break up is given below.

	No. of Villages.
Piped water Supply.	550
Simple wells	350
Tubewells with handpump	300
	<hr/>
	1200

4.9.6 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 aided by Centre. The number of problem villages likely to be covered during 1982-83 and proposed to be covered during 1983-84 under Minimum Needs Programme and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is indicated below:—

.. ..	No. of Villages.	
	Likely 1982-83	Proposed 1983-84
Minimum Needs Programme. (State)	900	1050
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.	100	150
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1000	1200
	<hr/>	<hr/>

4.9.7. The World Bank has accepted a project of Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board. This project package would include 7 rural regional water schemes covering 257 villages and 111 individual village water supply schemes.

4.9.8. On account of long coastal area, there is problem of salinity in some parts of the State. To overcome this problem, the desalination treatment is adopted on experimental basis. Reverse Osmosis is one of the methods for desalination. It is proposed to install reverse osmosis plants in 8 villages during 1983-84.

4.9.9. The standard prescribed for fluorine content for drinking water is 1 to 2 PPM. In some areas of Amreli and Junagadh district, fluorine content in water in shallow wells ranges from 3 to 7 PPM. Drinking water with high fluorine 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 16 villages during 1983-84.

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

4.10.1. A scheme for provision of house sites to landless agricultural workers was introduced in 1972-1973.

4.10.2. 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.

4.10.3. Up to the end of March, 1982, 5.46 lakh plots were allotted and handed over to eligible beneficiaries. Out of this 1.16 lakh plots went to scheduled tribes and 1.22 lakh plots went to scheduled castes. About 40,000 plots would be allotted to eligible beneficiaries during 1982-83. It is proposed to maintain this level during 1983-84.

4.10.4. 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. Under the revised scheme, in force from October 1980, the estimated cost of Rs. 3000/- for such house is met in the following manner.

Scheme of the State Government	1000/-
Loans from HUDCO or Nationalised Bank through the Gujarat Rural Housing Board.	1500/-
Assistance by District Panchayat.	250/-
Contributed by the beneficiary.	250/-

	3000/-

by the end of March, 1982, 1.78 lakh houses have been constructed; out of these 42,453 have gone to the families belonging to scheduled Tribes and 42,631 for the families belonging to scheduled castes. Gujarat is ahead of the national target of providing 25% of the households with assistance for construction by 1985. Over 33 percent of such families have been covered by March 1982, in the State.

4.10.5. During 1982-83 assistance would be provided for construction of 60,000 houses. The target for 1983-84 is construction of 68,000 houses.

4.11. Improving the environment of slums, implementing programmes of house building for economically weaker sections, and measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices.

4.11.1. A scheme for Environmental Improvement in slum areas was introduced in 1972-73, under central sector. From the Fifth Plan the 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 bathrooms, street lights, road improvement, etc. in slum areas.

4.11.2. During 1982-83, 40,000 slum dwellers are likely to be covered. It is proposed to cover 40,000 more slum dwellers during 1983-84.

4.11.3. 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. A skeleton house or plinth on developed plot of land with essential services like pathways, water supply, sewerage, electricity, community facilities, etc. are provided under the scheme.

4.11.4. It is envisaged to build 15000 and 20000 houses in 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively for economically weaker sections of rural and urban areas.

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

4.12.1. The pace of development can only be maintained when important basic input like power is available without any constraint. 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, fuel shortages etc.

4.12.2. The power demand of Gujarat is expected to reach 2986 MW by 1984-85 i.e. at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. An installed capacity of 4540 MW is needed to meet this demand. Schemes have been drawn up to add new generating capacity to meet this demand.

4.12.3. The first 210 MW unit at Wanakbori has been commissioned; the output of this unit is gradually increasing. The second unit is expected to be synchronised during January 1983 and third unit is expected to be commissioned in January 1983.

4.12.4. Other schemes, of 1735 M.W. approved by Planning Commission are in progress; on completion of these schemes and taking into consideration Gujarat's share of 187 MW in Korba Super Thermal Power Station the additional generating capacity available would be 1922 MW and total capacity in Gujarat system would increase to 4688.5 MW.

4.12.5. project Reports of four schemes of 780 MW have been formulated and submitted to C.E.A. and Planning Commission for approval.

Rural Electrification:—

4.12.6. The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages electrification of 1500 villages and 25000 pumps every year. By the end of 1981-82, 13429 villages and 250145 pumps have been electrified.

4.12.7. Physical and financial progress and programme for 1983-84 are given below:—

FINANCIAL PROGRESS

Sixth Plan Outlay	(Rs. in lakhs).			
	Expenditure		Likely	Outlay
	1980-81	1981-82	Exp. 1982-83	1983-84
96484	12785	16311	17100	26500

PHYSICAL PROGRESS

Item	(Number)			
	Achievement			Target
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (likely)	83-84
Installed capacity (net)	..	210	210	420
Villages electrified (cumulative)	12515	13429	14094	15404
Pumpsets energised (cumulative).	229755	250145	270145	290145

4.13. Accelerating programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.

4.13.1. Only 10 per cent of the total geographical area of the state is recorded as forest which is far below the national average of 22.8 percent. The productive forest area is limited to 5% of the land area.

4.13.2. The recommendations of National Commission on Agriculture 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 gauchar lands belonging to panchayats. Farmers are also encouraged to raise trees in their agricultural lands, 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. By 1982-83; 31,979 village wood lots in 5724 villages have been raised. This constitutes 31% of the inhabited villages of the state. In addition 33684 ha. of plantations along 13474 Kms of road sides and 3722 ha. of plantations along 1489 Kms. of canal sides have been raised. A beginning has also been made in raising energy plantations and irrigation plantations in the State.

4.13.3. The strategy for 1983-84 would be to increase tree growth in the state by securing active support of the people in tree plantation programmes in public and private lands and also intensify the development of state owned forests.

4.13.4. The number of tree planted during 1981-82 were 14.94 crores. During 1982-83 it is anticipated that 23.30 crores trees will be planted. The target for trees plantation for 1983-84 is 29 crores.

Bio gas Programme.

4.13.5. Bio-gas technology is based on the decomposition of organic material, 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 manure containing plant nutrients in concentrated form. Bio-gas is an important source of renewable energy with proven technology and economic viability.

4.13.6. Realising the urgency and need of conservation of energy, the Government of India has launched the National Bio-gas Development Project.

4.13.7. Gujarat is among the leading States with 14000 bio-gas plants against 1.25 lakh plants in the country.

4.13.8. The Central Government has taken up this programme in a big way from 1981. Considerable financial assistance by way of subsidy is provided by Government of India.

4.13.9. In view of the introduction of subsidy by the Government of India, the State Government has revised the rates of state subsidy in such a way that construction cost is subsidised in the following manner.

Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries.	50%
Small & Marginal Farmers.	40%
All other beneficiaries.	33 1/3%

4.13.10. During 1982-83 6700 bio-gas plants are likely to be established. A target for establishment of 10,300 plants has been proposed for 1983-84.

Gujarat Energy Development Agency.

4.13.11. 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 also looks into the problems caused by rapid depletion of non-renewable sources by the increasing population. The agency aims to provide total energy requirement of remote villages and other selective utilisation by harnessing solar, bio-gas, wind energy and other renewable sources.

4.13.12. Physical progress during 1981-82 and 1982-83 and programme for 1983-84 are as under for the items covered under this point

Item	(Number)		
	Achievement. 1981-82	Likely Achievement. 1982-83	Target 1983-84
Trees planted (in crore)	14.94	23.30	29.00
Bio Gas Plant	1793	6700	10300
Solar cookers.	3112	5000	5000

4.14. Promoting family planning on a voluntary basis as a people's movement.

4.14.1. 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.

4.14.2. The population growth rate for Gujarat for the decade of 1971-81 is 27.21 per cent as compared to the rate of 29.39 per cent for the previous decade (1961-71). The present birth rate of 34.4 per thousand is still high; serious efforts are needed to scale it down to 30 per thousand by 1985.

4.14.3. There are 251 Rural family welfare centres and 194 urban family welfare centres operating in the State. A total of 447 beds, including 42 beds under British Aid, are reserved for sterilisation maintenance scheme.

3.14.4. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971 is in operation in Gujarat State. There are 475 centres of Medical Termination of pregnancy recognised by Government so far.

4.14.5. 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 leproscope camps are also held.

4.14.6. Gujarat has been in the forefront in this programme.

The progress of the programme is depicted in the following table.

(Figures in '000).

Method.	Achievement.		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83. (Likely)
Sterilisation	201	237	300
I. U. D.	40.9	45.6	60.0
Conventional	169	165	200
Contraceptives			

4.14.7. The target for 1983-84 for sterilisation, I. U. D. insertion and conventional contraceptives are fixed at 4.50 lakhs, 1 lakh and 3 lakhs respectively.

4.15. Universal primary health care, including control of leprosy, T. B. and blindness.

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

4.15.2. There are 251 primary health centres and 2935 sub-centres in State. The number of primary health centres are likely to reach 276 by the end of 1983-84. It is planned to place, a trained Health Guide for every 1000 Villagers to provide health education. Nearly 22678 trained C.H.V.S. are expected to be in position at the end of 1982-83.

4.15.3. Under the programme for control of leprosy there are nine leprosy control units in the State. There are 11 Filaria Control Units.

4.15.4. There are 251 maternity and child welfare centres in the State; one more maternity and child welfare centre will be established during 1983-84.

4.15.5. During 1982-83, one Cottage Hospital would be converted as a referral hospital raising total number of referral hospitals to 18. Additional thirteen more referral hospitals are under construction.

4.15.6. The National Programme of visual impairment and control of blindness started in 1978-79, provides ophthalmic services to District hospitals and P. H. Cs., by providing trained ophthalmic assistance. Medicines and equipments are provided by the Government of India. These services are provided to 170 P. H. Cs. in the State.

4.16. Accelerating programmes for women and children nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children specially in tribal and backward areas.

4.16.1. In spite of expansion of the health infrastructure the knowledge about health and nutrition education and child rearing practices continues 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. Twenty more I.C.D.S. projects sanctioned during 1982-83 takes the total of such projects to 43. of these twenty two projects are located in tribal areas, 17 in non-tribal rural areas and 4 in urban slums. during 1983-84 to take up ten I.C.D.S. projects in tribal areas, seven projects in non-tribal rural areas and one project in urban slums. would be taken up Thus, at the end of 1983-84 there would be 61 I.C.D.S. projects in the state. Thus, all the 32 tribal talukas will be covered under I.C.D.S. blocks by the end of 1983-84.

4.16.2. The midday meals benefit 3.27 lakhs. The programme would be continued at the present level during 1983-84.

4.16.3. Programmes of women welfare under social welfare sub-sector would be continued and strengthened. The Women's Economic Development Corporation, established during 1981, has started new programmes of training and self employment to encourage women to share economic responsibilities in their families.

4.17. Universal elementary Education for the age group 6-14 with special emphasis on girls and involvement of students and voluntary agencies in programme for removal of adult illiteracy.

4.17.1. 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. The State Government has fixed the target of enrolment for 6-14 age group as 95% by the end of 1984-85. It is expected that all children in the age group 6-14 will be enrolled in schools by 1989-90.

4.17.2. The position of enrolment in the age group 6-14 by the end of 1980-81 is as under:—

(in 000)		
Boys	Girls	Total
3353	2241	5594
100%	71%	86%

4.17.3. By the end of 1982-83, the coverage is expected to rise to 57.45 lakhs (88%) and at the end of 1983-84 to 59.20 lakhs (90%).

4.17.4. The Sixth Plan outlay for elementary education is Rs. 3310.10 lakhs (MNP). It is expected that an expenditure of Rs. 658.58 lakhs will be incurred during 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 715.35 lakhs is provided for this programme for 1983-84.

Removal of adult illiteracy :—

4.17.5. Non formal Education for adults, particularly in the productive age group has been included as a part of Minimum Needs Programme of Sixth Plan.

4.17.6. It is proposed to cover 35.30 lakhs illiterates in the age Group 15-35 under the adult education programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

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

4.17.8. Physical Achievements are as under No. of participant adults (15-35 age groups).

(in '000)					
Base Year 1979-80	Sixth Plan Target.	Achievement 1980-81	Likely achievement 1981-82	Target 1982-83	Target 1983-84
869	3530	1010	1237	1537	1946

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

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

4.18.2. 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.

4.18.3. 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 454 Godowns with a capacity of 2.11 lakh tonnes and 10103 fair price shops ensure distribution of essential commodities like wheat, rice, coarse-grains, edible oils, sugar, controlled cloth etc.

4.18.4. In the adivasi areas of the State, shops have been opened in weekly markets called 'Hats' in Surat and Valsad districts. One mobile shop operated during 1981. During 1982 two more mobile shops have been put into operation. More mobile shops would be added.

4.18.5. 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 Panchayat Samiti, Municipal Corporation, Shikasan Samiti and School Board, and through Student Book Stalls for secondary and higher education. During 1982-83, the Corporation had distributed 1.50 lakh exercise note books. The Corporation has also started to distribute L.P. Gas connections at Surat and Nadiad. The Corporation will also start petrol pumps at Gandhidham and Gandhinagar.

4.18.6. Consumer Protection Programme has been started with a view to educate consumers and protection to consumers societies. Consumers would be made aware of their rights under the various order 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. It has been decided to extend grant-in-aid to the consumer protection organisations for organising campaign for consumer education and for conducting scientific study of selected products with a view to improve their quality and reduction in prices.

4.19. Liberalisation of investment procedure and streamlining industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects.

4.19.1. In order that the targets and objects 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 two years.

4.19.2. In order to assure rapid growth of small scale industries, the limits of investment prescribed for these industries have been enhanced. The facility for automatic expansion of capacity to the extent of 5 percent per annum or 25 percent in a five year period has been extended to all industries included in Appendix-I of the industrial policy statement.

4.19.3. While the powers for industrial licensing rests with the Government of India, that of licensing small scale units is within the purview of the State Government, through District Industrial Centres. Temporary Registration number is given on receipt of application and permanent number on installation of machinery.

4.19.4. The procedure for claiming State and Central subsidies has been simplified. Procedure for financing industrial units have been made simple and large and small units are now financed by G.S.F.C. and G.I.I.C. This procedure has helped in saving valuable time of these units.

4.19.5. 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.

4.19.6. The State Khadi and Village Industries Board has provided employment to 28000 workers who have been paid wages to the tune of Rs. 302.15 lakhs during the year 1980-81. Production worth Rs. 2378.25 lakhs was made during 1980-81.

4.19.7. During the year 1981-82 Rs. 239 lakhs were spent by GKVI Board from State Plan provision to benefit 9682 workers. An outlay of Rs. 226 lakhs has been provided to benefit about 11000 workers during the year 1982-83. A provision of

Rs. 205 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84. It is estimated that 15000 workers will be benefited.

4.19.8. The rapid industrial development has led to increased demand for skilled workers. There are at present 35 training centres with capacity of 3330 trainees. The number of artisans trained during the year 1980-81 was 3134 Harijans 1249 tribals, 759 socially and educationally backward and 677 other artisans. 1604 artisans were assisted for self employment for which bank finance of Rs. 23.10 lakhs was made available during the year 1980-81. During the year 1981-82 Rs. 33.03 lakhs were spent to train 1411 trainees. During 1982-83 it is envisaged to train 3600 artisans and during 1983-84, 4000 artisans are proposed to be trained.

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

4.20.1. 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.

4.20.2. The enforcement agencies of the State Government have continued constant vigil against hoarders. Between April 1982 and December, 1982, they carried out 2411 raids and 38111 inspections and considerable quantity of important essential commodities worth Rs. 352.00 lakhs were seized and commodities worth Rs. 13.53 lakhs were forfeited. Between April, 1982 and December, 1982 8 persons were detained under Black Marketing and Maintenance of ECA Supply Act of 1980.

4.20.3. The enforcement wing of the Sales Tax Department has been working at unearthing tax evasion in all parts of the State. During the period 1-4-1982 to 30-9-1982 spot visits, for the purpose of unearthing tax evasion, were carried out at 546 premises of various dealers. Of these at 274 places, books of account were seized for further investigation and assessment.

4.20.4. The permanent check posts at Palanpur, Vapi, Dahod and Shamlaji have been strengthened.

4.20.5. As a part of stricter enforcement of Entertainment tax 55857 surprise inspections of cinema houses were carried out between 1-4-1982 and 30-9-1982.

4.21. Improvement in the working of the public Sector enterprises.

4.21.1. The state Government has set up 46 public sector enterprises in the State of which 11 are statutory undertakings and remaining are limited companies established under the Companies Act.

4.21.2. As on 31-3-1981 the total resources at the disposal of these enterprises were Rs. 1784 crores of which contribution of the state Government in these enterprises directly was Rs. 756 crores.

4.21.3. Of the 31 enterprises which had been functioning for more than one year as on 31-3-1981, only two enterprises made a major loss. The Gujarat Electricity Board and the Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation, together lost Rs. 61.89 crores. If the losses of GEB and GSRTC is excluded, the remaining public undertakings would show an aggregate loss of Rs. 6.38 crores.

4.21.4. A Bureau of Public Enterprises has been set up as a part of Finance department to review periodically the performances of public undertakings and to assist monitoring their performance.

4.21.5. 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 objective, computerisation of statistical data etc. and research and development have also been initiated by several enterprises.

ANNEXURE

The following is the new 20-point programme announced by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, on the 14th January, 1982.

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 programmes for the development of scheduled castes and tribes.
8. Supply of 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 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, hill 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 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.
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

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

20 POINT PROGRAMME OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Point No.		Outlay	
		1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4
1.	Irrigation (Major, Medium and Minor) and dry Land agriculture	20477.50	23791.00
2.	Production of pulses and Oilseeds	43.90	40.57
3.	I.R.D. and N.R.E.P.	1472.00	1877.00
4.	Land Reforms	60.00	60.50
5.	Enforcement of minimum wages for agriculture labour	28.00	32.80
6.	Rehabilitation of Bonded labour	0.50	0.50
7.	Accelerated programmes for development of S.C. and S.T.	5717.00	6231.90
8.	Supply of drinking water to problem villages	1219.00	1600.00
9.	Rural House site-cum-House Construction	730.00	897.00
10.	Environmental Improvement of Slums	600.00	495.00
11.	Power (excluding GEDA)	20727.00	26460.00
12.	Afforestation, social and farm forestry and development of bio-gas	1663.17	2470.24
13.	Family Planning	(Central Sector 100%)	
14.	Universal Primary Health Care, Control of Leprosy T.B. and Blindness	507.37	641.43
15.	Accelerated Programmes of Welfare for Women and Children and Nutrition	330.45	384.50
16.	Elementary Education for age group 6-14 and removal of adult-illiteracy	654.00	767.00
17.	Public distribution system	32.00	33.00
18.	Village and Small Industries	2306.70	2623.50
Total ..		56568.59	68405.94

†This includes (i) outlays for programmes for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under 'Welfare of Backward Classes' Sub-sector and (ii) the flows 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

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

20 POINT PROGRAMME PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS
(CUMULATIVE)

Point No.	Item	Unit	1982-83		1983-84 Target
			Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Irrigation Potential through :				
	(i) Major and Medium	Lakh Hect.	11.41	11.41	12.21
	(ii) Minor	-do-	18.93	18.93	19.44
	Total..	Hect.	30.34	30.34	31.65
2	(i) Pules production (net)	Lakh tonnes	4.65	3.00	4.50
	(ii) Oilseeds Production (net)	-do-	27.63	14.00	29.30
3	(i) IRDP-No. of families benefitted (net)	Lakhs	1.30	1.30	1.30
	(ii) NREP-Mandays (net)	sdo-	130	130	116
4	(i) Allotment of surplus land	Hect.	28115	28115	(Not fixed)
7	Welfare of Backward classes :				
	(i) Ashram schools	No.	311	311	338
	(ii) Economic Aid (net)	No. of families	12880	12880	31961
8	Problem villages covered :				
	(i) M. N. P.	No.	5072 (6269)	5072 (6269)	6122 (7319)
	(ii) A. R. P.	No.	754	754	904
	Total..	No.	5826 (7023)	5826 (7023)	7026 (8223)
9	(i) House sites allotted	No.	568471	568471	626471
	(ii) Construction assistance provided	No.	237944	237944	305944
10	(i) Slum population covered :	No.	327064	327064	367064
	(ii) EWS Houses provided—				
	(a) Constructed (net)	No.	15000	15000	20258
11	(i) Villages electrified	No.	14389	14094	15404
	(ii) Pumps sets/tubewells energised	No.	270145	270145	290145
12	(i) Tress planted (net)	No. '000	233000	233000	290000
	(ii) Bio-gas Plants (Net)	No.	6700	6700	10300
13	Sterilisation done (Net)	No. '000	450	300	450
14	(i) P.H.C's. established	No.	276	251	276
	(ii) Sub-centres set-up	No.	3200	2935	3435
15	ICDS Blocks opened	No.	43	43	61
16	(i) Enrolment in age group 6-14	No. in '000	5745	5745	5920
	(ii) Adult Literacy (age group 15-35)	„	1952	1537	1946
17	Book Bank (Net) No of students	No. of students	24000	31650	24000
18	(i) S.S.I. Units Registered (Net)	No.	6350	6350	(Not fixed)
	(ii) Beneficiaries under scheme of subsidy for village and cottage industries (Net)	No.	37600	37600	54500

Figures in bracket correspond to 1977 survey i.e. 9600 villages/humlets.

CHAPTER V

THE MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

Introduction

5.1. The Minimum Needs Programme, launched in the Fifth Plan, had 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 siteplots and Housing Assistance for Rural Landless Labourers, Environmental Improvement of Slums in the urban areas and Nutrition. The Programme had aimed at establishing throughout the country a network of certain essential services based on the criteria of uniformity and equality.

5.2. The Minimum Needs Programme redefines norms for various items of minimum needs and has 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.

5.3. 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 the various social services sector. It is also proposed to adopt a system 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 and the backward and remote areas of the State. The programmes formulated are also 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.

5.4. An outlay of Rs. Rs. 4783.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1983-84 as against the outlay of Rs. 3903.00 lakhs provided for 1982-83 for the Minimum

Needs Programme. The broad break-up of the outlay is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Nam of programme	Outlay
1	2	1983—84 3
1.	Rural Electrification	90.00*
2.	Rural Roads	550.00@
3.	Elementary Education	715.35
4.	Adult Education	51.65
5.	Rural Health	606.00
6.	Rural Water Supply	1600.00
7.	Rural Housing	720.00
8.	Environmental Improvement of Slums.	100.00
9.	Nutrition	350.00
Total		4783.00

*Provision for Rural Electrification in the State Plan is Rs. 1448.00 lakhs.

@Provision for Rural Roads in the State Plan is Rs. 2055.00 lakhs.

5.5. The programmes proposed for 1983-84 are outlined in subsequent paragraphs:—

Elementary Education

5.6. The norms for the country for the Minimum Needs Programme for the elementary education is to achieve 95 per cent enrolment in the age group 6-14 and 50 percent in the age group 11-14 by 1985. The State having attained higher level of enrolment aims to achieve the enrolment of 110 percent in the age group 6-11 (classes I to V) and 70.29 percent in the age group 11-14 (classes VI to VIII) by the end of the Sixth Plan 1984-85.

5.7. The progress of the enrolment is as under:—

(Figures in percentage)

Item	Age group	Achievements				
		1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	1983—84
Enrolment of	6-11	104	105	107	109	109
Children	11-14	47	48	50	52	55

5.8 The progress of enrolment has been satisfactory towards achieving the Sixth Plan target Annual Plan 1983-84 aims at achieving the target of 109 percent in the age group 6--11 and 55 percent in the age group 11--14.

