



GUJARAT STATE

DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME

1986-87

PLANNING DIVISION
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
GANDHINAGAR

FEBRUARY, 1986.

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GANDHINAGAR

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PREFACE

This publication indicates the level of development achieved by the end of 1985-86 and outlines the development programmes proposed to be undertaken during the year 1986-87. It is hoped that this publication would be of interest to all those concerned with economic development of the State, and specifically, to all those engaged in implementing various programmes of development outlined in this document.

ANNUAL PLAN—1986-87

CONTENTS

PART—I (PLAN FRAME)

I	The Current Economic Scene	..	..	..	..	..	1
II	The Plan Frame	..	..	..	..	..	5
III	The Twenty Point Programme	..	..	..	..	..	17
IV	Programmes for Backward Areas and Weaker Sections	..	..	..	..	..	37
V	Decentralised District Planning	..	..	..	..	..	46
VI	Employment and Manpower	..	..	..	..	..	52

PART—II (SECTORAL PROFILE)

1	Agriculture and Allied Services						
1.1	Crop Husbandry	..	..	..	..	..	1
1.2	Soil and Water Conservation	..	..	..	..	..	14
1.3	Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	..	22
1.4	Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	..	27
1.5	Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	34
1.6	Forests	..	..	..	..	..	44
1.7	Marketing, Storage and Warehousing	..	..	..	..	..	54
1.8	Agricultural Research and Education	..	..	..	..	..	58
1.9	Investment in Agriculture Financial Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	63
1.10	Co-operation	..	..	..	..	..	65
2	Rural Development						
2.1	Special Programmes for Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	81
2.2	Land Reforms	..	..	..	..	..	89
2.3	Community Development and Panchayats	..	..	..	..	..	97
3	Irrigation and Flood Control						
3.1	Water Development (Irrigation)	..	..	..	..	..	100
3.2	Minor Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	115
3.3	Command Area Development	..	..	..	..	..	119
4	Energy	..	..	..	..	..	122
5	Industries and Minerals	..	..	..	..	..	139

6	Transport						
6.1	Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	..	..	..	..	..	170
6.2	Roads and Bridges	..	..	..	..	..	178
6.3	Road Transport	..	..	..	..	..	185
7	Science, Technology and Environment						
7.1	Science and Technology	..	..	..	..	..	186
7.2	Environment and Pollution Control	..	..	..	..	..	189
8	General Economic Service						
8.1	Planning Machinery	..	..	..	..	..	193
8.2	Tourism	..	..	..	..	..	202
8.3	Statistics	..	..	..	..	..	206
8.4	Civil Supplies	..	..	..	..	..	210
8.5	Weights and Measures	..	..	..	..	..	212
8.6	Training of Development Personnel	..	..	..	..	..	214
8.7	Modernisation of Equipments (Wireless net work)			..	..	..	216
9	Social Service						
9.1	General Education	..	..	..	..	..	217
9.2	Technical Education	..	..	..	..	..	241
9.3	Medical, Public Health and Family Welfare			..	..	..	245
9.4	Sewerage and Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	268
9.5	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	281
9.6	Urban Development	..	..	..	..	..	290
9.7	Capital Project	..	..	..	..	..	296
9.8	Information and Publicity	..	..	..	..	..	298
9.9	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes					..	303
9.10	Labour and Labour Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	327
9.11	Social Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	341
9.12	Nutrition	..	..	..	..	..	346
9.13	Mid-day Meals Programme	..	..	..	..	..	348
9.14	Social Inputs	..	..	..	..	..	350

PART—III (STATEMENTS)

Statement	I	Major Headwise Summary of Outlays	..	..	1
Statement	II	Minor Headwise Summary of Outlays	..	..	5
Statement	III	Targets of Production and Physical Achievements	..	..	22
Statement	IV	Minimum Needs Programme—Outlays	..	..	35
Statement	V	Minimum Needs Programme—Targets and Physical Achievements	..		36
Statement	VI	Centrally Sponsored Schemes on sharing basis—Outlays (under Central Sector only)	..	..	39
Statement	VII	Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes	..	..	48

PART I

PLAN FRAME

CHAPTER—I

THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SCENE

1.1. Agricultural Situation

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

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

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

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

1.1.5. On account of the inadequate rainfall in the State, kharif crops during the year 1985-86 have been seriously affected. Due to late rainfall in October, the prospects of rabi crops have somewhat improved. On the whole, the agricultural year 1985-86 is considered to be most unsatisfactory. The total foodgrains production in the State is expected to be about 23.50 lakh tonnes. The production of groundnut is likely to be 7.46 lakh tonnes and the production of cotton is anticipated to be around 16.75 lakh bales of 170 kg. each.

