



सत्यमेव जयते

GUJARAT STATE

DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME

1990 - 91

PLANNING DIVISION
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
GANDHINAGAR
JUNE - 1990

ANNUAL PLAN - 1990-91

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PART-I
PLAN FRAME

CHAPTER-I**THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SCENE****1.1 Agricultural Situation**

1.1.1 During the year 1989-90, the first showers of rain were received during the first fortnight of June, 1989 in Ahmadabad, Banaskantha, Valsad, Panchmahals, Surat, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kachchh, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts of the State. The sowing of kharif crops was started in some areas of the State.

1.1.2. There was widespread rainfall in the State since the second week of July, 1989, except in some areas of Banaskantha, Mahesana, Kachchh, Junagadh and Rajkot districts wherein the rainfall was scattered. In the last week of July 1989, heavy rainfall was reported in Valsad and Dangs districts and in some areas of Kheda, Panchmahals, Surat, Junagadh and Surendranagar districts of the State. The standing kharif crops were affected to some extent. Sowing of kharif crops such as bajri, groundnut, jowar, maize, cotton, tur, etc. was completed while transplanting of paddy, sowing of castor etc. were in progress. Agricultural operations like weeding, interculturing, topdressing of fertilizers, plant protection measures etc. were in progress. During the second fortnight of August, 1989, there was widespread rainfall in all the parts of the State. Heavy rainfall was also reported in some parts of the State during this fortnight. During the month of September, 1989, there was dryspell in the State except scattered showers of rainfall in some areas. This has slightly affected the production of groundnut. The harvesting and thrashing of kharif crops were completed by the end of October 1989. The agricultural operations like preparation of land and sowing of rabi crops were in progress during November, 1989. The harvesting of paddy crop was completed by the end of November, 1989. Picking of hybrid cotton was started during the month. During December 1989, the sowing of rabi crops like late varieties of wheat was completed. The weather remained sunny and clean in the State. Thus the total rainfall received during the monsoon season of 1989-90, was generally adequate, evenly distributed and favourable to the Kharif crops. As a result, the State is expected to harvest about 32.35 lakh tonnes of kharif foodgrains and about 15.52 lakh tonnes of groundnut during the kharif season of the year 1989-90. The production of cotton is likely to be around 18.93 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each.

1.1.3. Heavy rains and consequential floods were reported in some parts of the State during the second fortnight of August, 1989. Godhra taluka in Panchmahals district received 315 mm. rainfall in 24 hours. Likewise, heavy downpour was reported in Muli Taluka of Surendranagar district and in some parts of Junagadh and Surat districts of the State. There is no indication of likely development of drought situation during the year 1989-90.

1.2 The Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.

1.2.1 The Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd., an autonomous body formed on 11th April, 1988 to expedite the construction of Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project has taken various steps to ensure early completion of the Project. The construction works of main dam and canals, infrastructural facilities like roads, residential and non-residential buildings at the dam site, have been taken up. For rehabilitation of oustees, the State Govt., has announced very liberal measures which go beyond the directions of the Narmada Tribunal and recommendation of the World Bank. upto the end of March, 1990, 1681 families have been allotted 3273 hectares of land. In addition subsidy to the families for purchase of productive assets, free transport, coverage of Group Insurance Scheme jobs as clerks, peons and chowkidars, have been provided to the project affected persons (PAP) families.

For environmental protection, Nigam has decided to carry out massive programme of afforestation, fisheries development, control of malalaria and such other diseases.

1.3 Power Situation

1.3.1 With the commissioning of 110 MW unit of Ahmadabad Electricity Company and availability of further share of 113 MW from Korba Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I and of share of 38 MW from Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project, the total installed capacity in the State for power generation has increased to 4331 MW at the end of the year 1988-89.

1.3.2 With the commissioning of one unit of 60 MW of Kadana Hydro Electric Project, third unit of 210 MW of Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station Unit III and one unit of 70 MW of Lignite based Thermal power Station in Kachchh and increased availability of further share of Korba Super Thermal Power project and 38 MW share from Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station from 38 MW to 76 MW, the total installed capacity in the State for Power generation (including the shares from above power stations) has increased to 4823 MW at the end of the year 1989-90.

1.3.3 The techno-economic survey report for the Country's first tidal power project in the Gulf of Kachchh has already been completed by the Central Electricity Authority, New Delhi. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1370 crores for erection of 36 units, each having 25 MW capacity of power generation i.e. total capacity power generation of 900 MW. The Gujarat Electricity Board has furnished N.O.C. to the Gujarat Government for execution of the said project by the National Hydel Power Corporation (N.H.P.C.).

1.3.4 The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is executing the World Bank aided project of 600 MW gas based power project at Kawas in Gujarat.

1.3.5 The National Dairy Development Board proposes to set up 220 MW gas based power project in Kheda district at an estimated cost of Rs. 500 crores.

1.3.6 Ahmadabad Electricity Company has decided to set up a gas based power Station with an installed capacity of 100 MW at Vatwa in Ahmadabad.

1.3.7 The Central Government has cleared allocation of gas for power projects of 1) Gujarat Industrial Power Company-145.8 MW, 2) Ahmadabad Electricity Company - 102 MW and 3) Utran - 135 MW. and has also agreed in principle to allocate two gas based power projects each having capacity of 615 MW. at Gandhar in Bharuch district and at Pipavav in Amreli district.

1.4 Industrial Growth

1.4.1 According to the Annual Survey of Industries, 1985-86, the share of Gujarat State was 11.2 percent in the gross value of output and 9.2 percent in the net value added by manufacture in the entire factory sector of the Country. Gujarat ranked second amongst the States of India in respect of percentage share in gross value of output and ranked third in respect of percentage share in net value added by manufacture in the factory sector in the Country.

1.4.2 The number of registered working factories in Gujarat State was 12836 (provisional) as at the end of 1988. The average daily employment in working factories which was 6.67 lakhs in 1987 increased to 6.74 lakhs (provisional) in 1988 indicating a marginal increase of about 1.1 percent in 1988. "Chemical and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)" group with about 12 percent of the working factories at the end of 1988 ranks first amongst all working factories. "Non-metallic Mineral Products" group with about 11 percent of the working factories ranks second and third rank is occupied by "Machinery and machine tools and parts except electrical machinery" group with about 10 percent of the working factories. Cotton Textiles industry comes fifth in respect of working factories but it still occupies first rank in respect of employment by accounting for about 25.14 percent of the total number of workers, while the factories belonging to the industry groups viz. Chemical and Chemical products (except products of petroleum and Coal), Non-metallic mineral products and machinery and machine tools and parts except electrical machinery employed about 14.40 percent, 7.01 percent and 7.71 percent respectively of the total number of workers. It is interesting to note that food products and wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles accounted for 7.36 percent and 5.53 percent of the working factories and ranked sixth and ninth respectively in respect of the working factories but they ranked fifth and third respectively in respect of employment by employing about 7.05 percent and 7.99 percent of the total number of workers.

1.4.3 During the year 1988-89 , 12 licences with an anticipated Capital investment of Rs. 61.35 crores in land, buildings, plant and machinery were issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for starting new industrial undertakings in Gujarat. In addition, 31 licences with an anticipated capital investment of Rs. 115.33 crores were issued for either substantial expansion or for manufacture of new products in the existing units. During the first three quarters of 1989-90 , 13 licences with an anticipated capital investment of Rs. 153.27 crores were issued for starting new undertakings and 31 licences with anticipated capital investment of Rs. 110.25 crores were issued for substantial expansion or for manufacture of new products in the existing units.

1.4.4 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 outlined below:

1) A foundation stone for a Petrochemical complex at Gandhar near Dahej with a Capital investment of Rs. 2290 crores was laid in October, 1989. The complex to be established by Indian Petrochemical Corporation Ltd. would be based on gas produced from Gandhar fields which will consume about 8 million cubic metres of gas per day. The production of PVC, ethylene, Oxide, MEG and Alpha Olefin derivatives in this complex will encourage many downstream industries and the entire area will benefit from this major industrial development.

2) Gamma Radiation project with an investment of Rs. 2 crores is being set up at the Kerala industrial estate, 40 kms. from Ahmadabad city. The project is a joint venture of the Gujarat Industrial and Investment Corporation Ltd. and Multi national, Duphar Interferan Ltd. of Bombay. The project envisages the most modern method of sterilisation of medical products and equipments.

3) A Nylon Plant of the Petrofils co-operatives started commercial production at Valia with an estimated cost of Rs. 1.25 crores. The plant will produce nylon and synthetic yarn from the basic raw material stage and will provide employment to about 5000 persons.

4) Gujarat State Fertiliser Company has taken up an ambitious expansion programme costing Rs. 1200 crores. It includes a) A two-phase plan to expand the caprolactum manufacturing capacity from 20000 tonnes to 1.20 lakh tonnes per annum at a cost of Rs. 800 crores. The basic engineering work of caprolactum expansion project worth Rs. 400 crores is over and civil work is in progress. The plant is likely to be commissioned in December, 1991 with a production capacity of 50,000 tonnes per annum. The company has already commissioned its first phase of co-generation of steam and power plant, b) A new Melamine Plant with a capacity of 10000 tonnes per annum at a cost of Rs. 73 crores, c)

Diammonium phosphate plant for manufacturing phosphoric acid and sulphuric acid with a production capacity of 2.50 lakh tonnes of P2O5 per annum at Sikka in Jamnagar district at a cost of Rs. 300 crores and d) A new sulphuric acid plant with a capacity of 1000 tonnes per day at a cost of Rs. 28 crores.

5) The Fluorochemicals Project with an investment of Rs. 22.60 crores has started commercial production of refrigerent gases with the technical assistance of three leading companies of U.S.A. at Ranjitnagar in Panchmahals district. The project is a joint venture of Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. and Indian Oxygen Company Ltd..

6) Gujarat Gas Company Ltd. with an investment of Rs. 12.50 crores has started distribution of gas for domestic and industrial purposes in Ankleshwar.

7) The second phase of the Petrochemicals Complex at Hazira in Gujarat of M/s Reliance Petrochemicals Ltd. has been sanctioned by the Central Government. The second phase involves an investment of Rs. 2000 crores comprising setting up of plants for the manufacture of 1.20 lakh tonnes of polypropylene, one lakh tonnes of Styrene Butadiene Rubber (SBR), 1.60 lakh tonnes of Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE), 80000 tonnes of Styrene, 40000 tonnes of polystyrene, 25000 tonnes of Butile Rubber per annum etc.

The first phase of the Company's Petrochemicals Complex at Hazira envisages setting up of plants for the manufacture of MEG, HDPE and PVC. With the approval of this second phase, the total investment of Reliance Industries Ltd. would be of the order of Rs. 3000 crores.

8) An ambitious plan of ONGC to develop the Gandhar oil and gas field in Gujarat with an investment of Rs. 1200 crores has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The Five Year Plan will be implemented by ONGC to raise crude oil output to three million tonnes and gas output to 10 million cubic metres per day by March, 1995.

9) The Gujarat Industrial and Investment Corporation Ltd and Apollo Tyres Ltd. are jointly setting up a project to manufacture copper-clad laminates in Gujarat at a cost of Rs. 20 crores. The project will have a capacity of 2000 tonnes per annum of copper-clad laminates. The foreign collaboration has been finalised with Perstorp AB of Sweden which will also invest in the equity of the company.

10) The Nitric Acid plant in the nitro-phosphate complex of Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Company Ltd. has been commissioned at a cost of Rs. 237 crores. The 100 tonnes per day capacity Concentrated Nitric Acid (CNA) plant of GNFC is the largest in the Country with a daily capacity of 630 tonnes of weak nitric acid.

1.4.5 With a view to promote leather industry and to uplift the economic conditions of leather craftsmen in the State, the State Government has formed a Leather Industry Development Corporation in the State with a share capital of Rs. 5 crores. The Corporation is owned by the Gujarat Government and would be formed under the Companies Act.

1.4.6 A foundation Stone of Diamond Park with a proposed investement of Rs. 10 crores was laid at Makarpura in Vadodara District and another Diamond Park with a proposed investement of Rs. 21 crores was laid at Ahmadabad for providing alternative jobs to the jobless textile workers and to provide training for three months. The plots have been allotted to 89 entrepreneurs to set up their diamond factories at the Diamond Park, Naroda Ahmadabad. The work of construction of some of the factories have already been started and 11 factories have already been commissioned. The work in the remaining factories is in progress.

1.4.7 A group of diamond and jewellery merchants of Bombay had agreed to set up their units near Ahmadabad at an investment of nearly Rs. 100 crores. These units would provide employment to 20000 workers. The State Government has accepted another offer of Bombay diamond merchants to put a cluster of diamond cutting and polishing units in the proposed diamond park to be set up in Ahmadabad city. The diamond park would employ 10000 workers, mostly of the closed textile mills.

1.4.8. A fulfilled diamond industry complex with a bourse is being set up at the Sachin GIDC complex about 15 kms. south of Surat at a cost of Rs.80 crores. The Centre will provide jobs to 50000 persons.

1.4.9. The State Government has decided to provide power looms to the jobless textile workers. The Government would provide the workers with the necessary yarn and would purchase the cloth from them for further processing and selling.

1.4.10. In the unorganised sector, the registration of small scale industrial units with the office of the Commissioner of Industries has shown considerable increase in recent years. At the end of 1988, 97432 units were registered. During the year 1989, additional 8255 units have been registered. Thus, the total number of registered units as at the end of the year 1989 increased to 105687.

1.5. Rural Development

1.5.1 The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) aims at identification of the rural poor families and raising their level of income to above poverty line, starting with the weakest target group. The programme has been included in the 20 point economic programme. The strategy for this programme is two fold, in the

first part, to consolidate the gains made during the Sixth Plan by giving supplementary dose of assistance to beneficiaries who have not been able to cross the poverty line while in the second part to take new beneficiaries after providing for the second dose of assistance. The programme is being implemented as centrally sponsored scheme on 50 : 50 sharing basis between the State Government and Central Government. It is implemented in 211 blocks covering the entire State. During the year 1988-89, 1.31 lakh families were provided assistance under the programme for procuring productive assets. During the year 1989-90, 93.50 thousand new families have been targetted to be covered under the programme. Against this target, about 102.19 thousand families have been assisted comprising of 97.51 thousand new families and 4.68 thousand old families till the end of March, 1990.

1.5.2 The Government of India has launched a new rural employment scheme viz. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) with effect from April, 1989 by integrating the earlier employment schemes like Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP). This new scheme aims at providing employment to atleast one person in the families living below poverty line in rural areas for 50 to 100 days a year and will be handled by the village panchayats. A special feature of this programme is that 30 percent of the employment generated would be reserved for women. Special considerations are also given to meet the requirements of geographically distinctive areas such as hills, deserts and islands. It is for the first time in the Country that direct financial and administrative powers for development works have been given to Sarpanch at village level for solving the problems of rural unemployment. They have the freedom to select and implement the programme which they consider are of benefit to the local community. The block/taluka authority can assist the village panchayats in technical scrutiny of the programme, but it will not have any power either in selection or in location of the project. In 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 79.55 crores has been provided as State share and 80 percent is anticipated as Central Government share.

1.5.3. During the year 1989-90, the Government of India have introduced a new Urban Employment Scheme i.e. Nehru Rojgar Yojna (NRY) in the urban areas. Thus it covers three components; (i) support for setting up of Urban Micro Enterprises in all urban settlements (ii) provisions of urban based employment for (a) settlement below 20,000 (b) settlement between 20,000 and 1 lakh in the first phase (iii) provision of employment through housing and shelter upgradation for urban settlements between 1 lakh and 20 lakhs.

1.5.4 The NRY concentrates on generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons in the urban areas. It also aims to create productive community assets for the poverty group, for the strengthening economic and social infrastructure and steady rise in the income level of urban poor and improvement in the overall quality of life in the urban areas. This scheme is centrally sponsored scheme based on 80:20 sharing between the Central and the State. The persons

having household income of Rs. 7300/- per annum at 1984-85 price rate will be eligible under the NRY. The preference will be given to the Scheduled Caste, Schedule Tribe and Women.

1.5.5 At the State level the Secretary, Urban Development and Urban Housing Department has been appointed as a nodal officer who will supervise the implementation of the scheme. The NRY Committee at the municipal corporation level has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Municipal Commissioner while at the District level the committee is constituted under the Chairmanship of the District Development Officer. Initially it was proposed to implement the scheme through the DRDAs in the Districts. However, Government of India have sent the revised guidelines in March, 1990 and now it is proposed to reconstitute the Committee under the Chairmanship of the District Collector and the NRY will be implemented with the help of the District Planning Board and with the help of the Gujarat Municipal Finance Board.

1.6. Supply of Essential Items

1.6.1 The State Government has set up the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. with a view to procure foodgrains and other essential commodities, to streamline the public distribution system, to supplement existing outlets by opening 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 over 12000 fair price shops ensures the distribution of essential commodities like wheat, rice, coarsegrains, edible oil, sugar, controlled cloth etc. The offtake of foodgrains through the fair price shops has been 8.35 lakh tonnes in 1989. The Corporation has put into operation a scheme of running 31 mobile shops in 13 districts of the State for sale of essential commodities at reasonable prices. This includes a mobile shop called 'Kalpataru' started in Ahmadabad city in March, 1990. The Corporation is also supplying a sizeable quantity of wheat to the drought affected areas of the State. Under this scheme, labourers are given wheat as a 50 percent part of their wages. The Corporation is supplying wheat to the tribal people at the subsidised rate. The Corporation has also obtained agencies for distribution of LPG Gas at Ahmadabad, Palanpur, Surat, Nadiad and Bhuj. The Corporation has also got agencies for petrol pumps at Gandhinagar and Gandhidham.

1.7. State Domestic Product

1.7.1 According to the quick estimates, the Net State Domestic Product of Gujarat State for the year 1988-89 at constant (1980-81) prices is placed at Rs. 9897 crores which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 31.5 percent. The increase in the Net State Domestic Product is mainly due to phenomenal increase in the contribution of "Agriculture, forestry, logging, fishing,

mining and quarrying" sector by about 166.8 percent mainly due to excellent monsoon of 1988-89 resulting in bumper foodgrains production as compared to previous year which was a drought year of intense severity in the State. The per capita Net State Domestic Product for the year 1988-89 at 1980-81 prices is estimated to be Rs. 2506 which is higher than that of the preceding year (Rs. 1940) by about 29.2 percent.

CHAPTER-II**THE PLAN FRAME****Development Strategy**

2.1. By way of preparation of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the State Government prepared an Approach Paper which was discussed with all Development Departments concerned and finalised in March, 1989. As many as seventeen Steering Groups were set up, covering all the major sectors of development such as Agriculture, Water Resources, Industries, Power, Urban Development, Transport and Communication and Social Services. By way of providing a long term time horizon within which to frame their proposals, the Steering Groups were also provided Technical Papers indicating the perspective for the years 1990-2005 in relevant development sectors. The proposals for the Annual Plan for 1990-91 were prepared in the context of reports of the Steering Groups, long term Perspectives and a tentative Plan Frame for the Eighth Five Year Plan and were submitted to the Planning Commission for consideration. While finalising the Annual Plan efforts have been made to include the thrust of the new Government.

2.2. The Annual Plan aims at early completion of on-going projects, provision of adequate investments for externally funded projects and investments towards reaching nationally accepted norms. In particular, the Annual Plan accords the highest priority for timely completion of the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project, the life line of Gujarat.

2.3. The Eighth Five Year Plan for the State is yet to be finalised. The same will take into consideration the Approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan as finalised by the National Development Council in this regard. The central thrust of the Eighth Plan being 'Employment', Special Employment Programme has been incorporated in the Annual Plan. It is also proposed to aim at achieving Zero Level of Unemployment in the Districts of Dangs and Gandhinagar in the coming five years.

Five Years of the Seventh Plan

2.4. The Seventh Plan outlay for the State was Rs. 6000 crores. The actual expenditure in the first four years of the plan amounts to Rs. 4080 crores; the outlay for the Annual Plan (1989-90) was Rs. 1400 crores.

2.5. During the first three years of the Seventh Plan, large scale drought conditions adversely affected agricultural production and entailed massive expenditure in the form of rural works. Out of Rs. 1300 crores spent on relief measures during the drought years of 1985-88 over Rs. 1100 crores were spent on minor irrigation, soil and water conservation, water supply, rural roads, animal husbandry schemes, which are akin to those taken under normal plan programmes in these sectors. Together with the ex-

penditure on such schemes, the likely expenditure of Plan Programmes during the Seventh Plan is likely to exceed Rs.6600 crores.

Annual Plan 1990-91

2.6. An outlay of Rs.1451 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

2.7. The inter sectoral distribution of the outlay has been determined on the following considerations:-

- (i) To provide adequately for the Sardar Sarovar Project (Narmada Project)
- (ii) Timely and expeditious completion of on-going programmes and projects.
- (iii) To provide for externally aided projects.
- (iv) Improving access to basic minimum needs such as education, health, water supply, etc., especially by members of the SC\ST, women and persons living below poverty line.
- (v) Specific provision for Special Employment Programme.

2.8. A sectoral distribution of the outlay of Rs.1451 crores for the Annual Plan 1990-91 is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT

Sectoral Distribution- Annual Plan 1990-91

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Major Sector of Development	Outlay 1990-91	Percentage Distribution
1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture And Allied Services	9350	6.44
2	Rural Development	6536	4.51
3	Irrigation and Flood Control	38340	26.42
4	Energy (including Non-Conventional Sources of Energy)	38400	26.47
5	Industries and Minerals	7837	5.40
6	Transport	9125	6.29
7	Communication	150	0.10
8	Science, Technology and Environment.	92	0.06
9	General Economic services (including Decentralised District Planning)	4347	3.00
10	Social Services	30873	21.28
11	General Services	50	0.03
GRAND TOTAL		145100	100.00

2.9. A detailed statement showing sectoral and sub-sectoral distribution of these outlays is set out at the end of this chapter **(Appendix-A)**.

2.10. High priority has been given for development programmes in rural areas over 60 percent of the outlay is for the rural area/population. The outlay on Agriculture, Rural Development, Cooperation and Irrigation amounts to 37.37 percent of the total outlay. The key sectors of Irrigation and Energy account for 52.89 percent of outlay. The share of Industries and Minerals is 5.40 percent; Transport and Communications account for 6.39 percent. The Social and Economic services, including Decentralised District Planning, account for 24.37 percent of the outlay. The highest priority in investment is for the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. This project accounts for Rs.215 crores in the State Plan. Also, an outlay of Rs.21 crores, has been earmarked for generating additional 25000 jobs over and above the employment potential likely to be created through the sectoral programmes.

2.11. The Narmada Project will bring under irrigation 1.8 lakh hectares of cultivated area in 3334 villages of 62 talukas of 12 out of 19 districts of Gujarat. It will also provide drinking water to 4720 villages and 131 urban areas in the State. This project will also extend to cover some parts of Kachchh, North Gujarat and Saurashtra that are subject to scarcity and have limited water resources. It is also planned to provide water by lift from the Narmada system to some of the arid areas that cannot be covered through flow irrigation. The setting up of the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd., would help to channelise institutional funds for the expeditious implementation of the project.

2.12. In order to take necessary measures to satisfy the basic requirements of the people, the State Government is supplying foodgrains at subsidised rates to the weaker sections, since 15th August 1985. This programme aims at providing nutrition to the economically weaker sections of the society at subsidised rates with the objectives of (i) strengthening the human capital and (ii) making direct attack on poverty.

2.13. The programmes of social and community services are geared to meet the basic needs of the area/people so as to improve the quality of life. Priority is accorded to the programmes of providing drinking water to the villages and basic health cover for rural areas, rural housing, elementary education and nutrition.

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

2.15. The State has been among the pioneers in the Country in the matter of Decentralised District Planning. This programme has

contributed significantly in translating local needs and aspirations into tangible programmes of providing basic minimum needs of the population. The works taken up are primarily relating to provision of minimum needs such as rural roads, provision of school rooms, water supply facilities, provision of basic health care, etc.

Minimum Needs Programmes

2.16. An outlay of Rs. 95.15 crores is provided for the Minimum Needs Programme which has special relevance in the context of improving productivity and higher incomes for the target groups as well as minimum acceptable standards of shelter, education, nutrition, health services and road links as per National norms.

Key Targets of Production and Infrastructure Development.

2.17. The level of production of foodgrains in 1990-91 is expected to go up to 60.55 lakh tonnes. The oil seeds production is expected to be 28.60 lakh tonnes by the end of 1990-91. The basic elements of the strategy for increasing crop production are:

- to cover an area of 27.81 lakh hectares under high yielding varieties;
- the consumption of chemical fertilisers is envisaged at 6.75 lakh tonnes at the end of 1990-91;
- bringing an additional area of 43000 hectares under soil conservation measures based on watershed approach;
- transfer of technology to larger numbers of farmers through the T & V system;
- to create an additional irrigation potential of 40000 hectares as a result of major/medium irrigation projects.
- accelerating work on percolation tanks and check dams which help in raising water levels.

2.18. The installed capacity for power generation is likely to be 4823 MW at the end of 1989-90. It is proposed to add to the installed capacity 528 MW during the year 1990-91. The need for allocation of significant quantum of gas for gas based power stations is urgent in view of the difficulties of transportation of coal over long distances and in view of the sustained demand for power both from agriculture and industry.

2.19. Although all the villages of the State have been electrified, there is considerable un-met demand for energisation of tube-wells and pump-sets. Keeping this in view it is proposed to provide 20800 additional connections during 1990-91.

2.20. By the end of 1989-90, the total road length in the State would have reached 64680 kms including National Highways; it is

proposed to add further 550 kms. of roads by the end of 1990-91..

2.21. Vocational training for developing necessary skills for industries is proposed to be augmented by providing additional seats in Industrial Training Institutes. The intake capacity will be increased from 32428 at the end of 1989-90 to 33868 by the end of 1990-91.

Minimum Needs Programmes

2.22. The targets for 1990-91 for the Minimum Needs Programme are as under:

- to enrol 0.81 lakh additional children in the age group 6-10 and 1.81 lakh children in the age group 11-14.
- Provision of safe drinking water to 600 hard core villages
- Connecting 350 villages with pucca roads, thus covering 14921 villages by the end of 1990-91.
- Providing construction assistance to 30000 allottees of free plots.
- Accelerating the programmes of environmental improvement of slums to cover 40000 additional beneficiaries.

3.23. A statement showing the selected physical targets proposed to be achieved by the end of 1990-91 is appended **(Appendix-B)**.

APPENDIX-A
STATEMENT SHOWING THE OUTLAYS
FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	HEAD/SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	Outlay 1990-91
1	2	3
I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES		
1	Crop Husbandry	1975.00
2	Soil & Water Conservation	850.00
3	Animal Husbandry	445.00
4	Dairy Development	50.00
5	Fisheries	400.00
6	Forestry & Wild Life	3805.00
7	Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	50.00
8	Agriculture, Research & Education	600.00
9	Agricultural Financial Institution	270.00
10	Co-operation	905.00
TOTAL : (I)		9350.00
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT :		
Special Programmes for Rural Deevelopment :		
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	1160.00
2	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	373.00
3	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	50.00
4	Strengthening & Supporting Special Programme Organisation	560.00
5	Strengthening Training Facilities For Rural Development	11.00
6	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	22.00
7	Regional Rural Banks	20.00
8	Construction of wells for SF/MF	276.86
9	Assistance to GSRDC	30.00
10	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana	1618.14
11	Special Employment Generation Programme	2100.00
Sub-Total:1 to 11:		6221.00
12	Land Reforms	165.00
13	Community Development & Panchayats (including Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP)	150.00
Total (II)		6536.00

1	2	3

III	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL :	
1	Sardar Sarovar Project	2500.00
2	Major & Medium Irrigation	12990.00
3	Minor Irrigation	2525.00
4	Command Area Deveelopment	175.00
5	Flood Control (Anti Sea Erosion etc.)	150.00
	Total (III)	38340.00

IV	ENERGY :	
1	Power	38080.00
2	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	320.00
	Total (IV)	38400.00

V	INDUSTRY AND MINERALS	
1	Village and small Industries	5415.00
2	Industries (Other than Village & small Industries)	2172.00
3	Mining	250.00
	Total (V)	7837.00

VI	TRANSPORT	
1	Ports and light Houses	675.00
2	Shipping	
3	Civil Aviation	
4	Roads & Bridges	5100.00
5	Road Transport	3350.00
6	Inland Water Transport (Ferry Service)	
	Total (VI)	9125.00

VII	COMMUNICATIONS :	
1	Modernisation of Wireless Network	150.00
	Total (VII)	150.00

VIII	SCIENCE, TECHONLOGY & ENVIRONMENT :	
1	Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	40.00
2	Ecology and Environment	52.00
	Total (VIII)	92.00

1	2	3
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES :		
1	Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	5.00
2	Tourism	117.00
3	Surveys & Statistics	15.00
4	Civil Supplies	19.00
5	Other General Economic Services (i) Decentralised Dist. Planning (ii) Weights & Measures	4141.00 50.00
Total (IX)		4347.00
X SOCIAL SERVICES :		
Education :		
1	General Education	1850.00
2	Technical Education	1708.00
3	Sports & Youth Services	100.00
4	Arts & Culture	148.00
Sub-Total (1 to 4)		3806.00
5	Medical & Public Health	2500.00
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	7000.00
7	Housing (including Police & Jail Housing)	3340.00
8	Urban Development	2040.00
9	Capital Project	770.00
10	Information & Publicity	530.00
11	Welfare of SC\ST & Other Backward Classes	3455.00
12	Administrative Machinery for TASP	45.00
13	Labour & Employment	1100.00
14	Social Welfare	286.00
15	Nutrition	686.00
16	Food for All	2000.00
17	Mid-day Meals Programme	3315.00
Sub-Total (5 to 17)		27067.00
Total (X)		30873.00
XI GENERAL SERVICES :		
1	Other Administrative Services (Training of Development Personnel)	50.00
Total (XI)		50.00
GRAND TOTAL:		145100.00

APPENDIX - B

ANNUAL PLAN 1990 - 91

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Seventh Plan	Level of Achievement at the end of		Targets for Annual Plan
			1985-90 Targets	1988-89	1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I Crop Husbandry						
1.	Production of Foodgrains	000 Tonnes	6276	5326	5200	6085
	Of which pulses	000 Tonnes	550	491	550	700
2.	Oilseeds Production (Total)	000 Tonnes	2840	3637	2461	2860
	of which Groundnut	000 Tonnes	2190	2875	1675	2130
3.	Others					
	(1) Sugarcane	000 Tonnes	950	791	859	853
	(2) Cotton	000 Bales of 170kg	2000	1470	1893	1870
4	Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers	000 Tonnes	834	643	651	675
II Animal Husbandry						
	(i) Milk	000 Tonnes	3290	3000	3100	3266
	(ii) Egges	Million	348	250	250	265
	(iii) Wool	Lakh Kg.	23.30	21.80	22.00	22.44
III I. R. D. P.						
	(i) Beneficiaries assisted					
	New	Lakh Nos.	3.08	3.92	4.90	5.62
	Old	Lakh Nos.	1.77	1.42	1.47	(72030)
IV Minor Irrigation						
	(1) Potential	000 Hect	2189	2015	2030	2045
	(2) Utilisation	000 Hect	1752	1672	1683	1695
V Major & Medium Irrigation						
	(1) Potential	Lakh Hect	11.61	11.89	12.39	12.79
	(2) Utilisation	"	7.43	8.21	8.81	9.31
VI Power Development						
	(i) Installed Capacity	MW (Cum)	5113	4331	4823	5351
	(ii) Villages Electrified (1971 Census)	No (Cum)	18114	17892	17897	-
	(iii) Pumpsets/Tube wells Energised	No (Cum)	392387	408289	428289	449089
VII Road Development						
1. Total Roads (excluding National Highways)						
	(a) Surfaced	Kms.	53096	55261	55610	56110
	(b) Unsurfaced	"	7603	7498	7498	7548
Total:			60699	62759	63108	63658
2. Villages connected by Roads						
	(i) With population of 1500 and above (5060 Villages)	No. of Villages	5051	4874	4914	4964
	(ii) With population of 1000-1500 (3241 Villages)	"	2922	2884	2984	3084
	(iii) With population below 1000 (9815 villages)	"	5788	6473	6673	6873
Total: 18116 Villages (1981 Census)			13761	14231	14571	14921

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VIII: General Education :						
Elementary Education						
(i) Class IV (age group 6-10)						
(a) Total Enrolment						
	Boys	'000	3050	3069	3143	3143
	Girls	'000	2722	2313	2565	2643
	Total	'000	5772	5382	5708	5786
(ii) Classes VI-VIII (age-group)						
' (11-13) Enrolment						
	Boys	'000	1273	1135	1047	1103
	Girls	'000	901	740	688	813
	Total	'000	2174	1875	1735	1916
IX Health						
	(a) Sub Centres	Nos. (cum.)	6119	6351	6651	6951
	(b) Primary	"	1000	845	1000	1000
	(c) Community	"	121	136	161	176
X Rural Water Supply :						
	(i) Villages covered		5000	4494	4911	5511
XI Rural Housing :						
	(a) Allotment of Sites	No. in lakh	10.56	10.09	10.62	10.98
	(b) Construction assistance	"	6.47	5.14	5.45	5.65
XII Labour Welfare :						
Craftsmen Training :						
	(a) No. of I.T.Is.	Nos. (cum.)	136	110	112	119
	(b) Intake Capacity	"	38648	31348	32428	33868
XIII Environmental Improvement						
of Slums (MNP):						
	Persons benefitted	Nos.	705497	35182	76682	40000

CHAPTER - III

DECENTRALISED DISTRICT PLANNING

3.1. General

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

3.1.2. Suggestions from the districts were invited with respect of district level schemes. The districts were required to submit the schemes within certain ceilings indicated to them. This method was also followed for the Five Year Plan 1978-83. A system of block level planning for full employment was also tried during this period and amounts were allocated for implementation of the Plans prepared by various Voluntary Agencies and Academic Institutions and expert bodies.

3.1.3. Decentralised District Planning, on a full-fledged scale, was introduced in the State from 14th November, 1980 with the setting up of District Planning Boards. For the first time, considerable untied funds was placed at their discretion.

3.2. Composition

3.2.1. District Planning Boards are broad based and represent various interests adequately. The Chairman of each Planning Board is a Minister of the State not hailing from that district. The District Collector is the Vice-Chairman and the district Panchayat President is Co-Vice-Chairman. The composition of the District Planning Board is as under :-

A minister of State Government	Chairman
The District Collector	Vice-Chairman
District Panchayat President	Co-Vice-Chairman
Taluka Panchayat Presidents of all talukas of the districts.	Members
All M.L.As elected from the district	"
All M.Ps elected from the district	"

President of one of the Municipalities in the District.	"
Mayor of the Municipal Corporation	"
Municipal Commissioner	"
The President of one of the Nagar Panchayats of the district	"
An expert from a Research Institution	"
A representative of the district Lead Bank.	"
Chairman, District Central Co-operative Bank.	"
District Development Officer	"
Project Administrator, Tribal Area Sub-Plan.	"
A member of the State Planning Board.	"
Chairman of Social Justice Committee of the District.	"
A lady Member of Jilla Panchayat (to be nominated by Jilla Panchayat)	"
District Planning Officer	Member Secretary
District Statistical Officer	Additional Member-Secretary
Officer of the G.A.D. (Planning- Division).	Observer

3.2.2. The functions of the District Planning Boards are :

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

3.2.3. Besides the above functions, District Planning Boards also have certain other functions entrusted to them; prominent among them are; monitoring of Minimum Needs Programmes in the

district, indentifying infrastructural support required for the family oriented programme for removal of poverty and providing adequate outlays for it and monitoring its progress at the district level.

3.2.4. The District Planning Board is assisted by two Committees.

1. The Executive Committee :
2. Sub-Committee of Employment Generation.
The executive Planning Committee.

3.2.5. The Executive Planning Committee is a compact Committee and includes the Collector, the District Panchayat President, the District Development Officer and the District Planning Officer, members of legislative assembly and Taluka Panchayat Pramuks.

3.2.6. The Executive Planning Committee assists the District Planning Board in a number of ways. Every proposal coming up for funding from the District Planning outlays has first to be placed before the Executive Planning Committee and scrutinized by it. This ensures that proposals coming up before the District Planning Board are in accordance with the guidelines issued by Government from time to time. It also ensures that there is adequate scrutiny of schemes before they come up to the District Planning Board. The Executive Planning Committee also monitors the progress of schemes, identifies bottlenecks and takes steps to remove them.

The Sub-Committee for Employment Generation

3.2.7. The Sub-Committee for Employment Generation is headed by the Collector and has the District Development Officer as vice-Chairman. It is intended to focus attention on manpower and employment requirements at the district level.

3.3. Taluka Planning Committee :

3.3.1. To formulate proposals against the distribution of discretionary and incentive outlay amongst talukas, Taluka Planning Committee have been constituted by District Planning Boards. The formulation of the Taluka Planning Committee and appointment of its members etc., are to be decided by District Planning Boards. The District Planning Boards are instructed to convey the likely allotment of discretionary and incentive outlays to Taluka Planning Committee well in advance. Taluka Planning Committees are expected to formulate the proposals looking to the urgent need of villages within the limit of likely allocation and also to suggest priorities.

Secretariat of the District Planning Board and Basic Statistical support.

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

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

3.5. District Plan Outlays

3.5.1. Details regarding the outlay provided for district level schemes (including discretionary and incentive outlays) out of the State Plan Outlays for the period of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1986-87 to 1989-90 are indicated in the following table :

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Total State Plan Outlays	Outlay for district level Schemes Percentage			
		Normal District level Schemes	Discretionary & incentive outlay	Total Col.3+4)	Percentage.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1985-90	6000.00	2260.99	244.05	2505.04	41.75
1986-87	950.00	369.14	22.30	391.44	40.20
1987-88	1160.00	442.08	37.50	479.58	41.34
1988-89	1275.00	484.79	37.50	522.29	41.00
1989-90	1400.00	542.35	48.51	590.86	42.20

3.5.2. Discretionary and incentive outlays are placed at the disposal of the District Planning Boards. They have discretion to decide on schemes of local importance especially of minimum needs programme and execute them through the concerned Department or organisation. The District Planning Boards can finance projects on 100% basis from the discretionary component of the District

Plan outlay, while the incentive outlay requires a matching contribution of 50,25 or 10 percent depending upon the pattern prescribed for the taluka.

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

3.6. Outlay and Expenditure

3.6.1. Details regarding allocations made to the District Planning Boards by way of discretionary outlay, incentive outlay and outlay for development of special backward areas under the programme for Decentralised District Planning during the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 and the expenditure incurred are as under :

(Rs. in Crores)						
Items	1988-89			1989-90 Upto 31-3-90		
	Allo- cation	Expend- iture	Percent- age.	Allo- cation	Expend- iture	Percent- age.
Discretionary outlay	21.13	21.13	100.00	18.93	9.70	51.24
Incentive outlay	7.27	7.12	97.9	6.00	2.24	37.33
Outlay for Development of special backward areas	0.93	0.92	99.0	1.60	0.32	20.00
Outlay for Development of 56 backward talukas.	1.16	1.16	100.00	3.78	1.22	32.28
Scheme of Local Importance.	...	...	...	18.20	3.62	19.90
Total :-	30.49	30.33	99.50	48.51	17.10	35.25

3.7. Physical Achievements

3.7.1. Physical Achievements through Decentralised District Planning allocations are the most important index of their success. Some of the most important physical achievements during 87-88, 1988-89 are given below :

Sr. No.	Item	Achievements during	
		1987-88	1988-89
1.	School Rooms constructed	2119	1218
2.	New Water Supply Works Completed.	2276	2099
3.	Link Roads constructed	392	498
4.	Approach Roads constructed	3	391
5.	Rehabilitation of defunct village water supply schemes.	31	3
6.	Village electrified for all purposes.	71	159

3.7.2. Achievements in 1989-90, together with data on works approved and works in progress are given below :-

Sr. No.	Name of the District	No. of works Sanctioned	No. of works completed	No. of works in progress
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Ahmedabad	510	38	116
2.	Amreli	343	50	208
3.	Kachchh	448	104	91
4.	Kheda	1463	343	829
5.	Gandhinagar	282	52	142
6.	Jamnagar	233	38	61
7.	Junagadh	392	7	47
8.	Dang	50	...	49
9.	Panchmahals	628	81	357
10.	Banaskantha	399	124	100
11.	Bharuch	209	47	75
12.	Bhavnagar	405	59	97
13.	Mahesana	982	178	595
14.	Rajkot	434	11	60
15.	Vadodara	866	6	310
16.	Valsad	847	129	278
17.	Sabarkantha	502	101	155
18.	Surat	417	...	4
19.	Surendranagar	428	47	266
Total :		9838	1415	3840

3.7.3. Physical achievements of Decentralised Districtwise Planning since inception upto 31-3-1989 are given below :-

Sr. No.	Item	Inception upto 31-3-1989.
1.	School Class Rooms were constructed	13654
2.	New water supply works	14535
3.	Link roads and 4518 approach roads	03358
4.	Rehabilitation of defunct village water supply schemes.	370
5.	Villages were electrified for all purposes.	1419

3.8. Improvement in the District Planning Process.

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

THE TIME TABLE FOR THE YEAR 1990-91

Sr. No.	Item	Last date for completion of work
		1990-91
1.	To prepare Draft Annual Plan for the works/schemes of Discretionary and Incentive Outlays by major head of development.	15-12-89
2.	To provide information regarding talukas tentative allocations amounts for spillover liabilities to the Taluka wise Planning Committees.	15-12-89
3.	To collect proposals for District level and taluka level schemes.	25-1-90
4.	To prepare a note on the Sectorwise allocation made in draft plan and schemewise Final proposal for approval of executive committee of District Planning Board.	28-2-90
5.	To get approval of District Planning Board for Annual Development Plan.	31-3-90
6.	To inform concerned implementing officers about approval of schemes.	13-4-90
7.	To complete all necessary steps for implementing officers and there by inform to the Collector.	30-4-90

3.8.2. Specific amount for the works/schemes directly benefitting SC Population of the Decentralised District Planning Funds.

3.8.3. It has been decided in 1985-86 that out of the discretionary outlay, which is allocated to the District Planning Boards, the District Planning Boards should set apart definite funds for taking up the works/schemes relating to the Minimum Needs Programme, which may directly and concretely benefit the scheduled caste population. Accordingly over all 10 percent of the discretionary outlay is being set apart for earmarking the funds for such works in proportion to the scheduled caste population in the districts. Details of such earmarked outlays for the works/schemes benefiting the SC population are given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Discretionary Outlay.	Amount earmarked for SC Population.
1985-86	20.00	2.00
1986-87	22.50	2.25
1987-88	26.00	2.60
1988-89	21.13	2.11
1989-90	18.93	1.89

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

3.9. **Development of Special Backward Areas.**

3.9.1. In the year 1983-84, a new feature has been added to the process of Decentralised District Planning by earmarking specific amount towards development of special backward areas in the State, which spread over the boundaries of more than one taluka and even of more than one district. An amount Rs.0.50 crores was provided during 1983-84. Under this programme works of Water Supply, Roads Drainage Plantation of trees skill formation schemes etc. as per the needs of the area are under implementa-

tion. During the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.98.78 lakhs, and Rs.160.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1989-90 for this purpose. For the year 1990-91 an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided.

3.10. **Development of Backward Talukas.**

3.10.1. During the period of Sixth Plan, the Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. I.G.Patel to identify Backward Talukas and Backward areas in the State. The Government has accepted the Committee's recommendations to treat 56 Talukas identified by it as economically backward talukas. Under Decentralised District Planning, during 1987-88 it has been decided to give 20% additional amount of discretionary outlay allocated to 56 backward talukas. The same pattern has been continued in the year 1990-91.

3.11.2. During 1989-90 out of the total amount of Rs.31 crores, by way of discretionary and incentive outlay, works/schemes relating to mainly Minimum Needs Programme are proposed to be taken up by the District Planning Boards. Innovative programmes such as renewal of non-conventional energy sources e.g. windmill, solar energy fuel wood plantation improvement of Gauchar plots etc. are also proposed to be taken up.

3.12. **Community Works of Local Importance.**

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

3.12.2. Under this scheme, Community Works of Local Importance such as rural roads, school rooms for primary schools, provision of basic health care facilities costing not more than Rs.5 lakhs in the aggregate can be taken up on the recommendation of the elected representative of each Constituency. The schemes will be taken up only on the assurance of the concerned local body or

agencies that funds for maintenance and up-keeping will be forthcoming on completion of the scheme. Formal sanction, founding and implementation of selected schemes would be done by the District Planning Boards. For the year 1990-91 an outlay of Rs.9.10 crores is provided for this programme. This amount can be utilised as under :

1. Out of this amount of Rs. 5\ - lakhs, an amount upto Rs. 20,000\ - can be used for Minimum Needs Works on 100% basis without availing any public contribution.
2. If the cost of works/schemes proposed is more than Rs.20,000\ - then the public contribution will have to be raised as per the existing rates i.e. 10%, 25% and 50% depending upon the backwardness of the taluka.
3. The public contribution raised from any other govt. source will not be considered as public contribution actual public contribution will have to be raised.
4. The works/schemes proposed by local representative must be implemented through govt. institutions only.

3.13.3. The Computer Centre of the State Government and NICNET have done considerable work with regard to monitoring of the physical, financial and procedural aspects of every approved scheme at the district and taluka level. Moreover, village amenities survey and the cartographic unit have played very important role in the implementation of DPB works. To start with schemes under discretionary and incentive outlays have been chosen for the purpose of computerised monitoring. In due course, all the sectoral schemes implemented at the district level are also proposed to be covered in this pattern.

Outlays for the Programme of Decentralised District Planning.

3.8.1 Details regarding the itemwise provisions made during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and outlay provided for the year 1990-91 for the programmes under Decentralised District Planning are given in the following table.

(Rs. in Crores)

Sr. No.	Item	Outlay for						
		Seventh Plan 1985-90	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Discretionary outlay	144.60	20.00	22.50	26.00	26.50	18.93	23.31
2.	Incentive outlay	50.60	7.00	7.40	8.00	8.15	6.00	6.00
3.	Addl.incentive to the District Planning Boards towards performance in the field of Decentralised District Planning	14.60	0.50	0.50	--	--	--	--
4.	Provision for dealing with problems for spl. backward areas	19.60	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.00
5.	Corpus of funds for development of talukas to be declared as most backward	14.65	0.10	1.00	--	--	--	--
6.	Provision for allocation to 56 backward talukas	--	--	--	1.90	1.25	3.78	2.00
7.	Provision for community works of local importance	--	--	--	--	--	18.20	9.10
Total:		244.05	29.10	23.00	37.50	37.50	48.51 *	41.41

* Does not include Rs. 31.20 crores as incentives from small savings.

CHAPTER-IV**EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER SITUATION****INTRODUCTION :-**

4.1 The population of Gujarat has increased by 209.2 percent in the last three decades from 163 lakhs in 1951 to 341 lakhs in 1981. The net addition is 178 lakhs. The population growth has been very rapid in the last three decades. Gujarat accounted for 4.7 percent of India's population in 1961. In 1981 it accounted for 5 percent of India population. Gujarat's population is expected to increase to around 410 lakhs in 1991, about 465 lakhs in 2001 and about 486 lakhs in 2005. The projections of population indicate that the persons in the age-group of 15-59 years would number 246 lakhs by 1991 and 327 lakhs by 2005.

4.2 The other important demographic feature of Gujarat is about 21 percent of Gujarat population belongs to the traditionally disadvantageous groups scheduled tribes (14.2 percent) and scheduled castes (7.16 percent). The scheduled tribe population increased from 27.5 lakhs in 1961 to 48.5 lakhs in 1981. The scheduled caste population has also increased from 13.7 lakhs in 1961 to 24.4 lakhs in 1981. Another disadvantageous group is landless agricultural labourers which has increased from 15 lakhs in 1961 to 25 lakhs in 1981.

4.3 The problem of unemployment assumes great importance due to the fact that every year with the growth in population a certain percentage is added to the work force which has to be provided with employment opportunities.

DIMENSION OF THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT :

4.4 The National Sample Survey Organisation has initiated a programme of data collection on employment, unemployment and under employment on a comprehensive scale in 1955. The 38th round of survey by N.S.S.O. was carried out in the year 1983. The estimates of chronic unemployment are based on the usual status concepts and the estimates of under employment are worked out on the daily status concept. On the basis of the National Sample Survey 38th round data, the estimates of unemployment and under employment in the beginning of the Annual Plan 1990-91 have been worked out for the State as follows :-

	(in lakhs)
a) Chronic unemployed	3.48
b) Under employed	3.43

	6.91

4.5 The Director General, Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi has recently conducted a Sample Survey to ascertain the proportion of unemployed persons on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges. As per survey, on an average

56% of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in Gujarat State are unemployed, 32% are employed and 12% are students. The total educated unemployed persons having qualification of S.S.C. and Diploma holders, Graduates and Post-graduates are 4.58 lakhs as on 31-3-1988. While 2.56 lakhs are unemployed. Against the total of 7.79 lakh persons on Live Register as on 31-3-1988, unemployed estimated to be 4.36 lakh persons.

4.6 For assessing the total requirement of employment generation for the annual plan period, not only the unemployment prevailing at the beginning of the Annual Plan has to be considered but also the magnitude of those joining the labour force for the first time during the Annual Plan period has to be taken into account. The total labour force in the State in 1990-91 is estimated to be 150.10 lakhs while at the end of the Annual Plan the total labour force worked out for the State would be 154.00 lakhs. The new entrants to the labour force would be 3.90 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1990-91.

4.7 Another indicator of the unemployment situation, especially of educated persons, is the data on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges in the State. The following table gives the data about educated unemployment in the State :-

(Figures in '000)

No. of jobseekers on the live register as on 1st April								
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
S.S.C. and Undergraduate Diploma Holders	261	284	334	346	411	447	401	457
Graduates & Postgraduates in Arts, Science, Commerce & Law etc.	3	3	3	4	6	6	6	6
Graduates & Postgraduates in the technical & professional subjects	32	30	40	41	53	58	48	57
	7	6	4	4	2	2	3	4
TOTAL :	303	323	381	395	472	513	458	524

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

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

4.9 The State Directorate of Economics & Statistics had conducted a comprehensive survey of the educated unemployed in Bharuch district of the State in 1970. In this survey, both rural and urban areas, as also the educated job seekers registered with the employment exchanges and those not registered with employment exchanges were covered. Another survey was carried out in the districts of Ahmedabad, Surat and Amreli in the State in 1980 by the Directorate of Employment & Training. However, in this survey only the job seekers who had registered themselves with employment exchanges were covered and the unemployed who did not register were not covered. As the Bharuch survey is more comprehensive in its coverage and in absence of any other systematic and comprehensive survey for arriving at a correction factor, "10 % more than the number on L.Rs." as revealed by Bharuch survey would have to be used as correction factor for estimating the actual magnitude of unemployed on the live register of employment exchanges. Applying this correction factor, the number of candidates on live register of employment exchanges as on 31st March 1989 would be estimated as under :-

	(In thousand)	

	As on 31-3-1989	
	As per Live Register	Revised by Correction Factor
	-----	-----
S.S.C. and under-graduates	457	503
Diploma Holders	6	7
Graduates & Post-graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce, Law etc.	57	63
Graduates & Post-graduates in technical & professional subjects	4	4
	-----	-----
	524	577

4.10 From the above table, it can be derived that 577 lakhs educated persons would be seeking jobs at the end of 1988-89. To this, obviously some proportion of the number of persons coming out from the education institutions every year after completing education would be added. A sizeable proportion of women securing degrees and diploma do not seek jobs especially after they are

married. Some post-graduate courses, notably in engineering and medicine, are pursued on account of the attractive stipends and/or part time employment that go with studentship. Statistics from the Special Census of Degree Holders (1971) provide to some extent a base to work out the percentage of such persons seeking and not seeking work. However, this Special Census data is also not comprehensive as much as it is difficult to determine in absence of data from the Census exactly the proportion of matriculates which do not seek job. On the other hand the number of S.S.C. passed job seekers on the Live Register record shows an upward trend.

4.11 Very wide fluctuations in the demand for employment and incomes arise in the State on account of recurrent droughts. The number of persons engaged on relief works has varied from 8 lakhs to over 21 lakhs in the years of drought from 1986 to 1988. The pattern of rainfall being unpredictable, the demand for employment in the rural areas could be assumed at around 5 to 6 lakhs at any point of time. With 9 lakhs of job seekers inclusive of unskilled persons on the live register of the Employment Exchanges, the number of job seekers could be placed around 14 lakhs.

4.12 With the tradition of enterprise, self employment holds a good promise in the State's effort to augment employment opportunities. Schemes of Rural Development, Cottage Industries, Khadi & Gramodyog opportunity and development of small scale industries are the major sources of stimulating self employment. Among the other subsidiary occupation, carpet weaving, garment making, diamond cutting and polishing, ambar charkha are notable.

EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR :-

4.13 At the end of March, 1989 the additional employment generated under the public sector is of the order of 25000. While the employment in the private sector has increased from 6,51,000 in 1988 to 6,83,000 in March, 1989, increase being of the order of 32,000. Thus the total addition is 57,000 (based on E.M.I. data which covers all public sector units and non-agricultural units in private sector employing 25 or more persons, non-agricultural units in the private sector employing 10 to 24 persons being covered on voluntary basis). Past trend are summarised in the following table :-

(figures in '000)

Employment at the end of June-								
Sector	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	31-3-'87	31-3-'88	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public	510	599	776	854	859	880	907	932
Index No.	100	117	144	167	168	172	197	183
Private	429	505	574	639	643	665	651	683
Index No.	100	118	134	149	150	156	155	159
Total	939	1104	1350	1493	1502	1545	1558	1615
Index No.	100	118	140	159	160	160	170	172

FOCUS OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

4.14 In the light of the situation of employment and employment in the organised sector discussed above, the focus of employment generation would be in the following categories :-

1. Increasing employment opportunities for unskilled persons;
2. (a) Increasing employment opportunities for skilled manpower in industries;
(b) Increasing the facilities for skill acquisition in ITIs. and
3. Increasing employment opportunities for educated technical manpower through private sector investement and incentive scheme in the field of self employment.

Special Rural Development Programme like N.R.E.P., D.P.A.P. and labour intensive programme such as Water Development, Forestry, Sewerage and Water Supply, Roads and Bridges, Soil and Water Conservation, Command Area Development, Fisheries, etc. generate sizeable employment opportunities for unskilled persons. The Programme under Village and Small Industries sector with its capital out-put ratio and high employment potential also help in a long way in increasing the employment opportunities for unskilled manpower.

4.15 The employment opportunities generated under NREP/JRY, IRDP are given below (inclusive of Central share) :--

Year	N.R.E.P. (Lakh mandays)	I.R.D.P. (No. of families covered in lakhs)
1983-84	133.14	1.74
1984-85	99.61	1.60
1985-86	69.71	1.55
1986-87	132.83	1.01
1987-88	68.00	1.48
1988-89	74.82	1.30
1989-90	191.00*	1.02
1990-91 (Targets)	135.33	0.72

* Inclusive of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana.

4.16 As regards the educated persons (including technical manpower) while the sectoral development programmes like Crop Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry, Water and Power Development, Industries, Ports, Road Transport, Higher and Primary Education including Mid-day Meal, Housing, Sewerage and Water Supply etc. create a number of job opportunities, most of the programmes through their implementation provide sound infrastructure which indirectly results in increasing indirect employment opportunities. However, shortage in various categories of skilled and trained manpower is being experienced despite the fact that there are number of educated job seekers on the live register. As a step towards solution to this mis-matching, number of surveys in industrial estates and area skill surveys and districts are being carried out. The area skill survey works of Vadodara, Bharuch and Mahesana are completed with a view to divert the persons completing higher education towards vocational training. Skill acquisition programmes are being augmented through a programme for increasing skill formation for S.S.C. passed persons. Also in recent years, the scope of the self employment programmes have been progressively widened to cover wide range of persons by introducing self employment among vocationally trained persons small business and the informal service sector. During the 1987-88 total 3.12 lakhs beneficiaries have been covered under the various self employment schemes.

EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91 :-

4.17 Plan strategies and priorities in the State are always guided by the strategies and priorities adopted at the National level. Employment will be the central theme of the Eighth Plan for the Nation and the State. There is urgent need to remove the sources of discontent and unrest by attending to unemployment and decline in living conditions of the poor and vulnerable sections and to reorient development policy in such a way that it gives primacy to immediate and urgent needs of the poor, namely, employment opportunities to all at minimum wages and access to adequate means of livelihood and skills.

Special thrust during Annual Plan 1990-91 :

4.18 In addition to Plan efforts to reduce unemployment in the State, an urgent action with regard to Employment Promotion Programme has been contemplated. In this direction, an additional allocation of Rs. 20 crores (Rs. 15 crores for Rural Development Department and Rs. 5 crores for Cottage Industry under Industries, Mines & Energy Department) for Special Employment Programme is made. Considering the varying requirements of different areas and the administrative capabilities of the implementing agencies, it is considered to adopt a mix of the following programmes rather than rely on any one of them for providing additional 25000 jobs in the State :-

- a) Programme on NREP pattern;
- b) Programme on IRDP pattern; and
- c) Programme on the pattern of village and cottage industries (including the pattern of Khadi Gramodyog programme).

An innovative programme to achieve zero level unemployment in two districts in the State :

4.19 Another innovative step is to work out a programme for reducing unemployment to zero level during the course of time; Gandhinagar and Dangs districts have since been selected for the purpose. While the details of the scheme are being worked out, an attempt is being made to assess the number of people who are available for employment. The basis of the assessment are :

- 1) The figures on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges;
- 2) Peak attendance in the period of scarcity; and
- 3) People offering for work in labour intensive programmes such as NREP, RLEGP, JRY, the Afforestation etc.

Attempt would also be made to assess the number of employment opportunities likely to arise from normal Plan programme in the districts. To meet shortfalls between demand for employment and availability of it, suitable amount is also being proposed to be made available to these two districts. The programmes envisaged to be chosen would not generally be 'make-work' schemes such as roads or irrigation tanks but more labour oriented schemes which are essential to the districts.

4.20 The main elements of the general strategy for employment generation would be :-

1. Intensive implementation of special rural development programmes viz. IRDP, DPAP, DDP, as also the rural employment generation programme
2. Identification of main thrust areas for development such as Narmada Project, Petro Chemical Complex near Hajira etc. and removing the bottle necks of the economy such as shortage of power, water shortage, lack of trained manpower etc.
3. Emphasis on market competitiveness in the field of high technology areas such as computer technology/electronics, plastic processing etc.
4. Increasing job opportunities in agriculture by augmenting irrigation potential and optimising its utilisation, encouraging multiple cropping and switchover to more labour-intensive crops, introducing measures for increased productivity through labour intensive methods.
5. Exploring to the utmost the possibilities of increased income and employment through dairying, poultry and marine and inland water fisheries and forestry.
6. Developing basic infrastructure facilities such as road, electricity, transport both from the view point of increased employment opportunities during the construction phase and maintenance subsequently and the support these would provide for gainful economic activity in the growth centres in the backward areas.
7. A massive shift in favour of small and cottage industries and adoption of a conscious policy of dispersal to ensure the increased flow of benefits to the more backward areas.

8. Adoption of concerted measures for encouraging self-employment in all categories and small scale productive enterprise in collaboration with banks, identifying new areas of self employment and vigorously implementing the new self employment schemes.
9. Extending training facilities for developing skills particularly for rural artisans and the educated unemployed.
10. Drawing up the scheme with optimum labour intensity with emphasis on labour intensive programmes such as forestry, soil and water conservation, minor irrigation etc.

EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91 :-

4.21 Labour intensive programmes including special programme for rural development have been accorded due priority and the programmes aimed at skill acquisition have been given special emphasis in the Annual Plan 1990-91. Programmes covering both urban and rural areas are provided Rs. 628.12 crores towards employment intensive programmes, employment potential of which is estimated at 6.07 lakh person years, a standard person year being employment for nine months or 273 days of eight hours each in a year. This estimates only direct employment arising out of plan programmes excluding indirect employment generated as a result of activities of Central Government through Centrally sponsored schemes, programmes to be undertaken by local bodies etc.

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

Sector/sub-sector	Outlay 1990-91 on employment schemes (Rs. in crores)	Total estimated employment potential (person year in lakhs)
1. Agriculture and allied programmes	31.78	0.62
2. Rural Development programme	41.04	0.87
3. Irrigation and Flood Control	318.13	1.84
4. Power Development	74.50	0.08
5. Industries and Minerals	10.93	0.86
6. Road Transport	57.21	0.44
7. Social & Community services	94.53	1.36
TOTAL :-	628.12	6.07

An Overview :-

4.22 The requirement of additional employment opportunities under plan would be due to (1) all new entrants added to the labour force (3.90 lakhs) (2) chronic unemployment at the beginning of 1990-91 (3.48 lakhs) (3) under-employed at the beginning of 1990-1990-91 (3.43 lakhs). For the purpose of calculating the requirement of employment generation or full employment, it is assumed that one person year of employment would be for each of the new entrants and chronically unemployed. Nearly 76 % of the under-employed are in rural areas and thus bulk of the under-employment in the State have gainful work of less than seven or eight months in a year. Accordingly, it is assumed that 120 days of employment would be required per year to provide full employment to each of the under-employed. Thus, for 3.43 lakhs under-employed 1.51 lakhs person years of work will be needed. In all, 8.89 lakh person years of employment opportunities would be required during the year. The proposals included in the Annual Plan 1990-91 are estimated to generate 6.07 lakh person years of employment.

Employment thus generated could be estimated at the rate of 68.28% of the total requirement.

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

4.24 The availability of highly skilled manpower is of crucial significance in executing development programmes. In the planned economy, it is necessary to balance demand and supply of technical manpower. The availability and requirement of principal categories of skilled manpower during the Annual Plan 1990-91 are presented in **Annexure-II**.

Engineering Personnel :-

4.25 There are 8 Engineering Degree Colleges in the State with estimated outturn of 1641 engineering graduates in 1990-91. There are 25 Polytechnics in the State with an estimated outturn of 3004 diploma holders in 1990-91. There were 3392 degree holders and 6582 diploma holders registered on the Live Registers as on 31st December, 1988.

4.26 The demand of engineering personnel has been worked out on two alternate assumptions of growth rate of 5.1% based on observed trend during 1970-71 to 1982-83 for non-agricultural sectors (excluding some minor sub-sectors) and an alternate targetted growth rate of 7.1% of non-agricultural sectors for Five Year Plan 1990-95.

4.27 During the Annual Plan 1990-91, it appears, that at the trend growth rate of 5.1%, there will be shortage of 2548 degree holders and surplus of 10,535 diploma holders.

Trained persons for Industry :-

4.28 Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme there are 42 Industrial Training Institutes with 25,196 intake capacity in 53 varioud certificate courses. There are also 25 Mini ITI imparting technical training to tribal youths, with 2372 intake capacity. 71 Grant-in-Aid ITIs. with intake capacity of 6620, 10 career development courses with capacity of 455 seats and 6 AVTS Institutions with capacity of 352 seats are also functioning in the State. Demand of such trained persons in various units in Gujarat State is appreciable. They have also good prospects of self employment.

Medical Personnel :-

4.29 There are 7 medical colleges in the State with an estimated outturn of 825 medical graduates in 1990-91. There were 320 medical graduates in Allopathy on the Live Register as on 31st December, 1988. As on 31st March, 1988 the number of doctors registered with Gujarat Medical Council was 19,403 indicating a doctor population ratio 1:1970 as against the norms of 3000 to 3500 prescribed by the Mudaliar Committee. There is no overall shortages of doctors but there are selected shortages in rural and tribal areas and in certain teaching posts.

4.30 There are 9 Ayurvedic colleges with an estimated outturn of 102 graduates in Ayurvedic system of medicine in 1990-91. The number of job seekers with a degree in Ayurvedic system of medicine was 557 on 31st December, 1988. Private practitioner in small towns, rural areas seems one of the major outlet for the surpluses.

4.31 There are 2 institutions in the State offering degree courses in Pharmacy with an estimated outturn of 66 in 1990-91. There are 4 institutions offering diploma courses in Pharmacy with an estimated outturn of 192 in 1990-91. There were 147 degree holders and 427 diploma holders on Live Register as on 31st December, 1988. As per the survey conducted by the Indian Pharmacists Association, there were about 5000 unqualified pharmacists in the State.

4.32 The training and development of Community Health Workers is a major innovation in the field of Public Health in rural areas. The main object of this scheme is to provide training in the basic knowledge of health, hygiene and first aid treatment of

minor ailments to the illiterate persons in the village. This scheme is being implemented in the entire State and training is given in all primary health centres. About 25,550 C.H.W. have been trained by the end of 1987-88.

agricultural Personnel :

4.33 There are 4 institutions in the State with an intake capacity of 350 for the course of graduates in agriculture. The estimated outturn in 1990-91 is 373. The number of graduates in agriculture on the Live Register as on 31st December, 1988 was 933. There are 14 institutions offering diploma in agriculture with an estimated outturn of 420 in 1990-91. The anticipated demand of degree and diploma holders is placed at 150 and 290 respectively. The Narmada Irrigation Project is likely to push up the demand of agricultural graduates to meet the needs of agricultural development.

Animal Husbandry :-

4.34 There are 2 veterinary colleges in the State. The outturn in 1990-91 is expected to be 120. The estimated demand of veterinary graduates and post-graduates together is estimated at 66 as against the estimated supply of 120. The demand for livestock inspectors during 1990-91 is estimated at 106; the anticipated supply would be 90.

Dairying Personnel :-

4.35 A degree course in Dairying is offered by 1 institute in the State with a sanctioned intake capacity of 40; the anticipated outturn is also 40 in 1990-91. The average demand of dairying personnel is estimated at 25.

Forestry Personnel :-

4.36 A full-fledged college for training Range Forest Officer with an intake capacity of 40 had been started at Rajpipala during 1979-80. The anticipated supply of Range Forest Officers during 1990-91 would be 40. The estimated demand for Range Forest Officers during 1990-91 is placed at 20. The estimated demand for Foresters is placed at 25 against the anticipated supply of 80. The demand for Forest Guards is estimated at 32 against the supply of 120.

Teaching Personnel :-

4.37 As against the estimated supply of 4840 trained primary school teachers during the Annual Plan 1990-91, the demand is likely to be 3300. The anticipated supply of trained secondary school teachers during 1990-91 is estimated to be 4877 as against the estimated demand of 1320. The need for reduction in intake capacity of training institutions for primary and secondary school teachers is recognised.

ANNEXURE : I

Broad estimates of employment likely to be generated through State
Plan outlays during Annual Plan 1990-91

SR. NO.	HEAD/SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	OUTLAY (Rs. in lakhs)		Estimated employment generated	
		TOTAL	On employment Intensive schemes	Construction (Mandays in lakhs)	Continuing (Person Years in Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
1	Agriculture, Research & Education	600.00	282.00	3.92	150
2	Crop Husbandry	1975.00	723.70	40.72	1824
3	Soil & Water Conservation	850.00	185.94	24.79	
4	Animal Husbandry	445.00	206.75	0.89	431
5	Fisheries	400.00	212.92	2.00	4200
6	Forestry & Wild Life and Plantations	3805.00	1566.96	78.38	
TOTAL I :		8075.00	3178.27	150.70	6605
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT :					
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	1160.00	70.31	4.76	
2	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana	1618.14	1660.41	135.33	
3	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	373.00	261.60	21.86	
4	Special Employment Generation Programme	2100.00	2000.00		25000
5	Land Reforms	165.00	111.48		2312
TOTAL II :		5416.14	4103.80	161.95	27312
III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL :		38340.00	31812.87	501.70	
IV POWER DEVELOPMENT		38400.00	7449.65		7890
V INDUSTRY AND MINERALS		7837.00	1093.26	146.22	32550
VI TRANSPORT					
1	Ports, light Houses & Shipping	675.00	278.44	0.57	10734
2	Roads & Bridges	5100.00	4940.62	85.00	
3	Road Transport	3350.00	501.54	1.18	1625
TOTAL VI :		9125.00	5720.60	86.75	12359
VII SOCIAL SERVICES :					
1	General Education	1850.00	899.21		3500
2	Technical Education	1708.00	1498.24		4915
3	Medical & Public Health	2500.00	1158.43		3558
4	Housing (including Police & Jail Housing)	3340.00	940.08	19.27	
5	Water Supply & Sanitation	7000.00	443.04	69.49	5320
6	Capital Project	770.00	128.33	0.96	
7	Nutrition	686.00	686.00		6107
8	Mid-day Meals Programme	3315.00	3700.00		80000
TOTAL VII :		21169.00	9453.33	89.72	103400
GRAND TOTAL :		128362.14	62811.78	1137.04	190116

ANNEXURE : II
Demand and Supply of certain selected categories of
technical manpower during Annual Plan 1990-91

Disciplines	Category of personnel	Estimated demand during Annual Plan	Estimated supply during Annual Plan	Surplus(+) Deficit(-)	
1	2	3	4	5	
Engineering	Degree in Engineering	Fa	39813	37265	-2548
		Fb	59050	37630	-21420
	Diploma in Engineering	Fa	51758	62293	+10535
		Fb	76764	63478	-13286
	Agriculture	B.Sc. (Agri.)	150	373	+223
		Diploma (Agri.)	290	420	+130
Forestry	Range Forest Officer	20	40	+20	
	Forest Guards	32	120	+88	
	Foresters	25	80	+55	
Veterinary	Veterinary Graduates & Post-graduates		66	120	+54
		Livestock Inspectors	106	90	-16
	Field Assistant (Veterinary)	-	-	-	-
	B.Sc. (Dairy/Tech.)	25	40	+15	
Teaching	Teachers' Training :				
	Secondary School		1320	4877	+3557
	Primary School		3300	4840	+1540

For Degree and Diploma, the demand and supply figures indicate number required and total availability as on 31st March, 1990.

'a' Estimates at 5.1% trend growth rate in State Domestic for non-agriculture sectors (excluding some minor sub-sectors)

'b' Estimates at 7.1 % targetted growth rate of non-agriculture sectors Domestic Product for five Year Plan 1990-91 to 1994-95.

ANNEXURE : III

Statement showing sanctioned strength, actual admission, probable out-turn, number on Live Register and total availability during 1990-91

Category/Course	Sanctioned strength 1989-90	Estimated out-turn 1990-91	Total on L.R. as on 31-12-88
1	2	3	4
I. ENGINEERING POST GRADUATES :			
Civil	76	30	3
Mechanical	46	15	1
Electrical	39	16	
Textile Engineering	10	4	
Metallurgy	10	4	
Pharmacy	28	24	
Chemical Engineering			
Total :	209	93	4
II. ENGINEERING GRADUATES :			
Civil	789	664	2140
Mecchanical	478	305	596
Electrical	326	211	332
Chemical	110	95	96
Insturmentation Control	60	17	4
Metallurgy	40	32	26
Electronics Communications	30	30	
Textile Engineering	20	18	14
Textile Technology	40	31	27
Production Engineering	20	14	31
Electronics	146	73	93
Architecture	70	52	11
Textile Chemistry	10	6	
Architecture Diploma (equivalent to Degree	18		
Total :	2139	1548	3388
III. POST DIPLOMA COURSES :			
Production	30	16	
Power Plant	20	3	
Television	20	10	
Telecommunication	20		
Instrumentation Control	30	23	
Sales Management	25	11	
Air condition & Refrigeration	20	19	
Automobile Engineering	10		
Construction Engineering	10		
Bio-medical Instrumentation	10		
Material Handling	10		
Total :	205	82	0
IV. DIPLOMA :			
Civil	1435	1130	3650
Mechanical	1010	774	1435
Electrical	655	448	993
Chemical	100	70	62
Textile Technology	15	6	16
Textile Chemistry	70	28	25
Automobile Engineering	90	39	125
Printing Technology	30	18	45
Textile Manufacturing	30	7	9
Metallurgy	30	12	10
Architectural Assistantship	60	22	50
Plastic Engineering	30	12	10
Ceramic Technology	15	6	9
Man Made Fiber Fabrics	55	13	16
Man Made Fiber Processing	55	31	
Industrial Electrincs	15	6	

	1	2	3	4
Production Engineering		15	6	
Electronics & Radio Engineering		110	33	45
Electronic Sound Engineering		10	6	82
Commercial Art		30	41	
Commercial Practice		205	147	
Costume Design & Dress Making		60	27	
Home Science		30	27	
Garment Making			13	
Total :		4155	2922	6582
V. AGRICULTURE COURSES :				
M.S. (Agri.)		183	81	10
M.V.Sc.		28	5	
M.Sc. (Dairy)		18	1	
B.Sc. (Agri.)		379	342	923
B.V.Sc.		120	67	3
B.Sc. (Dairy)		67	40	5
Diploma Agriculture		390	200	1078
Livestock Inspector Course		40	16	4
Total :		1225	752	2023
VI. PHARMACY :				
M.Pharm.		20	18	3
B.Pharm.		165	66	144
Diploma in Pharmacy		330	192	427
B.S.A.M.		272	102	557
B.Pharm. (Ayurvedic)		25	15	12
Total :		812	393	1143
VII. TEACHERS' COURSES :				
B.Ed.		3896	2338	6753
P.T.C.		4040	2424	7838
Total :		7936	4762	14591
VIII. MEDICAL & PARA MEDICAL COURSES :				
Post Graduate Courses :				
M.D.			290	
M.S.		731	295	
M.D.S.		24	22	
Total :		755	607	0
Graduate Courses :				
M.B.B.S.		625	584	213
B.D.S.		59	51	7
B.Sc. (Nursing)		30	20	
Total :		714	655	220
Para Medical Courses :				
General Nursing (Diploma)		310	122	78
Diploma in Homeopathy		250	183	1
Sanitary Inspectors' Course		200	167	364
Health Visitor Nurse		45	12	12
Auxiliary Nurse Mid.		310	94	60
Total :		1115	578	515
IX. VARIOUS CERTIFICATE (ITI) COURSES :				
Wiremen		2368	1066	2568
Fitter		2864	1355	2352
Turner		1444	717	1082
Mechanic		816	366	674
Mechanic Grinder		216	35	103
Building Construction				77

	1	2	3	4
Watch, Clock Repairs	80		9	8
Electrician	1664		747	1704
Instrument Mechanic	768		454	607
Refrigerator Mechanic	704		333	425
Civil Draughtsman	1392		578	2461
Mechanical Draughtsman	896		350	1481
Surveyor	896		290	1268
Radio, T.V. Mechanic	848		368	425
Pattern Maker	48			12
General Mechanic	368		163	169
Engineering-cum-Electronic Mechanic	208		71	
Rural Workshop Mechanic	32		28	
Maintenance Mechanic Chem.	16		12	19
Electro Plater	32			8
Motor Mechanic	1312		684	1248
Tool Die Maker	128		29	38
Welder	1380		1104	1470
Sheet Metal Workers	96		88	67
Painter	160		93	28
Electronic				292
Moulder	128		99	47
Carpentary	112		60	112
Mechanic (Tractor)	464		402	200
Mechanic (Diesel)	1024		819	1411
Plumber	304		242	111
Hand Compositor	160		93	87
Stenography (English)	624		500	
Stenography (Gujarati)	960		400	178
Foot Wear	16			
Book Binder	112		48	27
Letter Press Mechanic	176		70	35
Handicrafts	32		32	
Manufactures	272		199	76
Hand Made paper and Training	16			29
Goods Maker	16			
Dress Maker	272		257	20
Laundryman	12			
Hair Dresser	16			
Electronics Mechanic	736		366	
Mason	256		91	
Attendant Operator (Chem.)	80		46	
Laboratory Assistant (Chem.)	32		16	4
Instrument Mech. (Chem.)	64		28	
Plastic Processing Operator	64		26	
Data Prop. & Computer Softwear	240		146	26
Carpentary	32		14	
Electrical Installation & Wiring Joining	32		18	
Gujarati (Typing)	176		167	
Men & Women's Garments	32		28	
Total :	25196		13107	20949
GRAND TOTAL :	44461		25499	49415

EMP : I

Employment content of sectoral programmes for the period from 1988-89 to 1990-91
Outlay and expenditure

SR. NO.	HEAD/SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91
		Outlay	Expnd.	Outlay	Anticipated expnd.	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
1	Agriculture, Research & Education	600.00	732.00	700.00	700.00	600.00
2	Crop Husbandry	1797.00	1380.00	1930.00	1930.00	1975.00
3	Soil & Water Conservation	900.00	672.00	800.00	800.00	850.00
4	Animal Husbandry	455.00	455.00	475.00	475.00	445.00
5	Fisheries	600.00	437.00	500.00	500.00	400.00
6	Forestry & Wild Life and Plantations	3000.00	2934.00	3500.00	3500.00	3805.00
	TOTAL I :	6952.00	6610.00	7905.00	7905.00	8075.00
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT :					
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	1118.50	1313.00	1160.00	1160.00	1160.00
2	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana	889.00	1417.00	1300.00	1300.00	1618.14
3	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	323.00	382.00	373.00	373.00	373.00
4	Special Employment Generation Programme					2100.00
5	Land Reforms	300.00	378.00	345.00	345.00	165.00
	TOTAL II :	2630.50	3490.00	3178.00	3178.00	5416.14
III	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL :	34730.00	23539.00	34950.00	34950.00	38340.00
IV	POWER DEVELOPMENT	33868.00	26851.00	35000.00	35000.00	38400.00
V	INDUSTRY AND MINERALS	6485.00	6347.00	7100.00	7100.00	7837.00
VI	TRANSPORT					
1	Ports, light Houses & Shipping	630.00	307.00	500.00	500.00	675.00
2	Roads & Bridges	4650.00	3648.00	4800.00	4800.00	5100.00
3	Road Transport	2900.00	2900.00	3000.00	3000.00	3350.00
	TOTAL VI :	8180.00	6855.00	8300.00	8300.00	9125.00
VII	SOCIAL SERVICES :					
1	General Education	3445.00	3189.00	4000.00	4000.00	1850.00
2	Technical Education	550.00	428.00	570.00	570.00	1708.00
3	Medical & Public Health	2359.00	2322.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00
4	Housing (including Police & Jail Housing)	2994.00	3358.00	3840.00	3840.00	3340.00
5	Water Supply & Sanitation	6950.00	6300.00	7000.00	7000.00	7000.00
6	Capital Project	650.00	469.00	700.00	700.00	770.00
7	Nutrition	700.00	581.00	700.00	700.00	686.00
8	Mid-day Meals Programme	4800.00	4600.00	4600.00	4600.00	3315.00
	TOTAL VII :	22448.00	21247.00	23910.00	23910.00	21169.00
	GRAND TOTAL :	115293.50	94939.00	120343.00	120343.00	128362.14

EMP : II
Employment content of sectoral programmes for the period from 1988-89 to 1990-91
Targets and achievements

SR. NO.	NEAD/SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	Estimated employment generation							
		1988-89		1989-90 (Anticipated)		1990-91 (Target)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
		Construction (Person Mandays in lakhs)		Continuing (Person Years in Nos.)		Construction (Person Mandays in lakhs)		Continuing (Person Years in Nos.)	
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES								
1	Agriculture, Research & Education	3.34	79	4.57	118	3.92	150		
2	Crop Husbandry	37.79	218	39.79	245	40.72	1824		
3	Soil & Water Conservation	13.69		23.33		24.79			
4	Animal Husbandry	0.86	86	0.95	98	0.89	431		
5	Fisheries	2.71	8128	2.50	9300	2.00	4209		
6	Forestry & Wild Life and Plantations	73.31		72.10		78.38			
	TOTAL I :	131.70	8511	143.24	9663	150.70	6695		
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT :								
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	4.35		4.42		4.76			
2	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana	60.45		100.53		135.33			
3	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	17.52		19.89		21.86			
4	Special Employment Generation Programme							25000	
5	Land Reforms		1429		1640		2312		
	TOTAL II :	82.32	1429	124.84	1640	161.95	27312		
III	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL :	547.88		457.35		501.70			
IV	POWER DEVELOPMENT		3294		7520		7890		
V	INDUSTRY AND MINERALS	11.19	29024	9.83	32100	146.22	32550		
VI	TRANSPORT								
1	Ports, light Houses & Shipping	1.29	49090	1.02	56492	0.57	10734		
2	Roads & Bridges	81.00		80.00		85.00			
3	Road Transport	1.03	1389	1.06	1578	1.18	1625		
	TOTAL VI :	83.32	50479	82.08	58070	86.75	12359		
VII	SOCIAL SERVICES :								
1	General Education		2027		3500		3500		
2	Technical Education		185		210		4915		
3	Medical & Public Health		3018		3558		3558		
4	Housing (including Police & Jail Housing)	19.39		21.32		19.27			
5	Water Supply & Sanitation	78.13	4650	69.49	5320	69.49	5320		
6	Capital Project	6.53		5.25		0.96			
7	Nutrition		5311		6107		6107		
8	Mid-day Meals Programme		80000		80000		80000		
	TOTAL VII :	104.05	95191	96.06	98695	89.72	103400		
	GRAND TOTAL :	960.46	187928	913.40	207688	1137.04	190116		

PART-II
SECTORAL PROFILE

1.1 CROP HUSBANDRY

1.1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1.1 About two third of population in Gujarat is engaged in agriculture and earn their livelihood directly from this occupation. Besides, this occupation provides indirect employment to large portion of population in agro-based secondary and tertiary occupations. Thus prosperity and wellbeing of people in Gujarat are closely linked with the agriculture.

1.1.1.2 Agriculture in Gujarat is characterised by natural disparities such as (1) drought prone areas with lowest annual rainfall amounting to only about 400 mm. at the North-west end of the State; and assured and highest annual rainfall amounting to about 2500 mm. at the South-east end of the State; (2) well drained deep fertile soils of Central Gujarat and shallow and undulating soils with poor fertility in hilly and rocky areas; (3) moisture starved denuded areas and lowlying waterlogged and saline area; (4) areas prone to frequent scarcity and areas prone to frequent cyclone or floods or locusts.

1.1.1.3 Gujarat has made rapid strides on food front and commercial crops with its linkages of developing new technology, water resources development, credit inputs and marketing organisations. Technological change in agriculture has led to improved production and productivity enabling the State to face the wide spread droughts during 1974, 1979, 1985, 1986 and 1987.

1.1.2. REVIEW OF PROGRESS

1.1.2.1 Programmes of subsidy have helped to the weaker sections of farming community to improve their living standard. The innovative programmes and agricultural extension services have helped to initiate and spread the use of modern technology on individual farm holdings, whereas the programmes of strengthening input supply organisations and agricultural marketing have provided a thrust for expanding agricultural output by the adventurous farmers operating their farm holdings above subsistence level. Hence the programmes designed to facilitate better marketing and input supply simultaneously with the programmes of transfer of technology hold good prospects for rapid increase in agricultural production. Production of foodgrains likely to be achieved by the terminal year of the plan indicate that it may reach the targetted production during the plan. Seventh Five Year Plan targets as well as yearwise targets and achievement of agricultural production are given in Table below:

**PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DURING
SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.**

(Production in Lakh Tonnes/Bales)

Item	Seven	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	th Plan Targets	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION.											
Rice	8.60	7.50	4.54	8.00	4.46	8.10	2.79	8.30	8.66	9.90	8.17
Wheat	17.70	15.30	7.83	15.90	6.62	16.30	3.51	16.60	15.12	17.70	14.40
Jowar	6.56	6.00	3.55	6.14	2.45	6.20	1.25	6.30	4.25	7.00	4.58
Bajra	17.60	14.89	6.35	15.50	10.27	16.10	3.47	16.60	14.88	17.00	14.05
Maize	5.20	4.00	1.14	4.30	4.35	5.00	0.93	5.10	4.56	5.50	4.80
Other Cereals	1.60	1.41	0.57	1.46	0.39	1.50	0.24	1.50	0.88	1.00	0.50
Pulses	5.50	4.75	3.38	5.50	2.35	6.00	1.43	6.10	4.91	7.00	5.50
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	62.76	53.85	27.36	56.80	30.89	59.20	13.62	60.50	53.26	65.10	52.00
2. OILSEEDS PRODUCTION:											
Gro- undnut	21.90	16.87	4.48	18.00	12.92	19.28	1.40	22.10	28.75	22.10	16.75
Sesa- mum	0.48	0.50	0.20	0.50	0.12	0.37	0.04	0.70	0.89	0.80	0.63
Rape & Mustard	3.12	2.75	2.69	2.90	2.35	3.00	1.84	3.80	3.29	3.80	3.31
Cas- tor	2.90	2.50	2.02	2.60	1.29	2.69	0.70	3.60	2.89	3.60	3.70
Soya- bean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20
Sun- flower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.35	0.50	2.02
TOTAL OILSEEDS	28.40	22.62	8.79	24.00	16.68	25.24	3.98	31.00	36.37	31.00	24.61
3. COTTON	20.00	16.25	19.87	17.20	10.93	18.00	2.95	19.00	14.70	20.00	18.93
4. SUGARCANE	9.50	7.40	6.49	7.50	5.57	8.00	6.08	8.70	7.91	9.00	8.59
5. TOBACCO	2.62	2.15	1.68	2.25	1.83	2.40	1.22	2.50	1.51	2.62	1.60

1.1.2.2 In case of food grains, the actual production has remained very low as compared to fixed targets during the first three years of the Seventh Plan. This can be attributed to three consecutive scarcity years 1985-86 to 1987-88. The production has substantially increased in the fourth normal year and is likely to maintain the level of 52.00 lakh tonnes in the last year. However, the actual production would fall short of the Seventh Plan target of 62.76 lakh tonnes. In case of oilseeds, original target of 28.40 lakh tonnes at the end of the Seventh Plan was exceeded during the year 1988-89. For the Cotton crop, though the production has fluctuated widely with the season, the target of 20.00 lakh bales at the end of the Seventh Plan is likely to fall short by about one lakh bales. The Area under this crop is contracting and the large proportion of the crop being grown under rainfed condition is affected by irregularity of rains. Besides, it is very susceptible to pests and diseases.

1.1.2.3 Production of sugarcane has reached the level of 6.49 lakh tonnes during 1985-86, Due to dearth of ground water it is anticipated to stagnate at 8.59 lakh tonnes during 1989-90 against the Seventh Plan target of 9.50 lakh tonnes. There seems to be bright prospects for this crop under canal irrigation coupled with cane processing facility and favourable terms of trade. The area under this crop was expanding continuously during Sixth Plan but it received a set back due to sever droughts during Seventh Plan.

INPUTS

1.1.2.4 Use of modern inputs play a crucial role in agricultural production. Though the moisture has a commanding role on the use of other inputs and there was a continuous span of three years with wide-spread and severe scarcity in the State, the Programmes pertaining to the modern inputs have been implemented enthusiastically during the Seventh Plan period. Cropwise progress under HVY programme during Seventh Plan is given in Table below :

: coverage under HYV Programme. :

(Lakh Hectares)

Crop	Termi- nal Year Target	Achievements				
		85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	1989-90
Pearl Millet	13.35	11.48	11.77	5.84	13.54	10.28
Wheat	6.10	2.93	2.52	1.63	5.27	4.60
Paddy	4.25	2.92	3.50	2.49	4.94	5.03
Sorghum	1.30	1.37	1.47	1.74	2.80	2.24
Maise	1.30	1.55	1.48	1.22	2.27	1.56
Total Foodgrains	26.30	20.25	20.74	12.92	28.82	23.71
Cotton	3.75	5.10	5.21	1.00	6.30	5.50
Castor	1.90	2.04	1.83	0.50	1.91	3.09
Total Commercial Crops	5.65	7.14	7.04	1.50	8.21	8.59

1.1.2.5 There has been satisfactory progress under this programme for all crops including the Cotton crop whose total area has decreased from 17.38 lakh hectares during 1978-80 to 10.91 lakh hectares and 1197 lakh hectares during 1988-89 and 1989-90 in the Seventh Plan under the effect of general depression in Textile Industry.

1.1.2.6 Progress made in fertiliser use during the Seventh Plan is given in Table below :

: Consumption of fertilisers in Gujarat State during Seventh Plan period.

Year	Annual consumption (in lakh tonnes)			
	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potash	Total.
1985-86	2.87	1.09	0.25	4.21
1986-87	2.55	1.12	0.35	4.02
1987-88	2.90	1.20	0.32	4.42
1988-89	4.35	1.64	0.44	6.43
1989-90 (Anticipated)	4.03	2.05	0.43	6.51

1.1.2.7 These figures indicate that annual progress of about 10 percent increase in consumption of fertilisers is likely to be achieved during Seventh plan period over the average achievement during Sixth plan 1980-85. In absolute terms it amounts to 44,000 tonnes of additional (NPK) fertilisers to be utilised per annum.

Coverage under plant protection measures is given in Table below :

Yearwise gross area covered under Pest Control Measures during Seventh Plan period.

Year	Foodgrain Crops (Lakh/Ha.)	Commercial Crops (Lakh/Ha)	Total (Lakh/Ha)	P.P.Material (Tech.Gr.) used (Thousand Toone)
1985-86	15.00	42.68	57.68	4.30
1986-87	12.50	15.50	28.00	2.09
1987-88	10.00	15.00	25.00	2.08
1988-89	15.00	46.00	61.00	5.50
1989-90	20.00	35.00	55.00	5.50

1.1.2.8 Yearwise programmes of Plant Protection vary according to weather conditions and extent of pest infestation on the crops during each season. There has been a decline in use of this input during the drought years.

CROP PRODUCTION DURING KHARIF, 1989.

1.1.2.9 The sowing season in Gujarat was staggered in three stages. Divisionwise coverage of area under rainfall is given in Table below :

Coverage of number of talukas during the monsson season with fortnightly rainfall equivalent to or more than the consumptive requirement of water for the Kharif crops.

Division	Total No. of Talukas.	No. of Talukas having received the rainfall more than 50 mm during				No. of Talukas having received the rainfall more than 70 mm during		No. of Talukas having received the rainfall more than 90 mm during	
		June		July		August		September	
		1st FN	2nd FN	1st FN	2nd FN	1st FN	2nd FN	1st FN	2nd FN
Rajkot	41	32	3	17	41	--	15	--	--
Junagadh	37	31	21	30	37	--	7	1	13
Mehsana	32	2	7	18	32	1	32	--	4
Ahmedabad	18	4	15	15	18	1	18	--	--
Vadodara	34	4	31	32	34	17	34	1	11
Surat	22	8	19	22	22	10	22	13	18
Total	184	81	96	134	184	29	128	15	56

1.1.2.10 The data shows that there was congenial weather for Kharif crops during the month of July, There was adequate rainfall in nearly 70 percent of the talukas during second fortnight of August but there was inadequate rainfall in 155 and 56 talukas during first and second fortnights of September respectively. 67 Talukas (36%) had not received a single drop of rain during September (first fortnight) at the time of grain pod formation. Crop yields got reduced in the areas which had no rainfall or inadequate rainfall at this stage of the Kharif crops. Poor recharging of ground water had also an adverse effect on Rabi cropping.

1.1.3. PROGRAMME FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN : 1990-91

STRATEGY

1.1.3.1 In consonance with the goal of providing increased incomes to farmers, the objectives of planned development in Agriculture are to increase productivity and to ensure remunerative prices for the farm products. Measures proposed to be adopted for the success of these objectives are :-

(i) To ensure that applied technology is transferred to a large number of farmers within the shortest time.

(ii) To arrange availability of all inputs including water, recommended seeds, Fertilisers, Pesticides, improved Implements, etc. in time at reasonable prices and of proper quality.

(iii) To take up and implement speedily the programme of water and land development in dry farming areas, Command areas and Saline areas.

(iv) To ensure that adequate and timely credit availability

(v) To ensure remunerative price to farmers, to provide adequate incentives to produce more and improve productivity keeping in view the overall needs of the economy and interest of the consumer.

(vi) To provide protection against risk and uncertainty of climate.

1.1.3.2 The programme to raise the level of production for food grains, commercial crops and Horticultural development includes:

i) To increase the area under hybrid/HYV programme and the new plantation programme for fruit crops.

ii) To optimise use and availability of main inputs viz. seeds, saplings, fertilizers, insecticides, irrigation and micronutrients in inefficient soils largely through the village cooperatives.

iii) To encourage use of micro-nutrients in inefficient soils and to be lined with soil testing facility.

iv) To enhance the use of fertilizer in low consumption areas.

v) To optimise in Situ moisture condition through effective rain water management.

vi) To encourage dry farming practices and water saving devices.

vii) To increase the production of groundnut by adopting pre-monsoon sowing, supplementary irrigation, closer spacing, summer cropping, interfurrow method of sowing for moisture conservation and extending the area under oilseeds crops in non-traditional areas.

viii) To increase pulse crops production by cultivating them as mixed crops with other crops like castor and cotton, expending area under short duration variety of green gram during summer season after harvest of wheat crop; to implement integrated pest management programme to protect cotton, groundnut, pulses & Sugarcane from pest damage.

ix) To improve training of farmers through strengthening farmers training Centres and Training and visit system with higher levels of expertise.

x) Extension Machinery in collaboration with Gujarat Agricultural University to be geared for specific packages of technology for different agro-climatic zones/dist./pockets.

1.1.3.3 In view of the frequent drought, measures for moisture conservation in soil, surface water storage and recharging of ground water stock to be expanded on high priority.

1.1.3.4 An outlay of Rs. 1975 lakhs is provided for 1990-91, the broad break-up is as under :-

		(Rs. in lakh)
Sr.No.	Programme	Annual plan 1990-91 outlay.
1	Direction and Administration	30.93
2	Multiplication and Distribution of seed	180.20
3	Manures and Fertilisers	86.31
4	Plant Protection	60.25
5	Commercial crops	289.11
6	Horticulture	149.30
7	Extension and Farmers Training	628.69
8	Agricultural Engineering	129.65
9	Crop Insurance	3.57
10	Agril. Economics and Statistics.	25.99
11	Dry Farming	-
12	Other expenditure	6.00
13	Nucleus Budget	10.00
14	Project for S.F./M.F	375.00
Total		1975.00

1.1.3.5 In consonance with the objectives laid down in the context of Eighth Plan various activities proposed to be

undertaken under this sub-sector have been appropriately grouped under relevant programmes. High priority is accorded to transfer of technology in the shortest possible time to the maximum possible number of the farmers. Therefore, the programme of agricultural extension is proposed to be strengthened further on the pattern of the second phase of T & V system. The outlay provided for the year 1990-91 is Rs. 531.16 lakh about 20.89% of the total outlay. Programme of Agriculture Extension comprises 10 activities viz. T & V system, farmers training centres, soil testing laboratories, trial-cum-demonstration farms, popularising improved implements, etc..

1.1.3.6 Innovative programmes include the activities regarding commodity or crop enterprise oriented subsidy to be given generally on sliding scale at its source for encouraging the adoption of new input, equipment or technology. It comprises 11 activities viz. Intensive Oilseeds development, micronutrients, sprinkler and drip irrigation facilities and improved devices of lift irrigation, pulse development, intensive Cotton District Programme, fruits grafts and plants, development of Banana, Mango, Chiku date-palm, coconut, ber, vegetable etc..

1.1.3.7 The production targets envisaged for various crops for the year 1990-91 is given below:-

**THE PRODUCTION TARGETS FOR VARIOUS CROPS ENVISAGED FOR
1990-91**

Sr No	Crop	Achievements					Base level aver ag of 3 best years during 1983-89	1990-91 Target	
		Sixth Plan 1980-85 average	Seventh Plan						
		1980-85 average	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 anticipated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Food grains	53.82	27.36	30.89	13.62	53.26	52.00	56.25	60.85
2	Oil seeds	22.75	8.79	16.68	3.98	36.37	24.61	27.75	28.60
3	Cotton	17.89	19.87	10.93	2.95	14.70	18.93	18.40	18.70
4	Tobacco	2.06	1.68	1.83	1.22	1.51	1.60	1.90	2.02
5	Sugar cane (Gul)	8.27	6.49	5.57	6.00	7.91	8.59	8.15	8.53

1.1.3.8 In case of groundnut, production will be increased partly by expanding area under summer groundnut and partly by increasing productivity in case of kharif groundnut by covering larger area under improved seed, premonsoon sowing supplementary irrigation, fertilizer & micro-Nutrient use, pest control management etc.. In case of mustard, its cultivation will be expanded in non-traditional areas of Saurashtra region; the productivity of castor will be increased by larger coverage under Hybrid variety, fertilizer use, supplementary irrigation and pest control measures.

1.1.3.9 Production of cotton will be increased by increasing its productivity only by larger coverage under hybrid and other high yielding varieties, supplementary irrigation, fertilizers and pest control measures. Production of sugarcane will be increased by increasing productivity and expanding it's area.

1.1.3.10 Production of tobacco will be increased mainly by larger coverage under improved variety, supplementary irrigation and fertilizer use.

HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES PROGRAMME :

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

Crop	(in lakh hects.)		
	Base year level likely to be achieved.		Planned coverage
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	2.	3.	4.
HVY Wheat (irrigation)	5.27	4.60	6.15
HVY Paddy	4.94	5.03	4.55
Hybrid Pearl millet	13.54	10.28	13.30
Hybrid sorghum	2.80	2.24	2.05
" Maize	2.27	1.56	1.90
" Cotton	6.30	5.50	6.25
" Castor	1.91	3.09	2.60
Total	37.03	32.30	36.80

SUPPLY OF SEEDS :

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

1.1.3.13 Breeder / foundation-seeds will be produced by the Gujarat Agrilutural University and the certified/improved seeds will be produced on the farms of the registered seed growers and state seed farms. Seed production programme will be organised by the Gujarat State Seed Corporation and Gujarat State Marketing Federation. The National Seed Corporation and the private seed producers will continue to function to supplement seed supply.

FERTILIZERS :

1.1.3.14 Fertilizers hold great potential for stepping up of agricultural production. Per hectare use of N.P.K.in Gujarat has reached by now upto 58 kg.; this is planned to be raised upto 68 kg. at the end of the Eighth Plan, N.P.K.are utilized in the ratio of 10:3.9:1. Nitrogen is required in large quantity as it is fast depleted by most crops Farmers have started using these fertilizers and do not require any more encouragement in form of innovative subsidy; many need guidance regarding its method of use, such as rate of application, proportion of nutrients, time and method of placement, etc. for different crops and farm situations. This guidance is being provided under T & V system.

1.1.3.15 The micro-nutrients though required in very small quantities, get depleted below optimum level in many areas due to intensive cultivation of the high yielding varieties of the same crop on the same land. Under such conditions the crops do not respond sufficiently to other inputs to increase their yields.

1.1.3.16 Farmers will be encouraged for folier spraying of micro nutrients such as zince, iron, Boron etc. to rectify their deficiency. Rate of application will be as under :

Micro-nnutrient	Form in Which	Quantity Kg. ha.	Spray concentration
Zinc	Zinc sulphate (zn 504 / 7H20)	4	1.0 %
Iron	Ferrous sulphate (Fe504 / 7H20)	5	1.0 %
Boron	Borax (Na2 B407)	2	0.4 %

1.1.3.17 Three spraying will be made in the evening time at the interval of one week starting from four weeks after sowing the crop. A packet containing a nutrient required for an area of 20

gunthas will be supplied free of cost to a farmer for a crop

1.1.3.18 In view of high yielding programme. T & V system, farmers training centres, development of commercial crops and likely increase in irrigation facilities, the fertilizer consumption is planned as under :-

(in lakh tonnes)

Nutrient	Likely achievement		Target
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Nitrogen (N)	4.35	4.03	4.42
Phosphours (P)	1.64	2.05	1.84
Potash (K)	0.44	0.43	0.49
Total	6.43	6.51	6.75

PLANT PROTECTION :

1.1.3.19 An integrated pest management programme particularly for Cotton, Groundnut, Sugarcane, Pulses and major oilseeds. The cultivators are guided through T & V system for spraying on threshold value. Subject matter specialists (Plant protection) have been provided in each district. It is planned to continue this programme during 1990-91

Crop	Unit	Likely achievement		Target
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Food grains	Lakh hect.	15.00	20.00	31.00
Non food grain crops	-do-	46.00	35.00	37.50
Total		61.00	55.00	68.50
Plant protection material (Tech.grade)	Tonnes	5.50	5.50	5.50

1.1.3.20 These targets are purely provisional subject to the extent of incidence of pests on different crops during different seasons.

TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY :

1.1.3.21 Farmers are trained in modern technology mainly through Training & Visit system and the farmers Training Centres established in the districts.

TRAINING & VISIT SYSTEM :

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

1.1.3.23 The major thrust would be on implementation of integrated approach to increase crop production of major crops like Groundnut, Cotton, Paddy, Wheat, Pearl millet, Sorghum, Maize etc. for which extension services would regularly and systematically be provided to farmers with upto date advice and demonstration of farming practices best suited to their specific conditions which would have immediate impact on production and income from farming.

1.1.3.24 Village Extension Workers attend the fortnightly training camps organised by the subject matter specialists where they are provided with latest technology to be imparted to the farmers during the next fortnight.

1.1.3.25 The extension technique is based on a systematic programme of training for all the full time agricultural workers at all levels combined with frequent visits by VEWs to farmers fields. The system enables a 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 visits enable, close supervision and follow-up to achieve a visible impact on production. VEW concentrates on selected contact farmers and important crops, focusing mainly on those practices which bring the best economic results and on making optimum use of available resource. Two pre seasonal training camps are organised every year for two or three days each, wherein subject matter specialists and the specialists of Gujarat Agricultural University Participate. The subject matter specialities are trained for two to three days in a month at university campuses to keep them up-to-date in their know-how of the subject. They also receive two week's training every year to refresh their knowledge at the university.

FARMERS TRAINING CENTRES

1.1.3.26 At present all the districts except Dangs and G'nagar are provided with the farmers' training centres. The farmers and farm women are trained in the latest developed techniques in agriculture through institutional classes and one-day camp organised at village level. Out of 17 farmers training centres, 5 are in the tribal areas. Every year, 3500 farmers are to be trained in each centre.

MULTIPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SEED :

1.1.3.27 This programme includes on going activities of seed farms, seed corporation, seed testing laboratory and input kits for weaker sections of the farming community. It is proposed to provide more infrastructure facility on seed farms and to strenghten seed testing laboratory with building facility at Junagadh.

MANURES AND FERTILIZERS :

1.1.3.28 This Programme comprises activities partaining to quality control, promotion of micronutrient use, organic manures, zypsum use, fertilizer use in dry farming and low consumption areas etc.. It also covers tribal areas and scheduled castes cultivators.

1.1.3.29 Quality control is the prominent activity which is sought to be strengthened further during Eighth Plan. During 1990-91 Rs. 10.90 lakh are provided for strengthening quality control organisation in the State.

1.1.3.30 Besides, the centrally sponsored national project on fertilizer use in dry land costing Rs. 10.00 lakh for 1990-91, two schemes were proposed in the state sector for promoting use of fertilizers in low consumption areas which will be implemented from 1991-92 and three more schemes have been proposed for the activity of promoting use of organic manures.

PLANT PROTECTION

1.1.3.31 Plant Protection activity is implemented on the basis of the need felt by the level of infectation and it is being organised more systematically as an integrated pest management programme particularly for the crops of cotton, pegion pea, sugarcane, groundnut, gram, mustard etc. against the pests like Heliothis, white fly, pod borer, Aphids, Pyrillas white grub locusts etc. Ten schemes have been proposed at a cost of Rs. 60.25 lakh during 1990-91 of which nine are on-going schemes including four centrally sponsored schemes, and two for subsidy to weaker sections. Two new schemes have been proposed.

COMMERCIAL CROPS :

1.1.3.32 This programme comprises mainly the financial outlay as matching share in the centrally sponsored schemes for increasing production of specific crops in specific areas viz. NODP, NPDP, ICDP and FPP. These are all ongoing schemes except that the component of production of breeder and foundation seed of cotton under ICDP is sought to be supplemented under a new state scheme with a provision of Rs. 11.50 lakh for 1990-91.

NATIONAL OILSEEDS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

1.1.3.33 With a view to overcome shortage of oilseeds by encouraging domestic production and effecting savings in foreign exchange through import substitution the NODP is being implemented in oilseeds growing states including Gujrat since the period of sixth five year plan.

1.1.3.34 This is also included under 20 point programme. Rs. 670.00 lakh are anticipated to be spent in the state sector during seventh plan with a matching share of Central Government. It is proposed to continue this centrally sponsored project during 1990-91 with Rs. 184.67 lakhs as State Share and Rs. 219.67 lakhs as Central Share. The project comprises one dozen components pertaining to seed fertilizer, plant protection, implements, irrigation devices, soil ameligrant, micro and bio-fertilizers, block demonstrations etc. covering all districts except Dangs and the oilseed crop viz.: groundnut, sesamum, castor, mustard, sunflower, soyabean and safflower. The component of foundation seed is fully financed by Government of India and the rest are shared equally.

National Project for Development of Pulses.

1.1.3.35 Pulses are in short supply compared with the dietary requirement of our people. The National Pulse Development Project is implemented since Sixth Five Year Plan. Rs. 58.88 lakh are anticipated to be spent in the State Sector during Seventh Plan with a matching share of Government of India. It is proposed to continue this centrally sponsored project in 1990-91. The project comprises ten components pertaining to seed, plant protection, block demonstrations, training etc. covering all districts except Valsad, Dangs and Gandhinagar and the pulse crops viz.: pigeon pea gram, green gram, black gram, cow pea and kedney bean.

1.1.3.36 The components of minikits of seed, adoptive trials, biological control of pests and training are to be financed fully by Government of India and the rest are to be shared equally by the State and Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 27.40 lakh each in the State and Rs. 31.24 lakh in the Central sector is provided for 1990-91.

INTENSIVE COTTON DISTRICT PROGRAMME :

1.1.3.37 Cotton is an important commercial crop among fibre crops in Gujarat and at the all India level. With an objective to increase production of cotton through promotion of intensive method of cultivation, this centrally sponsored intensive cotton District Programme is implemented in four cotton growing districts viz. Surendranagar, Sabarkantha, Vadodara and Bharuch since Fifth Five Year Plan and it has been recast since 1985. Rs. 92.94 lakh are anticipated to be spent in the state sector with a matching share of Government of India during seventh

plan. An outlay of Rs. 16.04 lakh each in the state and central sector is provided for 1990-91.

SPECIAL FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAMME

1.1.3.38 After a continuous span of three years drought period with view to boost up the production of foodgrain a cent percent centrally sponsored special food production programme was also implemented in seven districts for four crops viz. Rice, Wheat, Maize and pigeon pea. Rs. 300.00 lakh have been spent during 1988-89. During 1989-90 Rs. 368.13 lakh including Rs. 307.13 lakh (75%) in the central sector and Rs. 61.00 lakh (25%) in the State sector have been spent. It is proposed to continue this project during first two years of Eighth plan with an outlay of Rs.600.00 lakh including state share Rs. 150.00 lakh and the central share of Rs. 450.00 lakh. Rs. 307.43 lakh including State share of Rs. 61.00 lakh are provided for 1990-91. The project comprises eight components

1.1.3.39 SPECIAL FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION PROGRAMME.

COMPONENTWISE PHYSICAL / FINANCIAL TARGETS FOR 1990-1992

Sr. Component/Item No.	Unit	1990-1992		
		Targets	Financial provision Rs.in lakhs	
1	2	3	4	5
I. Seed.				
1	Communitty Nursery subsidy Rs. 1500/- HA	Hect.	900	13.50
2	Seed distribution Subsidy Rs. 200/- Qtl.	Qtls.	21000	42.00
Total Seeds I				55.50
II. Micronutrients Amendments.				
1	Use of inc Sulphate 50% subsidy.	Hect.	63000	22.36
2	Use of Gypsum 50% Subsidy.	Hect.	7200	10.80
Total II.				33.16
III. Plant protection.				
1	Seed Treatment 3 gm/kg seed 50% subsidy.	Hect.	200000	16.50
2	Monocrotophose/Quin.palphase/ Endosulphose Chloropriphase 1 Lit/ha.	Hect.	160000	100.80

50% subsidy.

3	Foret 10G/Carbofuron 10kg/ha. 50% Subsidy.	Hect.	160000	168.00
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4	Streptocycline 3 packets/ha. each of 6 gms. 50% subsidy.	Hect.	80000	16.80
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5	Weed Control Botaclore/ Benthiocarb-2.5 lit ha. 50% Subsidy.	Hect.	39000	34.12
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Total. III				336.22

IV Field Demonstration.

1	Seed (Fertilizer/weedicides plant protection, Chemicals Rs. 1500/- Ha. 100% Subsidy, 10 Ha. each Block.	No.of Block.	106	15.90
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2	Balance use of fertilizer (Single superphosphate) 300 kg/ha. 50% subsidy.	Hect.	14400	20.52
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Total IV				36.42

V. Training.

1	Farmer's Training 1 in each talukas Rs. 5000/- each.	Nos.	84	4.20
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2	Field staff training each training / Rs. 7200/-	"	12	0.86
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Total V.				5.06

VI	Crop cutting Equipments. Labour charges incentive to farmers Rs. 100/- exp.	Nos.	2400	2.40
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Total VI				2.40

VII	Contingencies.			10.00
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Total VII				10.00

VIII Farm Implements.

1	Pumpsets 50% subsidy upto Rs. 5000/-	Nos.	1740	87.00
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2	Paddy Rottary weeder 50% subsidy.	Nos.	2000	2.00
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3 Sprayer & Duster. 50% subsidy.	Nos.	2180	10.90
4 Sick 50% subsidy.	Nos.	14500	1.10
5 Farm Implements. 50% subsidy.	Nos.	150	2.30
6 Power tiller. Subsidy Rates. Small farmers 25% Marginal farmers 33 1/3% upto Rs. 10,000/-.	Nos.	120	12.00
7 Paddy Thresher. 50% subsidy upto Rs. 5000/-	Nos.	120	5.94
Total VIII			121.24
Grand Total.			600.00

HORTICULTURE :-

1.1.3.42 Gujarat is fortunate in having about 1600 kms long coastal area covered by horticultural crops. Alphanso mango of South Gujarat and Kesar of Junagadh have a position of pride; the Date Palm is exclusive to Kutch Besides Banana, Lemon, Chiku and Coconut are also important area The total area is about 2.75 lakh hectarea. These crops yield produce worth about Rs. 20 thousand per hectare per annum on an average. This is quite lucrative as compared with other crops. There is a vast scope for development of irrigated as well as arid horticulture. To encourage development in this field an ambitious programme of horticulture development including eight schemes have been proposed at a cost of Rs. 149.30 lakh for 1990-91.

HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT :

1.1.3.41 An integrated project for developing horticultural activities in normal as well as in tribal areas have been proposed at a cost of Rs.110.55 lakh for 1990-91.

1.1.3.42 The schemes for package programme on mango, banana and Chiku in irrigated area, date palm production arid and semi-arid zone and production of seedling of hybrid coconut for coastal area are proposed to be continued at an expanded scale. Other minor crops like Bor, Guava, pome-grenate, castard apple, Gunda, Jambu, Pineapple, Falsa etc. will be covered under the integrated horticulture development project including tribal area and other weaker sections.

EXTENSION AND FARMERS TRAINING:-

1.1.3.43 This is the most prominent programme under crop husbandry sub-sector, sharing total outlay of Rs. 628.69 lakh i.e. 26.89 percent of the total outlay of Rs. 1975 lakhs for 1990-91.

NAEP

1.1.3.44 It comprises ten schemes. important among them is the T & V system with an outlay of 475.25 lakh.

AGRICULTURING ENGINEERING:

1.1.3.45 Implements & hand tools, spraying & dusting appliances, water lifting & earth moving machinery, haulage & draught power, water application, fertiliser placement, seed drilling devices; threshers & winnowers, etc. are the important capital goods used in crop production. The activities under the programme of Agricultural Engineering pertains to popularisation of efficient models of these capital goods among the farmers, facilitation of supply of genuine quality goods and subsidising purchase of such costly goods to the weaker sections of the farming community or as an incentive for innovation in the productive assets.

DRY FARMING:

1.1.3.46 With a view to encourage farmers to adopt dry farming technology and increase production of crops in arid and semi arid areas the scheme for dry farming practices has been proposed during Sixth Plan with four components of

- 1) block demonstration on the use of organic manures.
- 2) block demonstration on the use of improved seed and fertilisers and adoption of mixed cropping.
- 3) adoption of improved implements viz. Ridger and seed-cum-fertilizer drill and
- 4) the staff at state and divisional levels for planning, direction, coordination and monitoring of programme implementation. Field level implementation will be done through the existing extension machinery of T & V in the respective areas. It is proposed to implement this programme from the second year of the Eighth Plan.

Crop Husbandry Sector**Special Programme for Small and Marginal Farmers**

1.1.3.47 Special programme for assistant to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production was introduced during 1983-84 as Centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing basis by the State Govt. and Central Govt. The programme components comprise subsidy for minor irrigation works viz. new wells, oil engines, repairs of wells, community irrigation works, etc. free distribution of minikits for oil seeds pulses and millets and land development. The programme is in operation in 218 blocks in the State.

1.1.3.48 For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 2550 lakhs was provided in the State Plan and equal amount was anticipated from the Govt. of India. It was targeted to assist 4.00 lakhs Small/marginal farmers during the Seventh Plan period. During the Seventh Plan, expenditure of Rs. 1825.07 lakhs (State Share) has been incurred and 6.54 lakhs small/marginal farmers have been assisted. Coverage of SC/ST small and marginal farmers is about 34%.

1.1.3.49 For 1990-91 an outlay of Rs. 375.00 lakhs is provided as State share and an equal Central share is anticipated from Govt. of India. It is targeted to assist 158000/- small and marginal farmers under the various programme components (12000 under M.I. 145000 under minikits and 1000 under land development works.)

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
CROP HUSBANDRY
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme alongwith computer Code Numbers	Outlay TOTAL	1990-91 Of which Capital
1	2	3	4	5
	(1)	Direction and Administration		
1	AGR.1	Strengthening of budget & Monitoring of Expdt. 0200400	2.72	-
2	AGR.2	Construction of Krishi Bhavan at Gandhinagar.(0201400)	6.54	6.54
3	AGR.3	Post-Graduate Training in India and Abroad(0201500)	21.67	
		Sub-Total (1)	30.93	6.54
	(2)	Multiplication & Distribution of Seeds		
4	AGR.4	Expansion of seed multiplication farms providing infrastruc- tural facilities. 0205100	7.68	2.68
5	AGR.5	Distribution of Seeds and Fertilizer (Inputkits) at Subsidised rate in tribal areas. 0205300	68.23	0.00
6	AGR.6	Distribution of Seed and Fertilizer (Inputkits) to Adimjuth tribes far- mers of Dharampur Taluka in TASP 0205301	1.00	0.00
7	AGR.7	Supply of seed and ferti- liser (inputkits) at sub- sidised rate to S>T> cul- tivators residing outside tribal area. 0205400	3.10	0.00
8	AGR.8	Distribution of Seeds and Fertilizer (inputkits at subsidised rate to S.C. cultivators. 0205500	18.30	0.00

1	2	3	4
9	AGR.9 Reserve stock for certified and foundation and breeder seed (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) 0205741	23.39	0.00
10	AGR.10 Strengthenng of seed Testing Laboratory Services (with CSS) under NSP PK-III 0205800	10.50	10.00
11	AGR.11 (new) Cold Storage at Gandhinagar (0206000)	6.00	0.00
12	AGR.12 Equity contribution to G.S.S.C. for creating facility and processing plant and storage (0206100)	22.00	0.00
13	AGR.13 (new) Equity contribution to G S S C for creating facility of processing plant & storage in T A S P (0206203)	20.00	0.00
Sub-Total (2)		180.20	12.68
(3) Manures and Fertilisers			
14	AGR.14 (new) Promoting use of Organic Manures viz. oilcakes, green manuring, Urban compost etc. (0210700)	8.00	0.00
15	AGR.15 (new) Promoting use of organic Manures viz. oilcakes, green manuring, Urban compost etc. for S.C. cultivators (0210781)	2.00	0.00
16	AGR.16 (new) Promoting use of organic Manures viz. oilcakes, green manuring, Urban compost etc. for T.A.S.P.	3.20	0.00
17	AGR.17 Development of quality control laboratory and field organisation 210200	10.90	10.90
18	AGR.18 National Project on Fertilisers use in dry land (CSS) 02100341	10.00	0.00
19	AGR.19 Strengthening of Fertiliser control laboratory at Gandhinagar and Junagadh (CSS) (0210441)	5.05	0.00

1	2	3	4
20	AGR.20 Construction of Fertiliser Testing Laboratory Buildg. at Kandla (CSS) (0210541)	11.01	8.51
21	AGR.21 Supply of Gypsum to Farmers at subsidised rate (0210600)	10.00	0.00
22	AGR.22 (new) Promoting use of Bio- Fertiliser(normal) (0210800)	18.25	0.00
23	AGR.23 (new) Promoting use of Bio- fertilisers in Tribal Area (0210883)	7.90	0.00
	Sub-Total(3)	86.31	19.41
(4)	Plant Protection		
24	AGR.24 Assistance to Farmers using pesticides for aerial spraying (cotton) (215100)	5.00	-
25	AGR.25 To help farmers in era- dication of pests and diseases by agro-chemical operations (sugarcane) (CSS) (0215241)	5.50	-
26	AGR.26 Distribution of pesti- cides and plant protection appliances at subsidised rates to tribals in TASP (0215300)	5.25	-
27	AGR.27 Control of white grubs (CSS) (0215441)	3.00	-
28	AGR.28 Additional staff for imple- mentation of Insecticides Act 1968 (Lab) (0215500)	21.50	10.00
29	AGR.29 Subsidy on pesticides & plant protection appliances to SC cultivators (0215672)	5.00	-
30	AGR.30 Rodent control in the State (CSS) (0215741)	1.00	-
31	AGR.31 Control of Heliothis & White Fly by ground spraying (CSS) (0216041)	7.50	-

1	2	3	4
32	AGR.32 Control of Podborer in groundnut & gram by aerial spraying (CSS) (0216141)	0.50	-
33	AGR.33 Control of Aphids in groundnut & mustard crop by agro-chemical operations (CSS) (0216241)	6.00	-
Sub-Total (4)		60.25	10.00
(5) Commercial Crops			
34	AGR.34 Intensive cotton Dist. programme including minikits in dry farming areas (CSS) 0220141	16.04	0.00
35	AGR.35 Development of Pulses (CSS) (National Pulses Develop. Project) 0220341	27.40	0.00
36	AGR.36 National Oilseeds Develop. Project (CSS) 0220641	184.67	0.00
37	AGR.37 Special Food production programme for Rice and Wheat (0220800)	61.00	0.00
Sub-Total (5)		289.11	0.00
(6) Horticulture			
38	AGR.38 Horticulture development project (0226700)	92.00	10.90
39	AGR.39 (1) Subsidised supply of fruits grafts and plants to SC cultivators (0225281)	5.00	0.00
40	AGR.40 Horticulture Development project in T.A.S.P. (0226783)	18.55	0.00
41	AGR.41 Package Programme on Mango in Gujarat State 0225500	18.00	0.00
42	AGR.42 Development of Fruit Nurseries on Taluka seeds farms (0225600)	2.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
43	AGR.43 Promotion of vegetable cultivation in tribal areas 0225900	8.00	0.00
44	AGR.44 To assist Kolgha and Kathodi adivasi c... a- tors (0226800)	0.75	0.00
45	AGR.45 Procurment of Coconut Seed nuts for raising seedings 0226100	5.00	0.00
Sub-Total (6)		149.30	10.90
(7)	Extension and Farmers Training		
46	AGR.46 Re-organisation and strengthening of Exten- sion services. 0230100	431.71	100.27
47	AGR.47 Re-organisation and strengthening of exten- sion services in TASP 0230200	99.45	29.81
48	AGR.48 Demonstration scheme in irrigated and problematic areas in Gujarat State 0230300	0.42	0.00
49	AGR.49 Strengthening of farmers training centre including staff and buildings. 0230800	44.73	24.97
50	AGR.50 Strengthening of farmers training centres includi- ng staff and building under TASP. 0231100	23.44	17.15
51	AGR.51 Establishment of Soil Testing Laboratory 0231800	18.07	10.95
52	AGR.52 Expansion and Strengthen- ing of Soil Testing Laboratory 0232000 activities in the State 0232000	0.22	0.22

1	2	3	4	
53	AGR.53	Strengthening and development of TCD Farms 0232300	9.98	0.00
54	AGR.54 (new)	Pilot project for adopting green house technology (0232600)	0.67	0.00
		Sub-Total (7)	628.69	183.37
	(8)	Agricultural Engineering		
55	AGR.55	Subsidised supply of Pro-Agril Implementation, bullocks/male buffaloes and bullocks carts to SC cultivators under SCP. (0235100)	25.00	0.00
56	AGR.56	Subsidy on adoption movable pipelines system for crop orduction to SC cultivators 0236000	3.00	0.00
57	AGR.57	Subsidised supply of productive assets etc. Agril Implements, bullocks male buffaloes and bullocks carts to tribal cultivators residing outside tribal area 0235300	2.60	0.00
58	AGR.58	Subsidised supply of productive assets viz., Agril Implements, bullocks/ male buffaloes and bullocks carts to tribla cultivators under TASP. 0235400	30.00	0.00
59	AGR.59	Subsidy on adoption of movable pipeline system for crop production to ST cultivators in tribal area 0235872	8.00	0.00
60	AGR.60	Grant of subsidy for productive assets viz. Agril. Implements, Bullocks, male buffaloes and bullock carts to Koldha Kathodi farmers in TASP. 0235972	1.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
61	AGR.61 Sprinkler, drip irrigation facilities and improved devices for lift irrigation (CSS). 0235241	16.30	0.00
62	AGR.62 (new) Popularisation of Sprinkler\Drip irrigation system under TASP (0236100)	15.00	0.00
63	AGR.63 Popularisation of Sprinkler/drip irrigation system among S.C.Cultivators (0236281)	13.95	0.00
64	AGR.64 Standardisation of Agril. Implements and Machineries. (0235500)	14.80	2.50
Sub-Total (8)		129.65	2.50
(9) Crop Insurance			
65	AGR.65 Crop Insurance Scheme in Gujarat State (CSS) 0240541	3.56	-
66	AGR.66 (4) Crop cutting experiments in Dang District (Agril.wages)(0241400)	0.01	-
Sub-Total (9)		3.57	0.00
(10) Agricultural Economics & Statistics			
67	AGR.67 Informaiton system for monitoring and Evaluation of development programme (EDP cell) 0240100	6.07	0.00
68	AGR.68 Timely reporting of estimate of area and production of principal crops (CSS). 0240341	10.26	0.00
69	AGR.69 Improvement of crop Statistics (CSS). 0240441	7.68	0.00
70	AGR.70 Installation of ranguage & collection of rainfall data (0241500)	1.98	0.00
Sub-Total (10)		25.99	0.00

1	2	3	4
(11)	Other Expenditure		
71 AGR.71	Loans to Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation 0245271	5.00	0.00
72 AGR.72	Creation of Agriculture produce price Stabilisation Fund (0245700)	1.00	0.00
	Sub-Total (11)	6.00	0.00
	Nucleus Budget	10.00	0.00
	Total: (1) to (12)	1600.00	245.40
73 AGR.73	Project for S.F./M.F. (CSS) 0245641	375.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL:	1975.00	245.40

1.2 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

1.2.1 Introduction

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

1.2.1.2 The total geographical area of the State, is 195.98 lakh hectares out of which the area reported for land use is about 188.20 lakh hectares. The land use pattern is given below:

Item	Area in lakh ha.	percentage of reporting area
A) Geographical area	195.98	-
B) Reporting area	180.20	
1. Cultivated land of private ownership	101.15	53.75%
2. Panchayat land	8.48	4.50%
3. Government land		
a) Cultivable land	19.85	
b) Non-cultivable land	28.35	25.61%
	48.20	
4. Forest land	19.68	10.47%
5. Area under non agriculture use, industries etc.	10.69	5.67%
Total	188.20	100.00%

(Source:- Gujarat Agriculture Compendium-1984)

1.2.1.3 If the area under permanent forests and the area under non-agricultural use is deducted an area of 157.83 lakh hectares would require some soil and moisture conservation measures. This land can be classified in to three categories.

a) Dry land where agriculture is mostly rainfed, but with some irrigation facilities from sources like wells, tubewells etc.

b) Command areas falling within the commands of irrigation systems of major or medium irrigation schemes and the command of minor irrigation systems.

c) Lands which are affected by salinity or alkalinity.

1.2.1.4 The area covered by various command area development schemes including Narmada will be about 38.34 lakhs ha. Area affected by salinity and alkalinity and requiring special treatment will be 12.16 lakh hectares. Deducting these two an area of 107.33 lakh hectares requires soil and moisture conservation treatment under the programme of watershed management.

1.2.1.5 Out of this, an area of 15.97 lakh hectares has already been treated by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan and an area of 91.36 lakh hectares remained to be treated. It was presumed that about 30% of this area (i.e. 27.36 lakh ha.) would be treated by farmers themselves. Thus an area of 64.00 lakh hectares remained to be treated at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The area envisaged to be treated during the Seventh Five Year Plan is 1.84 lakh hectares.

1.2.2 Review of Progress During the Seventh Five Year Plan

1.2.2.1 During the Seventh Five Year Plan soil conservation works were carried out on watershed basis with improved technology. During the first four year of the Seventh Five Year Plan 1.43 lakh ha. of land received soil conservation treatment. It is targetted to cover an area of 0.285 lakh hectares during the year 1989-90; which would bring the achievements at 1.72 lakh hectares against the Seventh Five Year Plan target of 1.84 lakh hectares

1.2.2.2 Land treatment by way of application of cheaper methods of soil conservation like contour bunding land shaping, etc. was adopted. This has enabled GLDC to cover larger area with less cost. Three consecutive drought years also augmented these efforts as contour bunding works taken up on large scale could provide immediate employment to drought affected people.

1.2.3 Programme for the Annual Plan 1990-91

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

1.2.3.2 The total programme of Soil Conservation envisaged for annual plan would be of the order of Rs. 2112.56 lakhs of which state plan outlay would be Rs. 850.00 lakhs. The rest of the amount would come from S.C.A. Central share, World Bank share, as well as through supporting programme undertaken by DRDAs. The physical target would be to cover 42495 hectares during the year

keeping in view latest trend of adoption of cheaper technology for soil and moisture conservation. The programmewise physical target and financial outlay for the year 1990-91 is as under.

Sr. Programme No.	Annual Plan (1990-91)	
	Physical target ha.	Financial outlay (Rs .in lakhs)
1) State Plan	31632	850.00
2) Special Central Assistance		276.00
3) World Bank share		113.80
4) Central share for N.W.D.P.		229.00
5) D.P.A.P./ D.D.P.	4591	305.95
6) R.E.P.	1633	81.65
7) SF/MF	1317	65.85
8) Ravine Reclamation	1322	120.31
9) River Vally Project	2000	70.00
Grand Total	42496	2112.56

Continuation of on going schemes:

1.2.3.3 All the soil and water conservation programme are now undertaken on watershed principle, under various state and centrally sponsored schemes. Works on most of these watersheds which were started during Seventh Plan would be required to be completed during the Eighth Five Year Plan. It would be therefore necessary to continue various on-going state and centrally sponsored schemes during the Annual Plan also.

SOIL CONSERVATION WORK INCLUDING CONTOUR BUNDING, NALA PLUGGING, TERRACING, ETC. IN NON-TRIBAL AREA

1.2.3.4 Under this scheme, soil and water conservation measures like contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, land levelling, etc. will be undertaken on watershed basis in non-tribal areas of the state. The works are to be done on the basis of 50% subsidy to the private cultivators on the total cost of the works. The remaining 50% amount will be recovered with interest in 8 equal installment from the cultivators after two years moratorium period.

1.2.3.5 Under this scheme it is envisaged to cover 2143 hectares of land with an outlay of Rs. 207.01 lakhs for the year 1990-91.

Soil Conservation work including contour bunding nala plugging, terracing, etc. in tribal area.

1.2.3.6 Under this scheme soil and water conservation measures like contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, land levelling, etc. will be undertaken on watershed basis in tribal areas of the state.

The works are to be carried out on the basis of 75% subsidy to the private cultivators on the total cost of the works. The remaining 25% amount will be recovered with 4% interest in Eight equal instalments from the cultivators after two year moratorium period.

1.2.3.7 Under this scheme it is envisaged to cover 3686 hectares of land with an outlay of Rs. 146.74 lakhs.

Kyari making for paddy cultivators in tribal areas of Surat, Valsad, Bharuch, Panchmahals district.

1.2.3.8 Under this scheme, kyari are proposed for paddy cultivation outside the demarcated watersheds in the fields of the scheduled tribe farmers in the tribal districts of Surat, Valsad, Bharuch, Panchmahals for enabling the farmers to grow more remunerative crops. The limitation of covering the land in to kyari per Adivasi cultivator is one acre, at the rate of Rs. 2400/- per acre in above districts. The rate of subsidy under this scheme is given @ Rs. 1800/- or 75% of the actual cost of works which ever is less. The remaining 25% amount will be recovered with 4% interest in eight equal instalments from cultivators after two year moratorium period.

1.2.3.9 Under the scheme an area of 284 hectares of land will be covered with an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs as State Share.

Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Dang Dist. 1.2.3.10 This schemes is operated in the Dang district only, at 100% Government cost in the individual fields of Danggi cultivators for enabling the farmers to grow paddy under this scheme it is envisaged to cover 200 ha. with an outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs during the year 1990-91

International Aid Programme (World Food Programme)

1.2.3.11 It has been planned to implement World Food Programme under Soil Conservation Schemes in the eight tribal districts of the State. Special care will be taken to provide employment to small and marginal farmers and landless labourers. During the implementation of the programme, wages will be paid in the form of grains like wheat, pulses and oil at the subsidized rate to help in improving the economic and general health condition of the tribal people in above districts. a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91.

International Aid programme (E.E.C.) for soil conservation work

including contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, horticultural development, grass land improvement etc. in non-tribal and tribal area

1.2.3.12 The scheme is meant for getting and utilising the funds under International Aid Programme (European Economic Community) under this scheme Work like contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, grass land horticulture development etc. will be carried out on watershed basis Under this programme 50% work cost and 33.33% Estt. cost is borne by State Government and remaining 50% work cost is received as E.E.C. share by reimbursement claim. The pattern of subsidy and recovery would be on the lines of the scheme of soil conservation including nala plugging etc. in non tribal areas.

1.2.3.13 Under this programme tribal and non-tribal areawise physical target and financial outlay for the Annual plan 1990-91 is as under

Sr. No.	Programme	Annual Plan (1990-91)	
		Physical target in ha.	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	International Aid programme (EEC) for Soil Conservation including contour bunding, Nala Plug-ging Terracing & Land leveling etc. in non-tribal area	2130	142.00
(2)	International Aid Programme (EEC) for Soil Conservation including, contour bunding, Nala Plugging Terracing and land levelling etc. in Tribal	1935	60.00 (S) 69.00 (SCA)
			129.00
	Total.....	4065	202.00 (S) 69.00 (SCA)

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

1.2.3.14 The National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture has, as its primary objective, establishment of agricultural production in rainfed areas by significantly up investment in the development of dry land agriculture in areas especially where annual rainfall is comparatively less i.e. between 500 to 1125 mms. For the sake of better management, districts covered under the programme have been divided in two groups i.e. the districts falling in the rainfall range of 500 to 750 mms. and those which come within 750 to 1125 mms. per Annum. The Government of India has desired that in Gujarat this programme should be taken up in 13 districts having following rainfall ranges.

Rainfall rangs:

500 to 750 mms. annum	750 to 1125 mms. annum
District	District
Amreli	Bharuch
Banaskantha	Junagadh
Bhavnagar	Kheda
Mehsana	Panchmahals
Rajkot	Sabarkantha
Surendranagar	Vadodara
Ahmedabad	

National Watershed Development Programme is to be undertaken on watershed basis. For this purpose 50% of the cost with a Ceiling of Rs. 2500/- per hectare would be borne by Government of India as Grant-in aid to the State Government which would meet the balance 50% cost from their own plan resources. This would be one time public investment and means that farmers are not required to meet any expenditure towards works component of the watershed Development Programme.

1.2.3.15 Under this programme physical target and financial outlay provided for the year 1990-91 for non-tribal and tribal area is as under:

Programme	Annual Plan (1990-91)	
	Physical target in ha.	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
National Watershed Dev. Programme for rainfed Agriculture in Non-Tribal area	12000	170.00 (State share) 185.00 (C.share) ----- 355.00 -----
National Watershed Dev. Programme for rainfed Agriculture in TASP	3300	46.00 (State share) 44.00 (C.share) ----- 90.00 -----
Total...	15300	216.00 (State share) 229.00 (C.share) ----- 445.00 -----

Share capital for Gujarat State Land Development Corporation Limited

1.2.3.16 Since the activities of the Corporation are increasing and spreading through out the state it needs more amount of share capital to widen its equity base to get more institutional finance for purchases of scientific equipments, machinery and as working capital for the annual plan 1990-91. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided.

Land improvement Units.

1.2.3.17 This scheme is meant for the salary and other expenditure of the staff at the secretariat level. Under this scheme Rs. 1.50 lakh is provided for the annual plan 1990-91.

Fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme:

Scheme for soil conservation in the catchment of River Valley Project of Mahi, Ukai, Damanganga and Dantiwada.

1.2.3.18 The object of the scheme is to treat the catchment area effectively so as to reduce erosion and ultimately siltation

in the reservoir and prolong the effective life of reservoir. It has been envisaged to concentrate soil conservation works on priority basis in such sub-watershed which are highly eroded.

1.2.3.19 In Gujarat, four catchments are selected for soil conservation treatment under this scheme. For Mahi, Ukai and Damanganga catchment the nodal agency is GLDC and for Dantiwada catchment the nodal agency is state Forest Department. Twelve sub-watersheds in Mahi, two in Ukai two in Damanganga and six in Dantiwada river valley project are selected for soil conservation treatment with 100% assistance to State from Government of India. The details about the catchment area, priority area selected for treatment and area treated upto 1987-88 area as under:

Sr No.	Name of River Valley Project	Catchment	Priority area		Total	Area selected for treatment	Area treated up to 1987-88 (ha.)
			Very high	High			
	Mahi	2,25,026	12473	74801	87274	28434	6305
	Ukai	2,46,903	24874	10342	35216	6179	1941
	Daman-ganga	32,810	14110	8960	23070	7240	2069
	Danti-wada	85,000	24796	16074	40870	6558	1709
	Total..	5,89,739	76253	110177	186430	48411	12024

1.2.3.20 It is envisaged an area of 2000 hectares under various soil and water conservation measures with an outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakh during the annual plan 1990-91.

Ravine Reclamation Prospects:

1.2.3.21 There are nearly 4.00 lakh hectares of ravinous land in Gujarat. Ravines are deep gullies in easily erodible deep alluvial soils on the river banks of Banas, Meshow, Sabarmati, Vatrak, Mahi, Narmada, Tapi, Shentruji and their tributaries. Reclamation of this ravine land will protect the marginal above them and stop their engulfment by protruding gully heads. It will also bring more land under cultivation and would enable the state to settle displaced persons from major irrigation projects and lendless labourers on them, besides, addition to agricultural production.

1.2.3.22 At the instance of instructions received from Planning Commission Govt. Of India and as per the guidelines from the Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, a centrally funded scheme

for reclamation of revine areas, currently under implementation in the state of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is to be extended to Gujarat State from the year 1989-90

1.2.3.23 This scheme would to be continued during the Annual Plan 1990-91. Under this scheme it is envisaged to cover 1322 ha. with an estimated outlay of Rs. 120.31 lakh.

**Integreted Watershed Development Programme (World Bank Aid)
in non-tribal and tribal areas.**

1.2.3.24 The Integreted Watershed Development Programme aided by the World Bank now in operation in the state of Karnataka, Andhra-Pradesh etc. is being taken up in Gujarat State from 1990-91 onwards. This project is of the duration of seven years out of which the first three years would be considered as the pilot phase. This programme incorporates development and promotion of sound economically feasible and cheaper methods of soil and moisture conservation in rainfed farming areas and aims at optimum production of food fodder and fuel unit area. The main stress is however laid upon the use of vegetative methods of soil and moisture conservation which can be easily replicated. After the end of pilot phase of first three years an evaluation study would be carried out to find out the efficacy of methods so as to cover maximum area under soil and moisture conservation measures with limited financial resources available with the State. The WorldBank share would be to the extent of 49 percent of total outlay the rest would be provided from the state plan provision.

1.2.3.25 Under this programme physical targets and financial outlay envisaged for the annual plan 1990-91 for non-tribal and tribal area is as under :

Sr No	Programme	Annual Plan 1990-91	
		Physical target in ha.	Financial outlay (Rs.inlakh)
on	tribal area	4460	42.49 (State)
			88.31 (W.B.)
			130.80
Tribal area		1494	12.26 (State)
			25.49 (W.B.)
			37.75
Total		5954	54.75 (State)
			113.80 (W.B.)
			168.55

ANNUAL PLAN 1990 -91
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY 1990-91	
			TOTAL	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
1	SLC-1	Soil Conservation includ- ing contour bunding Nala plugging, Terracing, Land Levelling etc., in non- tribal area (0315100)	207.25	0.00
2	SLC-2	Special loan account facility for ineligible farmers in non-command area, revine reclamation area and Watershed in non tribal area (0315200)	0.00	0.00
3	SLC-3	Soil Conservation includ- ing Contour bunding, Nala plugging, Tarracing, Land Levelling etc. in T.A.S.P 0320100	153.50	0.00
4	SLC-4	Special Loan account facility for ineligible farmers in non-command area, revine reclamation area and water-shed area in T.A.S.P. (0320200)	0.00	0.00
5	SLC-5	Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Surat, Valsad, Bharuch, Panch- mahals, etc. T.A.S.P. districts (0320300)	2.00	0.00
6	SLC-6	Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Dang district (0320400)	5.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
7	SLC-7	International Aid Programme (WorldFood Programme) (0320600)	1.00	0.00
8	SLC-8	International Aid Programme (EEC) for soil conservation including contour bunding, Nala, plugging Terracing & Land Levelling etc. in non-tribal area (0325100)	142.00	0.00
9	SLC-9	International Aid Programme (EEC) for Soil Conservation including, contour bunding, Nala, Plugging, Terracing & Land Levelling etc. in TASP. (0325100)	60.00	0.00
10	SLC-10	National Water-shed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in Non-tribal area (0325900)	170.00	0.00
11	SLC-11	National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in TASP. (0326000)	46.00	0.00
12	SLC-12 (New)	Integrated Watershed Development Programme (W.B. aided) in Non-tribal areas (0326100)	42.49	0.00
13	SLC-13 (New)	Integrated Water shed Development Programme (W.B. aided) in TASP (0326183)	12.26	0.00
Total: (1 TO 13)			841.50	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
(B) Other Programme :				
14	SLC-14	Share Capital for Gujarat State Land Development Corp. Ltd., Ahmedabad (0325400)	5.00	0.00
15	SLC-15	Land Use Board (0325600)		
16	SLC-16	Land Development Unit (Sachivalaya) (0325500)	1.50	0.00
		Nucleus Budget (0325700)	2.00	0.00
Sub-Total: (14 to 16)			8.50	0.00
GRAND TOTAL			850.00	0.00

1.3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1.3.1 INTRODUCTION

1.3.1.1 Animal Husbandry has been playing a very important and vital role in providing animal proteinous food and supplementary income to the economically weaker sections of society like S.T., S.C., S.F., M.F. and A.L. in addition to having a good employment generation potential if adopted on a large commercial basis. Despite the mechanisation in various agricultural operations, the draught animal power still plays a very significant and vital role. The bullock power is the main source of draught power in agricultural operations and transport of agricultural products to the nearby markets and will remain so for a long period to come. Besides cattle camels and donkeys are other important draught animals and it is estimated that the draught animal power from the livestock caters to about 86 percent of the total rural motive power requirements of our State. A large number of rural women folk finds good scope for fuller utilization in several operations of livestock production. Moreover, the agricultural production programme gets valuable organic manure provided by the livestock which is useful for bio-gas production also as a good source of non-conventional energy used for domestic cooking and lighting.

1.3.1.2 Contribution of livestock products towards the State Income is really remarkable because the value of livestock products has been consistantly increasing year after year. The output value of the livestock products is considerably higher and in arid and semi-arid areas, it is the sole major source of livelihood.

LIVESTOCK POPULATION

1.3.1.3 According to the Livestock Census data, there was an increase of 28 percent in total livestock population and 4 percent in poultry population in 1982 compared to their population in 1977, as presented in the Table Below:-

(Population in lakh Nos.)

Category	Population in		Percentage increase in 1982
	1977	1982	
1. Cows above 3 years	16.97	19.58	15.38
2. Buffaloes above 3 years	20.93	25.58	22.22
3. Sheep	15.92	23.57	48.05
4. Goats	30.84	33.00	7.00
5. Total Livestock	144.06	184.40	28.00
6. Total Poultry	34.26	35.72	4.26

1.3.1.4 Gujarat is lucky to have good and high-yielding breeds in cattle and buffaloes. Gir and Kankrej breeds in cows and Mahesani, Jafrabadi and Surti breeds in buffaloes are well known for their high milk yield capacity. Kankrej bullocks are famous for their "Swai-chal". For wool production, there are Marwadi and Patanwadi breeds of sheep in Gujarat, whereas in goats, there are five breeds viz. Kachchhi, Gohilwadi, Zalawadi, Mahesani and Surti and they are good for mutton as well as milk production. Saurashtra area of the State is the homeland for famous "Kathiawadi" breed of horses well known for its characters of swiftness, alertness, faithfulness, well-built body and "Rewal" gait which is a special feature of Kathiawadi breed and it is said that this "Rewal" is comfortable for the rider for riding long distances without any stress.

PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

1.3.1.5 It is expected that by the end of the Seventh Plan the level of milk production would reach to 3100 thousand tonnes. The production of eggs and wool would be 250 million and 22.00 lakh kgs. respectively by the end of the seventh plan.

1.3.1.6 For the year 1984-85, Gujarat stood 4th in milk and wool production and 14th in egg production among all the States and Union Territories. In the country, contribution of Gujarat State is 7.80 percent in milk production, 1.83 percent in egg production and 6.70 percent in wool production. The average milk production/year/ milk animal is 668 kgs. against the All India average of 233 kgs. The average egg production per poultry/year of Gujarat is 73 against the All India average of 69 whereas average wool production per head/year of Gujarat is 1.08 kg. against the All India average of 0.78 kg. This way, the State is in fore-front in All India average in all the three livestock products production.

Veterinary Services and Animal Health

1.3.2.1 By the end of the Seventh Plan, there would be 319 Veterinary dispensaries, 11 polyclinics, 557 first aid veterinary centres and 31 mobile units in the State. Net achievement during the Seventh Plan in this regard would be establishment of 95 new Veterinary dispensaries and 8 new polyclinics.

1.3.2.2 With a view to getting self-sufficiency in production of various animal vaccines, the Animal Vaccine Institute established at Gandhinagar has been strengthened during the Seventh Plan. Details regarding various vaccines manufactured by this Institution during the first four years of the Seventh Plan, target for 1989-90 and anticipated production during the Seventh Plan are presented in the following table:

(Doses in lakh numbers)

Name of Vaccine	Production During 1985-86 to 1988-89.	Target of Production for 1988-89.	Anticipated production during 7th Plan period (1985-90) (col.2+3)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (Alum Adjuvant (H.S.))	141.04	40.00	181.04
2. Black Quarter (BQ)	24.36	8.00	32.36
3. Enterotoxaemia (for Sheep and Goat (E.T.))	85.31	10.00	95.31
4. Ranikhet (New castle) disease.	43.70	22.92 *	66.62*
5. Sheep Pox Cell Culture (living) Including R ₂ B Vaccine.	5.19	2.00	7.19

1.3.2.3 For providing disease surveillance and disease diagnostic services to the livestock owners, 2 epidemiology units, one each for foot and mouth disease and cattle disease and 6 disease diagnostic units are in operation. At these disease investigation laboratories, there are facilities for diagnosis of various diseases of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and poultry. These facilities include analysis of blood, serum, urine, faecal material etc.

1.3.2.4 Seven units for the control of livestock diseases of national importance like Tuberculosis/Johne's disease, Rabies and Pullorum disease function in the State. All these have been continued with necessary expansion and strengthening. The

Rinderpest Eradication Zero Programme, has been particularly given due importance by the Government of India and it is taken as a fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Cattle and Buffalo Development

1.3.2.5 Four Cattle Breeding Farms for Gir and Kankrej cattle under the State Department of Animal Husbandry, one Central Government farm for Surti buffaloes, two farms for Jersey and Holstein Friesian cattle under the National Dairy Development Board and instructional farms for Kankrej cows and Jafrabadi and Mahesani buffaloes under the Gujarat Agricultural University maintain superior herds wherefrom bulls are provided for natural breeding as well as for artificial insemination. One buffalo bull mother farm for Mahesani breed of buffalo is being established at Ambasan in Mahesana District.

1.3.2.6 The artificial insemination programme for cross-breeding of local non-descript and low-yielding cows with high yielding exotic bull semen has given encouraging results. The Frozen semen production has been taken-up at Rajkot, Mahesana, Haripura (Surat), Himatnagar (Sabarkantha) and Vadodara A.I. Centres. Moreover, frozen semen banks are operating under co-operative sector at Jagudan, Ode and Hajipur and one under the N.D.D.B. at Bidaj. Cow bulls and buffalo bulls with high genetic potentials are located at these frozen semen banks which help in transmitting superior germ plasm.

1.3.2.7 One ambitious programme of cross-breeding of local low-yielding non-descript cows with exotic bull semen through artificial insemination technique has been taken-up. The likely cumulative achievements by the end of Seventh Plan would be 8.3 lakh A.Is. since beginning of this programme.

1.3.2.8 With a view to intensifying the various cattle development activities, 8 Intensive Cattle Development Projects with 640 Livestock Inspector sub-centres covering about 6.40 lakh breedable cattle and buffaloes have been established. For strengthening 36 key village centres, necessary grant-in-aid is given to the respective panchayats for purchase of medicines, liquid nitrogen containers, equipments required for the artificial insemination etc.

1.3.2.9 Under the programme of training the cattle and buffalo owners in scientific and modern Animal Husbandry Practices, against the target of 3000 trainees, 4862 beneficiaries are likely to be trained during the Seventh Plan.

1.3.2.10 Under the poverty alleviation programme, 6629 S.T. and 18511 S.C. beneficiaries would get assistance for purchase of milch animals and assistance would be provided for rearing of 15736 crossbred heifers by the end of Seventh Plan.

1.3.2.11 Due to the above cattle and buffalo development programmes, it is targetted to reach to the level of 3290 thousand

tonnes of milk production at the end of the Seventh Plan During drought or scarcity large number of milch animals are either migrated or adversely affected, in both, production and reproduction Intensive efforts have been made to restore the losses as fast as possible to reach to the level of 3100 thousand tonnes of milk production by the end of the Seventh Plan.

Poultry Development

1.3.2.12 All the necessary pre-requisites like improved varieties of white leghorn (MXV line), R.I.R. and broiler chicks, poultry feed, vaccination and health coverage, guidance and extension coverage and training facilities are provided to the poultry farmers through a well-built network of 11 Intensive Poultry Development Projects, 5 District Poultry Extension Centres, 5 hatcheries and one broiler production farm. In addition, duck rearing being popular among tribal people, one duck rearing centre has also been established at Vyara (Surat).

1.3.2.13 To help the poultry farmers for getting remunerative prices, a federation of poultry farmers co-operatives, viz Gujarat State Poultry Farmers Co-operative Federation has been established in the State. This Federation is provided assistance in the form of loan and share capital.

1.3.2.14 With a view to providing training to poultry farmers in modern technology in poultry, training centres are established wherein 34567 poultry farmers would get training by the end of the Seventh Plan.

1.3.2.15 Under the poverty removal programme: 16038 beneficiaries under S.C., 14414 S.T. beneficiaries and 1195 S.C. beneficiaries would get assistance for establishment of poultry units. It is anticipated that the egg production would reach to the level of be 250 million by seventh plan .

Sheep and Wool Development :

1.3.2.16 Three Sheep Breeding Farms, one each located at Patan (Mahesana) and Morbi (Rajkot) under the State Department of Animal Husbandry and one at Jasdan (Rajkot District) under the Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation established earlier maintain elite flocks of Patanwadi and Marwadi Sheep. One more such farm has been established at Nalia (Kachchh) during Seventh Plan period. They also carry out cross breeding with exotic breeds of sheep. Improved rams with superior genetic potential are produced at these farms and provided for upgradation of local sheep population.

1.3.2.17 For intensification of various sheep development activities, 3 Intensive Sheep Development Projects and 123 sheep and Wool Extension Centres are established. Under the poverty removal programme, assistance would be provided to the beneficiaries for 3671 sheep units. Under the programme of enhancement of wool production, level of 22.00 lakh kgs. of wool

production would be achieved by the end of the Seventh Plan i.e. in 1989-90.

Feed and Fodder Development:

1.3.2.18 With a view to providing fodder seeds having better nutritive value and high yielding potentiality, two fodder seed production farms are established in the State. Eleven village fodder production farms are also established wherefrom fodder of better nutritive value is supplied to the livestock owners. For encouraging and attracting farmers to grow the fodder of better nutritive value as well as of higher yielding potentiality, a scheme to provide financial assistance for organisation of fodder demonstration plots, silopits and chaff cutters is being implemented in the State whereunder the beneficiaries would get assistance for organisation of 17740 fodder demonstration plots, 1010 silopits and 3368 chaff cutters by the end of the Seventh Plan.

1.3.3 PROGRAMMES FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91

1.3.3.1 An outlay of Rs.445.00 lakhs for the year 1990-91 is provided. The broad break up is as under:-

		(Rs. in lakhs)
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Minor head	1.	1990-91 outlay 2.
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I.	Direction and Administration	8.14
II.	Extension and Training	6.10
III.	Veterinary Services & Animal Health	166.47
IV.	Administrative Investigation and Statistics	8.94
V.	Cattle and Buffalo Development	109.48
VI.	Poultry Development	68.28
VII.	Sheep and Goat Development	12.93
VIII.	Other Livestock Development	17.55
IX.	Feed and Fodder Development	25.11
X.	Other expenditure (Nucleus Budget)	22.00
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GRAND TOTAL:-		445.00
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Direction and Administration:-

1.3.3.2 In pursuance of the strategy as well as ever increasing workload at the State Head Quarters, region and district level, strengthening of administrative machinery at these levels has become essential. Reorganisation at the regional level by creating six compact regions in place of existing three regions by reducing their jurisdiction is proposed. In this regard, one new regional office is envisaged during the year 1990-91. In the district offices, work load has increased. Considerably in view of the Technology Mission on Dairy Development Coordinating Committee and

more emphasis to Panchayat Administration. It is envisaged to provide additional staff in District Panchayats to cope-up with these responsibilities.

Veterinary Education and Training

1.3.3.3 In order to enhance the knowledge and to improve efficiency and competency of the officers in various disciplines, it is necessary to provide opportunity for specialization through Post-Graduate Training. Keeping in view the essentialities to have well qualified and competent technical officers for implementation of various programmes in different fields and to utilize the latest technology, it is envisaged to depute 5 Officers for post-graduation during the year 1990-91.

Veterinary Services and Animal Health

1.3.3.4 In pursuance of the N.C.A. Recommendation, it is envisaged to establish 35 new Veterinary dispensaries during the year 1990-91. To cover more livestock units under the animal health cover programme, the sub-centres of the various programmes like I.C.D.P., I.P.D.P., I.S.D.P., etc. would be converted into multipurpose centres wherefrom various services would be provided. Two new polyclinics will be established in 1990-91. With a view to get self-sufficiency in production of vaccines against various contagious diseases in animals, the Animal Vaccine Institute established at Gandhinagar would be further strengthened and expanded.

1.3.3.5 A new viral vaccine laboratory is proposed to be established at Gandhinagar. Moreover, one Central Disease Diagnostic Referral Laboratory will be established to provide expert consultancy services, disease investigation and diagnostic facilities for emerging and obscure diseases as well as monitoring disease status through serological surveys and a reference laboratory for confirmation of the Disease Investigation Laboratories. These Disease Investigation Laboratories are proposed to be established fully equipped with modern diagnostic facilities to support the animal health programme. The programme of control of livestock diseases of national importance like T.B., Burucellosis, Pullorum, Canine-Rabies etc. being an essential programme would be continued and strengthened.

Administrative Investigation and Statistics

1.3.3.6 As per Government of India's programme, it is proposed to establish a Livestock Census cell during the plan period because 15th Quinquennial Livestock Census will have to be carried out during the Eighth Plan as well as the collection of livestock population data is required permanently. This Cell will be established in 1990-91.

1.3.3.7 With a view to enhance the production of livestock products, like milk, eggs and wool, it is necessary to have realistic data regarding estimation of production of livestock products. Integrated Sample Survey is implemented as C.S.S. on sharing basis (50:50 Central: State share). It would be continued.

1.3.3.8 Production of livestock products mainly depends on the interest of their producers. Unless they get remunerative prices for their production, their interest in production would be reduced. Therefore, cost of production data are very necessary periodically. The Government of India has recommended to take-up the programme of carrying out sample surveys to collect information regarding cost of production of livestock products which would be implemented in our State also as C.S.S. on equal sharing basis during Eighth Plan Period.

1.3.3.9 The department faces difficulties in obtaining information regarding availability of feeds and fodder for the livestock. The Central Government has also got the same problem and hence, the programme of carrying out sample surveys to collect information in this regard is recommended as C.S.S. on equal sharing basis. Considering its importance and essentially, it is envisaged to take-up this programme during the Eighth Plan Period.

Cattle and Buffalo Development

1.3.3.10 The programme of enhancement of milk production has a main base of milch animals. The demand of milk has been continuously increasing requiring more emphasis to the cattle and buffalo development programme. The production target of milk can be achieved only if a small portion of indigenous herd is replaced by high yielding animals in cattle by crossbreeding with Holstein Friesian and Jersey while in buffaloes, through grading up of non-descript buffaloes with high yielding breeds like Jafrabadi, Mahesani and Surti. It is proposed to perform 8.00 lakh A.Is. among non-descript cows with exotic bull semen during the 8th Plan period of which 1.60 lakh A.Is. would be performed during 1990-91. Moreover, the programme of providing LN2 and frozen semen to District Panchayats as well as purchase of LN2 containers is also proposed. Five semen production centres in existence would be upgraded and their would be its capacity expanded to the level of production of 8.00 lakhs dozes of frozen semen doses annually. Additional good bedigred bulls will be purchased for these centres. For implementation of this A.I. programme, 125 A.I. centres operating in the State will be continued. Under the Intensive Cross Breeding Programme, 40 centres are in operation and 20 new Centres will be established during 1990-91.

1.3.3.11 Embryo Transfer Technology is the only quickest method of multiplication of superior animals and it has become proven field technique in the development. Cryo-preservation helps in the intensive livestock development. It is, therefore, proposed to establish elite herds linked with Embryo Transfer Techniques Project for future utilisation of uterus of low productive non-descript cows and buffaloes for implanting embryos with high

genetic potentials. For this project, a well equipped laboratory will be required. One Embryo Transfer unit will be established during 1990-91 for this programme.

1.3.3.12 Approximately 85 to 90% of the State milch animals are bred naturally with inferior bulls specially in remote and hilly areas and hence, covering the total breedable population of cattle and buffaloes through A.I. is not feasible. It is, therefore, desirable to provide the Natural Service facility with good bulls in the villages where A.I. facilities are not available. Moreover, Gujarat State is having very good indigenous breeds of cows and buffaloes having high milk yield capacity and so, maintenance of these good breeds is very necessary. It is, therefore, proposed to expand the existing cattle breeding farms and institutions to produce high pedigreed developed bulls and to preserve indigenous elite breeds of cattle and buffaloes. One buffalo bull mother farm for Mahesani breed will be established at Ambasan in Mahesana district. For selection of high potential bulls of cattle and buffaloes, programme of field progeny testing will also be carried out.

1.3.3.13 The existing scheme of providing assistance under I.C.D.P. Scheme will be continued. In addition, the I.C.D.P. blocks of Rajkot and Vadodara-Bharuch will be made fulfilled by establishment of the required 69 new sub-centres, wherein Bhavnagar District will be covered by establishment of new 40 Centres of Rajkot I.C.D.P. Thirteen such sub-centres will be established in 1990-91.

1.3.3.14 It is necessary that the existing resources of institutions like Gaushalas and educational institutions working for development of cows are utilised and therefore, it is proposed to assist progressive gaushalas for development of high yielding cattle.

1.3.3.15 To provide assistance for purchase of milch animals to the S.T. and S.C. beneficiaries people to improve their economic position will be a part of the Animal Husbandry programme. It is envisaged to provide assistance to 782 tribals and 1490 S.C. beneficiaries during 1990-91. Under the scheme of supply of milch animals whereunder in addition to the assistance for purchase of milch animals (including goats) assistance will also be provided for health cover, castration of scrub bulls and concentrates so that the beneficiaries can maintain the productivity of such milch animals and get supplementary income for crossing the poverty line.

1.3.3.16 The S.C. beneficiaries as well as S.F., M.F. and A.L. are provided assistance for rearing of cross-bred heifers with a view to uplift their economic position when such heifers come into milk production early and yield larger quantity compared to the non-descript cows. Under this programme, 4250 beneficiaries of economically weaker section like S.F., M.F.A.L. and 240 S.C. beneficiaries are envisaged to be provided assistance in 1990-91.

1.3.3.17 By implementing all the above programmes of cattle and buffalo development, it is envisaged to enhance the milk production to 3266 thousand tonnes by the end of 1990-91 from 3100 thousand tonnes at the end of 1989-90.

Poultry Development

1.3.3.18 Poultry production in the State has undergone a considerable growth with the introduction of superior quality germ plasm, improved availability of balanced feed, research and extension support as well as improved market back-up. There is a good scope for the poultry development during the Eighth Plan also. The poultry production is poised to achieve a faster rate of growth during the Eighth Plan period and it is targetted to enhance the egg production to 335 millions by the end of 8th Plan, i.e. in 1994-95 from an anticipated production 250 million eggs at the end of Seventh Plan, i.e. in 1989-90. This will increase the per capita availability of eggs also. Simultaneously there would be a considerable increase in broiler production as well.

1.3.3.19 Gradually, the attraction of poultry breeders has been turning from egg production to the production of broilers which has partially affected the programme of enhancement of egg production. Under the scheme of co-ordinated poultry breeding programme, it is envisaged to expand the existing hatcheries at Dahod (Panchmahals), Vadodara, Makarba (Ahmedabad) and Junagadh.

1.3.3.20 The poultry breeders are provided all the pre-requisites of poultry farming through a well-built net work of 11 Intensive Poultry Development Projects and 5 District Poultry Extension Centres at present. These institutions will be strengthened during the Eighth Plan. Moreover, the I.P.D.P. at Vadodara, Makarba (Ahmedabad) and Junagadh will be strengthened and expanded further to the required level. One new I.C.D.P. is envisaged to be established at Mahesana during 1990-91. It is also envisaged to establish duck breeding farm and to introduce quail production in the State.

1.3.3.21 Poultry feed is very necessary pre-requisite for poultry development. Quality poultry feed can be efficiently compounded on least cost basis only when complete analytical data of the raw materials and compounded feed, including detection of toxin, especially aflatoxin, are made available. To obtain such reliable data, poultry feed analytical laboratory is necessary. There is one small poultry feed analytical laboratory at Anand which will be strengthened. 1.3.3.22 Because of the faster development of poultry units and assistance provided every year for establishment of poultry units as well as units of 25 R.I.R. birds, the number of units and poultry breeders is increasing each year. Therefore, a training programme in modern and scientific poultry breeding and poultry husbandry is necessary which has already been put up in operation. It is envisaged to establish two new poultry farmers training centres, one each at Valia (Bharuch) and Vyara (Surat) Poultry farmers numbering 3000 will be trained under this training programme every year.

1.3.3.23 Poverty alleviation being the main aim of animal husbandry development programme, people of weaker section of society like S.T., S.C., S.F., M.F. and A.L. are provided assistance for establishment of poultry units of 25 RIR. birds as well as for bigger units of 100 to 200 birds. It is envisaged to provide assistance to 1202 S.T. beneficiaries for 25 R.I.R. bird units and 120 S.T. beneficiaries for 100 to 200 birds units, to 550 S.C. beneficiaries for 25 R.I.R. birds units, 94 beneficiaries of other economically weaker section for 100 to 200 bird units and 180 beneficiaries for poultry units under S.L.B.P. during the year 1990-91. For duck units, 222 S.T. beneficiaries are proposed to be assisted and under the medication programme 3.00 lakhs birds will be covered during the year 1990-91. The working Group of Government of India has felt that the programme of providing assistance to the educated unemployed persons for establishment of large units of poultry having about 1000 or more birds for full-time employment and independent occupation is very important and recommended it as a Central Sector Programme with 100% Central grant. However, the technical help and extension services will be made available by the State Department of Animal Husbandry. It is targetted to provide assistance for establishment of 13 units every year.

1.3.3.24 With a view to help the poultry breeders in getting remunerative prices of their production through the co-operative structure, poultry breeders Co-operative Societies have been formed in the State and for federating these societies, Gujarat State Poultry Farmers Co-operative Federation Limited has been established. This Federation is given assistance from the State funds as well as from the Central funds in the form of loans and subsidies. It is proposed to continue the programme of providing assistance to the Federation during the Eighth Plan to make it strengthened in the interest of economically weaker poultry breeders.

1.3.3.25 By implementation of the various poultry development programme, it is envisaged to increase the production of eggs to 265 million by the end of the year 1990-91 from 250 million by the end of the year 1989-90.

Sheep and Goat Development

1.3.3.26 The report of the Task Force to evaluate the impact of sheep and goat rearing in the Ecological Fragile Zone (Ministry of Agriculture, 1987) makes the observation, "Sheep and Goats need to be given due priority under Central as well as State Plans so as to raise per animal production. The existing marketing system for sheep and goat products entail considerable exploitation of the rural poor because of which these economically weaker sections could do very little to improve production or generate further employment in rural areas". The Eighth Plan shall have to target production of more wool, milk and meat which will enable to meet the protein requirements of a growing human population also. Production of more superior quality envisaged to meet the growing

domestic demand for this commodity. This is why, it is programmed to improve the genetic stock of sheep and goats through cross breeding and upgrading, to organise a proper marketing system for wool and other sheep products and to improve the genetic stock of goats through upgradation by establishment of goat breeding farm to provide improved bucks for breeding to the goat keepers for improvement of their goat stock.

1.3.3.27 At present, there are three Intensive Sheep Development blocks (Projects), four sheep breeding farms and 123 sheep and wool extension centres operating in the State which would be continued and strengthened further as this programme provides a good network for the sheep and wool development..

1.3.3.28 For providing health and medical facilities to the migratory flocks of sheep, service centres have already been established at Modasa and Viramgam which will be strengthened.

1.3.3.29 With a view to strengthen and expand different services like drenching, vaccination, dusting, breeding etc; the established I.S.D.Ps. and sheep and wool extension centres will be continued with necessary strengthening.

1.3.3.30 The sheep breeding farm established at Patan is providing rams of high wool productivity to the sheep breeders to improve their sheep stocks wool yielding capacity. It is proposed to expand it further.

1.3.3.31 The rams having high productivity standard can be purchased for distribution to the sheep breeders for improvement of their sheep stocks. The market value of the ram labs being very low and sheep breeders being habituated to sell out even the rams of high yield potential, it is proposed to pay some incentive price for the outstanding rams for distributing them to the sheep breeders during the breeding seasons of ewes.

1.3.3.32 Appreciating the necessity and importance of goat in production of protein through milk and meat as well as goat being very economic in rearing and maintenance, the working Group of the Central Government has recommended to set up seven intensive goat breeding farms in the Country during the Eighth Plan Out of these seven farms, one is recommended to be set up for "Jhalawadi" breed which is an indigenous breed of Gujarat State. Accordingly, it is proposed to establish one goat breeding farm for at Morbi on during 1990-91 to provide bucks of superior quality to the goat keepers for improvement of their goat stocks.

1.3.3.33 For assisting the sheep breeders in marketing of their wool production, the Gujarat sheep and Wool Development Corporation has been established in the State. Assistance is being given in the form of Share capital contribution which would be continued .

1.3.3.34 By implementation of the above programmes, it is targetted to enhance the wool production to 22.44 lakh kgs. by the end of the year 1990-91 from 22.00 lakh kgs. at the end of the year 1989-90.

Other Livestock Development

1.3.3.35 For horse development programme, Horse Breeding Farm, established at Inaj (Junagadh) will be strengthened for intensification of various services and facilities like stallion services through stud centres health care, management, extension and propagation, training etc. One Intensive Equine Development Project is envisaged to be established at Junagadh during Eighth Plan. It is also proposed to maintain 'Herd Book Registers' for stud registration of indigenous Kathiawadi breed.

1.3.3.36 Considering the Camel as a good draught animal, besides good for milk, particularly in the arid and semiarid areas and its expected role in agricultural economy, Working Group of the Government of India has recommended to take-up the scheme of Camel Breeding Farms as a C.S.S. on equal sharing basis and accordingly it is envisaged to take-up strengthening of camel breeding farm at Mota-Jampura in Banaskantha District as C.S.S. , if Govt. of India agrees to allow to it as a C.S.S..

1.3.3.37 Considering the role of donkey as pack animal, it is proposed to establish one Donkey Breeding Unit to produce superior quality donkeys for providing them to the donkey owners for improvement of their donkey stocks. This unit will be attached to the Horse Breeding Farm to utilise the infrastructural facilities of that farm.

1.3.3.38 Considering the large number of schemes and programmes in the field and effective poverty alleviation programmes in implementation, some modern facilities of publication like video cassettes, films dia-positive slides, projecting materials etc. are necessary for which one publication Unit to make the public aware of scientific Livestock breeding with modern technology and day-to-day researches, dangers regarding contagious diseases, various programmes in operation etc. is proposed to be established during the Eighth Plan. Moreover, One new Exhibition Unit is also proposed to be established at Rajkot .

1.3.3.39 With a view to attract and encourage livestock and poultry owners to produce more production of livestock products and to attract them to participate in All India Livestock and Poultry Shows, sufficient funds would be provided every year for participation in All India Livestock and Poultry Fairs/shows. Similarly, a scheme of milk yield competition is proposed at the State level which is found to be very popular among the milk producers.

1.3.3.40 To attract and encourage the civic bodies with existing slaughter houses for their modernisation, a scheme for modernisation of abattoirs is proposed as a C.S.S. on equal sharing basis .

1.3.3.41 For enabling the producers to obtain remunerative prices of their products and also to help the consumers to get the products at rational prices, the State has already taken advance action by implementation the schemes of financial assistance to Cattle Markets, Gujarat State Poultry Farmers Co-operative Federation and Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation. These assistance programmes would be continued.

Feed and Fodder Development

1.3.3.42 The milk production in the State is predominantly based on crop residues, natural herbage and feeds. It is, necessary to put up schemes for development and strengthening of fodder seed production farms for providing fodder seed of good quality. Two farms already established are proposed to be continued and expanded further with establishment of one new farm during the Eighth Plan.

1.3.3.43 For obtaining green fodder regularly as well as to demonstrate improved fodder cultivation and production of improved high yielding varieties of fodder, eleven village fodder production farms already established would be continued

1.3.3.44 Gujarat State being a Drought Prone State having 12 Drought Prone districts and 86 Drought Prone talukas and also having large arid and semi arid areas, establishment of fodder banks for storage of fodder during good monsoon year is necessary. It is, therefore, proposed to establish five fodder banks during Eighth Plan. Under this programme fodder will be dried, compressed/stacked and baled and thereafter stored in fodder banks. The scheme is proposed to be implemented as a C.S.S. on equal sharing basis.

1.3.3.45 For improving the nutrient value of crop residues and other cellulosic wastes which are important sources of feed for milch animals, it is proposed to make a programme of providing assistance for ammoniation process/urea molasses which would be a concerted programme for demonstration of straw treatment to educate farmers. This is proposed as a C.S.S. on equal sharing basis.

1.3.3.46 Silvi Pasture System perhaps being the most feasible solution to the problem of non-availability of adequate fodder throughout the year, it is proposed to implement this system on the waste-lands which are normally unfit for cultivation. The scheme would motivate the people to grow fodder trees as well as fodder-cum-fuel wood trees on their lands. The schemes is proposed as a 100% C.S.S.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY				
I. Direction and Administration				
1	ANH-1	Expansion of Directorate of Animal Husbandry (0400100)	8.14	0.11
Total-I			8.14	0.11
II. Extension and Training				
2	ANH-2	Development of Department Personnel (045100)	6.10	0.00
Total II			6.10	0.00
III. Veterinary Services and Animal Health				
3	ANH-3	Improvement of veterinary Aid (0410141)	135.09	29.09
4	ANH-4	Disease Control Programme (0410241)	31.38	14.03
Total III			166.47	43.12
IV. Administration, Investigation and Statistics :				
5	ANH-5	Strengthening of Statistical wing (0415141)	8.94	0.00
Total IV			8.94	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
V. Cattle and Buffaloes Development				
6	ANH-6	Cross-breeding Programme Artificial Insemination Scheme with Semon Bank and Stud Farm (0420100)	27.19	2.79
7	ANH-7	Intensive Cattle Development Programme (0420200)	27.11	10.97
8	ANH-8	Cattle Breeding Farms (0420341)	1.40	1.40
9	ANH-9	Subsidy to Cattle Breeding Institutions Gaushalas (0420441)	10.00	0.00
10	ANH-10	Supply of milch animals in Tribal Areas (0420500)	24.00	0.00
11	ANH-11	Assistance to Small Farmers for Cross-bred beifers (0420641)	19.78	0.00
Total V			109.48	15.16
VI. Poultry Development				
12	ANH-12	Co-ordinated Poultry Breeding Programme (0425160)	16.85	4.60
13	ANH-13	Intensive Poultry Development Project (0425241)	13.43	5.00
14	ANH-14	Beneficiary Oriented Programme (042341)	38.00	0.00
Total VI			68.28	9.60

1	2	3	4	5
VII. Sheep and Wool Development				
15	ANH-15	Intensive Sheep Development Programme (0420100)	4.64	0.64
16	ANH-16	Establishment of sheep Breeding Farms (0420200)	8.29	0.00
Total VII			12.93	0.64
VIII. Other Livestock Development				
17	ANH-17	Expansion of Existing Exhibition Unit (0435100)	1.38	0.00
18	ANH-18	Expansion of Horse Breeding Farm (0425241)	8.34	3.80
19	ANH-19	Marketing of Livestock and Livestock product (0435400)	7.83	0.00
Total VIII			17.55	3.80
IX Feed and Fodder Development				
20	ANH-20	Fodder Development Programme (0440141)	25.11	5.42
Total IX			25.11	5.42
Nucleus Budget (0445100)			22.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL			445.00	77.85

1.4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

1.4.1. Introduction :

1.4.1.1 The State Government has continued to encourage Dairy development through the Co-operative sector. The Co-operative movement in this sector starting with AMUL Dairy in Kheda District has spread over to the Districts of Mahesana, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Vadodara and Surat. However, other Districts have lagged behind in the matter of setting up facilities necessary for processing and marketing of milk and milk products. The gap between developed and developing districts would have widened but for State intervention through setting up of the Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation in the year 1973. Milk is collected through numerous village level Dairy Co-operative Societies and processed and marketed centrally at Dairy plant at the District level. The milk producers participate through election of office bearers at the society and union levels culminating into an Appex Level Federation. Animals get treated through the government Veterinary Doctors and also the animal husbandry personnel employed by the District Co-operative Unions/Dairies. The feeding and breeding practices have improved with the implementation of Scientific Animal Husbandry Practices. At the same time the consumers get higenic pasturised good quality milk at reasonable prices.

1.4.2 Review of Progress

1.4.2.1 At the end of 1984-85 there were 8634 milk producers Co-operative Societies with the membership of 11.75 lakh milk producers supplying milk to the dairies/chilling centres/cooling units. There were 5 milk products factories and 13 milk plants in 1984-85 with a total installed capacity of 30.71 lakh litres a day. Milk actually handled during year average of 22 lakh litres per day. There were nine cattle feed factories with a total installed capacity of 1445 tonnes per day. The targets and achievements of the Seventh Plan are presented in Table-I below:

TABLE : 1

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Seventh Plan Target	Likely achievement (Cumulative)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Fluid Milk Plants	No.	13	14
2.	Milk Product Factories.	No.	5	5
3.	Cattle Feed Factories.	No.	11	10
4.	Dairy Co-operative Unions.	No.	18	18
5.	Dairy Co-operative Societies	No.	2000	12000
6.	Members of Dairy Co-operative Societies.	Lakh No.	15.00	15.00
7.	Installed Capacity of Dairies.	Lakh lit/day	33.00	37.36
8.	Milk handled	"	25.00	25.00
9.	Installed Capacity of cattle Feed Factories.	Mt./day	24.00	1650

Physical Achievements Operation Flood Programme (OFP)

1.4.2.2 The Government of India with the Assistance of World Food Programme of the United Nation launched "Milk Marketing and Dairy Development Scheme" known as Operation Flood Programme I, was started in July, 1970. Six Districts namely Kheda, Mahesana, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Vadodara and Ahmedabad were covered. The Operation Flood Programme-II has been commenced since 2nd October, 1979. The Operation Flood Programme-III is being implemented through N.D.D.B. Anand, G.C.M.M.F. Anand and Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation, Gandhinagar. The funds are distributed through G.C.M.M.F. to District unions. This programme has been started from April, 1985.

1.4.3 Programme for the year 1990-91

1.4.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for Dairy Development for the year 1990-91

The activities under this sub sector are undertaken through the institutional framework of co-operatives and Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation. The State Plan outlay is intended to serve as a catalyst to achieve the objective and strategy of the Development Programme. The activity envisaged to be undertaken during the year 1990-91 Under various programmes are as under:-

Direction and Administration

1.4.3.2 The aim of the scheme is to preserve cattle Wealth of the State by issuing and implementing the necessary orders from time to time for maintaining the supply of milch and draught cattle in the state. With a view to achieve the aim, the cattle export/import check posts and flying squad have been established. This scheme has been controlling illegal export of milch and draught animals as well as maintain the supply of the same. An outlay of Rs.12.72 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91. This scheme also aims at purchase of Liquid Nitrogen Containers and supply of semen doses to the A.I. centres in Non-tribal areas.

Banni Development

1.4.3.3 Banni area in Kachchh District with a grass land of 1311 k.m. is denuded of grass land over two third of its area and needs development with existing species of grasses. In selected area, there are prospects of increasing the production of grass by 5 to 6 times.

1.4.3.4 The area is well-known for its pasture land. The scheme is taken up for feed collection, cutting and storing of grass and grassland development. It is envisaged to increase the area by 2500 hectares. In addition to above, 3500 M.tonnes of grass will be collected and stored for using during scarcity and natural calamity. An outlay of Rs.7.35 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

State Commitment to Operation Flood Programme.

1.4.3.5 The operation flood programme does not provide for electricity, water, land development etc. In order to supplement the main programme, the state is committed to provide these facilities according to the approved pattern of operation flood programme. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91

Milk Enhancement Programme in non OFF area

1.4.3.6 The three districts namely Amreli, Jamnagar and Dangs are not covered under Operation Flood Programme. With a view to bring these three districts on par with the other districts it is necessary to cover these districts in milk enhancement programme under state plan on the pattern of operation flood programme Rs.2.00 lakhs have been earmarked for this scheme for the year 1990-91.

Financial Assistance to Dist. Co-operative milk producers Union for Spear head team

1.4.3.7 This is a continuous scheme and for the year

1990- 91, rs.4.69 lakhs are provided. The aim of this scheme is the formation of new cooperative societies, recontination of closed societies, increase in the members of cooperative societies and increase in the production of milk in seven tribal districts, namely Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Surat and Valsad.

Maintanance of milch animals Undar the scheme for purchase of milch animals

1.4.3.8 The aim of the scheme is to improve the economic condition of Adimjuth/Adivasi (Primitive Tribal or Tribal people) producers of non-tribal area and to bring them out from poverty line by providing subsidy in cattle feed for their milch animals. Rs.4.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Gopalak Rehabilitation Scheme

1.4.3.9 For economic and social uplift of Gopalak milk producers, the scheme of Gopalak Rehabilitation is implemented. Gopalak Farming societies and Gopalak multipurpose societies would be organised and the assistance would be given for purchase and maintenance of bulls. An amount of Rs.10.24 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for this scheme.

1.4.3.10 The scheme also intends to supply Liquid Nitrozen to the different A.I. Centres under the district panchayats of Tribal districts. If is also envisaged to purchase LN2 containers for the use of above centres at the cost of Rs.4.44 lakhs.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY 1990-91	
			TOTAL	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
1 Direction and Administration				
1	DMS-1	Preservaion of milch animals (0500100)	12.72	0.00
TOTAL - 1			12.72	0.00
2. Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Project				
2	DMS-2	Banni Development scheme (0505100)	7.35	0.00
3	DMS-3	State Commitement to OFP (0505300)	4.00	0.00
4	DMS-4	Milk enhancement progra- mme in Non-OFP area (0505400)	2.00	0.00
5	DMS-5	Financial assistance to Dist. Coop. Milk Produce- rs Union for spear head team (0505772)	4.69	0.00
6	DMS-6	Maintenance of milch animals (0505500)	4.00	0.00
7	DMS-7	Rabari Bharwad Rehabilitat scheme (0505800)	10.24	1.18
TOTAL-2			32.28	1.18
' (3) Other expenditure				
(Nucleus Budget) (0515100)			5.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL:			50.00	1.18

1.5 FISHERIES

1.5.1 INTRODUCTION

1.5.1.1 With nearly one third of the country's coastline and a lakh square kilometer of the continental shelf with 11 intermediate, 28 minor and 188 marine fish landing centres, Gujarat is well placed for development of marine fisheries in the country. The total standing stock (MSY) including the EE2 area of Gujarat is estimated to be Rs. 7.73 lakh MT. The demersal resources is to the tune of 5.33 lakh MTS, out of which about 2.23 lakh MT is being currently exploited. The exploitation of pelagic and columnar resource is about one lakh MT. There is immense potential in the inland fisheries sector, Five major rivers namely Narmada, Mahi, Tapi, Sabarmati and Banas provide rich fishery resources. Besides, 1035 perennial village tanks covering about 9500 hectares is available for inland fish culture. In addition to these resources, 315 small irrigation tanks covering about 19,000 hectares, 59 reservoirs covering 141693 hectares and 5 estauries covering 21230 hectares of water areas also offer considerable scope for inland fisheries development. Above this, about 0.14 million hectares of water sheet area would be available on completion of the reservoirs under construction which in turn would also convert many seasonal ponds into perennial ponds. The State has also considerable potential for coastal aquaculture and mariculture in over 3 lakh hectares of the brackish water area interspread with a large number of creeks and low lying mud-flats.

1.5.1.2 The total fishermen population of Gujarat is 2.25 lakhs out of which 80,204 are actively engaged in fisheries vocation.

The active fishermen engaged in different sectors of fisheries are as under :

	(As per Livestock census, 1982)
i) Marine Fisheries	57,787
ii) Inland	15,388
iii) Estuarine Fisheries	7,029

Total	80,204

resources hitherto not being fully exploited for augmenting fish production. The production level is as under :

Item	Seventh plan	Achievement		like- ly achiev- ment 1989-90	1990-91 Targets
		1985-88	1988-89		
Marine	350	328	414	432	360
Inland	35	22	22	27	30
Total	385	350	436	459	390

Inland Fisheries

1.5.3.3 An outlay of Rs. 89.81 lakhs is provided for the following components :

- Fish seed production
- Hatcheries
- Pond culture
- Fish Farmers' Development Agencies

1.5.3.4 The above programmes are aimed at utilising the large number of village ponds profitably under intensive fish culture systematically and to bring all the reservoirs under scientific fishery management. At present, Eight Fish Farmers' Development Agencies are functioning in the districts of Valsad, Surat, Bharuch, Panchmahal (Godhra), Jamnagar, Kheda (Nadiad), Himatnagar and Surendranagar. A new Fish Farmers Development Agency Vadodara is also sanctioned and started functioning from December 1989. Presently, there are 15 fish seed productions/rearing farms. Construction of 10 farms is in progress. Two hatchery units are nearing completion in Kheda and Surat District under the National Fish Seed Programme.

Estuarine and Brackish Water Fisheries

1.5.3.5 An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for the following components :

- Development of brackish water/coastal aquaculture
- Estt. of coastal aquaculture fish farm and Hatchery Units

1.5.3.6 As a part of the coastal aquaculture programme, three sites - viz. Mundra (Kutchh Dist.), Sartanpour (Bhavnagar Dist.) and Dandi - Matwad (Valsad Dist.) have been selected for establishment of fish farms. The first phase of farm construction at Mundra and Sartanpur is now completed. The work of Dandi Matwad is in progress.

Marine Fisheries

1.5.3.7 An outlay of Rs. 118.17 lakhs is provided for the following components -

- Development of fishery harbour
- Landing and berthing facilities
- Water supply at various fishing centres
- Providing of infrastructural facilities at minor ports
- Dredging facilities - and Fishery Terminal Divisions
- Mechanisation and Improvement of fishing crafts.

1.5.3.8 There are 14,680 fishing vessels / boats (including mechanised) for which landing and berthing facilities are pre-requisites. The Veraval, Mangrol and Porbandar fishery terminals are made fully operational. Landing and berthing facilities at twelve centres have been completed and ten new centres namely Kankra, Dholai, Onjal in Valsad District, Bhimpar - Dumas in Surat dist., Dhara, Siyalbet, Vanibundar in Amreli Dist., Navabundar - Kodinar, Miyani in Junagadh Dist. and Talaja in Bhavnagar Dist. have been envisaged in 1990-91.

Mechanisation and Improvement of Fishing Crafts

1.5.3.9 Mechanisation and improvement of fishing crafts programme is a core sub-sector especially for the development of marine fisheries. It comprises of

- Mechanisation of fishing crafts
- Introduction of Fibre Glass Boats
- Subsidy for non-mechanised Boats
- Incentives for use of improved Fishing Gears
- Establishment of Service Station.

1.5.3.10 The present mechanisation of fishing crafts programme is well tried and has proved to be production oriented generating significant sustained self-employment for fishermen.

Processing, Preservation and Marketing

1.5.3.11 An outlay of Rs. 0.90 lakhs is provided for this programme.

1.5.3.12 These programmes are to achieve the main objectives of getting higher remuneration to the fishermen producers through preventing exploitation by the middlemen and to ensure greater availability of fish to the consumers.

Extension and Training

1.5.3.13 An outlay of Rs. 4.02 lakhs is provided for this programme.

1.5.3.14 Educating the fishermen through 'Learning by Seeing' is proved to be more effective in introducing them to new methods and means of diversified fishing and allied activities. It is, therefore, envisaged to arrange tours of progressive fishermen to important successful projects of fisheries in the State and outside the State. Training of departmental personnel is necessary to keep them abreast of times. This programme is ultimately aimed at functional efficiency which is desirable in the interest of the progress of fisheries and modern techniques and technology.

Fisheries Co-operatives

1.5.3.15 An outlay of Rs. 60.52 lakhs is provided for this programme for the year 1990-91.

1.5.3.16 The National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) has been actively participating in the marine fisheries development programme of the State through the Co-operative Sector i.e. for Trawlers Fishing Boats for which the State Government contribution is only to the tune of 20% and the rest is (i.e. 80% provides as loan and share capital by the N.C.D.C.) The N.C.D.C. has approved two projects for inland fisheries development viz. Reservoir Fisheries Development - through Co-ops. aided by E.E.C. The cost of the Projects is Rs. 235 lakhs and Rs. 435.00 lakhs. The project period is seven and five years respectively. Token provision of Rs. 0.02 lakhs is kept for reservoirs Fisheries. The group insurance scheme against accident is under implementation as a centrally sponsored scheme and is targetted to cover 30,000 fishermen under this scheme.

Assistance to Public Sector and Other Undertakings

1.5.3.17 An outlay of Rs. 17.04 lakhs is provided for this programme for the year 1990-91.

1.5.3.18 The Gujarat Fisheries Central Co-operative Association is the State Level Apex - Co-operative body in the Fisheries sector. It has been engaged in various fisheries development activities by way of supply of inputs like marine engines (IBMS AND OBMS) fishing nets, diesel, inshore coverage, fish seed production as well as fish marketing. G.F.C.C.A. is the pioneer Co-operative organisation. These programmes are to achieve the main objectives of getting higher remuneration to the fishermen through preventing exploitation by the middlemen and to ensure greater availability of fish to the consumers. Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation is a State undertaking engaged in the development of fisheries on fish seed production for which it is proposed to have a fish farm of its own design and requirement.

Others

1.5.3.19 The following programme are also to be implemented during 1990-91 for which an outlay of Rs. 23.08 lakhs is provided.

- Display of aquariums
- Saving cum-incentive to fishermen
- Construction of office buildings/staff quarters
- National Welfare Fund Programme (C.S.S.)

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
FISHERIES
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)				
SR. NO.	SCHEME No.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY	1990-91
			TOTAL	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Inland Fisheries				
1	FSH-1	Fish seed production in Non-tribal areas(0610100)	11.19	4.60
2	FSH-2	Establishment of two hectares hetcharies at Kheda & Surat District(C.S.S.) (0615141)	6.67	0.27
3	FSH-3	Pond culture scheme (0630109)	5.00	0.00
4	FSH-4	Schemes sponsored by Fish Farmers Development Agencies (C.S.S.) (0630441)	66.95	0.00
Sub-Total (1)			89.81	4.87
(2) Estuarine/Brackish Water Fisheries				
5	FSH-5	Development of brackish water/ coastal aquaculture fish farm (0610300)	7.52	3.27
6	FSH-6	Establishment of coastal aquaculture fish farm hatchery unit(C.S.S.) (0610441)	22.48	3.50
Sub-Total (2)			30.00	6.77
(3) Marine Fisheries				
7	FSH-7	Scheme to provide other infrastructure facilities at minor ports(C.S.S.) (0635441)	16.72	11.72
8	FSH-8	Providing dredging facility at minor ports(CSS) (0635541)	32.12	11.01
9	FSH-9	Mechanisation of Fishing crafts(0650100)	14.55	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
10	FSH-10	Introduction of fibre glass boats (0650200)	5.00	0.00
11	FSH-11	Subsidy for improved fishing gears (0650472)	8.00	0.00
12	FSH-12	Establishment of Service Stations (0650500)	4.28	0.00
13	FSH-13	Development of Fisheries Harbours (0635141)	11.00	11.00
14	FSH-14	Landing/berthing facilities at minor ports (CSS) (0635241)	26.00	26.00
15	FSH-15	Scheme for water supply at various fishing centres (CSS) (0635341)	0.50	0.50
Sub-Total (3)			118.17	60.23
(4) Processing, Preservation & Marketing				
16	FSH-16	Scheme for improving marketing Support (0645100)	0.90	0.00
Sub-Total (4)			0.90	0.00
(5) Extension and Training				
17	FSH-17	Scheme for progressive Fishermen's tours (0625500)	0.80	0.00
18	FSH-18	Training of Departmental personnel (0625100)	3.00	0.00
19	FSH-19	Training of Fisher Youths/ Weaker sections of Non-Tribal areas (0625200)	0.22	0.22
Sub-Total (5)			4.02	0.22
(6) Fisheries Co-operatives				
20	FSH-20	Reservoir Development (0630200)	17.02	0.01
21	FSH-21	Strengthening of Fisheries co.ops. in Non-Tribal areas	2.15	0.50

1	2	3	4	5
22	FSH-22	Strengthening of Co-ops. through N.C.D.C. sponsored schemes (0656341)	40.00	40.00
23	FSH-23	Scheme of accident insurance of fishermen members of Co-operative Societies (CSS) (0655441)	1.35	0.00
Sub-Total (6)			60.52	40.51
(7) Assistance to Public Sector and other Undertakings				
24	FSH-24	Scheme to support fishermen co-operative and GFDC Ltd. for intervention in fish marketing (0645200)	6.00	6.00
25	FSH-25	Financial assistance to Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation (0655900)	11.04	11.04
Sub-Total (7)			17.04	17.04
(8) Other Expenditure				
26	FSH-26	Saving-cum-incentive scheme for upliftment of fishermen (0655600)	3.00	2.00
27	FSH-27	Constructing quarters (0655700)	10.84	10.84
28	FSH-28	National Welfare Fund Programme (C.S.S.) (0655800)	9.24	0.00
Sub-Total (8)			23.08	12.84
(9) Research				
29	FSH-29	Research and Development programme of Marine fisheries (0620100)	0.46	0.00
Sub-Total (9)			0.46	0.00
(10) Tribal Area Sub-Plan				
30	FSH-30	Fish seed production in Tribal areas (0610200)	28.18	2.18

1	2	3	4	5
31	FSH-31	Training of Adivasis in Tribal areas (0625300)	7.00	0.00
32	FSH-32	Reservoir Fisheries Development Scheme (0630200)	9.47	0.00
33	FSH-33	Scheme for infrastructural facilities (0630800)	2.00	0.00
34	FSH-34	Scheme for co-operative marketing (0645400)	7.00	0.00
35	FSH-35	Strengthening of fish co.ops. in tribal areas (0656000)	2.35	0.00
		Sub-Total (10)	56.00	2.18
		G R A N D T O T A L :	400.00	144.66

FORESTS

1.6.1 INTRODUCTION

1.6.1.1 Apart from meeting the day to day requirements of timber, fuelwood, fodder, fruits, fibre etc., the intangible benefits from forests are of much greater value. They include harmonious cycling of water resources, storage of soil and moisture, moderating influence of floods, control over, air, water and noise pollution, moderation of temperature, better rainfall distribution, providing decentralised rural employment and food supply to disadvantaged section of population, etc. According to some estimates, only half of the area classified as forests is actually under adequate tree cover, the other half is barren, degraded unproductive. Many portions of forests are seriously affected by erosion. From the point of view of per capita forests, Gujarat with 0.06 ha. of forests per capita ranks amongst the lowest in the states in the country. Due to many obvious reasons, the average annual increment of forests is low. The low productivity from forests is attributed to its fragile condition and very low investment. Daily, entry of lakhs of people to collect headloads of fuelwood and lakhs of cattle grazing all over irrespective of carrying capacity of the forests, have virtually abrogated the scientific forest management in very large parts of the country.

1.6.1.2 The situation has deteriorated over the years. The forest cover is not adequate to sustain life support system of the State. It's density, species composition, efficiency to use sunlight and other growth factors and consequently the utility to society leave a great deal to be desired. There is acute shortage of fuelwood, grazing facilities, small timber, bamboo and minor forest produce, the items needed by the society in general and by the poor and tribals in particular. Nearly 48 lakh tribals depend on minor forest produce as their key source of livelihood. The prices of these products are consequently too high for most of the rural dwellers. The temptation to get free what one can do to meet the day to day necessities of life is hard to resist. The situation is further compounded by anti-social elements wanting to make a fast buck. Encroachment a pernicious and regular evil continue recur. The degradation has affected the quality of life of rural poor, who face the twin problems of devastated and unproductive ecosystem and shrunken resource base which fails to meet their continuing and rising needs for forest based products.

1.6.1.3 As Gujarat experienced unprecedented scarcity for consecutive three years from the beginning of the Seventh Plan, This led to shortfalls in the achievement of physical target in forestry sector.

Although an area of 7.66 lakh hectares has been planted from the inception of Gujarat State, it does not reflect the real quantum of work which still remains to be done. Tree plantations in the State are managed on a rotation of 10-60 years and hence old plantations are filled making room for new plantations. More-

over, due to adverse climatic, edaphic and biotic factors, every thing what is planted does not survive. According to survey done by an independent agency, survival percentage in the State is about 66% though this is quite satisfactory as per norms of Government of India, its results in the reduction of reduces the actual coverage to two thirds of planted areas.

It is estimated about 5.60 lakhs of forest lands are ecologically endangered and need immediate treatment in the State.

1.6.2 Programme for the year 1990-91

1.6.2.1 The programmes for the year 1990-91 would aim at improving the productivity of the forests and increasing tree cover outside the forest areas for meeting the requirements of fuelwood, fodder, timber and outdoor recreation of the rural and urban population, energy conservation, employment generation, economy of the tribals and other weaker sections of the society, conservation and development of wildlife and environmental awareness.

The thrust of development programme shall be as under:

To augment supplies of subsistence needs like fuelwood, fodder, small timber and Minor Forest Produce for the rural communities.

To create employment opportunities for the poor in the rural areas near their habitations.

To create environmental awareness and restoration of ecological balance for the over all welfare of rural communities.

To build up forest resource by improving productivity of the forests.

To conserve and develop flora and fauna for ensuring indirect benefits to rural poor from the forest ecosystem.

1.6.2.2 In the wake of New Forest Policy 1988 and with emphasis on afforestation as an optimum land and water use, forests are not looked upon revenue, rather the emphasis would be on environmental improvement and increased productivity to serve the cause of rural communities for employment and subsistence needs. rural masses would be enable to participate as partners in forest development. An outlay of Rs.3805 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91; minor headwise break up of which would be as under:

Programme 1.	1990-91 Outlay 2.
Direction & Administration	94.88
Research	18.19
Education	21.70
Forest Conservation and Development	296.59
Plantations Schemes	529.94
Communication & Buildings	37.71
Preservation of Wildlife	140.00
Extension	2520.00
Management of Zamindari	6.00
Other Expenditure	139.99
TOTAL	3805.00

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

Forest Protection

1.6.2.3 . The demand for timber and firewood has increased rapidly due to increase in population and industrial development. This has led to increase in prices of timber and firewood. Anti-Social elements have found trade in illicit timber and firewood lucrative. Increase in communication facilities in the interior areas has lead to operation of organised gange working with fast moving vehicles and fire arms. There have been 348 cases of deadly assault during 1984-85 to 1988-89 on forest personnel Under the circumstances, it is necessary to equip forest staff with arms, wireless, walki talki, vehicles striking force, mobile checking parties highway petrol party, mobile squad etc. to face any emergency and provide for regular combing of forests to control illegal activities.

1.6.2.4 To minimise fire damage, the existing fire protection measures will be strengthened with provision of wages to the labourers engaged on forest fire protection Every year about 20 watch towers equipped with wireless sets and binoculars at important points in forests are proposed to be established to present illicit cutting, grazing and fire.

1.6.2.5 At present the Vigilance Cell of the Forest Department is headed by the Addl. Chif Conservator of Forests. He however does not have any infrastructure for enquiring into various applications and for field checking in respect of illicit cutting in the forest areas. Effective monitoring of illicit cutting involves timely enquires into these applications so if is proposed to strengthen the Vigilance Cell. and existing checking nakas with addition of one Forester at each naka.

1.6.2.6 It is envisaged to establish large number of village protection samities. It is proposed to give them 20% of net revenue for the protection of forests done by them.

1.6.2.7 It is proposed to provide fodder at concessional subsidised rate in village where young plantations are raised. This is proposed for three years of plantation.

1.6.2.8 It is envisaged to involve large number of small scale rural employment oriented schemes for effective employment generation to wean away the offenders from cutting of trees. It would be a socio-economic approach to the problem. Rs. 67.78 lakhs are being provided for Forest Protection Scheme during 1990-91.

Modern Forest Fire Control Measures

1.6.2.9 Forest fires cause considerable damage not only to the standing crop but also to the ground flora, regeneration of important tree species and micro-organisms. A project covering modern forest fire control measures has therefore been prepared and posed for UNDP assistance. The project is estimated to cost Rs.388.3 lakhs. An amount of Rs.25 lakhs is provided for the financial year 1990-91.

PLANNING AND EVALUATION

1.6.2.10 Evaluation of ongoing schemes and planning for future for this investment needed proper monitoring and collection of statistical data. In view of this and evaluation cell at head quarters were introduced in the past (1978-79). There is a need to strengthen this infrastructure.

1.6.2.11 With the emphasis on district planning the workload in the planning cell in head office has considerably increased. By entering the computer age and looking to the magnitude of informations required to be collected recorded and compiled for use at different level, it is urgently felt to introduce computer at important divisions at district level, circles and head-quarter to store basic computerised information which can be used at any form as and when required at different level. It is therefore, proposed to suitably strengthen the planning, monitoring and evaluation cell alongwith 15 Computer of PC-XT with 20 MB-Disc and Floppy drive. The outlay provided for 1990-91 Rs.2.10 lakhs.

RESEARCH

Forest Research

1.6.2.12 Research and Development is the basis for progress of any technical organisation like Forest Department. Continued research and development forms the foundation for progress. It requires continuity. The average annual yield of timber and firewood per unit are from our forest is one of the lowest. The yield can be stepped up by manipulating composition of our forests through propagation of high yielding strains and hybridization of selected species. Forests are a complex entity producing a large number of valuable products. Development and uses of a substantial

number of them are still not known in the absence of research. continuous research and technical development are needed for the as well as the forest produce.

1.6.2.13 The Forest Research Institute is the premier organisation in the country for forest research. However, it is being strongly felt that for a country with dimensions and variations as ours, a central institute of forestry research would not suffice. There are regional needs that call for local innovations to suit local needs. A regional forest research institute was set up during the Sixth Five Year Plan, this is still in infancy and needs to be strengthened. A botanical garden at Waghai (Dangs) shall be further developed to provide research facilities. Seed banks established during Seventh Plan will need to be further strengthened. To extend the forestry research, further forest fruit research station and utilisation of small timber for construction of huts and awarding research fellowship through Universities for research on forestry matters will be provided at suitable locations. An amount of Rs.12.97 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Preparation of Micro-plans

1.6.2.14 It was proposed that plantations to be taken up hereafter should be based on the concept of micro watershed basis. This should also include the micro planning of the region such as the needs the people etc. For this, an outlay of Rs.4 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Mangrove Forest Research Centre

1.6.2.15 It is proposed to establish a mangrove research station for doing research on Mangroves at Gujarat with a financial outlay of Rs.1.22 lakh for the year 1990-91.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Training of Staff

1.6.2.16 Scientific Forestry is calls for technically qualified personnel The Union Government bears the responsibility for training of IFS Officers. Weekly training at vertical and horizontal levels are organised by the Government of India every year. It will also be necessary to train other officers in other organisation, like Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration (SPIPA) at Ahmedabad, Extension Education Institute at Anand and the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal. It is envisaged to train 4 ACFs., 20 RFOs., and 250 Beat Guards during the year 1990-91 with an outlay of Rs.21.70 lakhs.

FOREST CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Soil and Moisture Conservation

1.6.2.17 The forests are under continuous pressure of degradation. Destruction of forests, indiscriminate grazing and fires are main causes of degradation of forests. Some of the areas in Central Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh which once supported luxuriant tree growth have now been rendered barren. This has acceler-

ated erosion of the top soil. It is estimated that almost half the States forest are needs to be rehabilitated. Denudation has been large hacts. of land require to be treated with soil conservation measure water harvesting structures and before taking up afforestation to improve the top soil. The schemes proposed take up intensive soil and moisture conservation measures followed by reforestation with small timber, fuelwood, fodder yielding tree species and grasses. The ongoing scheme is also proposed to be suitably modified by prescribing Sapar Technique as the soil and moisture conservation measures in plain and moderately undulating areas. For hilly terrain, the method of staging contour trenches is proposed to be adopted. Planting of seedlings will be supplemented by seed sowing on the dug out soil. Vantalavadis in the plantation plots and pucca check dams in the plantation areas. are also proposed Soil and Moisture Conservation measures consist of planting of Vetiveria Sp. (Khus grass), nallah, bunding, construction of Bandharas, Vantalavadia, Check-dams, forming of Sapar trenches and contour tranches. 20% support irrigation through earthen tubes has also been proposed during Eighth Plan. Bushy plants will be preffered so far 1,08,288 ha. have been treated till 1988-89 with soil moisture conservation measures and 1170 hectares are would be treated in 1989-90. A programme of 10 check dams, 10 Vantalavadis with an outlay of Rs.125.58 lakh is envisaged for the year 1990-91.

Afforestation in Degraded Forest Areas

1.6.2.18 About 33% of the forest area is in degraded condition. A project is therefore, formulated to take up massive development of degraded forest areas to enhance their productivity thereby to augment fuelwood supply. Advance works of afforestation in 850 ha., would be carried out with an outlay of Rs.90.21 lakhs for the year 1990-91. The schemes of Development of silviculture and Establishment of silviculture farms are merged with this scheme.

Afforestation of Desert Border

1.6.2.19 Both the little and greater Runn of Kachchh which are vast saline wastes, are sandwiched between Kachchh in the north and west mainland Gujarat in the east and Saurashtra in the South. The winds blowing from desert carry with them fine particles of silt heavily laden with salt. When these particles are deposited in the adjoining agricultural lands they reduce their fertility and gradually render them uncultivable due to accumulation of salt in the soil. Polythene bags raised seedlings of suitable species at the rate of 2000 plants/ha. will be planted (for S.M.C. Line). As usual soil conservation measures like planting of vetiveria sp. (Khus grass), Nallah bunding/Gully plougging, Sapar and Contour trenches and check dam/Bandharas will be made. In addition seeds will be down on ridges after ploughing the areas. 10 m. apart, 2 m. strips with 60 cm. ridges will be formed for seed sowing. With the objective of creating shelter belts along the border of desert so as to act as a barrier against desert winds. It is proposed to step up the activity during the year 1990-91, an area of 435 ha. shall be planted with a provision of Rs.35.97 lakhs.

Coastal Border Plantations

1.6.2.20 Gujarat has a coast line of over 1600 km. A strip of about 200 to 400 m. in width along the coastal line consists of loose shifting sand. Due to heavy wind action along the coastal belt the sand gradually drifts inwards converting agricultural lands in to sandy waste. The object of this scheme is to stabilise the sand and also to obtain returns in the form of fuelwood and small timber by raising linear plantations of suitable species like Casuarine equisetifolia and Prosopis juliflora along sandy coastal land and mangrove plantation on the muddy flats. 100% irrigation through earthen tubes is provided in this scheme. At seaward side live hedge shelter belt will be raised. Mangrove like Cher will be planted on tidal muddy flats. During the year 1990-91, an outlay of Rs.44.83 lakhs has been provided for the planting 440 ha. under the project.

PLANTATION SCHEMES

Fuelwood and Small Timber Plantations

1.6.2.21 The demand for firewood and raw material for paper, Katha factories and other industries has been increasing rapidly. This can be done by raising suitable fast growing fuelwood and timber species in areas adjoining habitation and in forest areas which are not suitable for raising valuable timber species. This scheme, therefore aims at raising fast growing tree species to meet growing fuelwood and small timber demand in degraded but otherwise potential forest areas at close spacing (1.5 m. x 3 m.) Soil conservation measures like gully ploughing and planting of Khus grass and water harvesting structures like Vantalavadi and check-dams/bandharias etc. will be taken up. Awal seeds to be sown in between rows of plant in plantation to cater fuelwood requirement of local villagers.

1.6.2.22 During the year 1990-91 an area of 985 Ha. and 210 Ha. shall be planted under rain feed and irrigated conditions respectively with a provision of Rs. 125.18 lakhs.

Teak, Khair & Bamboo Plantations

1.6.2.23 It is necessary to progressively convert poor quality forests in potentially valuable forests. This is possible by converting such forests into man-made forest plantations of economically important species like Teak, Khair & Bamboo and maintaining the optimum stock of the same. This scheme is proposed to cover the annually clear felled potential forest areas through plantations of Teak, Khair and Bamboo. An outlay of Rs.162.48 lakhs has been provided for covering an area of 3670 hectares.