5.9 An outlay of Rs. 767 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 inclusive of Rs. 51.65 lakhs for adult education. In the field of primary education main activities contemplated during the year 1983-84 are (1) provision for 3000 new teachers for additional enrolment (2) incentives for increased enrolment and for attending schools by way of free supply of 2,63,750 sets of books and 1,30,000 pairs of uniforms to the tribal students, (3) construction of 200 class rooms, (4) provision of non-formal education to 18,600 children in the age-group 6-14 minimise drop outs and wastage (5) provision of 1050 new teachers for conversion of single teacher schools into two teacher schools.

5.10. It is proposed to cover 4.09 lakh more illiterate adults taking the total to 19.46 lakh adults at the end of 1983-84.

Rural Health.

5.11. There are 251 Primary Health Centres and as a result of the various programmes under the health, family welfare minimum needs programme and the multipurpose workers schemes in all 2700 sub-centres are functioning in the State at the end of 1981-82.

5.12. The ultimate objective of the Rural Health programme is the setting up of one PHC for 30,000 in plains and 20,000 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 and establishment of one Community Health Centre for a population of one lakh or one C.D. Block by 2000 A.D.

5.13. During the year 1982-83 existing PHCs dispensaries/Cottage Hospital totalling 20 are proposed to be upgraded into Community Health Centres. It is also proposed to establish 20 new PHCs (construction) and 500 sub-centres and upgrade 49 rural dispensaries into Subsidiary Health Centres during 1982-83. During 1983-84 the number of P.H. Cs is likely to reach 276. It is proposed to establish 500 Sub-Centres, thus raising the total number of sub-Centres to 3450 by the end of 1983-84.

5.14. As on 1st November, 1982, the construction of 845 sub-centre buildings has been completed. During the year 1982--83, the construction of

573 sub-centre buildings are in progress; of these 75 are expected to be completed by the end of 1982-83. During the year 1983-84, there will be 498 sub-centre buildings under construction.

5.15. By the end of 1981-82. 1154 quarters of PHCs staff have been completed. During 1982-83 constructed of 117 staff quarters of PHCs are in progress. It is proposed to undertake construction of 7 new sub-sidiary Health Centres during 1983-84.

5.16. A total 18991 Community Health Volunteers have been trained and posted in villages for providing Primary Health care. It is proposed to train 2000 additional C.H.Vs. during 1982-83. It is targetted to train 1500 more C.H.Vs during 1983-84. Till the end of 1982, 4417 Male Multi Purpose Workers, 2837 Female M.P.W.s. and 1317 Health Supervisors have been trained.

Rural Water Supply

5.17 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.

5.18 Of the 18,275 villages in the State, 9600 villages have been categorised as "No Source" vilages by June, 1977. However, as on 1st April, 1980, 9038 revenue villages (10400 villages/hamlets) have been identified as "No Source" villages. Upto the end of March, 1980, 4514 villages have been covered; leaving a balance of 5086 villages yet 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 successfully the massive programme. The Government aims at covering all the remaining villages of 1977 survey by the end of Sixth Plan 1980-85. In addition to the State Plan outlays, sizeable funds are expected to come from fully centrally sponsored "Accelerated Rural Water Supply" programme. During the year 1980-81 additional 609 villages have been covered raising the total number of villages covered to 5123. Additional 900 villages are covered during 1981-82 raising the total number covered to 6023 by the end of 1981-82. It is envisaged to cover 1000 villages during 1982-83 raising the total No. to 7023. 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	Level of achievement			
			1980—81	1981—82	1982—83 Likely.	1983—84
9600	4514	5086	5123	6023	7023	8223

5.19. An outlay of Rs. 1600 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 in the State's Annual Plan. This is expected to be supplemented substantially by the Centrally sponsored programme. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 550 lakhs would be made available by the Government of India during 1983-84 for enabling the State Government to adhere to the proposed target of 1200 villages.

Rural Roads

5.20. The revised norms 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, 3184 and out of the 2964 villages of the

second category 2016 villages have been connected by all weather pucca roads by the end of 1981-82.

5.21. The Government aims at achieving the norms of the programme fully at the end of Sixth Plan 1980-85. In keeping with this, additional 135 villages and 145 villages in the population range of 1500 and above and 1000 to 1500 respectively are likely to be covered during the year 1982-1983. Similarly, it is targetted to connect 150 villages in each of the above categories during the Annual Plan, 1983-84.

5.22. The following table depicts the achievements and the targets for 1983-84.

Sr. No.	Population range	Total No. of Villages	Level of achievement (No. of villages)				
			1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 likely	1983-84 target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1500 and above	3664	2441	2917	3184	3319	3469
2.	1000 to 1500	2964	1402	1719	2016	2161	2311
3.	Up to 1000	11647	3569	4055	4591	4861	5111
Total:—		18275	7412	8691	9791	10341	10891

Rural Electrification

5.23. In Gujarat, out of 18,275 villages, 13429 have been electrified at the end of March, 1982, 665 additional villages are likely to be electrified during 1982-83, thus raising the total number of electrified villages to 14094 by the end of 1982-83.

5.24. 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 1310 villages during the Annual Plan 1983-84.

4.25. 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 Likely	1983-84 Target
18275	10867	12515	13429	14094	15404
		(1648)	(914)	(665)	(1310)

House sites and Housing assistance for landless labourers and rural housing

5.26 The Minimum Needs Programme aims at the provision of house sites and housing assistance to all rural landless labour households. 5.46 lakh plots have been allotted till the end of March, 1982 to the eligible beneficiaries; out of which 1.16 lakh plots have been allotted to members of the Scheduled Tribes and 1.22 lakh plots to members of Scheduled Castes. During the year 1982-83 it is expected to allot 0.40 lakh additional plots and for the year 1983-84 it is targetted to allot 0.460 lakh additional plots.

5.27 In respect of housing assistance, the Government has launched massive programme of assisting the allottees of the free plots since 2nd October, 1976. The scheme has been revised with effect from 2nd October, 1980 and it envisages the construction of a small durable pacca house costing about Rs. 3000 per house with Government assistance by way of subsidy of Rs. 1,000 contribution from the District Panchayats, Rs. 250/- loans from banks/HUDCO, Rs. 1,500/- and Rs. 250 as beneficiary contribution in terms of labour.

5.28 At the end of March 1982 construction works of 1,77,944 houses were completed. It is proposed to assist the construction of 60000 houses during 1982-83 and 68,000 houses during 1983-84.

Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas

5.29 The scheme envisages a provision of financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 150 per capita of slum population to local bodies for providing certain essential services like water supply, drainage, community bathrooms, latrines, street lights and road improvement in the slum areas not likely to be cleared by the next 10 years under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

5.30 From December, 1980 the service under the Schemes are extended to all areas having Municipal Corporations, municipalities or urban development or areas development authorities. Priority is to be given to the slums located on Govt. or Municipal plots and those inhabited by SCs and STs

particularly the 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. 100.00 lakhs is provided to cover additional 40,000 persons during the year 1983-84, thus raising the total number of beneficiaries under the schemes to 3,67,064 by the end of March, 1981.

Nutrition

5.31 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 centres. At the end of 1979-80, 550 feeding centres under the programme have been upgraded to integrated Health-cum-Nutrition Centres. The nutrition component of ICDS Projects is also served under the S.N.P.

5.32 During 1982-83 there are 43 ICDS Projects in the Gujarat State of which 22 are located in tribal areas 17 in non-tribal and 4 in urban slum areas. Out of the 43 ICDS projects 30 projects are under the Centrally sponsored programme and the remaining 13 are under the State Plan. It is proposed to take up 15 additional ICDS Projects under Centrally sponsored of which 9 in tribal, 5 in non-tribal and one in urban slum areas and two additional ICDS Projects in non-tribal area. Under the State Setor it is proposed to take up one additional ICDS project in tribal area and two in non-tribal area. and thus covering all the 32 tribal talukas with ICDS projects during 1983-84. It is also proposed to expand ICDS schemes in existing 5 tribal blocks to cover the entire revenue area or tribal talukas Nutrition component of both CSP and State Plan ICDS projects is provided by the State.

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

5.34 During 1982-83, the total coverage of the beneficiaries under the SNP (ICDS) and non-ICDS areas is 8.85 lakhs and under MDM programme 3.28 lakh beneficiaries are covered at the end of the year 1982. It is proposed to maintain and stabilise SNP and MDM programmes in 1983-84.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS AND WEAKER SECTIONS

Introductory

6.1. 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 provisions 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.

6.2. 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 Annual Plan 1983-84, provides for accelerating the implementation of the Tribal Area Sub-Plan, the Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, and schemes which would bring about rapid dispersal of industries in rural and backward areas.

6.3. Gujarat has a large population of backward classes, the Schedule Castes and the Scheduled Tribes constitute respectively 7% and 14% of the total population according to census 1981. The population of Nomadic Denotified Tribes is estimated around 7 lakhs. In addition, the State has a large number of the economically backward classes; the small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers who constitute a vast segment of the rural poor also need special attention. The problems of the urban slum dwellers and the ur-

ban poor in general 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. Apart from continuing such programmes during 1983-84, 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 aged agricultural labourers, 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 proposed. 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.

6.4. The major thrust of the programmes for 1983-84 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.

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

TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN 1983-84

6.6. 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.

6.7. 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 an impact in the economic field of an order which will enable 50 percent of scheduled tribes 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.

6.8. 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.

6.9. The tribal area sub-plan for 1983-84 comprises of following elements:

Flow of funds from State Plan Sectors

Special Central Assistance

Programme of Central Ministries/Centrally Sponsored

Institutional Finance

An outlay of Rs. 102 crores is expected to flow in the tribal area sub-plan from the State Plan of Rs. 900 crores during 1983-84. Rs. 9.00 crores are assumed Special Central Assistance. Thus the total tribal area sub-plan including Special Central Assistance would be of the size of Rs. 111 crores. Besides around Rs. 6.50 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. 27.00 crores.

6.10. The sectoral outlays provided for 1983-84 are given in the following table:

(Rs. in crores)

Major Head of Development	Flow from State Plan
Agriculture and Allied Programmes including Community Development, Panchayats. etc.	25.96
Co-operation	5.73
Water Development	18.79
Power	2.97
Industries	5.62
Transport and Communications	11.55
Social and Community Services	23.41
Economic Services	0.21
Decentralised District Planning	7.50
Total:	101.74

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

6.12 The bulk of outlay flowing from the State sector is 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 Areas through suitable schemes in the general plan.

6.13. With 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 1983-84.

6.14. 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.

6.15. A Tribal Development Corporation has been Setup in October 1972 to participate actively in promoting the economic well being of the tribals. According to the provisions of Act, the State Government has to provide contribution towards capital and grant towards administrative expenditure. An adequate provision has been made in the State Plan 1983-84. The Corporation provides soft loans to tribal co-operatives. A few schemes, pertaining to co-operation, 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.

6.16. A number of measures for saving the tribals from the exploitation of vested interests are being taken. The plan also provides for the 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 1983-84, target 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.

6.17. The State Government has introduced 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 or activities already been performed by the Integrated Rural Development Agency, the District Industries Centre, the I.T.I. etc. What is new about the programme is—

1. that it concentrates on the household as the unit;

2. that it has a definite orientation towards raising the household income above the poverty line;

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

4. that 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 are mainly covered under the following programmes:

Integrated Rural Development Programme

National Rural Employment Programme;

Special Component Programmes for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Areas Sub-Plan and;

Housesites and housing assistance for landless labourers.

Special Programmes for Rural Development

6.18. In addition to the outlays provided in the Sectoral Programmes benefitting the rural areas specific provision is also made for Special Programmes which would assist the rural poor, particularly in the backward areas of the State. The major elements of this programme are (i) Works programme for creating supplementary employment opportunities through National Rural Employment Programme, (ii) 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; Adhivay, Gram Nieman Karyakram. An outlay of Rs. 25.97 crores has been provided during 1983-84 in respect of all such special programmes.

Coastal Areas

6.19. 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 the development of the land in the operation. Another programme of the prevention of salinity ingress in certain parts of Saurashtra where the problem has become very acute has also been initiated and significant provision is made for attending to the urgent works on the basis of a comprehensive plan formulated by a high level committee. Programmes relating to the development of coastal areas have been proposed in the relevant sub-sector. Attempts would be made to evolve an Integrated Coastal Zone Development Programme.

Industrially Backward Areas

6.20. Ten districts i.e. (1) Amreli (2) Banaskantha (3) Bhayanagar (4) Bharuch (5) Junagadh (6) Kachchh, (7) Panch Mahals (8) Mehsana, (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 i.e. Surendranagar, Panchmahals and Bharuch, are eligible for

the central cash subsidy. 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.

6.21. The policy of location of industries, as now adopted by the State Government, not only seeks to check indiscriminate growth of industries in the large urban complexes but is designed to encourage their dispersal in the rural and the less developed areas. Conscious efforts would be made to divert the flow of resources so as to pull industries towards the backward areas. The cumulative investment in the Industrially Backward Areas up to the end of 1982-83 would be about 35 per cent of the total investment. It is proposed to continue this policy during 1983-84 also.

6.22. 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 would be offered to industries set up in the rural and backward areas so as to compensate them for economic burden and the handicaps such units would have to bear. Under the new scheme, sales-tax exemption or sales-tax deferment will be allowed on a liberal scale to the industrial units being set up away from the metropolitan areas and the 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.

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

6.24. The Government has introduced a scheme of cash subsidy and has adopted the concept of growth centres. The public undertakings viz., GSFC, GIDC, GIC etc. will continue to play a significant role in the promotion of industrial development in the backward areas during 1983-84 also.

6.25. The Khadi and Village Industries Programme is being expanded considerably. This

includes the setting up of a number of Ambar Charkhas, Parishramalaya and gramedis in backward areas. This programme together with other programmes 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 improving the income levels of the poor. All such programmes are continued in 1983-84.

Special Programme for Development of Backward Talukas

6.26. 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 the essential works in these talukas having due regard to local needs. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs provided for this programme for the year 1982-83 is likely to be spent fully. Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for this programme for the year 1983-84.

Labour Welfare Programmes

6.27. 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 boards 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 Labour 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 centres for the children of women workers in small factories and other establishments in the urban as well as in the rural areas. The scheme is expected to provide not only grant-in-aid for socially desirable objectives in the rural areas but also strengthen the rural workers organisations.

6.28. The Minimum Wages have been linked up with the cost of living index in number of selected employment. The Government in January, 1976, had revised the rate of minimum wages for Agricultural Labourers from Rs. 3/- per day to

Rs. 5.50 per day. Recently 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. Provision is made in the plan for strengthening the machinery for implementation of this Act.

Rural Labour Welfare Board for Agriculture and Rural Workers

6.29 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 institution. During 1981-82, Rural Labour Welfare Centres were established in 39 villages. It is envisaged that by the end of 1982-83 such centres would be functioning in 100 villages. It proposes to open more 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. 18.00 lakhs is provided for the purpose during 1983-84.

Financial Assistance for the maintenance of aged Agricultural Labourers

6.30 The Scheme for granting old age pension to Agricultural labourers was introduced in the 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 may reach to 10,000. Under this scheme, provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made for the year 1983-84 for extending benefits of this scheme to more beneficiaries.

Rural Artisans

6.31 It is essential to upgrade existing skills and develop new skills among the 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 take up effectively the training programmes 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 the private training institutions which will also play a vital role. However, with the establishment

of the big and the medium industries and 51000 SSI units in the State, the demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers is expected to increase 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 the purchase of raw materials and tools and equipments for starting their business. The artisans belonging to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes will get financial assistance at a concessional rate of interest through the Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and Tribal Development Corporation.

Welfare of Backward classes SCs, STs, NTs, and DNTs,

6.32 A sizeable provision is being made for the supplementary sector of backward classes i. e. the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes, the nomadic tribes and the denotified tribes. Several new schemes are also included in the backward class welfare sub-sector in the plan for 1983-84. Programme in this sub-sector fall under three main groups viz., education, economic upliftment and health, housing and other schemes. An outlay of Rs. 22.40 crores is provided for 1983-84. This is expected to be supplemented by the Government of India. In the implementation of the schemes, preference will be given to the landless labourers and the most vulnerable sections amongst the backward classes. Apart from the Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation which was set up earlier the State Government has set up the Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation in 1975 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 the Scheduled Castes either directly or through agencies. The Corporation is implementing schemes aiming at the welfare of the Scheduled Castes.

Special Component Plan.

6.33 Since 1979 a Special Component Plan for the economic development of the 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 the programmes of generating more employment and generating additional income so as to bring the families above the poverty line. The Gujarat Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation which has been set up in 1969 has accelerated its activities for the uplift of the scheduled castes. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 27.31 crores is likely to flow from the general sectors under the Special Component Plan and Rs. 3.00 crores is assumed special central assistance.

6.34 The Government has accepted 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. The Government has also extended the benefits of various recommendations of the Commission except those relating to reservation in the services and reservation in the 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 the income limit of Rs. 4800 per annum. Recently the State Government has set up "Rane Commission" to study the coverage of Socially and Economically Backward classes besides the Communities identified by the earlier Baxi Commission. An outlay of Rs. 6.35 crores is provided in 1983-84 for the socially and educationally backward classes and the economically backward classes. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been provided for the welfare of the minority communities.

District plans for social inputs

6.35 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 poverty line in the 18 talukas of the nine districts.

Minimum Needs programme :

6.36 The Minimum Needs programme launched in the Fifth Plan envisages the allocation of adequate resources for the programme 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 the 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 throughout the country. These programmes have been continued during the period of Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. 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 the locational aspects of these basic services and their integration so as to confer optimum benefits on the target groups. The Sixth Plan envisages to accelerate the implementation of the programme. An outlay of Rs. 47.87 crores is provided for the

Minimum Needs programme for the year 1983-84. The details of which have been given in separate the chapter.

Housing for the Weaker Sections

6.37 In addition to the scheme for assisting the beneficiaries of the programme of free house site 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 groups on a larger scale. The Slum Clearance Board also plays 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 sections in rural areas with HUDCO participation has also been proposed. Adequate outlay is provided for the low income groups 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 the construction of houses in the rural areas.

Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped:

6.38 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 1983-84.

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	Sabarkantha
3.	Bhiloda	Sabarkantha
4.	Megharaj	Sabarkantha
5.	Jhalod	Panchmahals

1	2	3
6.	Dahod	Panchmahals
7.	Santrampur	—do—
8.	Limkheda	—do—
9.	Devgadbaria	—do—
10.	Chhotu udepur	Vadodara
11.	Naswadi	—do—
12.	Tilakwada	—do—
13.	Dediapada	Bharuch
14.	Sagbara	—do—
15.	Valia	—do—
16.	Nandod	—do—
17.	Jhagadia	Bharuch
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.	Chikhli	—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
9.	Bhatpur	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

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—
8.	Gariadhar	Bhavnagar
9.	Malpur	Sabarkantha
10.	Bayad	—do—
11.	Abadasa	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.	Jambugam	Vadodara
24.	Vaglodia	—do—
25.	Olpad	Surat

CHAPTER—VII

DISTRICT PLANNING

7.1 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.

7.2. 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 in October, 1980.

Basis of Distribution of outlays

7.3. It is envisaged that 35% of the State Plan outlays should, on an average, be allotted 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.

7.4. The criteria for districtwise distribution of outlay 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 scheduled tribes	15

Item	Percent
Agricultural Backwardness	10
Irrigational Backwardness	10
Industrial Backwardness	5
Backwardness in the spheres of Roads and Drinking Water	10
Backwardness in respect of the targets of other selected minimum needs	5
Incentive provision	5
	100

7.5. 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

7.6. The outlay on district level schemes are around 40% of the State Plan outlay as the following table shows.

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Total State Annual Plan outlay	Outlay of District (Level Schemes (inclusive of discretionary and incentive outlays)	Percent
1980-81	537.50	221.52	41.2
1981-82	633.09	244.95	38.7
1982-83	760.58	305.52	40.2

7.7. While the entire outlay for Decentralised District Planning comprising of discretionary and incentive outlays is meant for district level schemes, the provisions for normal district level schemes under agriculture and allied programmes account for about 80% (on an average) of the outlay provided for that major-head 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 of normal district level schemes from out of total outlays for the sectors in the State Annual Plan (Based on average for 3 years and rounded).
Agriculture and allied Programmes	80
Irrigation	36
Village and Small Industries	60
Road Development	75
Social Services	40

7.8. 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 :

7.9. Discretionary and incentive outlays are placed at the disposal of the District Planning Boards; they have discretion to take up schemes of local importance and execute them through the concerned Department or organisation. The District Planning Board can finance projects on 100% basis from the discretionary portion of the District Plan outlay, while the incentive outlay requires a matching contribution of 50% or 25% depending upon the pattern prescribed for the district.

7.10. 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.

7.11. During 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 28 crores comprising of Rs. 21 crores as discretionary outlay and Rs. 7 crores as incentive outlay was provided for Decentralised District Planning. During 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 32 crores (subsequently revised to Rs. 30.40 crores) comprising of Rs. 24 crores as discretionary outlay and Rs. 8 crores (subsequently revised to Rs. 6.40 crores) as incentive outlays was placed at the disposal of the District Planning Boards. Thus, during the first two years of implementation of the new scheme, an outlay of Rs. 58.40 crores was allocated to the District Planning Boards.

7.12. Of the total outlay of Rs. 58.40 crores about Rs. 56.93 crores was placed at the disposal of the implementing authorities. Besides, contribution raised against the incentive outlay reflects the extent of popular enthusiasm generated. During the first two years, Rs. 13.40 crores was provided by way of incentive outlay; to avail of this outlay, the District Planning Boards had to raise an amount of Rs. 9.54 crores; in fact the District Planning Boards raised Rs. 7.64 crores and availed of Rs. 12.2 crores of incentive outlay.

7.13. One of the interesting features of the pattern of allocation of funds by the District Planning Boards is that the scheme 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.

7.14. The total picture of 17 reporting districts (except Mahesana & Valsad) shows that during the first two years as much as 66.8 percentage was allocated by 17 District Planning Boards towards schemes covered under the Minimum Needs Programmes. The percentage break up of this amongst different programmes under MNP is given in the following table:—

Programme	Percentage breakup of allocation during first two years 1980-81 and 1981-82 in respect of		
	Discretionary outlay	Incentive outlay	Total
Rural Electrification	8.1	7.9	8.0
Rural Roads	31.9	9.8	27.2
Elementary Education	10.0	21.1	12.4
Adult Education	..	..	..
Rural Health	6.4	6.7	6.5
Rural Water Supply	8.4	15.9	10.0
Rural Housing	1.2	..	0.9
Environmental improvement of slums	1.3	1.1	1.3
Nutrition.	0.6	0.1	0.5
Total MNP	67.9	62.6	66.8

7.15. Of the total amount of discretionary and incentive outlays placed at the disposal of the implementing authorities by District Planning Boards during first two years, large portion nearly 27.2 percent, went to rural roads. The next priority was primary education with 12.4 percent followed by Rural Water Supply 10.0 percent, minor irrigation with 9.9 percent and rural electrification with 8.0 percent. The table below gives the details of the sub-sectors getting more than 5.0 percent and percentages of allocation to each during first two years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Sector/Sub-sector of Development.	Percentage allocation during 1980-81 and 1981-82 from out of		
	Discretionary Outlay	Incentive Outlay	Total
1	2	3	4
Rural Roads	31.9	9.8	27.1
Primary Education	10.0	21.1	12.4
Rural Water Supply	8.4	15.9	10.0
Minor Irrigation	12.5	0.2	9.9
Rural Electrification	8.1	7.9	8.0
Rural Health	6.4	6.7	6.5
Community Development and Panchayats.	3.2	12.0	5.1

	1	2	3	4
Other sub-sectors-such as Rural Housing, Eenvironmental Improvement of Slums, Nutrition, Crop husbandry, Small and Village Industries, Road Development (other than MNP), General Education, Medical and Public Health (other than MNP), Social Welfare etc.		19.5	26.4	20.9
Total	..	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.16. 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 also taken up innovative schemes of local importance. Amongst them, mention could be made of rural fire fighting arrangements, purchase of leproscopic machinery for tubectomy operations, paramedical vans, pipeline for water supply in Harijan colonies, etc.