1.2. Natural Calamity

1.2.1. On account of failure of monsoon during the year, most of the areas of the State are affected by drought conditions. Most affected districts are Kachchh, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Banaskantha and Panchmahals. Other districts are also more or less affected by drought conditions. In order to meet the situation created by the drought in the State, the State Government has declared 12260 villages in as many as 16 out of 19 districts of the State as scarcity hit. All the districts except Gandhinagar, Valsad and Dangs have been included partly or wholly in the areas declared as scarcity affected.

1.3. Power Situation

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

1.3.2. The total installed capacity in the State available for power generation including the share of Tarapur Nuclear Power Station and Korba Super Thermal Power Station was 3383 MW at the end of 1984-85. This installed capacity is, expected to be raised to 3593 MW with the commissioning of Wanakbori Unit No. 4 of 210 MW before the end of the current year.

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

1.3.4. The total number of villages electrified in the State as at the end of 1984-85 was 16135. It is proposed to electrify 870 villages during the year 1985-86. Against this target, 643 villages have been electrified upto December, 1985 during the year. Thus the total number of villages electrified upto the end of December, 1985 comes to 16778 which is about 92 percent of total villages in the State.

1.4. Industrial Growth

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

1.4.2. The number of registered working factories in Gujarat State increased from 12586 as at the end of 1983 to 12963 (provisional) at the end of 1984. The average daily employment in these factories which was 6.89 lakhs in 1983 increased to 7.16 lakhs (provisional) in 1984. Thus the employment in 1984 increased by 3.9 percent over the year 1983. About 11 percent of working factories at the end of the year 1984 belonged to each of the industry groups, namely, "Non-metallic Mineral products", and "Chemical and Chemical Products (except products of petroleum and coal)". Nearly 10.2 percent of the working factories belonged to "Cotton Textiles". The factories belonging to these three groups employed about 9.30 percent, 9.40 percent and 34.02 percent respectively of the total number of workers employed by all the working factories in the State.

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

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

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

(3) A White Cement Plant under the joint venture of Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation and M/s Himalaya Cements costing Rs. 11 crores was inaugurated on 1st October 1985 at Porbandar. The plant has a capacity to produce 50000 tonnes of white cement per annum.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.4.6. The Government of India has identified Dangs as "no industry district", under the New Industrial Incentive Policy which came into force from April 1, 1983.

1.4.7. Due to adverse conditions in the textile industry a number of mills were closed down in the State within last two years. The State Government had taken a series of timely steps to prevent further closures and to help the closed mills to reopen by arranging financial assistance from the nationalised banks and financial institutions. In order to restart some closed mills and to solve the problems of unemployed workers of the closed mills, the State Government issued an ordinance on 8th November 1985 nationalising 12 closed mills. Situated in Ahmedabad City. These 12 nationalised mills are: Marsden, Monagram, Bhalakiya, New Swadeshi, Manjushree Textile mills, Silver Cotton Mills, Manekchowk, Ahmedabad Mills, Ahmedabad Cotton Mills (No. 1 and No. 2), Abhay Mills, Tarun Commercial Mills and Sarangpur Cotton Manufacturing Mills.

1.4.8. In the unorganised sector, the registration of small scale industrial units with the office of the Commissioner of Industries has shown considerable increase in the recent years. At the end of 1984, 63626 units were registered. During the year 1985 upto September, 1985, additional 4165 units have been registered. Thus the total number of registered units as at the end of September, 1985 increased to 70791.

1.4.9. Gujarat has pioneered in establishing effective District Industries Centres covering all districts of the State for providing all services and support under one roof to the village and small entrepreneurs at their doorsteps. The schemes relating to cash subsidy on capital investment, power subsidy, interest subsidy and sales tax loans and tax holiday, State cash subsidy, bankable scheme for cottage industries etc., are implemented through the District Industries Centres. During the year 1984-85, 6501 new units providing employment to 41259 persons came into existence. 1688 new units providing employment to 13046 persons were established in the first six months, of 1985-86.