Plantation of Minor Forest Produce

1.6.2.24 Minor Forest Produces have been so named because of their relatively less importance in economic terms in the earlier days. However, this is now a misnomer, MFP is of substantial economic values in a number of forest areas. Their contribution for the well being to forest dwellers through the employment

opportunity they provide and the food value of some of them has been immense. This scheme has been taken up under Special Central Assistance in tribal areas activities in non-tribal areas are proposed to be included in State Plan. Suitable species like Timru, Mahuda, Kapaya, Vetiveria, etc. will be raised in suitable areas. Assured irrigation through earthen tubes will be provided alongwith high inputs of fertilisers, Soil Conservation structures like Sapar and Contour trenches and water harvesting structures like Vantalavadi and check-dam will be constructed. An outlay of Rs.20.04 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Plantation of Medicinal Plants

1.6.2.25 Ayurvedic medicines have gained considerable importance in Gujarat. Ayurvedic medicines are extracted mostly from plant material such as flowers, fruits, bark, leaves, roots, etc. A large number of trees shrub and herbs found in the forest areas have medicinal properties. However, they are generally found scattered over wide areas which makes their collection difficult and economically unviable. Also because of excersive biotic influence some of the plant species, especially some herbs and shrubs are becoming rare. An outlay of Rs.17.07 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Firewood / Forest Produce Resouces Plantation

1.6.2.26 Fuelwood is the predominant domestic fuel in the rural area, as well as urban areas. A lot of damage is being caused to the forests by the rural people in meeting their requirements of domestic fuel. In urban areas also there is a demand of fuelwood from poor as well as institutions. In order to reduce the pressure on the forest for fuel wood and to meet with the daily requirement of fuel it is envisaged to raise Resources plantation in both rural area and urban areas. It is envisaged to cover 781 Ha. with an outlay of Rs. 25.88 lakhs.

COMMUNICATION AND BUILDING

Development of Communication

1.6.2.27 The value of forest produces depends to a large extent on its accessibility and quick transport to the marketing centre. A good network of roads not only adds to the value of the forest produce, but also makes it possible to harvest economically inaccessible areas in the interior of the forests. The scheme aims at converting some of the existing tracts into motorable roads and also layout new alignments and construction of roads. An outlay of Rs.5.02 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Construction of Building

1.6.2.28 There is a needs to construct building for Office, Rest Houses and Residential Buildings for forest subordinates in interior forest areas.

Forest subordinates are required to stay in interior forest area. But living accommodation in such areas if not provid-

ed is hardly available. Forest protection duties are such as to demand their continued presence in the interior areas. With this in view forest subordinates have been entitled to free Government accommodation and attempts have been made in past to provide accommodation in the interior areas to enable the subordinates to stay at their head quarters. However, at large number of places accommodation facilities are still lacking. An outlay of Rs.25.69 lakhs for constructing 70 buildings has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Construction of Grass Godown (New Schemes)

1.6.2.29 Grass being a bulky commodity requires large storage place like godowns which are prohibitively costly to construct. The transport of grass in the form of bales is also prohibitively expensive over long distances as happens during scarcities. Pelletisation of grass with addition of suitable nutrients would reduce the cost on storage as well as transport. The shelf life of such pellets is also much higher than unpelletised grass. It is therefore, proposed to establish grass pelletisation units in Saurashtra, North Gujarat and Kachchh regions with an outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs for the year 1990-91.

PRESERVATION OF WILDLIFE

1.6.2.30 Development of wildlife conservation in Gujarat State has been slow but at a very steady pace. In 1960 there was one Sanctuary viz. "Gir Lion sanctuary" in the State. As against this, at present there are 15 Sanctuaries and 4 National Parks. More over Gujarat stands very high in the percentage of total forest area of 22% put under Sanctuaries and National Parks, as compared to All India level of 11.7%.

1.6.2.31 In conformity with the national policy for the management of wildlife and its habitat and to elicit public support for the conservation of wildlife, the thrust for development proposals will be towards maximising the efforts for improvement of habitats, intensification of management of the National Parks and Sanctuaries and creating awareness in the public towards the wildlife conservation in the State. Establishing zoological parks and gardens in the important historical pilgrimage places to being the national and State heritage nearer to the general mass of the State overall strategy for the development of wildlife in the State will be for consolidation of the efforts already made in the past by preparing the scientific managements plans for all sanctuaries and national parks in the State. An outlay of Rs.140 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

EXTENSION

ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (Community Forestry Project)

1.6.2.32 Gujarat State has given a lead in Social Forestry programme in the country. The programme was initiated in the State with raising of 125 ha. of roadside plantations in the year 1970.

With the passage of time, the programme grew in size and scope which culminated into a full budget social forestry programme with the signing of an agreement with the World Bank for the Community Forestry Project. During the first phase of this programme, plantations were raised on roadside, canal banks, railway lines, village community lands, degraded forest areas and degraded farms lands. During the first phase of the project, plantations were raised in 1.07 lakh ha. of area at a cost of Rs.70.63 crores and 700 million seedlings were distributed during the project period. Second phase Community Forestry Project was initiated in the year 1985 by Gujarat as one of the four participating states in the National Social Forestry Project being jointly financed by the World Bank and USAID. The Project provides for raising plantations over an area of 1.13 lakh ha. alongwith other support activities. The successive serious drought years from 1985-86 to 1987-88 curtailed the financial resources for this project and hence the physical achievements upto 1988 are only 68,505 ha. of plantations. By the end of 1989-90, 77,000 ha. of land will be afforested under the project through various components.

1.6.2.33 All possible efforts will be made to extend the programme to all kinds of wastelands available e.g. strip along roads, railway track, canal, village grazing lands, revenue wastelands, variety of community lands in villages including ponds foreshores, school compounds, village chauras, revenue wastelands, degraded forest lands etc. People's cooperation, participation and forestry extension will form an essential part of the Wastelands Development Programme.

Main components of the Social and Community Forestry programme are as under :

REHABILITATION OF DEGRADED FOREST LANDS

1.6.2.34 Due to heavy grazing incidence, illegal cutting, fire etc. the forest areas in general & forest areas near the habitations in particular, have been degraded. Immediate rehabilitation of these forest areas is necessary. The entire area will be treated with Soil & Moisture Conservation works and afforested with 2000 plants per ha. An area of 8700 ha. shall be covered during the year 1990-91 at an estimated cost of Rs.583.49 lakhs.

ECOLOGICAL REHABILITATION OF DEGRADED FARM LANDS

1.6.2.35 The marginal and sub-marginal lands belonging to the small and marginal farmers are economically and ecological unsuitable for raising agriculture crops. These areas will be rehabilitated by putting them under tree cropping. Raising of trees in such lands will be for ecologically rehabilitation of such lands and will bring better returns to the resource poor farmers. The planting and part of maintenance will be done by the Forest Department. Protection and part maintenance will be the responsibility of the farmer. The area will be treated with soil and moisture conservation works. An area of 5000 ha. shall be covered during the year 1990-91 an outlay of Rs.245.20 lakhs.

FODDER DEVELOPMENT

1.6.2.36 Dairy Development is going on at an increased pace in the State. With the increase in the cattle population and with the common grazing grounds degrading, it has become necessary to raise nutritious fodder for village cattle on unproductive lands to help poorer farmers participate effectively in the dairy development programme. Fodder grasses and fodder trees will be raised on common community grounds under this components. Improved variety of fodder will be supplied to the villagers specially those landless labourers who take up dairy farming. An area of 500 ha. is proposed to be covered during the year 1990-91 at an estimated cost of Rs.22.11 lakhs.

FARM FORESTRY

1.6.2.37 Seedlings will be distributed either free or at nominal cost to the farmers and other individuals and institutions. The main objective of this component is to maximise the tree planting at least cost and during overall improvement in the environment. For the year 1990-91, an outlay of Rs.215.48 lakhs has been provided for raising 600 lakh seedlings.

Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Project

Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations

1.6.2.38 Nearly 85% of the domestic fuel in the rural areas consists of firewood (74%) and dung cake (11%). Dung cake which is a good organic manure is burnt as fuel because firewood is in short supply. In the rural areas atleast one member of each households spends nearly half of his/her working time in collecting twigs, brushwood, dung cake for use as fuel. Children miss their school in order to collect fuel. Supply of firewood at reasonable prices close to habitation has therefore assumed a great importance. During the year 1990-91, it is proposed to cover an area of 1600 ha. with an outlay of Rs.184.29 lakhs.

For all the above programmes an outlay of Rs.2520 lakhs is provided for 1990-91 under Community Forestry Project.

MANAGEMENT OF ZAMINDARI

Acquisition of Private Forests

1.6.2.39 The State Government has acquired nearly 1187 sq.kms. of privately owned forests areas in 1973 for bringing them under scientific management. Under the Private Forests Acquisition Act, 1973 the ex-owners of the private forests are eligible for compensation as per provisions of the Act. An outlay of Rs.6 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

OTHER PROGRAMMES

Individual Beneficiary Schemes

1.6.2.40 To create a sense of belonging amongs rural masses towards the forests to earn the goodwill of forest dwellers and stop the ex-ploitation by the money-lenders and middlemen, it is necessary to continue schemes introduced in the past for welfare of tribals and other weaker section, living in and around forest areas. An outlay of Rs.11.84 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Grain Bank

1.6.2.41 Grain Bank provide loan in the form of grains to the tribals during the lean agricultural months. Grain is returned by tribals after the harvest of the crop. It is programmed to establish 2 banks during the year 1990-91 with an outlay of Rs.6.66 lakhs.

Supply of grafted variety of fruit plants

1.6.2.42 To augement income of resource poor tribal farmers and to improve fruit production this scheme will be introduced 10 Lakhs grafter/improved variety of fruit plants will be distributed among tribal people. An outlay of Rs.0.17 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91.

Firewood depots

1.6.2.43 The components of firewood depots provides for selling firewood at reasonable prices on no-profit no-loss basis in and around forest areas to keep control over illegal activities of head loaders. There are 35 firewood depots which will be maintained. An outlay of Rs.3.76 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Supply of grass to tribals at subsidised rates

1.6.2.44 Uncontrolled grazing in the forest areas is one important factor for the overall degradation of the forests and the soils, resulting in damage to young natural regeneration under growth and soilerosion. Much of the grass growing in the forest areas is also damaged due to grazing and not allowed to reach its full value. It is, proposed to initiate a scheme to collect grass departmentally from the forest areas and supply it to the local tribal residents free or at subsidised rates for stall feeding the cattle to prevent uncontrolled grazing. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been made for the year 1990-91.

Development of rabbit farms

1.6.2.45 To augment the proteins contents in the diet of the tribals, it is proposed to help tribals to develop rabbit farms by supplying young ones to them, on the lines of poultry development.

Since this is a new activity the ultimate success and shape of scheme shall depend upon the experience gained in the field. In view of this, only token outlay of Rs.0.25 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

DEMARCATION AND SURVEY

1.6.2.46 There are forest areas which are yet to be surveyed and demarcated and are in the process of being declared reserve forests. It is necessary to survey and demarcate these areas for better protection and save them from encroachment. Even the forest areas duly demarcated and settled in past need intermittent, atleast once in five years, checking of boundaries. This is particularly important in view of the pressure on land for unauthorised cultivation. The scheme was introduced in the past to equip the forest divisions with a survey demarcation cell being headed by a survey ranger and assisted by the survey to check forest boundaries regularly. An outlay of Rs.4.69 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

FORESTRY PUBLICITY

1.6.2.47 Publicity is important in view of the increased importance of trees due to scarcity of forest resources and ecological need for growing more trees. It has a tremendous potential of educating the public and especially the rural masses on the importance of trees and forests. It is proposed to make documentary films, VDO Cassetts depicting important functions the forests and trees perform the beauty of forests and the efforts of forest department including the contribution public can make for the cause. The unit will be acquired with VCR, VDO Camera, etc. during plan. During the year 1990-91 an outlay of Rs.9.60 lakhs has been provided for the schemes.

CONTRIBUTION TO GSFDC LTD.

1.6.2.48 With scientific collection and marketing on commercial basis of the Minor Forest Produce, GSFDC aims at Socio-economic development of tribals. During the year 1990-91, a token provision of Rs.14.00 lakh has been made.

Development of Forest Settlement

1.6.2.49 There are 194 Forest Settlement Villages with a population of 1,48,700 intrahabited by tribals. They do not avail of any benefits of developmental programme as these villages do not fall within operational jurisdiction of either revenue or panchayat development. It is, therefore, proposed to provide minimum Basic needs like drinking water, schools, link roads, Agriculture kits, land Dev. to the forest settlers. An outlay of Rs. 74 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
FORESTS
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

SR. Scheme NO.No.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	5
I. Direction and Administration			
1	FST-1 Forest Protection (0700100)	67.78	0.00
2	FST-2 (new) Modern Forest Fire Control (07 003 00)	25.00	
3	FST-3 Planning and Evaluation (0700200)	2.10	
Total : I		94.88	0.00
II. Research			
4	FST-4 Forest Research (0705100)	18.19	
Total : II		18.19	0.00
III. Education and Training			
5	FST-5 Training of Staff(0710100)	21.70	
Total : III		21.70	0.00
IV. Forest Conservation and Development			
6	FST-6 Soil and Moisture Conservation (0715100)	125.58	125.58
7	FST-7 (New) Afforestation in degraded areas (07 154 00)	90.21	90.21
8	FST-8 Desert Border (0715200)	35.97	35.97
9	FST-9 Coastal Border (0715300)	44.83	28.94
Total : IV		296.59	280.70
V. Plantation Schemes			
10	FST-10 Fuelwood and Small Timber Plantation (0720100)	125.18	125.18

1	2	3	4	5
11	FST-11	Area oriented scheme for fuelwood & fodder project (07 206 00)	179.29	0.00
12	FST-12	Teak, Khair and Bamboo Plantation (0720200)	162.48	
13	FST-13	Plantation of Minor Forest Produce (0720400)	20.04	20.04
14	FST-14	Plantation of Medicinal Plants (0720500)	17.07	0.00
15	FST-15	Firewood/Forest Produce Resources Plantation (07 207 00)	25.88	0.00
Total : V			529.94	145.22
VI. Communication and Buildings				
16	FST-16	Development of Communication (0730100)	5.02	2.46
17	FST-17	Construction of Buildings (0730200)	25.69	24.76
18	FST-18	Construction of grass Godowns (07 303 00)	7.00	7.00
Total : VI			37.71	34.22
VII. Preservation of Wild Life				
19	FST-19	Management of Sanctuaries and National Parks (0735100) (0725100)	26.22	
20	FST-20	Development of Gir and Barda Lion Sanctuaries (CSS) (0735201)	20.60	
21	FST-21	Development of Wild Ass Sanctuary (CSS) (0735341)	8.30	
22	FST-22	Development of Zoological and Wild Life Parks (CSS) (0735441)	40.88	
23	FST-23	Development of Jessore. Ratanmahal & Dumkhal Sloth Beer Sanctuaries (CSS) (0735541)	2.27	

1	2	3	4	5
24	FST-24	Development of Vansda National Park and purna Game Sanctuary (CSS) (0735641)	1.88	
25	FST-25	Wildlife Education Interpretation and Training (CSS) (0735700)	12.50	
26	FST-26	Establishment of Marine National Park (0735800)	5.61	
27	FST-27	Preparation of Wildlife Management Plans for Sancturaries and National Parks (0736100)	0.50	
28	FST-28	Development of Black Buck National Park (CSS) (0736341)	3.20	
29	FST-29 (new)	Establishment of Nal Sarovar, Khijadia Porbander Great Indian Bustard Bird Sanctuary (07 364 00)	18.04	
Total :VII			140.00	0.00
VIII Extension				
30	FST-30	Community Forestry Project (0740100)	2520.00	2494.00
Total : VIII			2520.00	2494.00
IX. Management of Zamindari				
31	FST-31	Acquisition of Private Forests (0745100)	6.00	5.00
Total :IX			6.00	5.00

1	2	3	4	5
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		X. Other Expenditure		
		<hr/>		
32	FST-32	Individual Beneficiary Scheme (0750100)	11.84	
33	FST-33	Tribal Welfare (0750200)	13.86	
34	FST-34	Demarcation and Survey (0750300)	4.69	
35	FST-35	Forest Publicity (0750400)	9.60	
36	FST-36	Development of Special sites (0750500)		
37	FST-37	Contribution to GSFDC (0750600)	14.00	
38	FST-38	Development of Forest Settlement (07 508 00)	74.00	
		Nucleus Budget (0755100)	12.00	
		Total : X	139.99	0.00
		GRAND TOTAL	3805.00	2959.14
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1.7 MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

1.7.1 Introduction

1.7.1.1 A well developed marketing system implies in itself assurance of fair return of produce to farmers, curbing of irregular or unfair malpractices in trade and providing better facilities and amenities in mandis and providing Warehousing facilities. There are 152 market committees together with 134 principal yards and 182 sub-yards. The Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation has also been established and the Corporation has created the storage facilities of 2.15 lakh tonnes by the end of the March, 1989.

1.7.2 Programme for 1990-91

1.7.2.1 An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91. The details of various programmes is given in subsequent paragraphs.

Development of regulated markets

1.7.2.2. During the Seventh Plan, the financial assistance in the form of loan of Rs. 5 lakhs under normal plan and Rs. 5 lakhs was to be given to tribal APMCs in the form of loan and Rs. 1 lakh or 50 % of the project cost was to be given as subsidy to the tribal APMCs. Now it has been envisaged to raise the loan limit of Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs, keeping in view the revision of prices of land, construction cost, architect fees, stamp duty, labour charges, raw-material prices etc. It is also envisaged to raise the limit of subsidy to tribal areas from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs. It has also been proposed to make suitable provisions for Master Plan as the project is not in operation but as and when the project commences the State Government contribution is very essential to provide loan portion to the existing and newly formed APMCs under the Master Plan.

1.7.2.3 An outlay of Rs. 41.90 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 with the target of organising 5 new market yards/sub-yards.

Assistance to the Gujarat State Agricultural Marketing Board

1.7.2.4 The Gujarat State Agricultural Marketing Board has been set up in 1985. As the Board was newly set up it required total assistance by the State Government and therefore, Rs. 36.00 lakhs were provided during the 7th Plan. Now, Board has made progress and its income is also likely to increase in the form of market fee contribution and interest on loans etc. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Financial assistance to State Agricultural Fund

1.7.2.5 The final notification of the State Government empowered the Gujarat Agricultural Marketing Board that every APMCs should contribute towards market fund. The estimates of the yearly income in the market fund is around Rs. 5.00 lakhs per year and it has been envisaged to make provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs every year. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Assistance to public sector and other undertaking:

Share Capital to Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation.

1.7.2.6 Under the provision of Gujarat State Warehousing Act, State Government contributes on matching basis against the contribution provided by Central Warehousing Corporation. As the State Warehousing Corporation has raised the limit of share capital by the amendment in the Act, it is likely to get the Central Assistance through Central Warehousing Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for this scheme.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4
I. Marketing			
1	WRH-1 Development of Regulated Markets (0900071)	41.90	34.90
2	WRH-2 Gujarat Agril. Marketing Board Development of Agril. Marketing (0900300)	1.50	0.00
3	WRH-3 F.A. to State Agricultural Marketing Fund (0900404)	3.50	0.00
Total : I		46.90	34.90
II. Storage and Warehousing			
4	WRH-4 State Warehousing Corpo- ration (0905173)	0.10	0.10
Total : II		0.10	0.10
Nucleus Budget		3.00	0.00
Grand Total : I + II		50.00	35.00

1.8 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

1.8.1. The Gujarat Agricultural University was established on 1st February, 1972 with the statewide mandate for the triple functions of agricultural education, research and extension education. The Gujarat Agricultural University is a multicampus university, having four campuses namely; Anand, Sardar Krushinagar, Junagadh and Navsari.

1.8.2 Review of Progress

1.8.2.1 Education

The progress made in educational programme is as under :

Programme	Seventh Plan Target	Admission capacity	Progress (Passed)			
			1985-1988-	1986-1988-	1987-1988-	
	(Student)	86	87	88	89	
A Under Graduates						
Agriculture	2150	350	299	271	432	294
Vety. Science	800	90	67	67	66	82
Dairy Science	200	40	29	31	40	32
Home Science	200	40	18	23	19	-
Agriculture Engineering	200	50	..	..	26	28
B Post Graduates						
Master Degree	325	*	82	60	83	144
PhD	50	*	31	20	21	15

Admission capacity for postgraduate degree is not fixed as it depends on intake capacity of P.G. Teachers.

1.8.2.2 In the field of education efforts were made to initiate development of College of Agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry and Home Science at Sardar Krushinagar and the College of Agricultural Engineering at Junagadh. A College of Forestry and Horticulture was established. The University has initiated a course in Computer Science at the Under-graduate level to familiarize the students with the use of computers in agriculture and allied fields. A computer was also provided at each campus.

Extension Education :-

1.8.2.3 In the programme under Extension Education and Training, emphasis has been laid on the transfer of improved farm technology to the farmers. The extension education channel is also

responsible for the regular feed-back on the production constraints experienced by the growers in the field. As a part of this programme, Sardar Smruti Kendra were established at Anand, Junagadh and Navsari Campus, Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Deesa and tribal research-cum-training centre was started at Devgadbaria. In addition to the various institutional extension Education and Training Programmes, farm advisory services are being extended through farmers through various extension media like farmer's day, radio talks, demonstrations, farmer's shibirs, publications etc. The GAU has also conducted short term training programme for farmers' sons and daughters through diploma and certificate courses. The achievements of the training programmes are as under:

Sr. No.	Courses	No. of Centres	Seventh Plan Target	No. of trainees Trained			
				85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89
1.	Diploma in Agriculture	14	1050	444	435	472	349
2.	Home Science	1	175	31	23	33	26
3.	Livestock Inspector Training	3	250	30	27	69	68
4.	Bakery	3	1000	24	39	51	73
5.	Farm Mechanic and Artisans	1	180	18	20	20	19
6.	Poultry	1	450	51	52	59	51

1.8.2.4 In extension education, programmes were taken up to upgrade the existing agricultural schools in respect of hostels, class rooms, office building, equipments etc. Efforts were also made to establish a Communication-cum-Training Centre at Sardar Krushinagar, Strengthening Existing Schools of Bakery at Anand and Junagadh and establishing New Schools at Sardar Krushinagar and Navsari. Livestock Inspector Training Centres at Junagadh and Navsari. A provision was made to strengthen the Directorate of Extension Education in the four zones of the University with a view to make the process of technology transfer more effective.

Research

1.8.2.5 During 1985-86 to 1988-89, 38 improved/hybrids, high yielding varieties of different crops were released for cultivation by the farmers. For the improvement of crop productivity, several package of practices were also formulated. Disciplinewise number of recommendations released by the Gujarat Agricultural University during 1985-86 to 1989-90 are as follows :

Discipline	No. of Recommendations			
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1989-90
Agronomy and Soil Science	31	17	28	55
Horticulture and Vegetable	2	5	3	6
Plant Protection	13	17	10	31
Agricultural Engineering	1	3	2	2
Animal Science	13	..	4	2
Dairy Science	4	..	2	6
Total :	64	42	49	102

1.8.2.6 The University also participated in the National Agricultural Research Project financed by the ICAR with financial assistance from the World Bank. The primary objective of the project was to strengthen the research capabilities of the University in the country permanently to conduct zonal research.

1.8.2.7 In the field of animal science research results have helped to formulate cattle feed and thus a cattle feed factory was set-up in the State. Research in reproductive biology was also initiated during the Fifth Plan period.

1.8.2.8 Research in Agricultural Engineering was undertaken as a result, designing of low-cost irrigation channels has been possible. Considerable progress in development of potato digger, groundnut sheller, castor decorticator, sickle, tractor drawn rotavator and drilling attachment to the pipe framed multi-purpose implement and spraying equipments etc. were developed. Research activities in water-management were considerably strengthened at Navsari.

1.8.2.9 Under the National Agricultural research Project six sub-projects involving fourteen research stations for different agro-climatic zones were sanctioned by the I.C.A.R. during this period. In these sub-projects main emphasis was laid on the following matters.

- Research on water logging and poor drainage for Bhal area.
- To stabilize the agriculture production by developing suitable technology under rainfed condition of Saurashtra region.
- To evolve dry-farming technology under arid zone condition of North Gujarat besides research on pulses, Oilseeds and meteorology.
- Research on quality aspects of the Wheat crops.
- Research on Soil salinity and Agro-forestry in Kutch.
- Research on drainage and water management in South Gujarat.
- To evolve Sorghum varieties with acceptable consumer quality.
- Research in plant physiological aspects of groundnut and pulses, besides work on soil salinity.
- Facilities for research on seed technology and plant physiological aspect of Bajra crop.
- Research on quality aspects of different crops, bio-fertilizer,

additional facilities for maize, oilseed and dry paddy research in middle Gujarat.

The Irrigation Command Area of South Gujarat has heavy clayey soils with very low infiltration rate. With a view to maintain optimum production level, research activities in water management at Navsari were strengthened. Under National Agricultural Research Project Phase-I, sub-projects for different agro-climatic zones were sanctioned. During the Seventh Plan, 6 new All India Co-ordinated Research Projects were sanctioned by the I.C.A.R. in the University, in addition to existing 36 projects. These projects pertained to different plant and animal science disciplines.

1.8.2.10 In animal science discipline, considerable progress was made in increasing the milk yield per lactation and decrease in the calf mortality rate by developing suitable techniques as well as taking preventive and creative measures. Similarly, the genetic improvement of indigenous breeds of cattle and cross-breeding programme for the development of desired herds was also taken-up. Major achievements were, buffaloes can be successfully bred during summer also and their pregnancy and milk yield remain normal, similar to buffaloes bred in winter.

1.8.3 Programmes for the year 1990-91

1.8.3.1 An outlay of Rs.600.00 lakhs has been provided for Education, Extension Education and Research for the year 1990-91, broad break-up is given below :

Programme	Outlay (Rs.in lakhs)
A. Education	248.80
B. Extension education	38.80
C. Research	312.40

Total:	600.00

1.8.3.2 A brief out-line of the programme for the year 1990-91 is given in subsequent paragraphs.

EDUCATION

1.8.3.3 The teaching set up in the Gujarat Agricultural University can be divided into four major faculties, i.e. Agricultural Education including Home Science, Agricultural Engineering, Forestry and Horticulture Veterinary, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Technology.

1.8.3.4 During 1990-91 emphasis will be on completing the buildings of the college of Agriculture, Veterinary Science Animal Husbandry and Home Science, at Sardar Krushinagar and the college of Agricultural Engineering established at Junagadh.

1.8.3.5 College of Forestry and Horticulture was established in September, 1988, it will be necessary to develop it suitably so as to enable it to attain requisite academic standards. At the first stage, construction of hostel building for Horticulture College at Navsari is to be initiated.

1.8.3.6 Modernisation can help in reduction in permanent expenditure and increase the efficiency and give better quality of work. Hence, modern equipments for education are planned to provide to each college of the university to increase the standard of education. It is also envisaged to modernise the dairy equipments in Dairy Science College so as to bring it to modern standards. It is also planned to up grade the departments of college so as to enable them to impart qualitatively better training to the students enrolled for graduate and post-graduate students.

1.8.3.7 Forestry has been becoming important in recent years as it is known to give some sort of insurance against the unfavourable monsoon conditions under rainfed cropping pattern. It is therefore, necessary to educate and train the students of agricultural colleges so that they can be able to advise the farmers in the cultivation of agro-forestry trees in combination with arable crops. Hence Department of Agro-Forestry at Sardar Krushinagar is envisaged.

1.8.3.8 Computerisation helps in management, data analysis and it is extremely required in recent years. Hence, course on computer use and programming is offered to under-graduate and post-graduate level students of each colleges. It is therefore envisaged to modernise the computer cell.

1.8.3.9 Agricultural graduates are now self-employed on business of agro service centres. Orientation of such self-employed entrepreneurs towards science of business of agro-business management is necessary. Moreover, co-operative institutions, banks, marketing federations etc. organisations which need and employ agricultural personnel with training in management. Hence, it is planned to establish a Department of Agricultural Business Management, Co-operation and Marketing.

1.8.3.10 The development of clinical complex and instructional farm for Veterinary Science colleges initiated during the Seventh

Plan will be continued during 1990-91. This will facilitate for better practical facilities to the veterinarians and will also help to the farmers of the State.

1.8.3.11 Sports facilities will generate greater interest in sports amongst the students and younger generation. The university has proposed for financial assistance for the purpose from the Government of India. The sports facilities will be initiated only with part assistance from the Government of India. It is envisaged to provide more facilities to the students in hostels.

1.8.3.12 To ensure effective utilisation of resources, it is necessary to monitor the progress of different projects not only in terms of physical progress but also in its technical aspects, which helps to decide as to the schemes which need to be discontinued/modified. In view of this facts, it is envisaged to modernise the Planning Cell with providing computers and human resources.

1.8.3.13 An outlay of Rs.248.80 lakhs has been provided for this programme for the year 1990-91.

EXTENSION EDUCATION

1.8.3.14 The primary objective of the programmes is to facilitate effective transfer of technology. This programme is sought to be achieved through up-grading the existing training facilities for the various categories of persons engaged in agriculture namely; diploma course in agriculture, training in Bakery, Home Science etc. Existing 14 Agricultural Schools located in different parts of the State will be provided with additional facilities so as to up-grade the quality of training. The candidates with diploma in agriculture are in considerable demand for manning the State Extension Service. The quality of extension will naturally depend on the services rendered by the agricultural extension officers/village level workers. In view of this, it is necessary to improve the qualitative aspect of this training.

1.8.3.15 The Extension Education in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry has remained undeveloped in the University due to lack of requisite facilities. Since the requirement of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry discipline in respect of extension education is in variance with the agricultural crops, it is proposed to organise a separate extension education programme for Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry with the help of Ambulatory clinics at four campuses.

1.8.3.16 The extension educational programmes initiated during Seventh Plan will be continued in 1990-91.

1.8.3.17 An outlay of Rs.38.80 lakhs is provided for this programme for the year 1990-91.

RESEARCH

8.3.18 The basic objective of the plan development proposals in Agricultural Research is to evolve new technology for improving the productivity of crops as well as cattle in the State. This will be achieved through multi-disciplinary, location specific research.

8.3.19 It is envisaged to augment the research facilities in different crops namely; millet, sorghum, cotton, pulses, oilseeds, pices etc. and in the disciplines of Water Management, Dry-farming, Soil salinity, Bio-technology and arid, semi-arid, fruit research, etc. to take-up new avenues of research as well as improving research quality. Requisite infrastructural facilities in terms of scientific modern equipment and laboratory space are proposed to be created. Emphasis has been laid on improving the research base for improving the productivity of oilseeds and pulses since the productivity of these crops has not gone up to an appreciable extent in the State during the last few years. The demand for these crops has also gone up rapidly. In view of this an intensive programme for evolving high yielding varieties and agro-techniques for improving their productivity is an urgent need. Intensive research is also considered necessary in Water management, in view of the possibilities of availability of Narmada Water during the next 10-15 years. Basic information on water technology (including sprinkler and drip irrigation system) for areas presently not covered by any major irrigation project in the State will have to be collected in advance, prior to the arrival of Narmada Waters in the area. It is therefore, necessary to intensify research in this discipline during the next plan period. It is therefore, proposed to initiate research in Water Management in Middle Gujarat and Saurashtra zones besides up- grading the research capabilities of South Gujarat centre substantially. Soil salinity is another area in the State which needs intensive attention since 10% of the cultivated area in the State is saline. Dry-farming will continue to need attention since more than 80% of the total cropped area in the State is covered by rainfed farming.

8.3.20 Under new programmes, tissue culture research is planned which covers identifying suitable crops for rapid multiplication of plant material through **meristem culture technique**.

8.3.21 Horticultural crops have so far not received due attention in spite of the fact that large areas are presently covered by these crops. It is envisaged to strengthen these disciplines especially for arid zone.

8.3.22 Agro-forestry is becoming extensively important with growing awareness about the need for exploring the possibilities of augmenting the use of renewable sources of energy.

8.3.23 Animal Science research in the University needs greater impetus in view of the large cattle population and organised dairy industry in the State. This field of science has remained relatively less developed. It is therefore, planned to continued these programmes during the year 1990-91. An outlay of Rs.312.40 lakhs is provided for this programme for the year 1990-91.

Assistance from I.C.A.R. during 1990-91.

1.8.3.24 The I.C.A.R. provides financial assistance for strengthening of Education, Extension Education and Research programme of the Gujarat Agricultural University as per set pattern of assistance. An assistance of Rs.483.38 lakhs is anticipated during the year 1990-91 from I.C.A.R. as detailed below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Pattern of sharing	State Share	Anticipated ICAI assistance
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A:	Education			
1.	ICAR Development Grant	100%	...	100.00
B:	Extension Education			
1.	ICAR Extension Project	100%	...	129.41
C:	Research			
1.	NARP Project (Phase-II)		3.47	69.97
2.	Grants from Govt. of India and other agencies like PL.480	100%	...	10.00
3.	ICAR Co-ordinated Projects			
	i) Agricultural Research	25.75%	55.00	165.00
	ii) Veterinary Research	25.75%	3.00	9.00
	Total		61.47	483.3

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AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME No.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY 1990-91 ----- TOTAL OF WHICH CAPITAL	
1	2	3	4	5
A. Education				
1	AER-1 (New)	Improving the Standards of Admn. & Accounts in Guj. Agril. University (0100800)	14.00	8.00
2	AER-2	Strengthening of College Education in Agricultural Facility (0100200)	155.60	96.00
3	AER-3	Expansion of College Education in Vety.Science and Animal Husbandry (0100300)	50.00	43.00
4	AER-4	Expansion of College Education of Dairy Science Faculty (0100400)	11.00	3.00
5	AER-5	Establishment of Student Welfare Scheme (0100500)	18.20	12.00
Total : A			248.80	162.00

1	2	3	4	5
B. Extension Education				
6	AER-6	Extension in Agriculture (0105100)	30.80	4.50
7	AER-7	Extension Education in Vety. Science and Animal Husbandry (0105200)	8.00	0.00
Total : B			38.80	4.50
C. Research				
8	AER-8	Strengthening of Agricul- tural Research Programme (0110100)	196.00	54.30
9	AER-9	Strengthening Research in Verty. Science and Animal Husbandry (0110200)	58.40	2.20
10	AER-10	State Share for ICAR and NARP Agricultural Research Scheme (0110300)	55.00	0.00
11	AER-11,	State share for ICAR on Animal Husbandry and Vety. Science (0110400)	3.00	0.00
Total : C			312.40	56.50
GRAND TOTAL : A+B+C			600.00	223.00

1.9 Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.

1.9.1 The Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., has been playing a pioneering and significant role in providing long term credit in rural areas, for the purpose of :

- land development and improvement,
- minor irrigation,
- purchase of tractors, oil engines, electric motors,
- repairs of old wells,
- other diversified purposes like dairy development, cold storage, farm mechanisation, etc.

1.9.2 The Gujarat State Land Development Bank provides long term credit to the farmers through its 182 taluka level branches in the State. The Funds required for the long term purposes are raised by floating of ordinary and special debentures guaranteed by the Government. The bank mainly issues two types of debentures, i.e.,

- (1) ordinary debentures & (2) special debentures.

1.9.3 In special debentures, NABARD, Central Government and State Government invest in the following ratio :-

Scheme	NABARD	CENTRAL GOVT.	STATE GOVT.
Farm mechanisation	75 %	12.5 %	12.5 %
Minor irrigation	95 %	2.5 %	2.5 %
Others	85 %	7.5 %	7.5 %

1.9.4 In ordinary debentures, investment is made by the LIC, Commercial Banks, Land Development Bank of other States, Central Government and State Government as advised by NABARD.

1.9.5 For the Seventh Plan the target of long term finance was to the tune of Rs. 215.00 crores against which Rs. 121.45 crores have been advanced by the end of the year 1988-89.

1.9.6 An outlay of Rs. 270.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL FININCIAL INSTITUTIONS
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs.in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME No.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY 1990-91	TOTAL OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
1	AGC-I.	Investment in debentures of Gujarat State Coopera- tive Land Development Bank (0800173)	270.00	270.00
Total :			270.00	270.00

1.10 CO-OPERATION

1.10.1 Introduction:

1.10.1.1 The history of Cooperative Movement in Gujarat goes back over a hundred years to the establishment of the Anyonaya Cooperative Credit Society, in Baroda in 1879. This society continues to function as the Anyonaya Urban Cooperative Bank. With the enactment of the first Cooperative Societies Act in 1904, the movement was given a statutory basis which enabled the growth of rural credit cooperatives, Central and State Cooperative Banks, Urban Employees Credit Societies, Urban Cooperative Banks, Marketing Cooperatives, Sugar and other Processing Cooperatives, housing cooperatives and labour cooperatives. No field of social activity was left untouched by cooperatives. Cooperatives provide a forum for voluntary action and local initiative in the economic development of the nation. Functioning on the principles of democratic control and members' participation in management, cooperatives can become an important forum for involvement of the masses in social and economic activity and thus an important tool of change, particularly in rural areas.

1.10.1.2 The contribution of credit cooperatives, which provide short, medium and long term credit of over Rs. 350/- crores per annum, to growth of agriculture, is noteworthy. Marketing of inputs for agricultural produce is another significant contribution to agriculture. The role of milk producers cooperatives, district milk unions and State level milk marketing federation in providing milk processing and marketing facilities and becoming an important agent of change in rural areas is well known. The sugar industry has grown entirely in the cooperative sector.

1.10.2 Review of Progress

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

TABLE - 1

Sr. No.	Types of Societies	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Provi- sional)	1987-88 (Provi- sional)
1.	PACS (Including Fss LAMPS)				
	(a) No. of Societies	6874	6841	6772	6799
	(b) Membership (in' 000)	1952	2025	2107	2125
2.	Sugar factories				
	(a) No. of Societies	16	17	17	15
	(b) Production (in lakh tonnes)	4.16	5.57	14.43	N.A

Sr. No.	Types of Societies	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Provi- sional)	1987-88 (Provi- sional)
3.	(a) Oil Seeds Gujarat State coop oil Industry Ltd. Quantity	12557	Nil	9562	2066
	Processed (in M.T.)				
	(b) Groundnut Growers. Gujarat State Coop fede- ration Quantity	-	37447	45661	N.A
	Processed (in M.T.)				
4.	Cotton ginning and processing-				
	(a) No. of societies	102	103	145	106
	(b) Raw Cotton ginned (in lakh tonnes)	3.41	3.36	3.77	4.15
	(c) Cotton Processed (in lakh bales)	3.75	3.01	3.17	2.94
5.	Gujarat State Co- operative Marketing federation				
	(a) Sale of Agri. Produce (Rs. in crores)	84.93	28.60	48.62	312.59
6.	Cotton Marketing Federation				
	(a) Sale of Cotton (Rs. in crores)	57.75	83.03	57.46	44.03
7.	Milk Marketing Federation				
	(a) Milk Purchased (Rs. in crores)	227.76	236.73	252.21	552.06

TABLE-II

Sr.No.	Item	1974	1985	1989 (P)
1.	Number of Societies	37174	38278	43806
2.	Membership (in lakhs)	83.40	87.30	98.18
3.	Share Capital (Rs. in crores)	318.15	339.71	385
4.	Owned funds (Rs. in crores)	833.24	870.45	937

1.10.3 Programmes for the year 1990-91

1.10.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 905.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1990-91; the broad-break up is as under :-

Programme	Outlay (Rs.in lakhs)
1. Direction and Administration	37.01
2. Credit Cooperatives	365.47
3. Labour Cooperatives	5.50
4. Farming Cooperatives	-
5. Warehousing and Marketing Cooperatives	77.70
6. Processing Societies	19.32
7. Cooperative Sugar Factories	300.00
8. Consumer Cooperatives	11.00
9. Cooperative Training and Education	23.00
10. Nucleus Budget	66.00
TOTAL	905.00

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1.10.3.2 Establishment of Taluka level set up and strengthening of District level Administration.

The last decade has witnessed the diversification of cooperative activities on several new fronts like Milk Producers' Organisation, Cooperative of Cotton Growers, Groundnut Growers, Sugarcane Producers' and Processing Unit. There is wide development in the field of marketing, consumers and housing sectors. The number of cooperative societies which was 13,959 in the year 1961 has increased to 43805 (P) in the year 1989 and at the end of Eighth Five Year Plan, it will reach to near about 50,000. To keep close supervision and provide proper guidance for the smooth working of cooperatives the District level offices require to be strengthened.

1.10.3.3 An outlay of Rs. 37.05 lakhs is provided for the Year 1990-91 for this scheme.

Assistance to Multipurpose Rural Cooperatives**CREDIT COOPERATIVES****Financial Assistance to the Village Cooperatives**

1.10.3.4 The objective of the scheme is to encourage the short-term and medium term advances to the weaker section of the societies through the credit cooperatives. It is proposed that the Primary Societies which are either defunct or not providing credit to the farmers, the farmers would be enrolled as nominal members of the District coop. bank and flow of credit would be provided by District Central Cooperative Banks. In such cases,

the financial assistance under this scheme would also be made available to District Central Cooperative Banks. An outlay of Rs. 28.54 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Financial assistance to FSS and LAMPS Federation including training for their staff.

1.10.3.5 There were 203 LAMPS in the State at the end of 30th June, 1988. It is very important that revitalisation and reorganisation of credit structure in the tribal area with the LAMPS are provided financial assistance as well as other facilities for the betterment of eligible farmers. With a view to strengthen the activities of LAMPS, the State level Federation i.e. LAMPS Federation has been registered in the year 1988-89. A scheme of financial assistance to the LAMPS Federation in the form of subsidy, share capital contribution etc. has been taken up. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Financial assistance to SC/ST members of Agricultural Credit Societies:

1.10.3.6 During the Eighth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to cover 25,000 Scheduled Tribe land holders and 10,000 Scheduled Caste land holders in the fold of Cooperative Credit structure. In the present scheme, the SC/ST Khatedar gets Rs. 40/- as share capital subsidy to become member of credit cooperatives. In the credit cooperative share linking with credit is in the proportion of 1:10. As such, SC/ST farmer does not get sufficient credit with the financial assistance of Rs. 40/- as share capital. Considering the average short term credit required by the farmer, it is envisaged that the financial assistance under this scheme should be raised to the level of Rs. 100/- per farmer. It is also envisaged to increase the membership of small and marginal farmers and they would also be provided financial assistance under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91.

Financial assistance to Village Cooperative for Credit Card Facility.

1.10.3.7 It has been envisaged to provide financial assistance to the PACS for providing Credit Card facility to the farmers. Commercial Banks have already started to give farmers credit card for agricultural advances. On the same line, it has also been envisaged that the selected primary agricultural credit cooperative societies in the selected districts would be covered under this Credit Card facility. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Financial assistance to PACS for construction of Pakke Ghar (Credit Centre).

1.10.3.8 It has been planned to give emphasis on simple credit delivery system. It has been observed that even today, there are fairly good number of PACS which do not have adequate credit

facility for credit disbursement. As such, it is proposed to provide financial assistance in the form of subsidy @ 50% of the construction cost to the extent of Rs. 40,000/- . It has also been envisaged to provide such assistance to 300 societies. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91.

Assistance to Credit Cooperatives :

Reorganisation and revitalisation of Credit Cooperatives.

1.10.3.9 At present, under this scheme, financial assistance in the form of managerial subsidy is provided to the LAMPS of the tribal areas. With a view to encouraging the LMPS to undertake desired activities and to open new branches in the areas of operation it is envisaged to provide financial assistance for-

- (a) subordinate staff of LAMPS:
- (b) subsidy for establishment of new branches; and
- (c) financial assistance for furniture and fixtures etc.

It is also envisaged to modify the present financial scheme for providing assistance for manager. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for this scheme.

Integrated Cooperative Development Project Scheme in selected district.

1.10.3.10 Under this scheme, Panchmahal and Surendranagar districts have been selected for Integrated Cooperative Development Project. NCDC is also providing financial assistance for implementation of this project. Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ahmedabad and National Productivity Council, Ahmedabad have been given the work of preparation of project report for these two districts. After completion of the project report the implementation of the programme would be taken up. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Risk fund for consumption finance subsidy.

1.10.3.11 It is envisaged to continue this scheme in 1990-91 for which an outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh is provided.

Full Coverage scheme for project in tribal area

1.10.3.12 Under this scheme financial assistance for maximum coverage of khatedars in the cooperative field is envisaged. Financial assistance for linking of credit with marketing and subsidy for prompt repayment of loan is provided in the selected talukas and PACS of the tribal areas. It is envisaged to cover needs declared tribal talukas under the present scheme and also extending for operation in tribal pockets. This scheme would also be modified for better coverage. An outlay of Rs. 30.80 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Agricultural Relief and gurantee fund.

Contribution towards National Agricultural Credit Relief Fund (NACREF)

1.10.3.13 Due to frequent occurrence of natural calamities in the country there is a need to provide timely and adequate relief to the farmers to cope up with the situation. It is found that under the existing scheme, the facility of reschedulement/ conversion of loans are inadequate as relief measures, besides the mounted debt burden of credit institutions.

1.10.3.14 Government of India has already introduced a comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in 1985. With a view to grant relief, in case of crops failed due to natural calamities. However, under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme, when there is a failure of crops, the indemnity payable under the scheme is limited.

1.10.3.15 Steps are, therefore necessary to provide relief in addition to granting relief mentioned above. With a view to improve necessary performance of lending institutions and to reduce the debt burden of small farmer borrowers, a NACREF has been set up at National level. All foodgrains crops including pulses and oilseeds are to be covered under the NACREF.

1.10.3.16 Relief under the NACREF would be provided to the farmers who avail of crop finance upto maximum of Rs. 7,500/- in a crop season for the notified crops from the Cooperative Credit Institutions.

1.10.3.17 The State Government has to contribute 2% to this fund as recommended by the Committee. It is also proposed to absorb the present scheme of State Agricultural Relief Fund with this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Scheme for credit Stablisation Fund

Arrangement for flow of short term and medium term credit.

1.10.3.18 Under this scheme, financial assistance by way of loan is provided to the District Cooperative Banks through State Cooperative Banks as a share of the State Government under the conversion of short term credit scheme of NABARD. Due to the natural calamities farmers are not able to pay their short term loan as the crop has failed. In such circumstances, a scheme for converting the short term loans into medium term loans of NABARD is in operation on a sharing basis. NABARD contributes 60%, DCCB and State Cooperative Bank have to contribute 15% and 10% respectively, whereas the State Government has to contribute 15% under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Scheme for rehabilitation of short term advances of Agricultural Credit Institutions and Financial assistance to DECBS relief/writing off their dues of Agricultural credit.

1.10.3.19 Rehabilitation scheme for converting short term agricultural advances into 10-12 instalments was sanctioned in 1982. Under this scheme, Government is giving financial assistance by way of interest subsidy to the small and marginal farmers as well as other farmers at the rate of 7% and 5 % respectively. In addition to interest subsidy, it provides for capital subsidy for 5th and 10th instalment in the case of small and marginal farmers.

1.10.3.20 After the implementation of the rehabilitation scheme, again, the State had passed through three severe droughts for the years 1985-87. Due to this natural calamity the farmers have suffered a lot and as such, the overdue position of the agricultural credit cooperatives has adversely been affected. There is a scheme for conversion of short term credit if the crop has failed due to the natural calamities. State Govt. has submitted a proposal for conversion of about term credit for the year 1987 for 16 number of banks amounting to Rs. 203 crores. NABARD has sanctioned only for 10 number of banks amounting to Rs. 56.28 cr. As a result, there are some banks who could not convert their short term dues into long term instalments. The overall financial position of the farmers with the benefit of earlier conversion, rephasing, rescheduling and rehabilitation scheme has increased the liabilities of the farmers. To solve this problem and to ensure easy flow of credit to the agriculturists, a scheme of rehabilitation/relief in their agricultural dues has been envisaged. An outlay of Rs. 48.90 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Share Capital contribution to Agricultural Credit Institutions

1.10.3.21 Government participation in the equity of agricultural credit institutions has been accepted as a principle at the national level and at the State level. Reserve Bank of India has created a National Rural Credit (long term operation) Fund under which financial assistance to the State Government is made available for investment as a share capital in the agricultural institutions. The agricultural credit institutions in the State include PACS/LAMPS/FSS/DCCB/SCB and LDB, etc.

1.10.3.22 As a part of the rehabilitation programme of Land Development Bank scheme of financial assistance from NRC(LTO) Fund has been agreed upon by NABARD. There are 66 branches covered under this programme where an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs per branch is expected to be made available from LTO Fund. NABARD has sanctioned part amount of the total expected amount under the scheme. As such, it is expected that the remaining amount will be made available by NABARD in the year 1990-91. In addition to this provision for LDB, the District Cooperative Banks and PACS would also be eligible for share capital under the LTO Fund Scheme. An outlay of Rs. 83.90 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Scheme for providing financial assistance to cooperative institution for non-overdue cover.

1.10.3.23 This is a centrally sponsored scheme on a sharing basis where the Central Government contributes 50% and the State Government contributes rest of the 50%. The benefit of this scheme was available to the District Cooperative Banks of the tribal areas or drought-prone areas or having more than 20% scheduled caste population in the district. The scope has been expanded by the Government of India during 1988-89 and the expanded benefit will be now available to the districts covered under Special Foodgrain Production Programme. Out of the 18 District Cooperative Banks, 8 District Cooperative Banks have been declared as weak by NABARD and there are some other banks which are not able to maintain their non-overdue cover. As a result, the scope for financial assistance under this scheme seems to be very high. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Financial assistance to DCCB for opening new branches in tribal areas.

1.10.3.24 It has been envisaged to provide financial assistance to the DCCBs for opening of new branches in the tribal areas. Under the scheme, Government would provide subsidy for 5 years in the limit of Rs. 25,000/- or actual loss incurred by the Bank whichever is less. An outlay of Rs. 0.28 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91.

Scheme for providing financial assistance to weak District Central Cooperative Banks

1.10.3.25 It is envisaged to provide financial assistance to DCCB to make losses good of DCCB due to the reduction in the rate of interest. It is also envisaged to provide soft loan, subsidy for managerial staff etc. under the scheme for rehabilitation programme of DCCB. It is also envisaged to provide financial assistance to Sabarkantha DCCB which has been selected under the Pilot Project Scheme of NABARD. Financial assistance from NABARD will be stopped at the end of December, 1989, As such, under this scheme, it is envisaged to provide financial assistance to LDB/DCCB/PACS available under pilot projects. An outlay of Rs. 50.60 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Agriculture Credit Stabilisation Fund

Credit Stabilisation Fund of Gujarat State Coop. Land Devpt. Bank for long term advances :

1.10.3.26 The Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank is financing for various purposes like minor irrigation, development of land, cottage industries and non-farm sector, etc. This long term advance is also based on the agricultural production which again is dependent upon the rainfall. Gujarat being highly sensitive in respect of rainfall, it has been proposed that the credit stabilisation fund created for the long term advances should be strengthened with sufficient financial assistance from the Government. The recovery of the LDB has also been adversely affected

due to the severe drought in Gujarat for the years 1985- 87. As such, the contribution towards the Credit Stabilization Fund for L.T. advances has been envisaged for which an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided in the year 1990-91.

Financial assistance to Labour Cooperative Societies

1.10.3.27 Labourers engaged in various construction works are one of the most exploited classes in the unorganised sector. The labour Cooperatives in the State reflect attempt to minimise this exploitation through organised economic activity. The object of these societies is to provide substantial employment to their members obtaining various works on contract basis from Government, Semi Government and Government undertaking and other public institutions. There were 2123(P) labour coop. societies in the State as on 30.6.1989. The value of the works executed by them was about Rs. 36.07 crores out of which wages paid amounted to Rs.20.48 crores upto 30th June 1988. During the seventh Plan, it was envisaged to organise 150 labour coops. socys. against which in last 4 years 310 coop. socys. were organised. Keeping in view labour coop. organised so far 25 new labour cooperative societies are envisaged to be organised during the year 1990-91, with an outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

(Storage and) Warehousing & Marketing Coops

Price fluctuation Fund

1.10.3.28 The risk fund of price fluctuation is always attached to the purchases made by the marketing societies. To counter this fluctuation to some extent and also to motivate the marketing societies to make direct purchases of the small producers, subsidy under the price fluctuation fund is provided. The subsidy is given to the societies which are engaged in purchases of the prescribed commodities from the area of operation in a limited quantum.

1.10.3.29 Keeping in view the experience of implementation of the said scheme in the Seventh plan and also the likelihood of proposed changes in the pattern of financial assistance of the said scheme. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

National grid of rural godown

1.10.3.30 The absence of net work of rural godowns is causing sub-substantial hardship to the agriculturists. Firstly, the farmers are compelled to sell their produce immediately after harvest at the prevailing prices which are bound to be low. Secondly, the farmers are compelled to store foodgrains and other products in sub-standard godowns leading to deterioration in quality of these commodities and consequent lower return to them. Storage in the sub-standard godowns also leads to loss due to attack by insects and pests, etc.

1.10.3.31 Cooperative societies in the State have been given considerable assistance to create storage capacity to cater the needs of the agriculturists under the NCDC scheme. 2486 godowns

have been constructed under the scheme creating 3.73 lakh M.Ts of storage capacity. Financial assistance under the National Grid Godown Scheme of Government of India is also availed. This scheme has been accepted enthusiastically by the cooperative societies and Agricultural Produce Market Committees. Godowns have been constructed creating 3.85 lakh M.Ts capacity of additional storage. 2 lakh M.Ts of additional storage capacity was targetted to be increased during the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is estimated that this target would have been exceeded. This scheme is continued for the year 1990-91 with an outlay of Rs. 67.70 lakhs

Cooperative Processing :

Other processing cooperatives.

1.10.3.32 Processing is an important activity through which the members of the society get maximum benefit out of the value added through processed goods. Milk Processing, Cotton Processing, Oil seeds Processing, Rice Mills and Dal Mills are the major processing activities developed under the cooperative structure.

1.10.3.33 A major modification is also contemplated in the pattern of the financial assistance under the scheme so as to make eligible the existing units to avail of the financial assistance under the scheme. The said modification will help in a long way in solving the working capital needs of the existing units.

1.10.3.34 During the Seventh Five Year Plan 5 new processing cooperative societies were to be organised which is estimated to have been achieved at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 19.32 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91, with a target of organising one new processing cooperative society.

Consumer Cooperatives :

Distribution of consumers goods articles in rural areas through village & Marketing loops

1.10.3.35 This scheme is for tribal area, An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Urban Consumers Cooperatives :

1.10.3.36 An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for this scheme.

Rehabilitation of sick/weak Consumers Cooperative Store:

1.10.3.37 In the Seventh Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was made to sick/weak consumers cooperative stores for giving Reserve Fund managerial subsidy to stores bearing 'C' & 'D' audit classification. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Financial assistance to consumers Cooperative Stores for members of Scheduled Caste (Special Component Scheme).

10.3.38 In the Seventh Five Year Plan, Rs. 10.00 lakhs were provided to give share capital loan and subsidy to the Consumers Cooperative Stores of Scheduled Caste. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

10.3.39 328 Consumers Coop. Stores are likely to be organised against the target of organising 250 new consumers coop. stores in the Seventh Plan. Rs. 11.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 and 70 new coop. consumers societies are targeted to be organised.

Cooperative training

Financial assistance to Cooperative Training

10.3.40 The expenditure for the activities of the State Cooperative Union and District Cooperative Unions is met from Education Fund. The State Government also provides grant-in-aid to the State Cooperative Union. The pattern of scheme for grant for 3 years of the Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 15.00 lakh per year. But due to deficit of income and expenditure of the State Cooperative Union, the pattern has been revised in the fourth year of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1988-89 and grant-in-aid will be given @ Rs. 20.00 lakhs every year.

10.3.41 The expenditure of the Cooperative Union, day by day, is increasing. The income of Education Fund remains steady and so, to meet the expenditure of the Education and allied activities of the Cooperative education, it is proposed to pay by way of subsidy to the state cooperative union at the of Rs.20.00 lakh per year. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Research and Evaluation

Research, Review and Study on Cooperation:

10.3.42 There is a Cooperative Training College at Gandhinagar namely, Udhaybhansinhji Cooperative Training College. For research, review and study on Cooperation in Udhaybhansinhji Cooperative Training College at Gandhinagar, It is proposed to have a research building, furniture, computer, etc., An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

COOPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES

10.3.43 There are 21 registered cooperative sugar factories in the State. For the development of sugar cooperatives there is a scheme for providing Govt. share capital to the sugar factory. As per new pattern Govt. will provide Rs. 440 lakhs to the sugar factory of normal area and Rs. 550 lakhs to the sugar factory of tribal area as share capital contribution. With a view to enable the agriculturists of the tribals and the scheduled castes to purchase share of sugar factory, interest free loan up to Rs. 5000/- is given. As per the pattern of scheme 75% of share value

is to be obtained in institutional finance. On such loans interest subsidy of 5% is also made available to the tribal and scheduled caste agriculturists.

Programme for 1990-91

1.10.3.44 The total plan provision for the year 1990-91 is Rs. 300 lakhs out of which Rs. 259.00 lakhs is provided for share capital contribution for 7 new sugar factories. Rs. 31.69 lakhs is provided for share loan for 12676 new members and Rs. 8.31 lakhs is provided for interest subsidy for 22160 members. Thus a total provision of Rs. 299 lakhs is made for co-operative sugar factories; While a provision of Rs. 1 lakh is made for constructing one office building for District Registrar (Sugar) Surat.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
CO-OPERATION
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs.in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
I. Direction and Administration				
1	COP-1	Establishment of taluka level set up strengthening of District level offices etc. (3100100)	37.01	0.00
Total : I			37.01	0.00
II. Credit Cooperatives				
2	COP-2	Village Cooperative (3105151)	28.54	0.00
3	COP-3	Reorganisation and Revitalisation of cooperative credit structure (3105272)	8.00	
4	COP-4	Integrated Cooperative Development project scheme in selected Districts (3106800)	5.00	0.00
5	COP-5	F.A. for Federation of FSS/LAMPS for training their staff S.C. (3105372)	5.00	2.50
5	COP-6	Risk Fund for consumption Finance. (3105472)	0.10	
7	COP-7	Full coverage scheme for protects in tribal Areas (3105672)	30.80	
8	COP-8	Agricultural Relief and guarantee fund (3105800)	40.00	

1	2	3	4	5
9	COP-9	Stabilisation fund arrangement flow of Cooperative Credit for short and Medium term (3105900) Subsidy Loan	15.00	11.00
10	COP-10	Rehabilitation of S.T. advances of Agricultural and Financial Assistance to District Coop Bank (3106072)	48.90	0.00
11	COP-11	Credit Stabilisation Fund to Cooperative L.D.Bank for long term advance (3106171-72)	2.00	0.00
12	COP-12	Share capital contribution to Agricultural credit Cooperatives (3106273)	90.00	90.00
13	COP-13 (New)	F.A. to Village Co-op. Credit card facilities (3106900)	0.25	0.00
14	COP-14	Scheme for providing F.A. to Cooperative institutions in the Cooperatively under developed areas assistance to District Central Cooperative Bank for non overdues cover. (3106441)	30.00	30.00
15	COP-15 (New)	F.A. to Dist. Co-op. Banks for opening new branches (3107000)	0.28	
16	COP-16 (New)	Scheme for F.A. to Dist. Central Co-op. Bank (3107100)	50.60	37.95
17	COP-17	Share Capital subsidy to SC/ST members of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives (3106672)	10.00	0.00
18	COP-18 (New)	F.A. to Co-ops. for construction of Pucca Ghars for Credit Societies (3107200)	1.00	0.00
Total : II			365.47	171.45

1	2	3	4	5

III. Labour Cooperatives				

19	COP-19	Labour Cooperatives (3110171-72-73)	5.50	3.45
Total : III			5.50	3.45

IV. Warehousing and Marketing Cooperatives				

20	COP-20	Price Fluctuation Fund (3120472)	10.00	0.00
21	COP-21	National Grid Godowns (3120641)	67.70	0.00
Total : IV			77.70	0.00

V. Processing Cooperative				

22	COP-22	Other Processing Co-ope- ratives. (3125173)	19.32	19.32
Total : V			19.32	19.32

VI. Co-operative Sugar Factories :				

23	COP-23	Coop. Sugar Factories (3130171-72-73)	299.00	293.19
24	COP-24	Estt. of Sugar Directorate (3130272)	1.00	0.00
Total : VI			300.00	293.19

VII. Consumers Cooperatives				

25	COP-25	Distribution of consumers goods/articles in rural areas through village and marketing societies (3135171-72-73)	3.00	2.50
26	COP-26	Urban Consumers Coop. (3135271-72-73)	3.00	2.80
27	COP-27	Rehabilitation of Sick/ weak Consumers Coop. Stores (3135572)	3.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
28	COP-28	Financial assistance to Consumers Coop. of Scheduled Castes members (3135671-72-73)	2.00	1.70
Total : VII			11.00	7.00
VIII. Coop. Training and Education				
29	COP-29	Coop. training and education (3140172)	20.00	0.00
30	COP-30	Scheme for research review and study on coopn (3140572)	3.00	0.00
Total : VIII			23.00	0.00
TOTAL : I TO VIII			839.00	494.41
N.B.			66.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL			905.00	494.41

Rural Development

2.1 Special Programmes for Rural Development

2.1.1 Introduction

2.1.1.1 Poverty and unemployment are the main problems of the rural areas. With a view to accelerating economic activities and stepping up of employment opportunities in rural areas to alleviate poverty it is necessary to create and increase opportunities for employment and income generation. To achieve these objectives, a multi-pronged strategy has been adopted. This strategy comprises- (i) Programmes for transfer of productive assets, skills and technology to the rural poor through IRDP (ii) Works programmes for creation of supplementary employment opportunities (iii) Special Area Development Programmes through DPAP and DDP.

2.1.1.2 Major elements of rural development programmes during the Seventh Plan have been (i) Works programmes for creating supplementary employment opportunities through National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Jawahar Rozagar Yojana (JRY) (ii) Resource and income development for the rural poor through Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) (iii) Special area development programmes through Draught Prone Area Programmes (DPAP) and Desert Development Programmes (DDP) (iv) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA). A scheme of Indira Awas Yojana for construction of houses for SC / ST was introduced during 1985 - 1986 as part of the RLEGP. During 1988-89 Million Wells Scheme to provide open irrigation well free of cost to small and marginal farmers belonging to SC & ST who are below poverty line was introduced. During the last year (1989-'90) of Seventh Plan, the schemes of NREP & RLEGP has been merged and a new scheme of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) have been introduced covering all the Village Panchayats and Nagar Panchayats.

2.1.2. Review of Progress

2.1.2.1 Under IRDP 10.73 lakhs families were identified as target group for the seventh plan. About 6.37 lakh families were assisted during the Seventh Plan period against the target of 5.69 lakhs. Out of the total beneficiaries assisted 2.74 lakhs were SC/ST beneficiaries. In addition, 67716 youths were trained under TRYSEM. Out of the trained youths 24739 were self-employed.

2.1.2.2 Under NREP, employment was generated for about 511.13 lakh mandays during the first years of the Seventh Plan. Likewise, under RLEGP, employment was generated for 335.74 lakh mandays during the first four years of the Seventh Plan. From 1989- 90, both this schemes have been merged in Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and about 199.51 lakh mandays were generated under this scheme during 1989 - 90.

2.1.3 Programmes for 1990-91

2.1.3.1 Keeping in view the approach and strategy for the poverty alleviation, employment generation and rural development, programmes have been envisaged with total outlay of 14715.57 lakhs comprising Rs. 6221.00 lakhs in the state plan and Rs. 8494.57 lakhs as central share. The expected central share does not include Rs. 225.00 lakhs for the fully centrally funded scheme of DDP. Schemewise outlays are presented below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sr. Programme/ No.	State Plan Outlay	Expected Central Share	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5
----- Special Programmes for Rural Development -----				
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme	1160.00	1160.00	2320.00
2	Development of women ' and Children in Rural Areas (DWACRA)	22.00	22.00	44.00
3	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	1618.14	6472.57	8090.71
4	Drought Prone Area Programme	373.00	373.00	746.00
5	Strengthening and Supporting of Special Programme Organisation	560.00	462.00	1022.00
6	Strengthening Training facilities for Rural Development	11.00	5.00	16.00
7	Contructions of Irrigation wells for small & marginal farmers of weaker section	276.86	-	276.86
8	Assistance to GSRDC for Rural Development Activities	10.00	-	10.00
9	Share Capital Contribution to GSRDC	20.00	-	20.00
10	Special Employment programme	2100.00	-	2100.00
11	Integrated Rural Energy programme	50.00	-	50.00
12	Regional Rural Banks	20.00	-	20.00

Total (1 to 12) :		6221.00	8494.57	14715.57

2.1.3.2 The antipoverty programmes be continued during 1990-91. Schemewise approach, strategy, etc. is discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

Integrated Rural Development Programme :

2.1.3.3 - The IRDP which is a centrally sponsored scheme is one of the major instruments for amelioration of poverty in rural areas. The IRDP mainly aims at improving economic conditions of the identified rural families below the poverty line by providing them assistance for acquiring income generating assets to enable them to increase their level of income and to bring them above the poverty line.

2.1.3.4 Against the target of assisting 5.69 lakh families (old and new families) for the Seventh Plan, about 6.37 lakhs (1.47 lakhs old and 4.90 lakhs new) families were assisted during Seventh Plan. The achievement works out to about 111.9 % of the target. Of the total families assisted, 0.82 lakhs (0.20 lakhs old & 0.62 lakhs new) were SC families and 1.92 lakhs (0.49 lakhs old & 1.43 lakhs new) were ST families.

2.1.3.5 As per the IRDP guidelines atleast 30% of the families assisted should belong to SC/ST groups. Out of the total families assisted during the Seventh Plan about 0.83 lakh families were SC (13.1%) and 1.91 lakh families were ST (30.0%). Thus, about 2.74 lakh SC/ST families were assisted during Seventh Plan which works out to 43.1% of the total families assisted as against the prescribed 30%. Thus the achievement in assisting SC/ST families works out to 143.7% of the prescribed minimum. As per revised guidelines for 1990-91 the coverage of SC/ST should be atleast 50% of the total families to be assisted.

2.1.3.6 About 1.58 lakh women beneficiaries were assisted during the Seventh Plan under IRDP which works out to 24.9% of the total families assisted. It may be noted that the coverage of women beneficiaries which was 6.4% for Sixth Plan has increased to 24.9%. As per the revised guidelines for 1990-91, women coverage should be atleast 40.0% of the total beneficiaries to be assisted.

2.1.3.7 An outlay of Rs.1160.00 lakhs has been provided for 1990- 91 towards 50% state share. It is targetted to assist 72030 families during 1990-91 with an average subsidy of Rs. 2500 per family. The programme will be implemented as per guideline from Govt. of India. The outlay includes Rs. 26.95 lakhs as state share for strengthening of infrastructure for TRYSEM.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

2.1.3.8 The scheme was introduced during 1983-84 in the Sixth Plan as a sub-scheme of IRDP in Ahmedabad and Junagadh districts. The objective of the scheme is to give assistance to individual women to take advantage of the facilities already available under IRDP and where individual women are found to be

incapable of taking advantage of these facilities, organising women in homogeneous groups to take up economically viable activities on group basis. During the Seventh Plan the scheme was extended to 6 more districts. At present the scheme is in operation in 8 districts viz. Ahmedabad, Junagadh, Panchmahals, Bharuch, Surendranagar, Surat, Banaskantha and Kachchh. 862 groups have been organised during the Seventh Plan.

2.1.3.9 For 1990-91 an outlay of Rs.22.00 lakhs has been provided as State share. It is targetted to organise 400 women groups during 1990-91.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

2.1.3.10 Two employment generation programmes viz. National Rural Employment Programme' (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) were introduced during the Sixth Plan. These Programmes were continued during the first four year of the Seventh Plan. These programmes were replaced by Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during the fifth year of the Seventh Plan.

2.1.3.11 National Rural Employment Programme, introduced in October, 1980, aimed at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons in the rural areas. It also aimed at creating durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. It further aimed at improving the nutritional status and living standard of the rural poor. Community works which directly helped in strengthening the rural infrastructure and resulting in the creation of durable community assets in the rural areas were undertaken under this programme. Priority was given to such community works which provided a direct boost to the rural economy and which had a potential of direct and continuous benefits to the people living below the poverty line. The programme was being implemented on 50:50 sharing basis between the centre & state till 1988-89. Against the target of generating employment for 362.83 lakhs mandays during 1985-89, employment was generated for 511.13 lakhs mandays.

2.1.3.12 Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was launched with effect from 15th August, 1983. It aimed at providing guarantee of 100 days employment to atleast one member of each rural household. Under the programme the projects were formulated on the basis of the needs of the different areas based on the incidence of poverty and unemployment. The projects were required to be approved at the Govt. of India level. The programme was a 100% centrally sponsored programme. For 1985-89 the outlay was of Rs. 7675.49 lakhs against which expenditure was of Rs.7076.93 lakhs (92.2%). Employment was generated for 335.74 lakh mandays during 1985-89 against the target of 284.15 lakhs mandays.

2.1.3.13 Though employment programmes of NREP and RLEGP had created significant employment in rural areas, they had covered only about 48% of the villages. During the last year of the Seventh Plan NREP and RLEGP were merged and a modified new programme known as Jawahar Rozar Yojana was introduced. The expendi

ture under the programme is to be shared between the Central and the State on 80:20 basis. The Central assistance under this programme is released to the districts directly. Not less than 80% of the allocations under the programme received by the district both as Central assistance and the State contribution are required to be given to Village Panchayats and Nagar Panchayats. For 1989-90, the total allocation for the programme was Rs. 7954.79 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 7624.53 lakhs has been incurred (Rs. 1524.90 lakhs state plan & Rs. 6099.63 lakhs central share). Employment for 199.51 lakhs mandays has been generated against the target of 198.87 lakhs mandays. The average wage component during 1989-90 was 56.2% whereas the non-wage component was 43.8%.

2.1.3.14 For 1990-91, the total allocation (Central share & State share) is Rs. 8090.71 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1618.14 lakhs has been provided for 1990-91 as 20% state share for JRY and it is targetted to generate employment for 242.82 lakhs mandays. Out of total allocation, an outlay of Rs. 612.87 lakhs is earmarked for housing activity under Indira Awas Yojana. Besides, the Government of India has earmarked 20 % of the total allocation for MWS "Jivandhara" this year. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 1618.14 lakhs will be available for constructing wells under "Jeevandhara".

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

2.1.3.15 The Centrally sponsored DPAP is being implemented in 43 talukas of 8 districts Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kachchh, Panchmahals, Rajkot and Surendranagar. The programme lays stress on integrated area development to restore the ecological balance and to make the best use of the limited resources in the drought affected areas. The ultimate objective is to mitigate, 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 grass land development, soil and moisture conservation on watershed basis, animal husbandry and dairy development. The annual financial allocation per taluka which was at the uniform rate of Rs. 15 lakhs per taluka per annum including the central share of 50% was revised during 1988-89. As per the revised pattern the total allocation is Rs. 15.00 lakhs per block with area upto 500 Sq.Km., Rs. 16.50 lakhs per block with area from 500 Sq.Km. to 1000 Sq.Km. and Rs. 18.50 lakhs per block area from 1000 Sq.Km. and above. For the Seventh Plan, the likely achievements under DPAP are creation of irrigation potential of 14010 hectares, afforestation and grass development in 19490 hectares and soil conservation works in 14270 hectares.

2.1.3.16 For 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 373.00 lakhs has been provided as state share for 43 talukas. It is targetted to create irrigation potential for 1400 hectares, afforestation and grass development in 3260 hectares and soil conservation works in 4500 hectares.

Desert Development Programme (DDP)

2.1.3.17 The main objective of the Desert Development Programme (DDP) is integrated development of the desert area by increasing the productivity, income level and employment opportunities for the inhabitants through optimum utilisation of physical, human, livestock and others resources. While striving to achieve this objective the programme would emphasis prevention of further deterioration of desert areas and arrest the spread of desertic conditons. The programme is in operation in 7 talukas of Banas kantha district and 2 talukas of Mehsana district. The scheme was centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing basis till the end of the Sixth Plan. From Seventh plan DDP is a 100 % centrally Sponsored Scheme. For the Seventh Plan expenditure of Rs.954.18 lakhs is anticipated under DDP. During the Seventh Plan the likely achievements are creation of irrigation potential for 2800 hectares, afforestation and grass land development in 6810 hectares and soil conservation works in 2150 hectares.

2.1.3.18 For 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 225.00 lakhs has been provided for DDP. It is targetted to create irrigation potential for 380 hectares afforestation and grass development in 1540 hectares and soil conservation works in 575 hectares.

Strengthening and Supporting Special Programmes

Organisation:-

2.1.3.19 The Commissionerate of Rural Development has been created at the state level during 1981-82 for supervising and guiding the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) in implementing rural development programmes. Moreover, the block level administration has been strengthened for more effective implementation of the anti-poverty programmes. Expenditure towards most of the posts at the Block level and some posts at the State level is shared equally by the State Government and central Government For efficient supervision and closer monitoring of various rural development programmes especially the newly added programme of JRY the the Commissionerate of Rural Development will have to be strengthened adequately. Government of India has pointed out that a number of irregularities like coverage of ineligible beneficiaries, treating advances as expenditure, non-adjustment of subsidy in time, release of excess subsidy, etc. are coming to notice from time to time, through the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, etc. and hence there is a need for an Internal Audit Cell at State headquarters to make periodic visits for checking of such aspects. Govt. of India has decided that an Internal Audit Cell (IAC) as part of the project formulation and monitoring cell at State headquarters be set up. Accordingly Internal Audit Cell as suggested by Govt. of India has been proposed for 1990-91. Govt. of India is to meet 50% of the expenditure on IAC.

2.1.3.20 For maintenance of the posts at block level and state level, for the proposed Internal Audit Cell for implementation of

rural development programmes, an outlay of Rs. 560.00 lakhs has been provided for 1990-91 in the State plan. This provision will attract a matching contribution of about Rs.462.00 lakhs from Government of India.

Strengthening of Training Facilities for Rural Development

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

2.1.3.22 With the launching of IRD, JRY and other special programmes, the need for training of development personnel at various levels such as Directors and Assistant Project Officers of DRDAs, BDOs, EOs and VLWs has become imperative. Besides, the officials of other development departments at state and district level are required to be oriented in the concept and approach of the new strategies for bringing about co-ordination in the implementation of the programmes. Also the functionaries of voluntary organisations and non-officials of Panchayati Raj Institutions will have to be oriented to the current strategies as they have a major role to play in implementation of anti-poverty programmes. Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration (SPIPA), Ahmedabad has been recognised as the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) by Govt. of India and gives grants for strengthening of SIRD for undertaking training programmes for Rural Development. During the Seventh Plan, expenditure of 1735 persons were trained in various training institutions against the target of 1250 persons to be trained during Seventh Plan period.

2.1.3.23 For 1990-91 an outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is proposed in the state plan. It is targetted to train 750 persons during 1990-91.

Construction of Irrigation Wells for Small and Marginal Farmers

2.1.3.24 During 1988-89, Govt. of India, had introduced as a component of NREP and RLEGP, a new scheme known as Million Wells Scheme (MWS), popularly known as Jeevandhara, for providing irrigation well free of cost to SC/ST small and marginal farmers registered as IRD target group. With the introduction of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) from 1-4-89, NREP and RLEGP have been discontinued. Now, MWS is a component of JRY. Under the MWS, now as a part of JRY, benefit of irrigation wells is available free of cost to SC/ST small and marginal farmers who are below poverty line and registered as IRDP target group. with a view to provide benefit of irrigation wells to the SF/MF from Socially and Educationally Backward classes and other weaker sections also, a new

scheme viz. construction of wells for small and marginal farmers has been introduced. Subsidy assistance at the rate of 25 %, 33/1/3 % and 50% is given to small, marginal and tribal SF/MF respectively under the ongoing centrally sponsored programme of SF/MF whereas under MWS 100% subsidy is given. According to NABARD unit cost, average cost of dugwell comes around RS.25000/- . SF/MF who are not eligible for MWS can not afford to bear such a high investment for a well even after taking into account the existing subsidy available under the SF/MF scheme. It is proposed to enhance the prevailing rates of subsidy for dugwells by providing supplementary assistance. For this purpose , an outlay of Rs.276.86 lakhs has been provided for 1990-91. Supplementary subsidy assistance will be given in the case of about 2000 wells for small and marginal farmers.

Assistance to GDRDC for Rural Development Activities

2.1.3.25 Gujarat State Rural Development Corporation undertakes various rural development activities mainly through funds provided by DRDAs. To enable GSRDC to undertake rural development activities on larger scale, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for 1990-91.

Contribution to Equity Share Capital to Gujarat State Rural Development Corporation Ltd.

2.1.3.26 Gujarat State Rural Development Corporation (GSRDC) was established in 1977 with an authorised share capital of Rs.200 lakhs. Subscribed Capital of the Corporation is only Rs.38 lakhs. Corporation is undertaking wasteland development through growing of fodder and fuel wood species on Govt. Wasteland and gauchar land since its inception. The wastelands are mostly available in Drought Prone and Desert (DPAP/DDP) areas, having various types of problems like saline soil, alkaline soil, soil eroded with water and wind erosion, etc. The ground water available in the area is mostly saline and not suitable for irrigation. This activity is operated through funds from various Central and State sponsored schemes, such as NREP, RLEGP, DPAP & DDP. In the process of wasteland development the Corporation gives gainful employment to rural poor and produces fodder for milch cattle and supplies at concessional rates to IRDP beneficiaries. In the course of developmental activities, Corporation has developed 310 projects covering 12836 hectares of land in all the 19 districts of the State. These fodder/fuel wood projects are maintained by the Corporation from its own funds after the project period is over. Liabilities towards such fodder/fuel wood projects have increased over years and at the end of 89-90, the Corporation has to maintain this projects to run the activity of the Corporation. To meet with this expenditure, it is proposed to contribute of Rs.20 lakhs toward Subscribed Share Capital of GSRDC increasing the present share capital of Rs.38 lakhs to Rs.58 lakhs.

Special Employment Programme

With a view to generate more employment opportunities, the

Government has decided to introduce special Employment Programme as a State Plan scheme. Special Employment programme will have two basic areas of thrust viz. (1) Zero Unemployment in two districts (2) Augmenting employment opportunities in the remaining districts.

2.1.3.27 The Special Employment Programme will have three pronged Strategy comprising (1) Self Employment (2) Wage Employment and (3) Vocational Training. Under self-employment emphasis will be given to cover all the left out IRDP beneficiaries under the IRDP programme in the two Zero Unemployed districts and bringing additional families under its coverage in the remaining 17 districts. (4) Under Wage-Employment programme, emphasis will be given primarily in the areas of social forestry and land-based works such as soil conservation and Water Harvesting. (5) Under vocational training emphasis will be given in those areas where there is a demand for particular scheme or trade.

2.1.3.28 An outlay of RS.2000.00 lakhs comprising Rs. 1500.00 lakhs for rural employment through self-employment, wage-employment and vocational training under Rural Development Programmes and Rs.500.00 lakhs for Cottage Industries has been earmarked for Special Employment Programme. In addition to Rs.1500.00 lakhs for employment generation under Rural Development Programmes, Rs.100.00 lakhs have also been provided for giving impetus to employment generation in two districts selected for Zero Unemployment. Thus a total outlay of Rs. 2100 lakhs is provided for this programme for the year 1990-91.

2.1.3.29 To promote the Self-employment programme, state Govt. has introduced the Bankable scheme in 1978-79 with modification from 1987 where in maximum limit for finance is raised upto Rs. 35000/- to Cottage Industries only. Subsidy is paid on composite loan upto Rs. 10,000 as per DRDA pattern and from Rs. 10001 to Rs. 35,000/- @ 40% to tribal loanees, @ 30% to schedule caste loanees and @ 20% to other loanees. For effective coverage of more self employed persons, scope of the Scheme is extended to cover Cottage Industries service and business sector as in case of SEEUY Scheme of Govt. of India. In addition, in the enhance scheme, provision of giving subsidy @ 30% to SEBC Beneficiaries is also kept to give benefit to this scheme to this class of the Community.

2.1.3.30 The Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation has proposed Raw materials depot to be opened in Gandhinagar and to provide raw material to the Weavers and weaving charges to be paid to them alongwith the staff and Vehicle required for the purpose. In addition it is also proposed to setup a show-room alongwith the furniture and staff in Dang District and to pay additional weaving charges annually.

2.1.3.31 The Gujarat State Handicraft Development Corporation has proposed a training programme for skill formation to be undertaken in Kutch District to provide training to the Economically Backward and uneducated Community viz. Ahir, Mutva, Harijan

Weavers and Jut, who cannot produce the quality goods on account of their weak financial position and for want of a skill, so as to enable them to procure better goods and increase the sales and thereby to get more income.

2.1.3.32 It is also proposed to help Handicraft Women artisans of Banaskantha District in doing the Embroidary work, Bead work and Applique work by providing raw materials and wages.

2.1.3.33 The Gujarat State Khadi and Gramodyog Board has proposed for 48 units of Ambarcharkha and 14 units of weaving to be established in Gandhinagar, Dangs and other Districts in the State and to provide additional weaving charges, spinning charges, subsidy for tools and equipments and rebate on sale for the purpose for which an amount of Rs. 55.00 lakhs will be required in the year of 1990-91.

2.1.3.34 The Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation has proposed to open about 6 Service Centres for the Bamboo and Broom workers to provide them marketing support by providing them shed, raw-materials and some improved tools and machinery. Likewise 6 Centres such as Lwather, Carpentry, Rope making, Tape making, Stone carving and Garment making will be opened.

2.1.3.35 An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 and it is envisaged to generate employment opportunities to 6250 individuals under various schemes of village and cottage industries.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme

2.1.3.36 The State Government has promoted Gujarat Energy Development Agency in 1979 for promoting renewable energy systems and energy conservation. Since the inception, the agency has done considerable work in promoting renewable energy systems in rural areas through demonstration and extention projects. It has under taken Rural Energy Programme for specific villages. However, Planing Commission has initiated Integrated Rural Energy Programme for which Gujarat Govt. designeted Gujarat Energy Development agency as the nodal agency and allotted Rs. 25 lakhs for the year 1986-87. Gujarat Energy Development Agency has already selected Sankheda block of Baroda district and Vansda block in Valsad district. Another 6 blocks have been selected for implementing the programme in this year.

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

.1.3.38 Gujarat Energy Development Agency has further carried out detailed feasibility studies in selected villages for setting up Integrated Rural Agency Centres. Gujarat Energy Development Agency also sponsored study of the availability of agricultural residue in the state and their use pattern with a view to device for optimal usage. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for 1990-91.

Regional Rural Banks

.1.3.39 With the very aim to provide Banking facilities to the rural poor at their door-steps Regional Rural Banks are established under 'The Regional Rural Banks Act 1976'.

.1.3.40 In the State, there are 9 Regional Rural Banks which cover 17 districts as their area of operation as under :-

Name of Regional Rural Bank	Area of operation District
Kutch Gramin Bank	Kutch
Jamnagar-Rajkot Gramin Bank	Jamnagar & Rajkot
Banaskantha-Mehsana Gramin Bank	Banaskantha & Mehsana
Panchmahal-Vadodara Gramin Bank	Panchmahal & Vadodara
Surendranagar-Bhavnagar Gramin Bank	Surendranagar & Bhavnagar
Valsad-Dangs Gramin Banks	Valsad & Dangs
Surat-Bharuch Gramin Bank	Surat & Bharuch
Sabarkantha-Gandhinagar Gramin Bank	Sabarkantha & Gandhinagar
Junagadh-Amreli Gramin Bank	Jamnagar & Amreli

.1.3.41 As provided in section 6 of the RRB Act 1976 Central Government, State Government and sponsor Bank will contribute in the share capital of RRBs in the ratio of 50,15,35 respectively. At present, each RRB of the State has paid-up share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs.

.1.3.42 An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for this programme for the year 1990-91 as state Government's share towards share capital.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME WITH ALONG WITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY 1990-91	
			TOTAL	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
Special Programmes for Rural Development				
1	RDD-1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Allied Programmes (2100100)	1160.00	--
2	RDD-2	Scheme for Strengthening & Supporting Special Programme Organisation (2120141)	560.00	--
3	RDD-3	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (2155141)	22.00	--
4	RDD-4	Drought Prone Area Programme (2110141-2110641)	373.00	--
5	RDD-5	Jawahar Rojagar Yojana (2165141)	1618.14	--
6	RDD-6	Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development (2135100)	11.00	--
7	RDD-7	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IM & ED) (2160100)	50.00	--
8	RDD-8	Regional Rural Banks (2140100)	20.00	--
9	RDD-9	Construction of Wells for SF\MF (2170100)	276.86	--
10	RDD-10	Assistance to Gujarat State Rural Development Corpn. (2170200)	10.00	--
	RDD-11	Share Capital Contribution to GSRDC (2170300)	20.00	
	RDD-12	Special Employment Programme (2165100)	2100.00	
Grand Total:			6221.00	0.00

2.2 LAND REFORMS

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Review of Progress

2.2.2.1 The work of implementation of the prerevised land ceiling Act is practically over except for cases under litigation. The Revised Land Ceiling Act which lowered the ceiling on holdings came in to force from April, 1976.

2.2.2.2 Three Agricultural Land Tribunals are functioning in the State to complete distribution of surplus land to beneficiaries. The State Government had issued orders for finalising all pending cases under the Land ceiling Act. The progress achieved upto the end of September, 1989 in implementation of Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act (The Revised and Pre-revised Act) is shown in the table below:-

Item	Unit	Achievements up to 30-9-89		
		pre revised Ceiling	Revised Ceiling Act	Total (Col.3+4)
1	2	3	4	5
Area declared surplus	Hect.	18,598	81,941	100,539
of which possession taken	Hect.	18,090	43,551	61,640
(a) Allotment on permanent basis	Hect.	17,930	25,737	43,667
(b) Beneficiaries of grant of land				
S.T.	Nos.	9,940	1,645	11,585
S.C.	Nos.	1,534	7,791	9,325
Others	Nos.	3,310	300	3,610
Total... (b)	Nos.	14,784	9,736	24,520

2.2.3 Programme for the year 1990-91

2.2.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 165 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91, the broad breakup of which is as under:-

Item	Outlay for 1990-91 (Rs.in lakhs)
Consolidation of Holdings	46.50
Financial Assistance to the assignees of surplus Land (ESS)	18.70
Others	99.80
	165.00

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

2.2.3.2 The programme was framed to consolidate fragmented holdings to prevent the fragmentation of holdings and to introduce economy in agricultural operations. The scheme was originally prepared to implement the Bombay Prevention and consolidation of Holding Act, 1947. Its first implementation was started in 1948 on experimental basis and was streamlined by 1950. Since the commencement in 1951, the scheme has been implemented in 418 villages, covering 2418 thousand hectares at the cost of 602.8 lakhs upto the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. During the 4 years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the work of 535 villages covering 2.48 lakh hectares has been completed at the cost of Rs.285.00 lakhs

2.2.3.3 However, some difficulties have been faced in implementing this scheme. In 1969, it was decided that the scheme would be implemented on voluntary basis, that is, only for those farmers who willingly come forward in favour of this proposal. The pace of implementation of this scheme has slowed down in many districts of the State because many villages showed disinclination. Some staff which was working under this scheme has been diverted to other important schemes. This programme, is being implemented only in selected villages where popular response is forthcoming. Efforts are now concentrated on follow up action in respect of the old schemes, (implemented with compulsion) to correct the records according to the actual possession.

2.2.3.4 An outlay of Rs.46.50 lakhs has been provided for the Year 1990-91.

Resurvey/Revision Survey of the Village of the State (TASP)

2.2.3.5 Resurvey is generally required to be undertaken every 30 years. Original survey of Certain Villages of the State was undertaken some 80 to 90 years ago and no revision or resurvey has been undertaken in those areas. The need for resurvey is, therefore keenly felt. These operations will help in making the land Records up-to-date. The schemes commenced from the Fifth Five Year Plan. The scheme also covers the Tribal area villages of the State.

2.2.3.6 The work in 2,107 villages including 1,082 Tribal area villages has been completed upto the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the work of 789 villages including 459 T.P. villages has been completed upto the end of the 1988-89 and is in progress. The number of villages for which the resurvey or revision survey still remains to be done at the end of 1988-89 is 15654. The implementation of the Scheme of introduction of Resurvey or Revision Survey of villages in the state will be continued during the year 1990-91 as a spill over scheme, with an outlay of Rs.48 lakhs creation of additional posts for planning cells in Head of Department.

2.2.3.7 At present there is no separate unit in the head of the Department for plan work which is being looked after by one class-II officer and a shirastedar in the cadre of Deputy mamlatdar in addition to their own duties of the Department, It has been proposed to create a separate planning cell for which an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Purchase of Jeeps

2.2.3.8 The Superintendent of land Records and Superintendent Land Records-cum-Consolidation Officers, have to perform their duties as a "Regional Heads" within their jurisdiction. They have to exercise control and supervise the administrative and technical work done by the District Inspector of Land Records, City Survey Superintendents, City Survey Officer, City Survey Enquiry Officer, Assistance Consolidation Officer and other special works of the State plan schemes. For performing his duties effectively and efficiently the Superintendent Land Records has to tour for 160 days in a year in his jurisdiction. He is, therefore, required to be supplied jeep so as to perform his duties effectively. An outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 1990-91 for purchase of four jeeps.

SURVEY INSTITUTION AT GANDHINAGAR

2.2.3.9 The Land Record Department carries out original and Revision Survey and classification operations, measurement of lands, fixation of agricultural assessment, measurement of introduction of village site survey city survey and survey for acquisition of lands for public purpose and for up-to-date maintenance of the land records.

2.2.3.10 After formation of the Gujarat State developmental activities have acquired greater momentum which led to the increase in establishment of the officers and subordinate staff. During Sixth Five Year Plan village site survey of the villages having population over 4000 to 5000 were undertaken and huge staff was employed. Also personnel from this department are required to be deputed in the other Bodies/corporations departments viz. R & B, WRD, Land Acquisition work for Narmada, G.I.D.C. etc. They insist for trained and experienced surveyors. Moreover number of experienced surveyor and officers are likely to retire during next two-three years

2.2.3.11 In view of the above circumstances, it is obvious to employ and to train the personnel to cope up with the increasing needs of the department. Thus pre and post recruitment training and in-service training to officers and the personnel is quite essential and that can be had by having independent survey training institute, Training in survey and settlement matters to Mamlatdars, Deputy Collectors, etc. can be imparted through this Institute. Hence, such institute is necessary with its own building accommodation and other facilities for the trainees, instructors, etc.

2.2.3.12 Government have already allotted 25 acres of land in sector 14 at Gandhinagar for Construction of the proposed survey Training Institute complex at an estimated cost of Rs. 600.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

2.2 PURCHASES OF AUTO COPIER MACHINE:

2.2.3.13 Office of the Settlement Commissioner is a State level office and has to deal with Govt. directly. There are 27 Class-I officers and 137 Class-II officers at District level who are implementing the plan and non-plan schemes.

2.2.3.14 This office has to collect information from local offices as well as from all the offices of the State and has to supply the same to Govt. regularly some time information/proposals etc. are to be sent in 10 to 80 copies immediately which makes it difficult to cope-up with the work. Some time copies are to be prepared within short time. For all this work office of the settlement commissioner and Director of Land Records is badly in need of copier machine. Hence Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided in the year 1990-91.

COMPUTERISATION OF LAND RECORDS

2.2.3.15 The need for the computerisation of the land records was keenly felt. The volume of the work being huge it was difficult to undertake the work of entire state without central assistance for the same. With vigorous attempts and discussion with the Government of India, the Central Government has agreed to give assistance of Rs. 25 lakhs. Government of India has released the fund towards the purchase of computers with softwares.

Expenditure on account of staff etc. will be borne by State Government. A token outlay of Rs. 5.05 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

APPOINTMENT OF STAFF IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LAND REFORMS. GANDHINAGAR.

2.3.16 At the State level, an officer of the rank of Secretary supported by skelton staff looks after monitoring and implementation of Urban Land Ceiling Act and various other land tenure measures, the land reforms work has assumed significance in the overall administration and as such some more staff is needed for effective monitoring. Accordingly, it is necessary to create a small Cell in the office of the Commissioner of Land Reforms as a new scheme during the year 1990-91, for which an outlay of Rs. 0.70 lakh has been provided.

Grant of subsidy on interest payable by Tribal tenants for acquiring occupancy rights (TASP).

2.3.17 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 beneficiaries to pay the purchase price, the tribal tenants were given loan by the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank. A scheme to subsidise the difference of rate in interest was, introduced in 1976-77. Upto the end of Sept. 1989, an amount of subsidy of Rs. 2.44 lakhs has been given to 3,515 tribal tenants. The Scheme is proposed to be continued in the year 1990-91 with an outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakhs.

Financial assistance to the assignees of surplus land under the Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act, 1972 (S.C.P).

2.3.18 The new allottees of the surplus land get financial assistance for land development and to purchase agricultural inputs, fertilizers and seeds. An amount of Rs.2500/- Per Hectare is given as subsidy; the share of central government will be 50% in the scheme. Generally the allottees of the surplus land belong to weaker sections of the society and they need financial assistance for the above purpose.

2.3.19 Upto March, 1989 the financial assistance of Rs.147.32 lakhs is given to 8320 scheduled caste beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs.2.26 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91 for this scheme and Rs.2.26 lakhs is earmarked for this scheme i.e. Special Component Plan only.

2.3.20 The revised Ceiling Act came into force with effect from 1-4-79. Under this Act upto the end of September, 1989 43667 hectares of land is distributed uptill now due to restriction on the permanent disposal of surplus land in twelve districts the scope of granting financial assistance remained limited. Recently, since the Ban on disposal of surplus land on permanent basis

has been lifted in eight districts, out of twelve districts. There will not be any difficulty in granting financial assistance to the eligible beneficiaries. During the year 1990-91 the scheme will be continued with an outlay of Rs. 18.70 lakhs out of which Rs. 2.26 lakhs will be earmarked for SCP

Financial assistance to the assignees of surplus land under Gujarat Land Ceiling Act, 1972.

2.2.3.21 The new allottees of the surplus lands get financial assistance for development of land and for purchase of agricultural inputs. The entire amount given at the rate of Rs.2500/- per hectare from the year 1984-85 is treated as subsidy. This being a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the share of Central Government is 50%.

2.2.3.22 Under the Revised Land Ceiling Act by the end of 30-9-89 possession of 43667 hectares of land has been taken. Out of this, 25737 hectares of land has been disposed off on permanent basis.

2.2.3.23 Besides, about 25,296 hectares of surplus land is locked up because of stay, The lands will be distributed to SC/ST and other beneficiaries according to the provisions of the Act, as such they will be eligible for financial assistance. Upto the end of March 1989 financial assistance to the tune of Rs.254.49 lakhs The scheme is proposed to be continued during the Year 1990-91 with an outlay of Rs.18.70 lakhs. Of which Rs. 16.44 lakhs will be earmarked for this scheme.

Loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring occupancy rights under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948.

2.2.3.24 Under the B.T. and A.L. Act, 1948 confirmation of occupancy rights has been made subject to the payment of purchase price fix by the agricultural lands tribunal. The tenant cultivator from the weaker sections of the society are not in a position to make the payment of the purchase price. In order to protect the rights of such tenants who are in arrears of payment of purchase price, this scheme has been introduced since Fifth Five Year Plan for advancing loan to such tenant cultivator.

2.2.3.25 Upto 31-3-1989 an amount of Rs. 151.60 lakhs has been spent by way of advancing loan to 14879 tenant cultivator. The scheme was continued during the Seventh Five year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs . The scheme is being continued during the year 1990-91 with an outlay of Rs. 0.90 lakhs.

Subsidy of financial assistance to TRIBAL tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy rights under B.,T. & A.L. Act 1948 SCP

2.2.3.26 Upto the end of Sept. 1989, an amount of Rs. 24.6 lakhs has been spent by way of advancing loan to 1154 tenant cultivator of Schedule Caste. The scheme was introduced in the

Fifth Five year Plan and has been continued during the Seventh Five year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs for advancing loan to tenant cultivators. The scheme is proposed to be continued during the year 1990-91 with an outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakhs under special Component Plan.

Subsidy of financial assistance to tribal tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy rights under B.T. & A.L. Act 1948 (TASP)

2.2.3.27 Under the B.T. & A.L. Act 1948, the deemed purchasers have to pay the purchase price determined by the Agricultural Lands Tribunal in annual instalments. The interest of 4.5% is added to the purchase price and the annual instalments are fixed accordingly. A general scheme for advancing tagavi loan bearing 7.5% interest is also in operation to enable persons to pay the arrears of instalments.

2.2.3.28 A new scheme for financial assistance to the Scheduled Tribe tenant purchasers as a part of the TASP has been sanctioned by the Government and brought into force 1-4-1982 to enable such tribal tenants to acquire occupancy rights for which purchase rights are conferred under B.T. and A.L. Act 1948. This has thus helped in raising the economic status of such a weaker section of the society. This scheme covers only those S.T. tenants who are having less than Eight acres of land and have no other source of family income. Upto the end of Sept. 1989 financial assistance of Rs. 21.49 lakhs is given to 4621 S.T. tenant purchasers. The scheme was continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan with a provision of Rs. 14.90 lakhs. The scheme is being continued during the year 1990-91 with an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

2.2.3.29 This is a beneficiary oriented scheme for Tribal tenants. In view of this, State Government has liberalised original order, which provided financial assistance to only those who failed to pay four instalment. In relaxation of these orders it has now been laid down that assistance should also be given to those who are defaulters for less than four instalments. This assistance is accordingly being given as under:-

- (1) Defaulters with more than 4 instalments
- (2) Defaulters with 3-4 instalments
- (3) Defaulters with 2-3 instalments
- (4) Defaulters with 1-2 instalments.

Subsidy of financial assistance to scheduled caste tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring rights under B.T.&A.L. Act, 1948 (SCP).

2.2.3.30 A new scheme for financial assistance to the scheduled caste tenant purchasers as a part of the special component plan has been sanctioned by Government and brought into force with effect 1-4-1982 to enable them to acquire occupancy rights in respect of lands for which purchase rights are conferred under

B.T. and A.L. Act 1948 . This helps in raising the economic status of the weaker section of the society. Only those S.C. tenants who are having less than Eight Acres of land and who have no other source of family income are being covered. Upto the end of Sept. 1989 financial assistance of Rs. 7.15 lakhs has been given to 1865 Ssheduled Caste tenants.

2.2.3.31 This is scheme is proposed to be continued during the year-1990-91 with an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

2.2.3.32 At present 3 S.D. Ms offices and 6 Mamlatdars offices are accomodated in rental building for which new office building are required to be constructed. moreover, buildings of 5 Mamlatdars offices are in dilapidated condition and can not be used as such even after carrying out repairs. Thus 3 S.D. Ms offices and 11 Mamlatdar office buildings are required to be constructed.

2.2.3.33 Residential quarters for 4 Additional Collectors 28 Sub-Divisional Magistrate (Prant Officers) and 49 Mamlatdars are required to be constructed Residentiald quarter for the post of Nayab teshildars, Circle Inspectors and Patwaries (Talaties) have not been earmarked. however, for strengthening the revenue Administration it is necessary to provide quarter to these official. An outlay of Rs. 15.75 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91.

Purchase of micro Computers for Collector Offices

2.2.3.34 The Collector of Vadodara and Kheda are provided with the Micro-Computers. The remaining 17 Collector ates are to be provided with Micro Computers, For which An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Purchase of Vehicle for Collector offices

2.2.3.35 14 S.D.Ms are to be provided with the vehicles More-over 503 Circle Inspector required to be provided with motor cycle, Cycle and 34 talatikes are required to be provided with cycle for better and effective revenue administration, An outlay of 3.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Purchase of office equipment for Collector offices

2.2.3.36 19 Collectors and 46 S.D., Ms are to be provided with photo copiers 46 S.D.Ms (Prant Officers) are to be provided with type-writers and 199 Mamlatdars are to be provided with Duplicating machines for mdernization of offices. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided during the year 1990-91.