1982-83

7.17 During 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 35 crores has been provided for Decentralised District Planning. Of this, an amount of Rs. 24 crores by way of discretionary outlay and an amount of Rs. 8 crores by way of incentive outlay have been allocated to the District Planning Boards and the amounts have also been placed at the disposal of the respective Boards. Of the remaining Rs. 3 crores an amount of Rs. 2 crores is proposed to be utilised for the integrated development of urban poor, while the amount of Rs. 1 crore is proposed to be utilised for giving additional incentive to the District Planning Boards with reference to their performance in the field of Decentralised District Planning.

7.18. During the first two years, it was observed that some of the more advanced talukas got relatively more benefits from the outlay of de-centralised district planning. To correct this situation, the discretionary outlay now allocated to the District Planning Boards is 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 the agricultural labourers excluding those belonging to SC and 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.

4. 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 needed 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 purposes only.

7.19. The District Planning Boards have been requested to set a part 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 taluka as may be approved by the District Planning Boards. This procedure has already been introduced with effect from the financial year 1982-83. The District Planning Boards have already started formulating schemes in consultation with the representatives of the talukas concerned. With the involvement of taluka people in preparation of the schemes against the discretionary outlay component it is expected that the local needs of the taluka will get adequately reflected and on approval from the District Planning Board they will be implemented by the implementing authorities from the discretionary outlay given to them.

7.20. 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 or 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 talukas 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. While this pattern continues to be in operation during 1982-83 also, the Government has taken a decision to adopt taluka as a unit for the purpose instead of a district with effect from the year 1983-84. The Government has decided that, with effect from 1983-84, 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.

7.21. 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. This procedure would be introduced from 1983-84. 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.

7.22. These measures are expected to take care of the special problems of local importance in each of the talukas of the District.

7.23. An outlay of Rs. 36.00 crores has been provided for the year 1983-84 in respect of Decentralised District Planning as under :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Discretionary outlay	25.00
Incentive outlay	8.00
Integrated development of urban poor	2.00
Additional incentives to the District Planning Board towards performance in the field of Decentralised District Planning	0.50
Provision for dealing with the problems of special backward areas.	0.50
TOTAL ..	36.00

District Planning Board.

7.24. The District Planning Boards have a varied and highly representative character. They were reconstituted on 11th September, 1980 to make them broad-based. Initially, the Collector of the District was the Chairman of the Board. However, in order that the Board acquires a higher status and adequate response from the officers at different levels and thus become effective, a Minister of the State Government has been made the Chairman of the Board, the Collector is its Vice-Chairman 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	3.	Three MLAs of the District. (These MLAs are now appointed by rotation).	Member
(5)	All M. P.s elected from the District	Member	4.	District Development Officer.	Member
(6)	All M. L. As. elected from the District.	Member	5.	Project Administrator, Tribal Area Sub-Plan.	Member
(7)	President of one of the Municipalities in the District.	Member	6.	District Planning Officer.	Member-Secretary
(8)	Mayor of the Municipal Corporation.	Member	7.	District Statistical Officer.	Additional Member Secretary
(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 Administrator, 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			

7.25. 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

7.26. 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 in order 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 of 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.

7.27. With a view to providing assistance to District Planning Boards in formulation of projects and monitoring their implementation, the District Planning Boards have been advised to set up a couple of task forces for special subjects.

District Planning Organisation

7.28. 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 senior and experienced officer. Each District Planning Officer has supporting staff consisting of one Research Officer, one Research Assistant one Deputy Mamlatdar, Two Statistical assistants and a sub-auditor and a clerk. One post of Research Assistant and one post of Statistical assistant have also been recently sanctioned for ensuring effective monitoring of the Minimum Needs Programme. In the Context of the responsibilities and the nature of work to be performed by the District Planning Unit the organisation and the structure of the unit would require to be suitably strengthened and improved from time to time. The Planning Commission has recently agreed to assist strengthening of the Planning machinery at the district level through sharing the cost of experts in various disciplines on 50 % basis. as envisaged in the model scheme prepared by the Government of India in this regard.

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER SITUATION

8.1. Dimension.

(In lakhs)

8.1.1 The programmes included in the Annual Plan 1983-84 have been drawn up keeping in view the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) objective of progressive removal of poverty and unemployment.

8.1.2 There are a few aspects of the State's economy which are basic to an understanding the unemployment situation in the State : (i) nearly two million landless labourers constituting 22.5 % of the total number of workers-about 48% of them belonging to the scheduled castes and tribes, (ii) about 10.6 lakhs small and marginal farmers, around 65 % of whom are of the later category (iii) a sustained increase in the number of job seekers in urban areas, (iv) about 44% of the rural population and 51% of the urban population living below the desirable minimum (v) impact of the natural calamities including recurrent droughts on rural economy.

8.1.3 An estimate of jobs to be provided would include (i) the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the annual plan period, and (ii) the number of those who are entering in the labour force during the annual plan period. As per the estimate based on the projections of data obtained from the labour force survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation in the 32nd round in Gujarat in 1977-78, the chronic unemployed was estimated to 1.54 lakhs as on 1st April, 1983, while underemployed was estimated to be of the order of 6.03 lakhs.

8.1.4 Nearly 76.62% (1.18 lakhs) of the chronic unemployed were in the urban areas whereas 23.38% (0.36 lakhs) were in rural areas. However, incase of underemployed, only 22.06% (1.33 lakhs) belonged to urban areas as against 77.94 % (4.70 lakhs) in rural areas.

8.1.5 The table given below provides estimates of new entrants to the labour force at the beginning and at the end of the plan period. These estimates are based on the data obtained in the 32nd round of N.S.S.:

Items	Based on participation rate of 32nd Round of National Sample Survey.
(1) Chronic unemployed and under-employed at the—	
(i) beginning of the Sixth Plan (1980-85)	7.04
(ii) beginning of 1983-84.	7.57
(2) New Entrants during 1980-84	12.35
(3) New Entrants during 1983-84	3.19
(4) Total:—	
(i) Backlog plus new entrants during 1980-84.	19.39
(ii) Backlog plus new entrants during 1983-84.	10.76
(5) Total Labour Force in :	
(i) 1980	123.73
(ii) 1981	126.75
(iii) 1982	129.79
(v) 1983	132.89
(vi) 1984	136.08

8.2 Educated Unemployed

8.2.1 The following table gives the data obtained from the live registers of the employment exchanges:—

(Figures in '000).

	1-4-74	1-4-78	1-4-81	1-4-82
Matriculates and Undergraduates.	92	186	234	261
Diploma Holders	1	4	3	3
Graduates and Post graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce and Law	20	41	35	32
Graduates and Post-Graduates in Technical and Professional subjects	3	7	8	7
	116	238	280	303

8.2.2 While assessing the magnitude of the educated unemployed for whom work opportunities are required to be created, the figures of out-turn of the educational institutions have also to be

considered. The categorywise out-turn during 1983-84 has been estimated as under:—

	Out-turn 1983-84
(a) Matriculates	1,55,000
(b) Non-Technical graduates and post-graduates.	51,440
(i) Arts	20,610
(ii) Science	5,625
(iii) Commerce	20,605
(iv) Law	4,600
(c) Technical graduates and post-graduates.	8,112
(i) Engineering	1940
(ii) Medicine (Allopathy)	1084
(iii) Ayurvedic	300
(iv) Agriculture	317
(v) Veterinary	25
(vi) Education	4243
(vii) Others	203
(d) Diploma holders in Engineering	3,582
Total :—	2,18,134

8.3 Employment in Organised Sector

8.3.1 Employment in the organised sector (based on data available from the Employment Market Information Service) grew by 65,000 during 1982-83, the share of the public sector being 22,000, and that of the private sector 43,000. Past trends are summarised in the following table (data taken from EMI which covers factories and establishments employing ten or more persons).

(In'000)

Sector	Employment at the end of June												
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Public	510	518	544	579	590	599	630	652	679	706	736	744	766
(Index No.)	(100)	(102)	(107)	(114)	(116)	(117)	(124)	(128)	(133)	(138)	(144)	(146)	(150)
Private	429	445	475	482	498	505	493	518	535	555	574	588	631
(Index No.)	(100)	(104)	(111)	(112)	(116)	(118)	(115)	(121)	(125)	(129)	(134)	(137)	(147)
Total	939	963	1019	1061	1088	1104	1123	1170	1214	1261	1310	1332	1397
(Index-No.)	(100)	(103)	(109)	(113)	(116)	(118)	(120)	(125)	(129)	(134)	(140)	(142)	(149)

8.3.2 Organised sector has shown expansion of employment at the rate of 5 percent per annum; public sector claiming annual increase at the rate of 3 percent and private sector showing increase of only about 7 percent annually.

8.4 Strategy for employment generation under the plan

8.4.1 The employment policy during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) has to meet two major goals of reducing underemployment for the majority of the labour force and cutting down unemployment.

8.4.2 Consistent with the above, labour intensive schemes such as soil conservation including contour bunding, Nala-plugging, terracing, reclamation of khar land etc. have been planned on large scale to provide sizeable employment. In addition, minor irrigation and water development, construction of tanks, bandharas, tube wells as well as medium irrigation schemes all having high potentiality for employment generation have also been accelerated. The road development activities are expected to create sizeable job opportunities. Most of the above works are intended not only to create jobs but also to increase the job potential of the areas.

8.4.3 Considerable emphasis has been placed on animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, Khadi and Village industries, as also on the special programmes for rural development consisting of Local Development Works Programme, D.P.A.P., I.R.D., etc. This programme provides employment to educated as well as manual workers and part time gainful opportunities to the under employed beneficiaries in the rural areas. These will be augmented through the implementation of National Rural Employment Programme.

8.4.4 It is also planned to adopt concerted measures for encouraging self-employment, and to expand training and apprenticeship facilities for developing skills particularly for rural artisans and the educated unemployed.

8.4.5 A scheme to assist the totally neglected group of self-employed who come in the lower income categories, like persons engaged in tiny sectors, service occupations such as vegetable vending, tea shops is envisaged to be continued.

8.4.6 It is also envisaged to cover 50% of the matriculates under the skill formation programme during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) period. Measures for increasing employability of the hard-core educated unemployed are also included.

8.4.7 In pursuance of the national goal of progressive reduction in the incidence of unemployment and national policy of decentralised employment planning, District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils have already been set up in all the districts of the State. The Councils are expected to channelise a good segment of the job seekers to self-

employment. In Gujarat, there are various schemes aimed at, and agencies providing assistance for self-employment, however, at district level, an agency to co-ordinate the efforts of different agencies was lacking. The councils can play the role of such co-ordinating agencies at the districts.

8.5 Review of progress during the Sixth Plan

8.5.1 Special Programmes for Rural Development

8.5.1.1 In Gujarat, over 68 per cent of total population is in rural areas. Hence 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 the sectoral programmes benefitting the rural areas, specific provision is also made for Special Programme which would largely aim at assisting the rural poor. 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 through Drought Prone Area and Desert Development Programme.

8.5.1.2 An outline of the major employment intensive special programmes is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

National Rural Employment Programme

8.5.1.3 "National Rural Employment Programme" aims at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons in the rural areas and creating durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy while providing employment opportunity and steady rise in the income levels of the rural poor.

8.5.1.4 The community works which directly help in strengthening the rural infrastructure and result in the creation of durable community assets in the rural areas will be undertaken under the programme. The programme would also provide gainful employment to those rural poor who seek work.

8.5.1.5 Under the programme priority will be given to such community works which provide a direct boost to rural economy. In the selection of works also, preference will be given to such works as mainly benefitting the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In order to ensure that benefits of this programme reach the weaker sections of the society, at least 10% of the allocation under the programme will be earmarked for direct benefit to S.C. and S.T. The drinking water wells in Harijan Bastis, community irrigation wells, group housing and land development projects etc. are some of the programmes that will

be implemented. The District Steering Committee for NREP will select works and sanction the programme.

8.5.1.6 The programme will be implemented as a centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 per cent sharing basis between the Centre and the State. The Centre will provide its share in the form of food grains to the extent surplus food grains available and the rest in cash. One Kg. of food grains (if available) will be provided to labourers per head as a part of the wages.

8.5.1.7 Under this programme, 103.20 lakh mandays of employment was generated in 1980-81; during 1981-82; 56.55 lakh mandays of employment have been created. An estimated 130 lakh mandays of employment are expected to be generated in 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is provided for 1983-84. Equal amount would be available as central share. The total programme is expected to generate 116 lakh mandays.

Integrated Rural Development Programme.

8.5.1.8 Integrated Rural Development programme mainly aims at improving economic conditions of the indentified rural poor 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 income and to bring them above poverty line.

8.5.1.9 From the year 1979-80 and onwards the financial assistance for this programme has been changed to 50:50 basis as central and state shares. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, this pattern of assistance will continue.

8.5.1.10 From 2nd October 1980 the entire State, comprising of 218 blocks was covered under this programme. However with the allocation of two blocks to Dangs District by Government of India, one more block has been added to the total No. of blocks during the year 1981-82 and as such in all 219 blocks are covered under the programme during 1981-82.

8.5.1.11. The programme in these blocks is being implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies already established in each district of the State headed by the DDOs. as the Chairman of the agencies.

8.5.1.12. During the year 1978-79. Rs. 140.65 lakhs were spent covering 24734 beneficiaries. In 1979-80. Rs. 460.20 lakhs were spent benefitting 75095 rural families. During 1980-81 against the total outlay of Rs. 350 lakhs, Rs. 421.67 lakhs were spent benefitting 105477 rural poor families. During the year 1981-82, 1.16 lakhs families were

benefited under the programme. In the current year the outlay of Rs. 872 lakhs is likely to be fully utilised covering 1.30 lakhs beneficiaries. During the year 1983-84, 1.30 lakh beneficiaries are proposed to be benefited.

Trysem.

8.5.1.13. A comprehensive training programme known as National scheme of Training of Rural Youths for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) was launched as part of IRD Programme from August 1979. The scheme intends to impart training to the rural youths in order that they could start their own ventures in the villages and earn their livelihood. TRYSEM is a full scheme for the rural youth with technical skills, it extends the facilities of finance for tools and equipments, raw materials as well as for marketing the produced goods.

8.5.1.14. During the year 1980-81, 9007 trainees were admitted in various trade. During the year 1981-82, 2568 trainees were admitted for training in various trades. 9118 persons have sought self-employment at the end of the year 1981-82.

Antyodaya.

8.5.1.15. 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 the 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 and thereby provide them permanent means of livelihood.

8.5.1.16. In 1980-81, 10,788 families were covered. 13883 families are covered during 1981-82. During 1982-83, 8,000 families are expected to be covered. Similarly 7,000 families are proposed to be covered during 1983-84

Local Development Works Programme.

8.5.1.17. The Local Development Works programme was being implemented during the earlier Five Year Plans. It was designed to enthuse interest in the plan programme among wide sections of community and to draw forth local initiative.

8.5.1.18. In view of the emphasis on rural development particularly rural infrastructure and generation of large employment opportunities in rural areas, it was considered necessary to review the Local Development Works Programme in a re-oriented form on a large scale in rural areas. The programme is designated to achieve the important objective of encouraging initiative and participation and involvement of Panchayat Raj bodies in the process of planning and implementation. The programme will provide employment opportuni-

ties to the needy persons in the rural works through investment in infrastructure and social overheads.

8.5.1.19. With the introduction of N. R. E. P., I. R. D. and the Decentralised District Planning, the programme content of the Local Development Works will be suitably integrated with these programmes.

Off season unemployment relief works.

8.5.1.20 The object of the scheme is to provide employment to the agricultural labourers and small farmers affected by lean agricultural situation, as also to those under employed during off season in the areas inhabited predominantly by agricultural labourers.

8.5.1.21. The scheme has been in vogue since 1978-79. During this year, 2,23,572 mandays of employment was provided under this scheme in the districts of (1) Ahmedabad (2) Panchmahals, (3) Kheda, (4) Bharuch, (5) Surendranagar, (6) Vadodara and (7) Banaskantha. During 1979-80 districts of (1) Valsad, (2) Amreli, (3) Panchmahals (4) Bhavnagar, (5) Surendranagar (6) Rajkot (7) Kheda, (8) Bharuch, (9) Banaskantha, (10) Sabarkantha (11) Vadodara and (12) Mahesana were covered. During the year 1980-81, the scheme was introduced in the districts of (1) Sabarkantha, (2) Banaskantha, (3) Panchmahals, (4) Mehsana, (5) Kheda, (6) Bharuch, (7) Jamnagar, (8) Amreli, (9) Rajkot, etc., and employment provided was 81.64 lakhs mandays (inclusive of mandays generated on scarcity relief works as distinct from Rural Relief works). The scheme which was implemented in the affected areas during the later half of the 1980-81 financial year was continued during the financial year 1981-82 and employment to the tune of 31.70 lakh mandays was generated from 1st April, 1981 to the first week of September, 1981.

8.5.1.22. Prior to 9th January 1981, wages under this scheme were paid partly in kind and partly in cash. However, since 9th January, 1981, the entire wage payment is made in cash.

8.5.2. Village and Cottage Industries.

8.5.2.1. Cottage industry is an industry having fixed capital investment upto Rs. 25,000 and not covered by the Factory Act. Cottage Industries could be classified either as traditional and modern or as production based or service oriented. Traditionally, in rural economy 25 to 30% population depend on non-agricultural activities. Rural Artisans constitute integral part of the rural society and fulfil basic needs of goods and services to rural society. Most of the activities are low-cost oriented and hereditary. Our country is having a very large pool of skills, and the emphasis of the Sixth Plan is going to be put on development and optimum utilisation of human resources. It is

therefore obvious that rural artisans be given due importance. The Cottage Industries are also eminently suitable to achieve major objectives of the Sixth Plan viz., generation of productive employment in non-agricultural sector and dispersal of industrial activities in rural and backward areas. Since the Cottage Industries create more opportunities with the limited capital investments, it could be considered as appropriate sector for development. The subsequent paragraphs highlight some of the employment incentive schemes under this programme.

Handloom Industry.

8.5.2.2. In 1960, there were 80,000 handlooms active in the State. However, due to proximity of modern textile industry organised in the State there has been steady decline in number of handlooms registering only 23,700 in 1980; out of these only 9571 looms being active.

8.5.2.3. Handloom industry in the 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 of production. It is also envisaged to see that employment potential in this sector is fully exploited and opportunities for better earning are made available. Training facilities are accordingly strengthened by starting a scheme of Institute of Handloom Technology at Gandhinagar in April 1981. The Institute will impart training for two years in dyeing, printing, sizing, weaving and finishing of handloom cloths. The Institute has, at present, a capacity of 40 trainees. The trainees are paid stipend Rs. 150/- per month.

8.5.2.4. It is also planned to train non-hereditary group of persons to provide employment to unemployed youths and to introduce man-made fibre of handlooms.

8.5.2.5. 28,600 weavers are expected to be benefitted during 1982-83 and 29,500 during 1983-84.

Handicraft Industry.

8.5.2.6. Gujarat has rich heritage in arts and crafts. In addition to artistic value of the products Gujarat Handicrafts have a large market at home and abroad. The Gujarat Handicrafts are mainly based on textile, wool and ceramics. The State Design Centre provides valuable services in preservation of traditional skill and innovate them to suit for modern requirement.

8.5.2.7. The scheme has benefitted 266 artisans during 1980-81 and 274 artisans during 1981-82. 30 artisans are expected to be benefitted during 1982-83. A suitable provision is made so as to give benefit to 400 artisans.

8.5.2.8. Gujarat Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation provides marketing support to the artisans. It has a small net work of emporia in big cities viz., New Delhi, Bombay and Ahmedabad. The Corporation has also to perform development role by setting up 3 museums; two museums each at Shamlaji and Saputara are already set up in the State and one at Gandhinagar is expected to be set up during 1982-83. These museums exhibit collections of handicrafts. The Corporation also sets up product centres, introduces new designs and patterns and helps the artisans to project their products.

Carpet weaving centres

8.5.2.9. 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 this sector. A few private firms have also set up their production units in Gujarat.

8.5.2.10. The scheme envisages to train 50 carpet weavers per centre per year. 25 such centres are planned during the Sixth Plan. The programme encourages setting up of new carpet production units in the State as also provides opportunities to the members of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker section to acquire skill so as to enable them to earn better wages. During 1980-81, 18 carpet weaving centres were set up benefiting 900 persons. These centres are continued during 1981-82 to train 850 persons during the year. 900 persons are expected to be benefitted during 1982-83. A suitable provision is made for setting up 10 more such centres during 1983-84 and 5000 persons are expected to be benefitted under the scheme.

Financial Assistance to other Industrial Co-operative Societies

8.5.2.11. 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 assistance as stated below :

- (1) Share capital participation to societies.

- (2) Share capital loan to weak members.

- (3) Managerial subsidy.

- (4) Infrastructure subsidy on acquisition of new machinery tools equipments, etc.

- (5) Interest subsidy on working capital.

- (6) Workshed -cum-storage godown subsidy against bank loan; and

- (7) Reserve fund subsidy for revival of dormant societies potentially viable.

8.5.2.12. During 1980-81, 294 societies were financially helped under the scheme benefiting 8 343 member artisans. 312 societies having 10,163 member-artisans were assisted, during 1981-82. 129 societies having 3860 member artisans are expected to be assisted. A suitable provision is made for 1983-84 to assist 200 societies with 20,000 member beneficiaries of the societies.

Khadi and Village Industries

8.5.2.13. Khadi and Village industries are employment oriented programme. This programme is also capable of providing employment in remote and tribal areas through the network of Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

8.5.2.14. New model of Amber Charkhas with spindles can provide full employment. Till 1980-81, 43,000 Amber Charkhas are made available to similar number of spinners. Since the Commission gives Charkhas only on loan, the State Board provides Amber Charkhas on the basis of 50% subsidy and 50% loan. During 1980-81, 2,800 beneficiaries have been provided with an Amber Charkha to each from the State fund. Total wages to persons working on Amber Charkhas amounted to Rs. 47.45 lakhs from the State fund.

Village Industries

8.5.2.15. Village pottery, tanning, oilghani, rice pounding, Neera, Sugar, Bamboo work, etc. are included in the Village industries. The Board has provided employment to 28,000 workers during 1980-81. During 1981-82, 9682 workers are benefitted. 11,000 workers are expected to be benefitted during 1982-83. A suitable provision is made for 1983-84 to benefit 15,000 workers.

Training of artisans

8.5.2.16. Following are the facilities for skill formation under various training schemes implemented by the Cottage Industries Department.

Name of the Centre	No. of centres	No. of classes run by centres	Intake capacity
1	2	3	4
1 Regional General Training Centre	4	41	905
2 Tribal Regional Training Centre	7	48	1048
3 Training-cum-Production Centre	14	44	743
4 Training Centre through District Panchayats.	10	40	634
	35	173	3330

8.5.2.17. During 1980-81, total 5819 artisans were trained of whom 3134 were Harijans, 1249 tribals, 759 socially and educationally backward and 677 were others. During 1980-81, 1604 artisans were helped for self-employment for which Bank finance of Rs. 23.10 lakhs including Rs. 4.78 lakhs as Government infrastructural subsidy to them through banks were made available. During 1981-82 1411 artisans were trained. During 82-83, 36,00 artisans are expected to be trained and 4,000 artisans are proposed to be trained during 1983-84.

Financial assistance to individual artisans.