1.5 Education

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

1.6. Rural Development

1.6.1. Measures of augmenting skills and incomes of rural population have been accelerated. The Integrated Rural Development Programme, initially started in selected blocks has been introduced in the entire State with effect from 2nd October, 1980. The programme aims at identification of the rural poor and raising the level of the income of these families above poverty line, starting with the weakest of the target group. During 1984-85, 1.55 lakh families were provided assistance under the programme for procuring productive assets. During 1985-86, 0.94 lakh families are likely to be covered under the programme.

1.6.2. The National Rural Employment Programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme the expenditure shareable between the Central Government and State Government on 50 : 50 basis. The programme is implemented in the State from 1st May, 1981. It aims at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons in the rural areas and creating durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. Under the programme works like minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, rural roads, tanks and wells, school buildings etc., are undertaken. During 1984-85, about 99.61 lakh mandays of employment was generated under the programme. In 1985-86, a total provision of Rs. 1480. lakhs (including the Central share) has been made under the programme and of about 57 lakh mandays of employment is likely to be generated during the year. The Government of India has decided to provide wages partly in kind and partly in cash to the beneficiaries under the National Rural Employment Programme. Under this new scheme, wheat is available at the concessional rates of Rs. 1.50 per kg. and rice at the rate of Rs. 1.85 per kg. to workers on NREP works.

1.6.3. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme with 100 percent Central assistance has been started in the State during the year 1983-84. The objective of the programme is to provide employment to atleast one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a year and to expand employment opportunities, besides creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. During the year 1985-86, an expenditure of Rs. 16.00 crores is expected to be incurred under this programme. This outlay is expected to generate additional employment for about 10 lakh mandays during the year.

1.6.4. Under the programme of providing free house-sites to landless labourers and financial assistance for constructing dwelling houses, about 8.49 lakh plots have been distributed to eligible beneficiaries till the end of March, 1985. During the year 1985-86, 21949 plots have been allotted by November, 1985. By the end of March, 1985 about 3.67 lakh houses have been constructed. During 1985-86, assistance has been provided for construction of 17583 houses by November, 1985 against the target of 17000 houses during the year.

1.7. Supply of Essential Items

1.7.1. The State Government has set up the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation with a view to procure foodgrains and other essential commodities, to streamline the public distribution system, to supplement existing outlets by opening outlets in remote and tribal areas, to make essential commodities easily available to the vulnerable sections of the society and to bring more commodities under distribution through the fair price shops. A network of about 10600 fair price shops ensures the distribution of essential commodities like wheat, rice, coarsegrains, edible, oils, sugar, controlled cloth etc. The Corporation has put into operation a scheme of running mobile shops in adivasi areas for sale of essential commodities at reasonable prices to adivasi people. The scheme has benefitted the adivasi people who get their requirements of essential commodities at their door steps. The Corporation has also obtained agencies for distribution of gas at Ahmedabad, Palanpur, Surat, Nadiad and Bhuj. Moreover the Corporation has got agencies for petrol pumps at Gandhinagar and Gandhidham.

1.8. State Domestic Product

1.8.1. According to quick estimates, the State Domestic Product of Gujarat State for the year 1984-85 at constant (1970-71) prices is placed at Rs. 3672 crores which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 3.0 percent. The capita State Domestic Product of the State for the year 1984-85 at 1970-71 prices is estimated to be Rs. 993 which is higher than the corresponding figure of Rs. 985 of the preceding year by about 0.8 percent.

CHAPTER—II.

THE PLAN FRAME

Development Strategies

2.1. The National Development Council in its meeting held on November 8-9, 1985 has approved a comprehensive plan document which sets out the strategy of development based on the strength of past achievements and unfolds a canvas of growth for the Seventh Plan against the perspective of the next 15 years upto 2000 A. D. The Seventh Plan is a pace setter in the Country's march towards the 21st Century. The Plan lays emphasis on the elimination of poverty and creating conditions of near full employment, the satisfaction of the basic needs of the people in terms of food, clothing and shelter, attainment of universal elementary education and access to health facilities for all. Importance is rightly attached to create conditions for self sustaining growth in terms of both the capacity to finance growth internally and the development of technology with the aim of making India a modern technological progressive economy, with expanding capacity to provide basic material and cultural requisites and well-being for all the people by the year 2000 A. D. In particular, emphasis has been laid on the adoption of effective promotional measures to raise the productivity and income of the poorer sections of the people. The stress on decentralisation of planning towards achieving this goal by increasing the involvement of voluntary agencies in the implementation of the Plan programmes particularly in the rural areas is most appropriate.