Creation of Planning Cell in the Revenue Department

2.2.3.37 For the work relating to plan and non-plan schemes operated by the Revenue Department for the work relating to

Budget and Planning, one post of section officers has been sanctioned as present. The preparation of the "Performance Budget" and its follow up action is of a permanent nature involving limit work. One post of section officer has been found inadequate to copy up with the work. It has been felt necessary to create two posts of Assistance and one post of clerk to assist for monitoring work of planning etc. necessary provision of rs. 1.20 lakh has been made for the year 1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
LAND REFORMS
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY 1990-91	
			TOTAL	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4.	5
1	LND-1	Consolidation of Holdings 2305100	46.50	
2	LND-2	Resurvey/Revision survey of the Tribal Area Villages of the State (TASP) (2305383)	48.00	
3	LND-3 (New)	Creation of Addl. Posts for Planning Cell in Head of Deptt. (2306800)	1.50	
4	LND-4 (New)	Purchase of Jeeps for Land Records Deptt. (2306900)	7.00	
5	LND-5 (New)	Construction of Survey Training Institute (2307000)	2.50	
6	LND-6	Purchase of Auto Copier Machine (SC&DLR) (2307100)	1.00	
7	LND-7 (New)	Dist. Administration- Computerisation of Land Records (2307200)	5.05	
8	LND-8 (New)	State Establishment- Appointment of staff in the Office of the Comm. of Land Reforms (2307300)	0.70	
9	LND-9	Grant of subsidy in interest payable by tribal tenants for acqui- ring occupancy Rights (TASP) 2306272	0.60	

1	2	3	4	5
10	LND-10	Financial assistance to the assignees of surplus land under Gujarat Land ceiling Act, 1972 2300100	18.70	
11	LND-11	Loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring occupancy Rights under B.T.&A.L Act, 1948 (2306371)	1.00	
12	LND-12	Subsidy of Financial assistance to tribal tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy Rights under B.T & A.L. Act, 1948 2306472	3.00	
13	LND-13	Subsidy of Financial assistance to SC tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy Rights under B.T & A.L. Act, 1948 2306572	0.50	
14	LND-14	District Administration-(New) Construction of Bldgs. (2307400)	15.75	
15	LND-15	District Administration-(New) Purchase of Computers for collectorates (2307500)	4.00	
16	LND-16	District Administration-(New) Purchase of vehicles for Collectorates (2307600)	3.00	
17	LND-17	District Administration-(New) Purchase of Equipments for Collectorates (2307700)	5.00	
18	LND-18	Creation of Planning Cell (New) in Revenue Department (2307800)	1.20	
TOTAL			165.00	0.00

2.3 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

2.3.1.1 Of the total projected population of 404 lakhs in Gujarat in 1990, the population in rural areas is estimated at 26 lakhs. On 31-3-89, there were over 13,100 Gram panchayats, 13 nagar panchayats and 182/19 Taluka/District panchayats. Against this backdrop, the programme, Community Development and Panchayat has three major objectives:

(1) To improve the physical quality of life in rural areas;
 (2) To enable both non-officials and officials to contribute more effectively in the functioning of Panchayati Raj institutions;

(3) To strengthen Panchayati Raj institutions through expanding establishment.

2.3.1.2 A total outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is provided for this programme for the Annual Plan, 1990-91 with the break-up as under:

Outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91 (Rs.in lakhs)	

1. Improvement in the Physical quality of life.	135.00
2. Human resource development.	10.00
3. Expansion of establishment.	5.00
	=====
Total :	150.00

2.3.2 Improvement in the Physical Quality of life

2.3.2.1 This component of the programme comprises two schemes. Under the Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided for community-oriented activities (Safai Shibir, stone-paving of streets, public sanitation etc. and household oriented activities (provision of washing areas, soak pits, etc. for dwelling units).

2.3.2.2 The areas within the jurisdiction of Nagar Panchayat are characteristically settlements, which have a population ranging from 10,000 to 25,000. Improvement in the standards of services within such areas would serve, among other things, to reduce migration to large towns and cities. Under the scheme, assistance is provided not only for service expansion and upgradation (subject to a maximum of 75 percent of the project cost of Rs.5.0 lakhs, whichever is lower) but also for the creation of assets that are calculated to augment the financial resources of Nagar Panchayats (subject to a maximum of 50 percent of the project cost). From 1986-87 onwards, assistance has been sanctioned to 5 nagar panchayats under the scheme.

Human resource development:

2.3.2.3 Orientation training courses/workshops for non-officials holding office under panchayati Raj institutions are conducted at the Padadhikari Training Centre, Gandhinagar, which functions under the Gujarat Panchayat Parishad. The State Institute of Rural Development, Junagadh, is the Apex institution in the training structure comprising two Regional Training Centres at Junagadh and Waghodia and five training centres (four run by grant-in-aid institutions) for the Secretaries of Gram Panchayats. The outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 includes a provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs for opening of a new Regional Training Centre at Gandhinagar.

2.3.2.4 For designing of interventions to improve the effectiveness of Panchayati raj institutions, information available needs to be continually updated. Accordingly, the scheme for conducting surveys and studies has been introduced. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91 for this new scheme.

Expansion of establishment:

2.3.2.5 In order to strengthen establishment under Taluka Panchayats in the talukas where the population exceeds 2.00 lakhs, 38 posts of Assistant/Deputy Taluka Development Officers have been created during the year 1978-79. A very large number of development activities, are implemented through Taluka Panchayats. In order to assist the Taluka Development Officer (who is the Secretary of the Taluka panchayat) in discharging his functions, 20 post of Deputy Taluka Development Officers in selected talukas will be created during the year 1990-91. An outlay of Rs.1.70 lakh is provided for the purpose.

2.3.2.6 Control by the State Government over the Panchayats at all the three tiers is exercised largely through the office of the Development Commissioner, Gujarat State. To cope more effectively with the multifarious functions that such control requires, the establishment of the office of the Development Commissioner is envisaged to be strengthened. An outlay of Rs.3.30 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for this new scheme.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)				
SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY	1990-91
			TOTAL	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
1	CDP-1 (New)	Strengthening of Establi- shment under Development Commissioner	3.30	0.00
2	CDP-2 (New)	Surveys and Studies	1.00	0.00
3	CDP-3	Training Education and Research (2200200)	9.00	0.00
4	CDP-4	Sterngthening of block Level Agency(2200400)	1.70	0.00
5	CDP-5	Strengthening of infrast- ructure of Nagar Panchay- ats (2200500)	35.00	
6	CDP-6	Integrated village Envir- onment improvement programme (2145100)	100.00	0.00
Total : C.D. & PANCHAYATS			150.00	0.00

3.1 WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)

3.1.1. INTRODUCTION

3.1.1.1 In Gujarat, agriculture is the back-bone of the state's economy as nearly two-third of the population depends upon agriculture. It is essentially rainfed and dependent upon the vagaries of monsoon with hardly 20% of the cultivable lands being provided with irrigation facilities from all sources (Govt. and private) at present.

3.1.1.2 Gujarat is one of the states in the country with relatively limited water resources for irrigation. Moreover there are physical limitations about the available storage and diversion sites for economic and optimum exploitation of the resources. They are either not available or are inadequate in view of the flat nature of the terrain in the region where principal rivers flow. The ultimate irrigation potential of surface and ground water has been reassessed in April 1984. Likewise potential harnessed upto June 1983 for Major/Medium Irrigation Schemes was also reassessed on the basis of long term data in consultation with the Central Ground Water Board. In the case of Ground water ultimate potential is likely to increase in the ultimate potential considering the level of development and updated data on ground water recharge etc.

3.1.1.3 The ultimate irrigation potential through surface water as per latest estimate is assessed at 39.40 lakh hectares including 17.92 lakh hectares through Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. As regards ground water resources, they are relatively limited without augmentation of the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. In fact, some of the ground water resources have been depleted specially in Mehsana District (where control on the sources tapping groundwater is called for) and the coastal parts of Saurashtra where the advancing ingress of salinity into the ground water has reduced potentially fertile soils into marginally productive or unproductive soils. The precise assessment of ultimate irrigation potential by ground water in alluvial and rocky tracts depends upon several factors and studies covering the whole of Gujarat are yet to be made. Development of ground water potential through private sector is an important factor. This will govern the pattern of ground water potential creation and utilisation. However, it is estimated that about 25.48 lakh hectares can be irrigated by ground waters. Thus, the total ultimate irrigation potential of the state as reassessed (April 1984) works out to 64.88 lakh hectares. The details and the status of development at the end of March 1989 are given in the table.

(Lakh Hac)

Item 1	Ultimate Irrigation potential 2	Harnessed potential (June, 1989) 3	Maximum utilisation 4
(A) Surface Water			
1. Major & Medium schemes	18.00	11.89	8.21
2. Sardar Sarovar Project (including conjunctive use)	17.92	-	-
3. Minor Irrigation	3.48	1.76	0.96
Total (A)	39.40	13.65	9.17
(B) Based on Ground Waters			
	25.48	19.04	16.92
Total (A)+(B)	64.88	32.69	26.09

3.1.1.4 It will be seen from the table that the total resources are harnessed to the extent of about 50.39%; while surface resources are harnessed to the extent of about 34.64%. The total cultivable area in the State is 124.45 lakh hectares and with the present potential created and irrigation (utilisation) achieved, these percentages are 26% and 21% respectively. Out of this, the contribution of the surface schemes comes to about one third.

3.1.2. Review of progress

3.1.2.1 The total irrigation potential created through the multipurpose, major and medium irrigation projects at the end of the Fifth Five Year plan (1974-78) was 9.24 lakh hectares. During the Fifth Five Year Plan and the subsequent two Annual Plans, the main emphasis was on completing ongoing schemes so as to reach early benefits from them. In the later part of the plan, emphasis was also placed on starting new schemes, maintaining the pace of irrigation development and on programmes of modernisation of canal systems and taking steps to prevent ingress of salinity along the west coast of Saurashtra.

3.1.2.2 The following table indicates the physical achievement by way of creating irrigation potential and level of utilisation by the end of the Sixth Five Year plan and during the Seventh Five year Plan.

(In lakh hectares)

Sr. No.	Plan period	Irrigation potential created (cumulative)	Maximum utilisation achieved.
1	2	3	4
1.	At the end of Sixth Plan (1980-85)	10.61	6.63
2.	At the end of 1985-86	10.92	6.78
3.	At the end of 1986-87	11.23	7.56
4.	At the end of 1987-88	11.55	7.97
5.	At the end of 1988-89	11.89	8.21
6.	At the end of 1989-90 (likely)	12.39	8.81

3.1.3 Programme for the year 1990-91

3.1.3.1 An outlay of Rs.34640 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for the Water Development Sector . The broad break up is as under :-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Item	Outlay provided for 1990-91.
I.	World Bank Aided Projects	
	(A) Major composite (6)	3344.00
	(B) Medium line of credit (29)	6067.50
II.	Ongoing Major projects (2)	405.00
III.	Ongoing medium projects (39)	1607.00
IV.	New Schemes (32)	32.00
V.	Other programmes	1534.00
	Total I to V	12990.00
VI.	Sardar Sarovar Project	21500.00
	Total	34490.00
VII.	Flood Control	150.00
	Grand Total	34640.00

3.1.3.2 Considering the progress of all ongoing projects on hand the targets of creating 40000 hectares of additional irrigation potential and 50000 hectares of utilisation have been fixed for the year 1990-91. With these targets the level of achievements of potential and utilisation will be as under :-

(in lakh hectares)

Sr. Item No.	Level of achievement at the end of							
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (likely)	1990-91 (target)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.POTENTIAL	10.61	10.92	11.23	11.55	11.89	12.39	12.79	
		(0.31)	(0.31)	(0.32)	(0.34)	(0.50)	(0.40)	
2.UTILISAT- ION	6.63	6.78	7.56	7.97	8.21	8.81	9.31	
		(0.15)	(0.78)	(0.41)	(0.24)	(0.60)	(0.50)	

(Figures in bracket are net addition during the year)

SARDAR SAROVAR (N) PROJECT

3.1.3.3 Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project is a multipurpose project whose benefits and costs are shared among the participating States viz. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. An outlay of Rs. 21500 lakhs has been provided for 1990-91 under the State water development sector for this project, while State Power sector will contribute Rs. 1000 lakhs Break up of the total outlay is as under :-

	Outlay (Rs.in lakhs)
State Water Development sector	21500
State Power Sector	1000
Share from beneficiary states	11635
Additional Resources by Sardar Sarvor Narmada Nigam Ltd.	2341
Total	36476

3.1.3.4 Physical Progress envisaged during the year 1990-91

The following works are on hand or would be taken up during the year.

UNIT-I MAIN DAM AND Appartenent, WORKS (IRRIGATION & POWER SECTOR (INCLUSIVE OF SHARE OF NARMADA SAGAR PROJECT IN M.P)

- (1) Construction of main dam costing to Rs.32000 lakhs, is expected to attain R.L. 23 M in the diversion channel R.L. 33.0 M in Deep River Channel and between R.L. 33 M. to R.L. 73 M. on right bank at the end of the year 1990-91.
- (2) Procurement and installation of dam and seismic instruments.
- (3) River sluice gates.
- (4) Fabrication of restradial gates will be taken on hand.
- (5) Construction of Vadgam Saddle Dam.
- (6) Works of Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh-17.63% of its dam. expenditure is debitable to this unit of the project.
- (7) Rehabilitation works in Gujarat will be continued Rehabilitation works for some villages of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra will be on hand on receipt of Resettlement and Rehabiliatation plan from those States.

UNIT -II MAIN CANAL (IRRIGATION SECTOR ONLY)

- (1) Works of structures along main canal reach Km.9 to 17 will be completed.
- (2) Earth work, lining and structures in reaches (i) from Km.0 to 9 (ii) Km.21 to 82 and (iii) Km.82 to 144
- (3) Lining in reach from Km.9 to 21.
- (4) Structures on rivers Men and Ashwin will be in progress and likely to be completed by the end of the year.
- (5) Heran Canal syphon @Km.30 will be in progress.
- (6) Orsang Aqueduct @Km.49 will be taken up on hand.
- (7) Works of Mahi Aquaduct @Km.144 will started.
- (8) Four Major Structures on Dev Karad Meshrin Kuri river will be on hand.
- (9) Works of gates for various structures will be started.
- (10) Irrigation bye-pass tunnel work will be started.
- (11) Works between NMc Km. 144 to 264 likely to be initiated at the end of the year.
- (12) Land Aquisition proceedings for various proposals.
- (13) Survey and Investigation, preparation of plans and Esti mates for all the works of main canal beyond Mahi Crossing @ Km.144.

UNIT -III HYDRO POWER WORKS (POWER SECTOR ONLY)

PART-1 Civil Works :

- (1) Fabrication and erection of penstocks for both the power houses.
- (2) Supply and erection of draft tube gates, penstock gates, stoplog, trash rocks etc. for both the power houses.
- (3) Excavation of tail race channel.
- (4) Civil works for both the power houses.
- (5) Works of Garudeshwar weir.

- (6) Switch-yard excavation and concreting for both the power houses.
- (7) Approach channel to River bed power house works and intake structures is likely to be completed.

PART-II Electrical works

- (1) E.O.T. cranes for both the power houses.
- (2) Supply of turbo-generating sets for both the power houses.
- (3) Procurement of 220 KV Switch gear and Switch yard equipments for the canal head Power house.
- (4) 11 KV/400v switch gears including powers and controls cables for C.H.P.H. (IRRIGATION SECTOR ONLY)

GROUP IV BRANCHES AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (IRRIGATION SECTOR ONLY)

PHASE-I Upto Mahi river crossing :

The following works will be in progress :

- (1) Jambusar Branch Canal
- (2) Vadodara Branch Canal
- (3) Miyagam Branch Canal Km.0 to end
- (4) Wadia, Tilakwada, Mandva, Angari and Sankheda branches.
- (5) Sakarda and Ranoli branches.
- (6) Luwara and Dora branches.
- (7) Ankleshwar and Sinor branches.
- (8) Por-Untiya branches.
- (9) Kundhela and Bhiloda branches.
- (10) Some works of distributries and distribution system block will be taken up on hand.
- (11) Land Acquisition proceedings for stage-I and stage-II command area.
- (12) All other remaining branch canals works are likely to be started.

PHASE-II Beyond Mahi Crossing :

- (1) Works of earth work, lining and structures of Shedhi distribution system will be in progress.
- (2) The works for Sanali, Daskroi, Vehlal, Mehmedabad, Ghodasar and Dholka branches Saurashtra branch and Narsingpura sub-branch will be started.
- (3) Survey and investigation, preparation of plans and Estimates design of all the branches will be on hand.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY	
			TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
I Multipurpose Project				
1	IRG-1	Sardar Sarovar Project (3500500)	21500.00	21500.00
		Beneficiary	13976.00	13976.00
		Power	1000.00	1000.00
		Total	36476.00	36476.00
2	IRG-2	Damanganga (3500200)	750.00	750.00
3	IRG-3	Panam (3500300)	400.00	400.00
4	IRG-4	Sabarmati (3500100)	400.00	400.00
5	IRG-5	BAJAJ SAGAR (3500400)	5.00	5.00
		TOTAL (I)	23055.00	23055.00
		Beneficiary	13976.00	13976.00
		Power	1000.00	1000.00
		U.T.	600.00	600.00
(II) Major Irrigation Projects				
6	IRG-6	Karjan (3505300)	1200.00	1200.00
7	IRG-7	Watrak (3505100)	400.00	400.00
8	IRG-8	Sipu (3505200)	700.00	700.00
9	IRG-9	Sukhi (3505400)	550.00	550.00
10	IRG-10	Zankhari (3505500)	5.00	5.00
11	IRG-11	Sidumber (3605600)	0.50	0.50
		Total (II)	2855.50	2855.50

1	2	3	4	5
	III Midium Irrigation Projects			
12	IRG-12	Sukhbhadar (3510600)	100.00	100.00
13	IRG-13	Machhundri (3510700)	125.00	125.00
14	IRG-14	Kalubhar (3511300)	90.00	90.00
15	IRG-15	Machhunnala (T) (3510300)	50.00	50.00
16	IRG-16	Ver-II (T) (3510100)	90.00	90.00
17	IRG-17	Deo (3511000)	340.50	340.50
18	IRG-18	Venu-II (T) (3510800)	110.00	110.00
19	IRG-19	Aji-II (3514100)	50.00	50.00
20	IRG-20	Und (Jivapur (3511500)	150.00	150.00
21	IRG-21	Bhadar (PMS) (3511200)	350.00	350.00
22	IRG-22	Aji-III (3515000)	160.00	160.00
23	IRG-23	Mazam (3512400)	250.00	250.00
24	IRG-24	Demi-II (3514000)	50.00	50.00
25	IRG-25	Hadaf (3512200)	150.00	150.00
26	IRG-26	Guhai (3512300)	462.00	462.00
27	IRG-27	Kelia (3512800)	130.00	130.00
28	IRG-28	Jhuj (T) (35116000)	250.00	250.00
29	IRG-29	Uben (3513400)	75.00	75.00
30	IRG-30	Harnav-II (3510200)	40.00	40.00
31	IRG_31	Sani (3511100)	100.00	100.00
32	IRG-32	Amipur (3511400)	100.00	100.00
33	IRG-33	Goda Dharoi (3511600)	50.00	50.00
34	IRG-34	Hiran (S) (3511700)	50.00	50.00
35	IRG-35	Mitti (Kachchh) (3512100)	60.00	60.00

1	2	3	4	5
36	IRG-36	Kabutari (T) (3512600)	35.00	35.00
37	IRG-37	Motisar (Patiyali) Adj. Sankara (T) (3512700)	100.00	100.00
38	IRG-38	Dholi (T) (3512900)	100.00	100.00
39	IRG-39	Umariya (T) (3513000)	40.00	40.00
40	IRG-40	Lift Irrigation Scheme (3513200)	10.00	10.00
41	IRG-41	Chopadvav (T) (3514500)	15.00	15.00
42	IRG-42	Khambhada (3514700)	50.00	50.00
43	IRG-43	Bangawadi (3515200)	15.00	15.00
44	IRG-44	Dai (Minsar) (3513700)	15.00	15.00
45	IRG-45	Mukteshwar (3514900)	125.00	125.00
46	IRG-46	Falla (Kankavati) (3516300)	50.00	50.00
47	IRG-47	Kakadiamba (T) (3514600)	10.00	10.00
48	IRG-48	Nyari-II (3515900)	10.00	10.00
49	IRG-49	Und-II (3517100)	150.00	150.00
50	IRG-50	Ozat (Dhrafad (3518200)	100.00	100.00
51	IRG-51	Machhu-II & I (3517600)	350.00	350.00
52	IRG-52	Men (T) (3517700)	0.50	0.50
53	IRG-53	Ani (T) (3517800)	0.50	0.50
54	IRG-54	Goma (3517900)	10.00	10.00
55	IRG-55	Valan (T) (3518000)	0.50	0.50
56	IRG-56	Bakrol (3514800)	0.50	0.50
57	IRG-57	Dared (Milana) (3516600)	0.50	0.50
58	IRG-58	Limbali (3515101)	30.00	30.00
59	IRG-59	Vadia (3515701)	20.00	20.00
60	IRG-60	Aji-II (3514100)	0.50	0.50
61	IRG-61	Gunda (3516800)	1.00	1.00

1	2	3	4	5
62	IRG-62	Fallku (3515600)	50.00	50.00
63	IRG-63	Machhu-III (3517200)	0.50	0.50
64	IRG-64	Ozat-II (3518200)	50.00	50.00
65	IRG-65	Uben-II (3517500)	1.00	1.00
66	IRG-66	Kalindri (3528852)	15.00	15.00
67	IRG-67	Galkund(3520100)	1.00	1.00
68	IRG-68	Vartu-II(3520102)	200.00	200.00
Total-III			4939.00	4939.00

IV NEW SCHEMES

69	IRG-69	Chaukya (T) (3535100)	1.00	1.00
70	IRG-70	Wartha (T) (3535200)	1.00	1.00
71	IRG-71	Ugta (T) (3535300)	1.00	1.00
72	IRG-72	Wankal (3535400)	1.00	1.00
73	IRG-73	Nani-Barsan (T) (3535500)	1.00	1.00
74	IRG-74	Mohan (T) (3535600)	1.00	1.00
75	IRG-75	Jaloda (T) (3535700)	1.00	1.00
76	IRG-76	Singor (T) (3535800)	1.00	1.00
77	IRG-77	Koliyari (T) (3535900)	1.00	1.00
78	IRG-78	Varansi (3536000)	1.00	1.00
79	IRG-79	Khedave (3536100)	1.00	1.00
80	IRG-80	Lank (T) (3536200)	1.00	1.00
81	IRG-81	Hathi Pagla (3536300)	1.00	1.00
82	IRG-82	Bhadar (II) (3536400)	1.00	1.00
83	IRG-83	Fulzar- Kotda (3536500)	1.00	1.00
84	IRG-84	Demi-III (3536600)	1.00	1.00
85	IRG-85	Advana (3536700)	1.00	1.00

1	2	3	4	5
86	IRG-86	Sabali (3536800)	1.00	1.00
87	IRG-87	Bantwa (Kharo) (3536900)	1.00	1.00
88	IRG-88	Und-III (3537000)	1.00	1.00
89	IRG-89	Vanala-Temple (3537100)	1.00	1.00
90	IRG-90	Singoda-II (3537200)	1.00	1.00
91	IRG-91	Jolapori (3537300)	1.00	1.00
92	IRG-92	Santali (3537400)	1.00	1.00
93	IRG-93	Sabori (3537500)	1.00	1.00
94	IRG-94	Nimbhani (3537600)	1.00	1.00
95	IRG-95	Limbdi Bhogavo (II) (3537700)	1.00	1.00
96	IRG-96	Dondi (3537800)	1.00	1.00
97	IRG-97	Khodapipa (3537900)	1.00	1.00
98	IRG-98	Chirai (3538000)	1.00	1.00
99	IRG-99	Chhari-Fulai (3538100)	1.00	1.00
100	IRG-100	Chuna (3538200)	1.00	1.00
Total-IV			32.00	32.00
V OTHER PROGRAMMES				
101	IRG-101	Drainage (3525200)	300.00	100.00
102	IRG-102	Modernisation of Canals		
		1. Ukai Kakrapar (3525351)	244.00	244.00
		2. Medium Lining Credit (3525352)	1030.00	1030.00
		3. Other than World Bank (3525353)	52.00	52.00
		Total : IRG-91	1326.00	1326.00
103	IRG-103	Flood Control and Anti- erosion works (3525400)	150.00	50.00

1	2	3	4	5
104	IRG-104	Extension of Chanals from 40 Ha. to 8 Ha. chaek (3525600)	100.00	100.00
105	IRG-105	Extension and improvement (3525700)	90.00	90.00
106	IRG-106	Water Development Service (3525100)	300.00	0.00
107	IRG-107	Prevention of Salinity Ingress (World Bank) Aided (3525500)	800.00	800.00
108	IRG-108	Prevention of salinity Ingress (Other than World Bank) (3525900)	40.00	40.00
109	IRG-109	Special requirement for completed Major and Medium Scheme (3525800)	504.00	504.00
110	IRG.110	Rehabilitation of old canal system (3540000)	50.00	50.00
111	IRG.111	Modernisation of Irrigation schemes for old canal system (3540100)	50.00	50.00
112	IRG-112	Dam safety (3540200)	48.50	48.50
TOTAL: V:			3758.50	3158.50
GRAND TOTAL:			34640.00	34040.00
Beneficiary			13976.00	13976.00
Power			1000.00	1000.00
U.T.			600.00	600.00

3.2 MINOR IRRIGATION

3.2.1 INTRODUCTION

3.2.1.1 Minor Irrigation Plays an important role in Irrigation System. The short gestation period of these projects, low cost per scheme and location in remote areas favour minor irrigation schemes over Major and Medium Schemes. From the point of view of employment angle too minor irrigation schemes yield significant results.

3.2.1.2 The Minor Irrigation works are simple in nature and their planning as also execution are comparatively quicker. Moreover, they have greater adoptability even in difficult locations where bigger schemes are not possible. Minor Irrigation works comprise of the following:

- (a) Tanks, Bandharas, check dams and Percolation Tanks.
- (b) Tubewells.
- (c) Lift Irrigation. (d) Dugwells & Wells

3.2.2 MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS

TANKS AND BANDHARAS

3.2.2.1 Minor Irrigation tanks are usually constructed across the small rivers, streames and reservoirs formed by construction of earthen dam or where waste weir is provided for disposal of excess floods. Irrigation is done through net work of canals and distributerries.

CHECKDAMS AND PERCOLATION TANKS

3.2.2.2 Checkdams are small works constructed for storing post monsoon slow across small streams. These works have no direct irrigation potential, but they maintain the ground water table at reasonable level. Percolation tanks are small earthen bunds constructed to conserve the rain water. during monsoon from its catchment areas, with levels in surrounding dugwells. No canals are taken out from such tanks. However, some irrigation can be done on the periphery of such tanks by flow or lifting the water.

Tubewells.

3.2.2.3 Tubewells are the most assured source of water as irrigation tubewells tap the deep acquifers of ground water through slotted pipes lowered in drilled holes. The water is lifted out by pumps. It is distributed through pipe lines or open channels. The State Government has set up Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Ltd. (GWRDC) for the Development of Ground Water through tubewells.

Lift Irrigation.

3.2.2.4 Lift Irrigation Schemes are taken up through GWRDC and District Panchayats from the reservoir, canals, streams or rivers where sufficient water is available.

Change in Policy by National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development. (NABARD)

3.2.2.5 During the Seventh Plan, tubewells & Lift Irrigation Programmes were formulated with 80% assistance as loan from NABARD and 20% as Share Capital from the State funds. Here it would be pertinent to high-light that NABARD has indicated that the State Corporation largely depends on State Government for repayment of Capital and interest and also Water Rates Subsidies are borne by Government. NABARD considers such financing to state minor irrigation Corporation as indirect funding to State Government. NABARD is, therefore, not willing to finance any more for tubewells and Lift Irrigation Programme, unless and until such programmes are self supporting keeping in view of the above condition. The water rates would be required to be increased by 3 to 4 times the present water rate structure. At present water rates of tubewells are already higher than flow irrigation rates and any further increase in water rates for tubewells is not possible at this juncture. In view of the above, NABARD's assistance would not be available both for Tubewells and Lift Irrigation Programmes.

3.2.3 Programmes for Annual Plan 1990-91.

3.2.3.1 Programmes under Narmada and Water Resources Department

3.2.3.2 An outlay of Rs.2450 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91, the break up of financial and physical targets are as under

Programme	Annual Plan 1990-91	
	outlay (Rs.in lakhs)	physical targets (in ha.)
-----	-----	-----
1	2	3
-----	-----	-----
1. Tanks, Bundharas and allied programmes.	1500	6000
2. Tubewells	950	4000
Total	2450	10000
-----	-----	-----

3.2.3.3 Tanks and Banhars

With an outlay of Rs.1500 lakhs, minor irrigation works like minor irrigation tanks, percolation tanks, check-dams and lift irrigation schemes will be taken up. It is planned to take up only spillover works. Besides, renovation and improvement to some of the useful Minor Irrigation Scheme are to be taken up. The provision includes safe staging to important minor irrigation works also It is envisaged to create an additional potential of 6000 hectares under surface water.

Tube Wells

3.2.3.4 An outlay of Rs.950 lakhs is provided for taking up tubewells programme. This includes repayment of loans to NABARD and Ground Water Investigation also. It is envisaged to create an additional potential of 4000 hectares through ground water.

PROGRAMMES UNDER AGRICULTURE CO-OPERATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

3.2.3.5 The Agriculture, Co-operation & Rural Development Department deals with the schemes related to creation of assets like wells, pumpsets, pipelines and deepening of wells by boring/blasting. and lift irrigation Creation of these assets ultimately lead to increase in ground water-irrigation potential and its utilisation for better yield. Open wells are constructed by the farmers from their resources or by taking loan from Banks. Boring and blasting in the wells and installation of pumpsets have assisted remarkably the development of irrigation facility from ground water resources during the recent period.

3.2.3.6 In view of the increase in cost of material and labour, the cultivators have now to invest large amount in digging and construction of wells and installation of oil engines/electric motors. Since the rates of subsidy during past years were low, the cultivators were not inclined to avail the benefit. With a view to encourage and benefit larger number of cultivators, Government has revised the rates of subsidy with effect from 20.9.1988.

3.2.3.7 Besides, there are special rates of 90% subsidy for irrigation facilities to primitive tribes kolgha/Kathodi Adivasi farmers in Valsad district. The rates are as under:-

1. New wells - 90% of cost limited to Rs. 18,000/-
2. Pumpsets - 90% of cost limited to Rs. 7,200/-

3.2.3.8 Schemewise details are as under:-

Grant of subsidy to Harijan/ Scheduled Caste Cultivators for Irrigation Facilities

3.2.3.9 The objective of this scheme is to grant subsidy to scheduled Caste cultivators for construction of new dugwells and installation of Oil-Engines/Electrict Motors so as to enable them to raise agricultural production by increasing irrigation facilities and there by increase their income. In view of increase in cost of materials and labour, the rates of subsidy have been revised under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 38.50 lakhs has been made for providing subsidy for 168 wells and 335 pumpsets during the year 1990-91.

Grant of subsidy to Tribal Cultivators for irrigation facilities (T.A.S.P)

3.2.3.10 The objective of this scheme is to grant subsidy to the tribal cultivators within Tribal area for construction of new dugwells and installation of oil engines/electrict motors, So as to enable them to raise agricultural production by increasing irrigation facilities and there by increase their income. In view of increase in cost of materials and labour the rates of subsidy have been revised An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been provided under this scheme for the year 1990-91.

Grant of subsidy for Irrigation Facilities to Kolgha/Kathodi Adivasi Farmers in Valsad District.

3.2.3.11 Looking to the condition of poverty stricken Adivasi farmers known as Kolgha/Kathodi of Dharampur Taluka in Valsad District, Government has decided to implement special scheme for their development and economic upliftment. With a view to provide irrigation facilities in the form of wells and pumpsets at subsidised rates, this scheme was introduced during 1988-89. The rates of subsidy under this scheme are higher than those for the similar scheme for other target groups.

An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided under this scheme for the year 1990-91.

Grant of subsidy for Irrigation Facilities to Scheduled Tribe cultivators residing outside Tribal Area

3.2.3.12 The objective of this scheme is to grant subsidy to Scheduled Tribe cultivators residing outside Tribal area for construction of new dug wells and installation of oil engines/electric motors So as to enable them to raise agricultural production by increasing irrigation facilities and there by increase their income.

3.2.3.13 During the Seventh Plan, 3040 wells have been constructed under the schemes up to 1987-88 creating additional irrigation potential of 6080 hectas. During the remaining two

years of Seventh Plan, 1621 wells are likely to be constructed creating additional irrigation potential of 3242 hectares. Thus at the end of the Seventh Plan 4661 wells are likely to be constructed creating additional irrigation potential of 9322 hecets. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been provided for this scheme for the year 1990-91

Improvement of Irrigation Wells of S.C. Cultivators by blasting

3.2.3.14 The objective of this scheme is to carry out blasting work on the wells of farmers of scheduled castes in the State. The prevailing cost of the blasting work is Rs. 25.00 per shot for Minor Irrigation purpose and Rs. 35.00 per/shot for other purposes. Subsidy is given at the rate of 50 percent of the cost of blasting work. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for a target of 6000 shots.

IMPROVEMENT OF WELLS BY BLASTING IN THE TRIBAL AREA.

3.2.3.15 The objective of the scheme is to carry out the boring/blasting work on the wells of the tribal cultivators. The scheme is implemented in Tribal Districts i.e. Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Panchmahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat Valsad and Dangs. The prevailing cost of the blasting work is Rs. 25.00 per shot for minor irrigation purpose and Rs. 35.00 per shot for other purpose. Subsidy is given at the rate of 50 percent of the cost of blasting work. An outlay Rs.4.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91 for purchase of four compressors, two blasting van and carryout blasting work of 24000 shots.for blasting 16000 shots.

IMPROVEMENT OF IRRIGATION WELLS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES CULTIVATORS. BY BORING

3.2.3.16 The target group is the scheduled tribe cultivators under tribal area sub-plan in the State An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been provided for this scheme for the year 1990-91. for purchase of one in well boring ring.

OPERATIVE LIFT IRRIGATION

3.2.3.17 Financial assistance as subsidy at the rate of 45% of the estimated cost of the scheme is sanctioned and given to the lift Irrigation Societies and 10% of the cost of share capital is to be collected by the Society. During Seventh Plan 180 new lift irrigation societies are likely to be organised.

FA to Cooperative Lift Irrigation socys.

3.2.3.18 At present financial assistance is given to the extent of 45% of the total cost of the scheme, subject to the limit of Rs. 3200/- per acro for the normal plan.

3.2.3.19 In tribal and special component plan financial assistance is given to the extent of 75% of the total cost of the scheme, subject to the limit of Rs. 3200/- per acre.

3.2.3.20 Now in the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, it is proposed to give financial assistance to the extent of 60% of the total cost of the scheme, subject to the limit of Rs. 3200/- per acre for the normal plan and 70% for the tribal and special component plan. It is also planned to give financial assistance for developing water source viz deepening of wells, drilling of tubewells etc. upto 50% of the cost of such work, subject to the maximum limit of Rs. 3.00 lakhs of estimated cost of the scheme.

3.2.3.21 An outlay of Rs. 11.50 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1990-91, with the target of organising 45 new coop. special central assistance (SCA) for the Annual Plan 1990-91 under this scheme.

Creation of Technical cell

3.2.3.22 For effective supervision and successful handling of Cooperative lift Irrigation socys. Technical cell at Vadodara is working. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Assistance to existing irrigation scheme for development repairing, roving of existing facilities to lift irrigation socys.

3.2.3.23 Some existing schemes are not functioning due to lack of water supply, want of machinery, repairing and irrogular power of water supply etc. For reinitating such schemes it is proposed to give the financial assistance for the following purposes:

(i) Deoping the existing source of water to repairs depth for assured supply of water for about 10 years, cost of exavation ROC or monsooning work.

(ii) Stand by Diesal pump set equivalent to existing capacity, of effective pump set.

(iii) Extension of command area limited to 10% of the original command if adequate of water is available 70% of the cost of the pipeline is subsidised subject to maximum 20% of the cost of original sanctioned estimate.

3.2.3.24 For the above purposes, it is envisaged to give subsidy @ 60% for the normal planned 90% for the tribal and special component plan.

3.2.3.25 An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for the annual plan 1990-91 under this sector.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
MINOR IRRIGATION
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
Narmada & Water Resources Department				
1	MNR-1	Tanks and Bandharas, Check dams, P.T. etc. (including safe staging of Minor Irrigation Scarcity works, lift irrigation by GWRDC) (3600100 and 3001400)	1500.00	0.00
2	MNR-2	Tubewells and Ground Water -Survey and Investigation (3600200) (3600200)	950.00	0.00
Sub -Total :N.& W.R.D			2450.00	0.00
A C and R D Department				
3	MNR-3	Grant of subsidy for Harijan, SC cultivators for irrigation facilities (3605172)	38.50	0.00
4	MNR-4	Grant of subsidy to tribal cultivators for irrigation facilities, including wells, pumpsets and pipelines (3605272)	3.50	0.00
5	MNR-5 (New)	Grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to Korgha Kathodi adivasi farmers in valsad district under TASP	0.50	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
6	MNR-6	Grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to S.T. farmers residing outside tribble areas (3605372)	2.00	0.00
7	MNR-7	Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting and boring for SC cultivators (3605700)	1.50	0.00
8	MNR-8	Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting and boring for ST cultivators (3605600)	4.00	0.00
9	MNR-9 (New)	Improvement of Irrigation Wells of ST cultivators by Boring	10.00	0.00
10	MNR-10	Co-Operative lift irrigation subsidy (3610172)	11.50	0.00
11	MNR-11	Creation of Technical Cell for Co-op. Lift irrigation subsidy (3610272)	1.50	0.00
12	MNR-12 (New)	Assistance to Existing Irrigation Schemes for Dev./Revival/Repairing of existing facilities to Lift Irri.Societies	2.00	0.00
Sub-Total :A C & R D D			75.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL			2525.00	0.00

3.3.2.4 Physical Targets and Achievements are as under.
(In lakh hectares)

Item	1984-85 Base Year	Seventh Plan Target	Cumulative Achievement at the end of.			
			1985-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Anticipated)	1990-91 Target
Field Channels	5.44	12.00 (6.56)	7.52 (2.08)	7.96 (0.44)	8.56 (0.60)	8.78 (0.22) (0.45)
Wara bandhi	1.60	8.45 (6.85)	5.03 (1.60)	5.55 (0.52)	6.35 (0.80)	6.95 (0.60)
Field drains	..	1.33 ..	0.0059 (0.59)	0.0093 (0.0034)	0.1093 (0.10)	0.1293 (0.02)
Land Levelling	..	1.24 ..	0.002 ..	0.0043 (0.0023)	0.0097 (0.0054)	0.0297 (0.02)

(Note : Figures in bracket shows net targets & Achievement)

3.3.3 **Programmes for 1990-91**
Establishment of Command Area Development Organisation.

3.3.3.1 This scheme covers administrative set up at State and field level in the Offices of the Command Area Development Authorities to carry out on Farm development works. For these works, an outlay Rs.400.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91. Against this outlay matching equal Central Assistance of Rs.400.00 lakhs will be available for this scheme.

On Farm development (O.F.D.) Works.

3.3.3.2 On Farm Development works cover construction of field channels and warabandhi under the State Plan. This is an important programme for increasing utilisation of irrigation potential already created. The Command Area Development Authorities established in the State would be carrying out works on the project. The projects which have been taken up for on Farm Development Works are as under:-

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mahi-Kadana | 12. Mitti |
| 2. Ukai-Kakrapar | 13. Matha |
| 3. Shetrunji | 14. Karad |
| 4. Bhadar | 15. Patadungri |
| 5. Machhu-I | 16. Hiran |
| 6. Panam | 17. Wankleshwar Bhey |
| 7. Dharoi | 18. Umaria |
| 8. Dantiwada | 19. Jojwa-wadhvana |
| 9. Meshwo | 20. Deo |
| 10. Hathmati | 21. Karjan |
| 11. Damanganga | |

3.3.3.3 For the year 1990-91 an outlay of Rs.350.00 lakhs is provided under the State Plan. The provision is for giving subsidy to Small, Marginal, Harijan and Adivasi farmers, equal matching Central Assistance of Rs.350.00 lakhs will be available during the year 1990-91. This will be as shown below:

Item	Total Outlay (Rs.lakhs)	State share (Rs.Lakhs)	Central Assist-ance (Rs.lakhs)	Total Area to be covered (Hactare)	Unit Cost. per Hectare (Rs.)
1.Field Channel	446.00	223.00	223.00	a. 45000 b. 22100	a. 500.00 b.1000.00
2.Warabandhi	210.00	105.00	105.00	60000	350.00
3.Field drain	4.00	2.00	2.00	2000	600.00
4.Land levelling	40.00	20.00	20.00	2000	6000.00
Total	700.00	350.00	350.00	109000	7950.00

- a. F.C. up to 5-8 ha. block
b. F.C. within 5-8 ha. block

Science and Technology (Research and Development)

3.3.3.4 Various studies, experiments and research activities and adaptive trials are needed to secure optimum utilisation of the available resources. These activities include :-

- Study of water losses by seepage in earthen and lined channels research in lining materials.
- Study of soil test crop response with a view to grow suitable crop depending on type of the soil available.
- Adaptive experiments for new crops under irrigated condition.
- Adaptive trials for improved varieties of crops.
- Evaluation Programme.

3.3.3.5 An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for this activity. An equal amount will be available as Central Assistance.

Education and Training.

3.3.3.6 The objective of the programme is to demonstrate water use and management practices and also the proper use of irrigation water and to impart training to the farmers in improved methods of cultivation by use of improved agricultural implements.

3.3.3.7 An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs as State share is provided for this scheme for the year 1990-91 as per details given in the following table:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Activity	Annual Plan 1990-91.		
		State share	Central Assistance	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Seeting up of Soil and Water Management Centre(Pilot Project)	4.00	4.00	8.00
2.	Demonstration of Various agricultural practices on farmers field.	2.00	2.00	4.00
3.	Education through publicity.	1.00	1.00	2.00
4.	Education through agricultural extension and Sinchai Patrika.	3.00	3.00	6.00
5.	Farmers Training.	10.00	10.00	20.00
TOTAL		20.00	20.00	40.00

3.3.3.8 To know the impact of On Farm Development works in production/yield, it is required to collect data of yields in areas irrigated, non-irrigated, irrigated with and without On Farm Development works. This data will be useful in educating the public to get them taking interest in all On Farm Development works and co-operation in execution of these works.

Setting up of Water Co-operative Societies.

3.3.3.9 Under this programme it is proposed to organise Water Co-operative Societies in the State. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided for this activity for the year 1990-91. Equal Central Assistance will be available for this activity. Each Society may cover about 150 hactares of land. Assistance will be provided to 40 Societies from the above provision.

Conjunctive use of Ground and Surface Water.

3.3.3.10 Conjunctive use of ground and surface water is envisaged in the command area of the irrigation projects so as to:

- (a) Lower Ground Water Level.
- (b) Augment canal water with ground water.
- (c) Supply water for crops during canal closure.
- (d) Supply water to lands having higher levels in the command area.

3.3.3.11 It is also proposed to drill tubewells in the command areas. For this activity an outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Introduction of Sprinklers/Drip system of Irrigation as Adaptive Trial.

3.3.3.12 With a view to encourage cultivators to adopt sprinklers and drip system of irrigation and to educate them in raising with this system, it is proposed to demonstrate use of sprinklers/drip irrigation system on farmers fields as adaptive trial.

3.3.3.13 An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91 for this activity. Equal amount will be available as Central Assistance.

Reclamation of Saline Land in the Command Areas of the Irrigation Projects (Pilot Project).

3.3.3.14 With the introduction of irrigation and excessive use of water, good agricultural land get turned into saline. With a view to undertake studies to reclaim such land economically it would become necessary to take up a pilot project.

3.3.3.15 An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Soil Survey of the Command Areas of the Irrigation Projects.

3.3.3.16 Soil Surveys of the Command Areas of the completed projects become necessary sometime after introduction of irrigation with a view to suggest cropping pattern in the changed circumstances. It is expected that about 3 lakh hectares may need post irrigation soil survey. An outlay Rs.8.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91 No Central assistance will be available for this activity.

Radio Telephone/Wireless System in the Command Areas.

3.3.3.17 At present telephone system is provided in the command areas of the completed projects. Tapping points are being provided at major off takes and important locations. The telephone system, however, gets out of order in rainy and stormy days actually when its services are required. As such, considerable difficulties have been experienced in many cases. To overcome such difficulties, a better alternative is to provide, Radio telephone/wireless system. For this activity an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91. This will be one of the component of warabandhi system so equal central assistance will be available.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
1	CAD-1	Establishment of C.A.D. Organisation (3700151-152)	400.00	
2	CAD-2	O.F.D. Works (3700251-252)	350.00	
3	CAD-3	SC and Technology (3700300)	5.00	
4	CAD-4	Education & Training (3700451-54)	20.00	
5	CAD-5	Setting up of water Co-op Societies (3700500)	20.00	
6	CAD-6	Conjunctive use of ground and surface water (3700600)	7.00	
7	CAD-7	Introduction of spinklers and drip system of Irrigation (3700700)	4.00	
8	CAD-8	Reclamation of Saline land in command area of irrigation Project (3700800)	10.00	
9	CAD-9	Soil survey of the command areas of Irrigation project (3700900)	8.50	
10	CAD-10	Establishment of WALMI (370100)	200.00	
11	CAD-11	Radio Telephone/wireless system in the command areas (3700253)	150.00	
12	CAD-12	Construction of ADC Office and quarters (37 011 00)	0.50	
Grand Total			1175.00	0.00

4 - E N E R G Y

A Fower Development

4.1 Introduction.

4.1.1 Electrical energy has always been considered as a yard stick for measuring the progress of the nation and standard of living. The growing demand of electrical energy in various spheres of national economy needs a steady increase of power generation. Substantial resources have been deployed towards the development of the power sector. The installed capacity of our power stations has gone up from a mere 315 MW in 1960 to 4823 MW at the end of 1989-90.

4.1.2 Similarly sufficient investments have been made in Transmission and Distribution system to supply adequate power to the far flung areas of the State. As a result the per capita consumption of power in our State today is 363 units which compares favourably with the national average of 190 units. Gujarat stands third in the entire country in this regard after the states of Punjab and Maharashtra.

4.1.3 The progress made since 1960 is summarised below :

Year	Installed capacity MW	Electricity Generated million Units.	Units Sold million Units.	Town & village electri- fied Number	Pumps energ- ised No.
1960-61	315	546	441	823	5401
1970-71	899	2976	2346	4087	67052
1979-80	2384	8255	6244	10913	202853
1984-85	3383.5	12375	8504	16188	292853
1988-89	4331	15741	12555	18147	408289
1989-90	4823	17193	N.A.	18152	437660

4.1.4 Apart from the creation of new capacity emphasis will also have to be laid on the optimum utilisation of existing capacity, energy conservation as well as efficient transmission and distribution of the power so produced, so that adequate power at proper voltage is available to the consumers in the State and transmission and distribution losses are minimised.

4.2 Review of Progress

4.2.1 Progress achieved during the first four years of Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. 1985-86 to 1988-89 and anticipated achievements during fifth & terminal year are detailed in the following paragraphs :

Generation Projects :

4.2.2. During the first four years of the plan the works of the following power generation projects have been completed and the generating units are commissioned as mentioned :

Name of Project (Unit)	Capacity	Dt. of synchronisation.
Wanakbori TPS Stage-II Unit - IV 210 MW	210 MW	9.3:86
Unit - V	210 MW	23.9.86
Unit - VI	210 MW	18-11-87
Sikka TPS Stage-I Unit-I	120 MW	26-3-88
Ukai LBC Project - Unit -I	2.5 MW	8.12.87
Unit-II	2.5 MW	19.12.88
A.E.Co.'s 'F' Unit	110 MW	1988-89
	----- 865 MW -----	

4.2.3 In addition, system has started receiving 113 MW as share from Korba Super Thermal Power Station and 38 MW as Share from Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station. Thus there has been a total addition of 1016 MW during first four years of the plan.

4.2.4 During the year 1989-90 the following units have been commissioned.

Gandhinagar TPS Extn. Unit-III (1x210 MW)	210 MW
Lignite based TPS Stage-I (2x70MW) Unit-I	70 MW
Kadana Hydro Electric Project Stage-I (2x60 MW)	60 MW
	----- 340 MW

4.2.5 Further share of 114 MW from korba TPS and 38 MW from Vindhyachal TPS are received during the current year. Thus a total addition of 492 MW is achieved during the last year of the Seventh Plan.

4.2.6 Thus the anticipated addition of generation capacity will be 1508 MW. The following statement indicate the capacity addition and the projects which spill over to the 8th Plan.

SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90

Sr. No.	Name of Project/Scheme	As approved in 7th F.Y. Plan(MW)	Achievement during 7th F.Y. Plan.	Projects spilled over beyond 7 th plan
1.	GENERATION :			
1.	Wanakbori TPS Stage-I (3 x 21- MW)	-	-	-
2.	Ukai TPS Extn. Uivt-V	-	-	-
3.	Kadana HEP Stage-I (2 x 60 MW)	120	60	60
4.	Kdadana HEP staghe-II (2 x 60 MW)	120	-	120
5.	Ukadi LBC project (2 x 2.5 MW)	5	5	-
6.	Wanakbaro TPS Extn. (3 x 210 MW)	630	630	-
7.	Lignite based TPS in Kutch (2x70 MW)	140	70	70
8.	Sikka TPS Stage-I (1 x 120 MW)	120	120	-
9.	G'nagar TPS Extn. Unit-III (1 x210 MW)	-	-	-
10.	G'nagar TPS Extn. Unit-IV (1x210 MW)	-	-	-
11.	Micro hydel scheme	2	-	2
12.	Share from Korba	270	227	43
13.	Share from Vindhyachal STPL	221	76	145
14.	Sikka Unit-II	-	-	-
15.	A.E. Co.	110	110	-
		1948	1508	440

4.2.7 The progress, present status and financial details in respect of the projects which are under execution is as under :

GENERATION PROJECTS :

ANDHINAGAR EXTENSION PROJECT (1X210 MW)

4.2.8 The Planning Commission had approved the installation of 1x210 MW Unit (Unit-III) under the Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station Extension Project in July 1982 at a total cost as then estimated of Rs. 123.91 Crores. The order for supply of main plant and equipment i.e. Boiler, T.G. Unit and Auxiliaries was

placed on M/s. BHEL in May, 1983. Considering the date of placing the order as zero date, unit-III of Gandhinagar Extension project was due for commissioning of Oct.1986.

4.2.9. Unit No. III of 210 MW capacity is synchronised on 20-3-90 at 20.35 HPS, and a load of 15 MW has been taken. The unit at present is closed down for attending minor rectification works.

4.2.10 Finance : The latest estimated cost of the project in Rs. 310.67 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 211.45 crores has been incurred upto March, 1989. For the year 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 60.00 Crores is provided for Gandhinagar TPS Unit-III, which is expected to be utilized fully.

KUTCH LIGNITE THERMAL POWER STATION 2X70 MW

4.2.11 Kutch LTPS was approved by the Planning commission in September, 1979. The consultancy order was placed on M/s. Desein in September, 1979. The order for the main plan i.e. boiler, turbine and generator equipment was placed on M/s. BHEL in March, 1982.

4.2.12 Major Civil Works :

Cooling Towers, and RCC stack work are completed. The main building steel structural works and DM Plant building works are also completed. Similarly C.W. Pump house, service building works have also been completed. Civil works for Lignite handling plant & Ash handling plant are completed.

4.2.13 Mechanical and Electrical works :

For first unit all the works have been completed and the 70 MW unit is synchronised on 29-3-90 at 17-25 Hrs. by taking 5 MW load.

For unit No. 2 4510 MT boiler material is received and 1689 MT is erected. About 70 % T.G. material for unit II is received and the erection work is taken up. Boiler hydro test for second unit is to be carried out in May'90. Boiler light up & synchronisation for second unit are programmed in July 90 and Oct. '90 respectively. 100% material for Lignite handling plant and majority of material for ash handling plant have been received at site and erection work is in full swing. Raw water and C.W. Piping material is received at site and the works are expected to be completed in short time. Orders for almost all the equipment have been placed and deliveries are received as per Schedule.

4.2.14 Finance: The latest revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 23457 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 16698 lakhs is incurred up to 31-3-89. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 crores is provided by State Government for the year 1989-90. Power Finance Corporation has given a financial assistance of Rs. 2000 lakhs. Thus the expenditure for 1989-90 is expected to be of the order of 3500 lakh.

KADANA HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT (STAGE-I) (2x60 MW) :

4.2.15 The Project of four units of 60 MW each at the foot of Kadana dam, was sanctioned by the Planning Commission at the estimated cost of Rs.24.50 crores. Order for the power house civil works including essential civil work for all the four units was awarded in this 1st quarter of 1989.

4.2.16 Physical progress :Civil works of the project viz. main plant power house works, TRC works, flood protection wall etc. have been completed.

Erection works for first Unit of 60 MW is completed and the unit is synchronised on 31-3-90.

4.2.17 For Unit-II spiral case concrete is under progress and expected to be completed by end of May, 1989. The assembly work in service bay for turbine runner block, station, rotor etc. for Unit-II are completed. Governor pipping, oil pump system and bulk head cutting will be completed by middle June '90. Spinning is expected by mid June 90 and synchroning by end June '90 to be completed by February , 1990.

4.2.18 Other E & M works viz. Fire protection air system, compressal air system, oil system, sly equipment erection, air conditioning system, ventilation system, cable (Power & Control) laying etc. are under progress and will be completed to match the completion schedule.

4.2.19 The latest estimated cost for two units is Rs.125.13 crores. An expenditure of Rs.80.89 crores is incurred up to March,1989.An outlay of Rs.700 lakhs is provided for this project for 1989-90, which will be utilized fully.

GANDHINAGAR THERMAL POWER STATION EXTN.UNIT-IV (1x210)

4.2.20 Installation of fourth unit of 210 MW is approved by Planning commission in April, 1987 at an estimated cost of Rs.163.88 crores. The order for main plant & equipment was placed with M/s. BHEL in May, 1983. Orders for major civil works were placed alongwith those for unit-III. Requirement for electrical and mechanical equipments were also mostly covered while placing the orders for Unit-III.

4.2.21 Civil works like foundations structural steel work, DM Plant etc. have been mostly completed alongwith the works of Unit-III. Boiler & T.G. materials have already started arriving at site. About 9770 MTs of Boilar material and 691 MTs of T.G. material has been received so far. Erection of boiler was taken up in March,1989, the site has erected about 5260 MTs of boiler material.

Boiler drum lifting is lifted in position in Oct. 1989. Boiler Hydro test will be carried out in Sept. 1990. followed by light up in December, 1990. The unit is scheduled for commissioning March,1991.

Finance :

4.2.22 The total revised estimated cost is Rs.211 crores. An expenditure of Rs.57.32 crores has been incurred upto March, 1989. An outlay of Rs.5000 lakhs has been provided for the year 1989-90, against which expenditure of Rs. 3500 lakh is expected which is the revised provision.

LIGNITE BASED TPS IN KUTCH STAGE-II (1x70)

4.2.23 Planning commission has approved installation of third unit of 70 MW, as extension to Lignite base TPS under construction at Panandhro, in December, 1988 at an estimated cost of Rs.69.25 crores. The works will be spill in Eighth Plan and will be completed by end of Eighth plan.

SIKKA THERMAL POWER STATION EXTENSION UNIT -II (1x120 MW)

4.2.24 Installation of 2nd 120 MW unit at Sikka TPS has been approved by Planning commission in February, 1988 at an estimated cost of Rs. 10270 lakhs. The latest revised cost of the project is Rs. 14535 lakhs.

The order for main plant and equipments was booked with M/s. BHEL in 1983 to take advantage of bulk ordering. The negotiation for finalisation of this offer have been completed and balance advance is paid. The material has started arriving at site during the current year. As per present schedule, the unit is expected to be commissioned in 1992-93.

The estimated cost will be revised when the major orders will be finalised. A total expenditure of Rs.7.52 crores has been incurred so far on the project. During 1989-90 expenditure of about 1650 lakhs in incurred from the provision of new schemes.

TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION ;**Transmission schemes:****400 KV Transmission Lines:**

4.2.25 Under seventh five year plan, it was planned for the first time to construct the network of 400 KV transmission lines in order to evacuate bulk power from Wanakbori and Ukai TPS and to reach the load centres at Asoj (Baroda), Nardipur in North Gujarat and Jetpur in Saurashtra area. The following four transmission lines were planned for execution:

1)	Wanakbori - Nardipur	S/C	95	KM
2)	Wanakbori - Asoj	S/C	74	KM
3)	Ukai - Asoj	S/C	141	KM
4)	Asoj-Jetpur	S/C	310	KM

Total ..			620 KM

of the above 400 KV lines, the work on Wanakbori Nardipur line No.1 completed recommissioned on 16.1.87 whereas the work on Wanakbori-Asoj completed during 84-85 and commissioned on 22.8.86. The work on Ukai-Asoj and Asoj-Jetpur completed during 87- 88 and commissioned on 19.3.88 and 20.2.88 respectively. In the former case, the long procedural delay for forest clearance from the Central Government Authorities hampered the timely completion during the plan period itself while in the latter case, the stoppage of work by the contractor and lack of adequate funds has retarded the progress. 400 KV Wanakbori-Nardipur second circuit was complete and commissioned on 22.10.88.

400 KV Sub-stations :

4.2.26 The work on 400 KV sub-stations at Asoj, Nardipur, Jetpur & Ukai was simultaneously taken up which was completed and commissioned on 15.5.86, 16.1.87, 20.2.88 and 12.10.87 respectively. The work on other 220 KV, 132 KV & 66 KV transmission lines has been simultaneously in progress and during the first four years of the plan, the following length in circuit kilometre have been added.

1.	400 KV	531
2.	220 KV	914
3.	132 KV	319
4.	66 KV	1433

4.2.27 During 1989-90 the following addition have been achieved.

1.	400 KV	Nil
2.	220 KV	407
3.	132 KV	25
4.	66 KV	463

4.2.29 Details of new sub-station commissioned and transformer capacity in MVA added during the first four years of the plan and expected to be added during the last year of the plan are as follows :

Voltage	1985-89		1989-90		Total for 1985-90	
	No. of new S/S	MVA added	No. of new S/S	MVA added	No. of new S/S	MVA added
1. 400 KV	4	2130	-	-	4	2130
2. 220 KV	5	1000	1	450	6	1450
3. 132 KV	5	700	1	100	6	800
4. 66 KV	67	1412	28	728	95	2140

4.2.29 In order to improve the voltage system, the work of installation of HT capacitor banks has been taken on fairly large scale and the capacity added during the first four years of the plan and expected to be added during the year 1989-90 is furnished below :

1985-89	1989-90
-----	-----
213 MVAR	135 MVAR

DISTRIBUTION

4.2.30 During the first four years of Seventh plan 34016 ckms of distribution lines and 17773 ckm of 11/22 KV lines have been added to the system. It is proposed to add 7650 ckm of 11/22 KV lines and 10150 ckm of Dist. lines during the year 1989-90.

4.2.31 During first four years of 7th Plan 1064928 consumers were added. New connections would be provided to 270000 consumers during 89-90.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

4.2.32 District system generally expands in response to the load demand but deteriorates whenever more loads are released following intensive electrification. It is now recognised that district system needs periodical study and improvement in situations where loads have increased and voltage levels have gone down.

III RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Village Electrification :

4.2.33 There are 18275 Nos. of villages (1971 census) in the State of which 16042 villages have been electrified at the end of Vith Five Year Plan. During the Seventh Five Year plan it has been planned to electrify the remaining 2233 villages so as to achieve 100% electrification in the state against which the year wise figures of villages electrified are as under :

Year	Village electrified
1985	918
1986-87	694
1987-88	442
1988-89	25
1989-90	5

In Gujarat 286 villages are electrified by Solar system. Gujarat has achieved 100% electrification (as per 1981 census) in respect of village electrification by Feb. 1989, by electrifying 17892 villages leaving 222 non-tribal villages. During 1989-90, 5 villages have been electrified raising the total to 17897 Nos.

Energisation of Wells :

4.2.34 As against the Seventh Five Year Plan target for energisation of 100000 pumpsets, the 115902 wells have been energised by 1988-89. The main highlight is that the Board has achieved the target of wells electrification 17 months ahead of the schedule. Significant achievement is made during 1987-88, a drought year in which the Board has achieved electrification of 40293 wells against annual target of 20000 wells. During the year 1989-90 29371 pumpsets have been electrified. Thus against the 7th plan target of 1 lakh pumpsets Board has achieved electrification of 145273 pumpsets which is 145% the target. In addition to this, 1458 villages have been converted to all purpose electrification during the first four years and it is planned to convert all the balance Agri-electrified villages to all purpose by end of Seventh Plan.

IV. RENOVATION AND MODERNISATION :

4.2.35 For Operation of existing Power Station at optimum level, it has become essential to carryout necessary additions/modifications to the plant or replace the equipments which are found to be defective or outdated. Unless the renovation schemes are effected the plants will run at reduced efficiency, subsequently resulting in lower outputs and higher maintenance cost. so to improve availability of Power Plan Equipments of 2x120MW sets of Ukai TPS 2x120MW of Gandhinagar TPS and 4x63.5 MW and 2x140MW sets of Dhuvaran TPS. The Planning Commission has approved various Renovation and Modernisation activities for above Power Stations during the Seventh Plan. First part as centrally assisted schemes and second part under State Plan schemes.

3 Power Scenario in the State :

Demand :

3.1 The electric power survey committee carries out periodically the demand and energy forecasts. Recently the 13th APS committee has projected the power demands upto the period 2005. D. The abstract of the demand projected upto 1994-95 is enclosed at Annexure-II. According to this forecast the demand is expected to be of the order of 5018 MW at the end of Eighth Five Year Plan i.e. 1994-95. At 64% capacity utilization factor the installed capacity to meet this demand will be 7841 MW.

3.2 Gujarat has an installed capacity of 4331 MW at the end of 1988-89. During 1989-90, third unit of 210 MW at Gandhinagar PS, first unit of 60 MW at Kadana Hydro Electric Project, first unit of 70 MW at Lignite based TPS in Kutch have been synchronized. Thus a capacity of 340 MW is added during the terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. In addition, further share from Central Sector Projects of 114 MW from Korba STPS and 38 MW from Vindhyachal STPS is made available during the year 1989-90.

A share of 122 MW is not available due to transmission deficiency in NTPC network. Thus a total of 492 MW capacity is expected to be added during 1989-90, raising the installed capacity available in the State to 4823 MW (Derated capacity being 4702 MW).

4.3.3 During Eighth Five Year Plan 673.6 MW capacity will be added with the completion of approved schemes, being implemented by Board. A capacity of 247 MW will be added by A.E.Co. and GIPCL on completion of schemes being implemented by them. Work for new gas based projects, which are approved awaiting approval like Gandhar gas based project, Pipavav Gas based project, etc. will be taken up and are required to be completed during Eighth plan. It is proposed to add 1015 MW capacity from these gas based projects. Also shares from Central Sector projects like Vindhyachal STPS; Kawas gas based project, Kakrapara Atomic Power Station & Narmada Hydro Project (Sardar Sarovar Yojana) aggregating to 606 MW are expected during Eighth Five Year Plan. Thus a total addition of 2541.6 MW is expected during the Eighth Five Year Plan. A capacity of 210 MW is scheduled for retirement during this period of Eighth Five year Plan. Thus a net addition of 2331.6 MW is proposed during Eighth Plan. The installed capacity available will be 7154.6 MW leaving deficit of 686.4 MW. However, if we consider only approved projects and shares from Central Sector Projects, a total (net) addition of 1316.6 MW will be realised which will raise the deficit from 686.4 MW to 1701.4 MW. This is as given below:

(A) INSTALLED CAPACITY OF GUJARAT (31.3.90)

(I) Thermal Projects (GEB)	MW
-----	---
1) Dhuvaran TPS	588
2) Ukai TPS	850
3) Wanakbori TPS	1260
4) Gandhinagar TPS	450
5) Sikka TPS	120
6) Utran TPS	45*
7) Kutch Lignite TPS Unit I	70

Total-I	3383 *
(II) Hydro Projects	

1) Ukai Hydro	300
2) Ukai LBC project	5
3) Kadana HEP Unit I	60

Total-II	365

(III) Thermal Projects (Non-GEB)	

1) Ahmedabad Electricity Company Ltd.	495*

(IV) Shares from Central Sector Projects

1) Tarapur Atomic Project	190*
2) Korba STPS	314
3) Vindhyachal STPS	76

Total-IV	580

TOTAL (A) (I + II + III + IV)	4823

Detailed capacity is as under.

1. Utran TPS 39 MW
2. A.E. Co. 410 MW
3. TAPP share 160 MW

(C) INSTALLED CAPACITY IN MW AT THE END OF Eighth F.Y. PLAN :

1) Installed capacity as on 31-3-90	4823
2) Addition from approval and on going schemes being implemented by GEB	673.6
3) Addition from approved schemes being not executed by GEB	247
4) Anticipated additions from schemes posed for approval.	615
5) Anticipated/likely Shares from Central sector schemes.,	516
6) Retirement of old and obsolete units during Eighth F.Y. Plan.	210
7) Net addition during Eighth Plan.	1841.6
8) Installed capacity expected to be available at the end of Eighth F.Y. Plan	6664.6
9) Demand forecasted in 1994-95 (13th APS)	5018
10) Installed capacity required to meet this demand	7841
11) Deficit (-)	1176.4
12) Installed capacity available considering only sanctioned schemes & Central Sector shares.	6049.6
13) Deficit (-) (Un approved schemes not considered).	1791.4

4.4 Programmes for Annual Plan 1990-91.

4.4.1 An outlay of Rs. 38400 lakhs is provided for 1990-91 the broad break-up is as under :

(I) Power Development.	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Hydel generation	2800.00
(2) Thermal Power including gas based	18102.00
(3) Transmission and Distribution.	15000.00
(4) Rural Electrification schemes.	2020.00
(5) Others	158.00

Sub-Total	38080.00
(II) Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	320.00

Grand-Total	38400.00

A brief description of the schemewise outlay is given in the following paragraphs.

4.4.2 (I) Generation Schemes :

Completed Schemes :

Wanakbori TPS Stage-II (3 x 210 MW) :

All the three units have been synchronised in Seventh plan. The work of extension of Coal Plant is to be carried out and for this work an outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Sikka TPS Stage-I (1x 120 MW)

4.4.3 120 MW unit was synchronised in Seventh plan. The work of R.O. Plant is to be taken up during current year and completed in initial years of Eighth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 746 lakhs is provided for this project 1990-91.

Approved & Ongoing Schemes :

Kadana Hydro Electric Project Stage-I (2x60 MW) :

4.4.4 60 MW first unit of Kadana Stage-I has been synchronised on 31-3-90 second unit for which the works are almost completed is scheduled for synchronisation in end June -90. The latest estimated cost of first stage is Rs. 12513 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 8089 lakhs is incurred upto March, 1989. An outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs is approved for the year 1989-90 which is expected to be utilised fully. The works of Dolatpura weir & the balance works after synchronisation of Unit I and synchronisation of second unit shall be carried out during initial years of Eighth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Lignite based TPS in Kutch (2 x 70 MW)

4.4.5 First unit of 70 MW of lignite based TPS in Kutch is synchronised on 23-3-90. Second unit is expected to be synchronised during 1990-91. Latest project cost is Rs. 23457 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 16698 lakhs is incurred upto 31.3.89. An outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs is approved for 1989-90. Financial loan assistance from power finance corporation worth Rs. 2000 lakh has been received during the year 1989-90. An outlay of Rs. 2000 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Gandhinagar TPS Unit III (1 x 210 MW) :

4.4.6 210 MW unit is synchronised on 20-3-90 during . The latest cost of project is Rs. 31067 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 21146 lakhs is incurred upto 31-3-89. An outlay of Rs. 6000 lakhs is approved for 1989-90, which is expected to be utilized fully. An outlay of Rs. 936 lakhs is provided for end activities and end payments for the year 1990-91.

Gandhinagar TPs Extn. Unit IV (1 x 210 Mw)

4.4.7 The work of Unit IV are under progress and the unit is scheduled for completion in October, 1991. The latest revised cost of the project is Rs. 21100 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 5732 lakhs is incurred upto 31.3.89. An outlay of Rs. 5000 lakhs is approved for 1989-90 against which expenditure of Rs. 300 lakhs is expected. An outlay of Rs. 4500 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Sikka TPS Exten. Unit II (1 x 120 MW)

4.4.8 The approved estimated cost of the project is Rs. 10270 lakhs. The latest revised (interminat) cost of the project is Rs. 14535 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 752 lakhs is incurred upto 31.3.89. A Lumpsum provision of Rs. 4000 lakh is provided for new gas based and other new thermal schemes. An expenditure of Rs. 1650 lakhs is expected to be incurred during 89-90. An outlay of Rs. 1700 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91. The unit is expected to be completed during 1992-93.

Lignite Based TPS Extn. III (1 x 70 MW) :

4.4.9 The approved cost of the project is Rs. 7550 lakhs. The cost will be revised when orders will placed. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs for preliminary works for the year 1990-91 is provided. The unit is scheduled for completion in 1994-95.

Micro Hydel Projects

4.4.10 The following Micro Dydel schemes are scheduled for completion during Eighth Five Year Plan.

1. Panam Mini Hydel project.
2. Damanganga Hydel Scheme.
3. Dharoi Right Bank Canal Power House.
4. Dharoi River Bed Power House.
5. Karjan Hydel Scheme.

The total capacity of these schemes works out to 8.6 MW. The total estimated cost of the schemes is Rs. 1624 lakhs . An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is approved for the year 1989-90. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs for the year 1990-91 is proposed for the above schemes.

NARMADA HYDRO PROJECT :**General :**

4.4.11 The Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project is a multi-state, multi-purpose project being implemented by the State with a sharing of benefits and costs among the participating States viz. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan in accordance with the decisions of the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal.

Benefits :

4.4.12 The State will receive 16% share of the electricity produced by its two power-houses with a total installed capacity of 1450 MW, while other two participating States viz. Madhya-Pradesh and Maharashtra will receive 57% and 27% share of the electricity respectively.

Technical Features :

4.4.13 The project envisages construction of the following main engineering works :

(i) A river bed power house comprising 6 units (Reversible type of 200 MW each.

(ii) Canal head power house on the right bank comprising 5 units of 50 MW each.

(iii) Four rockfill dykes and interlinking channels to create four ponds for re-regulations of the canal power house releases.

Implementation Programme :

4.4.14 As per present accepted implementation programme after the receipt of the clearance from environment and forest angles from the Govt. of India, in June/September, 1987, its main components are planned to be completed within 10 years considering 1987-88 as base year :

The power benefit will be expected to flow as blow :

(a) By the end of the 8th year	55 MW
(b) By the end of 9th year	1240 MW
(c) By the end of 10th year	1450 MW

The State will receive 16% electricity produced by the above installed capacity.

Aid from Foreign Agencies :

4.4.15 (a) Considering the large magnitude of the project requiring huge financial resources, it had been posed for the World Bank credit/loan assistance through the Govt. of India in July, 1980. After a long and detailed deleberations and discussions, as well as negotiations, the agreements for the following two credit/loan projects have been entered into between the World Bank and International Development Association on one part and Govt. of India, Govt. of Gujarat, Govt. of Madhya pradesh and Goivt. of Maharashtra on other part on 10th May, 1985.

(I) Narmada River Development (Gujarat) Sardar Sarovar Dam and Power Project (Credit No. 1552-IN Loan No. 2497-IN).

Under this credit/loan project, a credit of SDR99.70 million and a long of US \$ 200 million are to flow towards the recognise expenditure on dam works and civil works of the river bed power house till June, 1995.

For the above project agreement have become effective on 6th January, 1986.

4.4.16 (B) Moreover Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund of Japan is to provide a total loan of 28,500 million Japanese Yen for the procurement of 6 sets of 200 MW each reversible type turbogeneration for the river bed power house of this project. The agreement for first instalment of 2850 million Japanese Yen have been signed on 25-11-85 between the overseas Economic Co-operation Fund, Japan and the Government of India and become effective on 13th January, 1986. It is understood that further payments to be made in subsequent years for the supplies will be covered in respective yearly agreements between the OECF and GOI.

Hydro Power Works :

Part - I Civil Works :

4.4.17 (A) The following works are completed or likely to be completed during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

- (1) Suppt. of steel plates for both the power houses.
- (2) Excavation of Access tunnel.
- (3) Transformer yard excavation.
- (4) Procurement of instrumentation and laboratory equipment.
- (5) Hollow core rock bolts.
- (6) Foundation excavation for canal head power house.

4.4.18 (B) The following works which remained in progress during the seventh plan period will spill over to the Eighth Five Year Plan.

- (1) Fabrication and erection of penstock gates for both the power houses.
- (2) Civil works for river bed power house which is started in 1987-88 after environmental clearance.
- (3) Civil works of canal head power house.
- (4) Switch yard excavation for both the power houses.
- (5) Supply and erection of T.R. gates, stoplog etc. for both the power houses.
- (6) Excavation of tail race channel.

Part - II : Electrical works. :

4.4.19 The following works will remain in progress during the Seventh plan period will spill over to the Eighth Plan :

- (I) Manufacturing and supply of turbo-generating sets for both the power houses.
- (2) Supply of E.O.T. carnes for both the power houses.
- (3) Supply of steel for transmission lines.

For this project an outlay of Rs.1000 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

NEW SCHEMES :

Utran combined cycle Gas based TPS (1 x 135 MW)

4.4.20 The proposal to install a combined cycles gas based power station (135 MW) was submitted to C.E.A./ Planning Commission in October 1986. CEA accorded techno economic clearance in September 1988 and approval from planning from planning commission is received on 5-3-90. The estimate cost of the project is Rs. 15000 lakhs. The revised cost on the basis of main plant order is Rs. 21010 lakhs. Further revision will be made on placement of further orders. outlay of Rs. 4000 lakhs is provided for the year 1989-90 for new power generation schemes. It is expected that an expenditure of about Rs. 1185 lakhs will be incurred during 1989-90. An outlay of Rs. 3500 lakhs for the year 1990-91.

Gandhar combined cycle gas based T.P.S.(600 MW)

4.4.21 Project Report for installation of combined cycle gas based T.p.S. at Gandhar was submitted to CEA/Planning Commission for approval in Feb., 1987. CEA has accorded techno economic approval subject to availability of gas in June, 1988 at an estimated cost of Rs. 51800 lakhs. During 1989-90 Rs. 1000 lakhs is paid to M\s BHEL for booking the main plant order out of the lumpsum provision of Rs. 4000 lakhs for new schemes. An outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Pipavav combined cycle gas based T.P.S.(750 MW) :

4.4.22 Project Report for installation of combined cycle gas based T.P.S. at Pipavav was submitted to CEA/Planning Commission in July, 1987 at an estimated cost of Rs.56324 lakhs. It is proposed to complete the gas turbines only for which an outlay of Rs.1000 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

4.4.23 Project report for the gas based station of 116 MW is submitted. The advance action is already initiated by A.E.Co. Also feasibility study for 116 MW exten. Project report is under preparation.

4.4.24 GIPCL has taken up the work for 145 MW gas based unit. Feasibility study for one more 145 MW gas based unit will be taken up shortly by GIPCL.

TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION AND SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

4.4.25 There appears to be considerable scope of improvement in the transmission and distribution net work. The voltage conditions, are very often far from satisfactory. The reduced voltage results in substantial reduction of the capacity of the line. This often results in increase of artificial shortage of power in the grid, even though generation capacity may be available in the

systems. The extremely unsatisfactory voltage conditions in our power systems are generally due to lower power factor of the major loads, inadequate shunt commensation and long distances of transmission.

4.4.26 Similarly for achieving an ambitious programme of pump-sets energisation and rural electrification, distribution lines were laid to far flung areas without strengthening the back-up sub transmission system. It would be necessary to formulate system improvement schemes to augment and strengthen such sub-transmission and distribution systems to reduce the losses.

4.4.27 Transmission and distribution systems in various metropolitan cities and towns require revamping and improvement. It is necessary that after carrying out detailed studies of the existing systems, improvement schemes are formulated for their revamping.

4.4.28 During the Seventh Plan, Gujarat State had to face severe drought for three consecutive years. As a result the demand for electricity shot-up considerably. The pumping loads in rural areas went up because of the going down of soil water level. This created a lot of problems for transmission and distribution network.

4.4.29 GEB has laid a special emphasis on Transmission and distribution (T&D) schemes in the Eighth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 15000 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91 for these schemes. The broad break-up of which is as under ;

Transmission	:	Rs.	11500 lakhs
Distribution	:	Rs.	2000 lakhs
System Improvement scheme.	:	Rs.	1500 lakhs

		Rs.	15000 lakhs.

4.4.30 A number of 220 KV schemes have been planned so that 220 KV sub stations can be established in the affected pockets of the State. This will reduce the burden on 66 KV system and 66 KV systems will be limited to the particular pockets only. As a result long transmission lines of the 66 KV class will be reduced. This will help in the following.

- (1) Short distance 66 Kv lines will maintain proper voltage regulations.
- (2) Short distance 66 KV lines are more reliable and will provide stability in power supply to the consumers.
- (3) Due to short distance, 66 KV net work transmission losses will be minimised.
- (4) Due to short line, comparatively more loads can be transmitted to load centres.

With the implementation of these programmes the present system conditions will improve considerably.

It is proposed to add 300 Ckm. of 220 kv. lines, 30 Ckm. of 132 kv. of lines and 300 Ckm. of 66 kv. lines supported by 3 nos. of 220 kv. s\s, 1 nos. of 132 kv. s\s and 20 nos. of 66 kv s\s and distribution network will also be strengthened as per requirements.

REDUCTION OF TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION LOSSES :

4.4.31 High transmission and distribution loss is another major area of concern to the power sector. The average T&D losses for the State are of the order of 21% to 22% . These figures comprise of T&D losses as well as pilforages. The first step in this direction should be towards correct analysis of line losses and the identification of high loss areas and also aggregation of losses in the Transmission and Distribution sub-systems. The second step is to curb the pilferages by taking stringent action against the culprits. A determined action is required to solve this problem. Suitable metering arrangements will be required to be provided to pin point the areas of loss.

Transmission and distribution losses in Gujarat during 1987-88 were 21.53%. This is an improvement over 25.59% during 1986-87. It is expected that with the implementation of system improvement schemes and stringent actions against the theft cases T&D losses will be brought down to a more reasonable level.

III R&M SCHEMES :

4.4.32 Following R&M works for power plants are to be taken up
(Rs.in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Power Station	Outlay provided For 1990-91.
1.	Ukai T.P.S.	305
2.	Duvaran T.P.S.	215
Total:		520

Following R&M works are to be done under Central Sector.
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Power Station.	Outlay provided For 1990-91.
1.	Ukai T.P.S.	160.00
2.	Gandhinagar T.P.S.	111.00
3.	Dhuvaran T.P.S.	150.00
4.	Wanakbori T.P.S.	161.00
Total		582.00

Rural Electrification Schemes :

4.4.33 Having electrified all the villages in the State the emphasis from now onwards will have to be on Electrification of petaparas (hamlet) and Harijan Basties. As per the Survey done by G.E.B. wherein the information was collected from Jilla Panchayats, Taluka Panchayats, a total of 10,000 petaparas are still to be electrified and out of which about 1400 petaparas are electrified during last two years. The GEB plans to electify 7000 petaparas during Eighth Five Year Plan taking on an average 1200 to 1500 petaparas every year so that by the end of the Eighth Five year Plan, almost majority of population would be covered by benefit of electricity.

4.4.34 In the sphere of energisation of well as on 31-3-1989 150400 applications were pending with GEB. Keeping in view the inflow of applications and ground water availability and past performance, GeB has planned to energise 160000 pumpsets during the Eighth five year plan.

For Rural Electrification works an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 and Rs. 75 lakhs is provided under Nucleus Budget.

Survey & Investigation :

4.4.35 It has been decided to take up Survey & investigation schemes during Eighth Plan. For the year 1990-91 an outlay of Rs.20 lakhs is provided.

Acquisition of Licences :

4.4.36 For making payments to the licences which have been taken over by GEB in past . An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Training Research Development Schemes .

4.4.37 For training reseacch & development an outlay of Rs. 20 lakh is provided for the year 1989-90.

4.4.38 Expansion of scheme for implementation of Household Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 1981 and Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 1988.

Expansion of this scheme provides for implemntation of House Hold Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 1988 issued by the Government of India under Section 3 of Essential Commodities Act, 1955. the subject soght to be achieved by expansion of the scheme are to have control over the quality of various types of House Hold Electical Appliances, imposition of prohhibition on the manufactures and dealers for manufacturer and sale of sub-standard appliances, to provide protection to the public by strictly preventing them from the prchase of appliances not

conforming to the Indian Standard specification and not certified under Quality Control Order or the bureau of Indian Standard Act, 1986. The provision of Rs. 7 lakhs is made for expansion of the scheme during 1990-91.

4.4.39 Expansion of the scheme for providing electrical safety in rural areas of the State.

In order to provide better electrical safety to the people of rural areas and to give them protection from hazards of electricity arising from its use in haphazard, improper and illegal manner it is proposed to expand this scheme. Under the expansion of the scheme, the inspection of electrical installations of the consumers located in rural areas will be carried out and in turn the fee for such inspection shall be recovered. As such, the expansion of the scheme is viable in nature. The other objects sought to be achieved by expansion of the scheme are to provide guidance to rural public in relation to the use of electrical energy in safe and efficient maintenance of their installations etc.

4.4.40 A provision of rs. 11 lakhs is made for the expansion during 1990-91.

Non-Conventional Sources of energy

4.4.41 Under this programme, the following schemes would be taken up.

Assistant to GEDA.

For implementation of schemes

- Studies of rural energy consumption & needs in Gujarat.
- Solar thermal energy applications like solar cookers, solar water heating systems, solar cold storage etc.
- Wind energy systems.
- Energy plantations large scale and small scale wood burning & wood gasification.
- Organic wastes as energy sources.
- Bio-gas plants
- Conservation of energy in irrigation water Pumping sets, agricultural appliances etc..
- Combustion devices with improved efficiencies for domestic use such as Kerosene stoves, wood fired Chulhas etc.
- Mass communication programme to educate the rural masses and to popularise use of renewable energy devices.

For the above schemes an outlay of Rs. 183 lakhs for the year 1990-91 is provided.

BIO GAS DEVELOPMENT**National project on Bio-Gas Development.**

4.4.45 The National Project on Biogas Development came into existence in Gujarat from November, 1981. The programme has assumed much importance particularly in view of present energy crisis, throughout the country. A greater awareness has now emerged to set up biogas plants on a large scale as expeditiously as possible which become multipurpose decentralised disbursed units of -

- (i) Renewable Sources of Energy for Fuel
- (ii) Bio - Fertilizer.
- (iii) Recycling of wastes
- (iv) Environmental Sanitation etc.

4.4.45 This is a centrally sponsored Scheme. State Govt. is providing liberal subsidy under plan sector to the beneficiaries besides the financial assistance from the Government of India. During the first four years of the seventh plan 53975 plants have been set-up . In 1989-90, additional 16275 plants are likely to be set up.

4.4.47 During the year 1990-91 it is targetted to construct 14000 biogas plants for which an outlay of Rs. 130 lakhs has been provided.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
ENERGY
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY 1990-91	
			TOTAL	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
A	POWER DEVELOPMENT			
I	Generation :			
A	Aproved and on -going schemes for benefits during Seventh F.Y.Plan			
1	PWR-1	Kadana HEP stage-I (2X60 MW) 4100100	1500.00	1500.00
2	PWR-2	Kadana HEP Stage-II (2X60 MW) 4100300	0.00	0.00
3	PWR-3	Ukai LBC Project (2X2.5 MW) 4100200	0.00	0.00
4	PWR-4	Wanakbori TPS Extn (Stage-II) (3X210MW) 4100600	1000.00	1000.00
5	PWR-5	Lignite based TPS in (Kachchh) (2X70 MW) 4100700	2000.00	2000.00
6	PWR-6	Sikka TPS (Stage-I) (1X120 MW) 4100800	746.00	746.00
7	PWR-7	Gandhinagar TPS Extn. (Unit-III) (1X210 MW) 4100900	936.00	936.00
8	PWR-8	Gandhinagar TPS Extn. Unit IV (1X210 MW) 4105300	4500.00	4500.00
Sub-Total (A)			10682.00	10682.00

1	2	3	4	5
<hr/>				
B	New scheme for benefits during Seventh F.Y.Plans.			
9	PWR-9	A.E.CO's. Extn.Unit (1X110 MW)	4105151	0.00
Sub-Total (B)				0.00
<hr/>				
C	Approved and on going schemes for benefits beyond Seventh F.Y.Plan.			
10'	PWR-10	Narmada Hydro Project	4101000	1000.00 1000.00
Sub-Total (C)				1000.00 1000.00
<hr/>				
D	New Schemes for benefits beyond Seventh F.Y.Plan.			
11	PWR-11	Joint Pit head Station at Bandhav (4X50 (MW) (Gujarat Share 50%)	4105453	
12	PWR-12	Joint pit head station at Mand (3x210 MW) (Gujarat Share 50%)	4105454	
13	PWR-13	Micro Hydle Scheme	4105557	300.00 300.00
14	PWR-14	Narmada TPS at Sinor Stage-I (2x500 MW)	4105533	
15	PWR-15	Sikka TPS Extn.Stage-II (1x120 MW)	4100554	1700.00 1700.00
16	PWR-16	Lignite based TPS Extn. in Kachchh (1x70 MW)	4105555	500.00 500.00
17	PWR-17	Installation of DG sats (77 MW (22x3.5 MW)	4105600	
18	PWR-18	Utran TPS / (Gas based) (120/123 MW)	4105200	3500.00 3500.00
19	PWR-19	Gas based TPS (1x30 MW)	4105200	
20	PWR-20	Gas based TPS at Gandhar (600 MW)	4105800	1700.00 1700.00

1	2	3	4	5
21	PWR-21	Pipavav Gas based Station (Combined Cycle) 1x35MW 4105900	1000.00	1000.00
22	PWR-22	A.E.Co.gas turbine (100 MW)		
23	PWR-23	Mobile gas turbine at (10 MW) isolated locations.		
		Sub-Total:D:	8700.00	8700.00
		Total (I) (A+B+C+D)	20382.00	20382.00
II RENOVATION				
24	PWR-24	Renovation schemes 4110151-54	520.00	520.00
III T & D				
25	PWR-25	Transmission and Distribution schemes inculding systems 41151001 improvenent schemes 51152000	15000.00	15000.00
IV. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION				
26	PWR-26	Rural Electrification 4120161	2020.00	2020.00
V GENERAL				
27	PWR-27	Survey & Investigation 4125100	20.00	20.00
28	PWR-28	Acquisition of Licencees 4130100	25.00	25.00
29	PWR-29	Training Reasearch and Development 4140100	20.00	20.00
30	PWR-30	Expansion of scheme for enforcement of H.H. Equipment by C.E. (Ele) 4150100	7.00	
31	PWR-31	Expansion of scheme for providing Rural Safety by C.E. (E) 4160100	11.00	

1	2	3	4	5
32	PWR-32	Plasma Physical Programme unit. 4170100		
		Nucleus Budget	75.00	75.00
		Sub-Total:V:	158.00	140.00
		Total:Power Development	38080.00	38062.00
B NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY				
33	PWR-33	Asstt. to GEDA 4135100	183.00	
34	PWR-34	Financial assistance to SPRERI from GEDA 4135200	2.00	
35	PWR-35	Setting up of Integrated Rural Energy Planning Cell at State & District/Block level 4180100	5.00	
34	PWR-34	Bio-gas plant 4155100	130.00	
		Sub Total-B	320.00	0.00
		GRAND TOTAL:ENERGY: (A + B)	38400.00	38062.00

5. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Industrial activity helps in diversifying employment structure and in creating centres of high productivity and high wages which can further provide the base for development and diversification of economic activity especially the infrastructure development in terms of energy, transport, housing, human resources development etc. Besides, it provides much needed support to agriculture. The industrial development in the State is therefore, essential to provide better employment opportunity, increasing per capita income and thereby to raise the standard of living of the people.

5.1.2 Till 1960, the industrial activity in the State was dominated by the textile and allied industries and was concentrated mainly in few city centres like Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot. With the growth of industries exploiting natural resources and planned development with the support of institutional network in the successive Five Year Plans, the State has been successful in diversifying the industrial base and in achieving dispersal of industries to some extent. The State today has become a major producer of petrochemicals, fertilizers, dyes and intermediates, pharmaceuticals, iodised salts, milk and baby foods and hosts of other items. Besides, new industrial centres like Vapi, Ankleshwar, Halol-Kalol have emerged as a result of the State policies towards industrial development.

5.2 Review of Progress

5.2.1 In 1960, there were 3647 working factories providing employment to 3.30 lakh persons. The number of factories and employment therein increased to 13498 and 6.75 lakhs respectively at the end of 1986.

5.2.2 The productive capital in the registered factory sector in 1961 was Rs.246 crores producing goods worth Rs.421 crores. This has increased to Rs.4927 crores and Rs.12079 crores respectively in 1984-85. Similarly, the value added in the factory sector has increased to Rs.2131 crores in 1984-85 from Rs.121 crores in 1960-61.

5.2.3 The registration of small scale industrial units in the State also shows continuous upward trend. The total number of small scale units registered with Industries Department in 1961 was 2169. This has increased to 43712 in 1980 and further to 69199 at the end of March, 1985. The number of small scale industrial units further increased to 100104 at the end of March, 1989.

5.2.4 On the infrastructure front, Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) has developed 162 industrial estates and acquired 11491 hectares of land till March, 1985. The number of estates have further increased to 169 and land acquired was 1731 hectares by March, 1989. GIDC has allotted 495 lakhs Mtr

of plots and 511 sheds to industrial units throughout the State by March, 1989. GIDC has also allotted 432 houses by March, 1989. The Corporation has made development expenditure of over Rs.505.99 crores till date.

5.2.5 On the financial front, Gujarat State Financial Corporation (GSFC) has sanctioned loan worth Rs.512.31 crores among 24485 units in the State till March, 1985. The total loans sanctioned by the Corporation stand at 143.74 crores among 1596 units at the end of March, 1989 of which loan worth Rs.80.84 crores has been sanctioned among 1072 small scale units.

5.2.6 The assistance sanctioned by Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (GIIC) has also increased to Rs.447.27 crores among 2782 units at the end of August, 1988 from Rs.252.56 crores among 2325 units at the end of March, 1985. 5.2.7 An impressive progress has been registered towards setting up joint and associate sector projects through GIIC. In all 34 units had gone into commercial production till March, 1989 in the field of cement, wind farm, engineering, thermoplastic, drugs, wedge wire screen, hard luggage and soda ash. In addition, there are over 61 projects under various stages of implementation.

5.2.8 Industrial Extension Bureau (Indextb) continues to play its role for promoting rapid development in industries in the State. It has thorough indepth industrywise study reports, identifying new investment opportunities in the State. The Monitoring Cell of indextb has earned recognition from Govt. of India. The activities of attracting new investment from Non Resident Indian (NRIs) in the State have been accelerated.

5.2.9 The small scale sector industries have been assisted under various schemes like State Cash Subsidy, Sales tax exemption/deferment, testing subsidy, power subsidy etc. In addition, these units are assisted with regard to financial assistance, purchase of machinery, raw material supply, marketing support, technical counselling etc. through a network of institutions like DICs, GSFC, GSTC, GRIMCO etc.

5.2.10 Under the Village and Cottage Industries sector, Gujarat has provided separate agencies for looking after different activities such as cottage and village industries, handloom and handicraft, training and financial assistance to the artisans and technical/marketing guidance to the rural artisans etc. The bankable assistance scheme has been revised and the loan assistance has been raised to Rs. 35000 from the previous amount of Rs.25000.

5.3 Programme for 1990-91.

5.3.1 An outlay of Rs.7837 lakhs has been provided for Industries, and Minerals sector for the year 1990-91. The sub-sector wise break-up is given below.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sub Sector	Outlay for 1990-91
A General Industries	400.00
B Large and Medium Industries	1750.00
C Village and Small Industries:	
i) Small Industries	4127.00
ii) Village and Cottage Industries	1275.00
iii) N.B.	35.00
D Mining and Metallurgical Industries	250.00
	7837.00

5.4 General Industry

Construction of Udyog Bhavan at Gandhinagar

5.4.1 Various offices of Industries Department and Head Offices of various Corporations of State Government are to be located in one building "UDYOG BHAVAN" which is under construction at Gandhinagar. The planned building has total built-up area of 78,780 sq.Mtrs. and the estimated cost of Udyog Bhavan is Rs.21.12 crores. The entire work is being carried out through Roads and Building Department of the State Government. The first phase of the construction has already begun. For the year 1990-91 an outlay of Rs. 158.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Computerisation of SSI registration data:

5.4.2 At present the statistical wing of Industries Commissioner's Office is manually compiling some important characteristics of data available at the time of registration. Due to the huge number of SSI units, it is not possible to have a detailed analysis of registration data through manual analysis. Considering the importance of data base of SSI units, it is envisaged to computerise the data pertaining to SSI units already available in the registration records.

5.4.3 It is expected that there will be about 1.10 lakh SSI units at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan considering the new registration during Eighth Five Year Plan it is assumed that computerisation will cover about 1.50 lakh SSI units.

5.4.4 It is envisaged to computerise the data of units with the help of Indextb.

5.4.5 For the year 1990-91 an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided under this scheme.

Strengthening of Statistical Wing of Industries Department

5.4.6 At present the Statistical Wing collects and compiles various statistical data pertaining to the industrial development in the State particularly of small scale units.

5.4.7 For strengthening of this statistical wing of Industries Commissionerate an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Creation of additional Staff in the office of the IC for maintaining Loan Ledger accounts

5.4.8 The loan ledger accounts of the Boards/Corporations under the control of industries Commissioner have not been maintained since long. The Account office of the I.C.'s office has been declared as controlling officer for maintenance of loan ledger accounts for the corporations/institutes and other bodies. It has therefore been decided to create a cell in the office of the industries commissioner. The work involves maintenance of the ledger accounts watching the recoveries and reconciliations with the A.G.'s office. An outlay of Rs. 0.80 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Industrial Education Research and Training

5.4.9 The research organisations are given incentives for industrial research. Various programmes are already in progress for which an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Important Major Components are:

Central Institute of Plastic Engineering of Technology (CIPET)

5.4.10 The Government of India established CIPET in the year 1967 at Madras with the objective of organising specialised training courses to meet the training manpower needs of the Plastic Industry. The CIPET Extension Centre started functioning from 1982 and gradually conducted the regular training courses in 1) Mould making 2) Mould design 3) Plastic processing and 4) Plastic Engg.

Manmade Textile Research Agency (MANTRA)

5.4.11 This is also a joint venture financed by the State Govt., Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Industries. The facilities have been established at Surat which is the centre of manmade textile fibre.

Central Leather Research Institute (CERI)

5.4.12 The State of Gujarat has been producing significant quantity of hides and skins. The scope for the development of industries based on this raw material is quite high in Gujarat. The State Government therefore, approached the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras to establish its extension Centre at Ahmedabad. The Govt. of Gujarat has agreed to provide land and building for housing the Extension Centre at the estimated cost of Rs. 75 lakhs. The land has already been acquired at GIDC Estate, Vatva. The Project will be executed shortly. Rs.10.63 lakhs for land, and Rs. 20 lakhs for proposed buildings have been paid during the year 1988-89.

Miscellaneous Technical Services (OGCRI)

a) Central Glass and Ceramic Institute

5.4.13 The Central Glass and Ceramic Institute, Calcutta has established its expansion centre at GIDC estate, Naroda, Ahmedabad with a view to provide development and technical services to the Ceramic industries in Gujarat. The Govt. of Gujarat has already provided the land and building free of cost for establishment of this Extension Centre. The State Govt. is also sharing the recurring cost of the Centre.

b) Poly Technology Clinic-CSIR

5.4.14 This clinic has been established in 1977 and is making available the technical achievements of CSIR institute to the industries in Gujarat. The Office of the clinic has been located at Ahmedabad and the recurring expenditure is shared by the State Govt.

c) Prototype Development Training Centre, Rajkot (PDTTC)

5.4.15 This Centre has been established at Rajkot in 1979. The Centre provides on the floor training to the students of various engineering skills. The Centre is also engaged in development of proto-type machine and testing of engineering items including diesel engines.

d) Bureau of Indian Standard (BSI) Laboratory:

5.4.16 Bureau of Indian Standard is establishing office-cum-laboratory at GIDC estate Gandhinagar. The Government of Gujarat has agreed to provide land and building machinery at an estimated cost i.e. Rs.90 lakhs which is already paid. However, the revised cost is under consideration. The project is under implementation and the building will be ready by the end of 1989.

Tool Room Project

5.4.17 Tool Room Project is an important facility to support the growth of engineering/electronic industries. Generally, tool room activity will consist of the following:

- Production of moulds, jigs, fixtures, gauges and other sophisticated tool preferably for small scale industries.
- Provision of common facilities in machining and heat treatment for which sufficient facilities do not exist with the industries, primarily small scale units.
- Training manpower in the field of tool making and other allied trades both for fresher and personnel already engaged in these fields.

Export Awards

5.4.18 The scheme is intended to provide incentive to registered exporters, export houses and merchant exporters to boost export of products of both small and large scale units from Gujarat State. There will be a revolving silver trophy and silver coated replicas. Rs. 1.20 lakhs have been provided for the year 1990-91.

Pollution Control Subsidy Scheme

5.4.19 As per present scheme the subsidy is being given on establishment of pollution control facilities and maintenance and operation of this facilities. The scale of subsidy is as follows.

- a) Establishment of pollution control facilities. 30% of the cost or Rs.40,000/- whichever is less.
- b) Maintenance Subsidy will be paid at the rate of 2% upto five years or eligible investment in the expenditure equal or more than the amount of subsidy is incurred. Rs. 8.00 lakhs have been provided for the year 1990-91.

Common effluent treatment and disposal systems

5.4.20 Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) has developed chemical estates at Naroda, Odhav, Vatva, Ankleshwar, Pandeshar and Vapi. Chemical estates at panoli, Sangram and Sachhin are currently under development. The problem of collecting, treating and disposing of effluent of the chemical and petrochemical units located in these estates has assumed impaining to pollution control and environment protection. Though the ultimate responsibility for pollution control measures rests with the individual industrial units, it may be financially and technically difficult for small units to instal and operate the required system in its entirety. Realising this situation the State Govt. appointed a working group under the Chairmanship of the Industries Commissioner. This Working Group has opined that the system for having common conveyance treatment and disposal of

effluent originating from a cluster of industrial units in GIDC Estate is technically feasible and that such a system can be established and operated by GIDC, which may ultimately recover the cost from the participating industries. Based on rough estimates, the total system for collection, treatment and disposal of effluents in all GIDC Estates may cost about Rs. 100 crores as per the report of the Working Group. The Working Group has also recommended that the initial cost may be met by subsidies by State/Central Govt., contribution by the industries and loan from financial institutions. The State Govt. has accepted the report of Working Group in principle. The common effluent treatment and disposal systems are proposed to be put up in the chemical estates.

5.4.21 A Provision of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1990-91 for this scheme.

Subsidy to Jetpur Effluent Treatment Plant

A Disposal of effluent from the saries Industries at Jetpur has created a serious problem of pollution in the area. The river Bhadar passes by the side of Dhoraji town and therefore existing water source of Jetpur & Dhoraji has been affected by effluent of the industries at Jetpur.

Government has decided to prepare a scheme i.e. Jetpur effluent treatment plan Rs. 107/00 lakhs have already been spent for the implementation of this scheme, out of which Government have contributed Rs. 37/- lakhs. (Rs. 15 lakhs by Industries, Mines & Energy Department and Rs. 22 lakhs by Water Supply and Sewerage Board). The total Scheme is in four phase amounting Rs. 3,90,14,000/-.

Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forest is considering to provide financial assistance on proposals for combind effluent treatment plants for Industries According to the schemes, the Central Government also give a matching share of grant. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Construction of staff quarters and stationery stores.

5.4.22 This scheme is for construction of staff quarters at Vadodara where the Govt. press is also situated. Further, stationery stores at Gandhinagar is also proposed to be costructed. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Establishment of new printing presses and allied offices

5.4.23 An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91 for this scheme. It is envisaged to construct Stationery Stores at Sachin and Bhavnagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.38 lakhs. The remaining amount of Rs. 79.62 lakhs will be utilised for the much awaited and needed modernisation of existing five printing presses.

5.5 Large and Medium Industry.

Gujarat State Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (GSPCL)

5.5.1 State Government has proposed through GSPCL to undertake some of the down stream projects from gas cracker. A detailed feasibility report with the scheme of financing the project has been submitted to the Govt. of India in Feb. 1987 and the same is under consideration of the Govt. of India. For GSPCL an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Gujarat Communication and Electronics Ltd., Vadodara. (GCEL)

5.5.2 Gujarat Communication and Electronics Ltd., a wholly owned State Govt. undertaking was incorporated in May, 1975 The company was established for the manufacture of highly sophisticated professional grade Precision Electronic Equipments which were hitherto imported by Doordarshan, P & T, Air Force Navy, Civil Aviation, ONGC, IOC etc. The State Government of conceived GCEL as a nucleus and focal point for the growth of Electronic Industry in the State. It has been assigned a challenging job to fill in the gap in the technology in three essential areas i.e. Communication System, Navigational Aids and Video equipments. The company also undertake assignments on a turnkey basis including installation and commissioning of the entire system right from the procurement of the equipments and their integration into total system. Since inception, the company has strived for filling up the gap between demand and supply of the professional electronics equipments.

5.5.3 The State Government has also assigned the task of running the Electronic Testing and Development Centre (ETDC) to GCEL. This Centre provides expertise and testing facilities to various small scale entrepreneurs to test and evaluate the quality of their products at highly subsidised rates. The Centre also offers professional grade repairs to expensive imported equipments.

5.5.4 The Company's Unit at Gandhinagar for the manufacture of Electronic Push Button Telephones, has started full fledged indepth manufacture and during the year the compny was able to sell 59,183 telephone instruments. The unit has also started production of critical components required for the manufacture of push button Telephones.

5.5.5 The company proposes to approach DOE for their permission to commercially exploit the facility of Hybrid Micro Circuits Lab established with their financial assistance.

5.5.6 The company has a work force of 1,777 employees including Gandhinagar Project. An outlay of Rs.50 lakhs as Equity Share Capital contribution to GCEL from the State Plan has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Gujarat State Textile Corporation Limited (GSTC)

5.5.7 GSTC is at present running thirteen textile mills. It is proposed to provide finance for nationalisation and modernisation, Rs. 120 lakhs have been provided for modernisation and Rs. 450 lakhs for nationalisation for the year 1990-91.