8.5.2.18. 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, etc. to the extent of Rs. 25,000 at a rate of interest not exceeding prevailing bank rate. Those artisans who are not entitled to get the benefit of D.R.I. Scheme will be given interest subsidy at the rate of 6% to artisans from tribal, 5% to artisans from S.C. and other backward classes and @ 4% to other artisans. Besides, as against loans sanctioned by the banks for purchase of tools and equipments, subsidy at the following rates is given.

Limit of the loans	Tribals	S.Cs. and other B.Cs.	Others
Up to Rs. 5,000	50%	40%	30%
Rs. 5,000 to 10,000	50%	35%	25%
Rs. 10,000 to 25,000	40%	30%	20%

8.5.2.19. During 1980-81, the banks had sanctioned Rs. 4,422.70 lakhs to 20045 artisans against which state Government had granted subsidy to the tune of Rs. 68.16 lakhs to 15363 artisans. During 81-82, banks sanctioned Rs. 603.00 lakhs to 22449 artisans against which the State Govt. granted subsidy of Rs. 76.81 lakhs to 16 214 artisans. During 1982-83 9650 artisans are expected to be subsidised. A suitable provision is made to subsidise 21420 artisans during 1983-84.

8.5.2.20. Over and above, Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation has been set up with a view to filling up the lacuna and solving problems pertaining raw material, marketing and definite production programme. In addition, Centre/Institute such as Village Flaying Centres and Village Tanneries, Rural Production-cum-service Centres and Rural Technology Institute etc. are also set up or are on the way of being set up in the State.

8.6. Employment potential of the plan Programmes for 1983-84.

8.6.1. While formulating the programmes included in the Annual Plan 1983-84, the principal objective of the Sixth Plan, viz. reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment, as also the need to provide large employment opportunities has been kept in view. Accordingly, on one hand labour intensive programmes including special programme for rural development are being accelerated and on the other, new programme such as scheme for providing financial assistance to the tiny sector in self employment, programme for skill formation, etc. have been given special emphasis so as to cater to the specific categories of unemployed and under employed.

8.6.2. The annual plan for 1983-84 provides for Rs. 381.81 crores towards employment intensive programmes, employment potential of which has been estimated at 5.59 lakh person years: a standard person year being employment for nine months in a year or 273 days of eight hours per year. This estimate only indicates direct employment arising out of plan programmes included in the State Plan. It does not include indirect employment generated as a result of plan programmes. Employment whether direct or indirect, generated as a result of activities of Central Government, Central y sponsored programmes, programmes undertaken by local bodies etc. is excluded. The employment content of the total investment by the public sector corporations, generally several times the share capital contribution from the State funds has also not been taken into account. Broad estimates of employment potential of plan programme 1983-84 by major head and sub-head of development are indicated in Annexure I. A brief account of the programmes which aim to generate additional incomes/ employment is given below.

Drought Prone Area Programme :

8.6.3. Minor irrigation, afforestation, grassland development and soil conservation are among the labour intensive activities under this programme. Covering 41 talukas of the State, this programme is estimated to generate 0.05 lakh person years of employment during 1983-84.

Minor Irrigation :

8.6.4. Minor irrigation works not only create employment during the construction phase but help to create recurring employment as a result of additional irrigation potential they create. New works would be taken up in drought prone tribal areas where the need of additional employment is more acute. A total of 0.57 lakh person years of employment would be generated as a result of irrigation works such as tanks and bandharas etc. checkdams, percolation tanks as also tube wells. Although the installation of tube wells by itself does not create substantial employment opportunities, irrigation resulting therefrom is likely to yield new employment prospects.

Soil and Water Conservation :

8.6.5. Soil and Water Conservation programmes include several labour intensive components such as contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, land leveling, afforestation and reclamation of kolar lands. The programme is expected to generate 0.13 lakh person years of employment during 1983-84.

Fisheries :

8.6.6. The programme under fisheries include financial assistance to traditional fishing in backward areas, development of brackish water, fish farming, improvement of village tanks and farm ponds and cage culture for the production of table fish, mainly in tribal areas. An important feature of the fisheries programmes is that the beneficiaries mostly belong to weaker sections of the population and are located in disadvantaged areas of the State.

Forests.

8.6.7. Substantial direct employment is generated as a result of plantation programmes. As compared to the approved outlay of Rs. 2045.00 lakhs for 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 2750.00 lakhs is provided for this sub-sector for 1983-84. The programmes formulated under Forest Development for 1983-84 is estimated to generate employment of 0.49 lakh person years.

Local Development Works ;

8.6.8. The local development works programme initiated in 1978-79 will be continued with a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. Under this programme, development works including such labour intensive

activities as minor irrigation, rural roads, fisheries etc. are proposed to be taken up on the basis of popular contribution.

Irrigation.

8.6.9. Among the measures taken for increasing employment opportunities during the construction phase of major irrigation projects are (i) using conventional labour oriented methods of construction for all dams/canals works (except large works like Damanganga, Sipu, Sukhi) wide and deep cuts of major canals and long and high embankments (ii) use of piece work method of construction for the distribution system of canals, drains and field channels as far as possible, and (iii) encouraging use of conventional concrete/mortar mixing machines (half to one cubic yard) as far as possible and avoiding the batching and mixing plants exceeding one cubic yard for relatively small sized projects. The outlay of Rs. 215.00 crores is expected to create 2.91 lakh person years of employment in construction stage of these projects.

Roads and Bridges.

8.6.10. The Annual Plan for 1983-84 accords priority for the development of rural roads. The rural roads programme has the merit of providing the highest quantum of employment for a given unit of investment as most of it involves only unskilled work. It has also the advantage of providing work in the remote rural areas and tribal areas where it is needed the most. As a whole, this programme is expected to generate 0.33 lakh person years of employment.

Road Transport.

8.6.11. Road transport also generate considerable employment opportunities. It is estimated that each schedule operated by the State Transport generate 9.35 employment opportunities. However, consequent upon the increase in fares made twice in 1981-82, a declining trend in traffic was observed. Accordingly it is decided not to carry out any expansion of schedules in Summer time table for 1983, and hence this programme is expected to provide direct employment opportunities to 0.02 lakh persons in construction works only.

Industries and Minerals.

8.6.12. Programme envisaged under industrial development consists of promotion of large and medium industries, industrial research, industrial statistics and extension activities. The direct employment opportunities in relation to the investment are not likely to be significant. However, considered in the light of the total investment likely to be catalysed as a result of the funds made available by the State Government through the various industrial development corporations and the indirect employment likely to be created, the importance of these investments cannot be underestimated. The shift in policy towards the encouragement of

industrial development in backward areas is likely to provide employment opportunities where they are most needed.

Village Industries :

8.6.13. The outlay in favour of Khadi, Village and Cottage industries have been increased considerably in view of the important role they play in rural industrialisation and in view of their capacity to create large employment opportunities at a low capital cost. The programmes envisaged in 1983-84 is expected to provide employment opportunities of 0.46 lakh person years.

Housing

8.6.14. Housing is a labour intensive activity especially when locally available building materials are used and local labour utilised in construction. This programme is estimated to generate 0.04 lakh person years of employment.

Special Employment Programme

8.6.15. The data on live register given in earlier part of this chapter, clearly indicates the major increase in number of job seekers in category of S.S.C. passed and under graduates. It has, therefore, been decided to make a rapid increase in the employment oriented programmes of education in order to divert large number of students to vocations and self-employment. During the Sixth Plan period, it is proposed to cover 50 percent of the students passing S.S.C. under this programme. The plan programme for 1983-84 also includes a suitable provisions for augmenting the programmes of self employment.

8.6.16. The Programme for Off-Season employment to agricultural labourers is to be continued during 1983-84 with an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh. It is expected to generate 1099 person years of employment.

8.6.17. Under Integrated Rural Development Programme, it is envisaged to cover beneficiaries and to provide financial assistance for bullock, bullock carts, camel, camel carts etc; these assets would provide subsidiary occupation for augmenting their levels of income.

8.6.18. The Antyodaya programme designed, for the poorest among the poor families, is to be continued during 1983-84.

8.6.19. The special schemes for educated unemployed initiated during 1978-79 and 1979-80 are to be continued. An outlay of Rs. 130.20 lakhs is provided for this programme for 1983-84.

8.7. An Overview.

8.7.1. The target of more employment opportunities to be generated in the Annual Plan consists

of (i) all new entrants to the labour force 3.19 lakhs, (ii) chronic unemployed 1.54 lakhs and (iii) under-employed 6.03 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 the new entrants and the chronically unemployment. In respect of the under-employed, it is assumed that 240 days of employment would be required per year to provide full employment. The basis of the assumption is that nearly 79% of the underemployed are in rural areas and only 16% of the rural areas are irrigated in the State. Thus, the bulk of the under-employed in the State have gainfull works of less than three months in a year and hence the requirement of 240 days per under-employed has been taken for calculating full employment in a year. These calculations show that the total of 10.03 lakh person years of employment opportunity would have to be developed during the year. The programmes included in the Annual Plan of 1983-84 are estimated to generate 5.59 lakh person years of employment.

8.7.2. The investment envisaged under the Annual Plan represents only some of the part of the total investments made in the State. Investments made by the organised and unorganised private sectors are not included and so a substantial count of the number of jobs generated as a result have not been included in these calculations. Even with regard to the jobs likely to be created on account of the investments in the Annual Plan, it has to be recognised that the location where—employment opportunities might be created and where job seekers are available might not match.

8.7.3. There would also be discrepancies between the period for which under employed persons might be willing and available for work and the period for which employment would be available at a given location. Migrant labour from the neighbouring States would also have to be reckoned with. As against these requirements the employment opportunities available under the plan schemes amount to approximately 5.59 lakh person years.

8.7.4. Also employment opportunities might arise in locations where adequately qualified job seekers might not be easily available; discrepancies might arise between qualifications required by employers and those possessed by applicants; discrepancies between remuneration offered and remuneration expected by the applicants. Constraints of mobility, particularly in respect of less qualified educated job seekers would also have to be taken into account.

8.7.5. It is in recognition of the significant gap between the estimates of job opportunities likely to be available for educated persons and the targetted requirement, self employment is being fostered on

a far wider scale than hitherto. Measures for augmenting opportunities for acquiring technical and vocational skills are also expected to reduce in some measure, the mismatching prevailing between the requirement of skilled and trained persons and the large number of educated job seekers available without any vocational skills.

8.8. Manpower.

8.8.1. The availability of high level and highly skilled manpower is of crucial significance in executing programmes of development. Avoiding surpluses leading to under utilisation of training personnel and anticipating shortages leading to difficulties in operating programmes are main objectives of the manpower planning. The handicaps on account of data on crucial aspects relating to technical manpower continued to persist; studies of stock of highly skilled manpower in the State; studies to the extent of self employment among the highly skilled categories of manpower are also lacking. Detailed studies of occupations, industry wise in respect of demand-supply and utilisation are also needed. The migration in and out regarding which the data is not available, though material has been overlooked. The analysis of manpower situation in the state that follows should be viewed in the light of these limitations.

8.8.2. Taking into consideration the recruitment experience of Government departments and the data relating to occupations in shortage as revealed by employment exchanges statistics, the following categories of personnel were found to be in short supply in the State; post-graduate teachers in medical colleges, graduates in animal husbandry; supervisory personnel in forestry and livestock inspectors, stenographers, nurses etc.

8.8.3. Significant surplus persists in respect of graduates and post-graduates in arts, science and commerce; graduates in education, agriculture and ayurved; diploma holders in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. The supply of SSCs and intermediates also continues to exceed substantially the demand. Surplus in the case of trained primary school teachers continue to grow.

8.8.4. Among certificate holders trained in the industrial training institutes, turners, fitters, wiremen, welders, draughtsmen in civil and mechanical disciplines, mechanists, diesel mechanics, motor mechanics, electricians etc. were the categories where the supply exceeded the demand. There are wide variations in the extent of job seekers among the districts.

8.8.5. In addition to domestic demand, the demand arising as a result of employment opportunities overseas, especially for skilled and semi-

skilled must be taken into account. Statistics of passports issued from 1st July, 1981 to 31st December, 1981 by the Regional Passport Officer, Ahmedabad show that 15722 technical personnel got passports during the year. Principal categories are helper, carpenters, masons, drivers, engineers, mechanics and fitters. This study also reveals that certain districts, viz., Ahmedabad, Kachchh, Valsad, Kheda, Vadodara, Surat and Jamnagar have contributed significantly.

8.8.6. The proposals included in the Annual Plan for 1983-84 indicate several areas where remedial measures towards correcting imbalance between demand and supply are being taken. The main proposals are as under:—

- (i) To establish two new engineering colleges with conventional courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical.
- (ii) To introduce post graduates course in Electronics.
- (iii) To introduce the following under graduate courses.
 1. Computer Engineering.
 - b. Power Electronics.
 - c. Environmental Engineering.
 - d. Industrial Engineering.
 - e. Plastic, Rubber and Silicate Technology.
- (iv) To start a degree course in pharmacy with an intake capacity of 30 seats at Rajkot
- (v) To establish 2 new polytechnics.
- (vi) To start following diploma courses for training of technicians, supervisors and middle level personnel.
 - a. Power Electronics.
 - b. Personal Secretarial Practice.
 - c. Instrumentation and Control.
 - d. Computer Technology.
 - r. Fabrication Technology.
- (vii) To increase the existing intake capacity of 15 to 30 for diploma course in Metallurgy.
- (viii) To establish separate management of diploma and degree courses at L. E. College, Morvi.
- (ix) To increase 3,000 seats in the existing Industrial Training Institutes.

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

(xi) To increase 1,000 seats for I.T.I. pattern courses in grant-in-aid private Institutes (through Director of Employment and Training).

(xii) To increase 1500 seats for certificate level courses in grant-in-aid private institutes (through Director of Technical Education).

(xiii) To Start SETWIN type of courses on the pattern of Career Development Courses.

(xiv) 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.

8.8.7. Engineering personnel

8.8.7.1. There are seven engineering colleges in the State with an estimated out-turn of 1872 engineering graduates in 1983-84; of these, the traditional disciplines of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical engineering account for 1451. There are 19 polytechnics in the State, with an estimated outturn of 3582 diploma holders in 1983-84. The bulk of the out-turn is composed of civil, mechanical and electrical engineering diploma holders who number 2816. There were 736 degree holders and 2862 diploma holders registered on live registers as on 31st December 1981. About 78% and 91% of the job seekers in respect of both degree holders and diploma holders are from civil, mechanical and electrical engineering disciplines.

8.8.7.2. 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 by the end of 1983-84 would be 66209 and 70380 respectively.

8.8.7.3. During the Annual Plan 1983-84, it appears that at the trend growth rate of 4.2% there will be marginal shortage of 648 degree holders and surplus of 3032 diploma holders. By taking into consideration the requirement of Narmada Irrigation project (2069 degree and 1015 diploma holders) there would be shortage of 2707 degree holders and surplus of 2067 diploma holders at 4.2% growth rate. While at the growth rate of 6.1% there would be shortage of 1305 degree holders and shortage of 468 diploma holders. By taking into consideration the requirement of Narmada Irrigation Project the shortage of diploma holders would rise to 1483 while for degree holders shortage would rise to 3364.

8.8.8. Medical personnel.

8.8.8.1. There are five medical colleges in the State with an estimated out-turn of 854 medical graduates in 1983-84. There were only 19 medical graduates in allopathy on live registers as on 31st December, 1981. The number of doctors registered with Gujarat Medical Council was 15639 on 31st December, 1982 indicating a doctor population ratio of 1 : 2195 as against the norms of 3000 to 3500 - Prescribed by the Mudaliar Committee. These figures must be viewed with some caution. The registration include a considerable number of doctors who might have retired from active practice or those who have migrated. Not all the dead doctors are removed from the register. It may further be noted that vacancies of allopathic doctors in remote areas, particularly in tribal belt were about 10% of the sanctioned posts, during 1981-82. There were also vacancies of post-graduate medical personnel for teaching post in medical colleges. On 31st August 1981, 20% of the posts were not manned. Out of these vacant posts; 10% of the posts are of short duration and remaining 10% of the posts are vacant due to non-availability of doctors with post graduate qualification in special subjects like-Anesthesia, Forensic Medicine, Radiology, T. B. E. N. T., Skin and V.D., Preventive & Social medicine, Orthopaedic. The situation in 1981-82 was one of the selective shortages in tribal areas and in certain teaching posts.

8.8.8.2. There are nine Ayurvedic colleges with an estimated out turn of 300 graduates in Ayurvedic system of medicine in 1983-84. The number of job seekers with a degree in Ayurvedic system of medicine was 857 on 31st March 1982. Given the limited opportunities in the Government health care system and the negligible prospect of private practice in urban areas or immigration overseas it appears that self-employment in small towns and rural areas seem the major out-lets for the surpluses that seem certain during the plan period.

8.8.8.3. There are two institutions in the State offering degree courses in pharmacy. The sanctioned intake capacity is 112 and estimated out-turn would be 115 in 1983-84. There were 26 job seekers on live register as on 31st December 1981. There are four institutions offering diploma courses in pharmacy with a sanctioned intake capacity of 270. The estimated out-turn in 1983-84 is placed at 348. The live registers indicated 72 job seekers on 31st December 1981. An amendment in 1976 to the Pharmacy Act lays down that from 1st October 1984, no person other than registered pharmacists shall compound, prepare, mix or dispense any medicines on prescriptions of a medical practitioner. This amendment would affect about 5000 unqualified pharmacists (as indicated in survey conducted by the Indian Pharmacy Association) in the State. 51 of unqualified pharmacists have undergone training in the year 1981-82 and the remaining will be imparted training during 1982-83 and 1983-84.

8.8.8.4. To overcome the shortage of qualified pharmacists, the need to establish more centres for both diploma and degree courses in the State is recognised. During the year 1981-82, a centre for diploma course with an intake capacity of 36 has been started at Vallabh Vidyanagar.

8.8.8.5. A major innovation in the field of public health in rural areas is the training and deployment of community health workers. Under this scheme literate persons are provided training in the basics of health, hygiene and firstaid treatment of minor ailments. A centrally sponsored scheme for training of health guides was started on 2nd October, 1977. Out of 251 Primary Health Centres in State, 103 were selected for imparting such training. During 1977-78 and 1978-79, a total 4060 and 3936 persons were trained respectively. In 1979-80 such training was imparted in all P. H. Cs. in the State. By the end of March 1982, 18991 Health guides are in position.

8.8.8.6. Demand for para medical personnel like nurses, auxiliary nurses, midwives, etc. is estimated at 1500; against this the supply of para medical personnel is estimated at 750. The need for increasing intake capacity for nurses, auxiliary nurse mid-wives is recognised.

8.8.9. Agricultural Personnel

8.8.9.1. There are three institutions in the State with an intake capacity of 300 for the course of graduates in agriculture. It is decided to start one agriculture college at Sardar Krishinagar (Dantiwada) in North Gujarat with intake of 100 seats. The estimated out-turn in 1983-84 is 239. The number of graduates in agriculture on live registers as on 31st December 1981, is 115. There are 12 institutions offering diploma in agriculture with a sanctioned intake capacity of 300. The anticipated out-turn in 1983-84 is 278.

8.8.9.2. The demand for agricultural graduates and other specialists emerges from acceleration of programmes for agricultural production, soil conservation, command area development and minor irrigation. For Narmada Irrigation Project, the demand of agriculture graduates would increase to meet the needs of agriculture development. The demand of agricultural graduates in 1983-84 is Placed at 65. It will be necessary to impart specialised training at post-graduate level in certain subjects like agricultural extension, plant protection, soil conservation, farm management, agricultural engineering, agricultural statistics, agricultural chemistry, agricultural economics, etc.

8.8.9.3. The anticipated demand of diploma-holders is placed at 128 against the expected supply of 278.

8.8.9.4. Also, taking into consideration the excess supply of agricultural graduates and diploma

holders over the demand, it seems necessary to promote opportunities for employment in non-Governmental activities such as banking, fertilizer industry; augmenting opportunities for self-employment in agro-service centres, etc. would also have to be undertaken.

8.8.10. Animal Husbandry.

8.8.10.1. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, major emphasis has been placed on cattle, poultry and sheep and wool development for increased production of important of mass consumption such as milk, eggs, wool etc. The programmes will need veterinary and animal husbandry personnel in good number to implement the schemes of cross breeding programme with sophisticated techniques. The reliance on supply of milch cattle as a means of improving the economic condition of small marginal farmers, landless labourers, tribal and Scheduled Castes members and enhancement of milk production are likely to augment the demand for veterinary services on a large scale. Moreover the enlargement of milk chilling collection and processing activities are also likely to lead to a demand of veterinary services on far large scale.

8.8.10.2. There is only one veterinary college in the State. The out turn in 1983-84 is expected to be 21.

8.8.10.3. The demand of veterinary graduates and post graduates together is estimated at 65 as against the estimated supply of 25. This is one category where the demand exceeds the supply. One more Veterinary and Animal Husbandry College has been started at Sardar Krishinagar (Dantiwada) with initial intake capacity of 20, Course duration is 4 years. So after 4-5 years more graduates will be available. Till that time shortage will continue to experience.

8.8.10.4. The demand for live stock inspectors during 1983-84 is estimated at 48 the anticipated Supply would be 51 supply will be adequate, against demand.

8.8.10.5. In respect of field assistants, at present, there is no requirement for 1983-84. The training institutions for field assistants is under the purview of the Department of Animal Husbandry. At present, these courses for cross-breeding technique sheep and poultry husbandry are kept in abeyance and the same will be conducted as per requirement as and when necessary to meet with the demand.

8.8.11. Dairying personnel.

8.8.11.1. A degree course in dairying is offered by one institution in the State with a sanctioned intake capacity of 40; the anticipated out turn in 1983-84 is 33. The average annual requirement

(Government and Co-operatives) is placed at 28. Supply will be adequate to meet the demand for Government and Co-operative sectors.

8.8.12. Forestry personnel.

8.8.12.1. In this sector, shortage is being felt for the persons at supervisory and higher levels. The sudden expansion in forest development activities all over the country created an unpredicted demand for trained Assistant Conservator of Forests as well as well as Range Forest Officers. The Government of India with all the resources as its back and call could not increase the facilities to train the required number of officers due to various constraints. However, the Government of India has recently started a third college at Coimbatore to train Assistant Conservation of Forests. It is therefore possible that within the coming few years, the colleges run by the Government of India would be in a position to meet with the requirement of Assistant Conservator of Forest.

8.8.12.2. The need for trained Range Forest Officers is felt more as the Range Forest Officers are considered as the backbone of forestry development. The demand of Range Forest Officers during 1983-84 is placed at 50. At present there is a shortage of Range Forest Officers. A full fledged college for training Range Forest Officers with intake capacity of 40 has been started at Rajpipla during 1979-80.

8.8.12.3. The demand for foresters is placed at 301 as against the anticipated supply of 150. There is one training institute at Kakrapar imparting training to forest guards; its annual intake capacity is 120. The need for augmenting training facilities for forest guards is recognised.

8.8.13. Teaching personnel.

8.8.13.1. In respect of graduates in education (B.Ed.) supply exceeds the demand. There are 35 institutions in the State with an intake capacity of 3896. An anticipated out-turn in 1983-84 is 4243. The number of graduate teachers on the live registers has steadily increased from 1905 in 1974-75 to 4766 as on 31st December, 1981. This indicates a situation of persistent over supply. The supply of trained secondary school teachers during 1983-84 is expected to be 4243 as against the average annual demand of 2118. As a remedial measures the B.Ed. colleges having two divisions should be allowed to conduct only one class for regular B. Ed. students and another class for arranging inservice training to the teachers in secondary and higher

secondary schools. Another remedial step can be the restriction on the opening of new colleges for education.