2.2. The development strategy of the Seventh Plan aims at a direct attack on the problems of poverty, unemployment and regional imbalances. It requires for its success substantial improvements and economy in use of resources. These improvements will be achieved through the accelerated development of human resources, greater selectivity in the development and use of domestic technological capabilities, the widespread induction of new technologies in farms, factories and offices.

2.3. The State's Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 being the part of Nation's Plan, is based on the guiding principles approved by the National Development Council. In Gujarat, the programmes in the the Seventh Plan are in tune with the National approach, priorities and goals.

Concept of all round development

2.4. The satisfactory performance of the Sixth Plan has encouraged the State to chalk out the programmes towards growth and distributive justice. It is recognised that the concept of development should embrace issues of social, educational, cultural and material progress of each individual. Development should therefore, be construed as a process beyond what is captured by the traditional concept measured in terms of gross national product and the per capita income. The emphasis on physical quality of life and the need for extension of social services, especially in the rural areas should reflect this concern.

2.5. It is in this context of the concern for physical quality of life that the State Government has launched the *Mid-day Meals Programme* for children in vulnerable age groups, as a part of the Human resources development programme. The provision of wholesome nutritious meal has come as a boon to underfed and illnourished children of poor parents who are thus motivated to send their children to schools and to allow them to continue their studies. A detailed health check of the beneficiaries been organised to ensure that nutritional deficiencies are corrected and to provide bench mark for periodical evaluation in future. This programme is to be viewed both from the point of view of primary education and raising nutritional level of children as also a poverty alleviation measure. The Planning Commission has accepted programme for inclusion in the State's Seventh Plan, benefitting 50 lakh children studying in the primary schools of the State.

Performance of the Sixth Plan

2.6. The State's Sixth Plan was originally approved at Rs. 3680 crores to be financed by Rs. 3080 crores of State's own resources (inclusive of Rs. 500 crores of additional resources mobilisation) and Rs. 599.68 crores of central assistance (including Rs. 211.94 crores on account of externally aided projects). During the course of implementation of the Sixth Plan, the State gave a good account of itself in the area of resource mobilisation. As a result, the actual expenditure is likely to be of the order of more than Rs. 3880 crores. This was financed to the extent of Rs. 670.44 crores by Central assistance and the balance from the State's resources. As regards additional resource mobilisation, the State raised Rs. 1482 crores against the target of Rs. 500 crores.

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

- The foodgrain output increased from 40 lakh tonnes in 1979—80 to around 52 lakh tonnes in 1984—85.
- Oilseeds production went up from 19.93 lakh tonnes to 22.11 lakh tonnes.
- Cotton production increased from 17.85 lakh bales in 1979—80 to 20.69 lakh bales in 1984—85.
- Total fertiliser consumption (NPK) increased from 3.78 lakh tonnes in 1979—80 to 5.04 lakh tonnes in 1984—85.
- Fish production has increased from 2.17 lakh tonnes in 1979—80 to 3.18 lakh tonnes in 1984—85.
- Under Integrated Rural Development Programme, 10.93 lakh beneficiaries were identified and 7.85 lakh beneficiaries have been assisted.
- 536 lakh mandays of employment generated under NREP and RLEGP.
- The Irrigation potential has been expanded from 25.98 lakh hectares in 1979—80 to 30.44 lakh hectares in 1984—85.
- With the addition of 1000 MW of installed capacity in Power generation the total installed capacity has gone up to 3383 MW in 1984—85
- 5268 villages were electrified raising the total number of villages electrified to 16135.
- In the area of road construction, against the target of 51573 Kms. of road length by the end of Sixth Plan, the actual achievement has been 56424 Kms.
- Road connections provided to additional 4566 villages thus, raising the total number of villages connected by road to 11978 in 1984—85.
- The traffic handled by the ports of Gujarat has increased from 24.60 lakh tonnes in 1979—80 to 48 lakh tonnes in 1984—85.
- In the Rural Health Services with the sanctioning of 10 new primary health centres, the total number has gone upto 260. With the addition of 2369 sub-centres; total number of sub-centres has gone up to 4869. During the Sixth Plan, 50 Subsidiary Health Centres are also established.
- 4492 Villages of 1980 list and 1165 villages outside 1980 list provided with drinking water facilities.
- Up to the end of the Sixth Plan, 8.49 lakh free housesite plots are distributed, and 3.40 lakh beneficiaries provided with construction assistance.
- Upto the end of Sixth Plan, around 5 lakh dwellers in urban slums have been assisted under the programme of environmental improvement of urban slums.
- Around 94 % of the children in the age-group 6-14 are enrolled in schools at the end of the Sixth Plan.
- The small scale industrial units have increased from 43682 in 1980 to 68593 as on 31st March, 1985.
- The intake capacity of craftsman training centres including GIA institutions has increased from 8040 to 23648 seats.
- About 24,000 Bio-gas plants are constructed by the end of March, 1985.