Commissioner of Payment

5.5.8 For establishment expenditure of this Commissionerate an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Creation of Office of the Director (Textile) in commissionerate of Industries office.

5.5.9 State Government has introduced a scheme to give employment of jobless workers due to closer of mills in the designated areas of State. For this purpose Government has created a post of Director (Textile) in the office of the Industries Commissioner. Alongwith other supporting staff since 1988-89 Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

5.5.10 Subsidy to Government Narmada Auto Limited in lieu of interest to be paid to financial institutions.

5.5.11 Gujarat Scooters Limited was transferred to Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Co. Ltd, on 6th November, 1985 with total liability of Rs. 12.15 crores. As the transferred project was not financially viable, the Gujarat Narmada Fertilizers Co. Ltd, restructured the entire project and named as Gujarat Narmada Auto Ltd.

5.5.12 At the time of take over by the Gujarat Narmada Fertilizer Co. the unit was not financially sound and was in a critical situation having a total liability of Rs. 12.15 crores. The company therefore, approached the Government and requested to give some concession and financial benefits in order to come out from the financial crisis. After taking into consideration the pros and cons of the project Government decide to give the following concession to Gujarat Auto.

- To provide necessary guarantee for the loans that would be sanctioned by the IDBI / Financial Institutions/ Banks to GNAL.

- To sanction subsidy equal to the interest that would be payable by. GNAL on the loans sanctioned by the financial institutions till the payment.

- To grant exemption for a period of 3 years under section 49 (2) of the Sales Tax Act to GNAL, both for sales tax on scooters sold and purchase tax on raw material processing materials. etc..

- Exemption from Electricity Duty.

5.5.13 An outlay of Rs. 56 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91. as interest subsidy.

Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (GIIC)

5.5.14 GIIC is established under the Companies Act as a wholly owned Govt. company with twin objectives as under

- To provide direct financial assistance to the industrial units in the State of Gujarat.

- To promote projects which are vital to the economy of the nation. 5.5.15 Under General Schemes, the Corporation provides financial assistance to medium and large scale industries whose project cost exceed Rs. 50 lakhs. The loans under this scheme are usually for a period of 8 years with a moratorium period of two years. To be in line with the policy formulated by the State Govt., the Corporation provides concessional financial assistance to the units situated in the backward district/Taluks.

5.5.16 An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91 under this scheme.

Venture Capital Scheme

5.5.17 The Corporation has proposed to introduce a new scheme with the help of World Bank Fund i.e. Venture Capital Scheme. This is a new scheme for which Rs. 124.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1990-91.

GIIC - Project Loan

5.5.18 Certain major and important projects are already at various stages of implementation. The total requirements of funds for the development of such projects would be the vicinity of Rs. 7.00 crores. An outlay of Rs. 288.00 lakhs has been provided as project finance to the Corporation during the year 1990-91.

Gujarat Investment Centre, Delhi

5.5.19 For strengthening of the existing arrangements for channeling Non-Resident Indians to Gujarat the State Government has set up Gujarat Investment Centre at Delhi. Its major functions are:

- To keep in touch with IC with prospective cases of NRI investment in India, who have shown willingness to set up industries in India and pursue such cases to motivate and divert them to Gujarat State.

To liaise with Govt. of India departments and agencies including the Reserve Bank of India for expeditious clearances, facilities and sorting out problem and matters concerned with NRI investment project in Gujarat.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Interest free loan for large Engineering and Electronic Projects.

5.5.20 The Corporation provides assistance on interest free basis to large engineering and electronic projects. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 26 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Infrastructural loan in lieu of Sales Tax Deferment Benefit

5.5.21 A scheme has been introduced in August, 1983 whereby loan is granted to the pioneer units for meeting the expenditure on railway siding powerline and water supply system. The loan is recoverable after 12 years from the date of disbursement and is given interest free. The units with a fixed capital investment over Rs. 25 crores are eligible for this loan. The loan is granted for the amount not exceeding Rs.100 lakhs per unit and limited to 40% of the expected benefit from sales tax department.

5.5.22 The pioneer scheme discontinued w.e.f. 1-4-88. Still the disbursement to some of the eligible units under this scheme will be required to meet expenditure on this account. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for this purpose.

Reimbursement to Corporations towards Sales Tax paid on the goods purchased with-in the State.

The Government has decided to give reimbursement towards sales-tax paid by Corporation's on the goods purchased by them within the State. The actual amount of reimbursement has not been worked out. This will be worked out during the course of the year. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for 1990-91.

Special Groups for Promotion of High Tech Industries

5.5.23 Biotechnology is not an industry as such, but it is the application of scientific and engineering principles to the processing of materials by biological agents. It is a multi-disciplinary activity and its progress depends on the progress of all the concerned allied fields such as microbiology, biochemistry and biochemical engineering in addition to genetic engineering. Similarly, Electronics and Ceramics are two other fields which have been identified as thrust areas for sustained and rapid development. An outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 to provide technical consultancy to new entrepreneurs in these areas.

Setting up of Industrial Information Centre

5.5.24 Industry requires information of various kinds relating to selection of project, location, formalities to set up the industry etc. These are becoming more and more complex and vital for Project Managers in taking decisions about selection of project and its location. The importance of information for industries Administration cannot be under emphasised.

5.5.25 With the increasing use of computer and its linkages with the telecommunication facilities the storage and analysis of information has become extremely important. It is, therefore, envisaged to set up an Industrial Information Centre, which would generate information in the field pertaining to industrial development codifying the information in the requisite form, feed to the computer, analyse and store. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Industrial Growth Centres

5.5.26 Govt. of India have decided to set up 100 Growth Centres throughout the country over next 5 years. As per financial pattern conveyed for the growth centres, each Growth centre shall require Rs. 30 crores including state Govt. contribution as equity at the rate of Rs. 5 crores per Growth Centre.

5.5.27 In the first phase Govt. of India has allocated three Growth Centres to Gujarat. A provision of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

5.6 Village and Small Industries

5.6.1 Small Industries

Gujarat State Financial Corporation (GSFC)

5.6.1.1 The GSFC extends financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 60 lakhs to company/cooperative societies and Rs. 30 lakhs in the case of partnership/proprietary firms.

5.6.1.2 GSFC has introduced a special scheme for SC/ST entrepreneurs wherein financial assistance is considered for project cost upto Rs.5 lakhs at concessional terms. Under the scheme the Corporation considers a very low margin of 10% for financial assistance against fixed assets. Besides the rate of interest for loans has been kept at 9% for an amount of Rs.25,000 and 11% for loans from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 5 lakhs. The Corporation does not take any scrutiny fee under the scheme.

5.6.1.3 The Corporation provides financial assistance to women entrepreneurs under a special scheme wherein loans upto Rs.60 lakhs can be given at a concessional rate of interest of 12.05% and at a low promoters contribution of 15% of the project cost. Besides, recently the Corporation has introduced Mahila Udyam Nidhi Scheme under which financial assistance is given on soft terms for a project cost upto Rs. 10 lakhs. The scheme provides for special capital assistance upto 15% of the project cost and the promoters contribution is kept at 10%.

5.6.1.4. The Corporation has been promoting industrial development in small scale sector, backward and rural areas of the state. It has sanctioned loans of Rs. 243.35 crores to 4,556

units in the State against the target of Rs.232.00 crores. Disbursal of assistance during the period amounted to Rs. 176.49 crores against the target of Rs.175.00 crores which is estimated to catalyse an investment of Rs. 589.56 crores in the State and generate direct employment opportunities to 74,015 persons.

5.6.1.5 As against the target of sanction of Rs.377.10 crores provided in the Seventh Plan, the Corporation is likely to achieve sanctions of Rs. 523.34 crores during the Plan period.

5.6.1.6 For 1990-91, GSFC expects to achieve the target of Rs.160 crores sanction and Rs. 120 crores disbursal. With a view to achieve the above target, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores is provided as share capital contribution by the State Government for the year 1990-91.

Subvension to G.S.F.C.

Government is required to grant subvension for the short fall in payment of minimum guaranteed dividend payable to the Government as per the provision. For the year 1989-90 Rs. 28.09 lakhs was sanctioned by reappropriation for subvension to GSFC. G.S.F.C. has not submitted the proposal, however an amount Rs. 3.00 lakhs provided as a token provision for the year 1990-91. The Corporation shall utilise this amount for payment of dividend for the year 1990-91 on its ordinary share capital.

Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC)

5.6.1.7 It has been proposed to spend Rs.2650 lakhs towards capital expenditure during 1990-91. This shall mean outlay of Rs.350 lakhs for land acquisition, Rs.850 lakhs for land development, Rs.1250 lakhs for shed construction and Rs. 200 lakhs for construction of residential quarters. In physical terms setting up six new estates, acquiring 450 hectares of land, developing 280 hectares of land construction of 370 sheds and 305 residential quarters will be the target.

5.6.1.8 To meet the expenditure of Rs.2650 lakhs as stated above during the next year market borrowing assistance of Rs. 116 lakhs has been envisaged. This means generation of resources to the tune of Rs.2540 lakhs from internal resources and institutional finance.

5.6.1.9 Hence for GIDC market borrowing Rs. 116 lakhs and for margin money Rs.232 lakhs are provided for the year 1990-91.

Centre for Entrepreneurship Development

5.6.1.10 The Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (CED) is a pioneer institute in the field of developing small scale industrial entrepreneurs in Gujarat, CED has started its activities of developing entrepreneurs, through its Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, since the year 1970. During its 19 years, the CED has reached the height of number one

Organisation in Entrepreneurial activities in the nation. CED had conducted one international Seminar on Entrepreneurial activities and also two national level seminars. CED has contributed substantially in development of small scale industries in Gujarat State, through its training programme CED has helped State Finance Corporation for getting small scale entrepreneurs in 5000 population villages and '0' industrial centres and arranged spot sanction programmes. 5.6.1.11 CED has started its EDPs programmes exclusively for weaker sections of society such as Scheduled Tribe/Tribal entrepreneurs, in the year 1980, Initially, CED started skill Formation Training to Scheduled Tribes/Tribal entrepreneurs in various traditional trades-Later on. Special Entrepreneurship Development Programmes were conducted for Scheduled Tribe/Tribal Entrepreneurs to enable them to set up cottage or tiny industries.

5.6.1.12 CED has trained one thousand such entrepreneurs in 42 training programmes and 250 beneficiaries have either started cottage or tiny industries or are self employed or have secured jobs in the trade in which they had taken skill formation training.

5.6.1.13 During the year 1990-91, the CED proposes to organise 10 EDPs in the Tribal pockets of Gujarat and 200 tribal entrepreneurs. It is anticipated to have 60 self employed units established by Tribal Entrepreneurs, as a result of which around 200 employment opportunities will be generated. An amount of Rs.12 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Investment subsidy and interest subsidy:

5.6.1.14 The State Govt. has a general scheme of incentive for backward areas in the state for which an outlay of Rs.2368 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Special Package Incentive in Electronic Industries:

5.6.1.15 Gujarat is lagging behind in the electronic field. This industry has tremendous scope of development. This industry is pollution free and effluent free. Therefore, the State Govt. has recognised the need to accelerate the tempo of development of Electronic Industry in Gujarat.

5.6.1.16 To promote the development of Electronic Industries in Gujarat, the State Government has introduced two schemes as under:

1. Investment Subsidy Scheme for Electronic Industries.
2. Interest subsidy Scheme for Electronic Industries.

5.6.1.17 The above schemes are in operation for a period of Five Years commencing from 1.4.1986. This scheme provides for investment subsidy, sales tax deferment incentives and interest subsidy upto maximum Rs.25 lakhs in the loan amount.

5.6.1.18 New Electronic Units engaged or proposed to be engaged in manufacturing of Electronic items/articles which have obtained necessary permission for approval of production programme are eligible for benefits under the scheme.

5.6.1.19 An outlay of Rs.350.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Rehabilitation of unemployed labourers for setting up Industrial Park:

5.6.1.20 With a view to providing employment to the unemployed textile workers of closed textile mills, the State Government has introduced a scheme offering various incentives for setting up industries in the designated industrial areas viz. GIDC Estate, Odhav, Naroda and Vatva of Ahmedabad. Under this scheme, new units intending to avail assistance will be required to employ 50% of total strength of the workers out of the list of unemployed textile mill workers maintained by the Commissioner of Labour. Small Scale units will get subsidy to the extent of 10% of their Capital investment or Rs.12.5 lakhs whichever is less. While medium / large units will be entitled for subsidy @ 7.5% of their fixed capital investment of Rs. 12.5 lakhs whichever is less. Units which do not intend to avail subsidy may opt for sales tax incentives in the form of Sales Tax exemption of deferment. Quantum of ST exemption in case of SSI units is 25% of fixed investment. While in case of medium/large, it will be 20% of fixed assets or Rs.30 lakhs whichever is less. Time limit for this will be five years from the date of commencement of production. Quantum of deferment will be 20% of fixed capital investment in case of SSI units whereas for Medium/Large, it will be 15% of fixed investment limited to Rs.20 lakhs. Time limit will be five years. Maximum wage subsidy will be given as under:

1st Year - 75% of minimum payable wages

2nd Year - 50% of minimum payable wages

3rd Year - 25% of minimum payable wages

Training Subsidy

5.6.1.21 For the Textile workers and their dependents suitable training in diamond cutting and polishing is necessary. For this, State Govt. provides Rs.300/- per trainee per month for a period of six months. Of this, an amount of Rs.200/- is given to the training institution while Rs. 100/- is paid to the worker.

5.6.1.22 An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 under this scheme.

District Industries Centres (DIC) 5.6.1.23 This is a Centrally Sponsered Scheme on sharing basis. 18 DICs have been working in the state. Now only Dangs District is without DIC which is being looked after by DIC Valsad. A Committee under the Chairmanship of the District Collector is appointed to advise and supervise the working of the DIC.

5.6.1.24 Various industrialisation activities like the Central/State cash subsidy on Central Investment, Power Subsidy Testing Subsidy Sales Tax Exemption and Sales Tax Deferment, Granting Small Scale Industries Registration number, Bankable Scheme for Cottage Industries, Central/State Self Employment Scheme and Vocational Training Assistance to Industrial Cooperatives are undertaken through the DIC. A Monitoring Cell has been established at the State Level to coordinate and supervise the working of DIC and to help smooth implementation of the various schemes.

5.6.1.25 Central Assistance is to the tune of 50% subject to maximum of 72 lakhs (18 DIC4 lakhs each) The total expenditure is expected to be Rs.250 lakhs per year. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Apprentice Training Scheme in Govt. Printing Presses

5.6.1.26 Under the Apprentice Act, 1961, the Govt. Printing Presses have to train apprentice in the ratio of 1:7 and 1:5 for some trade workers. The Apprentice Training Scheme has been introduced in Govt. Printing Presses with effect from 1st Sept. 1967. The duration of the training is 3 years and at present the apprentices are paid stipend at the increased rate of Rs.290/- per month Rs.330/- per month and Rs.380/- p.m. during the first, second and third year respectively. The object of the scheme is to overcome the acute shortage of trained craftsman in the printing trade. Out of total trainees, ratio for the Scheduled Caste is 1:14 as laid down in the Apprentice Act, 1961. The number of apprentices required to be trained is 269 every year.

5.6.1.27 An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Package Assistance to Small Scale Industries

5.6.1.28 There was a Scheme for giving power subsidy for giving power subsidy for small units which is discontinued in 1982. There is a small carry over liability to be discharged.

Subsidy on testing of products and purchase of equipments

5.6.1.29 In order to make industrialists to be quality conscious, a scheme of subsidy for purchase of testing equipments has been in operation.

5.6.1.30 For the purchase of testing equipment, 50% subsidy on the cost of testing equipments is given which is limited to maximum of Rs.10,000/- per annum. For the establishment of testing houses or private laboratories, units have to first obtain approval of their project reports from the industries Commissioner. After getting approval, they are eligible for 12.5% subsidy on the cost of laboratory and equipments limited to Rs.25,000/-.

5.6.1.31 For the testing of products, SSI units which get their products tested as per ISI, BSS or any other standards laid down by Ministry of Railway, Defence DGS & D or any National Laboratory of the Country. They are given 50% subsidy on the testing charges paid to approved laboratories limited to maximum of Rs. 1600/- per annum.

Quality Marking Schemes

5.6.1.32 Absence of quality consciousness has adversely affected the sales of SSI units. A scheme of quality marking of selected commercial products of SSI units has been introduced which is implemented through the Gujarat Industrial and Research Development Association, Vadodara and in case of diesel engines by the Proto-type Training Centre, Rajkot.

5.6.1.33 Rs.42 lakhs are provided for the year 1990-91.

Financial Assistance for Organisation of Exhibition, Trade Fair

and Seminars etc.

5.6.1.34 The Trade Fair Authority of India organises India International Trade Fairs at New Delhi every year. Similarly other important exhibition and seminars are also held from time to time by various agencies and State govt. is asked to participate in such exhibition etc. The Gujarat State Export Promotion Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad has been nominated as nodal agency for taking effective part in such exhibition, fairs, seminars etc. on behalf of the State Govt. Rs. 20 lakhs are provided for the year 1990-91 for this purpose.

Financial Assistance for organising Seminars/Workshop at Dist.

Taluka Level:

5.6.1.35 With a view to accelerate the industrial promotion programme at district and taluka levels efforts are being made through DICs, Industrial Commissionerate and other agencies among other things by organising Seminars/Workshop etc. at suitable centres. The experience of last two years proves that this medium is highly result oriented. For the year 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is made.

State Award Scheme for the best quality item manufacturers in SSI Sector:

5.6.1.36 The Small Scale Sector has made significant contribution towards industrial production in the country. In order to consolidate their gains and to make the small scale sector more dynamic, it was thought that efforts should now be made to encourage quality production in SSI sector.

5.6.1.37 To achieve the above objective, Govt. has sanctioned a scheme to give state awards to small scale products of goods, in selected industries.

5.6.1.38 All SSI units which are permanently registered with District Industries Centres and have been in production for a minimum period of three years from the date of permanent registration would be eligible to participate in the scheme. The scheme however excludes 100% export oriented units.

5.6.1.39 The awards will be given once in a financial year for following selected groups initially.

1. Agriculture pumps
2. Hosiery and Knitware
3. Storage batteries
4. Industrial Plastic Products
5. Domestic Electrical Appliances
6. Auto Parts
7. Brass Parts (Tyre Tube Valve)
8. Diesel Oil Engine (upto 20 HP)
9. Computer Board
10. Industrial Valves

5.6.1.40 Every year three awards First, Second and Third will be given to Small Scale Units engaged in the manufacture of above selected products group. The awards will consist of a cash prize, a trophy and a citation. Cash prize will be of Rs. 5,000/- Rs. 4,000/- and Rs.3,000/- respectively for the first, second and third award winners in each group.

5.6.1.41 An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Approach Roads

Government has introduced a incentive scheme for Approach Road to Industrial Units vide G.R. dt. 19-1-70, and ammended time to time this scheme is introduced for those Industrial unit located in rural area and away from the Main Road. Government is giving its contribution to construct approach road between the Industrial unit to main road. In the case of SSI units, Govt. is giving 75% of total expenses and in the case of large and medium scale units, Govt. is giving 50% of the total expenses for constructing approach road.

This benefit is only available in the village in which population is below 25 thousand as per census of 1981.

An amount of Rs. 1.81 lakhs is provided for 1990-91 for this scheme.

Margin money loan for working capital to Sick Units under Sick Unit Revival Programme

5.6.1.42 With a view to rehabilitate the potentially viable sick units and to ensure utilisation of installed capacity of such units and also to supplement the efforts of various Govt. and quasi-Govt. agencies as well as financial institutions/banks engaged in rehabilitating sick units, the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development) New Delhi has evolved a Margin money scheme for revival of sick small scale industries. Maximum assistance under the Scheme shall be restricted to Rs. 50,000/- per unit. Assistance is to be equally shared by the Central and the State Govt. An outlay of Rs.10 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91.

Registration and Development of Powerloom Industries in Gujarat

5.6.1.43 Govt. of India issued Textile Control Order in April 1986 under which work regarding registration and development of powerloom in de-centralised sector is entrusted to State Govt. As per this order units which are having unauthorised powerloom should get their powerlooms authorised by paying a fee of Rs. 250/- per powerloom. The units with authorised powerlooms should get new registration by surrendering old permits. State Govt. is also authorised to issue registration for new powerlooms.

5.6.1.44 So far, the State Govt. has issued registration for 87,263 unauthorised powerlooms, 38,995 new powerlooms and also issued fresh registration for 81,360 powerlooms which are having authorisation. State Govt. has so far collected Rs.3.62 crores by way of fees. There is also a provision for renewal of registration every 5 years. The regulatory part of the work includes checking the growth of unauthorised powerlooms and registration/renewal of the authorised looms.

Development of Powerloom Industry

5.6.1.45 For development of powerloom industry the State Govt. has constituted a State Powerloom Advisory Board which advise Industries Commissioner to undertake various development activities for development of this industry. The board is expected to promote the following.

a) Training of Weavers

5.6.1.46 It is intended to start training courses for weavers at powerloom Service Centre located at Surat and Ahmedabad.

b) Modernisation of Powerloom Industries:

5.6.1.47 Majority of the powerlooms which are registered are conventional old type powerlooms. It is necessary to modernise these powerlooms.

Ahmedabad for modernisation.

The State Govt. is collecting registration and renewal fees from the powerloom. It is therefore proposed to allocate some funds from this towards administration and development of powerloom industries. For the year 1990-91 an outlay of Rs.11 lakhs is provided.

5.6.2 Village, Cottage and Rural Industries

5.6.2.1 Village, Cottage and Rural industries play an important role in providing non farm employment opportunities in the rural areas with a special attention to weaker sections and emphasis on local resources and skills.

5.6.2.2 The State Government has Introduced various schemes to give financial support, technical guidance, training, marketing assistance and common facilities. Various State Corporations such as Gujarat Handicrafts Development Corporations, Gujarat Handloom Development Corporation, Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation, Rural Technology Institute etc. under the coordination of Directorate of Cottage Industries are operating for furtherance of this objective.

5.6.2.3 An outlay of Rs. 1275-00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91. The programme-wise break up is as under:

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay For 1990-91 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Administration and Supervision	10.00
2.	Handloom industries.	243.00
3.	Handicraft industries.	95.00
4.	Power Looms	32.00
5.	Cooperative Industrial Socys.	53.00
6.	Khadi and Village Industries.	280.00
7.	Other Programmes	512.00
	Sericulture Industries	50.00
Total..		1275.00

Administration & Supervision .

5.6.2.4 It is proposed to strengthen the Directorate of Cottage Industries by creating a post of Additional Director, an examination cell, a computerised monitoring cell, specialists in leather and sericulture etc. The Accounts Branch at the head office and the credit branch at district industry centres would also be upgraded Rs.10 lakhs are provided for the year 1990-91.

Handloom Industries

5.6.2.5 Handloom ranks second in giving employment in rural areas after the agricultural sector. This also happens to be an occupation of weaker sections and minority community. The handloom sector in Gujarat although small is growing. The Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation is working for individual weavers while the state Industrial Cooperative Association covers handloom cooperative societies. There are 31669 handlooms, including 7508 handlooms in khadi sector. They produce Janata as well as non-Janata cloth.

5.6.2.6 There are various schemes for helping the handloom sector such as market development assistance in terms of interest subsidy, rebate/discount, capital/margin money for show rooms, godowns etc. There is also a scheme of providing workshed cum residence for handloom weaver at the cost of Rs.30,000 with 50% subsidy and 50% loan. While the State Govt. provides for subsidy, loan is obtained by the Gujarat Rural Housing Board through HUDCO.

5.6.2.7 Handloom Technology Institute is set up in Gandhinagar as a State Level Training Institute and five regional training centres are sanctioned. Total amount provided for various programmes under handloom would be Rs.192 lakhs including Rs.27 lakhs of capital component.

5.6.2.8 Rs.30 lakhs are provided for technical and financial assistance to individual weavers through Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation.

Gujarat Handloom Development Corporation.

5.6.2.9 This scheme is for raising the share capital of the State Handloom Development Corporation with increase in turn over and to meet investment in fixed assets particularly commercial infrastructure. Rs. 16 lakhs are provided for the year 1990-91.

Spinning Mills

Co-op Spinning Mills

5.6.2.10 There are five Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State. Two of them are weavers and three of cotton Growers. These spinning mills supply yarn to Handloom sector also Govt. extends assistance in terms of share capital contribution. Rs. 5 lakhs are provided for the year 1990-91.

Handicrafts Industry

5.6.2.11 Handicrafts cooperative and associations are given financial assistance under the package schemes of industrial cooperatives, in terms of share capital contribution, managerial subsidy, transport, marketing assistance etc. Rs. 15 lakhs are provided for the year 1990-91.

Gujarat State Handicraft Development Corporation

5.6.2.12 The Gujarat State Handicraft and Handloom Development Corporation established in 1973 is engaged in promoting traditional as well as new handicrafts by extending financial assistance, supplying raw material, buying the handicraft products and running handicrafts emporia at various places in the country to market the handicrafts. Rs. 35 lakhs are provided for the year 1990-91 to assist the Corporation in various activities.

Carpet Weaving Centres

5.6.2.13 Gujarat State has developed successfully woollen carpet weaving industry during the last ten years by supporting training cum production programmes. During the first four years of Seventh Plan about 156 centres with 10801 artisans have been covered. An outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs has been provided for year 1990-91 to assist 1250 artisans in 25 centres.

Powerloom Co-operatives 5.6.2.14 This scheme is for power loom cooperative societies and the assistance is in terms of loan and subsidy for purchase of new power looms, construction of work shed and common facilities for cooperative societies of power loom. The societies are also given share loan, managerial subsidy and assistance for modernisation, Rs.32 lakhs are provided in the year 1990-91.

Financial assistance to industrial co-operatives

5.6.2.15 This is a package scheme for assisting co-operative societies of village and rural industries in terms of share capital contribution, managerial assistance for appointing technical personnel purchasing tools and equipments, work sheds and godowns etc. An outlay of Rs. 53 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91 to benefit 5000 members of 100 co-operative societies

Khadi Industry

5.6.2.16 Gujarat has a growing Khadi sector with a well established network of institutions, cooperative societies, Khadibhandars etc. Rs.280 lakhs have been provided for the year 1990-91. This would cover assistance for new charakhas, modernisation of existing charkhas, rebate on khadi, and training of artisans etc.

Rural Artisans Programme and Rural Industries Programme. (RAP/RIP)

5.6.1.17 The Government of India has directed to implement the Rural Industries Programme and the Rural Artisan Programme from 1978 through the District Industries Centres in the entire State. The scheme is not applicable to the towns and villages having population of more than 25000 according to the census of 1981. Ratio of expenditure to be met with 50:50 by Central and State

Govt is limited to Rs. 1.00 lakhs per District Industries Centre. This Scheme is mainly proposed to encourage the youth in rural areas. This Scheme covers a training programme demonstration, a study tour, power connection subsidy, tools-kits publicity and propaganda etc. Rs.12.00 lakhs have been provided for the year 1990-91 to benefit 2400 beneficiaries.

Training to Industrial artisans

5.6.2.18 A network of 34 training cum production centres, 10 regional training-cum -production centres and one State level centre has been set up for courses of various duration in large number of trades. Looking to the fast developing diamond cutting and polishing industry in the State diamond trading facilities are also proposed to be expanded. Rs.100 lakhs are provided for the year 1990-91.

Financial Assistance to Industrial Artisans

5.6.2.19 Popularly known as the bankable scheme was introduced in 1978-79. The scheme envisaged loan through commercial/cooperative banks for various bankable projects of rural and village industry with a component of subsidy varying from 20% to 40% depending upon the category of loanee. Rs.238 lakhs have been provided for the year 1990-91 to benefit approximately 9000 artisans. This scheme is mainly aimed for self-employed artisans and tiny sector of rural industry.

Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation (GRIMCo)

5.6.2.20 The Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation has been set up to promote market for products of rural industries and explore new avenues for sale of rural products to institutional buyers and urban areas. Bamboo and wood products, garments etc. constitute principal items for which the Corporation has been able to achieve good results. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91 to enable the corporation to carry out these activities, which would include establishment of two new outlets and holding exhibition cum sale programme.

Flaying and Tanneries Centres

5.6.2.21 Leather and leather product is the second most important rural industry after weaving. Gujarat has a large cattle population and annually about 1.5 million of bovine hides and 3 million of sheep/goat skins are available in the State. There is enormous scope for developing leather industry within the State as over 85 % of its hides and skins are now sent out for processing. The State Government has introduced an integrated programme of promoting leather cooperatives under which the Govt.gives assistance for setting up village tanning centres and also setting up common facility centres. 251 cooperative societies have been set up out of which 75 have been assisted so far. Rs. 50 lakhs are provided for this programme which will benefit one of the weakest

section of the society. It will include footwear training technology upgradation and also helping apex cooperative society at the State level.

GUJARAT STATE LEATHER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

5.6.2.22 Government made various efforts for the development of Leather Industry and Social and Economic upliftment of Chamar Community in the State. Under the scheme of village flying centre & Tannery a Tannery Cooperative Society is given Rs. 2.50 lacs for construction of one tannery, one flying Centre and the pay of leather Supervisor for 12 months @ Rs. 1000 p.m. This is a 100% assistance scheme which includes the construction of well, Electric Motor purchase of land and other miscellaneous expenses. In the State, development of leather industry is required to be strengthened rapidly and various problems viz. arrangement of processing of rawmaterial, Technical facility for preparing leather articles and Tanning of raw hides through modern technology, to develop market arrangements, and other allied problems have drawn the attention to solve them by organising a state level apex body, and therefore after due consideration Govt. has established corporation named as "Gujarat State Leather Development Corporation" with its registered office at Gandhinagar, with an authorised share capital of Rs. 5 crores and paid up Share Capital of Rs. 1 crore for development of leather industry and for Economic upliftment of the artisans engaged with the leather Industry, for the object stated as below:-

- (1) To provide Economic, Technical and Administrative assistance to leather workers for the leather Industry.
- (2) To undertake the activity of production of leather and leather articles through its production centres or leather workers by applying modern methods.
- (3) To provide assistance for sale of goods.
- (4) To make arrangement for Training in Leather Industry.
- (5) To plan for development of Training arrangement.
- (6) To undertake research in Training and flying in survey and market research in leather industry.

5.6.2.23 A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for 1990-91 for giving share contribution to the said Corporation for carrying out three activities.

Rural Technology Institute

5.6.2.24 Rural Technology Institute is a State level agency carrying out various activities in the wide range of improving skills and technology for rural development. Established in 1979 it has gathered good experience in mobilising voluntary

organisation and grass root agencies. In the coming years it will strengthen its activities by setting up information cum resource centre exhibition and demonstration mobile technology park etc. Rs.25 lakhs have been provided for the year 1990-91. It will cover more than 4600 beneficiaries.

Financial Assistance for self employment

5.6.2.25 Financial assistance for self employed scheme introduced during 1981-82 is aimed at poor self employed persons which cannot be covered under bankable programme. They are given equipments and tools etc. upto Rs.500 so as to improve their wage earning capabilities. Rs. 50 lakhs have been provided for the year 1990-91 to benefit 4000 self employed persons.

Subsidy to Approved Women Institutions.

5.6.2.26 Government has sanctioned a scheme for purchase of goods without tender from the approved women institutions in the year 1979. Under this scheme the approved women institutions provide things of necessities to Government and Semi-Government offices, Govt. Hospitals, Corporations, Government undertakings Mills, Jails Panchayats etc. Government has notified Jyoti Sangh as a Central Agency in the beginning to route all purchases and to co-ordinate all activities between the purchase and supply.

5.6.2.27 With the formation of Gujarat State Women's Economic Development Corporation, this scheme has been transferred to this corporation from 1st September, 1983. An outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Sericulture Industry.

5.6.2.28 Sericulture industry in Gujarat has made some pioneering efforts for development of sericulture since 1983. These efforts have culminated into total plantation of about 500 acres at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. Central Silk Board encouraged by the efforts of the State Govt. has selected Gujarat for implementation of a World Bank Project. To supplement the efforts of the Central Silk Board and to cover areas outside the World Bank Project, State Govt. has evolved a project for mulberry cultivation, rearing silk worm, production of cocoons and of the related activities. Technical guidance, initial incentives for mulberry plantation and infrastructure for sericulture would be provided by the State Govt. for which Rs.50 lakhs have been provided for the year 1990-91.

5.7 Mining and Metallurgical Industry

Expansion and Re-organisation of the Directorate of Geology and Mining. (DGM)

5.7.1 The D.G.M. is engaged in mineral exploration in the State, its important responsibility being minerals administration. The State Government has decided to accelerate expansion of

lignite and other valuable minerals which can provide basis for mineral based industrial development. Rs. 100 lakhs are provided for the year 1990-91 to augment the number of pre-detailed and detailed survey parties including drilling parties and applications of remote sensing technics. The existing minerals testing laboratory at Gandhinagar would be strengthened and adjacent to it construction of an administration block for housing the Directorate is also proposed to be taken up.

Loans to Gujarat Minerals Development Corporation (GMDC)

5.7.2 The Gujarat Minerals Development Corporation which is 100% state Government owned company is engaged in developing mines, mining important minerals such as lignite, fluorspar etc. and processing of minerals for the industrial consumers. It is a growing successful company employing about 3700 persons in various backward and tribal areas on projects executed by It. The GMDC proposes to take up multi-metal project of Ambaji on the basis of a linkage with M/S. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. which is a Govt. of India company, which is now setting up an Imperial Technology smelter at Chanderia in Rajasthan. Metal concentrates produced at Ambaji will be the feed stock of the HZL smelter. This is an important project being located in tribal area and it will augment production of basic metals such as zinc, lead and copper. The total project cost would be in the range of Rs.75 to Rs.100 crores. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs.in Lakhs)				
SR. NO.	SCHEME No.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
I (A) GENERAL INDUSTRY				
(a) Direction and Administration				
1	IND-1	Construction of Udyog Bhavan at Gandhinagar (4500400)	158.00	158.00
2	IND-2	Computarisation of S S I Regisrtation Data (4500200)	4.00	0.00
3	IND-3	Statistical Wing (4500500)		
4	IND-4	Creation of additional staff in the Office of the Ind. Comm. for maintain- ing Loan Accounts (4500600)	0.80	0.00
Sub-Total :a :			162.80	158.00
(b) Industrial Education, Research and Training				
5	IND-5	Research and Development schame (4505100)	60.00	0.00
Sub-Total :b:			60.00	0.00
(c) Other Expenditure				
6	IND-6	Export Award (4510100)	1.20	0.00
7	IND-7	Pollution Control Scheme (4510200)	8.00	0.00
8	IND-8	Common Effulent Treatment and disposal system (4510500)	55.00	0.00
	IND-8 Adj.	Subsidy to Jetpur Effluent Treatment Plant	15.00	0.00
9	IND-9	Construction of Residential quarters for employee of Govt. Presses at Ahmedabad, Rajkot and other const. of Printing and Stationary Buildings (4510300)	10.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5
10	IND-10	Establishment of new Govt. Printing Press and Allied Offices (4510400)	100.00	100.00
		Sub-Toal :c :	189.20	110.00
		TOTAL : A : GEN. IND.	412.00	268.00
(B) LARGE AND MEDIUM INDS.				
(a) Petrochemical & Fertilisers Industries				
11	IND-11	Gujarat Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (4515100)	6.00	6.00
		Sub-Total :a :	6.00	6.00
(b) Telecommunication and Electronics Inds.				
12	IND-12	Share capital contribution to Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd. (4525173)	50.00	50.00
		Sub-Total :b :	50.00	50.00
(c) Consumer Industries				
13	IND-13	Loan to Gujarat State Textile Corpn. for modernisation (4530100)	120.00	120.00
14	IND-14	Nationalisation of 12 Textile mills(payment of Bank dues) (4530101)	450.00	450.00
15	IND-15	Commissioner of Payments (4535400)	3.00	0.00
16	IND-16	Creation of office of the Director(Textile) in the Office Of the Inds. Commissioner (4535500)	15.00	0.00
17	IND-17	Subsidy to Gujarat Narmada Auto Ltd. (4530172)	56.00	0.00
		Sub-Total :c:	644.00	570.00

1	2	3	4	5
	(d) Industrial Financial Institutions			
18	IND-18	Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (M.B) (4535100)	250.00	250.00
19	IND-19	Venture Capital Scheme (4535600)	124.00	124.00
20	IND-20	Gujarat Ind. Investment Corporation (Project) (4535200)	288.00	288.00
21	IND-21	Grant to Gujarat Investment Centre (4535272)	10.00	0.00
22	IND-22	Loans to Gujarat Ind. Investment Corpn. for interest free loans for engineering and Electronics Projects (LEEP) (4535317)	26.00	26.00
		Sub-Total:d:	698.00	688.00
	(e) Other Expenditure			
23	IND-23	Infrastructure loan in lieu of Sales tax defferent benefit (4540571)	40.00	0.00
	IND-23 Adj.	Reimbursement to Corporations towards sales tax paid on the goods purchased within the state	10.00	0.00
24	IND-24	Setting up of Special Groups for promotion of High Teck. Industries (4540600)	6.00	0.00
25	IND-25	Industrial Information Centres (4540700)	6.00	0.00
26	IND-26	Industrial Growth Centres (4540800)	300.00	0.00
		Sub-Total:e:	362.00	0.00
		SUB-TOTAL:B:	1760.00	1314.00
		TOTAL:LARGE & MEDIUM INDS: (A+B)	2172.00	1582.00

1	2	3	4	5
(C) VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES				
(a) Small Industries				
27	IND-27	Share capital contribution loans to Gujarat State Financial Corpn. (4600173)	500.00	500.00
	IND-27 Adj.	Subvention to Gujarat State Financial Corpn.	3.00	3.00
28	IND-28	Gujarat Industrial Development Corpn. (M.B.) (4600200)	116.00	116.00
29	IND-29	Gujarat Industrial Development Corpn. (M.M.) (4600300)	217.00	217.00
30	IND-30	Grant-in-aid to CED for industrial Self Employment in backward areas (4600400)	12.00	0.00
31	IND-31	Capital investment subsidy for industrially backward areas (4610572)	2356.19	0.00
32	IND-32	Special Package incentives to Electronics Inds. (4601500)	350.00	0.00
33	IND-33	Rehabilitation of un-employed textile labourers for setting up of industrial parks (4601700)	300.00	0.00
34	IND-34	Dist. Inds. Centres (4600641)	150.00	0.00
35	IND-35	Apprentice Training for Govt. Printing Presses (4600800)	10.00	0.00
36	IND-36	Package assistance to SSI Units (4600900)	42.00	0.00
37	IND-37	Financial assistance for organisation of exhibition trade fares & Seminars at Delhi (4600903)	20.00	0.00
38	IND-38	Financial assistance for organisation of exhibition trade fares & Seminars at District/ Taluka level (4600903)	5.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
39	IND-39	State Award for production of quality goods (4600902)	1.00	0.00
	IND-39 Adj.	Approach Roads	1.81	0.00
40	IND-40	Margin money loan for working capital to sick units/under sick units revival programme (4601471)	10.00	10.00
41	IND-41	Registration of power looms (4601600)	11.00	0.00
Sub-Toal:a:			4105.00	846.00
(b) Village & Cottage Inds.				
(1) Administration and Supervisory Staff				
42	IND-42	Administration and Supervisory Staff (4605100)	10.00	0.00
Sub-Total (1)			10.00	0.00
(2) Handloom industries				
43	IND-43	Handloom Industry (4610100)	192.00	27.00
44	IND-44	Intensive Development of Handloom Industry (4610200)	30.00	12.00
45	IND-45	Gujarat Handloom Development Corpn. (4610300)	16.00	16.00
46	IND-46	Co-op. Spinning Mills (4620101)	5.00	5.00
Sub-Toal (2)			243.00	60.00
(3) Handicraft Industry				
47	IND-47	Handicraft Industry (4615100)	15.00	0.00
48	IND-48	Gujarat Handicraft Development Corpn. (4615200)	35.00	12.00
49	IND-49	Carpet Weaving Centre (4615300)	45.00	0.00
Sub-Total (3)			95.00	12.00

1	2	3	4	5
		(4) Power looms		
50	IND-50	Powerlooms Co-operatives (4620200)	32.00	13.50
		Sub-Total (4)	32.00	13.50
		(5) Co-operative Industries		
51	IND-51	Financial assistance to industrial co-operatives (4622010)	53.00	32.00
		Sub-Total (5)	53.00	32.00
		(6) Khadi Industries		
52	IND-52	Gujarat State Khadi and Village Inds. Board (4625100)	280.00	7.00
		Sub-Total (6)	280.00	7.00
		(7) Other Expenditure		
53	IND-53	Rural Industries Project/ Rural artisan Project (4631300)	12.00	0.00
54	IND-54	Training to industrial artisans (4630100)	100.00	30.00
55	IND-55	Financial assistance to individual artisans (4630200)	238.00	0.00
56	IND-56	Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation for village and cottage industries (GRIMCO) (4630300)	30.00	30.00
57	IND-57	Estt. of Village Flaying Centres and village tanneries (4630400)	45.00	0.00
58	IND-58	Gujarat Leather Development Corporation (4631400)	5.00	5.00
59	IND-59	Rural Technology Institute (4630600)	25.00	0.00
60	IND-60	Financial assistance for self employment (4631100)	50.00	0.00
61	IND-61	Subsidy for approved women institutions (4630872)	7.00	0.00
		Sub-Total (7)	512.00	65.00

1	2	3	4	5
	(8) Sericulture Industry			
62	IND-62	Sericulture Industry (4630700)	50.00	3.00
		Sub-Total (8)	50.00	3.00
		TOTAL:VILLAGE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES (b)	1275.00	192.50
		TOTAL:VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (C)	5380.00	1038.50
MINING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES				
63	IND-63	Expansion & Re-organisation of Directorate of Geology and Mining (4700100)	100.00	20.00
64	IND-64	Loans to GMDC (4700271)	150.00	150.00
		TOTAL:MINING & METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES	250.00	170.00
		Nucleus Budget (4631500)	35.00	0.00
		GRAND TOTAL:	7837.00	2790.50

6.1. PORTS LIGHT HOUSES AND SHIPPING

6.1.1. Introduction

6.1.1.1 Out of 10 Major and 139 Intermediate and Minor Ports in the Country, 1 Major and 41 Intermediate and Minor Ports are located on 1600 km. long coastline of the State. Of these, 39 ports are administered by Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB). Of these, 11 are Intermediate Ports and 28 are Minor Ports. Four Ports of Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Okha and Sikka are all-weather Direct Berthing Ports for large ocean-going ships. The ports of Jafrabad and Magdalla are all-weather direct berthing ports for small coastal vessels. Three ports viz. Jamnagar(Bedi), Navlakhi and Salaya are all-weather lighterage ports. Veraval, Jakhau, Mundra, Pipavav, Mandvi(Kachchh) and Pindhara (six ports) are fair weather lighterage ports and the remaining 24 ports are fair weather sailing vessels/fishing ports.

6.1.1.2 Gujarat ports handle over 5 million tonnes of traffic every a year, consisting of sizeable exports to foreign countries, which earn foreign exchange of about Rs. 24,000 lakhs per year, for the Country. About 98% of the total traffic is handled at the 11 Intermediate ports and 4 Minor ports viz. Dahej, Pipavav, Mahuva and Mundra.

6.1.2 Review of Progress

6.1.2.1 During the Seventh Five Year Plan, Port Sikka was developed for import of liquid Ammonia and phosphoric acid for D.A.P Plant of Gujarat State Fertilizer Company. The project of development of Pipavav port has been commenced and works are in progress. The shipbreaking industries at Sachana and Alang have been provided with further infrastructural facilities. Landing and stacking facilities at a number of ports have been extended.

Growth of Traffic

6.1.2.2 The ports of Gujarat were traditionally ports of export. The major items of exports are de-oiled cakes, groundnut seeds,auxite, clinker, salt, foodgrains, bentonite, etc. Principal items of imports are fertilizers, raw-materials for fertilizers, clinker, fuel oil, coal, coke and iron scrap, etc. The traffic handled during the last decade and the projections for the year 1990-91 is indicated below.

(in lakh tonnes)

Year 1	Import 2	Export 3	Total 4
1979-80	10.40	14.30	24.77
1980-81	14.92	12.88	27.80
1981-82	17.11	12.77	29.88
1982-83	14.51	17.32	31.83
1983-84	26.95	15.21	42.16
1984-85	30.35	17.73	48.08
1985-86	34.17	17.12	51.29
1986-87	29.37	19.00	48.37
1987-88	21.59	17.35	38.94
1988-89	34.00	23.12	56.12
1989-90			70.86
1990-91 (Target)			75.00

6.1.3 Programme for the Annual Plan 1990-91

6.1.3.1 An outlay of Rs.675 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1990-91 for the development of Ports and Light Houses; the broad breakup of the outlay is as under.

Programme Ports and Pilotage	Outlay for 1990-91 (Rs. in lakhs)
(A) Development of Intermediate and Minor Ports	555.00
Dredging, Surveying and Investigation	100.00
Inland Water Transport.	10.00
Total [A]	665.00
(B) Light houses and shipping including construction of other Navigational aids.	10.00
Total [B]	10.00
Grand Total (A) + (B)	675.00

6.1.3.2 The details of the programmes are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Development of intermediate and Minor Ports; Construction of Docks, Berths and Jetties.

6.1.3.3 Under this programme extension of steel piled wharf at Navlakhi Port, construction of deep water berth at port Sikka and

extension of existing berth at Porbandar including other smaller works for improving landing facilities at different ports are envisaged. An outlay of Rs.100 lakhs is provided for this purpose in the Annual Plan, 1990-91.

Port Equipment and Machinery

6.1.3.4 It is proposed to purchase equipment like cranes, tools and plants etc. to modernise the handling facilities at different ports for which an outlay of Rs.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Transport Facilities

6.1.3.5 It is proposed to provide kutcha and paved platforms for stacking bulk cargo and other related facilities such as roads etc. at needy ports, for which a provision of Rs.50 lakhs has been made for 1990-91.

Floating crafts

6.1.3.6 It is proposed to purchase tugs, barges/dumb as well as self-propelled launches etc. for which an outlay of Rs.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Warehousing Facilities

6.1.3.7 Construction of storage godowns and transit sheds at various ports is to be taken up. An outlay of Rs.25 lakhs is provided for the spillover works for the year 1990-91.

Other Expenditure

6.1.3.8 Important works are to be undertaken for development of Rozi Bunder, port Pipavav, construction of Gujarat Meritime Board Complex at Gandhinagar and etc. An outlay of Rs.270 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for these works.

Development of Rozi Bundar

6.1.3.9 At Jamnagar i.e. at Bedi Bandar, maximum traffic is being handled at present and there is good scope for increasing the traffic. For this additional landing facilities for lighters to work round the clock are to be provided at Rozi bundar. The estimated cost of this new project is Rs.12.00 crores. An outlay of Rs.50 lakhs is provided for this work for the year 1990-91.

Development of Pipavav Port

6.1.3.10 The revised estimated cost of this project is Rs.20.00 crores. The approach bund portion and reclamation bunds have been constructed. The remaining works of reclamation, jetty etc. are proposed to be taken up during 1990-91 for which an outlay of Rs.150 lakhs is provided.

Construction of Gujarat Maritime Board Complex

6.1.3.11 It has been envisaged to construct Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) Complex including office building and staff quarters at Gandhinagar at an estimated cost of Rs.4.31 crores. An outlay of Rs.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91 for this purpose.

Other Works

6.1.3.12 Other smaller works comprising construction of staff quarters, community halls as a part of welfare activities, other non-residential buildings and port structures etc. have been envisaged for which an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91

Construction and Repairs

6.1.3.13 The development of new port facilities at the ports of Dahej and Umargam are envisaged under this minor head during 1990-91 for which an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Dredging Surveying and Investigation

6.1.3.14 A provision of Rs.90.00 lakhs is made for 1990-91 for carrying out capital as well as maintenance works of dredging at various ports and to provide dry-dock and repairs facilities at Veraval and other ports. This provision includes purchase of dredgers and equipment, accessories etc. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for carrying out annual programme of survey and investigation at various ports and along the specific coasts.

Development of Inland Water Transport

6.1.3.15 There is a great potential for development of Inland Water Transport in the Narmada and the Tapi rivers flowing through Gujarat. For this purpose following programmes are envisaged.

- (a) Development of landing facilities, break waters and bank protection at Hazira on river Tapi.
- (b) Development of landing facilities at the mouth of river Narmada including infrastructure.
- (c) Dredging the navigable waterways and purchase of dredgers.

6.1.3.16 These schemes are to be undertaken under centrally sponsored schemes. The Government of India has identified the rivers Tapi and Narmada as National waterways and decided to develop these waterways for Inland Water Transport. Accordingly, the Proposals for the above mentioned programme have been submitted to the Government of India. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for 1990-91 for this programme.

Navigational Aid

6.1.3.17 Local navigational aids like beacons, buoys, lights etc. at various ports are required to be provided, where lighterage fleet have to work in creeks and during nights. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose for 1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES & SHIPPING
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME No.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
	(A)	Minor Ports :		
	I	Development of Minor Ports		
1	PRT-1	Development of Intermediate & Minor Ports:		
	(a)	Construction of docks, berths & jetties (5100101)	100.00	100.00
	(b)	Port Equipment and Machinery (5100102)	50.00	50.00
	(c)	Transport facilities (5100103)	50.00	50.00
	(d)	Floating crafts (5100104)	50.00	50.00
	(e)	Warehousing facilities (5100105)	25.00	25.00
	(f)	Other expenditure including project (5100106)	270.00	270.00
	(g)	Creation of new posts for Management like mechanical Circle, Divisions, etc. for Ports (5100107)		
		Total-I :	545.00	545.00
	II	Construction & Repairs :		
2	PRT-2	Construction and repairs including development of new ports at Sikka, Koteswar & Hazira (5105100)	10.00	10.00
		Total-II:	10.00	10.00
	III	Dredging, Surveying and Investigation :		
3	PRT-3	Survey and Investigation Gujarat Coast (5110100)	10.00	10.00
4	PRT-4	Dredgers and dredging at various ports (5110200)	90.00	90.00
		Total-III	100.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5
IV Ferry Service :				
5 PRT-5	Inland Water Transport (5115100)		10.00	10.00
Total-IV :			10.00	10.00
Sub-Total(A) I to IV :			665.00	665.00
B. Light Houses & Shipping :				
5 PRT-6	Construction and Develop- ment of other Navigational Aids at Intermediate & Minor Ports (5120100)		10.00	10.00
Sub-Total : (B)			10.00	10.00
Grand Total: (A+B)			675.00	675.00

6.2. ROADS AND BRIDGES

6.2.1. Introduction

6.2.1.1. Roads play significant role in the development of industries, agriculture and business. The geographical diversification of industries and decentralisation of general economic activities need an adequately developed road system. Rural roads play a vital role in dispersing industries in backward areas, providing productive employment, creating a link between industries and agriculture and forging closer ties between producers and consumers in Rural and Urban areas. Rural roads help to modernise the outlook of rural population by exposing them to the modern way of life.

Minimum Needs Programme

6.2.1.2, Rural Roads are needed to improve movement to villages of fertilizers, hybrid seeds, finished goods, etc., and to transport marketable surplus quickly to centres of trading and consumption.

20 Year Road Development Plan (1981-2001)

6.2.1.3 Special attention is given to the tribal and hilly areas, so as to spend specific amounts in the tribal areas for the specific purpose to connect the villages in a cluster of specified population groups.

6.2.2. Review of Progress

6.2.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 25785 lakhs was provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan and an expenditure of Rs. 19673 lakhs is likely be incurred by the end of March, 1990. The physical progress achieved by March, 1990, is indicated in the following Table :

		(In Kilometers)
Sr. No.	Category of road	Likely achievement as on 31/3/90
1	2	3
1.	N.H.	1572
2.	S.H.	15624
3.	M.D.R.	21422
4.	O.D.R.	10262
5.	V.R.	15800
TOTAL		64680

NOTE: The kilometerage includes the length of National Highways.

Number of Villages Connected

6.2.2.2. Out of 18114 inhabited villages in the State 14571 villages are connected by pucca roads at the end of March, 1990. Details are as under :-

Sr. No.	Item	No. of villages by 1981 Census Population Range (No.)			Total villages (as per 1981 census)
		1500 & above	1000 to 1500	below 1000	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Connected by pucca road	4914	2984	6673	14571

6.2.2.3. By March 1990, a total of 14571 villages are envisaged to be connected; of these, 4914 villages are with a population of more than 1500, 2984 villages are with population between 1000 and 1500, and 6673 villages have population less than 1000.

Gujarat Rural Road Project

World Bank Aided - IDA Credit No. 1757 - IN.

6.2.2.4 The World Bank has approved , of rural road project of the State with an estimated cost of Rs. 222 crores (U.S. Dollars 170.80 millions) for advancing I.D.A. credit to the extent of 70% i.e. Rs. 155.40 crores (U.S. Dollars 119.6 million) on standard terms of Govt. of India. The agreement 1757-IN-has been signed in May, 1987, and I.D.A. Credit has been made effective from August, 1987. As per agreed implementation schedule, the project is to be completed by July, 1994 and I.D.A. Credit would be closed by December, 1994. Thus, the implementation period will span for six years while the credit period will be of seven years.

6.2.2.5. The Gujarat Rural Roads Project with World Bank assistance covers construction of Rural roads in 7 Districts viz. Ahmadabad, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Mahesana, Rajkot, Junagadh and Bhavnagar for meeting the transport needs in these districts for achieving integrated Rural Development and to cope up with the transportation needs of the agricultural products and dairy industry in these areas (The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 22/-crores). However the project is reviewed and the cost of the project now stands to Rs.194.86 crores. The road works under this project are classified into three categories viz.

- a) New construction
- b) Re-construction and
- c) Improvements

6.2.2.6. As per staff appraisal report for Gujarat Rural Road Project the financial and physical details are as under:-
(Rs. in Crores)

COMPONENTS	As per staff appraisal report	Reduced scope including price and physical contingency
1	2	3
A. Road works	172.39	162.05
B. Engineering service supervision and training	21.41	21.41
C. Machinery & Equipments	22.45	8.40
D. Housing and Building	3.10	0.30
E. Studies	2.70	2.70
TOTAL	222.05 crore	194.86

6.2.2.7 Under this project, new roads to the extent of 1005 kms. would be constructed while 2661 kms. of existing roads are proposed to be improved and brought to paver finished asphalt surface. The details of the specified three categories are as under:-

a) New construction	1005 kms.
b) Re-construction	952 kms.
c) Improvements	1709 kms.
TOTAL...	3666 kms.

6.2.2.8 Districtwise number of villages connected under world bank project are as under :-

Name of District	Population group of villages (1981 census)				Total
	1500 and above	1500 to 1000	1000 to 500	500 below	
Ahmadabad	-	3	16	11	30
Sabarkantha	7	15	73	40	135
Mahesana	12	30	62	17	121
Banaskantha	10	22	42	20	94
Rajkot	-	3	25	4	32
Junagadh	8	13	25	10	56
Bhavnagar	6	12	9	11	38
TOTAL	43	98	252	113	506

Spillover Liability

6.2.2.9 There would be a spillover liabilities amounting to Rs.27351 lakhs at the end of March, 1990

(Rs. in lakhs)

Details of works	Expected Spillover as on 1/4/90
1	2
NORMAL	
STATE WORKS	
Rural Roads & CRF works	3308.00
Rural Road Project (World Bank aided) All componant.	15742.00
PANCHAYAT WORKS	
Panchayat Roads	4242.00
TOTAL...	23292.00
TRIBAL	
(A) STATE WORKS	
State Roads & CRF works	1058.00
Rural Road Project (World Bank aided)	746.00
(B) PANCHAYAT WORKS	
Panchayat Road	2255.00
TOTAL...	4059.00
GRAND TOTAL	27351.00

6.2.3 Programme for 1990-91

6.2.3.1 The basic consideration in framing the Annual plan for 1990-91 are as under:-

- i) Completion of the Spillover works.
 - ii) Works relating to the removal of deficiencies in the existing system of State Highways and Major District Roads
- 6.2.3.2 An outlay of Rs. 5100 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 with a target to construct new road length of 550 kms. and improve about 600 kms. of existing roads. It is proposed to connect 350 vil-lages by pucca roads during the year 1990-91. The broad break up of outlay is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Outlay 1990-91

On-going works	
(a) State Works	
State Highways	
i. Normal	735.00
ii. Tribal	265.00

Total:- (a)	1000.00

(b) Panchayat Works	
District and Other Works	
i. Normal	815.00
ii. Tribal	300.00
iii. Special Component Plan	35.00

Total:- (b)	1150.00

(c) Rural Road Project (World Bank Aided)	
i. Normal	2150.00
ii. Tribal	50.00
iii. Machineries & Equipment	50.00
iv. Buildings	50.00

Total:- (c)	2300.00

	GRAND TOTAL..
	(a+b+c)
	4450.00

2. New Works	
a) State Works	
State Highways	
i. Normal	25.00
ii. Tribal	25.00

Total :-	50.00

b) Panchayat Works	
District & Other Works	
Village approach roads under	
Decentralised District Planning	600.00

	TOTAL... 600.00

GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	
i. Normal	4425.00
ii. Tribal	640.00
iii. Special Compent Plan	35.00

	TOTAL Rs. 5100.00

2.3.3. **Minimum Needs Programme**

2.3.4. An outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs is provided for the Minimum Needs Programme. It is proposed to connect 350 villages during the year 1990-91 as under:-

Population	No. of villages to be connected
	2
500 and above	50
1000 to 1499	100
500 to 999	100
below 500	100

TOTAL....	350

2.3.5 **Tribal Area Sub-Plan**

Special attention is given to the Tribal and Hilly areas with specific provision to the extent of percentage of tribal population in the State. During the year 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 640 lakhs is earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan out of Rs. 5100 lakhs.

Gujarat Rural Road Project (World Bank Aided)

2.4.7. An amount of Rs. 2300 lakhs has been provided for this project during the year 1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
ROADS AND BRIDGES
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBER	OUTLAY 1990-91 TOTAL OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3
	1	Roads and Bridges:
	(A)	Rural Roads (5200161)
	(B)	State Roads (Other than Rural Roads) (5200200)
		5100.00 5100.00
	Total:	5100.00 5100.00

6.3 ROAD TRANSPORT

6.3.1 Introduction

6.3.1.1 The Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation has a network of its services throughout the State. Passenger bus services are fully nationalised. The Corporation takes care to cater to the natural increase in passenger traffic from year to year. It has increased vehicle utilisation per day from 171.4 kms. in 1960-61 to 314 kms. by 1988-89 and percentage fleet utilisation from 68.9 % in 1960-61 to 85.7 %. The cost per km. on spare parts and reconditioning of buses and assemblies was reduced to 11.50 in 1988-89. It achieved the highest position in the Country in the area of diesel conservation.

6.3.2 Review of Progress

6.3.2.1 The Corporation provides direct service to about 17298 (94.17%) of the towns and villages, covering 98.90% of the population of the State. As many as 1071 villages do not have direct service. These villages are in the interior parts of the State where motorable roads are not available. In order to extend direct services to these villages, it is estimated that it will be necessary to provide about 700 additional schedules. It will be necessary to increase the schedules at the rate of about 2% per year. Besides, it will also be necessary to plan for an increase of about 2% in schedules to cope up with the natural rise in traffic on existing routes. The rate of increase in the number of schedules is planned at the rate of 4%.

6.3.2.2 Annual Plan 1989-90

An outlay of Rs.3000 lakhs comprising of Rs. 2530 lakhs as capital contribution of the State Government and Rs. 470.00 lakhs from Life Insurance Corporation was provided in 1989-90. This would be used for replacement of overaged vehicles, new vehicles and for expansion of services.

6.3.3 Programme for Annual Plan 1990-91

6.3.3.1 For the year 1990-91, an outlay of Rs.3350 lakhs is provided comprising of Rs.2896 lakhs as capital contribution of the State Government and Rs.454 lakhs as loan from LIC. The capital contribution of the Central Government is envisaged at Rs.1265 lakhs.

6.3.3.2 From the capital budget, 969 new vehicles are proposed to be purchased. All these vehicles will be used for replacement of overaged vehicles.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
ROAD TRANSPORT
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. SCHEME NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBER	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
1	RTS-1	Road Transport (5300100)	3350.00	3350.00
Total:			3350.00	3350.00

7.1 MODERNISATION OF EQUIPMENT

7.1.1 Introduction:

7.1.1.1 The existing communication set-up, though fulfilling the present day requirements, needs to be modernised. It is necessary to strengthen and improve the communication set up for the law-enforcing machinery, natural calamities, internal security and State's strong vigil at border areas.

7.1.1.2 It is, therefore, proposed to setup UHF communication network integrated with VHF MART linking all the fifteen hilltop telephonic facsimile and computer data communication from one corner of the State to the other simply by dialling the telephone.

7.1.1.3 The cost of integrated UHF/VHF MART plan is Rs. 900.00 lakhs. During the year 1990-91, an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is provided. In the first phase, VHF MART base Stations will be installed at Ahmadabad, Pavagadh and Taranga and also 129 subscriber stations will be provided. This will cover the communications between the State Head Quarters with north Gujarat Districts.

7.1.1.4 Three MART base stations will be installed at Ahmadabad (Repeater), Taranga and Pavagadh which will provide telephonic communication zones with each other and Ahmadabad head quarter. The important places/mobile units of Ahmadabad, Panchmahal, Kheda, North and South Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad Rural, Mahesana, Patan and Sabarkantha will be covered partly.

7.1.1.5 An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is provided for 1990-91 for the above programmes.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
 MODERNISATION OF EQUIPMENT (WIRELESS NETWORK)
 SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR.SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME No.	OUTLAY	1990-91
1	2	3	4
		TOTAL	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	5
1	MEP-1	Modernisation of Equipment (Wireless Network) (96 001 00)	150.00 150.00
		Total :	150.00 150.00

8.1 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

8.1.1 Introduction :

8.1.1.1 The role of Science and Technology as an instrument of social and economic change has been recognised; the development of scientific and technological capability and its application has become an integral part of planning. Considering the diversity and dimensions of our problems of economic and social development, it is imperative that massive application of Science and Technology has to be a necessary component of our plans in all sectors. In order to find quicker and inexpensive solutions, Science and Technology has to be a vital input in all investments. In order to achieve this, it is important to create appropriate instruments and mechanism that would help policy formulation for application of Science and Technology in planning, implementation and review.

8.1.1.2 The Government of India has emphasised the significance of (i) creation of Science and Technology Councils for the formulation of policy and plans of Science and Technology at the State level and (ii) setting up of organisational infrastructure for the implementation of plans and programmes. The areas of concern have to be identified to make the most effective use of existing infrastructure in Science and Technology and to augment and also generate science consciousness and scientific temperament amongst people at large. It is in this context of requirement of major effort that the need for creating Department and Council of Science and Technology at the State level has been accepted.

8.1.2. Review :

8.1.2.1 In the year 1989-90, a high level State Council on Science and Technology under chairmanship of Hon. Chief Minister has been reconstituted with appropriate aims and objectives. An Institute of Electronics and Emerging Technology has been formed for the development in the field of Electronics Technology in the State.

8.1.3 Programme for 1990-91.

8.1.3.1 Emphasis will be laid on the following areas to achieve the objectives of development of Science and Technology .

(a) Strengthening activities of Department of Science and Technology and newly formed State Council of Science and Technology. An amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs, is provided for the year 1990-91.

(b) For Technology Council, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

(c) For Funding specific Science and Technology schemes including strengthening of existing State level institutions for research in specific problems of the region and for support to individual Scientists involved in Research and Development work in the National Laboratories, State Organisations and institutions in the specific approved area of interest identified by the State Council. an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990- 91.

(d) Establishment of entrepreneurial parks including promotion and support to entrepreneurs having scientific and technological background. an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91.

(f) For the purpose of setting up of pilot plant and initiation of programmes of product development for the purpose of bringing useful laboratory research results to the stage of viable production and also for enhancement in the Rural Development activities. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

(g) For supporting research and development on medical and Health care, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91.

(h) To establish the Institute of Science and Technology, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91.

(i) In order to popularise science and disseminate information on Science and Technology and to cultivate Scientific temper and appreciation of the importance of Science and Technology in Socio- economic development specially the young generation the following steps are proposed to be taken.

(i) Establishment of new community science centres.

(ii) Publication of/support of scientific and technological knowledge and material which can be understood by the common people.

(iii) Supporting programmes of dissemination of knowledge of Science and Technology through other media of mass communication like Radio, Television, film etc.

(iv) Helping the centres and the teachers in the preparation of Science kits and other audio-visual aids useful for spreading the understanding of Science and Technology. For the above, an outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

8.1.3.2 Survey and management of national natural resources is one of the most important requirements for economic development. Valuable natural resources, if discovered and harnessed will provide valuable inputs. The Department of Science and Technology will support these activities as one of its important functions, As such an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the

year 1990-91.

8.1.3.3 In the curriculum of final year in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics, students have to take up specific projects and submit the work for examinations. It is found that students try to develop good prototype and working models. It is envisaged also to encourage and popularise science by inviting childrens' science writing and science journalism. Considering this an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

8.1.3.4 The main aim of the Forensic Science Laboratory is to help crime investigating authorities with scientific authorities with scientific evidences and analysis of crime exhibits as the time progresses techniques of the criminals are also improving making the crime investigation more and more difficult some of the specific type of crimes like bride burning, rape, firing explosion etc. are rapidly increasing in the State. To meet the present and future challenges of such crimes it is planned to strengthen the technical infrastructure of the Forensic Science Laboratory by introducing scientific inputs for modernisation and creating specialised expertise in various fields of forensic science. A new Central Laboratory at Gandhinagar is planned to carry out examination of serious crimes and research and development work for specialised groups. It is also planned to strengthen and expand the regard districts and mobile laboratories.

8.1.3.5 Thus, an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for this purpose.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
1	STP-1	Establishment of State Council of Science and Techno- logy and department of S &T(6100100)	7.00	
2	STP-2	Development of Scie- nce and Technology Library (6100200)	2.00	
3	STP-3	Research and support to individuals in institutions and Laboratories (6100500)	3.00	
4	STP-4	Establishment of entrepreneurship parks & Development of Entereprenurship based on Science & Technology(6100600)	1.00	
5	STP-5	Setting up of Pilot plant including prod- uct Development (6100700)	2.00	
6	STP-6	Support for research and Development on Medical research and Health (6100800)	2.00	
7	STP-7	Establishment of Institute of Elect- ronics and Emerging Technology at Gandhinagar(6101000)	1.00	
8	STP-8	Popularisation of Science and Dissem- ination of Scientific information(6100400)	12.00	

1	2	3	4	5
9	STP-9	Establishment of Cell for evolution of National Natural Research Management System (6100900)	1.00	
10	STP-10	Students Scitech Projects (60151139)	3.00	
11	STP-11	Support to Forensic Science Laboratories (6101200)	6.00	
Total :-			40.00	0.00

8.2 ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL

8.2.1 INTRODUCTION

8.2.1.1 The consequences of disturbing the balance of our natural ecosystems are well documented throughout the history in the extinction of species the devastation through floods the spread of deserts the formation of Kotars the depletion of our natural resources such as productive lands, forests, minerals, marine resources and the widespread effects of pollution.

8.2.1.2 Only through environmental protection, it is possible to limit the impairment of the quality of water, air and land that sustains humans, animals, birds and vegetarian. Many environmental problems arise from our attempt to develop for meeting the basic needs of growing population and for improving the standard of living. Development efforts lead to industrialisation, urbanisation, overuse and depletion of our natural resources and consequent destruction of the natural ecosystems which are actually the life support systems. It is, therefore imperative to we must therefore, aim at development without destruction. In the planning process, the conservation of environment and ecology must receive the highest priority. It is also not possible to achieve environmental conservation without sound planning and development of all other sectors. It is the sum total of human activities, which shapes our environment. Therefore, a strong environmental bias in the entire planning process is considered as of paramount importance.

8.2.2 Programme for Environment

8.2.2.1 It is proposed to create an institutional infrastructural facilities for environmental education, research, environmental awareness, scientific land use, technical training, detailed surveys, analysis, status studies and collection, storage and retrieval of data. It is also proposed to conduct massive Environmental Education Programmes for various groups and creation of demonstration areas in the form of nature parks near urban locations. For this scheme of environment education an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91.

Grant-in-aid to the Gujarat Ecological Education and Research (REED) Foundation.

8.2.2.2 The Gujarat Ecological Education and Research Foundation has been set up in September, 1982. The implementation of the scheme for setting up of Natural History Museum at Gandhinagar has been entrusted to this Foundation from 1st February 1983. This Foundation has also taken over The management and the development of the Hingolghadh Nature Education Sanctuary as well as running of natural Education Camps in this sanctuary. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for this scheme. Training of officers and staff in the field of Environmental Planning and Conservation.

.2.2.3 The Environmental problems caused by the fast depletion of non-renewable and renewable resources of the State on account of increasing human population, desertification, industrialisation and urbanisation are required to be dealt with immediately. It will, therefore, be necessary to impart necessary technical and specialised training to the officers and staff of various Government Departments so that they can effectively carry out the functions of environmental planning, environmental conservation, pollution control as well as environmental education, extension and monitoring. Training facilities available within and outside the country will be identified for this purpose. For this, an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91.

.2.2.4 For the scheme of Development of educational material, publicity and support to Non-Government Organisation an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91.

.2.3 Water Pollution Control

.2.3.1 The Gujarat Pollution Control Board was constituted in October, 1974 under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. With the legislation of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Board took up the work of air pollution control activities as well. The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 came into force in November, 1986 and the Board has been assigned the responsibilities for the enforcement of some of the provisions of this Act.

.2.3.2 Gujarat is one of the highest industrialised and fastest developing States in India, especially in the field of chemical and petrochemical industries. In the past few years Gujarat has seen tremendous growth around Ahmadabad, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat and Vapi. With this continuing rapid growth in the recent past, new areas are developing very fast. These include Hazira in Surat District, Veraval in Junagadh District, Dhol in Panchmahals District, Valia in Bharuch District near Ankleshwar and Chhatral in Mahesana District. Thus, the industrial development is now spread all over the State and progress is very fast. Due to discovery of oil and gas at Gandhar, it is expected that the activities related to production of oil and natural gas as well as down-stream chemicals and petrochemicals and petrochemical projects will be established in this and nearby areas in the near future. All these activities will have tremendous impact on the environment. The environmental impact deserves special consideration and attention because these facilities pertain to various establishments which are chemical in nature. The chemical and petrochemical industrial projects have traditionally reputation of causing pollution of the environment if proper care is not taken.

.2.3.3 The population is increasing day by day in Gujarat. The industrial growth and rapid industrialisation attract more people to get settled in Gujarat. The industrial pockets are likely to give rise to new urban centres. At the same time the existing cities and urban areas continue to grow. Thus, the pollution associated with generation and disposal of sewage is

likely to increase. This requires special attention and careful study to develop new methods for the treatment, disposal/utilisation of sewage. These aspects constitute the driving force for augmentation/expansion of the programme.

8.2.3.4 The main objectives of the Board are as under.

(a) Prevention and control of pollution at source by strengthening monitoring and vigilance.

(b) Minimisation of adverse effect of pollution by selecting appropriate locations of the establishment of new industrial projects.

(c) Development of new methods for the control of pollution.

(d) Training of personnel of the Board as well as industries to enhance technical competence and to increase environmental awareness.

(e) Proper disposal of effluents to relieve the water sources from pollution.

8.2.4 Programme for Water Pollution Control

8.2.4.1 An outlay of Rs. 39.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 under this programme. Brief details of schemes are as under.

Strengthening & Opening of Regional Offices

8.2.4.2 An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs is provided towards strengthening of the Regional Offices and establishment of sub-Regional offices. It is proposed to set up one new Sub Regional Office at Veraval during the year 1990-91 keeping in view the heavy concentration of polluting industrial units in this area.

Central Laboratory at Gandhinagar

8.2.4.3 For setting up of a Central Laboratory at Gandhinagar an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided. Following activities are envisaged.

8.2.4.4 It is proposed to set up research and development facilities and to carry out studies for evaluation of various physico-chemical process for the treatment of industrial effluents for which an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for 1990-91.

8.2.4.5 An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for the scheme of Environmental pollution survey. It is proposed to take up planning data collection and data compilation during the year 1990-91.

8.2.4.6 An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided towards Environmental Awareness Programmes for the year 1990-91. It is

envisaged to arrange seminars, workshops, training programmes etc on environmental awareness among people.

Hazardous Waste Management

8.2.4.7 The Government of India has published Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 and Manufacture, use, import, export and storage of Hazardous Micro-organisms and genetically engineered organisms or cells has entrusted certain responsibilities to the Pollution Control Boards. As the Rules have already come into force, the Board will have to start immediate preparation like equipping the laboratories, staff, vehicles and training programmes. For the year 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
ENVIRONMENT & POLLUTION CONTROL
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs.in LAKHS)

SR. SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4
I Environment :			
1	EPC-1 Environment Educa- tion(6200200)	1.50	1.00
2	EPC-2 Grant-in-aid to GEER Foundation (6200300)	10.00	2.00
3	EPC-3 Development of educ- ational material, publicity and support to NGO. (6200500)	1.00	0.50
4	EPC-4 Training of officers and staff in the field of Environme- ntal Planning and Conservation (6200800)	0.50	
Sub-total :I		13.00	3.50
II Water Pollution Control			
5	EPC-5 Strengthening of existing and opening of new Regional Offices (6205100)	8.00	8.00
6	EPC-6 Setting up of Central Laboratory at Gandhi- nagar(6205200)	20.00	11.80
7	EPC-7 Red Projects (New)	3.00	1.75
8	EPC-8 Environmental Po- llution Survey (New)	0.50	
9	EPC-9 Environmental Awa- reness Programmes (New)	0.50	
10	EPC-10 Hazardous Waste Management (New)	7.00	
Sub-Total :II		39.00	21.55
Grand Total :		52.00	25.05

9.1 PLANNING MACHINERY

9.1.1 Organisation of the Planning Division.

9.1.1.1 The Planning Division in the General Administration Department, headed by the Chief Secretary, is in charge of the Secretary(Planning). This division provides general direction and looks after coordination of plan programmes and reviews the overall progress of plan implementation. This Division is organised in six units as under:

- (1) State Planning Board Unit
- (2) Perspective Planning Unit
- (3) Programming Unit
- (4) Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
- (5) Multilevel Planning Unit
- (6) Backward Area Development Unit

9.1.2 Programme for Annual Plan 1990-91

Computerisation of Monitoring System

9.1.2.1 The Planning Division has been, among other things, entrusted with the task of monitoring over a thousand Plan schemes spread over thirty-eight sectors and sub-sectors of development, spanning eighteen Administrative Departments and over a hundred Heads of Department and Corporations. Moreover, under the programme for Decentralised District Planning, this Division oversees approval and execution of nearly ten thousand schemes. Over the years, the emphasis has shifted from monitoring of purely financial data to monitoring of physical progress as well. Programmes for poor and weaker sections have sharply brought into focus the physical aspects of the programmes.

9.1.2.2 It has now been widely recognised that monitoring of a large number of programmes spread over so many different jurisdictions can no longer be done manually using traditional methods. The use of computers in the Planning Division, supplemented by computers at the Administrative Departments and district headquarters, has now become a necessity. Without this, the task of data entry, compilation, storage, processing and use of information would be severely handicapped. It is for these considerations that a small computerised monitoring unit with four personal computers and data entry operators and one programmer is proposed to be set up in the Planning Division during 1990-91. It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs.4.05 lakhs for the purpose during 1990-91. This being a centrally sponsored scheme, provision of Rs.1.35 lakhs is made under the State Plan and the balance amount of Rs.2.70 lakhs is expected as the central

share from the Government of India.

Cartography Unit

9.1.2.3 A Cartography Unit located in the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics has prepared a series of maps, charts, graphs and scalograms relating to various facets of planning, including planning for backward areas, planning for basic minimum needs, preparation of District Planning Atlases etc since its creation in 1983.

9.1.2.4 The work of District Planning Atlas of Bharuch district and twelve maps of Gujarat to assist in the formulation of the Five Year Plan had been taken on hand.

9.1.2.5 The work of preparation of District Planning Atlases would be taken on hand during 1990-91. The use of cartography for State level maps involving inter-District comparisons would also be taken up during 1990-91. Since this is a partly centrally sponsored scheme, an outlay of Rs.0.91 lakhs has been provided under the State Plan and the balance of Rs.1.82 lakhs is expected as central share from the Government of India.

Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery at the State Level.

9.1.2.6 With the emergence of a large number of new programmes, especially in the field of social services, the load on evaluation machinery has gone up considerably. The present set up in the Directorate of Evaluation is in a position to complete only ten evaluation studies in a year. The State and Central Governments as well as banks and other financial institutions are keen to know the impact of various measures undertaken through Plan Programmes. This is especially necessary in employment generation programmes and schemes for eradicating poverty.

9.1.2.7 For this scheme an amount of Rs.2.74 lakhs is provided under the State Plan and Rs.6.90 lakhs is expected as central share from the Government of India during 1990-91.

9.1.2.8 Thus, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for this subsector for 1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
 PLANNING MACHINERY
 SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

			(Rs. in Lakhs)	
SR. SCHEME NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY	1990-91
			TOTAL	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
1	PLM-1	Monitoring Unit (8500353)	1.35	1.06
2	PLM-2	Cartography Unit (8500200)	0.91	0.50
3	PLM-3	Strenthening of evaluation machinery at state level (8500700)	2.74	1.73
GRAND TOTAL :			5.00	3.29

9.2 TOURISM

9.2.1 Introduction

9.2.1.1 The scenic beauty of long undisturbed beaches, the flora and fauna including the exquisite wildlife alongwith archaeological monuments are of tourist interest in Gujarat where colourful folk life and history are filled with traditions and legends. After the identification of three travel circuits, the stress has been on developing the centres identified along them in the both domestic and international tourism are sought to be promoted. More than 40 lakh domestic tourists visit the State annually. So amenities for these tourists at various centres would also have to be improved.

9.2.2 Review of Progress

9.2.2.1 The final outlay and expenditure during the Seventh Five Year Plan is as under:-

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
-----	-----	-----
1985-86	67.00	67.00
1986-87	100.00	97.53
1987-88	110.00	110.00
1988-89	120.00	85.00
1989-90	100.00	100.00

The expenditure includes the contribution of Rs. 153 lakhs as share capital provided to the Tourism Corporation of Gujarat.

9.2.2.2 During the Seventh Plan Period, the Corporation made efforts to provide fairs and festivals provide additional accommodation facilities. In addition, properties were commissioned viz. Hotel chapaner at Pavagadh, Hotel Girnar at Junagadh, Sagar Avas at Chorwad and 'A' wing at the first Ropeway in entire Western India. The Tourism Corporation has required land at Patan for cafeteria Romodelling Saputara and Ubhrat complex has also been taken up moreover, a systematic publicity campaign of tourism has also been undertaken.

9.2.3 Programme for 1990-91.

9.2.3.1 An outlay of Rs.117.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1990-91, the broad break-up of which is as follows:

(Rs.in lakhs)

	Annual plan, 1990-91 outlay
Tourist Accommodation	28.00
Tourist Information and publicity	15.00
Other expenditure	74.00
Total :	117.00

The activities envisaged to be undertaken under the sub-sector for the year 1990-91, are as follows.

Grant for Construction Improvement and Modification:

9.2.3.2 It is necessary to open new tourist spots and for that purpose on selected tourist centres, it is proposed to provide accommodation facilities and other primary facilities on these tourists centres. For construction of new accommodation as well as improvement and modification of existing facilities. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan, 1990-91.

Development of District Level Tourist Centres

9.2.3.3 There are many places of sight seeing which are of only local interest within the district. The draft Master Plan on Tourism has identified over 50 such places Where proposals from local authorities will be Fourth coming the State Government will make matching contribution in setting up necessary facilities; would be managed by concerned local authorities An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan, 1990-91 for this scheme.

Information and Publicity.

9.2.3.4 It is proposed to bring out, brochures pamphlets, films and audio and video cassetts on various tourist centres. A Major portion of publicity would be through advertisements in local as well as National and International magazines, News papers, etc. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan, 1990-91.

Tourist Information Centres:

9.2.3.5 Tourist Information Centres at Ahmadabad, Surat, Delhi, Madras, Vododara, Rajkot, Junagadh and Bombay are functioning for providing facilities to the tourists from other States, It is necessary to open tourist information centres in other metropolitan cities and capitals of other States. A tourist information centre at Calcutta is proposed to be opened during 1990-91 and an-outlay of Rs.2.90 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan, 1990-91.

Tourist Information Bureau

9.2.3.6 Government of Gujarat is maintaining Tourist information Bureau at various places and in the current year, it is envisaged to establish new information Bureau. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan, 1990-91.

Electrification of Bet Dwarka:

9.2.3.7 Bet Dwarka is a pilgrim centre and very close to the famous Dwarka Temple. Bet Dwarka does not got Electricity from Gujarat Electricity Board. An amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan, 1990-91 for grant to Local Gram Panchayat for Electrification.

Exhibitions:

9.2.3.8 As an effective mass communication media,exhibitions are very popular among people of all walks of life and areas. Photographs, charts, illustrations and other visuals help to promote tourism without reference to the level of literacy of the target population It has been decided to cover all the parts of the State by exhibitions organised by local authoritries as well as National and International institutions. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan, 1990-91.

Fairs and Festivals:

9.2.3.9 Fairs like Tarnetar, Chitravichitra, Madhavpur, Vautha, etc., have become very popular. Festivals like Navratri, Dipawali, Rakshabandhan, Gokulashtami, Kite festival are also celebrated with big fanfare. These fairs are promoted by Government and are organised by Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited. Necessary facilities like lodging, boarding, drinking water, etc., at sites of such fairs and festivals are provided. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan, 1990-91.

Share Capital to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd.

9.2.3.10 Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited was established in 1975 and the properties were transferred to it in 1978. The paid-up capital of Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd. is Rs.5.00

crores. It is necessary to contribute in equity capital of Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd., to enable it to carry out various programmes and implementing its projects. A provision of Rs.90.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan, 1990-91 towards capital contribution to the T.C.G.L.

Loan to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd.:-

9.2.3.11 Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd., has been established in 1978. The old properties of Directorate of Tourism was handed over to Tourism Corporation Gujarat Limited. The properties transferred to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited is very old and some of the properties is economically unviable looking to the historical and civilisation importance, it is necessary to keep up these project, for which it is necessary to provide loan to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited and for this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan, 1990-91.

Accommodation Infrastrucure:

9.2.3.12 During the 1990-91, various schemes will be submitted to department of Tourism, Govt. of India, for financial assistance. The entire cost of civil works will be borne by Government of India while basic infrastructure like land, water supply, electricity connection, approach roads, staff quarters, etc., will be provided by the State Government. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan ,1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
TOURISM
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONG-WITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY 1990-91	
			TOTAL	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
I. Tourist Accommodation :				
1	TRS-1	Development of Holiday Homes, Tourist Bungalows Hotels Motels, Ropeway etc. (5400400)	28.00	25.00
Total-I :			28.00	25.00
II. Tourist Information & Publicity:				
2	TRS-2	Tourist Publicity through various media (5400500)	15.00	
Total-II :			15.00	
III. Other Expenditure :				
3	TRS-3	Costal conducted tours, interstate tours and deve- lopment of tourists spots (5405200)	14.00	
4	TRS-4	Share capital to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd. (5400673)	55.00	55.00
5	TRS-5	Development of infrastru- cture facilities (5405300)	5.00	5.00
Total-III :			74.00	60.00
GRAND TOTAL :			117.00	85.00

9.3 STATISTICS

9.3.1 Introduction :

9.3.1.1 With the development in different sectors of economy and the expansion of Government activities, the task of planning and co-ordination of economic activities has become more complex. The demand on the statistical system to provide appropriate data base with accuracy and adequate coverage for planning and policy making has increased.

9.3.2 Review of the progress :

9.3.2.1 Efforts have been made to improve the coverage and timeliness of statistical data pertaining to different sectors of the State economy. Significant measures have been taken for building up the statistical system at district and lower levels.

9.3.3 Programme for the Annual Plan- 1990-91:

9.3.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided under this sub-sector in the Annual Plan 1990-91. Schemewise objectives, activities and its outlay have been described in the succeeding paragraphs.

Strengthening of Publication Branch :

9.3.3.2 The Directorate of Economics & Statistics brings out publications/periodicals like Socio-Economic Review, Budget In Brief, Statistical Abstract, Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, Monthly Economic Letter and Statistical outline of Gujarat. In addition, it also prepares analytical notes on the State Economy. Collection of data for various publications and preparation of such analytical notes require liaison with different offices as well as provision of technical guidance to Heads of Departments. This unit also maintains series of statistical data regarding the various sectors of State economy.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is having a library working under publication unit. There are over 20,000 books, report and journals in library. With a view to improve the system of cataloging, indexing, classification, issuing and borrowing, it is proposed to install a computer and other equipments. An outlay of Rs. 2.36 lakhs is provided for the scheme.

Strengthening of National Sample Survey Tabulation Unit :

9.3.3.3 Information on various Socio-Economic aspects of households is collected regularly through rounds of National Sample Survey. The summary results on important characteristics of the subject are published within a year. With a view to reduce the time lag in the publication of detailed tables and to prepare regional level estimates, the tabulation unit of National Sample Survey at the State level is proposed to be strengthened by providing data entry systems at regional offices during the

year 1990-91. An outlay of Rs. 2.51 lakhs is provided.

Strengthening of Regional Accounts Section

9.3.3.4 The Regional Accounts provide information on various macro-economic aggregates like income, consumption, capital formation, savings, depreciation of fixed capital, indirect taxes etc. for the State economy. In view of great emphasis being laid on Regional Planning in recent years, the Regional Accounts Committee set up by the Government of India has recommended in its report to prepare various accounts at the State level with a view to obtaining comprehensive picture of all the economic activities of the region in respect of product, depreciation of fixed capital, consumption, capital formation etc.. It is proposed to strengthen Regional Accounts section for which an outlay of Rs. 0.99 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91.

Strengthening of Computer Centre at State Level :

9.3.3.5 The State is participating in the countrywide NICNET project. The memorandum of understanding for the NICNET project indicates that for implementing various computer systems on National Informatics Centres hardware, data collection, data entry and validation will be the responsibility of the State Government. As the existing facilities with the Gujarat Computer Centre have become obsolete, it is necessary to replace them by installing personal computers. It is proposed to install a printer which will be connected with the main computer through appropriate communication channels so that various outputs and programme listings could be obtained directly at the Gujarat Computer Centre. This will also facilitate and speed up the programme and software development activity at Gujarat Computer Centre. An outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for this scheme.

Establishment of Electronic Data Processing Cell in Districts :

9.3.3.6 Large volume of data originates at village/ Taluka / District level as the byproduct of administrative / developmental functions entrusted to the functionaries at various levels. These data are maintained by the various district level offices like District Panchayats, Collectorates etc.. Further, various types of censuses and sample surveys being conducted at regular interval of time also generate voluminous data. Moreover, different progress reports and periodical returns/reports compiled at various levels of administration provide sizeable data to be processed. With a view to process and compile these data with speed and accuracy, electronic data processing cells equipped with micro computers have been set up in two districts. Certain district level applications were developed on these district level computers. With a view to develop and implement this type of district level applications on Super AT Computer available under NICNET project. it is proposed to establish the EDP cells during 1990-91. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 1.64 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
STATISTICS
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME No.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY 1990-91	
			TOTAL	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
1	STT-1	Strengthening of Publication branch in the Directorate (8601000)	2.36	2.00
2	STT-2	Strengthening N.S.S Data Unit (8600600)	2.51	1.36
3	STT-3	Studies for Compilation of Regional Accounts (8600100)	0.99	0.60
4	STT-4	Streng.of Computer Centre(8610100)	7.50	7.35
5	STT-5	Estt.of a Central EDP Cell for Dist.Micro-Comp./Regional EDP Cells (8610300)	1.64	
Total :			15.00	11.31

9.4 CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

9.4.1 INTRODUCTION

9.4.1.1 With a view to provide better protection to the interests of consumers and for the establishment of Consumer Councils and other authorities for the settlement of consumer disputes, Government of India has enacted the Consumer's Protection Act, 1986. In pursuance of the said Act, the State Government has framed the Gujarat Consumer Protection Rules, 1988 which interalia provided for :

- i) Setting up of State Level Consumer Protection Council
- ii) State level Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission (State Commission) and
- iii) District Consumer Dispute Redressal Forums (District Forums)

The State Government has already constituted the State Commission and three District forums at Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Surat, which cover all the remaining Districts of the State.

9.4.2 REVIEW OF PROGRESS

9.4.2.1 During the Seventh Plan Government introduced the scheme of Consumer Movement in accordance with the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Government has framed relevant rules in pursuance of the above act and has issued Orders for constitution of State Commission and District Forums. All the preliminary preparations have been made for proper functioning of the State Commission as well as District Forums. The District Forums at Surat has already started functioning from April, 1989. It is expected that other Forums and State Commission will start functioning soon.

9.4.3 PROGRAMME FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN, 1990-91.

9.4.3.1 The Consumer Protection Act provides for constitution of State Consumer Protection Council, with the object to promote and protect the rights of the consumers specified in the Act. The State Government in exercise of the powers vested in it, has constituted such Consumer Protection Council comprising of all 33 members. An outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakhs is provided for the purpose for the year 1990-91.

9.4.3.2 An outlay of Rs. 2.75 lakhs is provided for assistance to Consumer Protection Associations during the year 1990-91. Also an outlay of Rs.1.60 lakhs is provided for consultancy services and library for CAPAG, laboratory assistance, training and grant- in-aid to CAPAG during the year 1990-91. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for State Level Consumer Dispute

Redressal Commission (State Commission) for the year 1990-91.

9.4.3.3 In pursuance of the Central Consumers' Protection Act, 1986 the State Government has constituted three District Forums at Ahmedabad, Surat and Rajkot. These Forums cover all the Districts of the State for which an outlay of Rs. 8.25 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91. The State Government has planned to set up independent District Forums in all the remaining 16 Districts of the State. Four new District Forums during 1990-91 are proposed.

9.4.3.4 Thus an outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is provided for Consumer Protection activities for the year 1990-91.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

9.4.3.5 The Management Information System in the Food and Civil Supplies Department collects, analyses and interprets statistics of area, production and prices of selected essential commodities and prepares weekly and fortnightly price reviews. The statistical information required for the Agriculture Price Commission is also being prepared. Further the Management Information System prepares brochures/ booklets containing data on price, area, production of foodgrains, oilseeds, Public Distribution System activities etc.

9.4.3.6 An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for Management Information System and training has been provided for the year 1990-91. It is proposed to undertake scientific studies of important commodities like wheat, bajri, jowar, groundnut oil and pulses. It is also proposed to impart in-service training in Management Information System to the district as well as State level staff.

9.4.3.7 In the all a outlay of Rs. 19.00 lakhs is provided for Civil Supplies and Consumer's protection sub-sector for the year 1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMERS' PROTECTION
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs., in Lakhs)

SR. SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4
1	PDS-1 Consumers' Protection) (9500300)	17.00	
2	PDS-2 Strengthening of) Marketing Inteligence) cell (9500200))		
3	PDS-3 Management Infor- mation System	2.00	
	Total	19.00	

9.5 WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

9.5.1 Introduction

9.5.1.1 The Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 is a consumers' protection oriented Act; it seeks to protect consumers' interests. The Central Government has amended the Constitution of India and has transferred implementation of Weights and Measures Act to the concurrent list of the Constitution and has passed a New Act i.e. "Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1985" and rules there under.

9.5.1.2 The new Act has wide coverage. Over and above the routine type of activity of verification and stamping of weights and measures used by trading community. It will cover calibration of temperature measuring instruments, clinical thermometers, taxi and autorikshaw meters, electricity meters, water meters, etc. It emphasises many new facets of consumers protection. There is a provision for regulating packaged commodities in the Act. The State Government is also anxious to protect the consumers' interest and has concentrated on protection of consumers' interest.

9.5.1.3 The Government of India has passed the Standard of Weights and Measures Rules, 1986 which will be implemented as soon as they are notified by the State Government.

9.5.2 Objective and Strategy

9.5.2.1 The main objective and strategy intend to protect consumers' interest by implementing the Weights and Measures Act and to establish fair trade practices by implementation of packaged commodities Rules by strengthening the enforcement machinery.

9.5.3 Programme for Annual Plan 1990-91

Implementation of Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1985 and Rules thereunder :

9.5.3.1 The Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1958 provides for biennial verification and stamping of weights and measuring instruments used by traders and annual verification for industrial establishments bullion. Considering the period of two years for verification, the weights and measure instruments do not show exact position due to improper handlings. It is proposed to introduce the annual verification in phased programme at all levels under the Act.

Implementation of the Packaged Commodities Rules:

9.5.3.2 The Packaged Commodities Rules provide for indication of manufacturer's name, manufacturing date, retail price and net weight on scaled packages. These Rules regulate inter-State

transactions packaged commodities to establish fair trade practice. The Central Government has enacted the Weights and Measures Act, 1985 for implementation of Packaged Commodities Rules. The work of construction of office building at Surat and Ahmedabad and Precision Laboratory is under progress. The total estimated cost of these building is Rs. 57.00 lakhs.

9.5.3.3 In the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans, necessary provisions for staff for the tribal area was made. Accordingly, the staff is already working in the tribal area for better implementation of the provisions of the Standard of Weights and Measures Act. At present in the Welfare Programme of Adivasi people, this department is involved indirectly. The tribal area is spread out widely in the State. So far as the Tribal area is concerned there is no regular markets. Adivasi people are purchasing their goods from weekly markets known as Hatwada. Adivasi people are exploited by the traders in Weights and Measures. Therefore, it is necessary to implement Weights and Measures Act strictly in these areas to root out the exploitation of Adivasi people. An outlay of Rs. 11.30 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for this scheme.

9.5.3.4 An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for the above mentioned programmes for the year 1990-91 under this sub-sector.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
WEIGHTS & MEASURES
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. SCHEME NO.	SCHEME NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONG WITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL	
1	2	3	4	5
1	WAM-1 Regulation of Weights & Measures Act (8700100)	50.00	15.00	
Total :		50.00	15.00	

10.1 GENERAL EDUCATION

10.1.1 Introduction

10.1.1.1 Educational facilities are essential social infrastructure necessary to supplement to economic infrastructure created through various development plans. The State for accorded priority for the development of education. Accelerating pace of literacy programmes for women universalizing primary education and eradicating adult illiteracy among working adults are the key objectives. of policies for general education.

10.1.1.2 Elementary Education and Adult Education have been included in the Minimum Needs Programme. At the end of the seventh Five Year Plan it is expected that, 5.8 lakhs children would have been enrolled in classes I to VI.

10.1.2. Programme for Annual Plan 1990-91.

10.1.2.1 An outlay of Rs.2098.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1990_91. The broad break up of the outlay provided is as under:

		(Rs.in lakhs)
Sr.No.	Minor Heads	1990-91 Outlay
1.	2.	3.
1.	Primary Education MNP	
1.1	Elementary Education	874.00
1.2	Teachers Training	170.00
2.	Special Education MNP	
2.1	Non-formal education	24.00
2.2.	Adult Education	201.00
3.	Secondary & Higher Sec. Education	
3.1	Secondary Education	324.68
3.2	Higher Secondary Education	30.94
3.3	University Education	161.38
3.4	Physical Education	4.00
4.	National Cadet Corps.	5.00
5.	Sports & Youth Services	100.00
6.	Art and Culture	149.00
7.	Development of Languages	9.00
8.	Nucleus Budget	45.00
Total:		2098.00

10.1.3 PRIMARY EDUCATION

10.1.3.1 The National Policy on Education 1986, resolves that all children who attain age of above eleven years by 1990- would have had five years of schooling or its equivalent through the non formal stream. The minimum objective has thus become the universalisation of primary education during the Seventh Plan. The policy further aims, to achieve the objective of universalisation of elementary education i.e. covering all children upto the age of 14, by 1995. Maximum importance has been given to the development of primary education, which forms the base of the educational pyramid.

10.1.4 Review of Progress:

10.1.4.1 Primary education forms a part of the Minimum Needs programme. At the end of the 1989-90, likely enrolment in the age group 6-10 would be 55.00 lakhs children and in the age group 11-14 it would be 18.90 lakhs children. In all 73.90 lakhs would be enrolled.

10.1.4.2 The position of enrolment in the age group 6-10 and 11-14 at the end of 1989-90 is 55.00 lakhs and 18.90 lakhs respectively. The details are as under:

(figures in lakhs)

Age group	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
6-10	31.38	23.62	55.00
11-14	11.45	7.45	18.90
6-14	42.83	31.07	73.90

10.1.4.3 It was targetted to achieve 98% and 73% enrolment for the age group 6-10 and 11-14 respectively at the end of 1989-90. Overall coverage is expected at 94% in the age group 6-14 by 1989-90. An outlay of Rs.102.00 lakhs is provided for the year, 1990-91.

Construction of class rooms :

10.1.4.4 The Fifth All India Education Survey reveals that 50107 class rooms are required to be constructed. Against a total requirement of 43000 class rooms, 16436 would be constructed, leaving a backlog of 26564 class rooms at the end of 1989-90. All the single teacher school are envisaged to provide with a post of second teacher and thus all such schools would have been converted into two teachers by March, 1990.

10.1.4.6 All children upto Std. VII in tribal areas and upto Std. VI in non-tribal area are supplied sets of school text books

free of cost. Children in tribal area are also supplied a pair of school uniform and pupils from primitive group are supplied foodgrains limited to Rs.500/-per family per annum.

Elementary Education :

10.1.4.7 An outlay of Rs.1044.00 lakhs is provided for elementary education for the year 1990-91. The broad outline of the programme is as under-

Opening of New Primary Schools :

10.1.4.8 The 24390 habitations in the rural areas, 23600 habitations have primary schools either in their own habitations or within easily walkable distance. The habitations, where primary school facilities are at a distance of more than 1.5 kms will be furnished such facilities in their own habitations while new schools will be opened in remaining habitations where viable number of pupils will be available. A project for school mapping will be undertaken during the year 1990-91 for which Rs.6 lakhs has been provided. Gandhinagar, the Capital of Gujarat is expanding fast. It is proposed to open 2 New Primary Schools in the Town for which an outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Conversion of single Teacher Schools into Two Teachers Schools.

10.1.4.9 Al-most all single teachers schools are to be covered under the programme. The National Policy on education has resolved that every school should have at least two teachers, An outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

GIA to schools for improvement of physical Facilities

10.1.4.10 Schools which lack in Physical facilities are to be covered under the programme of "Operation Black Board". Under the programme the GOI assists only for the schools having standards I to IV for furnishing essential requirements. There are large number of schools which lack in facilities of drinking water, Compound wall and sanitation. An outlay of Rs.12.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Free Supply Of School Text-Books

10.1.4.11 To achieve the goal of 100% universalisation of elementary education, it is necessary to provide free text-book as an incentive to the pupils to attract them to schools. It is estimated that 85 lakhs pupils from tribal area will be benefited under the programme. To continue the programme with the same tempo during 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been provided.

Programme for Upliftment of SC/ST & OBC

10.1.4.12 The National policy on Education has laid special emphasis on the removal of disparities and inequalities in educational opportunity by attending to the specific needs of these advantaged sections of the societies. The programme outlined a number of steps to achieve the objectives. Some of the important programmes are as under:-

Incentive to Tribal Pupils

10.1.4.13 Over and above free supply of school text books to tribal pupils, it is proposed that a pair of school uniform should also be supplied to the pupils of primary schools in tribal areas for which SCA is available.

Special Incentive to parents of Tribal pupil from primitive groups

10.1.4.14 Keeping in view the backwardness of the primitive groups among tribals, a special scheme to help them by giving food grains towards opportunity costs for sending their children to schools is in operation. Each family is given food grains amounting to Rs. 250/- per pupil per annum, limited to two pupils. It is proposed to continue the programme during 1990-91 also.

Financial assistance to talented SC/ST and OBC girls pupils.

10.1.4.15 Due to Socio-Economic condition, people do not send their daughters to schools after completing primary education upto Std. IV. To attract talented girl pupils to continue further study after Std. IV and also to minimise the rate of dropouts among girls at upper primary level financial assistance of Rs.100/- per annum to each girl from SC/ST/OBC in Std. V,VI and VII who secure I position in schools is paid on merit is in operation. An outlay of Rs. 57.60 lakhs is provided to continue the programme with same tempo during 1990-91.

Coaching classes for weak students :-

10.1.4.16 One of the main objectives of the programme of universal primary education is the reduction in the number of dropouts. To avoid considerable stagnation in primary schools it is proposed to conduct coaching classes for the pupils who are found weak, specifically in the subjects viz, English, Mathematics and Science. It is proposed that a teacher who will conduct a class of not less than 20 pupils will be paid remuneration of Rs. 10/- per student. Such classes will be conducted in predominantly SC/ST population areas and also in areas identified as educationally backward among 56 backward talukas. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the year 1990-91 is provided for this purpose.

Early childhood care and education centres:

10.1.4.17 To achieve the target of universalisation of enrolment and retention of elementary education by 1995, it is necessary to link up ECCE with primary education. With a view to strengthen primary education it is envisaged to start 750 ECCE centres in the schools in backward areas and tribal areas. Each centre will be given a teacher on consolidated pay of Rs. 600/- p.m. Tedagar on consolidated pay of Rs. 200/- p.m., and educational equipment worth Rs. 1000/- per centre. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Quarters for Lady Teachers:-

10.1.4.18 As recommended by CABE, teachers quarters for Lady Teachers in the form of cluster in rural and backward areas are required to be constructed so as to attract more Lady teachers to such areas. One block consisting of 10 units for 10 Teachers is proposed for each taluka from 56 backward talukas. An outlay Rs. 52.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Incentives to pupils from 56 backward talukas

10.1.4.19 56 Talukas have been identified as educationally backward by Dr. I.G.Patel, Committee. The literacy rate of these talukas is below national average. To attract more pupils and especially girls from these talukas it is proposed to offer some incentives to pupils of primary schools on the line of tribal area. It is proposed to give a pair of school uniform to the pupils in these talukas. An outlay of Rs. 53.00 lakhs has been provided for 1990-91 and 53,000 pupils are proposed to be covered under this scheme.