8.8.13.2. In respect of primary school teachers, supply exceeds the demand. There are 67 institutions in the State with an intake capacity of 4040 in 1981-82. An out-turn of 5350 is expected in 1983-84. The number of job seekers on live registers was 11175 at the end of December, 1981.

8.8.13.3. To man the additional enrolment, 5100 teachers are required according to the norms, but the same is restricted to 4050 teachers only taking into consideration the adjustment by raising teacher-pupil ratio and also coverage under the scheme for non-formal education. The requirement arising on account of death, retirement, resignation, etc. is estimated at 700. Hence the total requirement of P. T. C. is estimated at 4750 as against the anticipated supply of 5350. The need for reduction in intake capacity is recognised.

8.8.14. Skill Formation Programme.

8.8.14.1. Skill building programme for persons with higher levels of education are being augmented through a massive programme for increasing skill formation for matriculates and above. Under this programme, it is proposed to add 50,000 seats under various training programmes to enable matriculates to turn to vocational and technical training. Out of 50,000 seats 6914 seats have already been added during the year 1980-81. During the year 1981-82 9425 seats are added. Thus, during the period 1980-82 total 16339 seats have been introduced. During 1982-83, in all 10460 seats are likely to be added. During the year 1983-84, 3000 seats are envisaged to be added in the Industrial Training Institutes, 2000 seats under the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme. It is also envisaged to add 2500 seats in the grant-in-aid private institutions through DTE and Dir. of Employment and Training. In addition 500 seats in I. T. I. pattern courses are envisaged to be added through the Directorate of Cottage Industries and 2300 seats in the courses under the Directorate of Higher Education. Moreover, looking to the industrial development in fertilizers, chemical, pharmaceuticals and other ancillary industries in the State, it is felt necessary to impart training in such trades. It is therefore, envisaged to introduce special tailor made courses in trades including chemical plant operator of three to six months duration keeping in view the demand in industrial estates at Ankleshwar and Vapi in the first instance.

ANNEXURE—I

Broad estimates of direct employment generation through State Plan Programmes for 1983-84

Sr. No.	Major Head/ Sub Head of Development	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)		Employment generation				
		Total	On employ- ment inten- sive schemes	Person			Educated (No.)	
				Unskilled/ uneducated	Semi Skilled	Years Skilled	Technical	Non-Tech- nical
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Agriculture and Allied Programmes								
1.1	Crop Husbandry	1310.00	..	..	..	..	165	48
1.2	Special programme for Rural Development.							
	(a) National Rural Employment Programme	1000.00	525.00	21366	..	..	..	..
	(b) Drought prone area programme	355.00	355.00	5410	..	..	..	..
	(c) Off-season unemploy- ment Relief Works.	30.00	30.00	1099	..	..	..	..
1.3	Minor Irrigation	2275.00	2181.00	50194	4384	2091	40	104
1.4	Soil and Water Conservation.	585.00	314.45	13066	92	73	..	..
1.5	Command Area Development.	470.00	335.13	16502	91	93	67	53
1.6	Animal Husbandry	390.00	..	10	..	..	113	97
1.7	Fisheries	415.00	260.22	553	196	71	29	..
1.8	Forests	2750.00	2697.70	48652	..	168	419	195
1.9	Community Development and Panchayats	185.00	134.85	..	..	..	..	300
	Total I-Agriculture and Allied programmes.	9765.00	6833.35	156852	4763	2496	833	797
II.	Water Development	21430.00	21500.00	258451	17447	14212	314	814
III	Power Development	26500.00	..	347	95	119	82	68
IV	Industries and Minerals	4630.00	710.06	17019	25918	2491	50	524
V. Transport and Communications :—								
5.1	Ports, Shipping and light houses.	710.00	..	3091	1042	787	9	47
5.2	Roads and Bridges	4040.00	4040.00	24733	6201	1850	321	..
5.3	Road Transport	1975.00	1975.00	1864	..	..	..	..
	Total V-Transport and Communications.	6725.00	6015.00	29688	7243	2637	330	47
VI. Social and Community Services.								
6.1	General Education	1245.00	743.28	..	..	..	..	6168
6.2	Technical Education	182.00	140.00	81	..	95	307	127
6.3.	Housing	2080.00	1195.00	827	1175	1055	262	1026
6.4	Capital project	650.00	650.00	758	1106	985	..	..
6.5	Labour and labour welfare	900.00	398.89	..	..	..	582	729
	Total VI-Social and Community Services.	5057.00	3122.17	1666	2281	2135	1151	8050
GRAND TOTAL		*74107.00	38180.58	464023	57747	24090	2760	10300

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

ANNEXUR-II

Demand and supply of certain selected categories of Technical Manpower during Annual Plan 1983--84.

Discipline	Categories of personnel		Demand during Annual Plan.	Supply during Annual Plan.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	(+) or (-)
1			3	4		5
Engineering	Degree in Engineering*	(a)	26573	..	(-)	648
		(b)	27194	25889	(-)	1305
	Diploma in Engineering*	(a)	39636	..	(+)	3082
		(b)	43186	42718	(-)	468
Agriculture	B. Sc. (Agri.)		65	239	(+)	174
	Diploma (Agri.)		128	278	(+)	150
Forestry	Indian Forest Officers (IFS)	}	20	****		****
	Gujarat Forest Officers (GFS)					
	Range Forest Officers.		50	35	(-)	15
	Foresters		301	150	(-)	151
	Forest Guards		211	150	(-)	61
Veterinary	Veterinary graduates & post-graduates		65	25	(-)	40
	Livestock Inspectors.		48	51	(+)	3
	Field Assistant Veterinary		**	—		**
	B. Sc. (Dairy Tech)		28	33	(+)	5
Teaching	Secondary School Teachers		2118	4243	(+)	2125
	primary School Teachers.		4750	5350	(+)	600

*For degree and diploma the demand and supply figures in total number required and total availability as on 31st March 1984.

**In-absence of requirement for the year 1983--84 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 intake of 65. Training is conducted as per need of Department

**** Training 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% targeted growth rate for non-agricultural sectors of domestic product for Five Year Plan (1980--81 to 1984--85).

(c) The demand likely to be a rise on account of taking up the execution of Narmada Irrigation Project is not taken into account in the Statement However, estimates of engineering graduates and diploma holders have been worked out by the Irrigation Department for Narmada project and are placed at 2059 and 1015 respectively.

ANNEXURE—III

Statement showing sanctioned strength, actual admission, probable out-turn during 1983--84 number on live register and total availability during 1983--84.

Category/Course	Sanctioned strength 1981	Actual admissions 1981	Estimated out turn 1983--84	Total on L. R. as on 31--12--81	Total availability (4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Engineering post Graduates.					
Civil	76	32	17	1	18
Mechanical	46	33	10	..	10
Electrical	39	19	8	1	9
Textile Engineering ..	10	5	5	..	5
Metallurgy	10	5	2	..	2
Pharmacy	28	27	25	N.A.	25
Chemical Engineering ..	5	7	1	N.A.	1
Graduates					
Civil	692	762	630	251	881
Mechanical	511	567	517	255	772
Electrical	390	406	304	69	373
Chemical Engineering ..	120	129	111	66	177
Instrumentation Control	15	18	15	4	19
Metallurgy	40	45	34	3	37
Electronics Communication ..	30	47	30	26	56
Textile Engineering ..	20	20	40	10	50
Textile Technology ..	40	51	41	15	56
Production Engineering	20	18	21	7	28
Electronics	20	60	47	22	69
Architecture	70	63	78	8	86
Textile Chemistry ..	10	21	4	..	4
Architecture Diploma (Equivalent to Degree)	70	N.A.	N.A.	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
Post—Graduate Diploma.					
Air Conditioning and Refrigeration ..	5	..	..	..	..
Planning	25	18	15	..	15
Low Cost Housing ..	5	3	4	N.A.	4
Post -Diploma.					
Production	40	30	24	..	24
Power Plant	20	5	4	..	4
Television	20	18	10	..	10
Tele-Communications	5	..	5	..	5
Instrumentation Control ..	30	32	23	..	23
Management	25	28	10	N.A.	10
Air-Condition & Refrigeration ..	20	36	9	..	9
Automobile Engineering ..	10	..	..	..	..
Construction Engineering ..	10	..	..	..	..
Bio-Medical Instrumentation ..	10	11	5	N.A.	5
Material Handling ..	10	..	..	N.A.	..
Diploma.					
Civil	1399	1648	1117	1084	2201
Mechanical	1087	1295	1034	904	1938
Electrical	710	907	665	613	1278
Chemical	70	77	63	15	78
Textile Technology ..	15	15	29	14	43
Textile Chemistry ..	70	83	120	17	137
Automobile Engineering ..	90	88	58	96	154
Printing Technology ..	30	35	22	22	44
Textile Manufacturing	75	83	63	3	66
Metallurgy	15	17	12	3	15
Architectural Assistanceship ..	60	67	41	20	61
Plastic Engineering ..	30	25	12	14	26
Ceramic Technology ..	15	19	14	1	15

1	2	3	4	5	5	6
Surveyor		416	298	124	82	206
Radio T. V. Mechanic		288	146	53	66	119
Pattern Maker		48	50	11	13	24
General Mechanic		208	19	45	135	180
Engineering cum-Electric Mechanic		176	148	45	8	53
Rural Workshop Mechanic		3	..	3
Maintenance Mechanic		NA	NA	NA	NA	..
Electroplator		7	NA	7
Motor Mechanic		752	355	269	533	802
Tool Die Maker		48	54	17	15	32
Welder		732	813	492	522	1044
Sheet Metal Workers		16	22	18	2	20
Painter		16	18	15	2	17
Electronics		112	78	20	NA	20
Moulder		96	69	47	28	75
Carpentry		48	38	18	24	42
Mechanic (Tractor)		256	281	144	45	189
Mechanic (Diesel)		464	604	371	349	720
Plumber		64	63	30	27	57
Hand Compositor		48	48	32	12	44
Stenography (English)	}	208	197	83	35	183
Stenography (Gujarati)		128	171	65		
Foot Wear		16	10	7	..	7
Book Binder		32	24	8	9	17
Letter Press Mechanic		48	52	34	5	39
Handicrafts		32	18	20	..	20
Armature Winding		32	12	12	..	12
Suitcase Manufacture		16	..	..	NA	..
Handmade Paper and Printing		16	..	..	NA	..

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

1	2	3	4	5	6		
Medical and Para Medical Courses							
Post Graduate Courses							
M. D.	N.A.	N.A. }	230	17	247
M. S.	N.A.	N.A. }			
M. D. S.	18	18	12	..	12
Graduate Courses							
M. B. B. S.	675	675	854	19	873
B. D. S.	50	50	41	2	43
B. Sc. (Nursing)	30	26	20	..	20
Para Medical Courses							
General Nursing (Diploma)	615	451	315	108	423
Diploma in Homeopathy	130	130	90	3	93
Sanitary Inspector Course	170	170	186	182	368
Health Visitor	100	..	21	..	21
Auxilliary Nurse Midwifery	419	388	118	32	150
I. T. I. Certificate Course							
Wireman	1184	823	372	1182	1554
Fitter	1648	1055	536	713	1249
Turner	1156	584	387	548	935
Mechanist	528	301	191	279	470
Mechanic Grinder	132	99	53	19	72
Building Construction	48	59	14	21	35
Watch--clock repairer	48	4	6	6	12
Electrician	1168	671	397	739	1136
Instrument Mechanic	224	250	122	166	288
Refrigerator Mechanic	256	57	66	86	152
Civil Draught men	560	301	145	272	417
Mechanical Draught men	416	263	113	156	269

1	2	3	4	5	6
Manmade Fibers Fabrics ..	25	29	17	2	44
Manmade Fibres wet processing ..	30	33	25	..	..
Industrial Electronics ..	15	..	3	4	7
Production Engineering ..	15	..	5	8	13
Electronics and Radio Engineering ..	120	124	44	42	86
Electronic and sound Engineering ..	10	14	9	N.A.	9
Commercial Art ..	30	32	27	N.A.	27
Commercial practice ..	200	212	152	N.A.	152
Coschum Design and Dress making..	60	46	25	N.A.	25
Home Science ..	45	34	15	N.A.	15
Garment making ..	15	17	10	N.A.	10
Agriculture Courses.					
M. Sc. (Agri)	@	94	78	..	78
M. V. Sc.	@	16	4	..	4
B. Sc. (Dairy)	@	5	1	..	1
B. Sc. (Agri.)	300	342	239	115	354
B. V. Sc.	60	60	21	..	21
B. Sc. (Dairy)	40	38	33	4	37
Diploma in Agriculture ..	300	435	278	842	1120
Livestock Inspectors Course ..	50	52	51	..	51
Pharmacy					
M. Parm	22	22	20	1	21
B. Pharm	112	101	115	26	141
Diploma in Pharmacy ..	270	242	348	72	420
B. S. A. M.	259	245	300	80	380
B. Pharmacy (Ayu) ..	25	..	15	39	54
Teachers Course					
B. El.	3896	N.A.	4243	4766	9009
P. T. C.	4040	4800	5350	11175	16525

STATEMENT-I

Major Headwise Summary of Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Sr. No.	Sector & Sub-Sector	Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 Outlays	Expenditure		Outlay 1982-83	1983-84 Outlay		
			1980-81	1981-82 Departmental		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Agriculture and Allied Services								
1	Agricultural Research & Education	1000.00	200.00	239.99	250.00	400.00	..	400.00
2	Crop Husbandry	3100.00	1589.24	1829.33	1125.00	1217.06	92.94	1310.00
3	Land Reforms	1000.00	175.49	218.36	190.00	210.00	..	210.00
4	Minor Irrigation	8800.00	1711.78	1597.83	2010.00	1539.50	735.50	2275.00
5	Soil and Water Conservation	2894.00	435.30	716.84	430.00	520.00	65.00	585.00
6	Command Area Development	1877.00	94.71	160.86	350.00	335.50	134.50	470.00
7	Animal Husbandry	1770.00	274.60	210.33	330.00	323.58	66.42	390.00
8	Dairy Development	205.00	26.62	114.52	35.00	37.00	..	37.00
9	Fisheries	2000.00	251.60	378.39	380.00	173.15	241.85	415.00
10	Forests	9000.00	1204.54	1571.98	1900.00	377.24	2372.76	2750.00
11	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	350.00	19.95	27.07	75.00	..	85.00	85.00
12	Marketing, Storage & Warehousing	170.00	8.11	23.68	25.00	16.00	9.00	25.00
13	Community Development and Panchayats.	627.00	100.80	110.00	140.00	180.35	4.65	185.00
14	Development of Backward Areas.	250.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	..	50.00
15	Special Programmes for Rural Development.							
(i)	National Rural Employment Programme.	4500.00	..	325.88	600.00	1000.00	..	1000.00
(ii)	Integrated Rural Development Programme including Project Linkage	3315.00	421.67	529.16	872.00	877.00	..	877.00
(iii)	Drought Prone Area Programme	1537.50	263.84	336.32	307.50	315.00	..	315.00
(iv)	Desert Development Programme	412.50	40.28	84.91	82.50	40.00	..	40.00
(v)	Antyodaya	492.00	132.28	144.71	100.00	56.25	38.75	95.00
(vi)	Strengthening & Supporting Special Programme Organisation.	500.00	39.40	40.00	40.00	100.00	..	100.00
(vii)	Local Development works	1250.00	291.36	143.90	100.00	50.00	..	50.00
(viii)	Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram	1050.00	280.49	367.82	258.00	90.00	..	90.00
(ix)	Off-Season Unemployment Relief Works	150.00	51.61	103.00	30.00	30.00	..	30.00
(x)	Block Level Planning for Employment	700.00	410.00	2.00	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total-15	14407.00	1930.93	2077.70	2390.00	2558.25	38.75	2597.00
	Total-I Agriculture and Allied Services	47450.00	8073.67	9326.88	9680.00	7937.63	3846.37	11784.00
	II—Co-operation	3200.00	393.79	665.08	1170.00	437.85	687.15	1125.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
III. Water Development (Irrigation).								
1	Multipurpose River Vally Projects	38560.00	5508.80	5283.82	6405.00	..	6755.00	6755.00
2	Major & Medium Irrigation Projects							
(a)	Major Projects	21207.00	1601.66	2337.91	3864.00	..	4874.10	4874.10
(b)	Medium Projects	17068.00	3732.14	4986.06	4313.00	..	5241.90	5241.90
3.	Flood Control Drainage, Salinity Ingress etc.	23165.00	2641.93	2299.71	3816.00	542.00	4017.00	4559.00
	Total-III Water Development (Irrigation)	100000.00	13484.53	14907.50	18398.00	542.00	20888.00	21430.00
IV Power Development								
1	Power Development (Surveys, Investigations & Research)	100.00	..	..	15.00	..	15.00	15.00
2	Power Projects (Generation)	63095.00	6558.00	11081.00	13897.00	..	18502.00	18502.00
3	Transmission & Distribution	25000.00	4420.00	3934.00	5500.00	..	6200.00	6200.00
4	Rural Electrification	8024.00	1739.00	1242.00	1240.00	..	1448.00	1448.00
5	General (Others)	265.00	68.00	54.00	105.00	40.00	295.00	335.00
	Total-IV Power Development	96484.00	12785.00	16311.00	20757.00	40.00	26460.00	26500.00
V Industries & Minera's								
1	Village & Small Industries	9593.40	2218.23	2450.71	2306.70	1700.00	923.50	2623.50
2	Large & Medium Industries	6333.60	1173.85	1755.43	1072.30	199.62	1496.88	1696.50
3	Mining & Metallurgical Industries	1150.00	146.74	169.19	221.00	50.00	190.00	240.00
	Total-V Industries & Minerals	17110.00	3538.82	4375.33	3600.00	1949.62	2610.38	4560.00
VI. Transport and Communication								
1	Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	2600.00	656.47	716.18	610.00	20.00	690.00	710.00
2	Road Development	22000.00	5149.00	5225.00	4040.00	..	4040.00	4040.00
3	Road Transport	9000.00	2075.10	2212.81	2000.00	..	1975.00	1975.00
4	Tourism	260.00	33.07	56.72	80.00	66.00	24.00	90.00
	Total-VI Transport & Communication	33860.00	7913.64	8210.71	6730.00	86.00	6729.00	6815.00
VII Social and Community Services								
1	General Education	5560.00	777.47	833.78	1100.00	1196.78	48.22	1245.00
2	Technical Education	600.00	101.18	132.96	150.00	128.87	53.13	182.00
3	Science and Technology	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00
4	Medical, Public Health & Sanitation	7000.00	1029.92	1301.00	1510.00	1026.70	598.30	1625.00
5	Social Inputs.	500.00	..	40.00	50.00	59.00	13.00	72.00
6	Sewerage and water Supply.	15076.00	2127.00	2272.75	3050.00	420.00	3580.00	4000.00
7	Housing	8530.00	3886.61	2553.16	2074.00	720.00	1360.00	2080.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	Urban Development	2850.00	525.06	451.32	455.00	197.00	318.00	515.00
9	State Capital Project	3000.00	927.73	899.67	600.00	..	650.00	650.00
10	Information and Publicity	85.00	6.52	41.15	25.00	95.15	4.85	100.00
11	Labour and Labour Welfare	4000.00	279.36	500.42	700.00	707.90	192.10	900.00
12	Welfare of Backward Classes	8000.00	1234.02	1513.54	2000.00	1875.57	364.43	2240.00
13	Social Welfare	450.00	79.36	118.32	100.00	96.85	13.15	110.00
14	Nutrition	1665.00	142.69	111.85	300.00	350.00	..	350.00
Total-VII Social and Community Services.		57316.00	11116.02	10769.92	12114.00	6878.82	7195.18	14074.00
VIII. Economic Services								
1	Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	5.00	0.69	0.99	2.00	5.00	..	5.00
2	Other General Economic Services (Statistics)	250.00	11.02	19.93	46.00	43.00	..	43.00
3	Training of Development Personnel	75.00	9.14	13.68	16.00	10.54	6.46	17.00
4	Administrative Machinery for Tribal Area-Sub-Plan	100.00	20.00	31.00	20.00	21.00	..	21.00
5	Civil Supplies Corporation and Consumers Protection	150.00	52.17	21.48	25.00	12.00	14.00	26.00
Total—VIII—Economics Services		580.00	93.02	87.08	109.00	91.54	20.46	112.00
IX. Decentralised District Planning		20000.00	2670.00	3029.00	3500.00	3600.00	..	3600.00
Grand Total		376000.00	60068.49	67682.50	76058.00	21563.46	68436.54	90000.00