Annual Plan 1985-86.

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

Annual Plan 1986-87

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

- the likely level of development at the end of the March, 1986 and the need to maintain the pace of progress and exploit optimally the growth potential built up in different sectors
- to ensure that the projects at advanced stage, say at 75% and above level, are completed soon so that the returns on the investments accrue to the economy immediately on completion of the projects
- to provide for the externally assisted projects
- to provide adequately the requirements of Narmada project
- to provide adequate outlays for the poverty alleviation programme that affect the quality of life of the poor
- to provide for Mid-Day-Meals Programme towards raising educational and nutritional levels of children in vulnerable age groups
- to provide matching investments for centrally sponsored schemes.

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major Sector of Development	Outlays for Annual Plan 1986-87	Percentage to total
1	2	3
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	6298	6.63
2. Rural Development	2400	2.53
3. Irrigation and Flood Control	21000	22.10
4. Energy (including non-conventional sources of Energy.)	25000	26.31

1	2	3
5. Industries and Minerals	8000	8.42
6. Transport	6200	6.53
7. Science, Technology and Environment	27	0.03
8. General and Economic Service (including Decentralised District Planning)	3703	3.90
9. Social Services (including Mid-day-Meals Programme)	22372	23.55
Total	95000	100.00

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

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

2.11. The highest priority has been given to the programmes of agriculture, rural development, irrigation and power. The outlays for these sectors add upto 57.57% of the total outlays. Within this, agriculture including rural development accounts for 9.16%, irrigation and flood control 22.10% and power 26.31%. The share of industries and minerals is 8.42%, allocation for transport accounts for 6.53% whereas social, general and Economic services and scientific services and research, including decentralised district planning and mid-day meals programme account for 27.48% of the outlay. The investment on Narmada Project which is being assisted by World Bank is given high priority in the allocation of resources. This project accounts for Rs. 85.30 crores in the plan. Of this, Rs. 68.52 crores are provided in the irrigation sector and the balance of Rs. 16.78 crores under power.

2.12. The Twenty Point Programme launched by the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi in January, 1982 is the embodiment of the nation's full commitment to advance the objectives and targets for the planned development, especially in terms of its impact on the lives of the poor. Around 64 per cent of the outlays accounts for the projects/programmes covered under the Twenty Point Strategy.

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

2.14. A special programme for rural development is being implemented in the State by grouping various programmes viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme and a new programme of Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme to give maximum benefit to the poorest among the poor and to bring them above the poverty line.

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

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

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

Minimum Needs Programme

2.18. An outlay of Rs. 42 crores is provided for the Minimum Needs Programmes which has special relevance in the context of improving productivity and higher incomes for the target groups as well as minimum acceptable standards of shelter, education, nutrition, health services and road links as per national norms.

2.22. A broad break-up of the MNP outlays is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Rural Roads	380.00
Elementry Education	748.52
Adult Education	150.48
Rural Health	625.00
Rural Water Supply	1135.00
Rural Housing	850.00
Environmental Improvement of Slums	30.00
Nutrition	300.00
Total	4219.00

Key Targets of Production and Infrastructure

2.19. The level of production in 1985-86 will fall short of the targets on account of severe drought conditions. However, the targets for agricultural production for the year 1986-87 are worked out on the basis of the normal production potential. The production potential level of foodgrains is likely to be 56 lakh tonnes. The oilseed production potential level is likely to be of the order of 24 lakh tonnes by the end of 1986-87. The basic elements of the action strategy for increasing crop production are :

- to cover an area of 25.27 lakh hectares in 1986-87 under high yielding varieties of food crops.
- the consumption level of chemical fertilizers is estimated at 6.67 lakh tonnes at the end of 1986-87.
- to bring an additional area of 14000 hectares under the soil conservation measures on water-shed approach.
- transfer of technology to large number of farmers within the shortest possible time through T and V system.
- to create an additional irrigation potential of 57000 hectares as a result of major/medium irrigation projects and minor irrigation works. Apart from tanks and bardharas, priority is being given to the percolation tanks and check dams which give indirect benefits by raising water levels.