Teachers Training Programmes:

10.1.4.20 The National Policy on education lays stress on teachers education for improvement of quality of education. S C E R T (State Council of Educational Research and Training) and DIET (District Institute of Education and Training) are the main institutions for improving education at State and district level respectively. SCERT at State level will guide DIETs and organise training programmes for DIET faculties. SCERT is named as GCERT and this institution will work for various activities in the State. The following schemes are proposed to be implemented.

1. Publication of educational literature and Magazines.
2. Evaluation of TV programmes at primary level
3. Preparation of text books in tribal dialects for class I & II.
4. Innovations and Modern Trends
5. To organise educational toys competition fair.
6. Scheme for the award to the best PTC college in the state
7. Training to primary and secondary teachers educators and DIET staff.
8. Training to Instructors of Non-formal education.

Teachers Training in DIET :

0.1.4.21 DIET will impart training to the principals and teachers of the primary schools for areas, through audio visuals methods modern trends etc. Duration of the training will be 30 days, In each class there will be 50 participants. During the years each DIET will run 10 such classes. An outlay of Rs. 49.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Audio-Video Tape Library :

0.1.4.22 D.I.E.T. will be equipped with Audio-visual aids for which a Audio-Video tape cassettes library is planned. In the first phase DIET will equip with 20 audio and 20 video cassettes with tap cassettes. An outlay of Rs. 4.49 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91. Psychology and social science laboratory will be equipped and for that purpose Rs. 2 lakhs for each laboratory is estimated.

Innovation and Modern Trends :

0.1.4.23 In DIET seminars for modern trends will be organised on Action Research, Learner Centred Activities Teaching aids and materials, class-room Interactions, class room climate. An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Group Centre-Activities : (School Complexes)

0.1.4.24 School complexes are run by State Institute of Education for primary schools. At present 2700 Group Centres-are run which are led by pay centre schools. Group Centre includes the primary schools within the radius of 8 kms. State Institute of Education grants Rs. 325.00 to each group centre for educational books, magazines and other expenditure. From 1990-91, 2800 school complexes of primary schools of District School Boards will be started under the leadership of Secondary or Higher secondary schools within the radius of 10 kms.

0.1.4.25 The DIET will be provided with computers so the computer training will be given to the teachers of the District DIET Resource Persons. The 10 classes of 10 days duration for teachers will be conducted by DIET. In 1990-91. An outlay of Rs. 19.25 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

District Science Centres :

0.1.4.26 Each District Science Centre will be equipped with a laboratory, and a library. It will be kept open on every Saturday and Sunday for the public and the students. The Centre will organise exhibitions in Science film shows and popular lectures. The students would be allowed to do different experiments of science and would plan a few projects of science. District Science Centre staff will be available for consultation on various aspects of science education. In 1990-91 4 such centres would be started. An outlay of Rs. 4.28 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Special Education

Non-formal Education

10.1.4.27 Non-formal education is meant for the children of age-group of 9-14, who left the studies in the midst of primary education. Under the scheme, for imparting non-formal education to the children of age group 9-14, an outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91. Nearly 1,10,000 such children are to be covered under NEE. Government of India is providing 100% assistance to voluntary Agencies working under NFE.

Supply of learning material under non-formal education

10.1.4.28 Under the scheme, learning material is to be provided to learners for which an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Adult Education Programme :

10.1.4.29 Adult Education Programme has been accorded top priority. It has been incorporated in the Minimum Needs Programme. Literacy is also one of the five Missions declared by Government of India. The main objective of this programme is to provide functional literacy to Adults in the target group of 15-35, to provide skills for self-directed learning, self reliance and active participation in self-development.

10.1.4.30 The following is the strategy for effective implementation of the Adult Education Programme for the eradication of illiteracy is as under :

State Adult Education Programme :

10.1.4.31 Under this scheme, it is estimated to cover adult illiterates in Adult Education centres for which an outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Jan Shikshan Nilayam :

10.1.4.32 For providing continuing education to the neo-literate JSNs are to be established for which an outlay of Rs. 42.00 lakhs has been provided for 1990-91.

Incentative grants to voluntary Agencies :

10.1.4.33 Under this scheme, Voluntary Agencies working under the Adult Education Programme are to be provided incentive grants @ 15%, as a State share for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1990-91 is provided.

Publicity :

10.1.4.34 In order to make the Adult Education Programme more effective and public programme, it is necessary to telecast and broadcast the Adult Education Programme on TV and Radio for wide publicity for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1990-91 is provided.

Administrative set up :

10.1.4.35 To make the Adult Education Programme more effective and progressive and also for effective implementation responsive administration and supervision is necessary by officers working under the Adult Education Programme for which a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Prize Scheme :

10.1.4.36 Under the Adult Education Programme, the village which achieve cent percent literacy is proposed to be given incentive in the shape of prizes. An outlay of Rs. 14 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Progress of the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90**Secondary Education**

10.1.4.37 Greater attention has been paid to equalising education opportunities and making education relevant, students have been channelised into vocational education courses and improve these chances of obtaining jobs. The State Govt. has also recognised the special needs of backward areas and therefore special efforts, are being made to set up and support secondary and higher secondary schools in remote and backward areas.

9.1.4.38 Every year 60 to 70 thousand students seek admission to secondary schools. The table below indicates the growth of secondary education during the Seventh Plan.

TABLE

Sr. No.	Year	No. of new Schools opened	No. of new divisions opened	No. of new teachers appointed	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	1985-86	250	480	1128	80.08
2.	1986-87	150	714	1157	231.04
3.	1987-88	157	582	1001	222.18
4.	1988-89	30	570	391	420.54
5.	1989-90	125 *	300*	1000*	394.00 *
Total		712	2646	4677	1347.84

* Likely achievement

10.1.4.39 At the end of Seventh Plan 214 higher secondary schools have been started in the State. 470 new divisions of standards XII have been started. An outlay of Rs. 348.08 lakh was provided for this scheme at higher secondary schools for 1989-90.

10.1.4.40 8 new Govt. secondary schools have been started in the Seventh plan, two more will be opened during 1989-90. 45 new govt. secondary schools will be opened in Tribal Area, by the end of 1989-90. With the help of special central Assistance. 9.1.4.41 Text books were distributed free of cost under the Book Bank scheme to the students coming from weaker sections of the society, Rs. 60.82 lakhs have been spent for providing 2,72,321 sets of books to the students of standards VIII-XI. 21801 weak students have been provided remedial teaching against the target of 15000 students for which Rs. 17.95 lakhs have been spent during the period of 1985-86.

University and Higher Education

10.1.4.42 The main policy emphasis is on qualitative improvement of higher education. Matching assistance has been provided to universities to enable them to avail of assistance from universities and 285 colleges of which 212 are being given grant-in-aid for higher education by the State Government. One new University has been started with necessary infrastructure. Facilities for Higher Education in tribal area are highly inadequate and voluntary organisations are not coming forward to start such institutes. During the Seventh Plan 2 Government colleges have been started.

Secondary Schools

Regulated growth of Non-Government Secondary Schools

10.1.4.43 The growth of Non-Government secondary schools will necessitate to open 1800 classes in the existing schools besides 190 schools to be opened. This will require to employ 3000 teachers. During the year 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 40.37 lakh is provided for 35 new schools with 275 new classes.

Government Secondary Schools :

10.1.4.44 It is proposed to open Government secondary schools in the area having no schools within the radius of 10 k.m. During the year of 1990-91, 33 new schools and 101 new classes will be opened which will require 196.00 teachers. For this an outlay of Rs. 81.30 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91.

10.1.4.45 For the new schemes of (1) Development of Gandhi Memorial Hall at Rajkot and (2) Maintenance of 7 Border Area Hostels an outlay of Rs.2 lakh and Rs.10 lakh for hostels has been provided respectively for the year 1990-91.

10.1.4.46 Moreover 18 border area schools which have been constructed under the Centrally Sponsered Scheme are to be developed by appointing additional staff. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided during the year 1990-91. Strengthening of Gujarat Secondary Education Tribunal and development of its facilities.

10.1.4.47 It is necessary to create one post of Head Clerk in order to cope up with increased administrative work. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91. It is also necessary to give more phisical facilities to the tribunal. It is proposed to instal air coolers in the office of the Tribunal for this purpose an outlay of Rs. 2.85 lakh is provided during the year 1990-91. Total outlay of this schemes is 116.25 lakhs for the year 1990-91 under this scheme Rs. 14.50 lakhs is proposed as a Special Central Assistance TASP.

Remedial teaching for weak students :

10.1.4.48 This scheme provides remedial teaching for the students who are weak in their study. There are 4916 secondary and higher secondary schools with enrolment of 14.29 lakh students. Most of these students are comming from lower classes and they have less facilities for their study. Due to their economical condition they have to help their parents. They, therefore, lag behind in learning. These students are provided intensive coaching in the subject in which they are weak. Accordingly, a class of 20 such students will be conducted with the help of 2 teachers (per class) for eight months. For this extra work the teacher will be paid Rs. 125/- per month which will amount to Rs. 2000 per class.

10.1.4.49 For the year 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 5.84 lakh is provided for conducting 292 classes.

Setting up of Book Banks :

10.1.4.50 Students from the weaker sections of the society are not able to purchase text books for their studies at Secondary and higher secondary stage of education. Due to the revision of the syllabi replacement of the text books is required. The scheme envisages supplying text books free of cost to the needy students. The sets of text books are distributed through the district education officers every year. The amount provided is placed at the disposal of Gujarat State Text Book Board for printing the text books. For the year 1990-91 an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is provided for poviding 1.17 lakh sets of books.

Strengthening of Administration at State and District level

10.1.4.51 There are 4916 secondary and Higher Secondary Schools in the State. The District Education Officer (DEO) is to control, co-ordinate, guide and arrange programmes and extra curriculair and cultural activities. The D.E.O. has to supervise, inspect and assess the grant-inaid to non-Government Secondary Schools and

Government Secondary Schools. He also looks after appointment and transfer of staff and administers Government. Schools in general besides performing general duties at district level.

10.1.4.52 To implement the educational activities and supervise the education institutions and to settle educational and administrative problems of the institutions. It is proposed to strengthen administration at district level. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Performance Awards to secondary schools :

10.1.4.53 At present three secondary schools in the tribal area are awarded Rs. 15000/- for best performance. It is proposed to introduce this scheme to all the districts. There will be healthy competition amongst the schools, which will result in improvement of quality and standard of education in schools. There are 12 districts in non-tribal area and 6 awards will be awarded in each year to the best secondary schools for which an outlay of Rs. 0.90 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91.

State Scholarships to talented students :

10.1.4.54 Under this scheme three scholarships are to be given to students who rank first, second and third in examinations of standard VII, VIII & IX at taluka level at the following rates.

First Rank	Rs. 350/-
Second Rank	Rs. 250/-
Third Rank	Rs. 200/-

Total yearly amount of scholarships will be Rs. 2400/- for students of standard VIII, IX and X for each taluka and 6 Municipal corporation and in the tribal area having 32 talukas and 19 pockets. Accordingly, an outlay Rs. 5.82 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for this purpose. A new scheme of giving prizes to scholars standing first and second at SSC and HSSC in March examinations (centre level) is proposed for two districts in the first instance. This scheme will be extended to all district later on. An outlay of Rs.0.10 lakhs for the year 1990-91 is provided.

Construction/Repairs of class rooms/school buildings in Government Secondary Schools :

10.1.4.55 With the introduction of new pattern of education in Government Secondary Schools in the State, it has become necessary to strengthen the existing laboratories and extension of additional rooms to accommodate increasing number of pupils in school. There are 94 Govt. School which are very old and require immediate repairs. New schools are to be opened for which buildings are required to be constructed. Moreover, schools opened in Tribal area have hostels attached to them. It is proposed to construct quarters for the staff of the schools situated in

remote and Tribal areas. Works of Sangramshinhji High School of Gondal, and Navanagar High School of Jamnagar totalling to Rs. 7.00 lakhs are to be completed in the year 1990-91. For construction of Gymnasium Hall at Sainik School, Balachhadi, Dist. Jamnagar an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91. For all these activities an outlay of Rs. 113.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91. Rs. 23.00 lakhs is provided as a Special Central Assistance for construction of 2 Govt. Secondary School buildings in Tribal Areas.

Opening of Higher Secondary (Non-Government Schools)

10.1.4.56 It is proposed to start new Non-Government Higher Secondary Schools in the State. This will also include additional classes of Standard XI in existing institutions to admit more students who pass std. X examination as well as for sequential increase in the classes of Standard XII in these schools who have started Standard XI in the previous year. It is estimated to appoint teachers, librarians, lab. Co-ordinators, Lab. peons . During for year 1990-91 , 35 schools and 50 classes and 85 new teachers are proposed to be appointed. An outlay of Rs. 27.94 lakh is provided. Similarly, for opening 5 Government higher Secondary Schools and 5 classes and 13 teachers are to be appointed, An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Performance Awards to Colleges :

10.1.4.57 Under the scheme, colleges are given performance awards of Rs.50,000/- each in all the 4 faculties i.e. Arts, Science, Commerce and Education separately. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh for the year 1990-91 is provided for this scheme.

Development of Government Colleges :

10.1.4.58 There are 17 Government colleges in the State. For the purpose of creating and expanding physical facilities in these colleges as well as for starting New colleges in Tribal area, An outlay of Rs. 49.00 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91. Including Rs. 26 lakhs for construction works of Govt. College Building in Tribal and Non-Tribal Colleges additional Facilities at Science College at Valod in Surat District are also proposed.

Special Coaching Classes for Weak students.

10.1.4.59 In order to help students belonging to scheduled Castes/Tribes, other backward class and E.B.C., a scheme of special coaching classes in colleges is in operation. It is proposed to continue this scheme so as to cover all weak students belonging to the specially depressed classes and other weak students. In the first instance it is proposed to start coaching classes in 54 selected colleges of which at least 13 will be in the tribal area. Each college will provide instructions in 5 to 6 subjects for about 3 hours per day after the college teaching periods are over. Each college will be assisted at the rate of

Rs. 7520 for conducting classes in 2 terms. An outlay of Rs. 3.08 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91 for this scheme.

Matching grants to colleges against the UGC grant.

10.1.4.60 There are 285 colleges of Arts, Science, Commerce and Education faculties. The colleges are financially assisted by Government at the set pattern of grant-in-aid to. There are 19 colleges in tribal areas. The U.G.C. provides funds to colleges against the matching share of the colleges for certain developmental activities, viz. for construction of buildings, equipment, libraries play grounds etc. The State Government grants 25% amount as matching share for activities approved by the U.G.C. 100 colleges are expected to take advantage of this scheme. Rs. 4.80 lakh for the year 1990-91 is provided for this scheme.

Grants to Universities :

10.1.4.61 The Universities are encouraged to undertake educational projects in collaboration with the U.G.C. State Government shares the financial burden in the ratio ranging from 25% to 75% and in respect of Certain State Sponsored Schemes the State Government provides for the full outlay in such selected programmes. An outlay of Rs. 33.00 lakhs is provided towards matching share of State Government in respect of the Educational Programmes/ schemes that may be accepted by the U.G.C.

Development of North Gujarat University

10.1.4.62 North Gujarat University is established since last three years. For the development of this University it is necessary to purchase land and to construct University building etc.. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Loan Scholarship :

10.1.4.63 Under the scheme loan scholarships are given to students whose family income is not more than Rs.12,000/- per year. The amount of loan scholarships is Rs.600/- per year for those studying in Arts, Commerce and Science colleges and Rs.900/- per year for those studying in Medical and Engineering faculties. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91 for this scheme.

Free Education to Girls :

10.1.4.64 Government has introduced the scheme of free education to girls from the 12th std. and onwards at the college level. Under the scheme colleges receiving grant-in-aid, are exempted from charging tuition fees. While the colleges which are not receiving grants are being reimbursed the tuition fees. The schemes is to be continued during the year 1990-91 for which an outlay of Rs.20 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Games and Sports :

10.1.4.65 The subject of physical education is voluntary at the S.S.c. stage and it is being taught at the Higher Education stage in Standard XI and XII. Under the scheme, G.I.A, is proposed to be paid at the rate of Rs.1500.00 against management contribution of Rs.500.00 to schools for purchasing gymnastic equipment. Schools in the tribal area will be exempted from the management contribution. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

National Services Scheme :

10.1.4.66 National Services Scheme (NSS) is partially centrally sponsored scheme. It provides good opportunity to the college students to serve the community while taking education in institutions of higher learning. Government of India has fixed 32600 students to regular NSS and 16300 students for special NSS programmes. The share between Central and State Government for the expenditure is Rs.7.5 the NSS grant will be given to the Universities at the rate of Rs.80.00 per NSS student for regular activities and for special camping programme Rs.150\/- per student.

Development of Gujarati Language and its Literature

10.1.4.67 In order to promote Gujarati language and its literature, The academy is established. Various activities are being done as per the decision taken by the Standing Committee. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Development of Urdu, Sindhi and Other Indian Languages

10.1.4.68 Separate academy is established to promote Urdu and Sindhi languages. Various schemes for promoting said languages are being executed. For activities of publication, arranging Seminars on language development etc., an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Development of Sanskrit Language

10.1.4.69 An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for establishment and other expenditure.

Fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme :**Improvement of Science Education in Secondary Schools**

10.1.4.70 Most of the Secondary schools lack an atmosphere for teaching science subject effectively. The traditional view of one science laboratory per school still exists. Although Science subject at secondary stage has three distinct disciplines viz physics, chemistry and biology. Effective teaching of these subjects necessitates the division of school laboratory into three separate fully equipped laboratories, one for each discipline, in secondary schools. It is proposed to cover 80 secondary

schools during the period 1990-91 . A special grant of Rs. 40,000 will be given to each school for improvement of science teaching.

National Cadet Corps :

10.1.4.71 NCC is the only national level premier Youth Organisation in the country. NCC training is imparted to College/School students from 8th standard to graduate class. The benefits of NCC training to students are :

- a) Improve physical fitness ;
- b) Imparts basic military training ;
- c) Develop Leadership qualities, Character and Comradeship ;
- d) Imparts adventure training like Mountaineering/Flying/ Gliding/Sailing and
- e) Inculcate good discipline.

Incentives to Cadets

10.1.4.72 State Government is giving various incentives to outstanding NCC cadets to encourage better performance. Following incentives will encourage more students to participate in NCC activities :

- a) Cash award to NCC cadets selected to attend Republic Day Parade as well as those who compete for All India Republic Day Banner competition.
- b) Cash award to NCC cadets selected to represent India in foreign countries in World Youth Exchange programme. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Strengthening of NCC Set up in the State

10.1.4.73 In view of the considerable increase in the workload due to manifold expansion of activities during the past few 40 NCC offices under are functioning in different towns in the State. Due to non-availability of Government accommodation 13 NCC Offices are functioning in hired accommodation since last many years.

Sports and Youth Welfare :

Integrated Scheme of Youth Welfare :

10.1.4.74 under this scheme various programmes as under have been proposed. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 as under:-

- (1) District level Yoga Camp.

An outlay of Rs.4.70 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for this scheme.

(2) State level Youth Workers' Seminar

10.1.4.75 It is proposed to hold every year the State Seminar for youth Workers in the State. It will provide an opportunity to exchange the views and information on youth activities amongst the youths of various Districts. An outlay of Rs.0.20 lakhs is provided for 1990-91.

(3) Regional Youth Workers Seminar

10.1.4.76 It is proposed to hold six regional Youth workers Seminars for 2 days for the Youth Workers in Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Vadodara and Surat. In each region 3 to 4 districts will be covered to take benefit of the Regional Seminars. In each Regional Seminar 50 Youth workers will be invited to attend the Seminar in order to acquaint them with the latest trends of Youth Programmes and to channelise the activities of youth workers for nation building and construction activities and especially to work for the Rural development activities. An outlay of Rs.1.20 lakhs is provided for 1990-91 for this scheme.

(4) Youth Leadership Training Camp.

10.1.4.77 Leadership is necessary for giving direction and social upliftment. Without leadership, there will be confusion, chaos and disorder. It is proposed to hold 19 leadership training camps at the district level. Experts and organisers in the youth Leadership Camps will be invited to impart training to the young Youth workers. An outlay of Rs. 3.80 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for the implementation of the scheme.

(5) Construction of Staff quarters and maintenance of the Youth hostel.

10.1.4.78 Government of India has accorded sanction to establish youth Hostel at Jungadh, Bhavnagar, Pavagadh and Saputara. For which the Central Assistance will be available. The State will have to provide staff quarters and other facilities of acquiring land, etc. and hence an outlay of Rs. 4.50 lakhs is provided. It is also proposed to open new Youth Hostels at Rajkot and Surat.

(6) Inter-State Youth Exchange Programme

10.1.4.79 Interstate Youth Exchange Programmes with other States are proposed to be organised. It is proposed to sponsor one inter State Tour in a year. Each tour of 50 youth consisting of members of State Youth Board, Youth Associations affiliated with the State Youth Board, and winners of State level competition of art, culture and literature is to be organised. For Inter-State Youth Exchange Programme, an outlay of Rs.0.60 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

(7) Tribal Youth Festival

10.1.4.80 In order to promote tribal culture in the State and to acquaint the young generation with the culture and heritage of our tribal community, particularly, their contributions in folk lore, folk songs, folk music, folk instrument, ornaments, traditional costumes which are really very rich and in order to preserve and encourage tribal culture and heritage, it is proposed to organise tribal youth festival at the State level every year. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs have been provided for this in the year 1990-91.

(8) Regional Youth Complex

10.1.4.81 It is proposed to establish the Regional Youth Complexes at Rajkot, Vadodara and Ahmedabad. In order to carry out the training programmes and to organise various leadership Training Camps and such State Youth programmes which aim at the optimum development of young generation and to utilise their energy in the constructive work which ultimately lead to national building activities. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme for the year 1990-91.

(9) Permanent Camp Site

10.1.4.82 In order to encourage the younger generation for undertaking adventure activities and for holding camps by various associations and clubs, it is proposed to have 5 camp sites in various zones of Gujarat. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 1990-91.

Expansion of Activities of State Sports Council :

10.1.4.83 There are various programmes under this scheme for which an outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91 as under:-

(1) opening of new sub-coaching Centres and Development of Existing sub-coachikng centres :

(i) Opening of new sub-coaching centres in remaining five Districts ;

10.1.4.84 Under this scheme having the provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs for the year 1990-91, 14 sub-coaching centres have been opened. 5 Districts i.e. Sabarkantha, Kuchchh, Amreli, Banaskantha and Bharuch are to be provided sub coaching centres in a phased manner.

(2) Establishment of District Sports Complex :

10.1.4.85 For training young and talented players of the district for excellence in sports, concentrated sports facilities like upto-date ground, modern equipment, scientific coaching for all games and sports are essential. Six district sports complex

with a gymnasium, swimming pool, and indoor hall, an athletics track, ground facilities for all game and sports, administrative blocks, a sports hostel which is proposed separately) etc. are proposed at Bhavnagar, Nadiad, Limbdi, Patan, Himatnagar and Devagadh Baria. All District teams which will participate in various State tournaments will be trained here before the participation. For this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

(3) Establishment of Sports Hostels :

10.1.4.86 Sports Hostel scheme was brought in existence in 1974 and accordingly a sports Hostel with necessary facilities was established in Gandhinagar. The Government of India decided to establish West Zone Centre under the S.A.I. at Gandhinagar and accordingly the Sports Hostel with all facilities was transferred to Government of India. It is felt that it is necessary to have a sports Hostel under the Government of Gujarat and therefore it is proposed to establish sports Hostel. An outlay of Rs.13.00 lakhs for the year 1990-91 has been provided for this scheme.

Art and Culture :

10.1.4.87 Under Art and Culture following activities have been proposed.

Sr. No.	Item	Outlay for 1990-91 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Development of Libraries	20.00
2.	Cultural Activities (including Swaraj bhavan and Shahid smarkas)	94.00
3.	Development of Archaeology.	5.00
4.	Development of Archives	5.00
5.	Development of Museums	25.00

		149.00

Development of Libraries

10.1.4.88 Library Department is a developing department. It has yet to cover 2/3 rural population. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for development of Libraries. Following programmes have been envisaged during 1990-91. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for Development of Libraries.

Mobile Libraries

10.1.4.89 14 more mobile unit are proposed to be attached with existing District Libraries, covering 1500 to 2000 villages. To open Repository Centre at Mehsana an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Mobile Libraries and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for Repository Centre is provided for the year 1990-91.

Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation Scheme

10.1.4.90 Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation Scheme is proposed to enrich libraries by supplying reading material and necessary tools and equipment. Under this scheme Rs. 4 lakhs are provided as state share and equal contribution is offered by Foundation. Thus Rs. 4 lakhs are provided for the purchase of Reading material and Equipments during the year 1990-91.

Sangeet Nritya Natya Academi

10.1.4.91 For Various schemes of Gujarat Sangeet Nritya Natya Academi an outlay of Rs. 62.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Lalit Kala Academi :

10.1.4.92 Following programmes under Lalit Kala Academi have been provided for with an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for the year 1990-91.

Facilities and equipment at State Art Gallery, Ahmedabad.

10.1.4.93 The State Art Gallery has been functioning at Ahmedabad for promotional and organisational activities in the field of plastic art. There are three art galleries. Library of art publications, auditorium, studio for artists, Workshops, art works store, retiring rooms for guest artists, office block etc. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Youth Artists Shibirs

10.1.4.94 With a view to encourage the young and budding artists in the field of plastics arts, it is proposed to organise Shibir like drawing and painting, sketching, landscape painting, potrait painting, photography etc. Youth Students studying in Fine Art colleges, or budding artists will be given training under the experts guidance. it is proposed to organise five work shops per year in five subjects. An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Development of Archives :

10.1.4.101 A separate department of Archives was set up in 1971, it is being gradually developed. It serves as a source of historic materials. It seeks to preserve the cultural heritage for posterity. The department also looks after preservation and maintenance of old non-current records of the permanent nature. The department is also implementing Archival Policy Resolution adopted by Government of Gujarat and gives advice to the concerned.

10.1.4.102 It is proposed to established princely State Record offices Vankaner, Morbi, Wadhvan, Dhangadhra and Palitana will be taken up under the administrative control of this department. Moreover 5 District Record offices on the various districts i.e. Kuchchh, Surat, Panchmahals, Banaskantha and kheda shall be set up for proper implementation of archival Policy Resolution and development of its activities at district level. It is also proposed to strengthen the Directorate by opening branch offices. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990- 91.

Development of museums :

10.1.4.103 The Department of Museums is concerned with preservation of cultural heritage and enrichment of Museums by addition of new collections, reorganisation of old galleries of Museums on modern lines, research and creation of new museums for educational benefit of students, scholars and general public. At present, there are 11 Govt. Museums and 2 grant-in-aid Museums in the State of Gujarat. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been approved for the year 1990-91.

10.1.4.104 During the year 1990-91, following activities will be carried out :-

1) Display work at the newly constructed Museums at Broach and Shamalaji.

2) Establishment of conservation laboratories at the Lady Wilson Museum, Dharampur and at the Kuchchha, Museum, Bhuj and to purchase laboratory equipment for these laboratories.

3) Establishment of texidermy laboratories for museums at Saputara Jungadh and Kachchh, Museum, Bhuj and purchase of equipments and other materials for these texidermy laboratories Studies.

4) Establishment of new Museums at
 (1) Chhotaudepur (2) Saputara (3) Prabhas Patan and
 (4) Vadnagar.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
GENERAL EDUCATION
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY 1990-91	
1	2	3	TOTAL	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
Primary Education:				
I. Elementary Education :				
1	EDN-1	Additional teachers for additional enrolment in primary schools (6500161)	102.00	
2	EDN-2	Construction of class rooms (6500261)	52.00	52.00
3	EDN-3	Opening of New primary schools (6500461)	6.00	
4	EDN-4	Opening of New Primary Schools at Capital Town (6500561)	0.40	
5	EDN-5	Conversion of single teacher schools into two teachers schools (6500661)	12.00	
6	EDN-6	G.I.A. to schools for improvement of physical facilities (6500761)	12.00	
7	EDN-7	Science Kit boxes (6500861)		
8	EDN-8	Supply of free schools text books	500.00	
9	EDN-9	Incentive to parents of tribal pupils (6500961)		
10	EDN-10	Financial assistance to talented SC/ST/OBC/ Baxi Panch Girls pupils (6501061)	57.60	
11	EDN-11	Coaching classes for weak students in summer vacation (650561)	20.00	
12	EDN-12	Introduction of Non-formal education for the age group 9-14 (6501661)	22.00	
13	EDN-13	G.I.A. to Pre-Primary schools (6501861)		

1	2	3	4	5
14	EDN-14	Opening of Early childhood Centres (650961)	2.00	
15	EDN-15	Strengthening existing machinery at State and District level (6501961)	4.00	
16	EDN-16 (New)	Teachers quarters in five backward talukas	52.00	52.00
17	EDN-17 (New)	Incentives to pupils of 56 Backward Talukas	53.00	
18	EDN-18 (New)	School Mapping Project	1.00	
Total-I :			896.00	104.00
II. Teachers' Training :				
19	EDN-19	Learning material for non-formal education i.e. to open schools by correspondence and control (6507361)	2.00	
20	EDN-20 (New)	Training programme for Teachers in DIET	49.00	
21	EDN-21 (New)	Video Audio Tape Cassettes Library	4.49	
22	EDN-22 (New)	Innovation and Modern trends	14.00	
23	EDN-23 (New)	School complex	19.25	
24	EDN-24 (New)	Preparation of Text books in tribal Licts. for Std.I&II	11.75	
25	EDN-25 (New)	Computer Training to teachers	7.00	
26	EDN-26 (New)	To establish Dist. Science Centres	4.28	
27	EDN-27 (New)	Revolution of T.V. Programme of primary level	1.75	
28	EDN-28 (New)	Publication of Educa- tional Literature Magazine	3.35	
29	EDN-29 (New)	To organise education- al joy competition fair at dist.level	1.50	
30	EDN-30 (New)	Scheme for the awards to the best PTC college		

1	2	3	4	5
31	EDN-31 (New)	To convert State Institute of Education into GCERT	50.00	
32	EDN-32 (New)	Training programme for primary & secondary teachers, educators and district staff	3.43	
Total-II :			172.00	0.00
TOTAL I+II :			1068.00	104.00
III. Audit Education :				
33	EDN-33	State Adult Education	130.00	
34	EDN-34	Jan Shikashan Niliyam Centre	42.00	
35	EDN-35	Incentive grants to Vol. Agencies	5.00	
36	EDN-36	Publicity	5.00	
37	EDN-37	Administrative set up for non formal education	5.00	
38	EDN-38	Prize Scheme	14.00	
Total-III :			201.00	0.00
IV. Secondary Education :				
39	EDN-39	Regulated growth of Secondary schools (6515151)	40.77	
40	EDN-40	Teachers recruitment Board		
41	EDN-41	Regulasted growth of Government Secondary Schools (6515152)	114.25	
42	EDN-42	Remadial teaching for weak students (6515200)	5.84	
43	EDN-43	Setting-up of book bank (6515400)	35.00	
44	EDN-44	Strenthening of Directorate of Edun. and Dist. Education offices (6515500)	7.00	
45	EDN-45	Construction and Repairs to Government Secondary Schools & Dist. Edu. Offices (6515600)	113.00	113.00
46	EDN-46	Strenthening of Institutions of Vocational Guidance (6515800)	2.00	
47	EDN-47	Performance awards to Sec.Schools (6516000)	0.90	

1	2	3	4	5
48	EDN-48	State scholarship to talented SC/ST. students (6516100)	5.82	
49	EDN-49	Prize to meritorious SC/ST students of SSC/HSSC Exam.	0.10	
Total-IV :			324.68	113.00
V. HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION :				
50	EDN-50	Opening of New Higher Secondary schools (6520151)	27.94	
51	EDN-51	Opening of New Govt. Higher Secondary Schools (6520152)	3.00	
Total-V :			30.94	0.00
TOTAL IV+V :			355.62	113.00
VI. Univarsity & Higher Education :				
52	EDN-52	Performance awards to colleges (6525200)	1.50	
53	EDN-53	Development of Government colleges (6525300)	49.00	26.00
54	EDN-54	Spl.coaching classes for weak students. (6525400)	3.08	
55	EDN-55	Provision of matching share against UGC grants to colleges (6525500)	4.80	
56	EDN-56	Grants to Universities (6525600)	33.00	
57	EDN-57	Establishment of new University in North Gujarat (6525700)	45.00	
58	EDN-58	Loan Scholarships (6526000)	5.00	
59	EDN-59	Free Education to Girls (6526100)	20.00	
Total-VI :			161.38	26.00

1	2	3	4	5
VII. Physical Education :				
60	EDN-60	Games and Sports (6530100)	4.00	
Total-VII :			4.00	0.00
TOTAL IV+V+VI+VII :			521.00	139.00
VIII. Development of N.C.C. :				
61	EDN-61	Incentives to NCC (New) Cadets	5.00	
Total-VIII :			5.00	0.00
IX. Sports and Youth Services :				
62	EDN-62	Integrated Scheme of youth welfare (6535100)	30.00	4.50
63	EDN-63	Expansion of activities of Sports Council (6535200)	70.00	21.00
Total-IX :			100.00	25.50
X. Arts and Culture :				
1 Development to Library :				
64	EDN-64	Library Development (6540151)	5.00	
65	EDN-65	Starting of Mobile Unit (6540152)	2.00	
66	EDN-66	Purchase of Furniture in Govt. Libraries (6540300)	2.00	
67	EDN-67	State Contribution towards RRRLF Cal- cutta (6540500)	3.00	
68	EDN-68	Opening of New village Library (6540600)	4.00	
69	EDN-69	Refresher Courses for employees etc. (6540700)		
70	EDN-70	Stengthening of office) of Curator of Libraries) (6540800))	2.00	
71	EDN-71	Strengthening of Office) of Asstt. Curator of) Libraries (6540900))		
72	EDN-72	State Repository (New) Centre	2.00	
Sub-Total-1 :			20.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
	2	Cultural Activities :		
73	EDN-73	Sangeet Nritya Natya Academi (6545100)	62.00	43.60
74	EDN-74	Lalit Kala Acadami (6545200)	6.00	3.00
75	EDN-75	Construction of Swaraj Bhavan at Gandhinagar	20.00	
76	EDN-76	Construction of Shahid Smarks	6.00	
77	EDN-77	Development of Arc- haeology (6545300)	5.00	
78	EDN-78	Development of arch- ives (6545400)	5.00	3.40
79	EDN-79	Development of mus- eums (6545500)	25.00	20.00
		Sub-Total-2 :	129.00	70.00
		Total-X :	149.00	70.00
		XI. Development of Languages and Books Production :		
80	EDN-80	Development of Gujarati language and its literatures (655900)	4.00	
81	EDN-81	Development of Urdu, Sindhi and Other languages (6550200)	3.00	
82	EDN-82	Development of Sanskrit language (6550300)	2.00	
		Total-XI :	9.00	0.00
		Nucleus Budget (6655100)	45.00	0.00
		GRAND TOTAL :	2098.00	338.50

10.2 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

10.2.1 Introduction

10.2.1.1 Technical education has a unique note in the development of economy. It is necessary to complete the on going schemes started during the Seventh Five Year Plan. 10.2.1.2 The project report for strengthening and Modernisation of polytechnics with World Bank Assistance, is prepared and submitted to Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 65.81 crores.

10.2.1.3 An outlay of Rs. 1708 lakhs including the provision of World Bank Assistant Project is provided for the year 1990-91.

10.2.2 Review

10.2.2.1 During the Seventh Five Year Plan, additional seats in degree and diploma courses have been increased in the existing engineering colleges and polytechnics. The introduction of additional seats in degree, diploma and certificate courses have been introduced as per the requirements of the State.

(a) A Nodal Centre with Central Assistance is established in the Directorate of Technical Education as a part of Computerised National Manpower Information System.

(b) Good number of colleges and polytechnics are covered up under Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence Project with Central Assistance.

(c) For flexibility in Diploma Courses, the structure based on multipoint entry and credit system is adopted.

(d) As a part of expansion of Computer Education, post graduate degree and post diploma courses in computer application have been introduced. Programmes of training of existing teachers in new areas of computer application non-conventional Sources of energy, Entrepreneurship Development, etc., have been started.

(e) As a part of expansion of Technical Education facilities for women, post Diploma in Computer Application is started from the year 1988-89 at Ahmedabad. Construction of Hostel for women studying in Technical Courses is started at Morbi and Bhavnagar.

(f) Under continuing education programme for already employed craftsmen and technicians, part time diploma courses are sanctioned at Patan and Palanpur.

10.2.3 Programme for 1990-91

An outlay of Rs. 1708.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1990-91, including an amount to be provided under the World Bank Project. Detailed breakup is given below in the following Table.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.No.	Item	Outlay 1990-91
1.	2.	3.
1.	Direction and Administration	18.84
2.	Technical high Schools	50.52
3.	Polytechnics	889.32
4.	Grants in aid to Private polytechnic	9.16
5.	Engineering Colleges	267.66
6.	Grants-in-aid to Private Engineering Colleges	6.68
7.	Scholarships	-
8.	Training	1.00
9.	Student Amenities and Hostel	0.50
10.	Continuing Education	2.00
11.	Staff Quarters	198.35
12.	Hostels	263.97
Total.....		1708.00

Direction and Administration

10.2.3.1 For speedy implementation of the World Bank assisted programme of development of Polytechnics of a separate Cell in the Directorate of Technical Education would be necessary. It is also proposed to create Development monitoring and Evaluation Cell in the department.

10.2.3.2 A separate Technical Examinations Board is established since 1968. The activities of the Board have since increased multiplied during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year plans. The MPECS systems is introduced at the conventional Diploma Courses in the State. The establishment of Curriculum Development Cell and a Computer Centre for maintenance of permanent records of the students and processing of examination result is proposed for the year 1990-91. An amount of Rs. 18.84 lakhs is provided for this programme.

Technical High Schools

10.2.3.3 It is proposed to complete construction of buildings for Technical High Schools and staff quarters for newly established technical institutions at Vyara, Chhota-Udepur, Veraval-Patan, Bhavnagar and Patan, Mahesana District. Additional equipment/staff is proposed for ITI pattern, Vocational courses already started in Technical High Schools. It is proposed also to provide equipment and staff for the Vocational Teachers Training Institute at Kalol. Moreover, it is proposed to start additional courses namely Certificate Course in Electronic Fabrication assembly mechanics at F.S. Parekh Technical High School, Surat and Modasa and Assembly Mechanic and proposed to start Consumer Electronic Course at Government Technical High School, Palanpur. An amount of Rs. 50.52 lakhs is provided for the above purpose in

1990-91.

Government Polytechnics

10.2.3.4 The main building, workshop and hostel blocks are to be provided to New polytechnics. The main buildings, are nearly completed of these Polytechnics. While the Workshop buildings are yet not completed. Similarly, the additional buildings and equipment are proposed for newly started courses.

10.2.3.5 Under the World Bank Assistance, it is also proposed to strengthen the existing Polytechnics by way of providing additional staff, training to staff, to introduce additional courses, to introduce industrial training, to start research and computer technology, production centre, L.R.C. Centres, etc., to shift the R.C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad and to start the Girls Wings at the existing polytechnics, an outlay of Rs. 190.00 lakhs is provided under State Plan and Rs. 699.32 lakhs as World Bank Assistance for above purpose.

Private Polytechnics

10.2.3.6 Diploma courses in Electronics and Radio Engineering and Computer Technology have already been started at B. & B. Polytechnic, Vallabh Vidyanagar. Diploma Course in Building Technology have also been started at Centres for Environmental Planning and Technology, Ahmadabad. Provision has also been made for these courses for providing grant-in-aid for staff and equipments. An amount of Rs. 9.16 lakhs is provided for the above purpose.

Engineering Colleges

10.2.3.7 While completing the works in progress at new Engineering Colleges, new construction of library blocks, workshops and hostels for students have been proposed. Degree Courses in Mechanical Engineering and increase in seats in Electrical Engineering at Engineering College, Modasa as well as new degree course in Production Engineering at Shantilal Shah Engineering College, Bhavnagar have been started during 1989-90.

It is proposed to provide funds for deficiency, equipments and staff for the second year of the same. It is also proposed to provide additional staff and equipments for third year of the degree course in Electronics and communication Engineering at Bhavnagar. An amount of Rs. 267.66 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

10.2.3.8 Incidentally, Master degree course in Cryogenic Engineering is to be started at L.D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad with Central Assistance. Strengthening of existing Post Graduate Courses and starting of new programmes as Centrally Sponsored Scheme are also proposed.

Private Engineering Colleges

10.2.3.9 It is proposed to provide grant-in-aid for newly started courses of Computer Engineering and production Engineering at S.V. Regional College of Engineering and technology, at Surat and Instrumentation Control Engineering courses at D.D. Institute of Technology, Nadiad. An amount of Rs. 6.68 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Teachers Training

10.2.3.10 It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh for Technical Teachers Training Programme. The development of training programme is essential for up-dating the teachers' qualifications regularly. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for teachers training for 1990-91.

Students Amenities

10.2.3.11 It is proposed to provide students amenities for newly started 2 engineering colleges and 5 Polytechnics for which an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided for 1990-91.

Continuing Education

10.2.3.12 There is a need for starting a Centre for Non Formal and Continuing Education for different level disciplines and short-term courses in the field of Engineering and Technology. The All India Council for Technical Education has recommended that such a Centre with flexible programmes of Continuing Education be established. There is no such Centre in the State. Hence, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided during the year 1990-91.

Staff Quarters

10.2.3.13 Due to the expansion of courses and seats, the need of staff quarters for staff on the campus is felt. It was decided to gradually provide some staff quarters in Tribal areas like Dahod, Chhota-Udepur, Vyara, etc., and Porbandar, Surat, Bhavnagar, etc., where staff members find it difficult to get residential accommodation. A provision of staff quarters has also been made at new colleges and polytechnics. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 198.35 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan, 1990-91 for construction of staff quarters.

Hostel

10.2.3.14 It is proposed to complete the two hostel blocks each at L.E. College, Morbi and Sir Bhavsingh Polytechnic Institute, Bhavnagar for Girls. Necessary provision is made to provide hostel block in Engineering Colleges each at Bhavnagar and Modasa. Similarly, one hostel block for boys will be provided each at Government Polytechnics, Himatnagar, Jamnagar, Palanpur, Amreli and Surendranagar. An amount of Rs. 104.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan, 1990-91 and Rs. 159.97 lakhs is provided as World Bank Assistance for the above purpose.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
TECHNICAL EDUCATION
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. SCHEME NO.	SCHEME No.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBER	OUTLAY 1990-91	
			TOTAL	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
1	TED-1	Stengthening Admini- strative Machinery of Technical Educa- tion Department and Technical Examinat- ion Board 6600100	18.84	
2	TED-2	Technical High Schools (Vocational) 6600200	50.52	37.36
3	TED-3	Development of Gove- rnment Polytechnic including Quality Improvement progr- ammes/Industrial training for stud- ents of diversified and sandwich courses of Diploma level 6600300	889.32	527.73
4	TED-4	Grant-in-aid to Private Polytechnic and Development of Food Craft Institute Ahmedabad 6600400	9.16	
5	TED-5	Development of Gove- rnment Engineering Colleges including quality improvement programme for speci- fic requirement in Gujarat 6600500	267.66	190.13
6	TED-6	Grant-in-aid to Pri- vate Engineering Colleges including S.V. R.C. Surat. 6600600	6.68	
7	TED-7	Increase in number of Scholarship in Engineering Colleges and Institutions 6600700	1.00	

1	2	3	4	5
8	TED-8	Training of Teachers and Instructors for Technical Institutes 6600800	0.50	
9	TED-9	Continuing Education Programme (Non-formal- Education) 66001100	2.00	
10	TED-10	Construction of staff quarters for Engineering College and Polytechnic 66001200	198.35	198.35
11	TED-11	Construction of Hostel for students of Technical Insti- tutes 66001300	263.97	263.97
GRAND TOTAL :			1708.00	1217.54

10.3 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

0.3.1 Introduction

0.3.1.1. A fairly extensive network of Community Health centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and sub-centres exists in the rural areas of the State. The health infrastructure has been able to achieve a significant improvement in the health status of the people of the State. The birth rate has declined from 41.2 (1970) to 30.7 (1987). The mortality rate has declined from 18.1 (1970) to 9.8 (1987). The life expectancy at birth has gone up from 49.6 (1971) to 59.9 (1987). The infant mortality rate has come down from 156.4 (1970) to 97 (1987). The diseases like small pox and plague have been eradicated. The incidence of malaria has also come down during the recent years. The health care system during the Seventh Plan saw an unprecedented increase in number of rural health infrastructure in terms of CHCs, PHCs and sub-centres.

0.3.1.2 (Health services) Health Care delivery system through the sub-centres, PHCs and CHCs during the year 1990-91 is required to be strengthened so as to provide improved health services in the rural areas.

0.3.2 Review of Progress

General Health Services

0.3.2.1. On the recommendation of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare in 1974, a multi-purpose worker scheme is being implemented by the State to deliver a package of health service which includes health care services, nutrition and family welfare. These multi-purpose workers are attached to the PHCs. They carry out their functions in the villages by visiting the households. They also supervise the work of village health volunteers. At the higher level above PHCs, there are CHCs, Taluka and district hospitals, civil hospitals and other hospitals dealing specialised medical care. A full fledged Vaccine Institute producing antirabic vaccine has also been started at Vadodara.

Medical Education and Research

0.3.2.2. The achievements are as under :-

- 1) Essential equipments for various departments of medical colleges and attached teaching hospitals have been provided.
- 2) Dead-Body vans at Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, I.G.Hospital, Jamnagar and Civil Hospital, Surat have been provided.
- 3) Furniture for students hostel at Medical College at Surat have been provided.

- (4) 50 seats have been increased in M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.
- (5) 150 beds have been increased in I.G. Hospital, Jamnagar.
- (6) 9 seats have been increased in Govt. Dental college and Hospital, Ahmedabad.
- (7) 3 seats have been increased in Physiotherapy school, S.S.G. Hospital, Vadodara.
- (8) Additional orthopaedic units have been started at Irwin Hospital, Jamnagar and Civil Hospital, Surat.
- (9) Post-Graduate super speciality courses have been started in Urology, Nephrology, Burns & Plastic Surgery at Ahmedabad.
- (10) Dental Chairs & Dental Units have been provided at Dental College, Ahmedabad.
- (11) Essential teaching and para-medical staff have been appointed
- (12) Grant-in-aid medical college with annual intake capacity of 100 students has been started at Karamsad.
- (13) Ultra sound machines have been provided at all the teaching hospitals.
- (14) Ward A/3, Neonatal Ward at Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad has been provided with air conditioning facilities.

**Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases
National Malaria Eradication Programme.**

10.3.2.3. This programme envisages spray of insecticides on wider scale so as to control and eradicate malaria and reduce the degree of morbidity due to Malaria. The National Malaria Eradication programme is shareable on 50 : 50 basis between the Govt. of India and the State Govt.

National Filariasis Control programme :

10.3.2.4. During 1990-91, it is proposed to consolidate filariasis control measures and extend them where they are needed. It has also been planned to enforce anti-larval measures for fulfilment of the above objectives. The National Filariasis control programme is shareable on 50 : 50 basis between the State and the Government of India for supplying anti-larval oil. These measures are to be continued during the year 1990-91.

National T.B. Programme

10.3.2.5. There are 6 lakhs reported cases of pulmonary Tuberculosis of which 1.5 lakhs cases are of infectious type. The

prevalence rate is 1.6 out of which 0.4% are infectious cases. The sheet anchor of the programme is the District Tuberculosis centre which organises tuberculosis work in the Districts as an integral part of the general health services. In all 21 district T.B. centres, are functioning in the State, of which 15 have attached isolation wards. All the centres are managed by N.T.I. Trained key personnel. 13 voluntary organisations are also involved actively in this programme. Three Govt. Sanatoria and one voluntary organisation are actively working. There are 3563 T.B. beds in the State. T.B. demonstration and training centre has been working during the Seventh Plan. Short course chemotherapy project has been started in 14 districts of the State, with a view to study the efficiency of the multi-drug regimen. The National T.B. control programme is shareable on 50 : 50 basis between the Govt. of India and the State Government but establishment expenditure and construction works are carried out by State Government.

National Leprosy Control Programme

10.3.2.6. National Leprosy Control Programme has been launched with the aim achieving the control of the diseases to mass by chemotherapy treatment. During the seventh plan, following units/ centres have been established. up to 31-3-1990.

Modified units/centres	Numbers.
Leprosy control units	9
Leprosy Control Unit	13
Temporary hospitalisation wards	8
Sample survey and assessment units	3
Survey, education treatment units	372

Multi drugs treatment programme has already been introduced in the six districts of the State. The Govt. of India is providing financial assistance. Fully Centrally Sponsored Programme.

10.3.2.7. Under State Plan, existing leprosy hospitals are strengthened by providing necessary staff and equipment. There are five leprosy hospitals with 625 beds in the State of which Bhavnagar and Surat are under private management with 450 beds. As these hospitals are playing useful role in the treatment of leprosy patients in the State, they are required to be strengthened under State Plan. Rehabilitation of leprosy patients is also an important task requiring special attention by providing vocational training etc.

Following are targets and achievements during 1989-90:

Item	Target	Achievement	%age.
1. Case detection	8000	11757	146.96
2. Case treatment	8000	11743	149.79
3. Case discharge	15000	18782	125.21

National programme for control of blindness

10.3.2.8. During the Seventh Plan, following components have been developed in the state.

- 250 PHCs have been indentified and ophthalmic assistance has been provided at PHC level.
- Ophthalmic Deptt. of the Doistrict level civil hospital except at Ahmedabad and Jamnagar have been upgraded and sub-divisional hospitals at Morbi has been identified.
- Ophthalmic deptt. of 3 medical colleges have been upgraded
- Regional institute have been established at M & J Institute of Ophthalmology, Ahmedabad.
- Three schools for training of ophthalmic assistance have been established at Ahmedabad, Surat and Navsari with an intake capacity of 30 per year per school.
- Central Mobile units have been sanctioned at each Medical College.
- For the purpose of proper implementation, monitoring and control of programme, an ophthalmic cell has been established in the Commissinor's Office.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

10.3.2.9. During the Seventh Five Year Plan the E.S.I. Scheme is implemented in Gujarat in the following centres.

Halol (Panchmahals), Kalol (Panchmahals), Godhra (Panchmahals) and Himatnagar. The scheme is extended to Vatva of Ahmedabad Centre with effect from 1.3.1988. Two more hospitals, each 100 beded, Chest Disease Hospital at Vadodara and 50 beded General Hospital at Bhavnagar are likely to be started in 1989-90 with 40 beds and 30 beds respectively. At present, both the hospitals are started initially with O.P.D.

10.3.2.10. At present the arrangement for the out door patients has been made by starting the 100 beded Chest Disease Hospital at Vadodara and 50 beded General Hospital at Bhavnagar. The indoor treatment is likely to be started in due course. The scheme is financed by the E.S.I. Corporation

FOOD AND DRUGS CONTROL

10.3.2.11. The Food and Drugs Control Administration during the period undertook education and training of personnel needed for the management of Food and Drugs Control Administration and in compounding, dispensing and mixing of drugs on prescriptions in the light of the Pharmacy (Amendment) Act which has laid down that only registered pharmacists should be engaged in the dis-

nsing of medicines on prescription. The training was arranged the Food & Drugs Control Administration with the support of Gujarat State Pharmacy Council in the existing Pharmacy Educational Institutions. There are 4 Degree Colleges and 6 Diploma Colleges for imparting pharmacy education in the State. including a Government Pharmacy College, conducting diploma and degree course at Shri B.K. Modi Pharmacy College at Rajkot. The total mission capacity for degree course is 165 students and that for diploma course is 390 students per year.

3.2.12. All the unqualified pharmacists in Government, Municipal or Panchayat hospitals and dispensaries who were eligible for training were imparted training so that no one is thrown out of job as the Pharmacy (Amendment) Act has come into force.

3.2.13. The important activities of the Food & Drugs Control Administration since its inception of the State manifest a beneficial role it has played in the well being of the community.

DIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE AND HOMEOPATHY

Ayurvedic Education

3.2.14. There are four Govt. Ayurvedic Colleges and five private Ayurvedic Colleges, with an intake capacity of 280 affiliated to the Gujarat Ayurvedic University, Jamnagar. All these colleges are attached with hospitals having bed capacity 870. Post graduate facilities are available at Ahmedabad and Jamnagar with intake capacity of 30 and these institutions are affiliated to Gujarat Ayurvedic University, Jamnagar.

Medical Relief ; (Rural Health Programme)

3.2.15. To cater medical facilities to the rural folk and village level as well as district level, there are 39 Ayurvedic hospitals in the State, Out of these, 11 hospitals are in the village level. To provide medical facilities to the rural folk, there are 504 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the State which are transferred to District Panchayat Decentralisation Programme.

Research

Botanical Survey and herbs garden :-

3.2.16. For manufacture of pure raw drugs and genuine medicine, there are 9 Botanical Gardens in the State and to collect raw drugs from forest area, 3 collection centres have been established. For proper implementation of programme and supervision and smooth administration, there are 16 District Ayurvedic Officers' in the State.

Homeopathy :

3.2.17. For the development of Homeopathy, there are 5

Homeopathic medical colleges, run by the private organisation. Of the 5 (five), four Homeopathic Colleges are imparting Diploma Course, and are affiliated to the Homeopathic Council; while One College is imparting degree course and is affiliated to Sardar Patel University. All these colleges are with functioning an intake capacity of 250 each. Over and above, there are 1 Homeopathic dispensaries, providing medical facilities to the rural people and are transferred to District Panchayats in keeping with the ideal of Panchayat Raj.

Indigenous System of Medicine Ayurvedic and Homeopathy.

10.3.2.18. The Indigenous System of Medicine and Homeopathy plays a vital role in delivery of Health care services to the people in the State. This system has become more popular especially in the rural areas.

FAMILY WELFARE (STATE PLAN)

10.3.2.19 During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the State has introduced a maternity benefit scheme for the landless agricultural female labourers. Generally the female rural work-force in the State belong to the weaker section of the society and live in below poverty line economic conditions.

Despite the fact that in many rural areas of Gujarat State, Women labourers form work-force for the agriculture sector, their economic condition renders them helpless and unorganised. These landless female agricultural labourers have to work outdoors during pregnancy period including advance stages. Otherwise they have to forego their daily wages. Their plight has an adverse effect on their as well as their childrens health. During this period, a woman must take rest and be provided with health care. With this concept, the scheme of extending maternity benefit to landless female labourers provides an amount of Rs. 630 for the first delivery and Rs. 420 for second delivery. These amount represent the total minimum wages admissible to them for 6 and 4 weeks respectively. During 1989-90, it is estimated that 43735 female labourers will be assisted at a cost of Rs. 180.97 lakhs.

10.3.3 Programme for Annual Plan, 1990-91

10.3.3.1. Programmes and schemes proposed to be taken up during the year 1990-91, under medical and public health sub-sector are as under :-

		(Rs.in lakhs)
Sr.No.	Minor head of Development	Outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91 Total
1.	Direction and Administration	2.90
2.	Medical Relief	202.29
3.	Training	19.80
4.	Medical Education & Research	344.23
5.	Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy	87.00
6.	Employees' State Insurance Scheme	10.00
7.	Prevention and control of Communicable Disease,	722.29
8.	Minimum Needs Programme	988.90
9.	Other programmes (including School health)	0.50
10.	Family Welfare (State)	65.36
11.	Drugs Control and Prevention of Food Adultration	53.23
12.	Central Medical Stroes Organisation.	3.50
		2500.00

Direction and Administration

10.3.3.2. The workload of health side is increasing day by day and new programmes/schemes are added to the existing programmes. It has, therefore, become necessary to strengthen administration at district, regional and at the State level. There are 6 regions in the State which are headed by the Dy. Directors of the regions. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthened district, regions and State level administration by creating additional staff. For which an outlay of Rs. 2.90 lakhs has been provided for creating new post in paramedical and statistical cadres at regional offices.

10.3.3.3 Medical and Health care planning in the state comprises of curative preventive, and promotive health services. A

National Health Policy has also been formulated keeping the prospective "Health for all by 2000 A.D."

10.3.3.4 Medical Relief and Training Programmes are main function of this Medical Services. It is envisaged to offer wide curative services at the district and taluka hospitals which would include 24 hours casualty services and treatment of various specialities. It is proposed to provide facilities at district and taluka hospitals.

10.3.3.5 6 Ambulances Mobile units for National Highway (Accidents treatment services) are proposed in 1990-91.

10.3.3.6 An outlay of Rs. 32.29 lakhs is provided for ongoing projects. Expansion of civil hospital at Himatnagar is also proposed Thus, an outlay of Rs. 217.29 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 as under :

(1) Medical Relief	Rs. 202.29	Lakhs
(2) Training (Medical)	Rs. 15.00	Lakhs

Total	Rs. 217.29	Lakhs

TRAINING PROGRAMME (MEDICAL) :-

10.3.3.7 The primary need in promoting the curative medical services is to have a steady supply of medical and Para-medical staff. Nursing constitute an important segment in the delivery of medical care. With a view to meet the demand for nurses, nursing schools have been started. It is proposed to increase the number of seats in the nursing schools attached to the Civil hospitals and to establish the new general nursing schools at remaining civil hospitals and if it so required in tribal area hospitals. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH :

10.3.3.8. The object of Medical Education and Research programme is to develop appropriate and adequate man power for managing the health care services in the State by imparting teaching and training to under-graduate and post-graduate medical and dental students, training to nursing and para-medical personal such as X.ray and Lab. Technicians, physio-therapists and Ophthalmic technologists. Medical Education also provides treatment facilities to the patients coming to teaching hospitals attached with medical colleges which are provided with specialist services, mostly the cases which cannot be treated in district head quarter hospitals and are referred to teaching hospitals where medical experts in different specialists are available.

TRAINING (MEDICAL EDUCATION)

10.3.3.9. Norms are laid down by the Medical Council of India, Nursing Council, Dental Council and concerned universities with regard to the faculty requirements in each medical college and each institutions awarding degrees and diplomas as well as the supporting technical and administrative staff, equipment and buildings. On the basis of this, the medical colleges and attached teaching hospitals under the medical education are short of staff, equipment and buildings. There are four government medical colleges, one dental college and hospital, one nursing college, four teaching hospitals attached to government medical colleges at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Jamnagar and Surat; four general nursing schools each at four teaching hospitals, para-plegia hospital, cardiology deptt., M & J Institute of Ophthalmology, Director of P.G. Studies at Ahmedabad.

10.3.3.10 An outlay of Rs. 344.23 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91 for Medical Education & Research and an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for training programme.

INDIGENEOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

10.3.3.11. During the year 1990-91, for the development of Indigeneous systems of Medicine and Homeopathy, an outlay of Rs. 87.00 lakhs has been provided.

Following programmes are to be undertaken during 1990-91.
Ayurvedic Education :-

10.3.3.12 For 4 Government Ayurvedic Colleges an outlay of Rs. 13.81 lakh is provided for expansion and development as per C.C.I.M. pattern. For Ayurvedic Hospitals attached with Teaching institutions, an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91. The Ayurvedic institutions which are run by the private institutions are also to be upgraded as per recommendation of C.C.I.M. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for these institutions.

Homeopathy

10.3.3.13 For the development of Homeopathy system of medicine, an outlay of Rs. 7.65 lakhs is provided for opening of 5 New Homeopathic Dispensaries and to continue homeopathic dispensaries in Rural area to cater medical facilities to the village folk during the year 1990-91.

Naturopathy

10.3.3.14 For the development of Naturopathy system in the State, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided as G.I.A. to the private institutions for their development.

Medical Relief ; Rural Health Programme :

10.3.3.15 It has been envisaged to open 16 Ayurvedic Dispensaries in Rural/Tribal area. An outlay of Rs. 17.20 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

10.3.3.16 For the better facilities to the people living in Rural as well as taluka level, it has been envisaged to open two new ayurvedic hospitals and to expand existing ayurvedic hospitals with additional beds. An outlay of Rs. 20.87 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91. For smooth running of administration, it is proposed to start one District Ayurved Officer's office at Mehsana during the year 1990-91 and to expand existing D.A.O.'s office and Directorate office, for which an outlay of Rs. 7.15 lakhs is provided. For the better knowledge of the people, it is proposed to start a small publication on health for which an outlay of Rs. 0.65 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

10.3.3.17. During the year 1990-91, it is proposed to implement Employees' State Insurance Scheme in 6 new Centres subject to availability of buildings. Further to provide better treatment, it is proposed to purchase Auto Analyser, for E.S.I.S. General Hospital at Bapunagar, Ahmedabad and also to purchase various equipment/instruments for ESIS Hospital in the State. For this, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990- 91.

Prevention and control of communicable diseases

10.3.3.18. Considering the large number of people in different areas of the State who are suffering from T.B., Filaria, Goitre, Guineaworm, Malaria, Leprosy, etc., and to control of these diseases, infrastructure has been built up. During the year 1990-91, it is envisaged to optimise the utilisation of the existing infrastructure and augment the same so that the diseases can be brought under control and in some cases like Guineaworm, Goitre and Leprosy Cradicate them in the near future. National T.B. Control Programme, National Flaria Control Programme and National Malaria Eradication Programme are being taken up under partially centrally sponsored scheme, while National Goitre Control Programme, National Blindness Control Programme, and National Leprosy Control Programme are being taken up under fully centrally sponsored schemes.

National T.B. Control Programme

10.3.3.19 There are 19 district T.B. Centres and 2 Additional districts T.B. Centres in the State. An outlay of Rs. 96.04 lakhs is provided for T.B. Control Programme for 1990-91. Out of this an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided as State's share for anti-TB drugs, X Ray rolls and other materials which is supplied by the Government. For construction of staff quarters at DTC

imatnagar, an amount of Rs.8.04 lakhs is provided. Similarly, Rs.32.00 lakhs are provided for 2 DTCs at Mansa and Petlad. An amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided for staff at 3 DTCs at Mansa, Petlad and Rajkot.

National Filaria Control Programme

0.3.3.20. Eight filaria control units and 4 night clinics were set up in the State for control of filaria. Govt. of India is supplying anti-larva oil on shareable (50:50) basis. An amount of Rs. 11.75 lakhs is provided as State's share for purchase of anti-larva oil, Rs.2.75 lakhs are provided for new contacts units.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

0.3.3.21. Under the Malaria Eradication Programme, the aim is (1) to control Malaria so as to prevent death, (2) to reduce the degree of morbidity due to malaria and, (3) to maintain industrial and farm production by antimalaria measures.. An outlay of Rs. 613.50 lakhs is provided for these programmes. It is proposed to take Kheda district under intergrated vector control measures i.e. Bioenvironmental control measures; where new strategy for source reduction is to be introduced.

Towns/Cities are being expanded and urban areas remained unprotected for NMEP activities and this has caused great threat for spread of malaria in urban areas. Also migration of the people to rural areas also causes high risk.

Minimum Needs Programme (Primary health care)

0.3.3.22. Minimum needs programme for rural health services envisages to provide health services to the weaker sections of the society in the rural areas, for which an outlay of Rs. 988.90 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91. (1) Primary health centres were provided furniture, instruments and equipment, etc. They are further to be strengthened for the better facilities. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for these facilities. (2) Community health centres sanctioned during Seventh Plan were provided with furniture, equipment and instruments. An outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for this purpose. (3) Out of 845 primary health centres sanctioned and operationlised upto Mar-89 in the State, only 266 have their own vehicles to carry out the functions of the primary health centres. It is proposed to increase mobility in the field for remaining Primary Health Centres by providing vehicles. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 208.09 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91. (4) Out of 6651 sub-centres, 2055 sub-centres have their own buildings for clinic and residential purpose. It is proposed to construct new buildings for 150 sub-centres during the year 1990-91. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided in the year 1990-91 for this purpose. 300 new sub-centres are proposed during 1990-91. (5) As per primary health care programme at the sub-centre level, it is necessary to provide one male multipurpose health worker and one female multipur-

pose health worker to provide health care delivery in the population. Funds for the female health worker are available from Govt. of India but for the male multi-purpose workers funds are provided by the State Govt. It is estimated that 1671 multipurpose workers (Male) are required to be posted in addition to the existing workers so that each sub centre will be manned with one male and one female multipurpose worker. At present, it is proposed to create 75 posts of male multipurpose health worker during the year 1990-91, for which an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided. (6) It is proposed to have one community health centre per one lakh of population in the State. As per criteria and population of the State, it would be necessary to establish 261 community health centres in the State up to 2000 A.D. Hence it is proposed to establish 15 new community health centres in the State during the year 1990-91. (7) It is also proposed to strengthen office by providing additional staff. For this an amount of Rs. 33.00 lakhs is provided. (8) Eye ward at Chhani Ch will be established by providing necessary staff for which an amount of Rs. 1.67 lakhs is provided. (9) For Nes area, in G Forest (Junagadh district) a mobile dispensary is proposed as population lives in remote scattered hutments in forests. They require preventive & promotive health services. An amount of Rs. 3.25 lakhs is provided for this purpose. (10) Under the Minimum Needs Programme it is proposed to take up construction programme as under:-

Category of Bldg.	No of buildings to be constructed
Building of PHCs	70
Building of PHCs staff	200
Building of CHC staff	240
Total	510

An amount of Rs. 170.45 lakhs has been provided.

10.3.3.23 The construction work is under progress. and is likely to be completed during the year 1990-91, An outlay of Rs. 0. lakh is provided for the same for the year 1990-91.

Drugs Control and Prevention of Food Adulteration

10.3.3.24 The State Drugs control Administration is required to enforce the Acts relating to drugs and food adulteration and price control of drugs, such as Drugs and Cosmetics Act, (1940) Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, (Objectionable Advertisement) 1954 Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Drugs (Price Control Order) 1979. There are, at present, four institutions leading to Degree course in Pharmacy and Seven institutions leading to Diploma course in Pharmacy with intake capacity 165 students in Degree course and 420 in Diploma Pharmacy Course of the above institution. An institute for Degree and Diploma course is run by the Government while the other institutions are run by private institutions through G.I.A. Having regard to the

development envisaged in extending health services to more and more people, it can be as a corollary be expected that the demand for drugs would go up. The Administration consequently will have to keep a watch on the production and quality of drugs of existing and new units. The lentin commission has made certain recommendations for better enforcement of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules framed there under by the Administration be enforced and be complied with. Consumer's Protection Act, 1986, is to be implemented shortly through out the country. There may be more complaints both regarding Drugs and Food, when the Said Act is implemented. For this purpose, provision for additional staff has been made for effective implementation. An outlay of Rs. 53.23 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91 for the development of Food & Drugs activities in the State.

FAMILY WELFARE STATE'S PROGRAMME

10.3.3.25 A Scheme of maternity benefit to unorganised Rural Labourers female worker for first time introduced in the State in the year 1986-87 for the benefit of female landless agricultural labourers. It has been observed that the condition of the female workers during and after pregnancy in the rural areas is quite pathetic. This affects the health of the mother and the child. In order to prevent child mortality as also for taking care of health of the mother female workers in the unorganised section in rural areas are paid an amount of Rs. 11/- per day (Minimum wage for agriculture labour in the State) for a period of Six weeks in case of first delivery and four weeks in the case of second delivery. This rate is raised from Rs. 11/- to Rs. 15/- from 1989-90. During the year, 1990-91, Maternity benefits to unorganised female workers will be continued. Revised rate of minimum wage of Rs. 15.00 per day will be paid to beneficiary. It is proposed to give benefit to 80,000 rural female workers during the coming five years. During the year 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 65.36 lakhs is provided for 13,000 landless rural female workers for maternity benefits scheme.

CENTRAL MEDICAL STORES ORGANISATION

I) BUILDINGS FOR GODWON AND OFFICES :

10.3.3.26 The Central Medical Stores Organisation, at present procures and supplies medicines and equipment needed by the Government hospitals & dispensaries. It also keeps a buffer stock of medicines worth Rs. 70.00 lakhs to meet contingencies like fire, flood, earth-quake, epidemic and similar natural calamities. It is proposed to have own building for godown by CMSO at Gandhinagar with sufficient space and facilities like Cold Storage and Refrigerators, Deep Freezers, etc., where X-Ray plates can also be stored. An amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided for this scheme. Moreover, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for purchase of a new copier machine. One computer machine is available now. It is proposed to purchase one computer for the office of A.P.C. during the year 1990-91 for which an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided.

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME (Fully Centrally Sponsered)**10.3.4 INTRODUCTION :**

10.3.4.1 The importance of Family Welfare Programme in the Socio-Economic Development plans is well recognised and needs no emphasis. The most crucial problem faced by the Nation to-day is the growth of population at the explosive rate. During last three decade (1951-81) population has increased by little more than double from 1.63 crores in 1951 to 3.41 crores in 1981. The population has grown by about 2.77% during the decade 1971-81 as against 2.94% during the previous decade 1961-71.

10.3.4.2 The repaid growth of the population in the State had many adverse effects. It has not only slowed down per capita income but also has slowed down economic progress resulting into the increased poverty among the people. National Family Planning Programme was started in 1951 with a clinical approach. An extension approach was adopted in mid sixties and in early seventies. In late seventies Family Planning Services were integrated with Maternal Child Health Services and Nutrition Activities and later on. Family Planning Service delivery system was gradually integrated into the Community Oriented General Health Service Network.

10.3.4.3 As a result of the efforts in the area of Family Planning the birth rate has declined as under :

Sr. No.	Year	Gujarat live birth rate	India live birth rate
1	1941-50	41.8	39.9
2	1951-60	45.7	41.7
3	1970	41.2	36.8
4	1971	41.0	36.9
5	1980	35.0	33.5
6	1985	32.7	32.7
7	1987	30.7	32.1
8	1988	29.3	31.3

Though the birth rate has come down over the years as mentioned in the above table, it has fallen short of the expectation as envisaged in the plans. Family Welfare Programme is being promoted on voluntary basis as a people's movement in keeping with democratic approach. The programme seeks to promote a norm of small family with two children. For conveying the message of a small family to the masses, motivational educational and persuasive efforts are made without any resort to any form of coercion. Family planning services are offered through the health care delivery system. At a village level village health guides, trained birth attendants and Anganwadi workers in Intensive Child

Development Servis (ICDS) block provides Family Planning Services. At the Sub-centre level, multipurpose health workers (Male and Female) provide Family Planning Services in the sub-centre areas. At the Primary Health Centre (PHC) level family Planning Services are rendered through the staff of PHCs. At District level also Family Welfare Organisation monitors and supervises Family Planning Programme in the rural areas. In the urban areas and Coroporation tours, Family Planning Services are rendered through the Urban Family Welfare Centres, Post Partum Centres and through a scheme of reservation of beds in Government, Local bodies, local and Voluntary Institutions. People's participation is sought through the voluntary agencies, opinion sought for from the local leaders, people's representatives like MPs and MLA Government Functionaries. Use of MEDIA and Interpersonal Communication are resorted to for Communicating Family Planning message to the masses. As a result of this strategy, the number of acceptors of various methods of Family Planning has started registering increase from year to year.

10.3.4.4 The Family Planning Programme is a fully centrally sponsored programme and the expenditure is fully met by the Government of India Besides, full Central Financial assistance the State Government also spends an amount of Rs. 4.00 crores every year for incentive and awards to boost up the performance under Family Planning Programme. The impact of the services is visible and is reflected in declining growth rate of the population in eighties compared to seventies. The long term goal of the programme is to achieve the Net Reproduction Rate 1 by 2005 AD with a birlth rate of 21 per thousand population, death rate of 9, infant mortality rate below 60 per thousand. Live birth and couple protection rate of 60% by 2000 A.D.

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

10.3.4.5 With a view to limit the adverse result and securing the Small Family norms and to allelviatethe poverty and improve the quality of life, population control measures are being taken in the State from as far back as 1957 as an integral part of the development plans of the State. For attaining the objectives and strategy popularies among the public Family Planning methods like sterilisation. IUD oral pills, Convention Contraceptives have already been considered in the plans. The acceptance has been made purely voluntary. The visible effects of the measures taken by the State Government has been felt as reflected in the declining growth rate of population in the per cent. The process and programme have to continue.

REVIEW OF PROGRESS

10.3.4.6 Till the mid-1960 the approach to the Family Welfare was mostly clinical in character. There was a shift in the Family Control measures after 1963 from the clinical approach to the more vigorous, extension education approach. A goal to bring the birth rate from 41 to 25 as expeditiously as possible was also fixed them. Subsequently to achieve the goal time bound targets

were fixed and recognising that birth control measures were integrated with maternity and child health care services, nutrition and minimum needs programme to improve the Quality of life of the people when the human culture was changed from Family Planning to Family Welfare.

Performance of the Programme during the Seventh Plan 1985-90

10.3.4.7 The objective of the programme during the Seventh plan was to reduce the birth rate from 35 per thousand population in 1985 to 30 per thousand by the terminal year 1989-90. The method to contain the delivery, growth and population remaining the same as in the earlier plans period. The following targets was fixed for the Seven Five Year Plan period.

1	Sterilisation	8-12 lakhs
2	IUD	8-36 lakhs
3	Contraceptive users including oral pills users	13-76 lakhs

Year-wise achievements in the terminal and spacing methods as under:

Year	Sterilisation	IUD	Oral Pills
1984-85	256516	214161	61563
1985-86	333423	291227	74900
1986-87	260201	287819	96277
1987-88	277062	318661	111476
1988-89	241079	358918	114808

10.3.4.8 The number of couples protected by the various methods of the programme in Gujarat is given in the table:-

Year Total	Estimated couples in protective age group (1000)	Sterilisation		IUD		Contraceptives		
		No	%age	No	%age	No	%age	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1983-84	6000	2115	35.3	162	2.7	206	3.4	2483
1984-85	6120	2311	37.8	258	4.2	291	4.0	2860
1985-86	6244	2495	39.9	383	6.1	327	5.2	3205
1986-87	6458	2608	40.4	407	7.3	403	6.2	3481
1987-88	6582	2717	41.28	559	8.59	398	6.05	3674
1988-89	67300	2787	11.41	647	9.61	450	6.70	3884

G-1	Maintenance of Beds		30.91
2	Post Partum Units		299.10
3	Intensive Dist. Prog. Const.		50.00
		New PP Units	45.00
4	Conventional Contraceptives		2.00
5	Awards		7.00
		Total G:-	434.01
H	Mass Education		65.00
I-1	Regional Family Welfare		20.95
	Training Centres (National Try. Project)		521.00
2	Training of ANM, Dias and LHVs		216.67
3	Demographic Research	Total:I:	758.62
		Grand Total	6371.43

10.3.4.10 The State has achieved a couple protection of 57.72 percent by 31.3.89. The state has set its goal to achieve by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, a couple protection rate of 60.00 per thousand population. Total 79.68 lakhs births have been averted up to March 1989. Target for various spacing and terminal methods of Family Planning have been worked out keeping in view the popularity and acceptability of the different methods and the target are fixed for the year 1990-91.

Year	Sterilisation	IUD	Oral Pills and conventional contraceptive
1.	2.	3.	4.
1990-91	2,58,000	3,53,000	6,52,000
			95,000

10.3.4.11 For achieving the targets the following measures mostly to strengthen the programme infra-structure have been proposed during the year 1990-91.

Strengthening of State Family Welfare Programme

10.3.4.12 The State Family Welfare Programme Administers the Family Welfare Programme in the State and has undertaken various and continues monitoring of implementation of the programme to ensure that the target are achieved in the given time and ensuring propriety in the ppending of funds. The State Government have also introduced "DIKRI YOJNA" in the State since April, 1987. The couple having no son and have only one daughter will get Rs. 6000/- two daughters will get Rs. 5000/- The State Government have also introduced 'DIKRA YOJNA' The couples having only one son will get Rs. 3,000/-The State Government have introduced this

scheme with effect from 15.7.89.

Rural Family Welfare Sub-Centres :

10.3.4.13 Apart from strengthening the State Family Welfare Bureau it is also proposed to increase the numbers of sub-centres for achieving the objectives and target of the programme during 1990-91 it is targeted to establish 500 sub-centres.

Urban Family Welfare Centres :

10.3.4.14 There are 33 Urban Family Welfare Centres in the State. It is proposed to revamp the scheme in the urban area during the 1990-91. The main objective of Post Partum is to provide contraceptive advice and Services Primarily to the obstetrics and abortion cases admitted to Hospitals as well as other patient in the Hospitals. The P.P. Units classified as 'A' type (i.e. medical college or Medical Institutions having more than 3000 obstetrics gynecology cases annually and 'B' type institutions (having 1500 to 3000 obstetrics/gynecology cases annually and 'C' type institutions (having 500 to 1500 obstetrics/gynecology cases and abortion cases annually) At the end of Seventh Plan it is expected that there would be 89 Post Partum units functioning in the State, 10 additional P.P. Units will be set up during the year 1990-91.

Reserve Bed Scheme

10.3.4.15 At present, there are in all 1176 beds reserved for family planning purpose at the Hospitals/Dispensaries/PHCs running Government/Voluntary Organisation and bodies. Their Break-up is as under:

Government	: 659 (PP Units)
Voluntary Organisation	: 358
Local Bodies	: 159

Total	1176

World Bank Project

10.3.4.16 Govt. of India has selected four States for the implementation of World Bank Assisted "National Training Project I.P.P-VII" of which Gujarat State is one of them. The National Training Project will have an aim at improving the quality of basic and in-service training of the Health personnel. To achieve this objectives, the project design consists of Five Major Components Viz.

- (i) Training Infra-structure Development
- (ii) Strengthening of existing training facilities
- (iii) Inservice training
- (iv) Strengthening of Health Services Delivery System
- (v) Project Monitoring and evaluation.

Considering the importance of these inputs, an outlay of Rs. 5.21 crores has been provided during the year 1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONG WITH THE COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	Outlay 1990-91	
1	2	3	Total	Of which Capital
1	2	3	4	5
I. Direction and Adiministration :				
1	HLT-1	Strengthening of Directorate (Health and Medical Education) (6700100)	2.90	
Total-I :			2.90	0.00
II. Medical Relief (Medical) :				
2	HLT-2	Strengthening of Dist. Hospitals and increase of beds in District Hospitals (6705200)	180.27	20.77
3	HLT-3	Staff quarters in Dist. Hospitals (6705400)	22.02	12.02
Total-II :			202.29	32.79
III. Trainning Programme :				
Medical :				
4	HLT-4	Expansion of General Nursing School ANM (6710200)	15.00	
Sub-total : Medical			15.00	0.00
Health :				
5	HLT-5	(i) Certificate course in H.V. School, Surat Public Health Nurses School (6710400) (ii) Estt. of P.H. Training Institute at Vadodara (6710300) (iii) Training of MPW PSS (iv) Purchase of vehicles	3.80	
Sub-total : Health			3.80	0.00

1	2	3	4	5

Medical Education :				
6	HLT-6	Training Programme (6715100)	1.00	
Sub-total : Med.Education			1.00	0.00
Total-III :			19.80	0.00

IV. Medical Education & Research :				
7	HLT-7	Expansion of Medical College & Hospital, Ahmedabad (6720100)	39.36	17.00
8	HLT-8	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Vadodara (6720200)	88.35	24.40
9	HLT-9	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Jamnagar (6720300)	115.76	43.59
10	HLT-10	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Surat (6720400)	50.23	31.45
11	HLT-11	Expansion of Medical Edu. Facilities (6720500)	49.73	
12	HLT-12	Expansion of Dental College and Hospital, Ahmedabad (6720900)	0.80	0.80
Total-IV :			344.23	117.24

V. Indigenous System of Medicines Ayurved and Homeopathy :				
13	HLT-13	Expansion of existing Ayurved College (6724100)	13.81	
14	HLT-14	Development of ayurved Uni., Jamnagar (6725300)	6.00	
15	HLT-15	Establishment of Homeopathic Dispansaries, College and G.I.A. (6725400)	7.65	
16	HLT-16	Expansion of Ayurvedic Hos- pital attached with teaching institutions (6725600)	7.00	
17	HLT-17	New Finan. Assistance to Ayurved Teaching Insts. Na- turopathy & Unani (6725700)	0.00	
18	HLT-18	Ressearch Botanical Survey & (New) Harbs garden	5.67	
19	HLT-19	Financial Assistance to (New) Ayurvedic Teaching Instsitu- tions (Pvt. College)	1.00	

1	2	3	4	5
20	HLT-20	New Development of Publication Department (06722900)	0.65	
21	HLT-21	Opening of Rural Health Centres in Rural/Tribal areas (MNP) (6726061)	17.20	
22	HLT-22	Strengthening of the Directorate and starting of D.A.Os. (6726200)	7.15	
23	HLT-23	Opening of New Ayurvedic Hospital Expansion of exist. Ayurvedic Hospital (6726300)	20.87	
Total-V :			87.00	0.00
VI. Employees State Insurance Scheme :				
24	HLT-24	HLT-45 Employees State Insurance Scheme (6730100)	10.00	
Total-VI :			10.00	0.00
Public Health :				
VII. Prevantion and control :				
25	HLT-25	National T.B. Control Programme (6735141)	96.04	8.04
26	HLT-26	National Filaria Control Programme (6735241)	12.75	
27	HLT-27	National Malaria Eradication Programme (6735441)	613.50	
Total-VII :			722.29	8.04
VIII. Minimum Needs Programme :				
28	HLT-28	Upgrading of PHC into 30 bedded Hospital Community Health Centre (6740161)	373.00	108.83
29	HLT-29	Construction work of Sub-centres (back log) (6740261)	40.62	40.62
30	HLT-30	Strengthening of existing (New) Sub-centres	12.00	
31	HLT-31	Upgrading of Dispensaries in to PHCs/SHCs and new PHCs (6740461)	392.83	
32	HLT-32	Construction work of PHC building with staff quarters (back log) (6740561)	170.45	170.45
Total-VIII :			988.90	319.90

1	2	3	4	5
IX. Other Programme :				
33	HLT-33	Expansion of Vaccine Institute, Vadodara (6745100)	0.30	
34	HLT-34	Strengthening of Health Education Bureau (6745200)	0.20	
Total-IX :			0.50	0.00
X. Family Welfare (State Plan) :				
35	HLT-35	Maternity benefits scheme (New) for unorganised female worker	65.36	
Total-X :			65.36	0.00
XI. Drugs Control :				
Training of Pharcists :				
36	HLT-36	Grant-in-aid to non-Govt. institute for conducting diploma and degree courses in drugs (6760151)	0.10	
37	HLT-37	Construction of Bldg. for Government College at Rajkot and Augmentation of staff for degree course (6760152)	18.60	13.10
38	HLT-38	Establishment of Govt. Diploma (New) Pharmacy College at Lakhtar	4.20	
39	HLT-39	Expansion of Foods & Drugs Control Admn. (6760200)	2.50	
40	HLT-40	Expansion of Intelligence Branch (6760300)	2.38	
41	HLT-41	Expansion of Food Laboratory at Vadodara & Bhuj (6760400)	18.83	
42	HLT-42	Establishment of Regional Food Laboratory at Rajkot (6760500)	4.12	
43	HLT-43	Providing vehicle in each Circle Office (6760700)	1.50	
44	HLT-44	Computerisation of stat.data (New) at H.Qs. & Food & Drugs Laboratory, Vadodara	1.00	
Total-XI :			53.23	13.10
XII. Central Medical Stores Org. :				
45	HLT-45	Central Med.Stores Org.	3.50	1.00
Total-XII :			3.50	1.00
GRAND TOTAL :			2500.00	492.07

10.4 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

10.4.1 INTRODUCTION

10.4.1.1 The programme under Water Supply and Sanitation envisages provision of safe and protected water supply and sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas of the State. Supply of protected drinking water in adequate quantity and disposal of used water are essential for preservation and promotion of Public Health and hence great importance is attached to this programme. There are 18114 inhabited villages in the State as per 1981 census which cover about 69% of the total population of the State. Remaining 31% of the population in Urban Areas is covered in 255 towns. 9038 villages/hamlets were identified as "No Source" villages as per the survey carried out in 1980. Thereafter, more than 5000 villages/hamlets have been identified to be eligible for "No Source" category. Government accorded high priority to the programme of providing drinking water facilities to such "No Source" villages during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The number of "no source" or "hard core" villages identified on 1-4-1989 was 14138. Out of these 13141 villages have been provided with water supply amenity upto 31-3-1990, leaving a balance of 997 villages. As per the strategy proposed, first priority will be accorded to covering the remaining hard core villages by water supply programme.

10.4.2 Programme for the year, 1990-91.

10.4.2.1 An outlay of Rs.7000.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 as detailed below:

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Sr. No.	Sector	Outlay 1990-91		
		Non IDA	IDA	Total
1.	Rural Water Supply (MNP)			
	A) Grant-in-aid for schemes.	500.00	2500.00	3000.00
	B) Grant-in-aid for quality testing and monitoring.	50.00	...	50.00
	C) Grant-in-aid for special repairs to schemes.	750.00	...	750.00
	D) LIC Loans for Rural Water Supply Projects	600.00	...	600.00
	Total rural W.S. (MNP):	1900.00	2500.00	4400.00

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Sr. No.	Sector	Outlay 1990-91		
		Non IDA	IDA	Total
2.	Rural Sanitation			
	A) Grant-in-aid for Rural Latrines	100.00	150.00	250.00
	Total Rural Sanitation	100.00	150.00	250.00
3.	Urban Water Supply			
	A) Govt. Water Supply Schemes	30.00	...	30.00
	B) Grant-in-aid	125.00	25.00	150.00
	C) LIC Loan	200.00	...	200.00
	IDA Project			
	Godhra	...	10.00	10.00
	Nadiad	...	...	...
	Bhavnagar	...	...	...
	Jamnagar	...	10.00	10.00
	Total Urban Water Supply	355.00	45.00	400.00
4.	Urban Sanitation			
	A) Grant-in-aid			
	1. Sewerage Project	350.00	250.00	600.00
	2. Low Cost sanitation	...	100.00	100.00
	B) Govt. Loan	-	-	-
	a) Sewerage Projects			
	1. Anand	...	...	...
	2. Nadiad	...	60.00	60.00
	3. Savarkundla	...	30.00	30.00
	4. Rajkot	...	700.00	700.00
	5. Ahmedabad	...	100.00	100.00
	Subtotal	...	890.00	890.00
	b) Low Cost Sanitation	...	10.00	10.00
	c) LIC Loan	200.00	...	200.00
	Total Urban Sanitation	550.00	1250.00	1800.00
5.	Others			
	A) Survey & Investigation	10.00	...	10.00
	B) Research & Development	...	40.00	40.00
	C) Construction of Office Bldg. & Staff Qtrs.	100.00	...	100.00
	Total Others	110.00	40.00	150.00
	Grand Total:	2415.00	4585.00	7000.00

Rural Water Supply

10.4.2.2 Under rural water supply programme, hard core vil-
lages numbering 997 are proposed to be covered during the year
1990-91 as the first priority alongwith completion of all on
going works. For covering 997 hardcore villages and completing
the balance work for villages taken up upto the end of the Sev-
enth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.3000.00 lakhs is provided.

10.4.2.3 Next priority is to take up upgradation in the level
of supply to reach the normative standards in villages where less
than 40 LPCD is being given at present. Simultaneously, villages
with problems of chemical and bacterial contamination in drinking
water are also required to be attended to. For this purpose,
villages have been identified.

10.4.2.4 The following rural water supply projects with
Externale aid are on hand:

1] IDA AIDED RURAL WATER SUPPLY				
(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sr. No.	Name of External Agency & Project	No. of Schemes	Revised cost Rs.	Outlay 1990-91
A.	IDA CR 1280 - IN			
	i) I.V.W.S.S.	111	637.68	2.00
	ii) R.R.W.S.S.	vill		
	(7 Schemes)	255	4846.48	882.00
		vill		
	Sub Total :-		5484.16	884.00
B.	IDA CR 1643 - IN			
	i) I.V.W.S.S.	850		
		vill	4698.21	1000.00
	ii) R.R.W.S.S.	139		
		vill	2842.83	616.00
		+2 towns		
	Sub Total:-		7541.04	1616.00
	Grand total:-		13025.20	2500.00

2] **INDO-DUTCH Bilateral Assistance Project**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Revised Cost Rs.	Outlay 1990-91
1.	Lathi - Liliya - RRWS	727.41	100.00
2.	Santalpur - Ext. RRWS	1044.00	115.00
3.	Sami - Harij - RRWS	2481.00	385.00
TOTAL:		4252.41	600.00

TECHNOLOGY MISSION PROGRAMMES

10.4.2.5 Under Technology Mission Programme, Govt. of India have approved DPRS for 3 Districts as shown below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of District	Rivised Cost		Outlay 1990-91
		As per detailed Project	Phase - I	
1.	Kachchh	223.00	223.00	-
2.	Jamnagar	3239.00	501.23	150.00
3.	Dangs	1274.00	330.50	300.00
TOTAL:-		4736.00	1054.73	450.00*

* This amount is expected to be received from the Govt. of India.

The provision made for 1990-91 is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

a]	For 400 Hard Core villages to be taken up during 1990-91.	2000.00
b]	For upgradation in quantity and quality	50.00
c]	For ongoing Externally Aided Projects	
	IDA 1280 and	
	IDA 1643 (including 200 Hardcore villages)	2500.00
	Indo-Dutch Bilateral	600.00
d]	For Special repairs & Rejuvenation Programme	3100.00
		1500.00

Less: * Amount Expected under ARWS Programme from the Central Govt. of India (-)2250.00

4400.00

Thus, an outlay of Rs. 4400.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91, for Rural Water Supply Scheme.

Rural Sanitation

10.4.2.6 Under Rural Sanitation Programme, an intensive programme of construction of Low Cost Latrines in rural areas is proposed to be taken up during 1990-91. Central Govt. has also announced a Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) from Seventh Plan period, under which, the Central Govt. gives matching funds to the provision made by the State Govt., for accelerating the programme. During the year 1990-91, 16,300 Low Cost latrines will be constructed.

Urban Water Supply

On going World Bank Aided Projects

10.4.2.7 Due to constraint of funds an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided and matching contribution of Rs.100.00 lakhs under CRSP from Central Government is expected. Thus during 1990-91, it is targetted to construct 11855 low cost latrines.

10.4.2.8 A similar programme for construction of low cost latrines has been taken up under restructured IRD Credit 1643 - IN for construction of 20000 low cost latrines at cost of Rs.550.00 lakhs. But an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is provided under IDA and 4445 low cost latrines are proposed to be constructed during the year 1990-91. Thus total target under CRSP would be to construct 16300 low cost latrines.

10.4.2.9 Following five projects were taken up under World Bank Aid at a total cost of Rs.3457.98 lakhs up to the end of Seventh Five Year Plan.

Anand
Godhara
Nadiad
Bhavnagar
Jamnagar

Out of the above 5 Projects, 2 projects are likely to be completed by March, 1990 and total likely expenditure would be Rs.2900.00 lakhs. For completing the remaining 3 on-going projects, an outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Ongoing As and When Projects

10.4.2.10 Under as and when programme, 37 projects are under implementation for which an expenditure of Rs.2721.33 lakhs has been incurred upto March 89. For the on-going 12 projects an outlay of Rs.350 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 as follows:

By way of GIA	150.00 lakhs
By way of LIC Loan	200.00 lakhs

	350.00 lakhs

Government Water Supply Schemes

10.4.2.11 Government Water Supply Schemes at Kandla, Porbandar, Dwaraka and Godhra are operated by GWSSB on behalf of the State Govt. A token outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for upgradation of these Government water supply schemes during the year 1990-91.

Urban Sanitation

10.4.2.12 4 Urban Sewerage Projects viz. Anand, Nadiad, Savarkundla, Rajkot were taken up under IDA Credit 1280-IN at an estimated cost of Rs.5325.73 lakhs. Of these sewerage projects, Anand and Savarkundla are expected to be completed by March, 1990. Rs.890.00 lakhs are provided for the year 1990-91.

AS & When Programme

10.4.2.13 Under As & When Programme, 33 sewerage schemes were under implementation during 1989-90, of which 14 schemes are likely to be completed by March 1990. For completing the remaining schemes an outlay of Rs. 550 lakhs as GIA & LIC loans has been provided for the year 1990-91.

Low Cost Sanitation

10.4.2.14 a) A programme for construction of 19578 Low Cost Latrines in 55 towns at a cost of Rs.600.00 lakhs has been taken up under IDA Credit 1280-IN. An outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

10.4.2.15 b) A similar programme for construction of Low Cost Latrines has been taken up under restructured IDA Credit 1643-IN for construction of 20,000 Low Cost Latrines as a cost of Rs.550.00 lakhs.

Survey & Investigation

10.4.2.16 To meet with expenses for Survey & Investigation for water supply, survey of remaining Hard Core villages, Upgradation requirement and Narmada Irrigation based water supply Schemes, an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Research & Development & Training Institute

10.4.2.17 The State Government has set up a Gujarat Jalsewa Training Institute for Technical Training for water supply and sanitation sector of development at Gandhinagar for equipping the training institute with latest research and development and applied training equipment, an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Construction of Office Building/Staff Quarters

10.4.2.18 Land for constuction of office building for the Head Office of the GWSSB at Gandhinagar has been obtained from Government. Similarly for construction of office building and staff quarters for the Cirle /Division /Sub Division, Govt. lands have been obtained at Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Rajkot. For taking up consruction work at above places an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided for 1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY 1990-91	
			TOTAL	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
1	WSS-1	Survey & Investigation (6800100)	10.00	
2	WSS-2	Research & Development (6300200)		
	(a)	P.H.E. Laboratory (New & Existing)		
	(b)	Radiation & Technology		
	(c)	Desalination	40.00	40.00
	(d)	Defluoridation	(40.00)	
	(e)	Biogas Plants		
	(f)	Establishment of Training Institute		
		Total : WSS-2	40.00 (40.00)	40.00
3	WSS-3	Urban Sanitation		
	(a)	GIA		
		1.Underground Drainage Schemes(6805100)	600.00 (250.00)	
		2.Low Cost Sanitation (6805200)	100.00 (100.00)	
	(b)	Government Loan to		
		1.IDA Project(6805400)	890.00 (890.00)	890.00
		2.Low Cost Sanitation (6805500)	10.00 (10.00)	10.00
	(c)	L.I.C. Loan(6805600)	200.00	200.00
	(d)	M.B.(6825500)		
		Total : WSS-3	1800.00 (1250.00)	1100.00
4	WSS-4	Rural Sanitation : Rural latrines (C.R.S.P.)	250.00 (150.00)	
		Total : WSS-4	250.00 (150.00)	0.00
5	WSS-5	Urban Water Supply :		
	(a)	Govt.Schemes (6815100)	30.00	30.00
	(b)	GIA (6815200)	150.00 (25.00)	

1	2	3	4	5
	(c)	LIC Loan(6825600)	200.00	50.00
	(d)	M.B. for Corporation (6825500)		
	(e)	Government Loan AMC(6815300) RMC(6815300)	20.00 (20.00)	20.00
		IDA Project(6815300)		
		Total : WSS-5	400.00 (45.00)	100.00
		Rural Water Supply :		
6	WSS-6	Rural Water Supply (MNP) (6825300)		
(a)		GIA	3000.00 (2500.00)	3000.00
(b)		LIC Loan	600.00	
(c)		GIA for Quality testing	50.00	
(d)		G.I.A. for special repairs to Water Supply Schemes	750.00	750.00
(e)		M.B.by GWSSB Total :WSS-6	4400.00 (2500.00)	3750.00
7	WSS-7	Construction Office building(6825400)))	
8	WSS-8	Construction of Staff Quarters (6825400)	) ) )	100.00 100.00
		Market Borrowing		
		LIC Loan		
		GRAND TOTAL :	7000.00 (3985.00)	5090.00

Note : Figures in brackets indicate IDA Component

10.5 HOUSING

10.5.1 INTRODUCTION

10.5.1.1 Housing is one of the basic necessities of life, next to drinking water food and clothing. It is an activity that is labour intensive and, therefore, fits in well with pattern of development envisaged in Plan formulation. On expansion of housing activities, profound structural changes take place within the urban economy. The level of development of residential housing, which is related to the income levels of people has a direct bearing on the State and National economy at large.

10.5.1.2 A number of positive measures have been initiated by the Government by introducing various social housing schemes with the object to help people in general and the economically weaker sections in particular. Specific emphasis has been given in acquiring self owned plot or providing serviced land at reasonable cost and the necessary finance for construction of houses in the form of loan at affordable rate of interest. Housing facilitates to the slum people to achieve physical improvement of their dwellings and better environment for living. Resources are redistributed in favour of the poor through generating employment opportunities and a major portion of the housing benefits are provided to the Economically Weaker Sections with the fixed percentage of the benefits going to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Denotified Tribes and other Weaker Sections.

10.5.1.3 The housing situation is acute and is not keeping pace with the growth of population due to natural growth as well as due to rapid urbanisation following industrialisation and resultant immigration to urban areas. The resultant slums are proliferating and becoming equally challenging in the urban areas. According to the 1981 census, 17.8 % of the urban population is living in slums. In Ahmadabad alone 4000 slums are added annually. Sizeable urban population is living in slums by virtue of slum houses being kutcha houses.

10.5.1.4 The provision of shelter, particularly to the Economically Weaker Section and the Slum Upgradation and Environmental Improvement Scheme for the slum people, has led to the general improvement in the quality of life of the people due to the improvement in hygienic condition of living.

dwelling unit. Therefore, Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board have been authorised to utilise the loan given by the State Government under this scheme as "Seed Capital." The dwelling units built up by the Gujarat Housing Board under this scheme are being reserved as shown below for various categories of people :-

- (a) 7 % for Scheduled Castes,
- (b) 14 % for Scheduled Tribes,
- (c) 10 % for the communities declared socially and economically backward,
- (d) 10 % for defence personnel, and
- (e) 3 % for the blind and physically handicapped,

10.5.2.4 Similarly, the Gujarat Slum Clearance Board has also been instructed to follow the procedure for reservation adopted by the Housing Board.

10.5.2.5 During the year 1989-90 it was targetted to construct 1000 and 3500 houses with the provision of Rs. 80 lakhs and Rs. 120.00 lakhs by the Gujarat Housing Board and the Gujarat Slum Clearance Board respectively. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91. It is targetted to construct in all 1800 tenements by Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board during the year 1990-91.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

10.5.2.6 The people having monthly income upto Rs. 701 to Rs.1500 can avail the benefit of the houses constructed under Urban 'B' Category. The ceiling cost of the dwelling unit is Rs.30,000. The HUDCO grants loan assistance for construction of houses on sliding scale for the scheme which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of the dwelling unit. Therefore, Gujarat Housing board has been authorised to utilise the loan given by the State Government under this scheme as "Seed Capital". The dwelling units built up by the Gujarat Housing Board under this scheme are being reserved on the same pattern adopted for the scheme of EWS Housing Urban-A.

10.5.2.7 The number of houses constructed by the Gujarat Housing Board during 1985-89 is as below :-

1985-86	4800
1986-87	2884
1987-88	2592
1988-89	2001

10.5.2.8 It is targetted to construct 2000 houses by Gujarat Housing Board for the 1989-90 and an amount of Rs.205.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1989-90. An outlay of Rs. 140.00

10.5.2 Programme for the year 1990-91

10.5.2.1 An outlay of Rs. 3340 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1990-91, the broad break-up of which is as under

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Programme	Outlay 1990-91
1 Urban Housing	470.00
2 Rural Housing	1495.00
3 Government Residential Buildings and Administrative Buildings	600.00
4 Police and Jail Housing	275.00
5 House Building Advance to the Government Employees	500.00
Total	3340.00

Urban Housing

10.5.2.2 An outlay of Rs. 470 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for the following programmes:-

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1990-91
Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme (i) LOan to GHB (ii) Loan to GSCB	300
Low Income Group Housing Scheme. Loan to GHB.	140
World Bank Aided Scheme. New Schemes	26 04
Total	470

Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme

10.5.2.3 The people having a monthly income upto Rs. 700/- can avail the benefit of the houses constructed under Urban 'A' category. The ceiling cost of the dwelling unit is RS. 15000. The HUDCO grants loan assistance for construction of houses on sliding scale which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of the

lakhs is provided with a target to construct 567 houses during the year 1990-91.

WORLD BANK AIDED PROJECT

10.5.2.9 Government of Gujarat has availed financial assistance of the World Bank for Gujarat Urban Development Project during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The project would also continue during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Area Development project Gorwa of Gujarat Housing Board and Institutional Strengthening Component are covered under Housing sector. An outlay of Rs. 26 lakhs is provided for the World Bank Aided Projects for the year 1990-91.

RURAL HOUSING

10.5.2.10 The Major objectives of Rural Housing Programme are:-

(a) to increase housing stock in rural areas through provision of house-sites, serviced plots, and construction assistance, and public housing.

(b) to upgrade and reduce overcrowding in houses in rural areas :

(c) to promote the development and dissemination of low cost building technology using locally available materials;

(d) to strengthen arrangements for repayment of housing loans availed of in previous years.

10.5.2.11 An outlay of Rs. 1495 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 as detailed below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlay, 1990-91
A. Increase in housing stock:	
(a) House Sites, serviced plots, and construction assistance.	1195.80
(b) Public Housing	161.50
B. Upgradation and reduction of overcrowding in rural houses.	129.70
C. Assistance for the development/ dissemination of technology.	8.00
	1495.00

Housesites for landless labourers.