STATEMENT—II

Minor Headwise Outlays and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Sr. No.	Minor Heads of Development	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Outlay	Expenditure		Outlay 1982-83	1983-84 Outlay		Total
			1980-81	1981-82		Revenue	Capital	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Agriculture and Allied Services								
(1) Agricultural Research and Education								
1.	Agricultural Education	554.00	117.35	157.84	150.00	273.00	..	273.00
2.	Agricultural Research	346.00	61.65	61.39	81.00	95.00	..	95.00
3.	Assistance from ICAR.	100.00	21.00	20.76	19.00	32.00	..	32.00
Sub-Total :		1000.00	200.00	239.99	250.00	400.00	..	400.00
2. Crop Husbandry :								
1.	Direction and Administration	999.49	217.44	483.80	390.00	298.19	46.33	344.52
2.	Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds.	171.95	68.92	80.09	56.61	103.50	8.23	111.73
3.	Manures and Fertilizers	450.94	997.65	1055.52	68.36	104.68	19.57	124.25
4.	Plant Protection	237.45	66.51	28.80	61.60	67.11	..	67.11
5.	Commercial Crops	354.55	73.29	62.31	90.80	71.96	..	71.96
6.	Extension and Farmer's Training	304.00	59.21	60.79	79.41	90.49	18.81	109.30
7.	Agricultural Engineering	191.28	49.32	12.34	36.70	114.71	..	114.71
8.	Agricultural Economics and Statistics.	95.43	15.21	16.48	21.69	45.19	..	45.19
9.	Horticulture	208.91	32.04	19.39	46.83	47.23	..	47.23
10.	Other Expenditure (Agro. Indus. Corp. and Tractor Corp).	20.00	..	..	250.00	245.00	..	245.00
11.	Contingency Plan (RD)	45.00	9.65	9.81	10.00	10.00	..	10.00
12.	Nucleus Budget (A & FD)	21.00	..	..	13.00	19.00	—	19.00
Sub-Total :		3100.00	1589.24	1829.33	1125.00	1217.06	92.94	1310.00
3. Land Reforms								
1.	Land Reforms	820.00	135.42	175.96	154.00	172.00	..	172.00
2.	Consolidation of Holdings	180.00	40.07	42.40	36.00	38.00	..	38.00
Sub-Total :		1000.00	175.49	218.36	190.00	210.00	..	210.00
4. Minor Irrigation								
1.	Investigation and Development of Ground Water Resources	6000.00	1242.10	1124.36	1285.00	1308.00	7.00	1315.00
2.	Tube Wells	2350.00	406.04	404.37	640.00	138.00	728.00	866.00
3.	Lift Irrigation Schemes	80.00	2.08	6.62	15.00	15.50	0.50	16.00
4.	Other Minor Irrigation Works	370.00	61.56	62.48	70.00	78.00	..	78.00
Sub-Total :		8800.00	1711.78	1597.83	2010.00	1539.50	735.50	2275.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Soil and Water Conservation:								
1.	Direction and Administration	50.00	2.79	7.92	8.70	8.23	..	8.23
2.	Research	5.00	0.90	0.98	1.10	1.10	..	1.10
3.	Education and Training	10.00	1.55	3.99	2.65	..	..	..
4.	Soil Conservation Schemes	1482.55	338.32	526.23	172.56	335.35	..	335.35
5.	Others	925.45	67.29	135.22	166.99	156.32	..	156.32
6.	Ghed Area Development	400.00	24.45	42.50	65.00	..	65.00	65.00
7.	Nucleus Budget	21.00	..	..	13.00	19.00	..	19.00
	Sub-Total :	2894.00	435.30	716.84	430.00	520.00	65.00	585.00
6. Command Area Development :								
		1877.00	94.71	160.86	350.00	335.50	134.50	470.00
	Sub-Total :	1877.00	94.71	160.86	350.00	335.50	134.50	470.00
7. Animal Husbandry :								
1.	Direction and Administration.	70.00	1.39	5.82	23.45	12.07	11.20	23.27
2.	Veterinary Education and Training.	12.00	1.88	1.50	3.35	3.60	..	3.60
3.	Veterinary Services and Animal Health.	271.00	30.17	30.47	58.89	70.36	19.24	89.60
4.	Investigation and Statistics.	18.00	2.09	2.13	4.57	6.88	..	6.88
5.	Cattle Development	663.00	147.26	99.21	120.17	122.06	16.60	138.66
6.	Poultry Development	431.00	65.24	50.15	72.41	35.45	17.42	52.87
7.	Sheep and Wool-Development.	214.00	19.79	15.86	16.85	15.50	0.21	15.71
8.	Other Live Stock Development.	41.00	3.02	1.93	3.24	6.20	..	6.20
9.	Fooder and Feed Development.	50.00	3.76	3.26	4.07	18.46	1.75	20.21
10.	Nucleus Budget.	..	..	..	23.00	33.00	..	33.00
	Sub-Total :	1770.00	274.60	210.33	330.00	323.58	66.42	390.00
8. Dairy Development :								
1.	Direction and Administration.	4.00	..	..	0.42	0.46	..	0.46
2.	Dairy Development.	195.00	24.62	114.52	34.58	36.54	..	36.54
3.	Research, Education and Training.	6.00	2.00	..	..	..	—	..
	Sub-Total :	205.00	26.62	114.52	35.00	37.00	..	37.00
9. Fisheries :								
1.	Direction and Administration	25.00	1.42	2.39	6.36	6.94	..	6.94
2.	Extension.	50.00	3.02	6.61	10.93	7.23	..	7.23
3.	Research.	200.00	24.74	23.39	36.99	13.30	18.96	32.26
4.	Education and Training.	89.91	10.83	25.71	19.48	8.40	20.16	28.56
5.	Inland Fisheries.	636.00	56.40	57.73	107.13	72.99	65.40	138.39
6.	Deep Sea Fisheries	76.40	11.71	13.18	36.87	..	..	..
7.	Processing Preservation and Marketing.	350.00	100.69	199.81	45.64	17.95	38.71	56.66
8.	Mechanisation and Improvement of Fishing Crafts.	411.60	31.01	21.65	43.16	22.20	5.00	27.00
9.	Others (including housing for fishermen)	161.09	11.78	27.92	73.44	24.14	93.62	117.76
	Sub-Total :	2000.00	251.60	378.39	380.00	173.15	241.85	415.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 Forests—								
1	Direction and Administration	110.30	11.55	14.44	26.93	26.06	..	26.06
2	Research	41.00	5.41	5.01	7.47	6.76	..	6.73
3	Education and Training	153.00	22.49	22.39	43.53	58.10	..	58.10
4	Forest Conservation and Development.	693.20	110.39	107.76	115.95	..	115.70	115.70
5	Plantation Schemes	759.58	92.14	190.73	260.99	92.95	221.72	314.67
6	Farm Forestry	188.70	35.83	20.52	40.07	0.78	49.52	50.30
7	Communication and Buildings	179.30	33.67	54.33	41.23	..	58.67	58.67
8	Preservation of Wild Life	334.62	45.59	49.05	80.23	117.75	..	117.75
9	Extension	6186.40	798.90	1051.42	1205.71	5.83	1903.83	1909.63
10	Management of Zamindari	40.00	15.48	9.75	14.50	8.00	9.00	17.00
11	Others	313.90	33.09	46.58	63.39	60.26	14.07	74.33
12 Amenities to FLCs								
(CJD Prog. from 1983-84)		..	..	..	..	0.75	0.25	1.00
Sub-Total		9000.00	1204.54	1571.98	1900.00	377.24	2372.76	2750.00
11 Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution:—		350.00	19.95	27.07	75.00	..	85.00	85.00
Sub-total:		350.00	19.95	27.07	75.00	..	85.00	85.00
12 Marketing, Storages and Warehousing :								
1	Storage and Warehousing	55.00	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	1.00
2	Agricultural Marketing	115.00	8.11	23.68	24.00	16.00	8.00	24.00
Sub-total:		170.00	8.11	23.68	25.00	16.00	9.00	25.00
13 Community Development and Panchayats :								
1	Direction and Administration	4.20	0.75	0.58	1.00	1.00	..	1.00
2	Training, Education and Research	42.05	4.47	4.58	12.14	7.20	4.65	11.85
3	Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions	355.00	29.50	65.02	83.60	134.85	..	134.85
4	Community Development	125.00	25.19	24.91	25.00	25.00	..	25.00
5	Others	100.75	40.89	14.91	18.26	12.30	..	12.30
Sub-Total:		627.00	100.80	110.00	140.00	180.35	4.65	185.00
14 Development of Backward Areas :								
		250.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	..	50.00
Sub-total:		250.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	..	50.00
15 Special Programme for Rural Development;								
1	National Rural Employment Programme	4500.00	..	325.88	600.00	1000.00	—	1000.00
2	Integrated Rural Development Programme including Project Linkage	3815.00	421.67	529.16	872.00	877.00	..	877.00
3	Drought Prone Area Programme	1537.50	263.84	336.32	307.50	315.00	..	315.00
4	Desert Development Programme	412.50	40.28	84.91	82.50	40.00	..	40.00
5	Antyodaya	492.00	132.28	144.71	100.00	56.25	38.75	95.00
6	Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation	500.00	39.40	40.00	40.00	100.00	..	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Local Development Works	1250.00	291.36	143.90	100.00	50.00	—	50.00
8.	Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram	1050.00	280.49	367.82	258.00	90.00	—	90.00
9.	Off Season Unemployment Relief Works	150.00	51.61	103.00	30.00	30.00	—	30.00
10.	Block Level Planning for Employment.	700.00	410.00	2.00	—	—	—	—
	Sub-Total ..	14407.00	1930.93	2077.70	2390.00	2558.25	38.75	2597.00
	I—Total Agricultural & Allied Services	47450.00	8073.67	9326.88	9680.00	7937.63	3346.37	11784.00
II Cooperation :—								
1.	Direction and Administration	50.00	6.09	6.05	8.00	17.00	—	17.00
2.	Credit Co-operatives	1952.90	294.02	374.68	854.35	332.50	395.50	728.00
3.	Labour Co-operatives	6.00	0.84	0.93	2.00	7.00	3.20	10.20
4.	Farming Co-operatives	5.20	0.24	0.39	1.00	0.65	0.35	1.00
5.	Warehousing & Marketing Co-operatives	83.50	6.55	8.34	25.00	48.50	14.30	62.80
6.	Processing Co-operatives	100.00	0.33	21.35	18.00	—	18.00	18.00
7.	Co-operative Sugar Mills	500.00	0.30	80.23	150.85	12.00	197.00	209.00
8.	Consumer Co-operatives	40.00	2.58	3.03	13.00	5.20	7.80	13.00
9.	Co-operative Training and Education	100.00	13.74	14.58	20.00	15.00	—	15.00
10.	Other Co-operatives	362.50	69.10	155.50	61.80	—	51.00	51.00
11.	Nucleus Budget	—	—	—	16.00	—	—	—
	Sub-Total ..	3200.00	393.79	665.08	1170.00	437.85	687.15	1125.00
III—Water Development (Irrigation) :—								
1.	Multipurpose River Valley Projects	38560.00	5508.80	5283.82	6405.00	—	6755.00	6755.00
2.	Major & Medium Irrigation Projects :—							
	(a) Major Projects	21207.00	1601.66	2337.91	3864.00	—	4874.10	4874.10
	(d) Medium Projects	17038.00	3732.14	4986.06	4313.00	—	5241.90	5241.90
3.	Flood Control, Drainage Salinity Ingress etc.	23165.00	2641.93	2299.71	3816.00	542.00	4017.00	4559.00
	Sub-Total ..	1,00,000.00	13484.53	14907.50	18398.00	542.00	20888.00	21430.00
IV. Power Development :—								
1.	Power Development, (Survey, Investigation and Research)	100.00	—	—	15.00	—	15.00	15.00
2.	Power Projects (Generation)	63095.00	6558.00	11081.00	13897.00	—	18502.00	18502.00
3.	Transmission of Distribution	25000.00	4420.00	3934.00	5500.00	—	6200.00	6200.00
4.	Rural Electrification	8024.00	1739.00	1242.00	1240.00	—	1448.00	1448.00
5.	General	265.00	68.00	54.00	105.00	40.00	295.00	335.00
	Sub-Total ..	96484.00	12785.00	16311.00	20757.00	40.00	26460.00	26500.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V. Industries and Minerals								
A. Village and Small Industries								
(a) Small Industries		6565.40	1724.87	1978.41	1797.70	1259.50	863.00	2122.50
Sub-Total (a)		6565.40	1724.87	1978.41	1797.70	1259.50	863.00	2122.50
(b) Village and Cottage Industries :								
1. Direction and Administration		25.00	2.49	3.79	5.00	7.00	—	7.00
2. Handloom Industries		470.00	52.80	61.39	57.00	26.00	10.00	36.00
3. Handicraft Industries		115.00	15.51	16.60	28.00	17.00	20.00	37.00
4. Co-operative Industries		140.00	29.47	20.64	28.00	11.50	15.50	27.00
5. Khadi Industries		1450.00	250.45	239.00	240.00	190.00	15.00	205.00
6. Other Expenditure		831.00	142.64	130.88	151.00	189.00	—	189.00
Sub-Total (b)		3031.00	493.36	472.30	509.00	440.50	60.50	501.00
Sub-Total (A)		9596.40	2218.23	2450.71	2306.70	1700.00	923.50	2623.50
B. Large and Medium Industries :								
(a) General								
1. Direction and Administration		20.00	7.76	7.72	4.40	8.44	—	8.44
2. Standardisation of Quality Control		60.00	11.62	11.91	15.00	23.82	5.18	29.00
3. Industrial Education, Research and Training.		455.00	12.41	42.71	110.50	139.00	—	139.00
4. Other Expenditure		79.00	31.00	18.08	21.90	15.36	16.70	32.06
Sub-Total (a)		614.00	62.79	80.42	151.80	186.62	21.88	208.50
(b) Large and Medium Industries ;								
1. Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizer Industries		1295.00	110.00	100.00	96.00	—	10.00	10.00
2. Ship Building and Aeronautical Industries		22.00	31.00	—	12.50	—	85.00	85.00
3. Tele. Communications and Electronics Industries		200.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	—	175.00	175.00
4. Consumer Industries		208.00	58.00	144.90	1.00	—	200.00	200.00
5. Industrial Financial Institutions		3749.60	699.00	1238.14	605.00	—	955.00	955.00
6. Other Expenditure		275.00	113.06	111.97	106.00	13.00	50.00	63.00
Sub-Total (b)		5749.60	1111.06	1657.01	920.50	13.00	1475.00	1488.00
Sub-Total (B)		6363.60	1173.85	1755.43	1072.30	199.62	1496.88	1696.50
C. Mining and Metallurgical Industries:								
1. Mineral Exploration and Development		350.00	71.74	69.18	85.00	50.00	40.00	90.00
2. Loans for Mining and Metallurgical Industries.		800.00	75.00	100.00	136.00	—	150.00	150.00
Sub-Total (C)		1150.00	146.74	169.19	221.00	50.00	190.00	240.00
Total (A+B+C)		17110.00	3538.82	4375.33	3600.00	1949.62	2610.38	4560.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VI. Transport and Communication :								
(1) Ports, Light Houses and shipping								
1	Development of Minor Ports	1786.00	526.37	640.10	389.45	20.00	427.00	447.00
2	Construction and Repairs	10.00	5.66	13.58	16.55	—	20.00	20.00
3	Dredger and Surviyeng	255.00	114.18	11.12	26.00	—	87.00	87.00
4	Ferry Service	542.00	4.27	48.85	175.00	—	151.00	151.00
5	Light Houses and Construction and Development of Other Navigational Aids	7.00	5.99	2.53	3.00	—	5.00	5.00
Sub-total :		2600.00	656.47	716.18	610.00	20.00	690.00	710.00
(2) Road Development.								
1	Rural Roads including Minimum Needs Programmes	16659.00	2845.00	3050.00	1910.00	—	2055.00	2055.00
2	State Roads (Other than Rural Roads)	5341.00	2304.00	2175.00	2130.00	—	1985.00	1985.00
Sub-total :		22000.00	5149.00	5225.00	4040.00	—	4040.00	4040.00
(3) Road Transport		9000.00	2075.10	2212.81	2000.00	—	1975.00	1975.00
(4) Tourism—								
1	Tourist accomodation	150.83	4.41	29.81	27.50	5.00	24.00	29.00
2	Tourist Information	11.00	0.80	0.60	11.00	15.00	—	15.00
3	Other Expenditure	98.17	27.86	26.31	41.50	46.00	—	46.00
Sub-total :		260.00	33.07	56.72	80.00	66.00	24.00	90.00
Total—VI—Transport and Communication		33860.00	7913.64	8210.71	6730.00	86.00	6729.00	6815.00

VII Social and Community Service

(1) General Education:--

1 Primary Education MNP

(i) Elementary Education

3256.74 384.10 454.93 563.10 667.15 13.20 680.35

(ii) Teachers Education

53.26 4.70 5.23 40.90 33.00 2.00 35.00

(iii) Adult Education

250.00 73.68 48.14 50.00 51.65 — 51.65

2 Secondary Education

822.29 176.84 175.33 206.84 216.67 9.90 226.57

3 University Education

507.90 85.24 90.47 85.60 84.60 2.00 86.60

4 Physical Education (Games, Sports and Youth Welfare)

200.70 28.78 22.50 56.64 53.29 4.10 57.39

5 Arts and Culture

369.11 18.24 25.25 66.92 49.82 16.62 66.44

6 Development of Languages

100.00 5.89 11.93 12.00 14.00 — 14.00

7 Nucleus Budget

— — — 18.00 27.00 — 27.00

Sub-total : 5560.00 777.47 833.78 1100.00 1196.78 48.22 1245.00

(2) Technical Education:—

1 Direction and Administration

10.00 1.58 2.88 5.20 5.29 — 5.29

2 Technical Schools

130.00 23.89 36.91 41.80 25.29 12.78 38.07

3 Polytechnics

195.00 27.17 43.75 70.85 62.29 25.10 87.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Engineering and Institutions Non-Government Technical College and Insts.	160.00	30.61	30.64	25.25	29.65	14.70	44.35
5	Scholarships	0.50	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.18	..	0.18
6	Training and Research	10.00	1.00	1.40	2.00	4.17	..	4.17
7	Others	94.50	16.92	17.36	4.50	2.00	0.55	2.55
Sub-total :		600.00	101.18	132.96	150.00	128.87	53.13	182.00
(3) Science and Technology		..	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00
(4) Medical, Public Health and Sanitation:--								
1	Direction and Administration	15.00	9.49	15.34	24.17	30.17	..	30.17
2	Medical Relief	423.00	81.19	98.50	129.25	97.22	69.62	166.84
3	Training	25.00	14.23	18.49	11.45	15.00	..	15.00
4	Medical Education and Research	660.00	126.60	295.96	211.73	161.22	73.78	235.00
5	Indigeneous System and Medicines Ayurved and Homeopathy	120.00	36.53	40.35	45.00	47.35	2.65	50.00
6	Employees State Insurance Scheme	15.00	..	..	5.95	12.00	..	12.00
7	Minimum Needs Programme	2009.00	211.67	306.21	465.00	164.57	441.43	606.00
8	Other programmes	6.00	1.81	1.78	33.02	27.90	1.00	28.90
9	School Health Services	40.00	..	..	4.70	6.00	..	6.00
10	Drug Control Administration.	142.00	10.37	5.44	16.50	18.00	..	18.00
11	(A) State scheme for Payment for Additional incentive under family Welfare Programme	285.00	55.00	57.25	..	..	..	..
	(B) Family Welfare Programme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Prevention and Central of Communicable diseases	3260.00	483.03	461.68	563.23	447.27	9.82	457.09
Sub-total		7000.00	1029.92	1301.00	1510.00	1026.70	598.30	1625.00
(5) Social Inputs		500.00	..	40.00	50.00	59.00	13.00	72.00
(6) Sewerage and water Supply:--								
1	Survey and Investigation	100.00	100.33	48.00	25.00	40.00	..	40.00
2	Research (include Reverse osmosis Programme)	5.00	..	..	2.00	50.00	..	50.00
3	Sewerage Schemes (Urban sanitation schemes)	350.00	91.04	151.20	155.50	141.00	11.00	152.00
4	Rural Sanitation	26.00	..	0.50	22.00	7.00	..	7.00
5	Urban Water Supply	487.00	125.00	125.70	215.50	150.00	40.00	190.00
6	Rural Water Supply (Grant in Aid)	8.00	46.00	24.85	52.00	32.00	..	32.00
7	Rural Water Supply (Minimum Needs Programmes)	3500.00	922.63	900.50	819.00	..	1600.00	1600.00
8	Market Borrowings	1500.00	375.00	480.00	413.00	..	736.00	736.00
9	L. I. C. Loans.	2500.00	467.00	542.00	625.00	..	688.00	688.00
10	World Bank Assisted Projects	6600.00	..	..	721.00	..	505.00	505.00
Sub-total :		15076.00	2127.00	2272.75	3050.00	420.00	3580.00	4000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7 Housing:--								
1	Integrated subsidised housing Scheme for industrial workers Economically weaker sections of the society.	605.00	225.00	121.18	290.00	..	200.00	200.00
2	Urban Low income group Housing.	400.00	242.00	68.00	220.00	..	190.00	190.00
3	Government Residential Housing.	900.00	286.00	314.00	307.00	..	305.00	305.00
4	Slum Clearance and Rehousing.	100.00	1.87	0.54	30.00	..	5.00	5.00
5	Village housing Projects.	404.00	40.00	32.00	50.00	..	74.00	74.00
6	Minimum Needs Programmes	3085.00	284.46	513.05	630.00	720.00	..	720.00
7	Police Housing and Jail Building	750.00	233.72	207.85	135.00	..	168.00	168.00
8	Others.	2286.00	2573.56	1296.54	412.00	..	418.00	418.00
Sub-total :		8530.00	3886.61	2553.16	2074.00	720.00	1360.00	2080.00
8 Urban Development:--								
1	Town and Regional Planning.	320.00	32.03	34.32	78.00	82.00	..	82.00
2	Urban Development Programme.	1370.00	161.58	82.97	150.00	15.00	134.00	149.00
3	Financial Assistance to local bodies for Non-Remunerative Scheme	660.00	290.52	294.09	167.00	..	184.00	184.00
4	Minimum Needs Programmes	500.00	40.93	39.94	60.00	100.00	..	100.00
Sub-total :		2850.00	525.06	451.32	455.00	197.00	318.00	515.00
9 Capital Project:--								
(10) Information and Publicity.		3000.00	927.73	899.67	600.00	..	650.00	650.00
1	Direction and Administration	11.25	0.42	0.59	2.20	14.33	..	14.33
2	Field Publicity.	58.10	6.10	40.56	19.10	80.82	..	80.82
3	Other expenditure.	15.65	..	..	3.70	..	4.85	4.85
Sub-total :		85.00	6.52	41.15	25.00	95.15	4.85	100.00
II Labour and Labour welfare:--								
(A) Labour Welfare Services--								
1	Direction and Administration	187.00	10.68	25.70	46.50	62.30	..	62.30
2	Industrial Relations.	4.00	0.37	0.40	0.50	0.50	..	0.50
3	Working condition and safety	15.00	0.93	2.25	6.85	10.70	..	10.70
4	General Labour welfare	31.00	0.50	0.98	1.50	1.50	..	1.50
5	Social security for Labour	105.00	3.05	4.99	13.50	18.50	..	18.50
6	Research and statistics	5.00	0.78	0.54	0.85	1.00	..	1.00
7	Other Promotional and Developmental Activities	253.00	31.00	25.19	30.30	24.50	20.00	44.50
Sub-total ; (A)		600.00	47.31	60.05	100.00	119.00	20.00	139.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(B) Employment service and Training.								
8	Education and Training	2243.00	136.56	253.87	427.20	443.20	142.10	585.30
9	Research and statistics	17.00	2.39	3.61	5.44	2.45	..	2.45
10	Employment service	99.00	9.81	17.66	29.21	43.05	..	43.05
11	Special Employment Programme	1401.00	83.29	155.23	138.15	100.20	30.00	130.20
Total--B.		3400.00	232.05	440.37	600.00	588.90	172.10	761.00
Total A&(B).		4000.00	279.36	500.42	700.00	707.90	192.10	900.00
(12) Welfare of Backward Classes								
(1)	Scheduled Castes	2800.00	469.96	636.55	630.00	601.82	148.18	750.00
(2)	Scheduled Tribes	1089.00	105.49	61.41	100.00	98.34	21.66	120.00
(3)	Tribal Area sub-Plan	1911.00	172.51	263.51	530.00	451.92	178.08	630.00
(4)	Nomadic Tribes	100.00	37.75	15.75	22.00	19.86	2.44	22.30
(5)	Denotified Tribes	100.00			23.00	20.26	2.44	22.70
(6)	Socially and Educationally Backward Classes	1500.00	313.17	396.06	510.00	523.37	11.63	535.00
(7)	Economically Backward classes	250.00	114.23	106.74	125.00	100.00	..	100.00
(8)	Minority.	250.00	20.91	33.52	60.00	60.00	..	60.00
Total :		8000.00	1234.02	1513.54	2000.00	1875.57	364.43	2240.00
(13) Social welfare :--								
1	Direction and Administration	10.00	2.42	2.18	2.00	1.55	..	1.55
2	Child welfare	132.00	21.35	22.92	23.60	25.20	..	25.20
3	Women welfare	43.00	1.21	3.75	6.85	9.30	..	9.30
4	Educational welfare of physically Handicapped	70.00	17.35	35.09	25.40	27.10	..	27.10
5	Correctional services	29.00	3.84	5.04	8.50	8.45	..	8.45
6	Welfare of poor and Destitutes	5.00	0.69	0.91	1.00	1.20	..	1.20
7	Grant to voluntary organisations	30.00	7.35	5.54	7.00	11.00	..	11.00
8	Other schemes of Social Defence	81.00	17.10	36.03	15.65	0.05	13.15	13.20
9	Prohibition	50.00	8.05	6.86	10.00	13.00	..	13.00
Total :		450.00	79.36	118.32	100.00	96.85	13.15	110.00
(14) Nutrition :--								
1	Special Nutrition programme in non-ICDS.	470.00	96.04	101.90	115.00	121.47	..	121.47
2	Nutrition Element in ICDS	545.00	15.61	..	166.00	18.47	..	18.47
3	Mid-day Meal Programme	650.00	31.04	9.95	19.00	210.06	..	210.06
Total :		1665.00	142.69	111.85	300.00	350.00	..	350.00
Total: Social and Community Services		57316.00	11116.92	10769.92	12114.00	6878.82	7195.18	14074.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VIII. Economic Services :								
1	Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	5.00	0.69	0.99	2.00	5.00	..	5.00
2	Economic Advice and Statistics	250.00	11.02	19.93	46.00	43.00	..	43.00
3	Training of Development Personnel.	75.00	9.14	13.68	16.00	10.54	6.46	17.00
4	Administrative Machiners for Tribal Area sub-Plan.	100.00	20.00	31.00	20.00	21.00	..	21.00
5	Civil supplies Coporation and consummers protection.	150.00	52.17	21.48	25.00	12.00	14.00	26.00
	Sub-Total.	580.00	93.02	87.08	109.00	91.54	20.46	112.00
IX. Decentralised District Planning.		20000.00	2670.00	3029.00	3500.00	3600.00	..	3600.00
	Grand Total	376000.00	60068.49	67682.50	76058.00	21563.46	68436.54	90000.00

STATEMENT—III

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

Physical Targets and Achievements.