2.20. The installed capacity for power generation is likely to increase from 3383 MW at the end of the Sixth Plan to 3593 MW in 1985-86. It is proposed to add 215 MW of installed capacity during 1986-87. Given the rising cost of power generation and difficulties in transportation of coal over long distance, energy conservation would have to be taken up as mass movement. The need to switch over to renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind, biogas is increasingly realised. The Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) has initiated during the Sixth Plan period many experiments to harness renewable sources of energy including the use of solar and wind energy for cooking, heating and pumping purposes.

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

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

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

2.24. It is envisaged to set up 10 residential schools for the backward class pupils during 1986-87.

Minimum Needs

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

—To take care of 1.55 lakh additional children in the age group 6-10 and 1.20 lakh children in the age group 11-13.

—Electrification of 650 villages and thereby to cover 17655 villages in the State.

—provision of safe drinking water to 1000 'no source' villages.

—connecting 350 villages with pucca roads thus, covering 12678 villages by the end of 1986-87.

—establishment of 300 sub-centres during 1986-87 bringing the total number of sub-centres to 5469.

—organising 75 Primary Rural Health Centres.

—providing construction assistance to 39500 allottees of free plots.

—accelerating the programme of environmental improvement of slums to cover 12000 additional beneficiaries.

—setting up of 23 integrated child development blocks (ICDS) units to provide nutritional services to children and women along with a package of Mother Child Health Services.

—implementing the mid-day-meal programme covering 50 lakh children throughout the State.

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

APPENDIX—A

Statement of Outlays for the Annual Plan 1986-87

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development	Outlay provided for 1986-87
I. Agriculture and Allied Services	
1. Crop Husbandry	1460
2. Soil and Water Conservation	278
3. Animal Husbandry	340
4. Dairy Development	30
5. Fisheries	500
6. Forests (including Wild life)	2355
7. Marketing, Storage and Warehousing	25
8. Agriculture Research and Education	430
9. Investment in Agriculture Financial Institutions	80
10. Cooperation	800
Sub-Total : I	<u>6298</u>
II. Rural Development	
1. Special Programmes for Rural Development	2003
2. Land Reforms	230
3. Community Development and Panchayats	142
4. Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IM&ED.)	25
Sub-Total—II	<u>2400</u>
III. Irrigation and Flood Control	
1. Water Development (Irrigation)	18155
2. Minor Irrigation	1832
3. Command Area Development	1013
Sub-Total—III	<u>21000</u>

IV. Energy

1. Power Development	24775
2. Non Conventional Sources of Energy	225

Sub-Total—IV	25000
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V. Industries and Minerals

8000

VI. Transport

1. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	521
2. Roads and Bridges	2999
3. Road Transport	2679

Sub-Total—VI	6200
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VII. Science, Technology and Environment

1. Science and Technology	7
2. Environment and Pollution Control	20

Sub-Total—VII	27
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VIII. General Economic Services

1. Planning Machinery	28
2. Tourism	100
3. Statistics	18
4. Civil Supplies	11
5. Weights and Measures	26
6. Training of Development Personnel	20
7. Modernisation of Equipment (Wireless network)	200
8. Decentralised District Planning	3300

Sub-Total—VIII	3703
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IX. Social Services

1. General Education	1291
2. Technical Education	430
3. Medical and Public Health	1569

1	2
4. Water Supply and Sanitation	4390
5. Housing	1933
6. Urban Development	1014
7. Capital Project	520
8. Information and Publicity	245
9. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes including Administrative Machinery for TASP	2255
10. Labour and Labour Welfare	1165
11. Social Welfare	111
12. Nutrition	300
13. Mid-Day-Meals Programme	7100
14. Social Inputs	49
Sub-Total—IX	22372
GRAND TOTAL	95000

APPENDIX : B

Selected Physical Targets and Achievements.

Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of.			
		Seventh Plan Terminal Year Target 1989-90	1985-86		1986-87 Target
1	2	3	Target	Likely Achieve- ment.	6
I. Crop Husbandry					
1. Foodgrain Production					
(i) Total	'000 tonnes	6276	5385	2350	5680
(ii) of which pulses	"	550	475	301	550
2. Oilseeds Production					
(i) Total	"	2840	2262	1000	2400
(ii) of which groundnut	"	2190	1687	746	1800
3. Others.					
(i) Production of Cotton	'000 bales	2000	1625	1675	1720
(ii) Production of Sugarcane (Gur)	'000 tonnes	950	740	700	750
4. Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers (NPK).					
	"	834	597	300	667
II. Animal Husbandry					
(i) Milk	"	3285	2662	2662	3200
(ii) Eggs	Million	308	237	237	260
(iii) Wool	lakh kgs.	23.00	19.94	19.94	25.80
III. I. R. D. P.					
(i) Beneficiaries Identified	in lakhs	3.85	0.39	0.39	0.27
(ii) Beneficiaries assisted Including old beneficiaries,	"	4.85	0.94	0.94	1.02
IV. N. R. E. P.					
Employment generated	lakh mandays	231.25	57.00	57.00	40.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6
V. Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme						
Employment Generated		Lakh Mandays	231.25	50.00	50.00	53.00
VI. Minor Irrigation						
(i) Potential		'000 Hect. (cum)	2423	2018	2018	2032
(ii) Utilisation		"	1877	1640	1640	1654
VII Major & Medium Irrigation						
(i) Potential		'000 Hect. (cum)	1161	1081	1096	1134
(ii) Utilization		"	743	688	688	728
VIII Power Development						
(i) Installed Capacity		MW (Cum)	5113	3593.5	3593.5	3808.5
(ii) Villages Electrified (1971 Census)		Nos.	18275	17005	17005	17655
(iii) Pumpsets & Tubewells energised.		"	392387	317387	317387	337387
IX Road Development						
1. Total Roads (excluding national highways)						
(i) Surfaced		kms. (cum)	53096	47921	47921	49021
(ii) Unsurfaced		"	7603	9103	9103	8603
	Total	kms (cum)	60699	57024	57024	57624
2. Villages connected by roads.						
(i) With population of 1500 & above (5051) villages		No. of Villages (cum)	5051	4719	4719	4794
(ii) With population of 1000-1500 (3249 villages)		"	2922	2547	2547	2622
(iii) With population below 1000 (9814 villages)		"	5788	5062	5062	5262
Total 18114 villages (1981 census)		"	13761	12328	12328	12678

1

2

3

4

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6

X General Education

1. Classes I to V (age group 6-10)

Total enrolment	Boys	'000 (cum)	3050	2778	2819	2899
	Girls	"	2722	2445	2158	2233
	Total	.. "	5772	5223	4977	5132

2. Classes VI to VIII (age group 11-13)

Total enrolment	Boys	"	1273	1128	1052	1122
	Girls	"	901	680	651	701
	Total	.. "	2174	1808	1703	1823

XI Health

(i) Sub-Centres	Nos. (cum)	6119	5169	5169	5469	
(ii) Primary Health Centres	}	"	1000	360	360	435
(iii) Subsidiary Health Centres (Non-PHCs)						
(iv) Community Health Centres	"	121	41	41	46	
(v) Rural Health Centres (Ayurved)	"	600	520	520	540	

XII Rural Water Supply

(i) Villages covered	No.	5000 (net)	1000	1000	1000
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XIII Rural Housing

(i) Allotment of Sites	No. in lakh (cum)	10.55	8.65	8.69	9.02
(ii) Construction assistance	"	6.47	3.77	3.77	4.17

**XIV Labour Welfare-Craftsmen
Training**

(i) No. of I. T. Is.	Nos. (cum)	138	109	104	108
(ii) Intake Capacity	"	38648	28072	28072	29272

XV Environmental improvement of slums-Persons benefitted.	No. in lakh (cum)	7.05	5.16	5.16	5.28
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CHAPTER III

THE TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

3.1 Introduction

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

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

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

3.2 Highlights of Achievements

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

3.3. Plan Approach

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

3.3.2. Details of pointwise outlays are given in Statement I. Similarly physical targets are indicated in Statement--II.

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

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

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

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

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

(In lakh hectares)