10.5.2.12 This component of the programme comprises six schemes. The scheme of house-sites is intended for households whose income does not exceed Rs. 700/- per month. Any household whose members do not hold either agricultural land or a house-site/dwelling unit, and are dependent for their livelihood on agricultural labour or rural crafts is eligible to receive a house-site under the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 55.80 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 with a target to distribute 35000 plots.

10.5.2.13 The introduction of a scheme for provision of serviced plots envisaging contribution largely from the urban beneficiaries is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 with a target to develop about 4,000 plots.

10.5.2.14 Under the scheme for the provision of construction assistance, which envisages a dwelling unit costing Rs. 9000 is provided with subsidy of Rs. 4000 a contribution of Rs. 500 by the beneficiary, and a loan of Rs. 4500 from HUDCO/ nationalised banks. Over and above this Rs. 1000/- per house is provided for infrastructure facilities as a subsidy by the State Government. It is proposed to construct 20,000 houses during the year 1990-91. An outlay of Rs. 1100.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Low Income Group Housing and Economically Weak section schemes :

10.5.2.15 Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, 600 housing units are proposed to be constructed through the Gujarat Rural Housing Board during the year 1990-91 for which an outlay of Rs.124.00 lakhs is provided. Under the Economically Weaker Section Scheme, 1500 housing units are envisaged with loan assistance of Rs. 2500 per unit from the State Government for which an outlay of Rs. 37.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Upgradation/extension :

10.5.2.16 The number of dwelling units in rural areas of the State which require upgradation of roofs and walls, is estimated at over 50,000 per year. Accordingly, a scheme is proposed for the provision of assistance that would encourage individual investment in upgradation. During the year 1990-91, 6700 dwelling units are proposed to be provided assistance for upgradation to the maximum of Rs. 1500.00 per unit. An outlay of Rs. 100.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for this scheme. It has been estimated that, over 25 percent of the dwelling units are in rural areas, the number of persons staying per room exceeds 4. On the assumption that approximately 30 percent of the total number of such dwelling units require assistance for extension of area. Accordingly, a scheme for providing assistance in 1000 dwelling units during the year 1990-91, is proposed for which an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided.

10.5.2.17 Under the National Project on Improved Chulas (a wholly Centrally-sponsored scheme under the programme, 'Non-Conventional Sources of Energy') a beneficiary is required to contribute Rs. 10/- towards the cost of installation of an improved chula. The payment is proposed as subsidy of Rs. 10/- to each Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe beneficiary under the scheme during the year 1990-91 for which an outlay of Rs. 4.20 lakhs is provided.

Low Cost Building Technology :

10.5.2.18 With a view to take advantage of low cost building techniques, it is necessary to set up some building centres to facilitate the development and transmission of low cost building technologies, upgrade the skills of local craftsmen and serve as a production centre for supply of low cost building materials. Such centres will provide training to upgrade the skill of local artisans and develop low cost material for housing suitable to the regional and local requirement. HUDCO is providing financial assistance for setting up such centres but it is not considered adequate. It would, therefore, be necessary to provide financial assistance from Government fund also. During the year 1990-91 it is proposed to set up six such centres in General Sector and 2 such centres in Tribal Area for which a provision of Rs. One lakh per centre is made. An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91.

Residential Buildings :

10.5.2.19 The programme for construction of residential quarters for Government employees had been taken up. 8976 units were completed during 1985-87 and 3815 more units are likely to be completed during remaining years of the Seventh Plan.

10.5.2.20 According to the data collected as on 1-4-1989 regarding requirement of residential quarters, there are 17890 employees on waiting list at various District Headquarters, and about 4660 employees are on the waiting list at Taluka Headquarters. As such total requirement of quarters is placed at 22050 units at District and Taluka Headquarters. The net requirement of quarters is expected to be about 22050 Nos.

PROGRAMME FOR 1990-91

10.5.2.21 There is a spillover liability of Rs.1648 lakhs as on 31-3-1990. An outlay of Rs. 240 lakh is provided for the year 1990-91, which includes Rs. 58 lakhs for works in progress in Tribal Areas Sub-Plan.

Administrative Buildings :

10.5.2.22 At present many of the offices are accommodated in private premises, which is not convenient. The Government has, therefore, taken-up a programme of construction of multi-storeyed buildings for offices. This will help the offices working in the

hired premises be brought in one campus.

10.5.2.23 The following construction of building works are on hand :

1. Ahmadabad Judicial Complex, SPIPA. Bachat Bhavan.
2. Vadodara Bachat Bhavan.
3. Surat District and Subordinate Court Buildings.
4. Junagadh Central Office Building.
5. Amreli Multi Storeyed Building.
6. Nadiad Multi Storeyed Treasury Building.
7. Bharuch Multistoreyed Building.
8. Mehsana Multi Storeyed Building.

10.5.2.24 It is proposed to provide multistoreyed Office Buildings at remaining District head quarters. Accordingly, construction of central office buildings at four district head-quarters at Bhuj, Surendranagar, Himatnagar and Ahwa (Dangs) need to be taken up. The likely spillover liability of Rs. 3168 lakhs as at the end of 1989-90 is estimated.

Programme for 1990-91

10.5.2.25 An outlay of Rs. 360 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for works in progress. This also includes the provisions for works in Tribal Area on the basis of proportionate taluka constituents.

Policy Housing :

10.5.2.26 The need of houses for the Police personnel needs to be viewed differently from the needs of houses for other Government employees. The Police personnel have duties to maintain law and order and as such their services are required round the clock. Rent-free accommodations to the police personnel upto the rank of Police Inspector have to be provided.

2. The details of the sanctioned strength and the quarters allotted as on March 1989 are as under :

Category	Sanctioned strength as on 31-3-89	No. of quarters allotted as on 31-3-89	No. of quarters to be constructed.
Police Inspector	602	283	319
Police Sub-Inspector	2714	1063	1651
Constabulary	57858	33453	24405
Total	61174	34799	26375

10.5.2.27 The target of construction of Police quarters during the Seventh Five Year Plan was 3000 quarters. Upto the end of 1988-89, 1994 quarters were constructed and 637 more quarters are likely to be constructed during the year 1989-90. Moreover, 2051 ready built quarters have been purchased from the Gujarat Housing Board and Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation. Thus, the total number of new quarters which have become available during the Seventh five year Plan 4682.

10.5.2.28 The Gujarat Police housing Corporation has proposed to construct 1040 quarters during 1990-91 at seven different locations as shown below :

Sr. No.	Place	No. of Units	Estimated cost in lakhs.
1.	Ghanteshwar (Rajkot) for S.R.P.Group - XIII	372	470
2.	Patan (Dist. Mahesana)	104	166
3.	Gandhinagar.	100	169
4.	Anand (Dist. Kheda)	108	142
5.	Vadodara (Rural)	108	158
6.	Porbandar (Dist. Junagadh)	102	129
7.	SRP Group IX, Vadodara	146	178
	Total	1040	1412

10.5.2.29 Besides, the Corporation also proposes to undertake during 1990-91, the construction of the head quarters of SRP Group at Palanpur.

10.5.2.30 There is a spill over liability of Rs. 100 lakhs for works undertaken through the Roads and Buildings Department Rs.250 lakhs for the works of Construction Corporation at the beginning of 1990-91.

10.5.2.31 Training is important for improvement of the morale as well as the effectiveness of the police force . It is proposed to set up the Gujarat State Police Academy at Gandhinagar , which will provide a two-tier training set up. This will take care of the following :

- (i) Training direct recruit Police Sub-Inspectors and Deputy Supd. of Police besides orientation training of IPS Officers.
- (ii) In-service training course for Police Officers from SIs and above on various subjects relevant to their duties.
- (iii) Specialised Training Seminars for Senior Police Officers. The total cost for this Institution is estimated at Rs.4 crores. This will include provision of Training Block, Hostel Block and Administrative Wing.
- (iv) An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91, for Gujarat State Police Academi at Gandhinagar.

10.5.2.32 During the year 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 255.00 lakhs is provided for Police Housing including Police Academy and Rs. 20 lakhs for Jail Housing during 1990-91 will be as follows :

Sr.No.	Item	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	New works to be undertkaen by Gujarat Police Housing Corporation.	150
(2)	Works in progress for police and Jail Housing through R & B Department.	50
(3)	Works in progress through Gujarat State Construction Corporation	75
	Total:	275

Jail Housing :

10.5.2.33 All members of the jail staff are required to be on duty even on holidays. The jail staff has to work round the clock within the jail premises in shift duties and have to be available within the jail premises for any emergency. As per Jail Manual all jail officials and sub-ordinates serving at jails have to be provided with rent free quarters within the jail premises.

At present, the staff strength is 1129. In addition, 261 posts have been sanctioned and total establishment strength will be 1390. Against this, at present 758 quarters are available. In the light of the above for the 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for construction of 40 quarters.

House Building Advance to Government Employees :

10.5.2.34 There is a large demand from Government Employees and Panchayat employees including Primary Teachers for purchase/construction of houses for which house Building Advance is being sanctioned. The ceiling for the House Building Advance has been raised from Rs. 50000 to Rs. 80000. Further, large number of plots have been allotted to the Government Employees at Gandhinagar. Many of these employees are expected to construct houses by availing of House Building Advances. Their needs would be in addition to the normal past flow of House Building Advances. In view of long pending list of applications for House Building Advance an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
HOUSING
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
I. Urban Housing :				
1	HSG-1	EWS Housing Scheme (6900100)	300.00	300.00
2	HSG-2	LIG Housing Scheme (6900200)	140.00	140.00
3	HSG-3	World Bank aided Housing Projects (6900600)	26.00	26.00
4	HSG-4 (New)	Site & Service Dev. of Pub. Agencies, Mun. Corp., Dev. Authorities	1.00	1.00
5	HSG-5 (New)	Construction assistance to Urban Poor	1.00	1.00
6	HSG-6 (New)	Metro Land Services	1.00	1.00
7	HSG-7 (New)	Structural upgradation in urban Metro	1.00	1.00
Total-I :			470.00	470.00
II. Rural Housing :				
8	HSG-8	Housesites for landless labourers (MNP) (6905761)	55.80	
9	HSG-9	Assistance for construction of houses on the hosesites allotted to landless labourers (6905261)	1100.00	
10	HSG-10	Assistance for improvement of Rural Houses (6905300)		
11	HSG-11	Rural Low Income Group Housing Scheme (6905100)	124.00	
12	HSG-12	Economically Weaker Section Housing scheme with HUDCO participation (6905400)	37.50	
13	HSG-13 (New)	Provision of serviced/ developed plots	40.00	

1	2	3	4	5
14	HSG-14 (New)	Upgradation of rural houses	100.50	
15	HSG-15 (New)	Extension of rural houses	25.00	
16	HSG-16 (New)	Subsidy against the contribution payable for the improved Chulhas	4.20	
17	HSG-17 (New)	Assistance to building centres	8.00	
Total-II :			1495.00	0.00
III. Government Residential and Administrative Buildings :				
18	HSG-18	Government Residen- tial Quarters (6910100) and Government Administ- rative Buildings (6910200)	240.00	240.00
			360.00	360.00
Total-III :			600.00	600.00
IV. Policice & Jail Housing :				
19	HSG-19	Police Housing (6915100)	255.00	255.00
20	HSG-20	Jail Housing (6915200)	20.00	20.00
Total-IV :			275.00	275.00
V. Loans to Government Employees for House Building :				
21	HSG-21	Loan to Government employees for House Building(6720171)	500.00	500.00
Total-V :			500.00	500.00
GRAND TOTAL :			3340.00	1845.00

10.6 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

10.6.1 Trends in Urbanisation

10.6.1.1 The 1981 population census indicates that Gujarat (31%) is the third most-urbanised State in India after Maharashtra (35%) and Tamilnadu (33%). The urban population of Gujarat has increased in the last eight decades from 20.3 lakhs in 1901 to 106 lakhs in 1981, Since 1961, it has doubled from 53.2 lakhs to 106 lakhs increasing the number of towns to 255.

10.6.1.2 One of the major factors of rapid growth of urban areas has been migration from rural to urban areas as well as from other parts of the country. The urban population increased at an average annual growth rate of 3.5% during 1971 to 1981 and the rural population at the rate of 2.1% per year, though the rate of natural increase of urban areas is only 2.17% as against 2.35% per year for rural areas during 1971-81. The number of people living in the towns and cities will continue to rise in the foreseeable future. At the present rate, there will be nearly 20 million people living in over 350 towns by the turn of this century.

10.6.1.3 Rapid urbanisation combined with changing growth pattern in size and class of cities/towns, if not properly planned and mobilised in time, will bring about haphazard and uneven development adversely affecting the quality of life of urban dwellers. The urban amenities are lagging behind the growth of population in urban concentrations. Urban areas are characterised by problems of poverty, unemployment, proliferation of slums, inadequate infrastructure of water supply and drainage, traffic congestion, environmental degradation at a cost of other problems closely related to the quality of life.

10.6.1.4 According to one projection, the urban population in Gujarat will grow at an annual rate of 3.5% over the period of 1981-2001 to 200 lakhs and account for 36% of the total population. In absolute terms, the urban population would double over the period 1981-2001.

10.6.2 REVIEW OF PROGRESS

10.6.2.1 During the Seventh Plan period the activities and programme under Urban Development sub-sector comprised of : Preparation of development plans, Town planning schemes, Regional planning ; Urban Development Programme, Financial assistance to local bodies, Minimum Needs Programme and Other Programmes.

10.6.3 Approach and strategy

10.6.3.1 Urban Development Authorities have been set up for preparing regional plans. Programmes of preparation of original plans, community development projects in urban areas, integrated development of small and medium towns, environmental improvement of slums, socio-economic development of urban poor, etc., need

special consideration at least to check further deterioration in the urban services. The major problems for the urban authorities is the financial constraint for implementation of various programmes. Schemes of regular devolution of funds from State Government and to establish the necessary institutional framework for generating the capital funds for the improvement of urban infrastructure require attention.

10.6.4 Programme for Annual Plan 1990-91

10.6.4.1 An outlay of Rs. 2040.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for various Urban Development Programmes. The Broad break- up is as under:-

(Rs.in lakhs)	
Name of the Scheme	outlay for 1990-91
1	2
- Urban Development Programme	66.00
- Financial Assistance to local bodies	1177.00
- Minimum Needs Programme	100.00
- Other schemes	312.00
- New Schemes	385.00
GRAND TOTAL...	2040.00

PREPARATION OF REGIONAL PLAN, DEVELOPMENT PLAN & TOWN PLANNING SCHEME:

10.6.4.2 This scheme involves formulation of urban development policies in consonance with the National Housing Policy and National Urbanisation Commission Report, monitoring the urban growth through satellite imageries and photogrametry, growth-centre planning to develop National Priority Centres, State priority centres, growth centres as suggested by NCU. Under this scheme, preparation of departmental manual, project reports for integrated development of small and medium towns, and World Bank assisted projects, etc., are proposed to be continued during the year 1990-91.

10.6.4.3 The draft report for South Gujarat Regional Plan proposes to take up the regional plans for some of the remaining regions of Gujarat viz. Central Gujarat, North Gujarat, Kachchh, Saurashtra, etc. It is proposed to have detailed surveys of the regions for which elaborate arrangements including strengthening of the existing unit is proposed.

10.6.4.4 Urban and regional information system unit established will undertake the work of newly proposed schemes and IDC and other projects during 1990-91 with the help of the existing unit.

10.6.4.5 The urban population of Gujarat is expected to be doubled by 2001 giving rise to the abnormal growth of a number of towns and also the size of the existing towns. It is imperative to improve the quality of life in the cities through preparation of development plans and Town Planning Schemes. The urban area development authorities of Ahmadabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar have prepared the development plans.

10.6.4.6 upto now, 63 development plans and town planning schemes have been prepared. 24 new projects are likely to be completed. It is proposed to take up additional development plans and town planning schemes. An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is provided during the year 1990-91 for these schemes of which Rs. 6.00 lakh is provided for special cell created in sachivalaya for World Bank aided project.

GRANT-IN-AID FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND TOWN PLANNING (T.P.) SCHEMES.

10.6.4.7 As per prevailing norms, the grant-in-aid is made available for implementation of works proposed in final T.P. schemes taking into consideration the net cost of work in T.P. Schemes. The grant-in-aid is proposed on 50% cost sharing basis. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided as grant-in-aid for implementation of Development Plan and Town Planning Scheme for the year 1990-91.

CITY SURVEY

10.6.4.8 City Survey is introduced under section 131 of LR. Code, It also provides the basis for preparation of development plans under the T.P. Act. Its objects are three-fold viz. (a) Administrative (b) Fiscal and (c) Legal. It provides Records of Rights showing clear rights, title interest, liabilities, etc., of individual Local Bodies and Government. It is also useful for water supply, drainage, electricity supply, telephone and such other works.

10.6.4.9 Since commencement of the scheme, the work of first two stages (Theodolite & PT Works), in all, the 32 T.P. schemes was completed and an enquiry work of T.P. schemes (57191 Properties) was completed. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for the enquiry work of 40000 properties.

Financial Assistance to Local Bodies.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO URBAN AREA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES.

10.6.4.10 The urban development authorities and area development authorities require assistance in the form of loan. These authorities study the problems of their areas and prepare as well as implement the development plans and town planning schemes. They are empowered to obtain contributions from the local bodies within their jurisdiction and can levy development charges as per provisions of Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act,

1976. They can also utilise the loan made available by HUDCO, LIC and Banks, etc. To make them get on in the initial period, financial assistance in the form of seed capital is given. The seed capital which turns into revolving fund for undertaking various projects. 10.6.4.11 The State Government, based on Shri I.G.Patel's report on Backward Areas, declared certain incentives for industrially backward talukas of the States. Because of such incentives, a phenomenon of urban diffusal through industrialisation in backward areas has picked up. It is observed that such backward areas on the fringes of major urban centres have shown remarkable trend of industrialisation. In this context, it is very much felt that basic infrastructure like housing services and amenities need to be provided before haphazard sprawl takes place. In order to cover such areas especially on the fringes of urban development areas of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot, it is proposed to formulate schemes of infrastructure development of industrial growth centres. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1990-91, for this scheme.

URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (UCDP)

10.6.4.12 Urban Community Development Projects lay special emphasis on self-help on the part of the local communities to enable the relatively dis-advantaged sections of the community to obtain maximum benefits from facilities provided under various Government and Municipal Programmes. The activities to be undertaken in project cover physical improvement, civic amenities, health and sanitation, recreation and cultural activities, educational activities, economic programmes such as employment, referred services, income generating programmes, credit services, production centres, small savings, etc.

10.6.4.13 One UCD project costs Rs. 2 lakhs per annum. Of this, 40% cost is given as grant to municipal corporation and 60% cost is given as grant to municipalities. At the end of Seventh Plan, 12 projects have been taken up. Due to rapid urbanisation, following industrial development, the population migrating to cities is fast increasing resulting in rapid growth of slum population. These cities are facing acute problems on account of growth of slums. Therefore, it is proposed to start new U.C.D. projects in the State. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91, for this scheme.

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS (IDSMT)

10.6.4.14 Small and medium towns have a critical role to play in the process of urbanisation. To check the growth of metropolitan cities and to bring about integrated development of small and medium towns, the Government of India during the Sixth Five Year Plan initiated the loan scheme 25 towns of Gujarat are covered so far. Detailed reports for 2 new towns are submitted to Government of India for their approval.

10.6.4.15 In implementation of centrally sponsored IDSMT scheme uptill now, as many as 48 new roads are constructed and

31 roads are widened, 1300 shops are constructed, 468 units under sites and services programme are completed and 458 low cost sanitation latrines are constructed. It is proposed to take up new towns under IDSMT scheme. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs as State's share is provided for Annual Plan, 1990-91.

10.6.4.16 The cities having population of more than one lakh are left out under IDSMT and hence State proposes to undertake new scheme for Integrated Development of cities having population of more than 1 lakh.

MARKET BORROWING TO MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS FOR MISCELLANEOUS DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

10.6.4.17 Open market borrowings are sanctioned to municipal corporation for their development activities. The amount raised is subject to restrictions by Reserve Bank of India. The scheme is continued in 1990-91. An outlay of Rs. 1067.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for this scheme.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

10.6.4.18 The scheme envisaged to give financial assistance of Rs.300/- per capita to local bodies for providing certain basic facilities and services like water supply, drainages, community latrines, baths, street lights, etc., in the slum areas which are not likely to be taken up for clearance for next ten years. Priority is given to the slum areas situated on Government/Municipal land and/ or inhabited by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes particularly the scavengers.

10.6.4.19 The Government has amended the Land Acquisition Act and Municipal Act. This will facilitate the agency concerned to undertake improvement works on private land.

10.6.4.20 The details of slum-dwellers covered yearwise is as under:-

Year	Slum Population covered	Assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	14590	90.22
1986-87	13074	51.38
1987-88	24167	75.28
1988-89	35182	85.01
1989-90	76682	100.00
	163695	401.89

10.6.4.21 An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 with a target to cover 40,000 slum dwellers.

OTHER SCHEMES :

URBAN BASIC SERVICE:

10.6.4.22 The principal aim of this programme is to improve and upgrade the quality of life of the urban poor, especially the most vulnerable sections of the population, the women and children who tend to get neglected in the urban setting.

10.6.4.23 The Urban Basic Service programme will operate on the basis of six guiding principles, community participation, convergence, child and mother focus, cost effectiveness coverage and continuity.

10.6.4.24 Government of India has introduced a centrally sponsored scheme of urban basic service with a view to enhance the development of children and women of the urban low income families in a selected number of least developed districts Rajkot and viz. Vadodara districts in the State are selected for implementation of this programme in the first instance. The State Government has sanctioned 10 projects in the State.

1. Rajkot District: 1) Rajkot 2) Upleta 3) Dhoraji 4) Jetpur
5) Gondal 6) Wankaner 7) Morbi

2. Vadodara District: 1) Vadodara 2) Dabhoi 3) Padra

10.6.4.25 The urban basic service programme is implemented through the concerned Municipal Corporations and Municipalities in accordance with the financial pattern of the scheme.

10.6.4.26 The cost of the project is met on sharing basis i.e. 40% by UNICEF, 40% by State and remaining 20% by Central Government. An outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for this scheme.

WORLD BANK AIDED URBAN PROJECT:

10.6.4.27 Government of Gujarat has availed financial assistance of the World Bank for Gujarat Urban Development Project (Credit 1643 IN). The project is continued. The project cost is Rs. 165.67 crores, of which Rs. 84.76 crores for Urban Development Project and Rs. 80.91 crores are for Rural Water Supply Project (of the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board). The World Bank Credit of US\$ 62 Million had become effective since November, 1986, The implementation of the project has started in January, 1986.

10.6.4.28 Under World Bank aided project implementing agencies includes Municipal Corporations of Ahmadabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot and Jamnagar, Gujarat Housing Board, Gujarat Municipal Finance Board, Palanpur, Anand and Petlad Municipalities.

10.6.4.29 Gujarat Urban Development Projects include various projects like solid waste management, priority infrastructure area development, slum upgradation, town planning scheme and institutional strengthening.

10.6.4.30 Under institutional strengthening component, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Gujarat Housing Board, Gujarat Municipal Finance Board, Vadodara, Rajkot and Jamnagar Municipal Corporations have undertaken various studies from improvement of financial and managerial aspects, to identify problem areas and various inservice training programmes.

10.6.4.31 One-third of the project cost is borne by the implementing agencies, one-third share is borne by State Government and one-third share is provided by World Bank. However, 1/3 share of the World Bank is to be provided by the State Government, which will be reimbursed by the World Bank on presentation of reimbursement claims. For institutional strengthening component 100% grant is provided as per revised financial pattern.

10.6.4.32 An outlay of Rs. 277.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 for World Bank Aided Urban Project.

NEW SCHEMES:

10.6.4.33 Under the welfare programme for poor, training for upgrading the skills of urban poor, subsidised scheme for self-employment and survey and data collection of urban poor, following schemes are envisaged.

NEHRU ROZGAR YOJANA

10.6.4.34 The Seventh Five Year Plan document had estimated that around 50 million people in Urban Areas were living below the poverty line in 1984-85, forming nearly 28% of the Urban Population. The issue of employment programmes designed to increase income of the Urban Poor families has been engaging the attention of the Government for quite some time. With a view to increase participation of the Municipalities/Municipal Corporations in the implementation of Urban Poverty alleviation and employment programmes and also the question of broadbasing the existing employment programmes to cover different categories of Urban Poor, the Government of India have introduced the new scheme in the Urban Areas as "Nehru Rozgar Yojana" (NRY) as Centrally Sponsored Scheme for which an outlay of Rs. 385.00 lakhs has been provided by the State Government for the year 1990-91. This Scheme is targetted towards persons living below the poverty line in Urban areas i.e. those with household incomes below Rs. 7300/- per year at 1984-85 prices. To begin with, the Nehru Rojgar Yojana will cover three Schemes, They are :-

- (i) Support for setting up of Urban Micro Enterprises in all urban settlements,

- (ii) Provisions of Urban Wage Employment for
(a) settlements below 20,000 and (b) settlements between 20000 and one lakh in the first phase.
- (iii) Provision of Employment through Housing and shelter upgradation for Urban Settlements between 1 lakh and 20 lakhs.

10.6.4.35 The State Government, is also implementing the "Nehru Rozgar Yojana" in the Urban areas i.e. Municipalities and Municipal Corporations Area of the State from the year 1989-90 as per the guideline given by the Government of India as follows :-

(A) Primary Objective :

Generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons in the Urban Area.

(B) Secondary Objective:

(1) Creation of Productive community assets for direct and continue benefits to the poverty group and for strengthening economic and social infrastructure and steady rise in the income levels of the Urban Poor.

(2) Improvement in the overall quality of life in the Urban areas.

10.6.4.36 The expenditure for implementation of the programme shall be shared between the Central and State Government as per following pattern.

Scheme	GOI's share	State Govt.'s share/ Subsidy	Institu- tional finance (loan)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1) Urban Micro Enterprises				
i) Loan & Subsidy	12 1/2%	12 1/2%	75%	100%
ii) Training support	100%	-	-	100%
2) Urban Wage Employment				
i) Settlement below 20000	50%	50%	-	100%
ii) Between 20000 and 1 lakh	50%	50%	-	100%
3) Urban Employment				
i) Loan & Subsidy	20%	5%	75%	100%
ii) Training Support	100%	-	-	100%

Eligibility

10.6.4.37 Persons whose family income is below Rs. 7300/- at the price rate of the year 1984-85 will be eligible for the scheme. Preference will be given to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes.

(1) Urban Micro Enterprise :

10.6.4.38 The Government of India have introduced Nehru Rozgar Yojana during the year 1989-90. Under this scheme, the State is also expected to contribution its share as per the pattern laid down under sub-scheme of "Urban Micro-Enterprise" under which weaker enterprenuers are also to be given loan and subsidy. Loan to the extent of 75% will be made available by the Banks whereas the subsidy will shared by Centre and State equally. The Government of India has already released Rs. 106.90 lakhs towards its share directly to the Districts.

(2) Urban Wage Employment :

10.6.4.39 Under this scheme, the State is also expected to contribute its share as per the pattern laid down under sub-scheme of "Urban Wage Employment". The local bodies having population of 20,000 to 1 lakh are required to be given subsidy to create useful assets works like roads, Paka Ways, drainage, environmental improvements etc., having large labour component. The Centre and State will share the cost of the project in the ratio of 80:20. An outlay of Rs./ 131.76 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

(3) Housing and Shelter Upgradation Scheme

10.6.4.40 Under this scheme the State is expected to contribute alongwith Centre as per the pattern under sub-scheme of "Housing and Shelter Upgradation. Loan and subsidy is to be given to the local bodies, Housing Boards etc., in the cities having population of 1 to 20 lakhs. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) will provide 75% of loan while the remaining 25% of the cost will be given as subsidy to be shared by Centre and State in ratio of 80:20 respectively. The Central Share of subsidy has been passed on to the HUDCO. An outlay of Rs. 26.36 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

(4) Administration & Operational Expenses for implementing the "NRY"

10.6.4.41 This scheme is to be implemented through local bodies and monitoridng is to be done by State. To meet with Administrative and operational expenditure at all levels i.e. State District and at the local body, the Central Govt. has released the share to the extent dof Rs. 36.76 lakhs. The State's is to the extent of Rs. 20.22 lakhs.

10.6.4.42 Thus, for the various activities/schemes/ programmes, under "Urban Development" subsector on outlay of Rs. 2040 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONG-WITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
A Urban Development Programme :				
1	UDP-1	Preparation of Regional Plan, Development Plan & Town Planning Scheme (7000100)	10.00	
2	UDP-2	PPM CELL (7000500)	6.00	
3	UDP-3	Grant in aid for implemen- tation of Development Plan & Town Planning Schemes (7000400)	25.00	
4	UDP-4	Introduction of City Survey around Ahmedabad Minicipal Corporation	25.00	
Total-A :			66.00	0.00
B. Financial Assistance to Local Bodies :				
5	UDP-5	Seed Capital to Urban Area Development Authorities (7005100)	60.00	
6	UDP-6	Urban Community Development Programme (7005200)	10.00	
7	UDP-7	Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (7005441)	40.00	
8	UDP-8	Borrowings to Municipal Corporation for Misc. Development Activities (7010200)	1067.00	
Total-B :			1177.00	0.00
C. Minimum Needs Programme :				
9	UDP-9	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum Schemes (70115161)	100.00	
Total-C :			100.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
D. New Schemes :				
10	UDP-10	Nehru Rojgar Yojana	385.00	
		Total-D :	385.00	0.00
E. Other Schemes :				
11	UDP-11	World Bank Aided Urban Project (7020300)	277.00	277.00
12	UDP-12	Urban Basic Service(705700)	35.00	
		Total-E :	312.00	277.00
		GRAND TOTAL :	2040.00	277.00

10.7 CAPITAL PROJECT

10.1 Introduction

10.7.1.1 Gandhinagar, the Capital of Gujarat State is situated on the western bank of river Sabarmati; the site, occupying an area of about 5738 hectares.

10.7.1.2 The main work areas in the city are

- 1) Capital Complex and Government offices,
- 2) Light Industries Area,
- 3) City Centres,
- 4) Public Institutions Area, and
- 5) Shopping, Commercial and Warehousing area.

10.7.1.3 The Master Plan of township envisaged the development in two phases of self contained city with a targetted population of about 3.5 lakhs.

Development of the city

10.7.1.4 The development of the city depends on the services such as water supply, drainage, electricity, roads etc.. The source of raw water is Sabarmati river. Also activities of the capital project involves development of an over all development of land, development of plots to be disposed in auction for private builders, construction of various buildings for residential and administrative and social economic functions of the public.

10.7.1.5 Physical achievements upto the end of 1985 is as under in addition to the residential units of various categories, roads etc..

Item	Unit	Quantum
1. Temporary Sachivalaya	No.	1
2. Temporary Assembly	No.	1
3. Patnagar Yojna Bhavan	No.	1
4. Main Sachivalaya complex & 6 Blocks for Heads of Department with Electrification, Lifts etc.	No.	1
5. Assembly Building with Electrification Lifts etc.	No.	1
6. Town Hall of capacity 1100 seats with A/C.	No.	1
7. Police Headquarters at Sector No.27.	No.	1
8. Staff Training College.	No.	1
9. Primary School (Rooms) with playgrounds	No.	24
10. Secondary Schools (Rooms) (with laboratory)	No.	4
11. Dispensary	No.	14
beds there in	No.	100
12. Civil Hospital	No.	1
		(with 100 beds and Operation theatre)
13. Three Colleges with No. of rooms	No. of rooms	168
14. Rangmanch	No.	6
		(with open air sitting accomodation)
15. Shopping centre	No.	17
16. Circuit House/Vishramgrah/ Pathikashram	No.	3
17. Gymkhana (one with swimming pool)	No.	3
18. District Library	no.	1
19. Office Building of State Directorate of Economics & Statistics	NO.	1
20. Sports complex with various Playgrounds Tracks, Shopping range as well as Olympic size swimming pool & Sport Hostel.	No.	1
21. Wholesale Vegetable Market	No.	1
22. Cheap type shops	In 14 Sectors	
23. Inquiry offices	In 18 Sectors	
24. Annexy Circuit House		1
25. E F G Block of Civil Hospital	3 Blocks	
26. Fire Brigade Station		1
27. Radial Collector well		1

10.7.1.6 Initially water supply with Intake well, jack-well, Radial collecting well, Filtration plant, Over-head tanks, Pipelines for 4.5 m.g.d. were provided and thereafter by augmenting the existing supply by constructing 8 tubewells having total additional capacity of 3.5 m.g.d. have been completed.

10.7.1.7 The objective of the Capital Project is to develop the township in 30 sectors and provide required administrative office buildings and residential units for the State Government employees.

10.7.2 Programme for 1990-91

10.7.2.1 The overall projected requirement of residential units in Gandhinagar is about 25000 units as per the targetted population, against which 16216 units have been completed by the end of March, 1990. Government have allotted private plots to the Government employees and the construction of residential building, is under progress. Therefore, a good number of Government quarters will be vacated hence only B type new residential quarters are proposed to be constructed during the year 1990-91.

10.7.2.2 At present there is no storm water drain and storm water is drained through the open gutters along the road side. It is proposed to start the work of underground stormwater drainage system during the year 1990-91.

Sale of Land

10.7.2.3 By the end of March 1990, land admeasuring 77.26 hactares has been disposed off and net income of Rs. 42.12 crores is accrued on this account. During 1990-91 hactares of land is proposed for sale.

10.7.2.4 There is a spillover liability of Rs. 42.27 crores as on 1-4-90 involving following works.

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sr. No.	Name of work	Estimated cost	spill over liability as on 1-4-90
1	2	3	4
A.	Residential Buildings	1549.43	820.81
B.	Non-Residential Building	1890.69	860.84
C.	Roads and Bridges	1107.57	986.37
D.	Other Expenditure	2277.89	1559.01
Total..		6825.58	4227.03

10.7.2.5 An outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs is provided for taking up on-going works during the year 1990-91 as per details given below:

Sr.No.	Item	(Rs. in lakhs) For the Year 1990-91
1	Works in Progress	470.00
2	New Works	80.00
3	Direction & Administration	150.00
	Total	700.00

10.7.2.6 The following main works which are in progress are proposed to be completed by the end of the year 1990-91.

- (a) Residential quarters 500 Units.
- (b) Providing infrastructure facilities like water supply, drainage and roads in sectors 6, 8 and 13.

Construction of Police Bhavan

10.7.2.7 It is proposed to construct Police Head quarters to be known as police Bhavan at Gandhinagar for housing the offices of Director General and Inspector General of Police Gujarat State Ahmedabad. It is proposed to construct this building at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 crores. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme under the sub-sector "Capital Project" for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
CAPITAL PROJECT
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
1	SCP-1	Capital Project (7100200)	700.00	700.00
2	SCP-2	Construction of Police Bhavan	70.00	70.00
Total :			770.00	770.00

10.8 INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

10.8.1 Introduction

10.8.1.1 Publicity of development Programmes is essential for the better understanding of policies and plan measures adopted by the Govt. and also for purposeful involvement of the people in the implementation of developmental activities in the State. In the formulation of publicity programmes, the basic approach is to provide information facilities in the areas especially the backward areas which need special treatment. The main objective is to cover large sections of the population such as factory workers, students, agriculturists, rural poor and the other sections of the society.

10.8.2 REVIEW OF PROGRESS

10.8.2.1 During the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 the schemes of News Services, traditional Media utilisation, financial assistance to Film Studios, Rural Broadcasting & Community T.V. Centres, Exhibitions, T.V. utilisation, setting up of Field Publicity units, have been implemented. As against Seventh Plan target of installing 3200 Community T.V. Sets, 3134 Black & White Community T.V. Sets have been installed till March, 1989, and 700 colour T.V. Sets will be installed during 1989-90. As against target of installation of 4000 Community Radio sets, 698 Community Radio Sets have been installed till March, 1989, and during 1989-90, 1000 more Community Radio Sets are envisaged to be installed in tribal areas of the State.

10.8.3. Programme For 1990-91

An outlay of Rs.530.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programmes	OUTLAY for 1990-91
I. Direction and Administration	330.46
II. Field Publicity	174.94
III. Strengthening of Information Centres	24.60

TOTAL:	530.00

The broad outline of the activities to be taken up during the year 1990-91, are given in the following paragraphs.

I. Direction & Administration:

News Services:-

10.8.3.2. Three zonal centres i.e. Rajkot, Vadodara and Surat will be modernised and equipped with computer systems and FAX machines, It is proposed to link up Gandhinagar with Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot, Bhuj, Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Surat by computers, FAX machines, teleprinters, telex and other services. Printer facility will also be provided at Gandhinagar. It is, therefore, proposed to create two photo-units with necessary equipments at Vadodara and Rajkot. Zonal and State level photo-libraries will also be set up at Rajkot, Vadodara and Gandhinagar. For news coverage, especially T.V.News, it is envisaged to purchase a Van, equipped with necessary technical facilities and a car. An outlay of Rs.14.00 lakhs is provided for the Year 1990-91.

Improving Feedback Mechanism :

10.8.3.3 All efforts to help the newspapers for their healthy growth are being made. Measures are also taken for curbing the unhealthy trend of newspapers detrimental to the society as a whole. The Examiner of Books and Publications Section functions under the Information Directorate. The number of newspapers, weeklies, fortnightlies and periodicals have also increased considerably. Therefore, it is proposed to strengthen this section by creating Inflammatory Writings Monitoring Cell, as suggested by the Ministry of Home Affairs. An outlay of Rs.1 lakh is provided for the year, 1990-91.

Expansion of Traditional Media Utilisation

10.8.3.4 In order to acquaint rural and illiterate people, the various Government schemes and programmes traditional publicity activities such as Lok-Diara, Katha-Kirtan, Lok-Katha, Lokgeets, Puppet Show, drama Bhavai, etc., are being arranged in rural and urban areas. As a part of such activities details of developmental programmes and important messages like that of prohibition, family welfare, antidowary propaganda, drugs, etc., are conveyed to people on a large scale. for this purpose an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Modernisation of Directorate of Information

10.8.3.5 The tribal and backward class people are educated through the easiest way of disseminating information through display of hoardings, kiosks at strategic points frequently visited by the masses in the villages and through mass media including Doordarshan, Akashwani and Cinema slides. Moreover, it is planned to issue feature articles, special supplements with suitable photographs, photo feature, etc. in the local newspapers so as to acquaint the educated people with the activities and programmes undertaken by the State Government. It is also planned to publish various publications befitting the occasions during the year. Documentary Films on development activities and

projects of the State are being prepared by the Directorate. It is proposed to produce few documentary films in the year 1990-91. which will be released in rural areas through mobile publicity units of the Directorate of the Directorate of Information. Film Section of the Directorate also makes T.V. film on development activities of the State and release them through Doordarshan Centres. For encouraging good cinema in the State, the State Government gives State Awards to the regional film producers as well as best technicians and artists. The Government also purchases 16 mm prints of Awarded Gujarati Feature Films every year for showing them to the rural and urban audience through local units of the directorate. A provision is made also for establishing a T.V. Studio for T.V. news Coverage and production and processing of T.V. documentary films. For better publicity services, it is proposed two additional Video T.V. News Coverage units one each at Rajkot and Vadodara Total outlay of Rs. 304.80 lakhs is provided under this scheme for the year 1990-91

Rural Broadcasting and Community T.V. Centres:

10.8.3.6 Under this scheme community Television sets are installed and maintained on contributory basis. The villages situated in economically backward talukas pay 33% of the cost of T.V. and those situated in other areas pay 67% of the cost of T.V. as "Installation contribution". With a view to utilise the funds fully under this scheme, instead of purchase of T.V. sets by the Directorate, involvement of District Panchayats or Dist. Co-op Societies for purchase of T.V. Sets (These agencies getting 33% or 67% of the cost on production of vouchers) is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 72.40 lakhs is provided under this scheme for the year 1990-91.

Exhibitions

10.8.3.7 It has been decided to cover all the parts of the State by arranging exhibitions on various achievements of the Government throughout the year. Exhibition sets on different development activities would be permanently given for display to taluka panchayats, health centres and Government High Schools in the State, and to the Gujarati Samaj and Gujarati Associations outside Gujarat. It is also envisaged to establish 10 Information Centres at Pilgrimage places, such as Dwarka, Palitana, Ambaji, etc., Where the visitors will be acquainted with various development activities through exhibition, film shows and printed material. The exhibition section of the Directorate at Gandhinagar will participate in State and National level exhibitions. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Field Publicity Units:

10.8.3.8 The Field Publicity Units are arranging film show, display exhibition, issue press notes regarding development and socio-economic change in the taluka, feedback to Government, regarding present events, library services and distribution of publications on development. During the year, 1990-91, it is

envisaged to strengthen the administrative and editorial staff and provide modern equipment and connect each office with computer system. Upto 1989-90, 47 units of taluka centres are likely to be sanctioning. It is proposed to establish 15 new Field publicity at taluka level as recommended by Jasvant Mehta Committee. Out of those 15 Units, 8 Units will be established under Tribal Area Sub-Plan 13 vehicles and 26 projectors at district and taluka level are proposed to be provided with a staff car. In all, an outlay of Rs. 87.54 lakhs is provided under this scheme for the year 1990-91.

Construction of Building of District Information Centres

10.8.3.9 District Information Centres normally consist of a reading room, library, press room as well as Rural Broadcasting Office. For conducting various activities of the District Information Centres, it is proposed to construct separate buildings at each district headquarter for information centre. During the past years, office buildings for District Information Centre have been constructed at Surat, Ahwa (Dangs), Himatnagar, Surendranagar, Amreli, Palanpur, Jamnagar, Mehsana and Bhavnagar. The construction of building at Godhara, Nadiad and Bhuj is in progress. Such buildings are proposed to be constructed at Bharuch, and Junagadh for which an outlay of Rs.17.50 lakhs is provided for the year, 1990-91. In all, an outlay of Rs. 24.60 lakhs is provided under the scheme for 1990-91.

10.8.3.10 Thus, for the sub-sector "Information & Publicity", an outlay of Rs. 530.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONG-WITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
I Direction & Administration :				
1	PUB-1	News Service (7200100)	14.00	
2	PUB-2	Improving Feed back Mechanism(7200200)	1.66	
3	PUB-3	Expansion of Traditional Media Utilisation(7200300)	10.00	
4	PUB-4	Modernisation of Directo- rate of Information (7200400)	304.80	
Total-I :			330.46	0.00
II Field Publicity :				
5	PUB-5	Rural Broadcasting & Community T.V. Centre (7204500)	72.40	
6	PUB-6	Exhibitions (7205200)	15.00	
7	PUB-7	Setting up of field Publi- city Units (7205400)	87.54	
Total-II :			174.94	0.00
III Strengthening of Information Centres :				
8	PUB-8	Setting up of Information Centre and T.V. Premises	24.60	24.60
Total-III :			24.60	24.60
GRAND TOTAL :			530.00	24.60

10.9 WELFARE OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES & OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Introduction

The Constitution of India (Article 46) specifically directs that the State shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In order to fulfil this mandate special efforts are being made by the Government to bring about rapid socio-economic development of the backward classes in Gujarat. The backward classes in the State comprise of the Scheduled Castes (SCs), the Scheduled Tribes (STs), the Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes (NT & DNTS), the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs), the Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) and the Minorities.

10.9.1 Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes

10.9.1.1 Population of Gujarat is 340.86 lakhs, the population of the Scheduled Castes was enumerated as 24.38 lakh in the 1981 Census. The Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and the Economically Backward Classes do constitute a sizeable section of the total population. The population of the Minorities is estimated at 30 lakhs and of the Nomadic and Denotified Tribes 7 lakhs. The population of Scheduled Castes and other backward classes is scattered all over the State with some concentration in the North Gujarat and Saurashtra Districts. There are 1411 villages where population of the S.Cs is more than 250 in number the population of S.Cs is 50 % in these villages.

10.9.1.2 In addition to the benefits which flow to these backward classes from the schemes included in the general sectors of development, several special schemes, mainly of supplementary nature have been devised to ensure that a fair share of the benefits of development actually reaches these groups, the vast majority of which are below the poverty line. The specific provisions made for the Scheduled Castes in all the sectors of development are aggregated into the Special Component Plan (SCP) for the Scheduled Castes.

10.9.1.3 While many special programmes for these backward classes are carried out through the Director of Social welfare (DSW), four autonomous bodies have been set up in order to implement the economic development programmes more effectively to benefit specially targeted sections among the backward classes. These are the Gujarat Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation (GSCEDC) for the Scheduled Castes, the Gujarat Backward Classes Development Corporation (GBCDC) set up recently for the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes. There is an advisory body namely Gujarat Minorities Board (GMB) for the

religious and linguistic minorities, who also monitor the programme of the minorities.

10.9.1.4 The various schemes being implemented in this sector for the welfare of the backward classes (other than the Scheduled Tribes) could be grouped into three categories viz. (i) Education, (ii) Economic Uplift and (iii) Health, Housing and Others.

10.9.1.5 During the first three years of the Seventh Plan, total expenditure of Rs.3749.43 lakhs has been incurred, while during fourth year, total expenditure of Rs.2118.40 lakhs and during the fifth year total expenditure of Rs. 2450.54 lakhs has been incurred for S.C., N.T./DNT, SEBC etc. (except S.T./TASP). Thus, against an outlay of Rs.7427.00 lakhs for the Seventh Plan total expenditure for five years is estimated to be of Rs. 8318.37 lakhs. More details are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Programme	Seventh Plan outlay	Expdt. for three years (85-88)	Expdt. (88-89)	Likely Expdt. (89-90)	Total Expdt. for five years	Percentage of Expdt. against Seventh Plan outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Education	3762.90	2319.97	1165.39	1495.38	4980.74	132.36
Economic Upliftment	1862.10	820.18	715.92	368.50	1904.60	102.28
Health, Housing and Other	1429.10	410.30	167.23	499.31	1076.84	75.35
Direction and Administration	372.90	198.98	69.86	87.35	356.19	95.51
Total :	7427.00	3749.43	2118.40	2450.54	8318.37	112.00

10.9.1.6 The State Government has also taken various important measures in the last year for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes, Notified/Denotified Tribes, SEBC, EBC and Minorities Communities. Some of the measures so far taken are as under :

Main achievement of 1989-90, (SC/SEBC/NT/DNT/EBC/Minorities)	Achievement (No.)
Student were granted pre- SSC scholarships	5,12,272
Students were given free books and clothes	3,14,001
Girl's student were given post SSC scholarships	2,542
Students were given post SSC scholarship	66,532
Most backward communities students were granted special scholarships	1,20,673
G.I.A., hostels were sanctioned to increase the hostel facilities	20
Residential schools are established	14
Government hostel are run	21
Persons are given financial assistance for small and cottage industries	20,896
Law and Medical graduates were assisted for legal practice and dispensary	145
Persons were given free medical aid	17,408
Inter Castes Marriage were celebrated	68
Persons on individual basis were given financial assistance for construcion of their houses	3,490
Sweepers and Bhangis People are assisted for houses	980
Co-operative housing Societies were granted loans and subsidy	20
Balwadies are sanction for children	40

Moreover, the follwing measures have also been taken :

- (1) The income limit for pre-SSC scholarship abolished for scheduled caste students studying in standard V to X
- (2) The students studying in standard 1 to 7, given assistance for books and clothes, to Rs. 46/- per students which was Rs. 36/-, previously

- (3) The difference for food bill assistance at the rate of Rs. 125/- per month, granted to the students admitted in hostels attached to the Non-Govt. college
- (4) Revision of grant for financial assistance to law and medical graduates to Rs. 10,000/- for law and Rs. 50,000/- for medical
- (5) Modification in, financial assistance for the construction of houses on individual basis (Rs. 9000/- subsidy, and Rs. 1,000/-, as beneficiary contribution)

10.9.1.7 An outlay of Rs.2400.00 lakhs is provided for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Notified/Denotified Tribes, Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, Economically Backward Classes and Minority Communities. Broad break-up of this provision is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Castes	Outlay - 1990-91				
	Education	Economic Upliftment	Health Housing and others	Dir. and Adm.	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
S.C.	508.67	277.96	357.51	30.86	1175.00
N.T./DNT	34.45	6.65	13.90	...	55.00
SEBC	533.26	246.44	204.30	41.00	1025.00
EBC	65.20	12.50	7.10	0.20	85.00
Minority	27.50	29.40	1.10	2.00	60.00
Total :	1169.08	572.95	583.91	74.06	2400.00

10.9.1.8 **Main activities under this programme are as under :**

Education :

10.9.1.9 The literacy percentage on Scheduled Castes in Gujarat is 27.74% as against the general literacy level of 35.79% as per census of 1971. The general literacy rate has increased to 43.70% whereas the Scheduled Castes literacy rate has increased to 39.78% as per 1981 census.

10.9.1.10 Education is the foundation on which the progress of any community, in particular, the backward classes rests. Government, therefore, has formulated several schemes to promote the education of these backward classes. These include scholarships, reimbursement of tuition and examination fees, Ashramshalas (residential schools for primary students) and Chhatralayas (hostels), Residential Schools for the talented students from backward classes, special coaching facilities for selected

courses and the like. For students belonging to the Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia and Senva and other four more i.e. turi, Gazo, Harihan Bava and Vankar Sadhu communities which are identified as most backward communities among the Scheduled Classes, special scholarships amounting of Rs. 250/- for boys & 300/- for girls are given to provide them incentive to go to school. Similarly, 12 of most backward communities of S.C.-B.C. are given similar benefit of scholarship on par with S.C. students.

Economic Uplift

10.9.1.11 The vast majority of these backward classes live below the poverty line. It is, therefore imperative to give high priority to schemes designed to provide employment and income to them. These schemes include providing training for both wage and self employment and providing financial assistances in the form of subsidy and loan through the financial institutions for self employment.

Health & Housing

10.9.1.12 In this category the backward class persons are given loan and subsidy for construction of houses on individual as well as co-operative basis. Assistance is also provided for persons suffering from serious illness such as cancer and taborecalosis. There are scheme of financing balwadies. Per balwadi Rs. 18000/- is granted by Govt.

10.9.1.13 The targets for 1990-91 for various important actiities envisaged under the programme for S.C. and other Backward Class (excluding ST) are as under :-

	Targets (No.) -----
Pre-SSC Scholarships	3,21,000
Students to be given free books & clothes.	1,38,569
Special Scholarships to be givern to the students of the most backward communities,	56,342
New book banks to be started for medical and engineering students.	2
New grant in aid hostels to be started and to increase 500 seats.	40
New Govt. hostels to be opened	10
New residential schools to be opened for talent students.	9
New ashram schools to be started	10
Mahila tailoring centres to be opened	5

	Targets (No.)

Pre examination training centres to be started for SC.	4
New Balwadis to be started.	105
Communities centres to be constructed.	2
Govt. hostel bldg. to be constructed	4
Financial assistance to persons for small cottage industries.	22,648
Free medical aid to patients	4,221
Doctors/pleaders will be given loans and subsidy	87

The following new schemes proposed for the year 1990-91 :-

1. Special schemes to students desirous of taking training abroad in the field of medical & engineering.
2. Award of prizes to the students securing higher rank in the Board & university examinations.
3. Grant of financial assistance to S.C. persons for small enterprenures.
4. The rate of free medical aid will be proportionately revised as under :-

For T.B. Rs. 125/- p.m. for 12 months

For cancer Rs. 300/- p.m. for 6 months

Laprosy Rs. 60 p.m. for 12 months

Serious maternity diseases Rs. 185/- per case.

Women suffering from acute anasemic condition Rs. 30/- per case.

S.C. & S.E.B.C. students will be given stipend for C.A. and I.C.W.A. Courses.

S.E.B.C. Students will be given stipend for I.A.S./I.P.S. courses.

0.9.2 WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

General

0.9.2.1 As per the 1981 census, the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the State is 48.48 lakhs which comes to 14.2% of the total population of 340.86 lakhs of the State. The population of Scheduled Tribes is scattered all over the State with some concentration in eight districts. They are thickly populated on the eastern border of the State which is most backward. Most of

these areas are characterised by hilly territory rocky soil and presence of forest over large areas. For economic upliftment of the Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Tribes Economic Development Corporation has been set up. Tribal Research and Training Institute is also working for these tribes.

10.9.2.2 In addition to the benefits which accrue to these tribes from the schemes included in the general sectors of development, special schemes have been devised for the people living below the poverty line including small and marginal farmers, etc. Under this sector the schemes have classified mainly in three groups viz., (i) Education, (ii) Economic Uplift and (iii) Health, Housing and other schemes.

Review

10.9.2.3 During the first three years of the Seventh Plan, total expenditure of Rs.1687.16 lakhs has been incurred, during 1988-89 total expenditure of Rs.1018.04 lakhs was incurred. A provision of Rs.1200.00 lakhs was made for the last year of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1989-90 against which an expenditure of Rs.1384.58 lakhs is likely to be incurred. Thus, against an outlay of Rs.4100.00 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs.4089.78 lakhs is likely to be incurred during the Seventh Plan. More details are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Programmes	Seventh Plan Outlay	Expenditure			Percentage of expd. against Seventh Plan Outlay	
		For the first three years (85-88)	88-89 likely	89-90 Anticipated	Total for five years	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Education	1054.30	971.44	575.39	880.76	2427.59	230.26
Economic Upliftment	1289.20	307.81	333.14	285.11	926.06	71.83
Health Housing & Other	1332.20	368.10	109.51	217.72	695.33	52.19
Direction & Administration	424.30	39.81	0.00	0.99	40.80	9.62
Total :-	4100.00	1687.16	1018.04	1384.58	4089.78	99.75

10.9.2.4 Some of the Measures taken up by the State Government for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes are as under :

- [1] The income limit for pre-matric scholarships has been abolished.
- [2] The rate of subsidy under the scheme of cottage industries has been enhanced from the flat rate of Rs.750/- to 1/2 of the unit cost limited to Rs.3000/-. In the case of primitive groups in S.Ts. Subsidy is now being granted at the rate of 90% of the unit cost limited to Rs.5000/-.

Programme for 1990-91

10.9.2.5 A provision of Rs.1100.00 lakhs is made for the welfare programmes for Scheduled Tribes during 1990-91. Broad break up of this amount is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Provision for 1990-91						
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	Education	Economic upliftment	Health Housing & others	Dir.& Adm.	Admi. Machinery for TASP	TOTAL
S.T.	84.17	30.03	35.80	25.00	...	175.00
T.A.S.P.	524.18	119.70	207.12	29.00	45.00	925.00
Total:-	608.35	149.73	242.92	54.00	45.00	1100.00

10.9.2.6 Main activities under the programme are as under :

Education

10.9.2.7 The schemes under this group are given top priority to raise the level of literacy in all five year plans and as a result, the literacy level amongst Scheduled Tribes has improved which can be seen from the following table :-

Year of Census of Population	Literacy rate(In %)	
	General	S.T.
1971	35.79	14.12
1981	43.70	21.14

It is observed that the literacy level among the Scheduled Tribes has improved. However, they are far behind the general literacy level. Accordingly schemes pertaining to grant of examination fees, tuition fees, pre and post S.S.C. scholarships, Hostels, Ashram Schools, residential Schools, etc. are taken up under this group.

Economic

10.9.2.8 The most important step undertaken by the State is to raise the standard of living of weaker sections by providing them various assistance for economic activities. Number of schemes have been included in this sector viz. financial assistance to Youths in motor driving and others recognised workshop, financial assistance to ST women in tailoring classes, financial assistance for cottage industries and professions etc. The Tribal Corporation set up under the this sector is helping to achieve the objective by financing loan to the tribal co-operatives.

Health, Housing, etc.

10.9.2.9 Under this programme Scheduled Tribe persons are given loan and subsidy for construction of houses on individual basis as well as under Halpati Housing Scheme for landless labourers. Under the scheme of Medical Aid, financial assistance is also granted to Scheduled Tribe persons suffering from T.B., Cancer, etc. There are schemes of financing "Balwadis". Per Balwady Rs. 18000/- is granted by the Govt.

Primitive Groups

10.9.2.10 There are five tribal groups in Gujarat Viz. Kotwalia, Kathodi, Kolgha, Padhar and Siddi which have been identified as primitive groups. Of these, Kotwalia, Kathodi and Kolgha reside in the tribal sub-plan area; while Padhar and Siddi reside outside the tribal sub-plan area. These groups have remained in isolation and have not received adequate benefits from the development programme. During the year 1988-89 various schemes under different heads of development have been implemented. Under various schemes of agriculture they were supplied agricultural implements, input-kits, bullock carts, milch-animals, etc. at subsidised rates. A scheme for providing incentives to the primitive group parents who send their children regularly to schools and have 70 percent attendance in schools was implemented. The composite package insurance scheme for the above five groups has also been introduced from May, 1988, under which it is envisaged to cover hut insurance; personal accident and hospitalisation for serious diseases. The policy premium will be for three years and the premium will be paid in three equal instalments. During 1990-91 Rs.53.00 lakhs from State Plan is provided for development of primitive tribes.

10.9.2.11 The important targets for 1990-91 for S.T. anrisaged under the programme are as under :-

	Targets (No.)

Pre-S.S.C. Scholarship	37400
Students to be given free books d& clothes	83670
Special scholarship to Most Backward Communities (Primitive Group) students.	21817
Post S.S.C. Scholarships.	36400
New Grant in-aid hostels to be opened	20
New Government Hostels to be opened	1
New Residential Schools to be opened.	2
Ashram schools and 5 post basis Ashram schools to be started.	20
Pre-Examination centre for training to be opened for triba educated youth.	2
Mahila tailoring centres to be opened.	2
New Balwadis to be started.	55
Houses to be constructed on individual basis	1680
Houses to be constructed under Halpatids Housing Board.	488
Free medical aid to patients	1135
Financial assistance to persons for small and cottage industries.	1200
Loan and subsidy to Doctors/Pleaders	44

The following new schemes have been proposed for the year 1990-91

- (1) Special Schemes for the students desirous opf taking training abroad in the field of medical and engineering.
- (2) Award of prizes to the tribal students securing higher ranks in the board and university examinations.
- (3) The rate of free books and clothes have been enhanced from Rs. 46 to Rs. 70 per child.

- (4) Grant of financial assistance to S.T. persons for small enterprenues.
- (5) Revision of the rate of free meddical aid. ,

10.9.3 **Administrative Machinery for TASP**

10.9.3.1 The Government of Gujarat has evolved a system of functioning within the existing administrative framework which would approximate to the condition of single line administrative control. The tribal areas of the State have been demarcated into project areas for which separate administrative structure has been sanctioned. Each project team is headed by the Project Administrator of the rank of Additional District Development Officer or Additional Collector except for Banaskantha and Dangs Districts. For the District of Banaskantha and Dangs, the responsibility as the Project Administrator is entrusted to District Development Officer and Collector respectively. They have also been given the support of specialist in agriculture, Co-operation and forests and other administrative staff. Such nucleus staff in the form of the subject specialist etc. are out of the panchayatraj fold. Some sort of administrative control is however being extended to the project administrator over the project officer cum taluka development officer and other Government and Panchayat staff working in the project areas.

10.9.3.2 To look after the implementation of the projects and monitoring and evaluation of the schemes, the post of Tribal Development Commissioner at the State level was created from 27th April, 1982. Subsequently, the Government has also created the post of Secretary-Cum-tribal Development Commissioner with the supporting staff of the rank of Director of Primitive Group and Ex-officer deputy Commissioner, Deputy Director (Plg), Assistant Commissioners, Dy. Director (Agriculture), Deputy Director (Animal Husbandry) and other administrative Staff. Tribal Development Commissioner is also solely responsible for the implementation of T.A.S.P. Government has created the post of Joint Director (Tribal Welfare) under the Directorate of Social Welfare for implementing and monitoring the tribal welfare schemes.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
WELFARE OF SC & OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (INCLUDING STs.)
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs.in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME (WITH COMPUTER CODE NO.)	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
I EDUCATION :				
1	BCK-1	Examination Fees (7400181) SC (7400184) NT (7400185) DNT (7400186) SEBC (7400187) EBC (7400188) Mino	Clubbed with BCK-3	
Total :				
	T.D.D.	Examination Fees (7400182) ST (7400183) TASP	0.25 0.50	0.00 0.00
Total :			0.75	0.00
2	^BCK-2	Tution Fees (7400281) SC (7400284) NT (7400285) DNT SEBC	Clubbed with BCK-3	
Total :			0.00	0.00
	T.D.D. BCK-2	Tution Fees (7400282) ST (7400283) TASP	0.25 0.50	0.00
Total :			0.75	0.00
3	BCK-3	Merit Scholarship for Pre S.S.C. Students (7400381) SC (7400384) NT (7400385) DNT (7400386) SEBC (7400387) EBC (7400388) Mino.	46.00 4.50 70.00 25.00 15.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
Total :			160.50	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
	BCK-3	Merit Scholarship for Pre S.S.C. Students (7400382) ST (7400383) TASP	3.00 15.70	0.00 0.00
		Total :	18.70	0.00
4	BCK-4	State Scholarship for Pre- S.S.C. children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation (7400481) SC	30.00	0.00
5	BCK-5	State Scholarships for post S.S.C. Girls students not eligible because of income criteria service and family size (7400581) SC (7400584) NT (7400585) DNT (7400586) SEBC	7.00 1.50 5.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
		Total :	13.50	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7400582) ST (7400583) TASP	2.00 2.00	0.00 0.00
		Total :	4.00	0.00
6	BCK-6	Increase in food bill of Eng. & Medical students SC	4.00	0.00
	T.D.D.	ST TASP	2.00 2.00	0.00 0.00
		Total :	4.00	0.00
7	BCK-7	Scholarship for post S.S.C. Students (Other than SC/ST) like NT\DNT and SEBC students (7400684) NT (7400685) DNT (7400686) SEBC (7400687) EBC	9.85 18.00	0.00 0.00
		Total :	27.85	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
8	BCK-8	Scholarship for students studying in Higher Secondary i.e. STD. XI & XII (7400786) SEBC (7400787) EBC (7400788) Mino.	45.36 18.00 9.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
		Total :	72.36	0.00
9	BCK-9	Scholarship for students of Technical & Professional courses (7400881) SC (7400884) NT (7400885) DNT (7400886) SEBC (7400887) EBC (7400888) Mino.	10.00 0.60 25.00 22.00 3.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
		Total :	60.60	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7400882) ST (7400883) TASP	1.00 1.00	0.00
		Total :	2.00	0.00
10	BCK-10 (New)	Scholarship to BC students for pilot training SC SEBC	3.00	
		Total :	3.00	0.00
	T.D.D.	ST		
11	BCK-11 (New)	Overseas scholarships to BC post-graduate students SC ST TASP	6.00 1.50	6.00 1.50
	T.D.D.			
		Total :	1.50	1.50

1	2	3	4	5
12	BCK-12	Free Books and Clothes to children of SC/NT/DNT/Landless Labourers whose parents annual income is upto Rs.10,000.		
		(7400981) SC	75.00	
		(7400984) NT	12.00	
		(7400985) DNT		
		(7400986) SEBC	10.00	0.00
		Total :	97.00	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7400982) ST	18.57	0.00
		(7400983) TASP	40.00	
		Total :	58.57	0.00
13	BCK-13	Opportunity cost to Boys & Girls Students belonging to Bhanghi, Hadi, Nadia & Senva in SC, NT/DNT/24 Communities of SEBC & ST in Std.I to VII		
		(7401081) SC	80.00	
		(7401084) NT	3.00	
		(7401085) DNT		
		(7401086) SEBC	47.00	0.00
		Total :	130.00	
	T.D.D.	(7401082) ST	10.00	0.00
		(7401083) TASP	50.00	
		Total :	60.00	0.00
14	BCK-14	Special scholarships for Boys and Girls students belonging to Bhanghi, Hadi, Nadia & Senva of SC and 24 communities of SEBC in Std.VIII to X		
		(7401181) SC		
		(7401184) NT	0.20	
		(7401185) DNT		
		(7401186) SEBC		
		Total :	0.20	
	T.D.D.	(7401082) ST	Clubbed with	
		(7401083) TASP	BCK-14	
		Total :	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5
15	BCK-15	Book Bank for students in Medical & Engi.Colleges		
		(7401281) SC	1.50	
		(7401284) NT	0.20	
		(7401285) DNT		
		(7401286) SEBC	2.00	0.00
		TOTAL	3.70	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7401282) ST	0.50	0.00
		(7401283) TASP	2.50	
		Total :	3.00	0.00
16	BCK-16	Grant-in-aid to Backward Class hostels including General (cosmopolitan)hos- tel and electrification of hostel.		
		(7401381) SC	20.00	
		(7401384) NT	1.58	
		(7401385) DNT		
		(7401386) SEBC	50.35	0.00
		(7401388) Mino.	0.50	
		Total :	72.43	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7401382) ST	8.90	0.00
		(7401383) TASP	50.00	
		Total :	58.90	0.00
17	BCK-17	Grant-in-aid for building construction of Backward Class Boys' Hostels		
		(7401481) SC	5.00	
		(7401484) NT	0.50	
		(7401485) DNT		
		(7401486) SEBC	5.50	0.00
		Total :	11.00	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7401482) ST	2.00	0.00
		(7401483) TASP	6.00	
		Total :	8.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
18	BCK-18	Grant-in-aid for building construction of Backward Class Girls' Hostels		
		(7401581) SC	1.00	
		(7401584) NT		
		(7401585) DNT		
		(7401586) SEBC	5.00	0.00
		Total :	6.00	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7401582) ST	2.00	0.00
		(7401583) TASP	3.50	
		Total :	5.50	0.00
19	BCK-19	Additional coaching centre in Grant-in-Aid and Government Hostels		
		(7401981) SC	0.50	
		(7401986) SEBC	1.00	0.00
		(7401987) EBC	0.20	
		Total :	1.70	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7401982) ST	0.50	0.00
		(7401983) TASP	3.00	
		Total :	3.50	0.00
20	BCK-20	Establishment of development of Govt. Hostels for boys and girls.		
		(7402181) SC	32.50	
		(7402186) SEBC	34.50	0.00
		Total :	67.00	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7402182) ST	2.00	0.00
		(7402183) TASP	20.00	
		Total :	22.00	0.00
21	BCK-21	Construction of Govt. Hostels for boys		
		(7402281) SC	33.20	33.20
		(7402286) SEBC	5.50	5.50
		Total :	38.70	38.70

1	2	3	4	5
	T.D.D.	(7402282) ST (7402283) TASP	34.00	34.00
		Total :	34.00	34.00
22	BCK-22	Construction of Govt. Hostels for girls (7402381) SC (7402386) SEBC	10.00	10.00
		Total :	10.00	10.00
	T.D.D.	(7402382) ST (7402383) TASP	6.00	6.00
		Total :	6.00	6.00
23	BCK-23	Purchase of private land for construction of Govt. hostel for Boys and Girls (7402481) SC (7402486) SEBC	1.00 1.00	0.00
		Total :	2.00	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7402482) ST (7402483) TASP		
		Total :	0.00	0.00
24	BCK-24	Ashram School (7402681) SC (7402684) NT (7402685) DNT (7402686) SEBC	22.45 0.52 46.90	0.00
		Total :	69.87	0.00
	T.D.D.	" (7402682) ST " (7402683) TASP	3.00 119.58	0.00
		Total :	122.58	0.00
25	BCK-25	Residential schools for talented students SC SEBC	120.00 161.05	50.00 70.05
		Total :	281.05	120.05

1	2	3	4	5
	T.D.D.	ST	28.00	7.00
		TASP	166.00	83.00
		Total :	194.00	90.00
26	BCK-26 (New)	Award of prizes to the students securing higher rank in Pub.Exam. of Std.X & XII		
		SC	0.52	
		SEBC	0.10	0.00
		Total :	0.62	0.00
	T.D.D.	ST	0.20	0.00
		TASP	0.40	
		Total :	0.60	0.00
		TOTAL (I) EDUCATION :		
		SC	508.67	99.20
		NT	34.45	0.00
		DNT		
		SEBC	533.26	75.55
		EBC	65.20	0.00
		Mino.	27.50	0.00
		Total (S.W.D.) :	1169.08	174.75
		ST	84.17	7.00
		TASP	524.18	124.50
		Total (T.D.D.) :	608.35	131.50
		T O T A L : (I) :	1777.43	306.25
	II	ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT		
27	BCK-27	F.A. for Self employment in Cottage Industries including bamboo work and traditional occupations like Vadi, Bhavaiya etc.		
		(7405581) SC	131.00	
		(7405584) NT	2.75	
		(7404485) DNT		
		(7405586) SEBC	126.95	
		(7405587) EBC	9.50	
		(7405588) Mino.	12.90	
		Total :	283.10	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
	T.D.D.	(7405582) ST	7.00	0.00
		(7405583) TASP	8.00	0.00
		Total :	15.00	0.00
28	BCK-28 (New)	F.A.to writers/authors for their publications		
		SC	0.00	0.00
	T.D.D.	ST	0.00	0.00
29	BCK-29	F.A. to Law and Medi- cal Graduates		
		(7406081) SC	11.00	5.50
		(7406084) NT	2.00	1.00
		(7406085) DNT		
		(7406086) SEBC	6.00	3.00
		Total :	19.00	9.50
	T.D.D.	(7406082) ST	2.00	1.00
		(7406083) TASP	8.00	4.00
		Total :	10.00	5.00
30	BCK-30	Tailoring Centres for women		
		(7406281) SC	4.16	
		(7406284) NT	0.50	
		(7406285) DNT		
		(7408286) SEBC	2.95	
		(7407288) Mino.	0.50	
		Total :	8.11	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7406282) ST	1.50	0.00
		(7406283) TASP	1.55	0.00
		Total :	3.05	0.00
31	BCK-31	Mahila Training-cum- Production Centre		
		SC	1.00	
		SEBC		
		Total (SWD)	1.00	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7406382) ST	0.20	0.00
		TASP		
		Total :	0.20	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
32	BCK-32	Training to backward class artisans at approved workshops		
		(7406481) SC	5.00	
		(7406484) NT	0.50	
		(7406485) DNT		
		(7406486) SEBC	5.00	
		(7406487) EBC	2.80	
		(7406488) Mino.	1.00	
		Total :	14.30	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7406482) ST	1.00	0.00
		(7406483) TASP	3.00	0.00
		Total :	4.00	0.00
33	BCK-33	Setting up and running of training-cum-prod. centre		
		(7406581) SC	4.79	
		(7406586) SEBC	5.00	
		(7406588) Mino.		
		Total :	9.79	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7406582) ST	1.00	0.00
		(7406583) TASP	6.65	0.00
		Total :	7.65	0.00
34	BCK-34	Construction of Building for Training-cum-Prod. Centre		
		(7406681) SC	1.00	1.00
		(7406686) SEBC	2.54	2.54
		Total :	3.54	3.54
	T.D.D.	(7406682) ST		
		(7406683) TASP	2.00	2.00
		Total :	2.00	2.00
35	BCK-35	Pre-Examination Training Centre and Shorthand Typing Classes		
		(7406881) SC	10.01	
		(7406884) NT	0.40	
		(7406885) DNT		
		(7406886) SEBC	3.00	
		Total :	13.41	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
	T.D.D.	(7406882) ST	3.33	0.00
		(7406883) TASP	4.00	0.00
		Total :	7.33	0.00
36	BCK-36	Coaching Centre for administration field jobs such as teacher-ship and for these preparing for para med.service (7406983) TASP	1.00	0.00
37	BCK-37	Training complex and Centre at Gandhinagar. (7407081) SC	3.50	1.50
	T.D.D.	Training complex and Centre at Gandhinagar. (7407082) ST	5.00	3.00
38	BCK-38	Stipend to Backward Class students for IAS/IPS and allied services (7407281) SC	8.00	
		SEBC	2.00	
		Total :	10.00	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7407282) ST	1.00	0.00
39	BCK-39	Dry hostel for technical courses trainees under Apprenticeship ITI & other Professions 7407381 SC	1.00	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7407382) ST	0.50	0.00
		(7407383) TASP	1.00	0.00
		Total :	1.50	0.00
40	BCK-40	S.C., S.T. Corporation & other Boards		
		(7407681) SC	86.50	39.50
		(7407686) SEBC	90.00	55.00
		(7407687) EBC		
		(7407688) Mino.	15.00	
		Total :	191.50	94.50
	T.D.D.	(7407682) TASP	80.00	55.00

1	2	3	4	5
41 BCK-41	F.A. to Agrl.Labourers for purchase of equipment			
	(7407981)	SC	1.00	
	(7407984)	NT	0.20	
	(7407985)	DNT		
	(7407986)	SEBC	1.00	
	(7407987)	EBC	0.20	
	(7407988)	Mino.		
		Total :	2.40	0.00
T.D.D.	(7407982)	ST	0.50	0.00
	(7407983)	TASP	1.00	0.00
		Total :	1.50	0.00
42 BCK-42 (New)	F.A. to small enterprises in urban areas			
		SC	2.50	2.00
		SEBC		
		Total :	2.50	2.00
T.D.D.		ST	5.00	4.00
43 BCK-43	F.A. to B.C.farmers for purchasing agrl. land			
	(7407081)	SC	1.00	
	(7408084)	NT	0.30	
	(7408085)	DNT		
	(7408086)	SEBC	1.00	
		Total :	2.30	0.00
T.D.D.	(7408082)	ST	0.50	0.00
		TASP	0.50	0.00
		Total :	1.00	0.00
44 BCK-44	F.A. to B.C.farmers for repairing of oil pumps & electric motors.			
	(7408081)	SC	1.00	0.00
T.D.D.	" (7408182)	ST	0.50	0.00
45 BCK-45	F.A. for Dealership for Petrol Pump, Kerosene and Gas Agency.			
	(7407881)	SC	5.00	5.00
	(7407886)	SEBC	1.00	1.00
		Total :	6.00	6.00

1	2	3	4	5
	T.D.D.	(7407882) ST	1.00	1.00
		(740883) TASP	3.00	3.00
		Total :	4.00	4.00
46	BCK-46	F.A. for shifting Charmakunds (7408581) SC	0.50	0.00
	TOTAL (II) : ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT:			
		SC	277.96	54.50
		NT	6.65	1.00
		DNT		
		SEBC	246.44	61.54
		EBC	12.50	0.00
		Mino.	29.40	0.00
		Total (S.W.D.) :	572.95	117.04
		ST	30.03	9.00
		TASP	119.70	64.00
		Total (T.D.D.) :	149.73	73.00
	T O T A L (II) :		722.68	190.04
	III HEALTH HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES			
47	BCK-47	Free Medical aid.		
		(7410181) SC	20.01	0.00
		(7410184) NT	3.20	
		(7400085) DNT		
		(7400086) SEBC	15.00	
		(7410187) EBC	4.00	
		(7410188) Mino.		
		Total :	42.21	0.00
	T.D.D.	" (7410182) ST	3.00	
		(7410183) TASP	8.35	
		Total :	11.35	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
48	BCK-48	Balwadies		
		(7410281) SC	15.00	0.00
		(7410284) NT	4.00	
		(7410285) DNT		
		(7410286) SEBC	15.00	
		(7410287) Mino.	1.00	
		Total :	35.00	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7410282) ST	4.00	
		(7410283) TASP	12.63	
		Total :	16.63	0.00
49	BCK-49	Special facilities to children for Balmandir run by Voluntary Organisation.		
		(7410281) SC	1.00	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7410382) ST	1.00	
		(7410383) TASP	1.00	
		Total :	2.00	0.00
50	BCK-50	F.A. to Youth and Mahila Mandal for activities		
		(7410481) SC	0.50	0.00
		(7410486) SEBC	0.30	
		(7410487) EBC	0.10	
		(7410488) Mino.	0.10	
		Total :	1.00	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7410482) ST	0.10	
		TASP	0.10	
		Total :	0.20	0.00
51	BCK-51	Community Centre		
		(7410581) SC	3.00	3.00
		SEBC	3.00	3.00
		Total :	6.00	6.00
	T.D.D.	" (7410582) ST	0.00	0.00
		(7410583) TASP	0.00	0.00
		Total :	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
52 BCK-52	F.A. to housing on individual basis.			
	(7410681)	SC	125.00	0.00
	(7410684)	NT	4.60	
	(7410685)	DNT		
	(7410686)	SEBC	134.00	
	(7410687)	EBC	2.00	
	(7410688)	Mino.		
		Total :	265.60	0.00
T.D.D.	(7410682)	ST	2.00	
	(7410683)	TASP	98.84	
		Total :	100.84	0.00
53 BCK-53	F.A. for housing in Urban Areas.			
	(7410981)	SC	5.00	0.00
		NT/DNT	0.50	
	(7410986)	SEBC		
	(7410987)	EBC		
	(7410988)	Mino.		
		Total :	5.50	0.00
T.D.D.	(7410982)	ST	Clubbed with other scheme	
	(7410983)	TASP		
		Total :		
54 BCK-54	F.A. to Halpati Housing Scheme.			
	(7411082)	ST	4.00	0.00
	(7114083)	TASP	40.00	0.00
		Total :	44.00	0.00
55 BCK-55	F.A. for housing to sweepers and Scavengers like Bhanghi, Hadi, Nalia & Senva			
	(7411181)	SC	70.00	0.00
56 BCK-56	F.A. to P.W.R.219 Co-Op. Housing Society.			
	(7411381)	SC	70.00	48.00
	(7411384)	NT	1.60	1.00
	(7411385)	DNT		
		Total :	71.60	49.00

1	2	3	4	5
	T.D.D.	(7411382) ST	3.00	2.00
		(7411383) TASP	3.00	2.00
		Total :	6.00	4.00
57	BCK-57	F.A. to Co-op.Hous.Society for SEBC (7411386) SEBC	29.00	20.00
58	BCK-58	F.A. to Co-op.Hous.Society through Rural Hous.Board (7411486) SEBC (7411487) EBC	1.00 1.00	
		TOTAL	2.00	0.00
59	BCK-59	Free legal assistance for civil and criminal proceedings (7411582) ST (7411583) TASP	0.20 0.20	
		TOTAL	0.40	0.00
60	BCK-60	F.A. to encourage inter caste marriages (7411881) SC	3.00	0.00
61	BCK-61	GIA to Distrct Panchayats (7412081) SC (7412086) SEBC	1.00 1.00	0.00
		Total :	2.00	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7412082) ST (7412083) TASP	0.25 2.00	
		TOTAL	2.25	0.00
62	BCK-62	Social Education Camps (7412281) SC (7412286) SEBC	3.00 1.00	0.00
		TOTAL	4.00	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7412282) ST (7412283) TASP	0.25 1.00	
		TOTAL	1.25	0.00
63	BCK-63	Group Insurance Scheme for sweepers and scavengers SC	2.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
64	BCK-64	Nagrik cell		
		(7412381) SC	33.50	0.00
	T.D.D.	(7412382) ST	1.00	
		(7412383) TASP	2.00	
		Total :	3.00	0.00
65	BCK-65	Tribal Reseach & Trg.Institute		
		(7412683) ST	2.00	
		(7412683) TASP	3.00	
		Total :	5.00	0.00
66	BCK-66	Research Unit for SC		
		SC	0.50	0.00
67	BCK-67	Nucleus Budget		
		(7412981) SC	5.00	0.00
		SEBC	5.00	
		TOTAL :	10.00	0.00
	T.D.D.	ST	15.00	0.00
		(7412983) TASP	35.00	
		Total:	50.00	0.00
TOTAL (III) : HEALTH HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES :				
		SC	357.51	51.00
		NT	13.90	1.00
		DNT		
		SEBC	204.30	23.00
		EBC	7.10	0.00
		Mino.	1.10	0.00
		Total (S.W.D.) :	583.91	75.00
		ST	35.80	2.00
		TASP	207.12	2.00
		Total (T.D.D.) :	242.92	4.00
T O T A L (III) :			826.83	79.00

IV DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION :

68	BCK-68	Staff for Scheme of Civil Rights Protection Act		
		(741518) SC	5.00	

69 BCK-69	Special Pracharak for Bhangi Welfare (7415281) SC	3.00	
70 BCK-70	F.A. to voluntary agency for propaganda for field work and village level administration (7415386) SEBC	5.00	
71 BCK-71	Strengthening of administra- tive machinery at all level (7415581) SC	2.00	
	(7415586) SEBC	36.00	
	(7415587) EBC	0.20	
	(7415588) Mino.	2.00	
	TOTAL	40.20	0.00
T.D.D.	(7415512) ST		
	(7415583) TASP	1.00	
	TOTAL	1.00	0.00
72 BCK-72	Strengthening of staff for Special Component Plan (7415681) SC	17.27	
73 BCK-73	Purchase and maintenance of vehicles (7415781) SC	1.65	
	(7415786) SEBC		
	TOTAL	1.65	0.00
74 BCK-74	Evaluation, Planning and Monitoring Cell (7415881) SC	1.94	
	(7415886) SEBC		
	TOTAL	1.94	0.00
75 BCK-75	Development of Primitive Tribes		
	ST	25.00	
	TASP	28.00	
		53.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5

TOTAL (IV) : DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION :				

		SC	30.86	0.00
		NT		
		DNT		
		SEBC	41.00	0.00
		EBC	0.20	0.00
		Mino.	2.00	0.00
TOTAL (S.W.D.) :			74.06	0.00

		T.D.D. :		
		ST	25.00	0.00
		TASP	29.00	0.00
TOTAL (T.D.D.) :			54.00	0.00

TOTAL (IV) :			128.06	0.00

GRAND TOTAL :				
		SC	1175.00	204.70
		NT	55.00	2.00
		DNT		
		SEBC	1025.00	160.09
		EBC	85.00	0.00
		Mino.	60.00	0.00
TOTAL (S.W.D.) :			2400.00	366.79

		T.D.D. :		
		ST	175.00	18.00
		TASP	880.00	190.50
TOTAL (T.D.D.) :			1055.00	208.50

GRAND TOTAL			3455.00	575.29

Administrative Machinery for T.A.S.P.			45.00	
TOTAL (T.D.D.) :			1100.00	208.50

GRAND TOTAL :			3500.00	575.29

10.10 LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

10.10.1 Introduction

10.10.1.1 This sub-sector mainly deals with the aspects pertaining to labour service and labour welfare, enforcement of Acts and implementation of various measures taken up thereunder as also with the aspects of employment service and training and other related factors. Accordingly, schemes ensuring the effective enforcement of Labour Laws to ensure better living conditions for workers, timely intervention in labour unrest situation so as to bring about speedy settlement of disputes without resort to strikes, lockouts and work stoppages when they take place and educating workers and managerial personnel for projecting management harmony and labour welfare and adoption of safety measures in factories, especially those using hazardous chemicals are taken up. Effective enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture is one of the major concerns at the National level also, and accordingly the scheme for providing suitable machinery for different measures and their effective implementation for the upliftment and welfare of labourers in rural areas is covered in this sub-sector. This sub-sector also deals with the important aspects of converting the available manpower into employable resources by augmenting the needed training facilities at the artisan level including other training schemes of short duration through an appropriate mechanism. It also deals with the various other aspects of employment service to the job seekers as also to the employers and with the analysis of position of demand and supply of manpower in the State with a view to facilitating the process of making policy decisions.

10.10.2 REVIEW OF PROGRESS

10.10.2.1 The plan schemes under this sub-sector mainly aim at providing suitable machinery for proper and smooth implementation of various labour laws which ultimately help the labour and management in evolving cordial relation leading to higher productivity and improvement in the working as well as living conditions of workers as also maintenance of peaceful industrial relations.

10.10.2.2 In order to see that the agricultural labourers get the minimum wages, a separate machinery has been set up by the State Government in the form of Rural Labour Commissionerate. Consequently, the number of inspections and prosecutions have gone up, payments of wages are also made through persuasion by officers.

10.10.2.3 For Labour Service and Labour Welfare, against the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs.606.00 lakhs, likely expenditure by the end of the Seventh Plan would be Rs. 668.98 lakhs.

10.10.2.4 As for the Employment Service and Training, against the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 4305.00 lakhs, likely expenditure by the end of 1989-90 would be Rs. 4352.35 lakhs. Physical target are likely to be achieved fully under (1) Industrial Training Centres (Grant-in-aid I.T.Is.) achieving 2056 seats against the target of 2000 seats (2) Mini-Industrial Training Institutes in respect of institutions as also in respect of seating capacity in tribal areas under the Tribal sub-plan (3) Pre-service Training Scheme for recruitment in defence services by opening a new institute for Pre_service training.

10.10.3 Programme for Annual Plan, 1990-91

10.10.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 1100.00 lakh has been provided for 1990-91. Broad break up is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Heads of Development	Outlay for 1990-91
(A) LABOUR SERVICE AND WELFARE		
1.	Industrial Relations	29.35
2.	Working conditions and Safety	26.40
3.	General Labour Welfare	4.01
4.	Social Security for Labour	49.59
5.	Research and Statistics	1.25
6.	Other Promotional Activities	34.00
7.	Centrally Sponsored Programme	0.20
	Total A:	144.80
(B) EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND TRAINING		
(I) Training :-		
8.	Training Services	899.45
(II) Employment :-		
9.	Employment Services	55.75
	Total B :-	955.20
	Grand Total : A+B	1100.00

(A) LABOUR SERVICE AND WELFARE :**1. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

10.10.3.2 The Office of the Commissioner of Labour is implementing about 30 Labour Laws and Rules framed thereunder. Owing to the rapid industrialisation in the last two decades in the State, the volume of work in this regard has increased considerably and it is difficult to cope up with it. The industrial relation machinery for conciliation and adjudication has been sought to be strengthened from time to time. For giving special recognition and providing the requisite facilities to women and child labour, a special machinery to monitor the implementation of various labour laws is necessary. It is, therefore, envisaged to establish a special cell to monitor the implementation of various labour laws. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 8.13 lakh has been provided for 1990-91. With a view to helping the trade union leaders in their role in the activities under the Industrial Relation Act various training programmes are arranged. Constitution of joint management council is statutory for certain industries covered under the Bombay Industrial Relation Act, 1946. Accordingly the institutions which are prepared to undertake quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the working of the statutory scheme of workers participation in their undertakings are proposed to be assisted through grant-in-aid. Majority of industrial disputes are relating to the issue of minimum wages. To keep a vigilant eye on proper and effective implementation of the Minimum Wages Act in the scheduled industries it is proposed to strengthen the enforcement staff and accordingly an outlay of Rs. 6.92 lakh has been provided for 1990-91. Keeping in view the increase in the number of industrial disputes, additional posts of Member, Industrial Court/ Tribunal and Judge, Labour Court, are proposed to be created in a phased manner. Thus for various activities under Industrial Relation, an outlay of Rs. 29.35 lakh has been provided for 1990-91.

2. WORKING CONDITION AND SAFETY

10.10.3.3 There are 1500 hazardous factories in the State Under U.N.D.P. I.L.O. Project an Industrial Hygiene Laboratory is functioning in the State since July, 1986. Eleven imported instruments have been provided to this Laboratory under the Centrally sponsored scheme. For optimum utilisation of these instruments, it is proposed to strengthen the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory with analytical and medical staff. It is also proposed to impart training to the personnel of different hazardous factories through this Laboratory. For this purpose an outlay Rs. 9.00 lakh has been provided for 1990-91. In order to prevent occurrence of major hazards in chemical factories and also to guide similar factories in the State a specialised cell is absolutely necessary. In the case of major gas leak, fire or explosion in a factory, it is essential to provide a jeep and a self breathing apparatus to two inspectors as prescribed in the disaster plan. Owing to phenomenal increase in the industry, it has become necessary to ensure safety measures in factories. As per the

provision of the Factories Act for proof safety in factories having hazardous processes is a must. It is, therefore, necessary that arrangements for industrial safety are made fool-proof through better vigilance, proper identification of hazardous industries and development of expertise for inspection and enforcement. In view of the increase in the number of factories and their workers, the Chief Inspectorate of Factories requires to be further strengthened. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 12.50 lakh has been provided for 1990-91. At present there are 2705 boilers, 273 economisers and 1070 chimneys in the State. Many industries are likely to come up in the near future. It is expected that in future 60 new boilers would be registered every year. The existing strength of the administrative machinery of the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers is below the prescribed norms. The Central Boiler Board has proposed a norm of 150 boilers for inspection by each Inspector per year. Keeping in view the increased number of boilers and economisers, the existing machinery needs to be strengthened. In all, an outlay of Rs. 26.40 lakh has been provided for working condition and safety for 1990-91.

3. GENERAL LABOUR WELFARE :

10.10.3.4 Migrant Workers are mainly employed in construction works like dams, roads, bridges as also in sugar-cane-cutting, Khandsari factories, fishing, Ship-breaking and textiles. Exploitation of such migrant workers by contractors often takes place. It is, therefore, necessary to continue the existing staff for effective implementation of the Inter State Migrant Workmen Act 1979. Agricultural Labourers are one of the poorest sections in rural areas. The existing machinery at the taluka level has been found inadequate and therefore, it is proposed to strengthen the taluka level machinery. Increase in the number of field offices and Rural Labour Welfare Centres is also envisaged. The administrative machinery of the Commissionerate would also be suitably strengthened. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been provided for 1990-91. Children of families living below the poverty line are engaged in employment like diamond cutting and polishing, and in hotels and restaurants. It is proposed to identify such children and provide them informal educational facilities. The scheme would be implemented through the Gujarat Welfare Board and other such agencies by conducting classes for child labourers for which they would be given grant-in-aid. In rural areas, children in the age group of 8-17 are engaged in cottage industries and they are deprived of formal education. It is, therefore, proposed to provide them with informal education through the rural workers centres in the State. Thus, for all the activities under General Labour Welfare an outlay of Rs. 4.01 lakh has been provided for 1990-91.

4. SOCIAL SECURITY FOR LABOUR :

10.10.3.5 Project Assistance for the unorganised labour through social institutions is a scheme which would be implemented for the welfare of workers/labourers of the unorganised sectors in urban as well as rural areas. The scheme also envisages to give aid to social institutions undertaking the family welfare programme for workers of the unorganised sectors. An outlay of Rs. 6.50 lakh has been provided for this scheme for 1990-91. A "Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Labourers" is a major social security scheme covering all landless agricultural labourers of the age group of 18-60 years. In the case of natural death of a landless agricultural labourer his heir gets Rs. 1000/-, and Rs. 2000/- in the case of an accidental death. In the case of permanent disability, an agricultural labourer gets Rs. 750/-, and Rs. 500/- in the case of partial disability. An outlay of Rs. 39.89 lakh has been provided under this scheme for 1990-91. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act provides for certain facilities to be provided to inter-state migrant workers. A large number of workers come from Maharashtra to South Gujarat for sugarcane-cutting and they require to be provided amenities under the Act. It is difficult to enforce the provisions of the Act at present as the entire labour force is scattered over large areas of the Valsad and Surat districts. In order to ensure effective enforcement of the Act, it is essential to have a district supervisory organisation. It is, therefore, proposed to create a separate cell. Migration of labourers from one district to another within the State in search of work has been increasing considerably. This phenomenon has been found mainly among the tribal workers of the eastern tract of the State who migrate to areas of permanent irrigation facilities. The economic condition of the 'inter-State' migrant workers is found to be far from satisfactory and their children are the worst sufferers since they are not only deprived of education but they also do not get basic facilities, such as medical care, nutrition etc. It is, therefore, proposed that inter-State migrant workers estimated to be about 0.75 lakh may be provided with basic facility for a period of six months in a year when they migrate. The scheme envisages the appointment of an honorary organiser for every 500 workers in a centre on a payment of Rs. 400/- as honorarium and expenditure of Rs. 600.00 p.m. towards other facilities such as refreshment to children and nursery classes for informal education, etc. A total outlay for social security for labour is Rs. 49.59 lakhs for 1990-91.

5. RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

10.10.3.6 Management information system is the backbone of administration. Hence, for collection of labour statistics the machinery has to be equipped with modern instruments to compile information for the purpose of taking decisions. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the existing section by providing a personal computer. An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakh has been provided for 1990-91.

6. OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES :

10.10.3.7 The First Board for the unorganised workers engaged in the cloth market has been constituted at Ahmedabad. Similarly, it is proposed to constitute the following Boards for three different industries:-

- (1) Railway Yard Workmen Board
- (2) Public Transport Workmen Board, and
- (3) Unorganised Workers Welfare Fund Board.

These Boards envisage to protect the rights of workers engaged in loading and unloading of goods of public transport vehicles, railway yards and sheds, salt industry and workers engaged in other unorganised sectors. The condition of salt workers requires attention, as they have to work in open fields, their basic amenities are inadequate and they work with their families and their children are left at the work place, where inhaling of dust is tremendous. They need a keen attention for their basic amenities. The Boards would be constituted in statutory form and would entertain and deal with complaints of workers. They would also look after the welfare and other recreational activities of workers under their respective spheres. The objectives of the Gandhi Labour Institute are to provide education, training and carry out study, research and consultancy assignments in labour and related subjects and also to promote social justice and industrial peace. For strengthening of its activities and expansion, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been provided for 1990-91. The scheme of the State Shram Awards is intended to give awards to workers of the public sector in recognition of their excellence in their work. The award is also given to those workers who contribute towards efficiency and productivity of their units as well as those who risk their own lives for saving lives and property of people.

10.10.3.8 The establishment of the Rural Workers Welfare Board has brought new hopes for the weaker sections, particularly the agricultural labourers. There are 135 rural welfare centres spread over the State. They work as windows for the rural poor and assist them in securing economic benefits from on-going Government schemes. As per the policy of the Gujarat Rural Workers Welfare Board, a new welfare centre is to be opened in a taluka having a population of 10,000 or more agricultural labourers. The centre has an organiser, a female teacher and a women to bring children to the centre. Considering the rate of growth of population, it is proposed to open 30 new centres in 30 uncovered talukas during the five years. An outlay of Rs. 10.50 lakh has been provided for 1990-91. This is inclusive of provision for the strengthening of the existing centres.

10.10.3.9 Majority of the agricultural labourers are uneducated. The population of these labourers will be more than 30 lakh by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. A new innovative scheme benefitting the labourers of the unorganised sector in the case of chronic diseases like leprosy, cancer, TB, etc, has been

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provided with an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh for 1990-91. Moreover, under another new scheme of Organising Awareness Generation Shibir, it is envisaged to distribute health kits to families. Initially 14,400 families are expected to be covered in two years. Organiser and the Assistant organiser would look after these families as part of extension programme. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been provided for 1990-91.

10.10.3.10 The number of agricultural labourers is increasing rapidly. 94% of the female work-force is in the unorganised sector. Their occupational health problems should receive adequate attention of the State Govt. Because of the lack of basic amenities they suffer from chronic diseases. Hence, an occupational health survey is proposed to be conducted for workers engaged in (1) Cotton (2) Tobacco (3) Rice and (4) Sugar cane fields.

10.10.3.11 It is also proposed to constitute a statutory Board for workers employed in salt industry and other unorganised workers under the Gujarat Unprotected Manual Workers Act, 1979 with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh for 1990-91.

10.10.3.12 In all, an outlay of Rs. 34.00 lakh has been provided for Other Promotional activities for 1990-91. This includes an outlay of Rs. 10.70 lakh for new activities/programme.

7. Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOURES :

10.10.3.13 In Gujarat 64 bonded labourers have been freed. Of these, 59 have been rehabilitated up to the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, one died and four persons were found to be erroneously reported. An outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been provided for 1990-91.

(B) EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND TRAINING

8. TRAINING SERVICE :

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS :

10.10.3.14 The craftsment training scheme is intended for developing skilled manpower at different operating levels in various industries. Training under the scheme is imparted in I.T.Is spread all over in the State. At the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, there would be about 42 Govt. I.T.Is. with a total seating capacity of 25,196 seats. This includes 8 new I.T.Is. and 3724 seats sactioned during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The salient features of the activities/programmes envisaged for 1990- 91 under the scheme are as under:-

Sr. No.	Item	Outlay for 1990-91 (Rs.in lakhs)
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(A) STATE SCHEMES

1.	Starting of 4 new I.T.Is. with intake capacity of 396 seats	34.00
2.	Upgradation of 3 mini I.T.Is. into full-fledged ones with 344 additional seats	26.00
3.	Introduction of additional 60 seats	05.06
4.	Purchase of deficit/replacement of machinery and equipment	16.06
5.	Creation of New/additional staff/posts	13.42
6.	On going programmes	151.27
7.	New construction works	26.00
8.	Spill-over works.	76.93

Total (A).....

348.74

(B) SCHEMES COVERED UNDER WORLD BANK PROJECT

(COST BEING EQUALLY SHARABLE BETWEEN CENTRAL AND STATE GOVTS.) :-

9.	Equipment Modernisation in I.T.Is	155.46
10.	Equipment Maintenance Syatem	18.30
11.	Provision of Audio-Visual Aids ti ITIs.	6.00
12.	Expansion of Existing ITIs by introducing new tredas/courses.	26.86
13.	New Women I.T.I.s/Wings.	20.75
14.	Ongoing scheme under plan	1.10

Total B :-

254.47

Total (A+B)

603.21

10.10.3.15 At present, there are 71 grant-in-aid I.T.Is with 7232 sanctioned seats. An amount of Rs.50.10 lakh has been provided for 1990-91.

10.10.3.16 Under the Advanced Vocational Training System scheme, skilled workers from the industries are given specialised training in different modules of skills in order to up-date and upgrade their skills. At the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan there would be 6 Advanced Vocational Training Centres with 352 seats. This includes 2 new advanced vocational training centres viz. Jamnagar and Ankleshwar sanctioned with an intake capacity of 32 and 64 seats respectively during the Seventh Five Year Plan. For 1990-91, it is proposed to start the A.V.T.S. training with 16 seats in Indian Standard Reading of Engineering Drawing in the second phase under World Bank Project with a total estimated cost of Rs. 101.24 lakhs for which 50% Central Assistance would be available. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 50.62 lakh has been provided in the plan, total outlay under the scheme being Rs.61.62 lakh for the year 1990-91.

10.10.3.17 In order to provide vocational and technical training to tribal youths Mini I.T.Is. are functioning in the State. At the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan there would be 25 Mini I.T.Is with 2372 seats. During the Seventh Five Year Plan 15 new Mini I.T.Is. with an intake capacity of 1692 seats were sanctioned. Rs. 129.48 lakh has been provided under the scheme for 1990-91.

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING :-

10.10.3.18 The National Apprenticeship Training Scheme is envisaged as an important instrument of employment promotion through its efforts for suitable upgradation of skills to the less educated categories by utilising facilities available for training in different types of Industrial Units. At the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, there would be 23,000 sanctioned seats. No additional seats were sanctioned during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Salient features of the programme for the year 1990-91 are as under:-

	Provision for 1990-91 (Rs. in lakhs)

(A) Outside the World Bank Project :-	
(i) To establish a Basic Training Centre	18.27
(ii) Spillover capital works	
(B) Under the World Bank Project	
(with 50 percent Central Assistance) :-	
(i) To establish a Basic Training Centre with a total estimated cost of Rs. 23.00 lakhs including capital work	11.50
(ii) To start Related Instruction (R.I.) classes at different centres with a total estimated cost of Rs. 25.40 lakhs including capital work.	12.70

Total	42.47

Strengthening of Training with at the Headquarter

10.10.3.19 There has been enormous increase in multi-farious responsibilities at the Directorate. Accordingly, improvement in staffing pattern as well as modernising of the system has been taken up through the following schemes.

1. State Schemes not covered under World Bank Project:

10.10.3.20 A Vocational Examinations Board is required to be set-up for proper monitoring of examinations for all the certificate level courses under SCVT which can also look into the problems of local syllabi, text books and instructional materials, etc. It may also have expert consultation for various trades for which "Trade Advisory Committees" would have to be set-up for each group of trade. The total cost involved for establishing the Board would be about Rs. 140.00 lakh during the next five years. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been provided for 1990-91.

WORLD BANK PROJECT :-

Creation of State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) at the Directorate.

10.10.3.21 For effective control and administration of expansion programmes of Training Wing of the Directorate, a State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) would be required with a total estimated cost of Rs. 9.14 lakh for which 50% Central Assistance would be available. Therefore 50% amount i.e. Rs. 4.57 lakh has been provided in the plan for 1990-91.

10.10.3.22 Thus a total outlay of Rs. 8.57 lakh has been provided for the year 1990-91 for the Training Wing

I. EMPLOYMENT :**1. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE****EMPLOYMENT WING**

10.10.3.23 An amount of Rs. 5.12 lakh has been provided for 1990-91 for this wing.

1. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE :-**Expansion of Employment Service :**

10.10.3.24 (i) For efficient and quick employment services, computerisation programme has been introduced in 5 Employment Exchanges during the Seventh Five Year Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 50% Assistance. Similarly, it is proposed to introduce computerisation in 3 more Employment Exchanges with a total estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 lakh for which 50% Central Assistance would be available. Therefore Rs.5.00 lakh has been

provided for in the plan during the year 1990-91. It is also proposed to start Job Development Centre at Hajira with a cost of Rs. 0.21 lakh during 1990-91. In all, an amount of Rs. 10.21 lakh has been provided for 1990-91 under this scheme.

Youth employment service :

10.10.3.25 At the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan 85 Career Corners (10 in Colleges and 75 in Schools) were started under Tribal area Sub Plan to provide Vocational Guidance to tribal youths. It is now proposed to (i) start more career corners (60 in colleges and 1000 in schools), and (ii) create an occupational information room at Divisional Employment Exchange, Ahmedabad. For this, an amount of Rs. 8.13 lakh has been provided for 1990-91.

Pre-Service Training for the Recruitment in Defence Service

10.10.3.26 By the end of the Seventh Plan the Govt. has sanctioned 5 centres for preparing candidates for recruitment in Defence Services. These centres are intended to improve the employability of youth of Gujarat for the Army and Navy in Non-Commissioned vacancies earmarked for Gujarat. It is proposed to start more such training centres during 1990-91 with an estimated cost of Rs. 19.69 lakh. One centre at Junagadh has been established to prepare candidates for the commissioned officers' vacancies in the Army, Navy and Air Force. In all an outlay of Rs. 22.29 lakh has been provided for 1990-91.