Sr. No	Item.	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of						
			1979-80 Base year level	1984-85 (Terminal year Target)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		1983-84 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 Target	9 Likely achieve- ment	10
Agriculture and Allied Services									
1 Production of foodgrains									
(a)	Rice	Lakh tonnes	4.37	8.45	5.57	7.37	7.26	4.30	7.86
(b)	Wheat	"	12.15	14.00	12.98	14.07	13.25	5.52	14.00
(c)	Jowar	"	5.37	7.00	5.83	5.65	6.45	2.50	6.00
(d)	Bajra	"	13.32	14.69	12.22	14.73	14.04	9.00	14.60
(e)	Maize	"	1.39	1.93	4.03	3.96	1.92	1.00	3.86
(f)	Other Cereals	"	1.34	1.43	1.46	1.62	1.43	1.00	1.43
(g)	Pulses	"	1.94	6.00	2.67	3.49	4.65	3.00	4.50
	Total-Foodgrains	"	40.08	53.50	44.76	50.89	49.00	26.32	52.25
2 Commercial Crops									
(a)	Cotton	Lakh/Bales	17.85	24.30	17.14	20.95	21.50	17.00	21.50
(b)	Sugarcane	Lakh tonnes	3.19	4.50	4.44	5.02	4.00	4.00	4.50
(c)	Oil Seeds								
(i)	Groundnut	"	17.69	28.34	16.45	21.99(P)	25.00	10.00	25.00
(ii)	Castor Seeds	"	1.41	1.60	1.32	1.97	1.50	1.00	1.85
(iii)	Sesamum	"	0.33	0.50	0.26	0.40	0.43	0.35	0.45
(iv)	Rape-seed and Mustard	"	0.50	0.62	0.55	3.12	0.70	2.65	2.00
	Total : Oil Seeds		19.93	31.06	18.58	27.48	27.63	14.00	29.30
3 Chemical Fertilizers									
(a)	Nitrogenous (N)	"	2.24	4.00	2.04	2.45	2.95	2.20	2.96
(b)	Phosphatic (P)	"	1.15	2.00	1.17	1.14	1.20	1.00	1.39
(c)	Potassic (K)	"	0.39	0.70	0.36	0.42	0.35	0.30	0.42
	Total (NPK)		3.78	6.70	3.57	4.01	4.50	3.50	4.77
4 Plant Protection									
		Tonnes.	7000	12000	7500	7700	8000	6000	8500
5 High yielding varieties Area under HYV									
(a)	Rice	Lakh/Hects	2.56	3.80	3.05	3.29	3.35	3.25	3.60
(b)	Wheat	"	4.60	5.60	4.75	4.68	5.20	4.00	5.40
(c)	Jowar	"	0.38	1.10	0.84	0.73	0.85	0.65	1.00
(d)	Bajra	"	10.47	13.00	11.96	11.82	12.00	11.05	12.50
(e)	Maize	"	0.76	1.00	1.11	0.98	0.90	0.80	0.95
	Total ..	"	18.77	24.50	21.81	21.50	22.30	19.75	23.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Soil Conservation Area Covered	'000 Hects.	1741	..	1753	1768	1786	1786	1811
7	<i>Irrigation and Flood Control.</i>								
	(a) Minor Irrigation								
	(i) Potential	Lakh Hects.	17.36	20.30	17.89	18.36	18.93	18.93	19.44
	(ii) Utilisation.	„	14.68	16.94	14.90	15.21	15.59	15.59	15.98
	(b) Major and Medium Irrigation								
	(i) Potential	'000 Ha.	1012.00	1272.00	1034.91	1075.50	1140.61	1140.61	1220.61
	(ii) Utilisation	'000 Ha.	529.00	753.00	582.00	599.00	674.00	674.00	749.00
	(1337.93 Revised)								
8	Agricultural Marketing								
	Regulated Markets	Nos.	287	307	291	295	299	299	303
9	Storage								
	Owned Capacity with								
	(i) State Warehousing Corporation	'000 tonnes	73	183	92	92	108	108	120
	(ii) Co-operatives	„	319	385	328	345	356	356	373
10	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Products.								
	(i) Milk	'000 tonnes	2115	2640	2153	2239	2464	2339	2442
	(ii) Eggs	Million	201	360	191	210	312	231	254
	(iii) Wool	lakh Kgs.	16.97	21.00	18.67	18.86	18.88	19.05	19.24
11	Animal Husbandry Programme								
	(i) I. C. D. Projects	Nos.	8	9	8	8	8	8	8
	(ii) No. of Frozen Semen (bull) Stations	Nos.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(iii) No. of inseminations Performed with exotic bull semen annual.	In lakhs	0.84	4.67	1.03	1.33	2.13	2.13	3.33
	(iv) Establishment of Sheep breeding farms.	Nos.	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
	(v) Sheep and Wool Extension centres	Nos.	88	102	88	88	88	88	88
	(vi) Intensive Sheep Development Projects	Nos.	2	4	2	2	2	2	2
	(vii) Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres	Nos.	9	12	9	9	10	10	10
	(viii) Establishment of fodder seed Production farms	Nos.	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
	(ix) Veterinary Hospitals	Nos.	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
	(x) Veterinary Dispensaries	Nos.	211	220	211	211	211	211	211
	(xi) Veterinary Stockmen Centres	Nos.	462	542	514	514	544	544	544
	(xii) Mobile Units	Nos.	13	22	13	13	17	17	20
	(xiii) Poly Clinics	Nos.	..	2	1	1	1	1	2
12.	Dairy Programmes								
	(i) Fluid Milk Plants in operation.	No.	9	13	9	9	12	12	13
	(ii) Milk Product Factories including Creamaries in operation.	No.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	(iii) Dairy Co-operative Unions	No.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Fisheries.									
(i)	Fish Production								
(a)	Inland	Lakh tonnes	0.14	0.40	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.25
(b)	Marine	..	2.03	3.50	2.19	2.21	2.30	2.30	2.50
	Total	..	2.17	3.90	2.36	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.75
(ii)	Mechanised boats	No.	3734	6944	3859	3981	4498	4272	8437
(iii)	Fish Seed Production								
(a)	Fry	Million	41.60	57.00	49.16	49.16	89.16	62.46	109.46
(b)	Fingerings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv)	(a) Fish Seed farms	No.	12	23	13	18	22	15	22
	(b) Nursery Area	Hects.	4.15	7.62	5.57	5.57	7.62	7.62	9.00
14. Forests.									
(a)	Plantations of quick growing species.	'000 Hects.	36.22	45.20	38.22	39.79	41.06	41.06	42.44
(b)	Economic & Commercial Plantations.	..	64.76	90.20	69.76	73.57	77.27	77.27	80.92
(c)	Farm Forestry (Seedlings) (Expect world Bank project)	In acres	13.65	44.00	16.11	19.11	22.11	22.11	24.11
(d)	Communications								
	Improvement of existing Roads	Kms.	481	577	491	497	516	516	532
15. Co-operation									
(a)	Short farm loans-annual	Rs. in Crores	155.00	225.00	108.09	115.84	230.00	160.00	200.00
(b)	Medium term loans—annual	..	10.00	90.00	2.69	3.61	15.00	8.00	15.00
(c)	Long term loans—(Cum)	..	3.82	55.00	5.77	13.66	15.00	15.00	19.00
(d)	Retail Sale of Fertilizers (annual)	..	98.00	175.00	123.24	156.00	210.00	140.00	170.00
(e)	Agricultural produce Marketed (annual)	..	195.00	300.00	260.00	310.00	305.00	350.00	400.00
(f)	Retail Sale of Consumer goods (annual) by Urban Consumer Co-operatives.	..	46.00	55.00	36.70	27.82	55.00	55.00	60.00
(g)	Retail Sale of Consumer goods, by rural co-operatives. annual	..	98.20	140.00	14.46	21.89	120.00	40.00	50.00
(h)	Co-operative Storage (Cum)	Lakh tonnes	3.19	3.85	3.28	3.45	3.56	3.56	3.78
(g)	Processing Units—Cum								
	(i) Organised	Nos.	159	165	162	162	162	163	162
	(ii) Installed.	Nos.	159	165	162	162	162	162	162
16. Special Programmes for Rural Development.									
1. IRDP including SFDA.									
a.	Beneficiaries assisted	Nos.	75095	550000	105477	221477	351477	351477	481477
b.	Youths trained/under training.	Nos.	..	..	14616	31695	51743	51743	71793
NREP									
c.	Employment generated	lakh mandays	..	975	..	56.55	186.55	186.55	302.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(3) Drought Prone Area Programme									
(i)	Blocks covered	Nos.	41	41	41	41	41	41	42
(ii)	Minor Irrigation area covered	'000 Hects	18.8	38.1	19.2	21.4	23.9	22.0	24.5
(iii)	Soil and Water conservation Area covered.	„	159.9	178.1	162.8	162.8	170.9	165.4	175.0
(iv)	Afforestation Area covered	„	42.2	68.7	44.6	48.6	54.5	52.4	55.8
(v)	Pasture Development Area covered	„	24.9	28.8	26.3	26.6	27.1	28.5	29.1
(4) Desert Development Programme									
(i)	Blocks covered	Nos.	11	11	11	11	11	11	8x
(ii)	No. of Tubewells	Nos.	41	44	46	46	51	51	61
(iii)	„ „ drilled	Nos.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv)	Afforestation	Hects	4800	Not fixed	6897	9472	11982	11982	20702
(v)	Pasture Development	Hects	1300	Not fixed	1473	1473	1523	1523	2631
x As per new pattern									
17. Land Reforms									
(a) Celling surplus Land									
(i)	Area declared surplus	Hects	40352	63437	56337	77992	77992	92181	Not fixed
(ii)	Area taken possession of	Hects	19457	44022	26387	38995	42387	46387	Not fixed
(iii)	Area allotted	Hects	17695	31550	19120	23175	28115	28115	Not fixed
(b)	Consolidation of Holdings Area Consolidated	Lakh Hects	14.25	18.75	15.52	16.85	17.75	17.75	18.65
18. Power									
(i)	Installed capacity	MW	2384	46.60	2384	2557.5	2997.5	2767.5	3187.5
(ii)	Electricity Generated	MKWH	7408	14380	7861	8606	10760	8880	11180
(iii)	Electricity Sold	MKWH	6244	11586	6517	7046	8815	7160	9000
(iv) Rural Electrification									
(a)	Village electrified	Nos.	10867	18275	12515	13429	14389	14094	15404
(b)	Tybewells & Pumpsets energised	Nos.	202853	327853	229755	250145	270145	270145	290145
19. Industries and Minerals									
Village and Small Industries									
(a) Industries Estates									
(i)	Industrial Estates	Hos.	111	170	132	139	149	149	149
(ii)	No. of Units	'000 No.	5192	9095	6212	7142	8072	8072	8165
(iii)	Production	Rs. in lakhs	84316	178944	111840	128616	145392	145392	162168
(b) Handloom Industries									
(i)	Production	M.Metres	105	205	64	70	170	170	192
(c) Powerlooms Industries									
(i)	Production	M.Metres	145	175	35	60	35	35	35
(d) Handicrafts									
(i)	Production	Rs. in lakhs	71.50	93.50	78.65	78.15	105	105	105

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(e) Village Industries									
(With the purview of KVIC)									
(i) Production		Rs. in lakhs	500	700	77	80	180	180	220
(f) District Industries Centres									
(i) No. of units assisted		Nos.	3952	..	3780	4377	6350	6350	8500
(ii) No. of artisans assisted		Nos.	3953	..	20045	22449	24000	24000	25000
(iii) Financial assistance rendered to Industrial Units.		Rs. lakhs	3644	..	4758.37	6075.51	7000	7000	7500
Transport and Communications .									
20. Roads and Bridges :									
(1) State Highways—									
(a) Surfaced		Km.	8654	9104	8784	8923	9024	9024	9174
(b) Unsurfaced		..	443	293	374	235	134	134	34
(c) Total—		..	9097	9397	9158	9158	9158	9158	9208
(2) Major District roads—									
(a) Surfaced		Km.	8316	10716	8768	9149	9449	9449	9749
(b) Unsurfaced		..	2226	1326	1865	1672	1472	1472	1272
(c) Total :		..	10542	12042	10633	10821	10921	10921	11021
(3) Other District Roads—									
(a) Surfaced		Km.	5922	8772	6722	7444	7644	7644	7844
(b) Unsurfaced		..	4649	3299	4148	3639	3539	3539	3439
(c) Total:—		..	10571	12071	10870	11083	11183	11183	11283
(4) Village Roads—									
(a) Surfaced		Km.	5568	12768	7861	10401	133301	13301	16251
(b) Unsurfaced		..	7895	5295	7480	6969	5769	5769	4569
(c) Total :		..	13463	18063	15341	17370	19070	19070	20820
(5) Total Roads—									
(a) Surfaced		Km.	28460	41360	32135	35917	39417	39417	43017
(b) Unsurfaced		..	15213	10213	13867	12515	10915	10915	9315
Total:		..	43673	51573	46002	48432	50332	50332	52332
21. Minor Ports :									
(2) Traffic handled		'000 Tonnes	2460	5800	2780	2988	4200	4200	5400
3. Tourism (a) International tourist arrival		Nos.	—	Not fixed	17260	20525	22000	22000	25000
(b) Domestic tourist arrival		Nos.	—	—	2100	2100	2200	2200	2300
(c) Accomodation available		Nos. of Room Nos. of Beds	—	500 2200	282 1625	282 1625	282 1625	282 1625	345 1800
22. General Education ;									
A-Elementary Education—									
(1) Classes I-V (age group 6—11)									
(i) Enrolment									
(a) Boys		1000	2509	2497	2574	2605	2605	2605	2605
(b) Girls		..	1700	2153	1717	1816	1892	1892	1992
(c) Total		..	4209	4650	4291	4421	4497	4497	4597

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(ii) Percentage to age-group									
	(a) Boys	P.C.	120	114	122	123	122	122	120
	(b) Girls	"	87	105	87	91	94	94	98
	(c) Total	"	104	110	105	107	108	108	109
2 Classes VI-VIII (age group 11--14)									
(i) Enrolment									
	(a) Boys	'000	691	1050	717	748	793	793	838
	(b) Girls	"	407	663	422	425	455	455	485
	(c) Total	"	1098	1713	1139	1173	1248	1248	1323
(ii) Percentage to age-group									
	(a) Boys	P.C.	54	83	59	61	64	64	67
	(b) Girls	"	36	56	36	39	40	40	42
	(c) Total	"	47	70	48	50	52	52	55
B Secondary Education :									
(i) Classes IX--X Enrolment									
	(a) Boys	'000	291	341	311	321	349	349	377
	(b) Girls	"	155	185	178	184	191	191	198
	(c) Total	"	446	526	489	505	540	540	575
(ii) Classes XI--XII Enrolment									
	(a) Boys	'000	148	283	175	202	227	227	252
	(b) Girls	"	47	62	50	53	58	58	63
	(c) Total	"	195	345	225	255	285	285	315
C: Enrolment in vocational Courses									
(i) Post High School Stage									
	(a) Total	Nos.	2715	5000	2426	2079	3000	2500	4200
	(b) Girls	"	800	2000	900	700	1000	800	1500
D Enrolment in New formal (Part time/Continuation) Classes									
(i) Age group 6---10									
	(a) Total	Nos.	23107	224000	28107	34753	54807	53293	71893
	(b) Girls	"	6309	110000	7809	10966	17270	18382	23962
E: Adult Education									
	(a) Number of Participants (age group 15---35)	'000	869	3530	1010	1237	1952	1537	1996
	(b) No. of Centres opened under								
	(i) Central Programme	Nos.	6202	27600	8583	12795	17283	13215	17715
	(ii) State's Programme	"	2820	10566	4702	7829	9729	9729	11629
	(iii) Voluntary Agencies	"	13318	97500	14886	14967	15367	15367	22600
F. Teachers—									
	(i) Primary Classes I--V	} Nos.	126907	138007	128500	129500	133200	133200	137250
	(ii) Middle Classes VI--VIII								
	(iii) Secondary Classes IX--X	"	37170	42270	37689	38980	39140	40000	41038

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(iv) Higher Secondary Classes XI-XII	Nos.		224	14515	360	2289	2589	2789	3289
23 Technical Education									
(i) Degree Courses									
(a) No. of Institutions	Nos.		7	7	7	7	7	7	9
(b) Seats (Intake)	"		1885	2320	2008	2058	2058	2058	2163
(ii) Diploma Courses									
(a) No. of Institutions	Nos.		19	19	19	19	19	19	23
(b) Seats (Intake)	"		3705	4982	4294	4686	4806	5181	5396
24. Medical and Public Health Family Welfare :									
(i) Hospital and Dispensaries.									
(a) Urban	Nos.		298	300	299	299	300	300	301
(b) Rural	Nos.		399	417	399	414	434	414	434
(ii) Beds									
(a) Urban Hospitals and Dispensaries	Nos.		11217	11414	11267	11267	11267	11267	11337
(b) Rural Hospitals and Dispensaries	Nos.		4569	5969	4579	4619	4987	4917	4917
(c) Bed population ratio	(Per 1000)		0.51	1.10	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.54
(iii) Primary Health Centres									
(a) Main Centres	Nos.		251	276	251	251	276	251	276
(b) Sub-Centres	Nos.		2590	3400	2600	2700	3200	2935	3435
(c) Upgrading sub-centres/ Dispensaries.	Nos.		46	..	46	46	46	46	46
(iv) Subsidiary Health Centres	Nos.		..	..	..	..	40	40	40
(v) Training of auxiliary Nurse Midwives Institutes.									
(a) Annual Intake	Nos.		266	415	276	296	296	296	388
(b) Annual Outturn	Nos.		208	400	227	252	252	252	118
(vi) Control of Diseases.									
(a) Leprosy Control Units	"		8	12	8	8	8	9	9
(b) V. D. Clinics.	"		4	4	4	4	4	4	4
(c) Filariasis Units	"		11	11	11	11	11	11	11
(d) SET Centres	"		360	370	260	360	365	365	370
(e) Dist. T. B. Centres	"		19	19	19	19	19	19	19
(f) T. B. Isolation beds	"		200	475	200	200	300	300	300
(g) S. T. D. Clinics.	"		4	4	4	4	4	4	4
(h) Filariasis Control Unit	"		11	11	11	11	11	11	11
(i) National Schemes for Prevention of Blindness.									
(i) Mobile Units set up	"		..	6	5	6	6	6	6
(ii) PHCs assisted	"		70	251	120	170	170	170	210
(iii) Ophthalmic Departments assisted.	"		..	10	9	12	12	12	12
(vii) Maternity & Child Welfare Centres	Nos.		251	251	251	251	251	251	252
(viii) Doctor Population Ratio	(Nos. per 1000)		1.5000	1.3500	1.4348	1.4348	1.4348	1.4348	1.4348
(ix) Training and Employment of Multipurpose workers.									
(a) Districts covered	Nos.		19	19	19	19	19	19	19
(b) Trainees Trained	"		7254	7254	7254	7254	7554	7554	7554
(c) Workers trained	"		7254	7254	7254	7254	7554	7554	7554

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	Community Health Volunteers Schemes—								
(a)	Community Health Volunteers	Nos.	19040	25488	19788	20078	24078	22678	24178
(b)	C.H.V. Trained	Nos.	17953	24401	18701	18991	22991	21591	23091
(c)	Working in field.	Nos.	17953	24401	18701	18991	22991	21591	23091
11	No. of Voluntary Sterilisation								
(a)	Tubectomy	1000 (Net)	1067.0	..	163.0	188.4	260.0	300.0	450.0
(b)	Vasectomy	1000 (Net)	1059.9	..	37.5	43.0			
(c)	No. of IUD insertions	1000	390.4	..	40.9	45.6	88.0	60.0	100.0
(d)	Conventional contraceptives—	(Net)							
	(i) Free supply	1000 Pos.	..	..	162.00	165.00	280.00	200.00	300.00
	(ii) Commercial Supply	1000 Pos.							
12	M.C.H. Benefit (Cumulative)								
(a)	Immunization of infants and pre-school children with DPT ..	Nos. Lakh	6.67	..	7.96	7.48	10.00	7.84	10.00
(b)	Immunization of school going children with DPT ..	Nos. Lakh	14.68	..	11.37	11.29	12.00	12.19	12.00
(c)	Prophylaxis against nutritional enemies among—								
	(i) Mothers	Nos. in lakh	1.04	..	7.29	7.80	6.00	7.91	6.00
	(ii) Children	..	8.98	..	5.53	6.59	6.00	6.90	6.00
(d)	Prophylaxis against Vit. 'A' deficiency ..	Nos.	15.18	..	12.69	14.23	18.00	15.21	18.00
13	Family Welfare								
(a)	Rural Family Welfare Centres	(Nos. cumulative)	251	..	251	251	251	251	252
(b)	Dist. F.W. Centre	-do-	19	..	19	19	19	19	19
(c)	City F.W. Centre	-do-	3	..	3	3	4	5	4
(d)	Urban F.W. Centre	-do-	141	..	163	184	194	194	204
(e)	Post Partum Centre	-do-	34	..	34	34	49	49	45
(f)	Regional F.W. Training Centre	-do-	2	..	2	2	2	2	2
(g)	A.N.M. Training Centre	-do-	26	..	26	26	26	26	26
14	Sewrage & Water Supply								
(A)	<i>Urban water Supply—</i>								
	Towns (Other than corporation)								
(a)	Original scheme—								
	(i) Towns covered	Nos.	163	188	164	168	174	172	178
	(ii) Population covered	Lakh	42.64	49.47	42.72	43.04	45.47	45.04	47.54
(b)	Augmentation scheme—								
	(i) Towns covered	Nos.	..	30	5	7	13	12	20
	(ii) Population covered	Lakhs	..	7.5	0.8	1.17	2.20	2.17	4.67
(B)	<i>Urban Sanitation</i>								
	Towns (Other than corporation)								
(a)	Original scheme—								
	(i) Towns covered	Nos.	19	29	19	21	24	23	27
	(ii) Population covered	Lakhs	8.61	18.61	18.61	8.96	11.61	9.46	10.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Latrine conversion programme								
	(i) Latrine covered	Nos.	76383	106383	78871	91600	90871	97600	105600
	(ii) Population	Lakhs	4.67	6.50	4.80	5.50	5.90	5.90	6.50
	(C) Rural water supply								
	Under Minimum Needs Programme								
	StSte sector only								
	(a) Piped water supply—								
	(i) Village covered	Nos.	2046	4746	2219	2382	2782	2782	3182
	(ii) Population	Lakhs	(2048) 26.12	(3948) 38.62	(2216) 24.85	(2407) 26.85	(2417) 29.85	(2817) 29.85	(3217) 33.85
	(b) Hard-Pump/Tubewells—								
	(i) Villages covered	Nos,	798	1500	933	1061	1261	1261	1561
	(ii) Population	Lakhs	(1293) 4.60	(2378) 9.48	(460) 5.00	(1660) 5.47	(1860) 6.20	(1860) 6.20	(2160) 7.00
	(c) Open well (dug)								
	(i) Villages covered	Nos.	4.82	1800	638	729	1029	1029	1579
	(ii) Population	Lakhs	(779) 2.00	(2282) 8.78	(992) 2.50	(1292) 2.76	(1592) 3.26	(1592) 3.26	(1942) 4.16
	(D) Central sector (ARP)								
	(a) Piped water supply—								
	(i) Village covered	Nos.	394 (394)	992 (992)	455 (455)	654 (654)	754 (754)	754 (754)	904 (904)
	(ii) Population covered	Lakh	4.47	15.00	5.12	7.20	9.22	9.22	11.22
	Total		3720 (4514)	9038 (9600)	4245 (5123)	4826 (6023)	5826 (7023)	5826 (7023)	7026 (8223)
			Figures in brackets correspond 1977 survey i.e 9600 villages/hamlets						
25	Housing								
	(1) Rural House sitess cheme MNP	Nos.	407135	Not fixed	441356	546471	586471	586471	626471.
	(2) Rural Housing-cum-const-erection scheme (MNP)	Nos.	111866	423866	137968	177944	237944	237944	305 944
	(3) Economically weaker section housing scheme	No. of Tena ments	15039	Not fixed	17521	18829	19952	19952	2 8 648.
	(4) Low income group housing scheme.	„	16499	„	18095	20105	24247	24247	28290
	(5) Site and services.	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	2210
	(6) Economically weaker section housing scheme with HUDCO participation.	„	1472	21522	3091	5108	15108	15108	20258
26	Urban Development								
	(1) Preparation of Development Plan and town planning scheme.								
	(A) Development Clan (Town/cities)	Nos.	11	36	15	17	22	22	22
	(B) Town Planning Scheme	Nos.	5	30	5	10	15	15	15
	(2) Environmental improvement in slum	Person Covered	149338	549338	252718	287064	327064	327064	367064
	(3) Urban community Development Project	No. of project	7	18	..	..	20	20	22
	(4) Inegrated Development of small and medium towns.	„	5	45	11	14	17	17	17
27	Labour and labour welfare								
	A. Craftsmen Training								
	(1) No of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIS)	Nos.	22	27	22	23	26	26	31
	(2) Intake capacity	Nos.	8040	11876	9876	12004	15004	15444	1 8444
	(3) No. of persons undergoing Training	Nos,	7803	14000	10001	11860	15444	15444	18444
	(4) Out-turns	Nos.	3631	8000	4853	5164	9000	9000	12000
	B. Apprenticeship Training								
	(1) Training places located	Nos.	947	2437	1291	1665	1883	1883	2000
	(2) Apprentices trained	Nos.	8425	23000	12157	13547	17700	17700	19700
	C. No. of Employment Exchanges	Nos.	44	48	44	48	48	48	48
	D. Labour Welfare								
	(1) No. of labour welfare Centres	Nos.	..	100	4	39	100	100	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28	Welfare of Backward Classes								
	<i>(1) Pre-Matric education Incentives</i>								
	(1) Scholarships/Stipends	Nos.	205000	340000	228000	254000	300000	300000	330415
	(ii) Other incentives like boarding, grants, books/stationery and uniforms	No. of students	66000	902487	70000	99000	99000	99000	135000
	(iii) Ashram schools	Nos.	204	320	258	298	311	311	338
	<i>(2) Economic Aid</i>								
	(i) For Agriculture	No. of families Net	1668	11000	544	1240	1220	1220	2220
	(ii) For Animal Husbandry	"	2600	6700	3300	2085	660	660	1160
	(iii) For Cottage Industry	"	21100	82600	11090	14040	11000	9081	28581
29	Social Welfare								
	<i>(1) Child Welfare</i>								
	(a) Balwades under Child development Programme	Nos.	172	400	200	395	395	395	450
	(b) Creches	Nos.	35	38	36	37	37	37	37
	<i>(ii) Women Welfare</i>								
	(a) Training-cum-production Centres	Nos.	4	8	4	4	4	4	5
	(b) Hostels for working Women	Total No. of Beneficiaries	295	445	360	360	560	560	700
	<i>(iii) Welfare of Handi-Capped</i>								
	(a) Programmes for the Blind	No. of Institute	18	20	20	24	24	24	24
	(b) Programme for the Deaf.	"	17	20	19	23	23	23	23
	(c) Programme for the physically handicapped	"	4	5	5	6	6	6	6
	(d) Programme for the mentally retarded	"	12	18	15	18	18	18	19
	<i>(iv) Welfare of Destitute and poor</i>								
	(a) Old age pension	No. of Beneficiaries	11074	40286	46000	48673	50000	50000	52000

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

STATEMENT—IV

Minimum Needs Programme - Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Programme	Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 Outlay	Expenditure		Outlay 1982—83	Outlay 1983—84
			1980—81	1981—82		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rural Electrification	364.00	131.00	86.00	75.00	90.00*
2	Rural Roads	16659.00	2845.14	3050.00	500.00	550.00@
3	Elementary Education	3310.000	388.80	460.16	604.00	715.35
4	Adult Education	250.00	73.68	48.14	50.00	51.65
5	Rural Health	2009.00	211.67	306.21	465.00	606.90
6	Rural Water Supply	6500.00	922.63	900.50	1219.00	1600.00
7	Rural Housing	3085.00	284.46	513.65	630.00	720.00
8	Environmental Improvement of Slums	500.00	40.93	39.94	60.00	100.00
9	Nutrition	1665.00	142.69	111.85	300.00	350.00
	Total	34342.00	5041.00	5515.85	3903.00	4783.00

*An outlay of Rs. 1448 lakhs is provided for Rural Electrification Programme in the State Plan.

@An outlay of Rs. 2055 lakhs is provided for Rural Roads in the State Plan.

STATEMENT—V.

Minimum Needs Programme—Targets and Achievements

Sr. No.	Name of the Programme	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of						
			1979-80 Base year level.	Sixth Five Year Plan 1984-85 Terminal Target year.	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		1983-84 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 Target	9 Antici- pated Achieve- ment.	10
1	Rural Electrification								
	Village electrified.	No.	10867	18275	12515	13429	14389	14094	15404
2	Rural Roads :								
	(a) Length	Kms.	24034	30134	26211	28453	30253	30253	32103
	(b) Total No. of Villages.	No.	18275	18275	18275	18275	18275	18275	18275
	(i) with a population of 1500 and above.	No.	2441	3664	2917	3184	3319	3319	3469
	(ii) with a population between 1000-1500	No.	1402	2183	1719	2016	2161	2161	2311
	(iii) with a population below 1000	No.	3569	5219	4055	4891	4861	4861	5111
	Total ..	Nos.	7412	11066	8691	9791	10341	10341	10891
3	Elementary Education :								
	(a) Classes-I-V (Age group 6-11 years) Enrolment.	'000	4209	4650	4291	4421	4497	4497	4597
	(b) Classes-VI-VIII (Age group 11-14-years) Enrolment.	'000	1098	1713	1139	1173	1248	1248	1323
4	Adult Education								
	(a) Number of participants (15-35 years)	'000	869	3530	1010	1237	1952	1537	1946
	(b) No. of Centres.								
	(i) Central	No.	6202	27600	8583	12795	17283	13215	17715
	(ii) State.	No.	2820	10566	4702	7829	9729	9729	11629
5	Rural Health :								
	(a) PHCs.	No.	251	276	251	251	276	251	276
	(b) Subsidiary Health Centres.	..	..	..	..	..	49	49	40
	(c) Sub-Centres.	..	2500	3400	2600	2700	3200	2935	3435
	(d) Rural Hospitals	..	399	417	399	414	434	414	434
	(e) PHCs covered under Community Health workers programmes.	..	251	276	251	251	251	251	276
6	Rural Water Supply ;								
1	<i>State Sector.</i>								
	Villages covered by.								
	(i) Piped water supply.	No.	2046 (2048)	4746 (3948)	2219 (2216)	2382 (2417)	2782 (2817)	2782 (2817)	3182 (3217)
	(ii) Open dug wells.	No.	482 (779)	1800 (2282)	638 (992)	729 (1292)	1029 (1592)	1029 (1592)	1379 (1942)
	(iii) Hand Pump Tube Wells.	No.	798 (1293)	1500 (2378)	933 (400)	1061 (1660)	1261 (1860)	1261 (1860)	1561 (2160)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2 Central sector (A R P)									
Villages Covered by									
Piped and Hand pump Water Supply.		No.	394 (394)	992 (992)	455 (455)	654 (654)	754 (754)	754 (754)	904 (904)
Total (1+2)			3720 (4514)	9038 (9600)	4245 (5123)	4826 (6023)	5826 (7023)	5826 (7023)	7026 (8223)
7 Rural Housing.									
(a) Rural House sites Scheme	No.	407135	Not fixed	441356	546471	586471	586471	626471	
(b) Rural Houses sites cum hut Construction.	No.	111866	423866	137968	177944	237944	237944	305944	
(c) Economically weaker section housing scheme with HDGO participation	„	1472	21522	3091	5108	15108	15108	20258	
8 Nutrition									
(a) No. of ICDS BLOCKS	No.	7	33	12	23	43	43	61	
(b) Beneficiaries under special Nutrition programme in ICDS	'000	770	1170	820	870	750	750	670	
(c) Beneficiaries under special Nutrition programme outside ICDS	„	..	..	..	181	331	331	450	
(d) Beneficiaries under Mid day Meals Programme.	'000	428	853	428	478	327	327	290	
9 Environmental Improvement of Slums.									
(a) Slum population covered.	Nos.	149338	549338	252718	287064	327064	327064	367064	

Figures in brackets correspond 1977 survey i.e. 9600 villages/hamlets.

ANNUAL PLAN—1983-84

STATEMENT—VI

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (On sharing basis)

Summary of Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Sub-sector	Total Outlay 1983-84 (State share + Central share)
1	2	3
1.	Crop Husbandry	348.40
2.	Land Reforms	25.00
3.	Command Area Development	221.40
4.	Animal Husbandry	53.65
5.	Fisheries	449.66
6.	Forests	187.54
7.	Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions	170.00
8.	Marketing, Storage and Warehousing	8.00
9.	Community Development and Panchayats	2.00
10.	Special Programmes for Rural Development	4591.00
11.	Co-operation	180.00
12.	Industries and Minerals	150.00
13.	Ports, Light houses and Shipping	2.00
14.	Road Development	251.00
15.	General Education	5.00
16.	Medical and Public Health	962.22
17.	Urban Development	294.00
18.	Welfare of Backward Classes	357.50
19.	Social Welfare	9.00
	Grand Total	8237.37

ANNUAL PLAN—1983-84

STATEMENT—VI

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (On sharing Basis) Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of Scheme	1983-84 outlay (State share + Central share)
1	2	3
I. Crop Husbandry		
Plant Protection		
1.	Scheme to help farmers in eradication of pests and diseases on crop in endemic area by aero chemical operation. AGR-30	18.50
2.	Control of white grubs AGR-35	4.00
<i>Commercial crops</i>		
3.	Intensive Oilseed Development - Programme (Groundnut) AGR-45	25.35
4.	Scheme for intensive cotton district programme in Bharuch Vadodara, Surendranagar and Sabarkantha AGR-50	119.70
<i>Extension and Farmers Training</i>		
5.	Scheme for development of pulses AGR-61	66.50
<i>Agriculture Engineering</i>		
6.	Scheme for sprinkler Irrigation facility AGR-63 (1)	30.00
<i>Agri. Economics and Statistics</i>		
7.	Pilot sample survey for determining the cost of production on important fruits and spices and studying their market practices AGR-74	2.19
8.	Scheme for coordination programme at preharvest forecasting of yield of crop of groundnut AGR-75	1.84
9.	Scheme for timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal crops AGR-76	8.00
10.	Scheme for improvement of crop statistics AGR-78	4.82
11.	Additional processing facilities for seed Corporation AGR-16 (2)	10.00
12.	Reserve stock for certified seed and foundation seed AGR-16 (3)	37.50
13.	Popularisation of improved agricultural implements AGR-69 (1)	20.00
	Total	348.40

1	2	3	1	2	3
II. Land Reforms :					
1.	Financial Assistance to allottees of surplus land LND-(13 b)	25.00	12.	On farm Development Works in Area Development Authority of Ukai Kakrapar Authority, Surat. (1) Ukai-Kakrapar Project CAD-24	25.40
	Total ..	25.00	13.	Soil Mapping using aerial photography. CAD—Adj-2	2.00
III. Command Area Development :					
1.	Establishment of Area Development Authority for Mahi-Kadana, Ahmedabad CAD-1	8.00	14.	Survey, planning and preparation of status report on OFD works for old schemes under ADC, Gandhinagar including staff requirement thereof. CAD—Adj-7	4.00
2.	Agricultural Support Programme for Kadana Project (J. D. A. S. Office) Nadiad CAD-2	5.50	15.	Strengthening of Staff and Administration at State and Regional level CAD—Adj-8	6.00
3.	Establishment of Area Development Commissioner, Gandhinagar CAD-8	9.00	16.	Training to tribal cultivators in land and Water Management CAD—Adj-9	17.40
4.	Agricultural Support Programme for Shetrunji Project. CAD-9	7.50	17.	Ground Water Development CAD—Adj-13	10.00
5.	Pilot Project for soil and Water Management in Shetrunji Project CAD-10	1.60	18.	Establishment of Soil Survey for Ukai Kakrapar, Damanganga and Karjan Project CAD—Adj-14	14.50
6.	Establishment of Jt. Director of Agriculture Office at Gandhinagar CAD-11	5.70	19.	Socio Economic Survey of Damanganga Project CAD—Adj-15	5.00
7.	Establishment of Area Development Authority Ukai Kakrapar CAD-13	18.90	20.	Development of fodder seed farms CAD—Adj-18	23.40
8.	Opening of Regional Soil and Water Management Pilot Project at Bardoli CAD-14	6.30	21.	Assistance to water Co-operatives CAD—Adj-19	2.16
9.	Ayacut Development Programme in Surat District CAD-16	1.50		Total ..	221.40
10.	Establishment of Trial cum Deomonstration farm in Ukai Damanganga Project CAD-22	13.20	IV. Animal Husbandry		
11.	Introduction of Warabandhi in Ukai-Kakrapar Command Area CAD-23	34.34	1.	Assistance to SF/MF/ALS for poultry, sheep and piggery production programme ANH—28-Adj	20.00
			2.	Assistance to small farmers for cross breed heifers ANH-21	3.39
			3.	Rinderpest Eradication Programme ANH-4	
			(a)	Establishment of Vigilance Unit	1.60
			(b)	Rinderpest Sureveillance and Containment Vaccination Programme.	0.80

1	2	3	1	2	3
4.	Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (Purchase of vaccine). ANH-4	1.00	5.	Fish farmer's development agency, Godhra/Surat (50% Central Share/50% State Share). FSH-6 (3)	12.18
5.	All India Co-ordinated Research Project for study of Foot and Mouth Disease (I.C.A.R.). ANH-4	1.20	6.	Construction of coastal Aquaculture farm and hatchery units FSH-3	10.00
6.	Animal Disease Surveillance Scheme (New Scheme). ANH-4 Adj-	1.40	7.	Expansion of fish farms (50-50% shares). FSH-6(1)	6.00
7.	Scheme for Integrated Sample Survey on estimation of production major livestock products at district level. Adj.ANH-6	3.66	8.	10 Hectare hatchery units(30% State share/70% central share) FSH-6 (1)	18.50
8.	Subsidy to cattle breeding Institutions and Gaushalas.ANH-15	10.00		Total-I	445.86
9.	Control of live stock disease of national importance :		II ICAR—Scheme.		
	(1) TB & Brucellosis Control	6.00	8.	Fish seed production and augmentation of inland fisheries resources-ICAR-75% (Central Share.)	3.80
	(2) Pullorum disease Control	1.40		Total-II.	3.80
	(3) Canine Rabies Control	2.60		TOTAL-V	449.66
	(4) Head quarters Staff	0.60			
	Total-IV :	53.65	VI. Forests :		
V. Fisheries :			1.	Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation.FST-16(2)	148.88
1.	Landing and berthing facilities at Minor ports (50% Central Share/50%State Share). FSH-9	30.00	2.	(2) Dev. of Gir Lion Sanctuary. FST- 23(2)	9.42
2.	Infrastructural facilities and fish headed ancilairy industries at world Bank Project Area (Veraval and Mangrol) 50% Central Share/50% State Share) FSH-9	7.18	3.	Dev. of Wild Ass and Black Buck. FST-23 (3)	8.20
3.	Intergrated marine fisheries project and development of Varaval and Mangrol as a fisheries harbour(World Bank Project-(100% Central Share). FSH-9	360.00	4.	Estt. of Jessore Sancturay. FST-26	3.78
4.	Water Supply at various fishing Centres-New Scheme—(50:50%) FSH-9	2.00	5.	Estt. of Bansda National Park FST-27	2.70
			6.	Estt. of An Alternative Home for Asiatic Lion in Barda. FST-28	11.57
			7.	(2) Scheme for Exhibition to Promote Wild Life Conservation FST-36 (2)	2.99
				Total ..	187.54

1	2	3
VII. Investments in Agricultural Financial Institution :		
1. Investment in special debenture programme of Land Development Banks—AGC-1		170.00
	Total	170.00
VIII. Marketing, Storage & Warehousing		
1. Share capital contribution to State Warehousing Corporation—WRH-2		8.00
	Total :	8.00
IX. Community Development and Panchayats		
1. Training, Education and Research		2.00
	CDP-2	
	Total ..	2.00
X. Special Programme for Rural Development		
1. National Rural Employment Programme NRE		2000.00
2. Integrated Rural Development Programme IRD-1		1744.00
3. Drought Prone Area Programme		
1. Minor Irrigation IRD-2		157.56
2. Afforestation and Pasture Development IRD-3		89.80
3. Soil Conservation IRD-4		129.96
4. Drinking Water Supply Scheme IRD-5		—
5. Animal Husbandry and Dairy IRD-6		188.04
6. Agriculture IRD-7		..
7. Coop. & Credit Management IRD-8		..
8. O. & M. IRD-9		64.64
	Uncommitted	
	Total (3)	630.00
4. Desert Development		80.00
	Total (3+4)	710.00
5. Strengthening and Supporting Staff of Special Prog. Organisation		137.00
	Grand Total (Spl. Programme)	4591.00
XI. Co-operation		
1. Scheme for providing assistance to co-operative credit institutions in the developed area and special areas (Assistance to District Central Co-operative Bank for non-overdue cover)		
Loan COP-11 b		100.00
National Greed Godown		80.00
	Total ..	180.00

1	2	3
XII Industries and Minerals		
1. District Industries Centres IND-40		132.00
2. Rural Artisans Programme/Rural Industrial Projects IND-41		18.00
	Total ..	150.00
XIII. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping		
1. Inland, Water Transport, Scheme Landing Facilities at River Bank (PRT-5)		2.00
XIV. Road Development		
1. Roads of Economic Importance (RDP-1)		251.00
XV. General Education		
1. Introduction of National Service Scheme (EDN-71)		3.00
2. Appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi speaking States(EDN-54)		2.00
	Total ..	5.00
XVI. Medical and Public Health		
1. National T. B. Control Programme (HLT-64)		10.00
2. National Filariasis Control Programme (HLT-65)		12.00
3. National Malaria Eradication Programme (HLT-68)		831.32
4. Multipurpose Workers Scheme(HLT-75)		84.90
5. Reorientation of Medical Education (HLT-47)		24.00
	Total ..	962.22
XVII. Urban Development		
1. Integrated Urban Development of Small and Medium Towns (UDP-8)		294.00
XVIII. Welfare of Backward Classes		
1. Pre. S.S.C. Children of those who are engaged in unclean occupations Scheduled Castes (BCK-4)		26.00
2. Development and Maintenance of Book Bank for Medical and Engineering Students (BCK-14)		

1	2	3	1	2	3
	Scheduled Castes	2.50	8.	Tribal Research and Training Institute, Ahmedabad (BCK-92)	
	Scheduled Tribes	..		Scheduled Tribes	8.00
3.	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary agencies for Construction of .B C. Grils Hostels (BCK-17)		9.	Full-Fledged Hostel and Social Welfare Training Centre at Gandhinagar (BCK-53)	
	Scheduled Castes	4.00		Scheduled Castes	10.50
	Scheduled Tribes	6.00		Scheduled Tribes	10.50
4.	Construction of Government Hostels for Girls Studying in Colleges (BCK-25)			<i>Summary</i>	
	Scheduled Castes	12.00		Scheduled Castes	321.00
	Scheduled Tribes	12.00		Scheduled Tribes	36.50
5.	Coaching, Guidance and pre-examination training Centre for competitive examination (BCK-50)			Total ..	357.50
	Scheduled Castes	4.00	XIX. Social Welfare		
	Scheduled Tribes	..	1.	Services for Children in need of care and protection (SCW-6)	6.00
6.	Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation Gandhinagar (BCK-59)		2.	Training Centre for rehabilitation of women in distress (SCW-22)	1.00
	Scheduled Castes	230.00	3.	Special Employment exchanges for physically handicapped persons (SCW-30)	2.00
7.	Intensive drive for eradication of untouchability (BCK-81)			Total ..	9.00
	Scheduled Castes	32.00		Grand Total ..	8267.37

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

STATEMENT VIII

Outlays proposed by the departments for Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1983-84
1	2	3
I. Crop Husbandry :		
Commercial Crops :		
1.	Reorganisation and strengthening of extension services	1.79
2.	Intensive Production of groundnut including summer programme.	1157.50
<i>Agri. Eco. and Statistics</i>		
3.	Improvement of irrigation statistics.	2.30
4.	Crop estimation survey for fruits, vegetables and minor crops,	3.00
5.	Gobar gas plant	1.50
TOTAL -I.		1166.09
II. Soil and Water Conservation :		
6.	Soil Conservation works in river valley projects.	50.00
III. Animal Husbandry :		
7.	Artificial insemination scheme with semen bank and stud farm-cross breeding programme with exotic dairy breed and improvement of buffaloes using frozen semen technique outside of Perational flood programme area	117.55
IV. Forests :		
8.	Soil Conservation Works. in Dantiwada river valley project	35.83
V. Co-operation :		
9.	Agricultural Credit Stabilisation fund of Co-operative bank.	50.00

1	2	3
<i>Storage and Warehousing</i>		
10.	Development of Selected markets.	10.00
11.	Development of rural markets	40.00
12.	Estt. of grading centres at producer's level.	1.50
Total 7 to 9		51.50
13.	Development of Consumers co-operative for urban areas.	4.00
TOTAL—V		105.50
VI. Industries and Minerals :		
14.	10%, 15% Central cash Subsidy.	1800.00
15.	Interest Subsidy to engineer entrepreneurs.	2.00
16.	Census cum sample Survey (SSI Units).	12.24
17.	Compilation of annual index of production of SSI Units.	—
18.	Promotion of electronics industries.	7.00
TOTAL VI		1821.24
VII. Road Development		
19.	Roads of Inter State Importance	11.00
VIII. Sewerage and Water supply		
20.	Accelerated Rural water supply	550.00
IX. General Education		
21.	General Education.	209.04
X. Technical Education :		
22.	Development of post Graduate Courses and Research work at L.D. College of Engineering Ahmedabad.	6.50

1	2	3
XI. Medical and Public Health :		
23.	Community Health Volunteers Schemes	374.69
24.	Leprosy.	47.60
25.	Control of Blindness.	52.15
26.	Upgrading the Department of post Graduates training and Research in kayachikitsa	3.00
27.	Development of ISM Pharmacy and Drugs testing Laboratory	6.00
	Total	483.44

1	2	3
XIII 28. Family Welfare Programme		
		2006.95
XIV. Welfare of Backward Classes		
29.	Scholarships for Post SSC students	182.67
XV Nutrition :		
30.	Integrated Child Development Programme.	179.00
	Grand Total	6924.81

Sub. Director Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, SriAurbindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No. 929
Date 19/12/83

NIEPA DC



D00929