10.10.3.27 Thus, for all the activities, schemes and programmes under the Sub-sector "Labour and Employment Welfare" and a total outlay of Rs. 1100.00 lakh has been provided for 1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
(A) LABOUR :				
I. Industrial Relations :				
1	LBR-1	Expansion of labour Establishment (7315200)	1.00	
2	LBR-2	Implementation of Labour Laws for Women & Children	7.13	
3	LBR-3	Modernising Library at Head Quarters offices (7315100)	0.50	
4	LBR-4	Protection and welfer of un-organised labour (Contract labour) (7315300)	0.50	
5	LBR-5	Grant-in-aid to trade union workers and others (7315400)	0.50	
6	LBR-6	Workers participation in Joint Management Council (7315500)	0.50	
7	LBR-7	Machinery for implimenta- tion of Minimum Wages Act (7315600)	6.92	
8	LBR-8	Opening of new Labour Labour Court (7315900)	12.30	
Total-I :			29.35	0.00
II. Working Conditions & Safety :				
9	LBR-9	Survey, research and Training activities by Industrial Laboratory	9.00	
10	LBR-10	Special cell for to meet the requirement under amend factories Act.	2.20	
11	LBR-11	To provide vehicles and staffbreathing appartur to Inspectors.	1.50	
12	LBR-12	Strengthening of Establish- ment under Chief Inspecto- rate of Factories (7320300)	12.50	

1	2	3	4	5
13	LBR-13	Expansion of Estt.under Chief Inspectorate of Steam Boilers (7320400)	1.20	
Total-II :			26.40	0.00
III. General Labour Welfare :				
14	LBR-14	Enforcement Machinery for Inter State Workmen Act, 1979 (7325100)	2.00	
15	LBR-15	Protection and welfare of organised rural labourers (7325300)	1.81	
16	LBR-16	Non-formal education for child labour (7325400)	0.20	
Total-III :			4.01	0.00
IV. Social Security of Labour:				
17	LBR-17	GIA to Trade Unions and social institutions for socially desirable obje- ctives (7330100)	6.50	
18	LBR-18	Group insurance for land- less Agricultural labourers (7330201)	39.89	
19	LBR-19	Inter-state Migrant Workers Act (Agricultural)(7330300)	1.20	
20	LBR-20	Welfare Programme for Inter -State Migrant Migrant workers (Agriculture) (7330400)	2.00	
Total-IV :			49.59	0.00
V. Research and Statistics :				
21	LBR-21	Unit for collection of sta- tistics (7335100)	1.25	
Total-V :			1.25	0.00
VI. Other promotional activities like development of institutions :				
22	LBR-22	Implimentation of Gujarat Un-Protected Manual Workers Regulation Act, 1979:To constitute a statutory Board (7340100)	2.00	

1	2	3	4	5
23	LBR-23	G.I.A. to Gandhi Labour Institute for research, training and dev. programme (7340200)	10.00	
24	LBR-24	Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Board (7340300)	10.50	
25	LBR-25	A Scheme of Shram Awards (7340301)	0.80	
26	LBR-26	Innovative Scheme for unorganised sector (New)	5.00	
27	LBR-27	Strengthening of Centres (New) and opening of sub-centres	1.00	
28	LBR-28	Organisation of Awareness (New) Generation Shibir	3.00	
29	LBR-29	Occupational Health Survey (New) and general evaluation	0.70	
30	LBR-30	To constitute a statutory (New) Salt Workers & Other Unorganised Workers Welfare Board	1.00	
Total-VI :			34.00	0.00
VII. Centrally Sponsored Scheme :				
31	LBR-31	Abolition of Bonded Labour (73451141)	0.20	
Total-VII :			0.20	
Total : Labour Service & Labour Welfare :			144.80	0.00
(B) EMPLOYMENT SERVICE & TRAINING :				
TRAINING :				
VIII. Craftsmen & allied training :				
32	EMP-1	Craftsman Training Scheme (7300100)	603.21	123.82
33	EMP-2	Grant-in-aid to private agencies for ITI based courses (7300400)	50.10	
34	EMP-3	Advance Vocational Training Scheme (7300200)	61.62	19.75
35	EMP-4	Mini-I.T.Is. (7350300)	129.48	79.76
Total-VIII :			844.41	223.33
IX. Apprenticeship Training :				
36	EMP-5	National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (7305100)	42.47	42.47

Total-IX :		42.47	42.47

X. Other Programmes :			
37	EMP-6	Strenggthening of Trg.wing at the Headqquarters	8.57
38	EMP-7	Career Development Courses (7350100)	4.00

Total-X :		12.57	0.00

Total : Training :		899.45	265.80

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE :			
XI. Employment Service :			
39	EMP-8	Strengthening of the Dire- ctorate of Employment and Training (7310300)	5.12
40	EMP-9	Expansion of Employment Services (7310400)	10.21
			5.00
41	EMP-10	Youth Employment Services - Occupational Information (7310500)	8.13
42	EMP-11	Pre-service Training for Defence Service (7350400)	22.29
43	EMP-12	Nucleus Budget	10.00

Total-XI :		55.75	5.00

Total : Employment Service and Training :		955.20	270.80

GRAND TOTAL :		1100.00	270.80

10.11 SOCIAL WELFARE

10.11.1 Introduction

10.11.1.1 The programmes under this subsector of department relate to the welfare of destitute women and children, handicapped, poor and juveniles, beggars and old aged people. The objectives and the policy frame for the Annual Plan 1990-91 are to continue the tempo of development of the Seventh Five Year Plan, to provide useful services to the needy sections of the people, to bridge the gaps and to build the structure for co-ordination so that the benefits are provided to people in more focused manner, to eradicate the evil of drink and continue anti-prohibition activities in the State. The strategy will be put up into implementation through Government as well as voluntary organisations in a co-ordinated manner and more emphasis will be given on non-institutional programme. However, the present institutional infrastructure will also be developed to make them more effective. Priority will be given to those sections so far uncovered or inadequately covered. The schemes will be made known to people through creating public awareness. Prohibition is a positive programme for social and economic upliftment of those who are addicted to the evil of drinking.

10.11.2 Programme for Annual Plan 1990-91

10.11.2.1 An amount of Rs. 286.00 lakhs is provided for 1990-91. The details of the programmes are given below .

Direction and Administration

10.11.2.2 This is an on-going programme under which the State and district level machinery is covered. It is proposed to strengthened the administration at State as well as district level to ease the work load. Also training programmes, research work and seminars will be organised in the field of social defence. In all, an outlay of Rs. 7.60 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Child Welfare

10.11.2.3 The Centrally sponsored scheme of services for children in need of care and protection is in operation in the State. There are 62 units in the state. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1990-91 with an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. It is proposed to provide school social service for drop-outs and problematic children; in major cities so as to bridge missing link in education of children. A new programme for Recreation and Training Centres for child labour in urban slums and tribal/backward villages is also proposed. Such centres are proposed to provide the recreational facilities and also vocational training programme. In all, the programmes under child welfare an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for 1990-91.

Women welfare

10.11.2.4 In the State Homes and Reception Centres, it is proposed to equip with useful craft equipments, furniture and with adequate staff in the institution under Moral and Social Hygiene. At present there are 30 Family Counselling Centres in the State. The ill-treated women and cases of family mal-adjustment and conflicts are dealt with in these centres. This non-institutional programme is proposed to be developed by starting more Family Counselling Centres in future. It is also proposed to provide one more assistant social worker to each Family Counselling Centre as the present set up of single worker is found to be inadequate for effective services. A new scheme of provided to Saris per year to poor women is introduced recently. In order to provide two Saris to each of nearly 10,000 beneficiaries, Rs. 12.61 lakhs are provided. The scope of the scheme Financial assistance to Destitute Widows for rehabilitation is widened by raising the income and age limit. Under Women Welfare Programme, total outlay of Rs. 31.43 lakhs is provided for 1990-91.

Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped

10.11.2.5 There is one Deaf and Dumb School at Rajpipla. A couple of new institution for Mentally Retarded women have been started in last phase of Seventh plan in tribal areas and they are likely to be developed during 1990-91. Some new organisations will be encouraged to set up institutions for physically handicapped in tribal area. Under scheme of Scholarships for Physically Handicapped Students the rate of scholarship of Rs. 300 per annum granted to the Physically Handicapped students is proposed to be raised to Rs. 500/- p.a. Besides, considering 3000 new students every year becoming eligible for scholarship at the proposed rate of Rs. 500/- p.a. An outlay of Rs. 60.15 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91. It is also proposed to start Early Detection camps for detection of disability, and training to the parents of the handicapped including short-term orientation to the parents of mentally retarded and a Home-bound Rehabilitation programme for the disabled to provide local-biased training and package of services for rehabilitation in the community in the family or trade of aptitude of the disabled persons. For all the above activities, in all an outlay of Rs. 70.70 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Correctional Services

10.11.2.6 The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 is implemented in the State with effect from 2-10-87. It is proposed to equip the present Homes, with new services, training facilities and necessary equipments. It is also proposed to carry out phasewise training programme for all categories of functionaries at administrative, planning and implementation levels. There are 4 centres for eradication of juvenile delinquency and Vagrancy. Under Correctiopnal Services programme an outlay of Rs. 14.85 lakhs is provided for 1990-91.

Welfare of Poor and Destitutes

10.11.2.7 Aftercare and Rehabilitation Programme for Aid to Released Prisoners, Rehabilitation assistance to discharges from correctional institutions to girls for their marriages, and Scholarships to the orphans is to be continued during the year 1990-91. The scheme covers various categories of beneficiaries for their rehabilitation. An outlay of Rs. 2.19 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

Grants to Voluntary Organisations

10.11.2.8 During 1990-91 it is also proposed to equip the voluntary organisations with adequate staff and necessary equipments. New voluntary organisations in various categories of services will also be encouraged. An outlay of Rs. 2.65 lakhs is provided for 1990-91.

Construction programme for the Institutions

10.11.2.9 For completing construction of buildings of Institutions for women, children and handicapped and new works proposed for 1990-91. An outlay of Rs. 25.58 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

10.11.2.10 With a view to look after the welfare of women as also to mitigate the hardship to women of different section of society, the State Govt. has set up a Gujarat Women Economic Development Corporation. Several schemes are implemented for the economic upliftment of women. These include facilitating the availability of credit through Banks under the Bankable Schemes for self-employment and providing subsidy thereon; Job-oriented Training Schemes; Margin money schemes for manufacturing or processing units of Women's Cooperatives and DWCRA Groups. Fruit Preservation/Cottage Industries Demonstration (with the help of KVIC); Mahila Sammelans for awareness generation; Waste-land Development Programme; Mahila Nursery (under Social Forestry); No tender scheme for women's groups which supply goods and Scheme for marketing of products of DECRA Groups. Tie-up arrangements with State level marketing organisations, especially Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation, women's voluntary organizations, etc. will also be established. Other services include supply of better quality of raw materials at lower rates, improvement of designs of products, packages, etc.

10.11.2.11 Uptill now 33,000 women have benefitted from on-going schemes. The corporation has now geared up its activities and efforts are being made to reach out to the women even in remote areas and to help them to find avenues for economic upliftment. An outlay of Rs. 88.00 lakh is provided for year 1990-91.

10.11.2.12 The office of the Commissioner for Women and Child Development has been established in October 1988. Some of the

schemes for women's development have been transferred to the Commissionerate. These include scheme of Working Women's Hostel and Awareness Building Programme. It is proposed to bring about integration and convergence of all the service for Women and Child Development from the village level upwards. To formulate, co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate all such schemes throughout the State, it is proposed to strengthen the Commissionerate of Women, Child Development. It is also proposed to set up a Mahila Suraksha Cell to process cases of atrocities on women and to liaise with voluntary bodies and police offices regarding complaints of harassment to women. Also a Cell for Data-collection, monitoring, is proposed. Also, the proposed integration of services for women and child development will result in bringing together the field offices of ICDS, MDM-Scheme, S.W. Advisory Board etc. The proposed expansion of women's development activities warrant strengthening of the administrative machinery at the district level. It is proposed to strengthen administrative machinery at district level which coordinate the activities.

10.11.2.13 It is proposed to intensify the efforts of awareness building. There are nearly 30 Family Counselling Centres in the State, but they have limited scope because of the poor staffing pattern and limited facilities. It is proposed to start three Legal Aid Centres in major cities attached with voluntary organisations with adequate administrative machinery. In promoting women's development, the important role of supportive services like creches has been recognised. It is, therefore, proposed to encourage voluntary agencies to establish creches by providing financial assistance. Economic emancipation of women is the master-key to many of the present problems of women. If women who have attained economic independence by setting up their own trade or industry are shown appreciation by conferring awards or other recognition, it will encourage and motivate other women to follow their path. Moreover, women who have achieved excellence in any of the professions may also be honoured through some gesture in the form of awards and/or public appreciation etc. In addition to the Vocational Training Programmes organised by the Gujarat Women Economic Development Corporation, other special training programmes are useful for the development of women, such as

- Training in energy conservation (fuel, gas, electricity, paper food, etc.)
- Training for women in Social Service activities.
- Training in Home Management.
- Training for Working women for better efficiency at Home and at the working place.
- Training for self-defence (including Judo Karatte, etc.)
- Training in consumer education.
- Training in Family Counselling

Such training programmes are proposed to be implemented through voluntary organisations. The Training Body will be given financial support on the lines of the existing Training Schemes of the GWEDC and DRDAs. Also, the distressed women are provided women training in Book Binding, composing, sewing, medical attend-

ent's works etc.. Thus for various activities for Women and Child development in all an outlay of Rs. 105.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

PROHIBITION

Starting of Nashabandhi Sanskar Kendras

10.11.2.14 In order to provide recreation and counter attraction to masses it is necessary to continue sanskar kendras which were started through voluntary agencies during the sixth and seventh plan., At present grant-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 3000/- given to each Sanskar Kendra. The activities of these Sanskar Kendra comprise at outdoor and indoor games as well as other entertainment programmes, such as Radio Programmes, film shows, Bhajan programmes; etc. The Sanskar Kendras have library, magazines etc. There are 120 Sanskar Kendras in the State, a sanskar kendra is given an out right assistance of Rs. 1500/- at the time of its opening in order to enable it is to purchase basic furniture as well as equipments for outdoor and indoor games as well as musical instruments. For recreation, expenditure sanskar kendra are given grant-in-aid of Rs. 3000/- per year.. It is now, proposed to raise the level of financial assistance from Rs. 1500/- to Rs. 5000/- and from Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 5000/-. In addition it is proposed to open new Sanskar Kendras.

10.11.2.15 For intensive prohibition propaganda and education It proposed to purchase films and basic equipment like video cameras, T.V., Video films etc,; Such films will be shown through voluntary agencies, counselling centres, propaganda units and other institutions working in the field of prohibition free of cost.. It is aimed also to highlight the evil of drinking and anti porohibition activities in the State by carrying out prohibition propaganda through various mass media such as advertisements on S.T. Buses, Railway stations, Television, Radio etc.. special programmes through artists. Moreover literature on poster, pamphlets, books, etc. will be prepared.

10.11.2.16 It is necessary to co-ordinate the activities of various organisations of youth, women, students, teachers etc, for intensive prohibition propaganda in rural as well as in urban areas of the State by utilising the services of all organisations for continuous and effective educational programmes among various sections of the society to wean away the drinkers from their habit of drinking, drugs etc. Special shibirs, sammelans, seminars, training camps etc. will be arranged in all districts of the State.

10.11.2.17 To cope up with the increasing work load at the Directorate, it is proposed to strengthen the supervisory machinery to look after implementation of prohibition propaganda work at district level. In all, for all the activities under the "Prohibitaion" an outlay of the Rs. 16.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
SOCIAL WELFARE
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAYS

			(Rs. in Lakhs)	
SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
I. Direction and Administration :				
1	SCW-1	Strengthening of administrative Machinery at State level and District level (7500100)	6.60	
2	SCW-2	Training, Research and Seminar in the field of social Welfare (7500200)	1.00	
Total-I :			7.60	0.00
II. Child Welfare :				
3	SCW-3	Services for children in need of care and protection (7505100)	5.00	
4	SCW-4	Development programme for children (7505300)	5.00	
Total-II :			10.00	0.00
III. Women Welfare :				
5	SCW-5	Expansion and Develoment of Institution under moral and social hygiene	4.92	
6	SCW-6	Financial assistance to destitute widows for their rehabilitation (7510800)	13.90	
7	SCW-7 (New)	Providing Sadis to poor women	12.61	
Total-III :			31.43	0.00
IV. Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped:				
8	SCW-8	Establishment of Institution for P.H. Children (7515100)	1.00	
9	SCW-9	Scholarship for P.H. Students (7515100)	60.15	
10	SCW-10	Grant-aid to the schools & institutions	9.55	
Total-IV :			70.70	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
V. Correctional Services :				
11	SCW-11	Establishment of Institution under Children Act and expansion and development of the Institutions (7520100)	8.85	
12	SCW-12	Correctional and Rehabilitation Programmes for delinquents and Beghars (7520400)	6.00	
Total-V :			14.85	0.00
VI. Welfare of poor and destitutes :				
13	SCW-113	Aftercare and Rehabilitation Programme for (i)aid to released prisoners(ii)Assistance to discharges for rehabilitation in trades(iii) Marriage assistance to destitute girls(iv)Assistance to victims and their families (v)discharges from correctional and non-correctional institutions (7520100)	2.19	
Total-VI :			2.19	0.00
VII. Grant to Voluntary Organisations :				
14	SCW-14	Grants to voluntary orgns. for expansions of existing services and for starting new services(7530100)	2.65	
Total-VII :			2.65	0.00
VIII. Other schemes of Social defence:				
15	SCW-15	Provision of buildings for new and existing institution	25.58	25.58
Total-VIII :			25.58	25.58
IX. Prohibition :				
16	SCW-16	Prohibition (7540100)	16.00	
Total-IX :			16.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
X. Women & Child Development :				
117	WCD-1	Development Programme of G.W.E.D.C.ltd.	88.00	
18	WCD-2	Strengthening the Commissionerate	6.12	
19	WCD-3	Establishment of district level offices of Commissionerate	3.38	
20	WCD-5	Awareness Building Prog.	1.00	
21	WCD-7	Establishment of Legal Aid Centre	0.50	
22	WCD-8	Establishment of creches through Vol.Orgns.	1.00	
23	WCD-9	Special incentives for women entrepreneurs and professionals	1.00	
24	WCD-10	Non-vocational training programmes for women	2.00	
25	WCD-9	Women in distress	2.00	
Total-IX :			105.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL :			286.00	25.58

10.12 NUTRITION

10.12. Introduction

10.12.1.1 Nutrition Programme is a part of National Health policy. Under this policy, it is stated that " National and regional strategies should be developed and implemented on a time bound basis to ensure adequate nutrition for all segments of the population through a well developed distribution system specially in the tribal and rural areas and urban slums". The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme provides a package of services to the child comprising of (1) Periodic health check-up (2) Referral Medical Services (3) Immunization (4) Suppliementary nutrition (5) Non-formal pre-school Education and (6) Nutrition and health education for mothers. These services are provided through Anganwadies. An Anganwadi centre usually covers a population of 1000 in the rural and urban slums areas and 700 in tribal areas.

10.12.2 Aims and Objectives

10.12.2.1 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) blocks are intended to reach out to expectant and nursing mothers and children of the age group 0-6 years and offer the following health care services:

- improve the nutrition and health status of the children in the age group 0-6 years
- provide environmental conditions needed for physical, social and psychological development of the children
- reduce incidence of low birth weight and remove malnutrition among children and thereby reduce mortality and morbidity amongst children
- reduce student drop out rate by providing nutritious meal to the children of 3-6 age group
- enhance effective co-ordination at the policy implementation levels among Government Departments to promote child development
- to educate women between 15 to 45 years in better child care practices and responsible motherhood

10.12.3 Review of Progress

10.12.3.1 At the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the number of projects sanctioned are 127 of which 97 projects are fully functioning with 14696 anganwadies covering 11.64 lakh beneficiaries. It is a centrally sponsored scheme as well as a part of (both) Minimum Needs Programme (and 20 Point Programme.) All the 32 tribal talukas are covered under ICDS and 88 are rural projects and 7 projects are urban slum projects.

10.12.4 Programme for Annual Plan, 1990-91.

9.12.4.1 Various nutrition surveys have estimated that calories and protein deficiency among children below 6 years of age is 300 calories and 10 grams of protein; similarly among pregnant women and nursing mothers, calories and protein deficiency has been observed to be 600 calories and 20 grams of protein.

10.12.4.2 During 1989-90, additional 19 ICDS projects are sanctioned. It is proposed to establish 10 new ICDS projects and 545 buildings for anganwadies so as to cover 2.28 lakhs additional beneficiaries during the year 1990-91. An outlay of Rs. 686.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1990-91 to cover the target of 2.28 lakh beneficiaries.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
NUTRITION
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONGWITH COMPUTER WITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY 1990-91 TOTAL	OF WICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
1	NTR-1	Nutrition including ICDS (7600161)	686.00	218.00
Total :			686.00	218.00

10.13 FOOD FOR ALL**10.13.1 Introduction**

Distribution of foodgrains at subsidised price to economically weaker Sections.

10.13.1.1 Under a well organised network of the Public Distribution System the State Government is supplying foodgrains, edible oils and sugar at reasonable prices to the consumers in the State. But economically weaker sections are not in a position to purchase the foodgrains even at PDS rates.

10.13.1.2 The scheme of "FOOD FOR ALL" came into operation with effect from 15th August, 1985 as a in all the 184 talukas of the State including city of Ahmedabad, The Families having an annual income of not exceeding Rs. 5,000/- per family from all sources have been covered under the scheme and new ration cards have been issued to these beneficiary families.

10.13.1.3 The beneficiaries of this scheme are provided monthly ration upto 3kgs. of foodgrains i.e. 2.5 Kg. wheat and 500 gms. rice with subsidy of Rs. 0.90 per kg. in wheat and Rs.1.25 per Kg. in rice. Coarse grains are also provided @ Rs. 1 per kg.

10.13.1.4 The identified beneficiaries under the Food For All scheme are also allowed to purchase the balance quantity of wheat and rice fixed for distribution at PDS rates or the ITDP rates if the beneficiaries are in a ITDP areas.

10.13.2 Review of Progress Rs.12.73 crores will be booked as subsidy by the end of the year 1989-90. It is estimated that about 2.14 lakh tonnes foodgrains will be distributed to the beneficiaries and the amount of subsidy will be Rs.24 crores. At the end of December, 88 there are 14,16,723 ration cards under this scheme covering 77,16,978 beneficiaries

10.13.2.2 Foodgrains distributed yearwise and the amount of subsidy borne by the State Government is as under.

(Figures in MTs)

Year	Quantity of foodgrains distributed			
	Wheat	Rice	Coarse	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1985-86	16388	5183	56	21627
1986-87	106433	29729	20559	156721
1987-88	140649	37252	21926	199827
1988-89	152546	34738	21918	209202
(estimated)				

Year	(Amount of Subsidy) Rs. in lakhs
1985-86	94.00
1986-87	1352.00
1987-88	1942.00
1988-89 (estimated)	2232.00
Total	5620.00

10.13.3 Programme for the year 1990-91.

10.13.3.1 During the Annual Plan 1990-91 the estimated number of beneficiaries and estimated stock of foodgrains likely to be distributed at the present quantum of distribution to these beneficiaries will be as under:-

Year	Estimated beneficiaries	Estimated quantity of foodgrains for distribution at subsidised rates (in tonnes)		
		Wheat 3	Rice 4	Total 5
1990-91	80,61,261	2,41,808	48,362	3,86,902

10.13.3.2 Foodgrains will be distributed as per availability of Nearly 70% of the beneficiaries will avail of the facility of purchasing foodgrain at the present rate of giving subsidy @ Rs. 0.90 Kg. in wheat and @ Rs. 1.25 per Kg. in rice.

10.13.3.3 A provision of Rs. 3800 lakhs is made for 1990-91 for this scheme.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
FOOD FOR ALL
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

SR.NO.	NO.& NAME OF THE SCHEME IN THE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (WITH COMPUTER CODE NO.)	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4
1	FFA-1 Food For All	2000.00	
	Total :	2000.00	

10.14 MID-DAY MEAL PROGRAMME

10.14.1 Introduction

10.14.1.1 The Constitution of India envisages provision of free and compulsory education to all children in the age group 6-14 years. Steps have been taken in this direction during the last 35 years and considerable headway has been made for enrolment of children in primary schools. However, poverty induced absenteeism in schools leading to a heavy rate of drop-outs has been major cause of concern. In order to motivate the parents and sustain their interest in children's education, it is necessary to create conducive conditions as can overcome the handicap of poverty.

10.14.1.2 In the context of alleviating poverty and improving the standard of attendance in schools and consequently raising the level of literacy, it has been found from experience that providing nutritious meal to the primary school children can play a very vital role. The Mid-Day Meal Programme was introduced in the 68 talukas in 1984 in the first phase and then it was extended to cover the entire State in January, 1985. There are about 25000 Mid-Day-Meals Centres spread all over the State.

10.14.1.3 The scheme envisages the following objectives objectives :

Providing Mid-Day Meals to the children in the primary schools.

Raising significantly the nutritional standards of the children in the growing age-group.

Improving general attendance and prevent drop-outs in schools.

Generating some employment in each village.

Constitute a step towards social and national integration.

10.14.2 REVIEW OF PROGRESS

10.14.2.1 The cost per child per day has risen from Rs. 1.00 to Rs. 1.25 from April, 1990. During the year 1989-90 25-26 lakh children were covered. During the year 1990-91 it is envisaged to cover 28.00 lakh children under the scheme.

10.14.3 ANNUAL PROGRAMME, 1990-91

10.14.3.1 For the year 1990-91 an outlay of Rs. 33.15 crores is provided for this scheme. Ration per day per child at the following scale of providing 480 calories is envisaged on all the working days.

1. Wheat	50 grams
2. Rice	30 grams
3. Pulses	20 grams
4. Cooking Oil	7 grams
5. Vegetable & condiments	50 grams

10.14.3.2 The food grains and most of the requirements of pulses and edible oil are supplied by the Gujarat Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. and these are made available to the Centres from fair price shops established under public distribution system.

10.14.3.3 At present about 80,000 persons including a large number of women are temporarily employed under the scheme. Widows and deserted women constitute a substantial portion of women employed. It is likely to marginally increase employment opportunities with the opening of more schools, thus increasing the number of Mid-day meal centres. It is proposed to review the functioning of the scheme during the year with a view to overcome the deficiencies in its operation.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
MID-DAY MEALS PROGRAMME
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NO. & NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONG WITH WITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY TOTAL	1990-91 OF WICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
1	MDM-1	Mid Day Meals Scheme (7800161)	3315.00	215.00
Total:			3315.00	215.00

11.1 TRAINING OF DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL

11.1.1.1 Development projects and programmes in various sectors are implemented by a number of agencies namely Government departments, public undertakings, panchayats, other local bodies and voluntary agencies. Realising the role of training at developing necessary skills, the State has been taking advantage of the training facilities available with the Government of India and the National Institutes working in the field of training and research etc. The State also runs training centres/courses for imparting training in specific sectors like Agriculture and Rural Development, Irrigation, Public works, Medical and Public Health etc. Even though there is a functional division of work and responsibilities amongst various administrative and implementing agencies concerned with different sectoral projects and programmes, there has to be a close inter relationship in the total scheme of plan formulation and implementation. The quality of formulation and implementation of plan programmes depends on the quality of personnel deployed on this task. Special attention is paid to the training needs of development personnel. This, The Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration, has been set up in 1962, for this purpose.

11.1.1.2 The Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration (SPIPA) imparts pre-service and in-service training to the officers and staff of various categories. It is now proposed to improve the coverage and quality of training imparted through the institute and to develop it as the premier institute in the State for imparting training to improving the administrative, technical and managerial capabilities of the personnel engaged in the economic development planning and implementation task. Adequate accommodation in the institutions, better facilities for the trainees, library and research facilities, computer cell, transport facilities, modern training equipment, teaching aids etc., have been provided in SPIPA.

11.1.1.3 Executive Development Programmes such as record management, personnel administration, behaviour with public, supervisors, performance budgeting, projects formulation, public relation, orientation and management, computer application, personal computer applications, decentralised planning etc., are included in the training programme. Over 68 types of training programmes, under executive development programme and fundamental programme for probationers like IAS, gazetted officers, section Officers, Mamlatdars are conducted by 'SPIPA'.

Regional Training Centres.

11.1.1.4 Apart from SPIPA, there are three regional centres at Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Rajkot (Due to increased need for training programme four more centres are functioning at present at various places) The regional centres are imparting training to the clerical staff of the various Departments of the Government. The organisational set up has been divided into following six

parts:-

- 1) Orientation/Foundational courses,
- 2) Rural Development,
- 3) Training for special need of Departments,
- 4) Research Work,
- 5) Examination wing and
- 6) Publication and Documentation.

10.1.1.5 Training Programme for 1990-91

Training load (summarised) for SPIPA in a year is likely to be:-

- 1) 5 programmes each of 45 days for direct recruited gazetted Officers;
- 2) 75 programmes of Executive Development each programme of 3 to 6 days duration;
- 3) 10 special programmes sponsored by Government of India Normal duration of 5-6 days for each programme;
- 4) 30 programmes of SIRD each programme of duration of one week;
- 5) 30 programmes of Decentralised District Planning each programme of one week duration;
- 6) 8 programmes of in-service training for promotee class II gazetted officers each programme of 3 week duration;
- 7) 8 programmes of in-service training for class II officers of 7-10 years standing each programme of two weeks duration;
- 8) 8 programmes of in-service training of class I officer of 5-10 years standing each programme of 10 days duration;
- 9) 3 programmes of in-service training for top-executives each programme of one week duration;
- 10) 2 programmes of non-officials for 3 to 5 days duration and
- 11) 5 programmes of Trainers Training each programme of one week duration.

11.1.1.6 An outlay of Rs.42 lakhs is provided for the above activities of SPIPA for the year 1990-91

11.1.2 Development of official languages

11.1.2.1 The State Government has adopted Gujarati as the official language of State Administration. Various programmes for the development of official languages include reprint of standard dictionaries, compilation and printing of bilingual, trilingual and multilingual dictionaries, departmental glossaries, subject-wise pamphlets, comprehensive grammar and such other source-books

for the promotion of official languages viz. Gujarati and Hindi.

11.1.2.2 For the year 1990-91, it is proposed to bring out a revised and enlarged edition of "Gujarati Bhasha Parichaya" and preparation and publication of reference materials like grammer, idioms, proverbs, Gujarati-Gujarati disctionary. It is also planned to prepare and publish departmental glossaries and subjectwise pamphlets and reprint of standard dictionaries. It is also envisaged to undertake to promote official languages through exhibitions, seminars, workshops and printing of folders.

11.1.2.3 An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs is provided for the scheme of development of official languages for the year 1990-91.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
TRAINING OF DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME ALONG-WITH COMPUTER CODE NUMBERS	OUTLAY 1990-91	
			TOTAL	OF WICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5
1	TDP-1	Building Campus and Staff Quarters (8800100)	34.00	34.00
2	TDP-2	Development of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration	8.00	
3	TDP-3	Development of Official Languages	8.00	
Total :			50.00	34.00

**PART-III
STATEMENTS**

STATEMENT -I

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91

MAJOR HEADWISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	HEAD/SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	Outlay for 1990-91	
		TOTAL	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES		
1	Crop Husbandry	1975.00	245.40
2	Soil & Water Conervation	850.00	
3	Animal Husbandry	445.00	77.85
4	Dairy Development	50.00	1.18
5	Fisheries	400.00	144.66
6	Forestry & Wild Life	3805.00	2959.14
7	Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	50.00	35.00
8	Agriculture, Research & Education	600.00	223.00
9	Agricultural Financial Institution	270.00	270.00
10	Co-operation	905.00	494.41
	TOTAL : (I)	9350.00	4450.64
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT :		
	Special Programmes for Rural Deevlopment :		
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	1160.00	
2	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	373.00	
3	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	50.00	
4	Strengthening & Supporting Special Programme Organisation	560.00	
5	Strengthening Training Facilities For Rural Development	11.00	
6	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	22.00	
7	Regional Rural Banks	20.00	
8	Construction of wells for SF/MF	276.86	
9	Assistance to GSRDC	30.00	
10	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana	1618.14	
11	Special Employment Generation Programme	2100.00	
	Sub-Total:1 to 11:	6221.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
12	Land Reforms	165.00	
13	Community Development & Panchayats (including Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP))	150.00	
Total (II)		6536.00	0.00

III	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL :		
1	Sardar Sarovar Project	21500.00	21500.00
2	Major & Medium Irrigation	12990.00	12490.00
3	Minor Irrigation	2525.00	
4	Command Area Deveelopment	1175.00	
5	Flood Control (Anti Sea Erosion etc.)	150.00	50.00
Total (III)		38340.00	34040.00

IV	ENERGY :		
1	Power	38080.00	38062.00
2	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	320.00	
Total (IV)		38400.00	38062.00

V	INDUSTRY AND MINERALS		
1	Village and small Industries	5415.00	1038.50
2	Industries (Other than Village & small Industries)	2172.00	1582.00
3	Mining	250.00	170.00
Total (V)		7837.00	2790.50

VI	TRANSPORT		
1	Ports and light Houses	675.00	675.00
2	Shipping		
3	Civil Aviation		
4	Roads & Bridges	5100.00	5100.00
5	Road Transport	3350.00	3350.00
6	Inland Water Transport (Ferry Service)		
Total (VI)		9125.00	9125.00

VII	COMMUNICATIONS :		
1	Modernisation of Wireless Network	150.00	
Total (VII)		150.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT :			
1	Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	40.00	
2	Ecology and Environment	52.00	
Total (VIII)		92.00	0.00
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES :			
1	Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	5.00	
2	Tourism	117.00	117.00
3	Surveys & Statistics	15.00	11.31
4	Civil Supplies	19.00	
5	Other General Economic Services		
	(i) Decentralised Dist. Planning	4141.00	
	(ii) Weights & Measures	50.00	15.00
Total (IX)		4347.00	143.31
X SOCIAL SERVICES :			
Education :			
1	General Education	1840.00	243.00
2	Technical Education	1708.00	1217.54
3	Sports & Youth Services	109.00	25.50
4	Arts & Culture	149.00	70.00
Sub-Total (1 to 4)		3806.00	1556.04
5	Medical & Public Health	2500.00	492.07
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	7000.00	5090.00
7	Housing (including Police & Jail Housing)	3340.00	1845.00
8	Urban Development	2040.00	277.00
9	Capital Project	770.00	770.00
10	Information & Publicity	530.00	24.60
11	Welfare of SC\ST & Other Backward Classes	3455.00	575.29
12	Administrative Machinery for TASP	45.00	
13	Labour & Employment	1100.00	244.21
14	Social Welfare	286.00	25.58
15	Nutrition	686.00	218.00
16	Food for All	2000.00	
17	Mid-day Meals Programme	3315.00	
Sub-Total (5 to 17)		27067.00	9561.75
Total (X)		30873.00	11117.79

1	2	3	4
XI	GENERAL SERVICES :		
1	Other Administrative Services (Training of Development Personnel	50.00	34.00
	Total (XI)	50.00	34.00
	GRAND TOTAL:	145100.00	99763.24

STATEMENT-II
ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
MINOR HEADWISE OUTLAYS

(Rs.in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	OUTLAY FOR 1990-91	
		TOTAL	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4
I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES :			
1	CROP HUSBANDRY		
1	Direction and Administration	30.93	6.54
2	Seeds(Multiplication and Distribution of seeds)	180.20	12.68
3	Manures and Fertilisers	86.31	19.41
4	Plant Protection	60.25	10.00
5	Commercial Crops	289.11	0.00
6	Extension and Farmers Training	628.69	183.37
7	Agricultural Engineering	129.65	2.50
8	Crop Insurance	3.57	0.00
9	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	25.99	0.00
10	Horticulture	149.30	10.90
11	Others(including Dry Farming)	6.00	0.00
	Sub-total:	1590.00	245.40
12	Nucleus Budget	10.00	
13	Small and Marginal Farmers	375.00	0.00
	Sub-Total:1:	1975.00	245.40
2	SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION		
1	Soil Conservation	841.50	0.00
2	Other Programmes	8.50	
	Sub-Total:2:	850.00	0.00
3	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY		
1	Durection and Administration	8.14	0.11
2	Extension and Training	6.10	0.00
3	Veterinary Services & Animal Health	166.47	43.12

1	2	3	4
4	Administrative Investigation and Statistics	8.94	0.00
5	Cattle and Buffalo Development	109.48	15.16
6	Poultry Development	68.28	9.60
7	Sheep and Wool Development	12.93	0.64
8	Other Livestock Development	17.55	3.80
9	Fodder & Feed Development	25.11	5.42
10	Nucleus Budget	22.00	0.00
Sub-Total:3:		445.00	77.85
4	DAIRY DEVELOPMENT		
1	Direction and Administration	12.72	0.00
2	Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Project	32.28	1.18
3	Nucleus Budget	5.00	0.00
Sub-Total:4:		50.00	1.18
5	FISHERIES		
1	Inland Fisheries	89.81	4.87
2	Brackish Water Fisheries (Fish Farms)	30.00	6.77
3	Marine Fisheries	118.17	60.23
4	Processing, Preservation & Marketing	0.90	0.00
5	Extension & Training (Extension, Research Education and Training)	4.02	0.22
6	Fisheries Co-operatives	60.52	40.51
7	Assistance to Public Sector & Other Undertakings	17.04	17.04
8	Research	0.46	0.00
9	Other Expenditure	79.08	15.02
Sub-Total:5:		400.00	144.66
6	FORESTS		
	Forestry & Wildlife:		
	Forestry :		
1	Direction and Administration	94.88	0.00
2	Statistics (Research)	18.19	0.00
3	Education & Training	21.70	0.00
4	Forest Conservation & Development	296.59	280.70
5	Plantation Schemes	529.94	145.22
6	Communication & Buildings	37.71	34.22

1	2	3	4
7	Preservation of Wildlife	140.00	0.00
8	Extension	2520.00	2494.00
9	Management of Jamindari	6.00	5.00
10	Other expenditure	139.99	0.00
Sub-Total :6:		3805.00	2959.14
7	STORAGE, WAREHOUSING & MARKETING		
1	Marketing	46.90	34.90
2	Storage & Warehousing	0.10	0.10
3	Nucleus Budget	3.00	0.00
Sub-Total:7:		50.00	35.00
8	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION		
1	Education	248.80	162.00
2	Extension Education	38.80	4.50
3	Research	312.40	56.50
Sub-Total:8:		600.00	223.00
9	INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS		
1	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	270.00	270.00
Sub-Total:9:		270.00	270.00
10	CO-OPERATION		
1	Direction & Administration	37.01	0.00
2	Credit Co-Operatives	365.47	171.45
3	Labour Co-Operatives	5.50	3.45
4	Warehousing & Marketing Co-ops.	77.70	0.00
5	Processing Co-ops.	19.32	19.32
6	Co-Operative Sugar Fatories	300.00	293.19
7	Consumers Co-Operatives	11.00	7.00
8	Co-Operative Training & Edn. Nucleus Budget	23.00 66.00	0.00 0.00
Sub-Total:10:		905.00	494.41
TOTAL : I : AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES		9350.00	4450.64

II RURAL DEVELOPMENT :

Special Programme for Rural Development :

1 Integrated Rural Development Programme :

- (a) Direction & Administration 113.30
 (b) Subsidy to DRDA Agencies
 (1) Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Dairying)

1	2	3	4
	(2) Minor Irrigation)		
	(3) Village & Small Industries)	906.45	
	(4) Road Transport)		
	(c) Training (TRYSEM))	26.95	
	(d) Strengthening of Training Infrastructure under TRYSEM	113.30	
	Total :1 : I R D P	1160.00	0.00
2	Drought Prone Area Programme :		
	(1) Direction and Administration	37.30	
	(2) Minor Irrigation	74.60	
	(3) Animal Husbandry & Dairying	55.95	
	(4) Soil & Water Conservation	111.90	
	(5) Afforestation)		
	(6) Pasture Development)	93.25	
	Total :4 : D P A P	373.00	0.00
3	Integrated Rural Energy Programme	50.00	
4	Scheme for Strengthening Administration	560.00	
5	Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development	11.00	
6	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	22.00	
7	Regional Rural Banks	20.00	
8	Construction of wells for SF/Mf	276.86	
9	Assistance to GSRDC	30.00	
10	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana	1618.14	
11	Special Employment Generation Programme	2100.00	
	Sub-Total:11:	6221.00	0.00
12	Land Reforms		
	(1) Consolidation of Holdings	46.50	
	(2) Financial Assistance to the Assignees of surplus land under G.U.L.C. Act, 1972	18.70	
	(3) Others	99.80	
	Sub-Total:12:	165.00	0.00
13	Community Development & Panchayats		
	(1) Direction & Administration	5.00	
	(2) Training, Research, Surveys etc.	10.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
	(3) Strengthening of Infrastructure of Nagar Panchayats	35.00	
	(4) Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP)	100.00	
	Sub- total:13:	150.00	0.00
	TOTAL:II: RURAL DEVELOPMENT	6536.00	0.00
III	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL		
14	Water Development (Irrigation)		
1	Multi-purpose Irrigation Projects	23055.00	23055.00
2	Major Irrigation Projects	2855.50	2855.50
3	Medium Irrigation Projects	4939.00	4939.00
4	New Schemes	32.00	32.00
4	Water Development Services	300.00	
5	Flood Control & Anti-sea Erosion Works	150.00	50.00
6	Drainage	300.00	100.00
7	Modernisation of Canals	1326.00	1326.00
8	Extension of Channels Extension & Improvement, Pre- vention of Salinity Ingress, etc.	1682.50	1682.50
	Sub-Total:14:	34640.00	34040.00
15	Minor Irrigation	2525.00	0.00
16	Command Area Development	1175.00	
	TOTAL : III : IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL	38340.00	34040.00
IV	ENERGY		
	Power Development		
1	Hydel Generation	2800.00	2800.00
2	Thermal Power Generation including Gas Power Generation	18102.00	18102.00
3	Transmission & Distribution	15000.00	15000.00
4	Rural Electrification	2020.00	2020.00
	Others	158.00	65.00
	Total : Power:	38080.00	38062.00
5	Non-conventional sources of Energy including Biogas	320.00	
	TOTAL : IV : ENERGY	38400.00	38062.00

1	2	3	4
V	INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS		
	Industries (other than Village & Small Industries)		
	(1)General Industries-		
1	Direction & Administration	162.80	158.00
2	Industrial Education, Research and Training	60.00	
3	Other Expenditure	189.20	110.00
	Sub-Total	412.00	268.00
	(2)Large & Medium Industries		
1	Petrochemical and Fertilizers Industries	6.00	6.00
2	Ship Building and Aeronotical Industries		
3	Tele Communications and Electronics Industries	50.00	50.00
4	Consumers Industries	644.00	570.00
5	Industrial Financial Institutions	698.00	688.00
6	Other Expenditure	362.00	0.00
	Sub-Total	1760.00	1314.00
	Sub-Total:Large & Medium Inds.	2172.00	1582.00
	(3)Village & Small Industries		
1	Small Industries	4105.00	846.00
2	Village & Cottage Industries		
	(a)Direction & Administration	10.00	
	(b)Handloom Industries	243.00	60.00
	(c)Handicraft Industries	95.00	12.00
	(d)Powerlooms	32.00	13.50
	(e)Cooperative Industries	53.00	32.00
	(f)Khadi Industries	280.00	7.00
	(g)Other Expenditure	512.00	65.00
	(h)Sericulture	50.00	3.00
	Necleus budget	35.00	0.00
	Sub-Total :2:	1310.00	192.50
	Sub-Total:Village & Small Inds	5415.00	1038.50
	(4)Mining & Metallurgical Industries		
1	Mineral Exploration & Development	100.00	20.00
2	Loans to Mining & Mineral Industries	150.00	150.00
	Sub-Total	250.00	170.00
	TOTAL : V : INDUSTRIES & MINERALS	7837.00	2790.50

1	2	3	4
VI TRANSPORT			
	Ports & Light Houses		
	Minor Ports		
1	Development of Minor Ports (including Coastal Zone Management)	545.00	545.00
2	Construction & Repairs	10.00	10.00
3	Dredging Surveying & Investigation	100.00	100.00
4	Ferry Services	10.00	10.00
	Sub-Total:	665.00	665.00
	Light Houses & Light Ships Construction and Development of other Navigational Aids	10.00	10.00
	Sub-Total:	10.00	10.00
	Sub-Total-: Ports Light Houses and Shipping	675.00	675.00
	Roads & Bridges	5100.00	5100.00
	Road Transport	3350.00	3350.00
	TOTAL :VI: TRANSPORT	9125.00	9125.00
VII COMMUNICATIONS :			
	Modernisation of Wireless Network	150.00	0.00
	Total:VII:COMMUNICATIONS	150.00	0.00
VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT			
1	Science & Technology Programme	40.00	
2	Environment Programme		
3	Water Pollution Control	52.00	
	TOTAL :VIII: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT	92.00	0.00
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICE			
	Secretariat Economic Service (Planning Machinery)		
2	Monitoring Unit	1.35	
3	Cartography Unit	0.91	
4	Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery at State level	2.74	
	Total: Secretariat Economic Service	5.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
	Tourism	117.00	117.00
	Statistics		
	State Statistical Bureau	15.00	11.31
	Civil Supplies		
1	Consumers' Protection	19.00	
2	Public Undertakings		
3	Strengthening of Marketing Intelligence Cell		
	Sub-Total: Civil Supplies	19.00	0.00
	Other General Economic Services		
1	Decentralised District Planning	4141.00	
2	Weights & Measures	50.00	15.00
	Sub-Total :Other General Economic Services	4191.00	15.00
	TOTAL :IX: GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICE	4347.00	143.31
X	SOCIAL SERVICES		
	General Education		
1	Elementary Education (MNP)	1068.00	104.00
2	Secondary Education	324.68	113.00
3	Higher Secondary Education	30.94	0.00
4	University Education	161.38	26.00
5	Special Education Adult Education (MNP)	201.00	
	sub-Total : (1 to 5)	1786.00	243.00
	Sports & Youth Services		
1	Physical Education (including National Cadet Corps)	9.00	
2	Sports & Youth Welfare	100.00	25.50
	Sub-Total : Sports & Youth Services	109.00	25.50
	Art & Culture		
1	Development of Libraries	20.00	
2	Cultural Activities (including Construction of Swaraj Bhavan)	94.00	46.60
3	Development of Archeology	5.00	
4	Development of Archives	5.00	3.40
5	Development of Museums	25.00	20.00
	Sub-Total : Arts & Culture	149.00	70.00

1	2	3	4
Development of Languages			
1	Development of Gujarati Language	4.00	
2	Development of Urdu, Sindhi and Other Languages	3.00	
3	Development of Sanskrit	2.00	
Sub-Total : Development of Languages		9.00	0.00
4	Nucleus Budget	45.00	
Total : General Education		2098.00	338.50
Technical Education			
1	Direction & Administration	18.84	
2	Technical High Schools	50.52	37.36
3	Polytechnics	898.48	527.73
4	Engineering/Technical Colleges	267.66	190.13
5	Assistance to Non-Government Technical Colleges & Institutes	6.68	
6	Scholarship	1.00	
7	Training	0.50	
8	Other Expenditure	464.32	462.32
Total: Technical Education		1708.00	1217.54
Medical & Public Health			
1	Direction & Administration	2.90	
2	Hospital & Dispensaries (medical relief)	202.29	32.79
3	Training Programme	19.80	0.00
4	Medical Education & Research	344.23	117.24
5	Indigenous System of Medicine Ayurved & Homeopathy	69.80	
6	Minimum Needs Programme (Ayurved)	17.20	
7	Employees State Insurance Scheme	10.00	
8	Prevention & Control of Communicable Disease	722.29	8.04
9	Minimum Needs Programme	988.90	319.90
10	Drugs Control	53.23	13.10
11	Central Medical Stores Organisation- Buildings for Public Office & Godowns	3.50	1.00
12	Family Welfare (State Programme)	65.36	
13	Other Programme (including school health programme)	0.50	
TOTAL : MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH		2500.00	492.07

1	2	3	4
	Water Supply & Sanitation		
1	Survey & Investigation	10.00	
2	Reseach & Development	40.00	40.00
3	Urban Water Supply	400.00	100.00
4	Rural Water Supply (MNP)	4400.00	3750.00
5	Urban Sanitation	1800.00	1100.00
6	Rural Sanitation	250.00	
7	Construction of Buildings	100.00	100.00
8	Construction of Staff Quarters		
9	Government Loans, IDA, MBL Govt. loans to MBL.		
10	L.I.C. Loan		
	Total: Water Supply & Sanitation	7000.00	5090.00
	Housing		
1	Govt. Residential Quarters and Buildings	600.00	600.00
2	Urban Housing	470.00	470.00
3	Rural Housing		
	(a) Provision of Houses Sites to Landless Labourers (MNP)	55.80	
	(b) Construction Assistance for construction of houses on plots allotted to Landless Labourers (MNP)	1100.00	
	Sub-Total: (3) : (a+b)	1155.80	0.00
4	Other Programme of Rural Housing	339.20	
	Sub-Total :	1495.00	0.00
5	Police Housing	255.00	255.00
6	Jail Housing	20.00	20.00
7	Loans to Govt. Servants for House Buildings	500.00	500.00
	TOTAL : HOUSING :	3340.00	1845.00
	Urban Development		
1	Urban Development Programme	66.00	
2	Financial Assistance to local Bodies	1177.00	
3	Environment Improvement of Urban Slums (MNP)	100.00	
4	World Bank Aided Project	277.00	277.00
5	Urban Basic Services	35.00	
6	New Schemes : Nehru Rojgar Yojana	385.00	
	Total : Urban Development :	2040.00	277.00

1	2	3	4
Capital Project		770.00	770.00
Information & Broadcasting		530.00	24.60
(A) Welfare of SCs, STs & Other Backward Classes:			
Scheduled Castes			
1	Direction and Administration	30.86	
2	Education	508.67	99.20
3	Economic Uplift	277.96	54.50
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	357.51	51.00
Sub-Total:		1175.00	204.70
Scheduled Tribes			
1	Direction and Administration	25.00	
2	Education	84.17	7.00
3	Economic Uplift	30.03	9.00
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	35.80	2.00
Sub-Total:		175.00	18.00
Tribal area sub-plan			
1	Direction & Administration	29.00	
2	Education	524.18	124.50
3	Economic uplift	119.70	64.00
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	207.12	2.00
Sub-Total:		880.00	190.50
Notified Tribes			
1	Direction & Administration		
2	Education	34.45	
3	Economic uplift	6.65	1.00
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	13.90	1.00
Sub-Total:		55.00	2.00
Denotified Tribes			
1	Direction & Administration		
2	Education		
3	Economic uplift		
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes		
Sub-Total:			

1	2	3	4
Socially & Educationally Backward Classes			
1	Direction & Administration	41.00	
2	Education	533.26	75.55
3	Economic uplift	246.44	61.54
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	204.30	23.00
Sub-Total:		1025.00	160.09
Economically Backward Classes			
1	Direction & Administration	0.20	
2	Education	65.20	
3	Economic uplift	12.50	
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	7.10	
Sub-Total:		85.00	0.00
Minorities			
1	Direction & Administration	2.00	
2	Education	27.50	
3	Economic uplift	29.40	
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	1.10	
Sub-Total:		60.00	0.00
Total: Welfare of SCs, STs & Other Backward Classes		3455.00	575.29
(B)	Administrative Machinery for TASP	45.00	
Total (A+B) :		3500.00	575.29
Labour & Labour Welfare			
(a)	Training:		
1	Industrial Training Institutions	856.98	224.94
2	Apprenticeship Training	42.47	14.27
(b)	Employment:		
3	Employment Services	55.75	5.00
(c)	Labour:		
4	Industrial Relations	29.35	
5	Working Conditions and Safety	26.40	
6	General Labour Welfare	4.01	
7	Social Security for Labour	49.59	
8	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	0.20	
9	Other Expenditure	34.00	
10	Research and Statistics	1.25	
Total : Labour & Labour Welfare		1100.00	244.21

1	2	3	4

	Social Welfare		
1	Direction and Administration	7.60	
2	Child Welfare	10.00	
3	Women Welfare	31.43	
4	Education & Welfare of Physically Handicapped	70.70	
5	Correctional Service	14.85	
6	Welfare of Poor & Destitutes	2.19	
7	Grant to Vol.Organisations	2.65	
8	Other Schemes of Social Defence	25.58	25.58
9	Prohibition	16.00	
10	Women & Child Development	105.00	
		-----	-----
	Total : Social Welfare:	286.00	25.58
		-----	-----
	Nutrition:		
	Special Nutrition Programme & Integrated Child Development Scheme	686.00	218.00
	Food For All	2000.00	.00
	Mid-day Meal Programme : State Programme Outside MNP	3315.00	0.00
		-----	-----
	TOTAL:IX : SOCIAL SERVICES	30873.00	11117.79
XI	GENERAL SERVICES		
	Training of Development Personnel	50.00	34.00
		-----	-----
	TOTAL:XI : GENERAL SERVICES :	50.00	34.00
		-----	-----
	GRAND TOTAL :	145100.00	99763.24
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STATEMENT-III

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Targets	Level of Achievement at the end of 1988-89	Achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	Targets for Annual Plan 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I Agriculture & Allied Activities						
Crop Husbandry						
1.	Production of Foodgrains					
	1 Rice	000 Tonnes	860	866	817	1000
	2 Wheat	000 Tonnes	1770	1512	1440	1660
	3 Jowar	000 Tonnes	656	425	458	570
	4 Bajra	000 Tonnes	1760	1488	1405	1550
	5 Maize	000 Tonnes	520	456	480	540
	6 Other cereals	000 Tonnes	160	88	50	65
	7 Pulses	000 Tonnes	550	491	550	700
	Total: Foodgrains:	000 Tonnes	6276	5326	5200	6085
2	Commercial Crops					
	(i) Oilseeds					
	(a) Major Oilseeds					
	Groundnut	000 Tonnes	2190	2875	1675	2130
	Casteer seed	000 Tonnes	290	289	370	280
	Sesamum	000 Tonnes	48	89	63	100
	Rapeseed & Mustard	000 Tonnes	312	329	331	290
	Total: (a)	000 Tonnes	2840	3582	2439	2800
	(b) Other Oilseeds					
	Soyabean	000 Tonnes		20	20	24
	Sunflower	000 Tonnes		35	2	36
	Total: (b)	000 Tonnes		55	22	60
	Total Oilseeds (a+b)	000 Tonnes	2840	3637	2461	2860
	(ii) Sugarcane (cane)	000 Tonnes	950	791	859	853
	(iii) Cotton	000 Bales of 170kg	2000	1470	1893	1870
	(iv) Tobacco	000 Tonnes	262	151	160	202
3	(a) Production under major Horticulture Crops					
	(i) Banana	000 Tonnes		680	720	980
	(ii) Mango	000 Tonnes		295	300	310
	(iii) K. lime	000 Tonnes		150	113	114
	(iv) Guava	000 Tonnes		85	80	82
	(v) Chicku	000 Tonnes		60	60	62
	(vi) Ber	000 Tonnes		50	48	48
	(vii) Date-Palm	000 Tonnes		38	36	38
	Sub-Total:	000 Tonnes		1358	1357	1634
	(viii) Coconut	000 Nos.		82600	84000	86800

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(b) Area under major Horticultural Crops					
	(i) Banana	000 Hect.		170	180	245
	(ii) Mango	000 Hect.		295	330	310
	(iii) K.lime	000 Hect.		75	75	76
	(iv) Guava	000 Hect.		39	40	41
	(v) Chicku	000 Hect.		50	50	52
	(vi) Ber	000 Hect.		50	48	48
	(vii) Date-Palm	000 Hect.		27	26	27
	(viii) Coconut	000 Hect.		49	135	124
	Sub-Total:			755	884	923
4	Improved Seeds					
	(i) Production of Seeds					
	(a) cereals	000 Tonnes	41	20.18	44.67	17.03
	(b) pulses	000 Tonnes	3	2.80	2.64	2.02
	(c) Oilseeds	000 Tonnes	4	5.93	7.37	18.16
	(d) Cotton	000 Tonnes	3	1.40	3.81	1.95
	Total: (i)	000 Tonnes	50	30.31	58.49	38.78
	(ii) Distribution of seeds					
	(a) cereals	000 Tonnes	19	14.92	15.03	13.62
	(b) pulses	000 Tonnes	3	4.00	1.23	1.31
	(c) oilseed	000 Tonnes	21	40.43	7.82	14.52
	(d) cotton	000 Tonnes	1	0.93	0.91	1.56
	Total (ii)	000 Tonnes	44	60.28	24.99	31.01
5	Chemical Fertilizers					
	(i) Nitrogenous (N)	000 Tonnes	523	435	403	442
	(ii) Phosphatic (P)	000 Tonnes	246	164	205	184
	(iii) Potassic (K)	000 Tonnes	65	44	43	49
	Total: (NPK)	000 Tonnes	834	643	651	675
6	Plant Protection					
	(i) Pesticides Consumption (Technical Grade Material)	000 Tonnes	10.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
	(ii) Area Coverage					
	(a) Foodgrain Crops	000 Hect.	2600	1500	2000	3100
	(b) Non-Foodgrain Crops	000 Hect.	10400	4600	3500	3750
	Total:	000 Hect.	13000	6100	5500	6850
7	High Yielding Varieties					
	(a) Cereals					
	(i) Rice-Total Area	000 Tonnes	521	536	601	570
	Cropped Area under HYV	000 Tonnes	425	494	503	455
	(ii) Wheat-Total Area	000 Tonnes	750	649	561	775
	Cropped Area under HYV	000 Tonnes	610	527	460	615
	(iii) Jowar-Total Area	000 Tonnes	946	781	916	1025
	Cropped Area under HYV	000 Tonnes	130	280	224	205
	(iv) Bajra Total area	000 Tonnes	1398	1489	1191	1435
	cropped Area under HYV	000 Tonnes	1335	1354	1028	1330
	(v) Maize- Total area	000 Tonnes	311	337	323	365
	cropped Area under HYV	000 Tonnes	130	227	156	190
	Total area under the above five Cereals	000 Tonnes	3926	3792	3592	4170

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total area under the HYV for above five Cereals	000 Tonnes	2630	2882	2371	2795
	(b) Commercial Crops					
	(i) Cotton					
	Total area	000 Hect.	1400	1091	1197	1530
	Area under Hybrid	000 Hect.	375	630	550	625
	(ii) Oilseeds					
	(a) Groundnut	000 Hect.	2247	1823	1984	1990
	(b) Castor	000 Hect.	190	191	309	260
	(c) Sesamum	000 Hect.	120	155	170	148
	(d) Rape & Mustard	000 Hect.	183	242	307	280
	(e) Soyabean	000 Hect.			20	31
	(f) Sunflower	000 Hect.			4	72
	Total:Oilseeds:		2740	2411	2794	2781
	(iii) Sugarcane	000 Hect.	140	98	99	108
	(iv) Tobacco	000 Hect.	120	90	108	119
8	Soil Conservation Area under Soil and Water Conservation	Lakh Hect. (Cum)	17.81	17.40	17.68	18.11
9	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Products					
	(i) Milk	000 Tonnes	3290	3000	3100	3266
	(ii) Egges	Million	348	250	250	265
	(iii) Wool	Lakh Kg.	23.30	21.80	22.00	22.44
10	Animal Husbandry Programmes					
	(i) I.C.D.Projects	Nos. (Cum.)	8	8	8	8
	(ii) No.of Frozen semen (Bull) Stations	"	3	5	5	5
	(iii) No.of insemination performed with exotic bull semen	In lakh	6.90	6.60	8.31	9.91
	(iv) No.of cross-bred animals (females)	NO.in lakh	1.00	0.66	0.78	0.98
	(v) Establishment of sheep breeding farms	No.	4	4	4	4
	(vi) Sheep & Wool Extension Centres	No.	88	123	123	123
	(vii) Intensive Sheep Development Projects	No.	3	3	3	3
	(viii) Establishment of Goat Breeding Farms	No.				1
	(ix) Intensive egg. & poultry productions cum-Marketing centres	No.	17	16	16	16
	(x) Estt.of fodder seed production farms	No.	2	2	2	2
	(xi) Veterinary Dispensaries	No.	324	309	319	354
	(xii) Polyclinics\Hospitals	No.	5	7	11	13
11	Dairy Programmes					
	(i) Fluid milk plants (including composite & feeder\balancing milk plants) in operation.	No. Cum.	13	14	14	14
	(ii) Milk Product Factories (including cremeries) in operation.	"	5	5	5	5
	(iii) Dairy Co.op.Unions	"	18	18	18	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12 Fisheries						
(i) Fish Production						
(a) Inland	000 Tonnes	35	22	27	30	
(b) Marine	"	350	414	432	360	
Total:		385	436	459	390	
(ii) Mechanised Boats (IBM\OBM\CANOES\FRB)*	No.	5204	4114	4393	4499	
(iii) Deep sea fishing vessel	"	2				
(iv) Fish seed produced (Spawns)	Million	125	61.33	64	145	
(v) (a) Fish Seed Farms	No.	25	19	19	19	
(b) Nursery Area	Hect.	24.40	20.00	20.00	20.00	
(vi) No. of Hatcheries	No.	2 (wip)	2 (wip)	2 (wip)		
13 Forestry						
(i) Foundation of quick growing species	000 Hect.	5.00	5.01	0.98 (net)	0.95 (net)	
(ii) Economic & Commercial Plantation	"	16.79	14.24	3.65 (net)	3.67 (net)	
(iii) Social Forestry	"	60.50	68.51	12.32 (net)	22.00 (net)	
(iv) Afforestation						
(a) Trees planted	000 Nos.	387500	171000	25200 (net)	44000 (net)	
(b) Trees survived	"		109500	16100 (net)		
(v) Communications						
(a) Improvement of exist- ing roads	Kms.	40	38	14.5	7.00	
(vi) Production of some selected forest products						
(a) Timber	000 Cum.	800	310		160	
(b) Fuel Wood	"	625	300		125	
(c) Bamboo	000MT	600	360	90	50	
(d) Commercial\Industrial Plantation					50	
(e) Minor Forest Product						
(1) Tendu leaves	000 MT	60	14.99	4.64	2.30	
(2) Sal Seeds	000 Quintal					
(vii) Others						
Kadava Gum	000 Quintal	1.50	0.43	0.10	250.00	
Other Gums	"	0.70	10.90	4.02	1.00	
14 Marketing, Storage & Warehousing						
(i) Total No. of Markets at Mandi level	No. (cum)	328	320	341	346	
(ii) Storage capacity with State Warehousing corporation	000 MT (cum)	221.8	215.00	221.8	242.00	
15 Co-operation						
(i) Short term loan	Rs. in crores (net)	1702.00	962.55	400.00	400.00	
(ii) Medium term loan	"	275.00	57.06	20.00	12.00	
(iii) Long term loan	"	215.00	121.45	50.00	57.00	
(iv) Retail sale of fertilisers	" (cum)	300.00	190.00	300.00	330.00	
(v) Agril. Produce Marketed	"	450.00	450.00	500.00	550.00	
(vi) Retail sale of consumers goods by urban Cons. Cops.	"	180.00	496.35	591.15	691.15	
(vii) Retail sale of consumers goods through Coop. in rural areas	"	130.00	694.35	894.35	1064.35	
(viii) Cooperative storage	Lakh MT (cum)	7.98	8.00	8.50	8.80	
(ix) Processing units (organised)	No (cum)	185	175	175	175	
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
16 I. R. D. P.						
(i) Beneficiaries assisted						
New	No.	308000	392313	490102	72030	
Old	No.	177000	141857	146533	-	
Total		485000	534170	636635	72030	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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(ii) SC\ST beneficiaries						
	New	No.	114000	155698	204507	36100
	Old	No.	65500	67974	69585	-
	Total		179500	223672	274092	36100
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(iii) Beneficiaries assisted under Industries Services and Business (ISB)		No.	101600	159365	189365	23770
(iv) Youths trained\being trained under TRYSEM		No.	43600	50145	66953	15000
(v) Youths self employment		No.	-	19515	23885	7500
(vi) Strengthening of Administration						
(a) No.of posts sanctioned		No.	3159	3159	3159	3159
(b) No.of posts filled		No.	3159	2356	2356	2356
(vii) Development of Women & Children in Rural areas (DWCRA)						
(a) No.of Groups organised\strengthened		No.	480	540	862	400
17 N. R. E. P.		Lakh mandays	231.25	511.13	511.13	-
18 J.R.Y.		Lakh mandays	-	-	199.51	242.82
19 R.L.E.G.P.		"	231.25	355.74	335.74	-
20 D P A P		"	-	-	-	181.25
(i) Blocks covered		Nos.	43	43	43	43
(ii) Minor Irrigation Potential created		000He.Cum.	4.18	12.00 (39.86)	14.01 (41.87)	1.40
(iii) Soil and Water Conservation		000He.Cum.	26.20	9.55 (180.40)	14.27 (185.12)	4.50
(iv) Afforestation		000He.Cum.	24.75	16.12 (104.06)	19.49 (107.43)	3.26
(v) Pasture Development						
21 Desert Development Programme						
(i) Blocks covered		Nos.	9	9	9	9
(ii) Minor Irrigation Potential created		000He.Cum	-	2.07 (10.25)	280 (10.98)	0.38
(iii) Soil & Water Conservation		000He.Cum	8.40	2.06 (2.54)	2.15 (2.63)	0.58
(iv) Afforestation		000He.Cum	5.80	4.95 (22.21)	6.81 (24.07)	1.54
(v) Pasture Development						
22 III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL						
Minor Irrigation						
(1) Ground water						
(a) Potential		000 Hect	1925	1839	1848	1857
(b) Utilisation		000 Hect	1599	1576	1584	1592
(2) Surface Water		000 Hect				
(a) Potential		000 Hect	264	176	182	188
(b) Utilisation		000 Hect	153	96	99	103
	Total Potential	000 Hect	2189	2015	2030	2045
	Utilisation	000 Hect	1752	1672	1683	1695
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23 Major & Medium Irrigation						
(1) Potential		Lakh Hect	11.61	11.89 (0.34)	12.39 (0.50)	12.79 (0.40)
(2) Utilisation		"	7.43	8.21 (0.24)	8.81 (0.60)	9.31 (0.50)
(3) Flood control protection (area provided with flood control)		"	0.55	0.10	0.10	0.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24 Command Area Development						
Area covered by:						
(a) Field Channels	000 Hect	656	44	60	67	
(b) Warabandhi	000 Hect	685	52	80	60	
(c) Land Levelling	000 Hect	124	0.23	0.10	2.00	
(d) Field Drains	000 Hect	133	0.34	0.54	2.00	
25 IV ENERGY						
(i) Installed Capacity	MW (Cum)	5113	4331	4823	5351	
		(1729.5)	(192.5)	(492)	(528)	
(ii) Electricity Generated	MK WH	20240	15741	17193	24400	
(+ Purchased)		+2400	+3099	+3618		
(iii) Electricity Sold	MK WH	16050	13769	14567	10789	
(iv) Transmission Lines	CKM	7391	5792	6199	6505	
(220 Kv & Above)		(3044)			(306)	
(v) Rural Electrification						
(a) Villages Electrified	No (Cum)	18114	17892	17897	-	
(b) Pumpsets/Tube wells Energised	No (Cum)	392387	408289	428289	449089	
		(100000)	(29980)	(20000)	(20800)	
V INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS						
26 Village & Small Industries						
(1) Small Scale Industries						
(a) Units Functioning	No	31000	100495	7000	100	
(b) Persons Employed	No ' 000	210	676	718	47	
(2) Industrial Estates/Areas						
(a) Estate Area Functioning	No	36	101	105	4	
(b) Units	No	5725	16208	18821	1625	
(c) Production	Rs. in lakh	1200.30	501118.85	765267.75	106801.13	
(d) Employment	No	72370	280252	366752	41902	
(3) District Industries Centres						
(a) Staff in Position						
(b) General Manager	No	18	18	18	-	
(c) Functional Managers	No	87	87	87	-	
(d) Project Manager	No	-	17	17	-	
TRANSPORT						
27 Roads						
(i) State Highways						
(a) Surfaced	Kms.	9292	15260	15309	15309	
(b) Unsurfaced	"	145	315	315	315	
Total:		9437	15575	15624	15624	
(ii) Major District Roads						
(a) Surfaced	Kms.	10387	19251	19351	19351	
(b) Unsurfaced	"	958	2071	2071	2071	
Total:		11345	21322	21422	21422	
(iii) Other District Roads						
(a) Surfaced	Kms.	10642	8231	8231	8531	
(b) Unsurfaced	"	2188	2031	2031	1931	
Total:		12830	10262	10262	10462	
(iv) Village Roads						
(a) Surfaced	Kms.	22775	12519	12719	12919	
(b) Unsurfaced	"	4312	3081	3081	3231	
Total:		27087	15600	15800	16150	
Total Roads						
(a) Surfaced	Kms.	53096	55261	55610	56110	
(b) Unsurfaced	"	7603	7498	7498	7548	
Total:		60699	62759	63108	63658	
28 Minor Ports						
Traffic handled	000 tonnes	5700	5611	6500	7500	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29 Tourism						
(i)	International Tourists arrivals	Annual Arrival (No)	35000	21241		33000
(ii)	Domestic Tourists arrivals	"	45.00	38.93		45.00
(iii)	Accommodation available	No. of Rooms	400	399		435
		No. of Beds	2080	1894		1955
VIII SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES :						
Education :						
30 Elementary Education						
(i)	Class IV (age group 6-10)					
(a)	Total Enrolment					
	Boys	'000	3050	3069	3143	3143
	Girls	'000	2722	2313	2565	2643
	Total	'000	5772	5382	5708	5786
Percentage to age-group						
	Boys	000	129	131	133	133
	Girls	000	119	102	112	115
	Total		124	117	123	125
(b)	Enrolment of SCs					
	Boys	'000	280	278	282	284
	Girls	'000	198	199	221	224
	Total	'000	478	477	503	508
Percentage to age-group						
	Boys		164	165	166	172
	Girls		121	125	135	140
	Total		143	145	151	156
(b)	Enrolment of STs					
	Boys	'000	427	427	470	476
	Girls	'000	395	318	344	349
	Total	'000	822	745	814	825
Percentage to age-group						
	Boys		127	139	139	143
	Girls		122	99	106	109
	Total		125	118	123	127
(ii)	Classes VI-VIII (age-group) (11-13) Enrolment					
	Boys	'000	1273	1135	1047	1103
	Girls	'000	901	740	688	813
	Total	'000	2174	1875	1735	1916
Percentage to age-group						
	Boys		95	84	78	81
	Girls		70	57	54	62
	Total		82	71	66	72
(b)	Enrolment of SCs					
	Boys	'000	95	117	106	114
	Girls	'000	86	67	63	74
	Total	'000	181	184	169	188

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Percentage to age-group						
	Boys		99	121	110	120
	Girls		97	73	68	81
	Total		96	97	89	101
(b) Enrolment of STs						
	Boys	'000	189	115	114	130
	Girls	'000	173	68	66	76
	Total	'000	362	183	180	206
Percentage to age-group						
	Boys		99	60	60	68
	Girls		94	37	36	41
	Total		95	50	48	55
31 Secondary Education						
(i) Classes IX-X						
Enrolment						
	Boys	'000	448	462	478	503
	Girls	'000	250	266	277	284
	Total	'000	698	728	755	787
(ii) Classes XI-XII						
Enrolment						
	Boys	'000	317	187	205	220
	Girls	'000	88	116	132	145
	Total	'000	405	303	337	365
32 Enrolment in Vocational Courses:						
Post High School stage						
	Girls	Nos.	4400	3227	4800	12000
	Total	Nos.	16360	9765	12455	30000
33 Enrolment in Non-formal Education :						
(Part Time/continuation Classes)						
(Age-group 9-13)						
		Nos.	600000	-	35000	110000
34 Adult Education						
(i) Number of Participants						
(Age-group 15-35)						
		'000	2400	819	557	500
(ii) No. of Centres opened under:						
	(a) Central Programme	Nos.	31000	6200	6200	6200
	(b) State Programme	Nos.	20000	7500	4100	28400
	(c) Voluntary Agencies	Nos.	18000	3500	5200	2500
	(d) Other Programme	Nos.	10000	2000	2167	500
35 Teachers						
	Primary Stage	Nos.	26650	-	-	1000
	Secondary Stage	Nos.	49277	51720	52547	53125
36 Health & Family Welfare :						
(i) Hospitals						
	(a) Urban	Nos. (cum.)	308	307	294	
	(b) Rural	"	481	451	237	15
(ii) Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries:						
	(a) Urban	Nos. (cum.)	12893	15046	15305	
	(b) Rural	"	8337	9314	11930	12380
	(c) Bed-Population Ratio	No. per '000	0.50	0.49	0	0.49
(iii) Nurse & Doctor Ratio						
		No. per 3 Dr	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1
(iv) Doctor Population Ratio						
		No. per '000 Population	1:2021	1:2175	1:2175	1:2175
(v) Health Centres :						
	(a) Sub Centres	N0s. (cum.)	6119	6351	6651	6951
	(b) Primary	"	1000	845	1000	1000
	(c) Community	"	121	136	161	176

(vi)	Training of Auxilliary Nurses/Mid-wives					
	(a) Institutes	Nos. (cum.)	29	29	29	29
	(b) Annual Intake	"	1305	1305	990	990
	(c) Annual Outturn	"	1015	1015	910	9110
(vii)	Control of Diseases :					
	(a) T.B.Clinics	"	21	21	21	21
	(b) Leprocy Control Units	"	15	11	11	11
	(c) Filaria Units/Control Units	"	11	11	11	11
	(d) SEI Centres	"	480	365	372	372
	(e) Dist.T.B.Centres	"	21	21	21	21
	(f) T.B. Isolation Beds	"	400	350	350	350
	(g) Cholera Combat Team	"	1	1	1	1
	(h) STD Clinics	"	4	4	4	4
	P.H.Cs. assisted	"	400	250	250	300
	Ophthalmic Departments assisted	"	23	23	23	23
(viii)	Training and Employment of Multi-purpose Workers :					
	(a) Districts covered	"	19	19	19	19
	(b) Trainees trained	"	804	804	804	804
	(c) Workers trained	"	6501	6121	6121	6121
(ix)	Village Health Guides Schemes:					
	(a) V.H.Gs. selected	No.	32178	27847	27847	27847
	(b) V.H.Gs. trained	"	31091	29847	29847	29847
	(c) No.of P.H.Cs. covered	"	1000	845	1000	1000
(x)	Family Welfare :					
	(a) Rural F.W.Centres	Nos. (Cum.)	385	278	278	278
	(b) Dist. F.W. Bureau	"	19	19	19	19
	(c) City F.W. Centres	"	4	4	4	4
	(d) Urban F.W.Centres	"	204	204	204	204
	(e) Post Partum Centres	"	95	83	83	83
	(f) Regional F.W.Trng. Centre	"	2	2	2	2
	(g) ANM Training Schools	"	29	29	22	22
37	Sewerage & Water Supply :					
A	Urban Water Supply					
(i)	Other than Corporation Towns :					
	(a) Original Schemes :					
	Towns covered	Nos.	74	36	) 25	) 12
	(b) Augmentation Schemes :))
	Towns covered	"	53	15))
B.	Urban Sanitation :					
	Sewerage Schemes :					
	Other than Corporation Towns :					
	Original Schemes :					
	Towns covered	"	20	8	14	4
C.	Urban Low Cost Sanitation :					
	(a) Latrines constructed	"	25000	10500	7000	19578
	(b) Towns covered	"	15	15	-	55
D.	Rural Water Supply :					
(i)	Minimum Needs Programme (State Sector) :					
	(a) Piped Water Supply Villages covered	Nos.	2200	1044	107	300
	(b) Hand Pump/ Tubewells : Villages covered	Nos.	800	1509	60	-
	(c) Open Dug Wells : Villages covered	Nos.	800	298	-	-
(ii)	Central Sector (ARP) :					
	(a) Piped Water Supply : Villages covered	Nos.	400	955	250	300
	(b) Hand Pump/Tube Wells Villages covered	Nos.	800	650	-	-
	(c) Open Dug Wells : Villages covered	Nos.		38	-	-
E.	Rural Sanitation :					
(i)	Latrines constructed (CRSP) and IDA	Nos.	3000	4437	4900	16300
(ii)	Villages covered	Nos.	60	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38 Housing :						
	(i) Rural Housing :					
	(a) Allotment of Sites	Nos. (cum.)	1055663	1009452	1053876	1088876
	(b) Construction assistance	"	647025	596164	527513	557513
	(c) Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme with HUDCO Participation	"	42240	6369	343	1500
	(ii) Urban Housing :					
	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	Nos.	3464	2211	200	600
39 Urban Development :						
	(i) Town & Regional Planning:					
	Mater Plans prepared	Nos.	50	17		
	(ii) Environmental Improvement of Slums (MNP):					
	Persons benefitted	Nos.	705497	35182	76682	40000
40 Labour & Labour Welfare :						
	(i) Craftsmen Training :					
	(a) No. of I.T.Is.	Nos. (cum.)	136	110	112	119
	(b) Intake Capacity	"	38648	31348	32428	33868
	(c) No. of persons under-going Training	Nos.	39500	16625	17400	18848
	(d) Outturn	Nos.	26000	10919	11900	13072
	(ii) Apprenticeship Training :					
	(a) Training places located	Nos. (cum.)	3000	3350	3375	3375
	(b) Training places utilised	"	3000	3350	3375	3375
	(c) Apprentices trained	"	24000	5100	5300	5300
	(iii) No. of Emp. Exchanges	"	44	42	42	42
	(iv) Labour Welfare :					
	No. of Labour Welfare Centres	"	161	145	151	159
41 Welfare of Backward Classes :						
	(i) Pre-Matric Educational Incentives:					
	(a) Scholarships/Stipends					
	S.W.D.	Nos.	948662	650391	512272	321000
	T.D.D.	Nos.	83999	107329	82806	37400
	(b) Other Incentives like Boarding Grants, Books, Stationery & Uniforms					
	S.W.D.	Nos.	1134379	424564	437703	196246
	T.D.D.	Nos.	240309	262227	272666	106987
	(ii) Economic Aid For Cottage Industry					
	S.W.D.	No. of Families	94598	12643	20896	22648
	T.D.D.		55200	4738	2196	1200
	(iii) Hostels					
	(a) Hostels Started					
	S.W.D.	Nos.	250	30		40
	T.D.D.	Nos.	115	20		20
	(b) Hostels Bldgs. Constd.					
	S.W.D.	Nos.	100			8
	T.D.D.	Nos.	9	4	3	3
42. Social Welfare						
	(i) Child Welfare					
	Crenches - Units	Nos.	43	43	44	50
	Beneficiaries	Total Nos.	1540	1300	1320	1500
	(ii) Women Welfare					
	(a) Training-cum-Production Centres- Units					
	Beneficiaries	Nos.	7	7		-
		Nos.	410	400		-
	(III) Welfare of Handicapped					
	(a) Programmes for the Blind					
	Units	Nos.	16	25	26	28
	Beneficiaries	Nos.	820	1546	1600	1700
	(b) Programmes for the Deaf					
	Units	Nos.	8	25	28	28
	Beneficiaries	Nos.	890	2700	3000	3000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(c) Programmes for the Orthopaedically Handicapped						
	Units	Nos.	4	11	12	13
	Beneficiaries	Nos.	380	850	950	1000
(d) Programmes for the mentally Retarded						
	Units	Nos.	8	25	26	28
	Beneficiaries	Nos.	870	1950	2000	2200
(e) Supply of Prosthetic Aids						
	Beneficiaries	Nos.	4000	6190	7500	9500
(f) Scholarships- Beneficiaries						
		Nos.	20000	46492	60000	4500
(iv) Welfare of Destitutes and Poor						
Financial Assistance to:						
(a)	Women- Beneficiaries	Nos.	2500	4379	4500	1100
(b)	Children-Beneficiaries	Nos.	400	600	800	100

STATEMENT-IV
ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMMES - OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Programme	Outlay 1990-91
1	2	3
1	Area Oriented Scheme for Fuelwood And Fodder Project	179.29
2	Rural Roads	700.00
3	Elementary Education	1068.00
4	Adult Education	201.00
5	Rural Health (including Ayurved)	1006.10
6	Rural Water Supply (including "As & When" & " Rehabilitation")	4400.00
7	Rural House Sites -Cum Construction Scheme	
	(a) Allotment of sites	55.80
	(b) Construction Assistance	1100.00
	Sub-Total (a+b)	1155.80
8	Environmental Improvement of Slums	100.00
9	Nutrition	686.00
10	Public Distribution System	19.00
	TOTAL	9515.19

STATEMENT V
Minimum Needs Programme

Physical Targets and achievements

Sr. No.	Head of Development\Item	Unit	1984-85 Level	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Targets	Addl. Achievements in the Plan\Year		Target for Annual Plan 1990-91 (Net)
					1985-89	1989-90 (Likely)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Area Oriented Scheme for Fuelwood & Fodder Project (New Scheme)	Hect.					3740
2	Rural Roads						
	(a) Length	Kms.	35842	39917	4430	500	550
	(b) Total No. of Villages in the State	No.					
	(c) Villages connected:						
	(1) With Population of 1500 & above	No.	4644	5051	230	40	50
	(2) With Population of 1000-1500	No.	2472	2922	412	100	100
	(3) With Population Below 1000	No.	4862	5788	1611	200	200
	Total :		11978	13761	2253	340	350
3	Elementary Education						
	(a) Class I - V (Age -Group 6-10 Years) Enrollment	000 NO.	4827	5772	555	326	81
	(b) Classes VI-VIII (Age Group 11-14 Years) Enrolment	-do-	1453	2174	422		181
4	Adult Education						
	(a) No. of Participants (15-35 Years)	No. in lakh	28.29	52.29	19.63	5.57	5.00
	(b) No. of Centres						
	(i) Centre	No.	21866	52666	24800	6200	6200
	(ii) State	No.	17307	37307	19360	4100	4940
	(iii) Voluntary Agencies	No.	20239	38239	14000	5200	2500
	(iv) Other Programme	No.	1841	11841	8000	2167	500
5	Rural Health						
	(a) Sub-Centres	No.	4951	6119	1668	300	300
	(b) PHCs	No.	310	1000	845	155	-
	(c) Subsidiary Health Centre	No.					
	(d) Community Health Centre	No.	21	121	115	25	15
6	Rural Water Supply						
	1 Villages Covered		7935	5000	4494	417	600
7	Rural House-sites - cum-Construction Scheme						
	1) Allotment of Sites	Lakh No	8.49	10.56	1.6	0.35	0.5
	2) Construction Assistance	Lakh No	3.4	6.47	1.74	0.31	0.30
8	Nutrition :						
	a) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme in ICDS : Children 0-6 years Women	'000	655	1380	11.64	11.64	
	b) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme outside ICDS Children 0-6 years Women						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Environmental Improvement of Slums :						
	Persons benefitted	No,	505497	705497	118009	35000	
10	Public Distribution :						2.28
	1) Construction of Godowns	No.				18 Not fixed	(net)
	2) Purchase of Trucks and Jeeps	No.					
	3) Laboratories for Quality Control	No.					
	4) Fair Price Shops opened						
	(a) Rural	No.			815 Not fixed		40000
	(b) Urban	No.			371 Not fixed		
	Total :					1186	

STATEMENT-VI

ANNUAL PLAN - 1990-91

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES ON SHARING BASIS
(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Sharing	Outlay 1990-91 (Cental Share only)
1	2	3	4
Crop Husbandry			

Multiplication and Distribution of seeds			

1	AGR-9		

	Reserved stock for certified and foundation and breeder seeds.	50:50	23.39
2	AGR-10		

	Strengthening of Seed Testing Laboartory Services with CSS under NSP (Ph.III) .	50:50	0.50
Total:			----- 23.89 -----
Manures and Fertilisers			

3	AGR-18		

	National Project on Fertiliser Use in Dry Land.	50:50	10.00
4	AGR-20		

	Construction of Fertiliser Testing Laboratory at Kandla.	50:50	9.11
Total:			----- 19.11 -----

1	2	3	4

	Plant Protection		

5	AGR-25		

	To help farmers in eradication of pests and disease by aerochemical operation.	50:50	5.50
6	AGR-27		

	Control of White-grubs	50:50	3.00
7	AGR-31		

	Control of Heliothis and Whitefly by ground sparying.	50:50	7.50
8	AGR-32		

	Control of pod-borer in Groundnut & Gram by aerial spraying.	50:50	0.50
9	AGR-33		

	Control of Aphids in Groundnut & Mustard crop by aero-che- mical operation.	50:50	6.00

	Total		22.50

	Commercial Crops		
10	AGR-34		
	Intensive Cotton District Programme including minikits in dry farming areas.	50:50	16.05
11	AGR-35		
	Development of Pulses.	50:50	31.24
12	AGR-36		
	National Oilseeds Development Project.	50:50	219.67
13	AGR-37		
	Special Foodgrains Production Programme for Rice & Wheat	50:50	307.13

	Total		574.09

1	2	3	4
<hr/>			
Agricultural Engineering			
<hr/>			
14	AGR-61		
	Sprinkler, drip irrigation facilities and improved devices for lift irrigation.	50:50	9.50
			<hr/>
	Total		9.50
			<hr/>
Agricultural Economics and Statistics			
<hr/>			
15	AGR-68		
	Timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal crops.	50:50	10.26
16	AGR-69		
	Improvement of crop Statistics.	50:50	7.68
			<hr/>
	Total:		17.94
			<hr/>
17	Special project for SF/MF for increasing agrl. Production	50:50	375.00
			<hr/>
	Total : (Crop Husbandry)		1042.03
			<hr/>
Soil and Water Conservation			
(1)	SLC-10 National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in non-tribal areas.	50:50	185.00
(2)	SLC-11:National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in tribal area.	50:50	44.00
			<hr/>
	Total : (Soil Conservation)		229.00
			<hr/>

1	2	3	4

	Animal Husbandry		

	Veterinary Services and Animal Health:		

1	ANH-4 Disease control programme	50:50	17.35

	Administrative Investigation & Statistics		
2	ANH-5 Strengthening of Stati- stical wing	50:50	8.94

	Cattle & Buffalo Development		
3	ANH-6 Cross breeding Programme	50:50	4.00
4	ANH-8 Cattle Breeding Farms	50:50	1.00
5	ANH-9 Subsidy to Cattle breeding Institutions & Gaushalas	50:50	5.00
6	ANH-11 Assistance to Small Farmers for Cross breed heifers	50:50	19.78

	Total:		29.78

	Poultry Development		
7	ANH-14 Beneficiaries Oriented Programme	50:50	28.00

	Other Livestock Development		
8	ANH-18 Expansion of Horse Breeding Farms	50:50	7.64
9	ANH-20 Marketing of Livestock and Livestock Products	50:50	0.50

	Total:		8.14

	Feed and Fodder Development		
10	ANH-21 Fodder Development Prog.	50:50	1.00

	Total: (Animal Husbandry)		93.21

1	2	3	4
Fisheries			
1.	FSH-1 Fish seed production in non-tribal Area (C.S.Scheme)	50:50 70:30	3.27 1.27
2.	FSH-6 Establishment of coastal aquaculture fish farm hatchery unit (C.S.S.)	50:50	14.18
3.	FSH-2 Estt.of two hectares hatchery at Kheda and Surat Dist. (C.S.S.)	70:30	0.63
4.	FSH-4 Scheme Sponsored by Fish farmers Development Agencies (C.S.S.)	50:50	15.00
5.	FSH-14 Landing berthing facilities at minor ports(C.S.S.)	50:50	4.00
6.	FSH-23 Scheme of accident insurance of fishermen members of Co.op. Societies(CSS)	50:50	1.35
7.	FSH-28 National welfare fund programme (CSS)	50:50	9.24
Total : (Fisheries).			48.94
Forests			
1.	Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Project	50% limited to Rs. 6800/- per ha.	50.40
2	Estt. of Silvipasture Farms	50 % limited to Rs. 1250 per farm	10.58
3	Dev. of Vansda National Park.	100 % Rec. 50 % Rec.	4.60
4	Development of Blackbuck National Park	100 % Non. Rec. 50 % Rec.	7.00
5	Marine National Park	100 % Non. Rec. 50 % Rec.	5.00
Total : (Forests)			77.58

1	2	3	4
Co-Operation			
1	COP-14 Scheme for providing FA to Co.op. Institutions in the Co.operatively under developed areas (assist. to Dist. Central Co-op. Banks for Non-overdues cover	50:50	30.00
2	COP-21 National Greed Godown	50:50	76.70
Total: (Co-operation)			106.70
Rural Development			
1	Integerated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	50:50	1160.00
2	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana Programmes (JRY)	80:20	6472.57
3	Draught Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	50:50	373.00
4	Development of Women & Children (DWCRA)	50:50	22.00
5	Strengthening Traning Facilities for R.D.	50:50	5.00
6	Strengthening & Spporting Special Programme Organisation	50:50	462.00
Total : (Rural Development)			8494.57
Land Reforms			
1	Financial Assistance to the assignees of Surplus land under Gujarat Land Ceiling Act, 1972(LND-10)	50:50	18.70
Total (Land Reforms)			18.70

1	2	3	4
<u>Command Area Development</u>			
1	Establishment of CAD Organisation	50:50	400.00
2	On Farm-Development works	50:50	350.00
3	Science & Technilogy	50:50	5.00
4	Education & Training	50:50	20.00
5	Setting Up of Water co. op. Societies.	50:50	20.00
6	Conjuctive use of ground & surface water (drilling Tubewells in command)	50:50	7.00
7	Introduction of sprikles & Drip system of Irr.	50:50	4.00
8	Soil survey of command area of I.P	50:50	8.50
9	Construction of ADC offices	50:50	0.50
10	World Bank & USAID		
	(a) WALMI	50:50	200.00
	(b) Radio telephone system	50:50	150.00
Total : (Command Area Dev.)			1165.00
<u>Industries and Minerals</u>			
1	IND-34 District Industries Centres	50:50	150.00
2	IND-40 Margin Money loan for working capital to sick units under sick Units Revival Programm	50:50	10.00
3	IND-53 Rural Industries Projects\ Rural Artisan Project	50:50	12.00
Total : (Industries & Minerals)			172.00
<u>PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES & SHIPPING</u>			
1	Inland Water Transport	50%	10.00
Total: (Ports, Light houses & Shipping)			10.00

1	2	3	4

Planning machinery			

1	Computerised Monitoring Systems (PLM-1)	67% 33%	2.70
2	Strengthening of cartographing Unit (PLM-2)	67% 33%	1.82
3	Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery (PLM-3)	67% 33%	5.48
Total : (Planning Machinery)			----- 10.00 -----
General Education:-			

1	EDN_70 National Service Scheme	70:30	9.60
2	EDN-55 Vocationalisation of Education G.I.A to Voluntary Agencies.	75:25	1841.69
3	EDN-56 Vocationalisation of education, Supervision, Control, Direction & Placement	50:50	110.70
4	Scholarship to Talanted Students from rural area.	50:50	5.00
Total : (General Education)			----- 1966.99 -----
Medical & Public Health			

1	National T.B. Control Prog.	50:50	56.00
2	National Filariasis Control Prog.	50:50	10.00
3	National Malaria Eradication Prog	50:50	613.50
4	Training of Multipurpose Workers	50:50	3.80
Total : (Medical & Public Health)			----- 683.30 -----
Urban Development:-			

1	Inteegerated Development of Small and Madium Town.	50:50	40.00
2	Urban Basic service	40:40:20	35.00
Total : (Urban Development)			----- 75.00 -----

1	2	3	4

Command Area Development			

1	Establishment of CAD Organisation	50:50	400.00
2	On Farm-Development works	50:50	350.00
3	Science & Technilogy	50:50	5.00
4	Education & Training	50:50	20.00
5	Setting Up of Water co. op. Societies.	50:50	20.00
6	Conjuctive use of ground & surface water (drilling Tubewells in command)	50:50	7.00
7	Introduction of sprikles & Drip system of Irr.	50:50	4.00
8	Soil survey of command area of I.P	50:50	8.50
9	Construction of ADC offices	50:50	0.50
10	World Bank & USAID		
	(a) WALMI	50:50	200.00
	(b) Radio telephone system	50:50	150.00
	Total : (Command Area Dev.)		1165.00

Industries and Minerals			

1	IND-34 District Industries Centres	50:50	150.00
2	IND-40 Margin Money loan for working capital to sick units under sick Units Revival Programm	50:50	10.00
3	IND-53 Rural Industries Projects\ Rural Artisan Project	50:50	12.00
	Total : (Industries & Minerals)		172.00

PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES & SHIPPING			

1	Inland Water Transport	50%	10.00
	Total: (Ports, Light houses & Shipping)		10.00

1	2	3	4
Planning machinery			
1	Computerised Monitoring Systems (PLM-1)	67% 33%	2.70
2	Strengthening of cartographing Unit (PLM-2)	67% 33%	1.82
3	Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery (PLM-3)	67% 33%	5.48
Total : (Planning Machinery)			10.00
General Education:-			
1	EDN_70 National Service Scheme	70:30	9.60
2	EDN-55 Vocationalisation of Education G.I.A to Voluntary Agencies.	75:25	1841.69
3	EDN-56 Vocationalisation of education, Supervision, Control, Direction & Placement	50:50	110.70
4	Scholarship to Talanted Students from rural area.	50:50	5.00
Total : (General Education)			1966.99
Medical & Public Health			
1	National T.B. Control Prog.	50:50	56.00
2	National Filariasis Control Prog.	50:50	10.00
3	National Malaria Eradication Prog	50:50	613.50
4	Training of Multipurpose Workers	50:50	3.80
Total : (Medical & Public Health)			683.30
Urban Development:-			
1	Integerated Development of Small and Madium Town.	50:50	40.00
2	Urban Basic service	40:40:20	35.00
Total : (Urban Development)			75.00

1	2	3	4
Welfare of S.C., S.T. and other Backward Classes:-			
Scheduled Castes:-			
1	BCK-4 State Scholarship for Pre-S.S.C. children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation	50%	30.00
2	Bc-12 Book Bank for Student studying in Medical & Engineering	50%	3.00
3	BAC-14B GIA to Backward classes hostel for girls for construction	50%	2.00
4	BCK- 18A Construction of Govt. Hostels for Girls	50%	5.00
5	BCK- 31 Pre examination training centre for SC/ST	50%	10.00
6	BCK-33 Training complex at Gandinagar		20.00
7	BCK-38 Scheduled Caste Economic development Corporation	40%	49.00
8	BCK-62 Nagrik cell	50%	40.00
9	BCK-67 Staff for scheme of civil right act.	50%	20.00
10	BCK-64 Research unit for SC	50%	0.50
11	BCK-68 Special Bracharak for Bhangi Welfare	50%	3.50
	Total : (Welfare of SC, OBC, SWD.)		183.00

Welfare of S.C./S.T and other Backward Classes:-

Scheduled Tribes:-			
1	BCK-12 Book Bank for Students studing in Medical & Engineering Colleges	50:50	3.00
2	BCK-14-B Grant-inaid to Backward class hostels for Girls for building construction	50:50	5.00

1	2	3	4
3	BCK-18A ----- Construction of Government hostel for Girls	50:50	7.00
	Total-Education -----		15.00
	ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT -----		
4	BCK-31A ----- Pre Examination Training Centre	50:50	4.00
5	BCK-33 Training complex at Gandhinagar	50:50	10.00
	Total:Economic upliftment		14.00
	HEALTH, HOUSING & OTHERS -----		
6	BCK-63 Tribal Research Training Institute	50:50	6.00
	Total:Health, Housing & Others		6.00
	Total : (welfare of ST, SC & Others) (T.D.D.)		35.00
	Total:Welfare of SC, ST and OBC		218.00
	LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE. -----		
	Craftsman Training Scheme -----		
1	Replacement of old Machinery and equipment	50%	82.00
2	Purchase of deficit Machinery equipment in existing ITIs.	50%	53.00
3	Starting of plastic processing quarter's courses.	50%	-
4	Expansion of existing ITIs by introducing new trade/courses.	50%	68.10
5	ITI/Wing for women	50%	17.16

1	2	3	4
6	Introduction of new trades Existing ITI/wing for women	50%	15.17
7	To provide Audio Visuals also aids in ITIs.	50%	6.00
8	To establish equipment maintenance workshop/cell	50%	20.70
9	Electrical installation & renovation in old ITIs.	50%	7.00
	Total		269.13
10	Advanced Vocational Training System. National Apprenticeship Training Scheme.	50%	0.88
11	Establishment of Basic Training Centre/	50%	28.52
12	Establishment of Related Instructor Centre	50%	21.96
	Total		50.48
	Strengthening the Directorate of Employment and Training.		
13	State project implementation unit at Directorate.	50%	8.01
14	Computerisation of Employment Exchanges	-	10.00
15	Starting of Employment Exchanges to promote self employment	-	-
16	Bonded Labour	50:50	0.50
	Total : (Labour & Labour Welfare)		658.61

1	2	3	4
Social Welfare:-			
1	Scw-9. Services for children in need of care and protection	45:45:10	8.00
2	Scw-15. Training Centres for women in distress	45:45:10	2.00
3	Scw-21. Establishment of Institutions under Juvenile Justice Act.	50:50	10.00
Total : (Social Welfare)			20.00
Training of Development Personnel		50:50	10.00
Total : (Training of Development Personnel)			10.00
:: GRAND TOTAL ::			15099.63

STATEMENT-VII

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91

FULLY CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES
(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	Name of Scheme	Outlay 1990-91 (Central sector only)
1	2	3
I Soil and Water Conservation.		
1.	Carrying out Soil Conservation works in the catchment of River Vally Projects of Mahi, Ukai & Damanganga	70.00
2.	Reclamation of Revine land.	120.31
	Total(Soil and Water Conser.)	190.31
II Animal Husbandry		
1.	Disease control programme	42.10
2.	Strengthening of Statistical Wing	5.37
3.	Beneficiary Oriented Prog.	2.00
4.	Marketing Live stock & Live stock Product	1.00
	Total(Animal Husbandry)	50.47
III Fisheries		
1.	Fish Seed Production in Non-Tribal Area	0.10
	Total(Fisheries)	0.10
IV Forests		
1.	Decentralised Peoples' Nursery Scheme	360.00
2.	Forest Research(Seed Develop)	19.29
3.	Coastal Plantation(Mangrove)	5.00

1	2	3
4	Minor Forests Produce Plantation including Medicinal Plants	36.02
	Total (Forests)	420.31
V Marketing, Storage & Warehousing		
1	Development of Rural Markets/ Development of Secondary Markets	45.00
	Total (Marketing, Storage & Warehousing)	45.00
VI Co-operation		
1	Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund	40.00
2	Special Scheme for SCs/STs	40.00
3	Scheme for the Development of Consumers' Co-operatives in Urban Areas	15.00
	Total (Co-operation)	95.00
VII Rural Development		
1	Desert Development Programme	225.00
	Total (Rural Development)	225.00
VIII Energy		
1	Ukai TPS	160.00
2.	Gandhinagar TPS	111.00
3.	Dhuvaran TPS	150.00
4.	Wanakbori TPS	161.00
5	IREP Cell at State/District/ Block Level	24.45
6	National Project on Bio-Gas Development	364.00
	Total (Energy)	970.45

1	2	3
IX Industries & Minerals		
1.	Census-cum-Sample Survey	12.00
2.	10% to 15% Central outright subsidy	200.00
3.	Interest subsidy to engineering entrepreneurs	7.00
4.	All India Census of Small Industries	16.00
Total(Industries & Minerals)		235.00
X GENERAL EDUCATION		
1	Border Area Development Programme	384.17
2	Integrated Education for disable children.	8.60
3	Operation Black Board	245.00
4	Dist. Institute of Education and Training (DIET)	243.99
5	Hindi Scholarship for Non- Hindi Speaking State	
6	Sanskrit Scholarships	0.12
7	National Loan Scholarship	5.00
8	National Service Scheme Cell NFCI	
9	National Fitness Corps.	103.00
10	Production of Text Books and other literature in Gujarati	
11	Teachers Son Scholarships	1.00
12	National Merit Scholar- ships	2.50
13	Improvement of Science Education	30.00
14	Rural Functional Literacy Programme	25.30
15	Implementation of Antiquities and art Treasury Act.	5.22
16	Educational Technology (INSAT)	620.00
17	Environmental Orientation to Schoo' Education	482.00
Total (General Education)		2155.90

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XI	TECHNICAL EDUCATION	
1.	Development Border Area Poly. Bhuj.	17.56
2.	Nodel Central National Technical Man Power Information Systems	42.79
3.	Post Graduate Cources	8.60
4	Development of Govt. Engineering Colleges	20.00
	Total(Technical Education)	88.95

XII	MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH	
1	National Programme for Control of Blindness	20.80
2	National Leprosy Control Programme	11.32
	Total(Medical & Public Health)	32.12

XIII	WATRER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE	
	Acceleratded Rural Water Supply Programme (including Technology Mission)	3000.00
	Total(Water Supply & Sewerage)	3000.00

XIV	WELFARE OF S.C., S.T.AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES;-	

	Scheduled Castes:-	
1.	Government of India Schlorship for post SSC students	400.00
	Scheduled Tribes:-	
2.	Government of India Schlorship for post SSC students	360.00
	Total(Welfare of SC\ST and Other Backward Classes)	760.00

XV	NUTRITION:-	

1.	Nutrition Programme. (Public Distribution System)	1600.00
	Total(Nutrition)	1600.00

	GRAND-TOTAL	9868.61