Item	Ultimate irrigation potential (Reapprised April 1984.)	Potential created	Maximum Utilisation
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	35.92 (17.92 Narmada)	10.61	6.63
2. Minor irrigation (i) Surface water	3.48	1.62	0.93
(ii) Ground water	25.48	18.21	15.41
Total	64.88	30.44	22.97

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

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

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

3.4.1.7. Problem of salinity ingress particularly in Saurashtra area is being controlled. This project has been taken up with World Bank Aid. A High Level Committee is specially set-up to study and recommend measures for speedy sanction and implementation of this specific problem programme

3.4.1.8. Strategy for Minor Irrigation Works

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

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

Items	(Level in '000 Hect.)	
	1985—86 Likely	1986—87 Target
(1) Major/Medium irrigation	1096	1134(38)
(2) Minor irrigation	2018	2037(19)
Total	3114	3171(57)

Command Area Development Programme

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

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

(In lakh hect.)

Activity	1986-87 Target
Field Channel	6.89 (0.70)
Warabandhy	6.05 (0.27)

Co-operative Lift Irrigation

3.4.1.12. Lift irrigation schemes are taken up where sufficient flow of water is available in monsoon or on private wells. Government subsidy at the rate of 45% of the cost is being given while in tribal area 75% of the cost is being given as subsidy. Subsidy is given to the extent of Rs. 1,700/- per acre. Managerial subsidy is also being given to employ technical personnel. Scheduled caste persons are being encouraged by way of giving 50% loan for becoming member. There were 643 lift irrigation societies at the end of March, 1985. During 1985-86, 55 new co-operative lift irrigation societies will be added.

3.4.1.13. During 1986-87, additional 36 lift irrigation societies with irrigation potential of 3,000 hectares will be functioning.

Dry Farming Watershed Approach

3.4.1.14. Gujarat State Land Development Corporation was set up to undertake soil and water conservation programme. The major part of agriculture fall under dry land agriculture. Out of total 188.20 lakh hectares of reporting area 157.83 lakh hectares areas were covered under soil and water conservation. This is inclusive of 107.33 lakh hectares of dry land where agriculture is rainfed with no surface irrigation source. Out of this area, the area to be treated remains at 91.53 lakh hectares. It is visualised that 30% of this area will be treated by farmers themselves and 64.08 lakh hectares requires soil conservation treatment.

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

3.4.1.16. At the end of 1984-85, 16.04 lakh hectares were covered under soil and water conservation, additional 0.21 lakh hectares will be added during 1985-86 and 0.12 lakh hectares during 1986-87.

3.4.1.17. The Gujarat State Land Development Corporation has submitted 116 projects for treatment of dry and ravine land on watershed basis to NABARD of which 98 projects have been sanctioned up to September, 1985. In Gujarat there are about 6325 sub-watersheds of which 765 sub-watershed have been demarcated so far covering an area of 16.49 lakh hectares. At the end of 1984-85, 438 sub watershed projects were under progress and in 1985-86, 29886 hect. of area will be reclaimed and in 1986-87 24,250 hectares will be covered.

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

3.4.2.1. Production of Pulses

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

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

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

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

3.4.2.6 Anticipated achievement for 1985-86 is 2.65 lakh tonnes as against the target of 4.75 lakh tonnes. Target for 1986-87 is 4.94 lakh tonnes.

Oil Seeds Production

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

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

3.4.2.9 Anticipated achievement for 1985-86 is 10.00 lakh tonnes as against the target of 22.62 lakh tonnes. Target for 1986-87 is 24.00 lakh tonnes.

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

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

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

3.4.3.1. (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme

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

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

3.4.3.4 The strategy for IRDP is to consolidate the gains made during Sixth Plan by giving supplementary dose of assistance to beneficiaries who have not been able to cross the poverty line and thereafter to cover new beneficiaries. For 1985-86 it was anticipated to assist by giving supplementary doses of assistance to 0.55 lakh beneficiaries of 1980-81 and 1981-82 who have not crossed the poverty line. Against target of covering 39,000 new and 55,000 old beneficiaries during 1985-86, upto November, 1985, 28,960 new and 2,527 old beneficiaries have been assisted. During 1986-87 it is proposed to assist 0.80 lakh old and 0.22 lakh new beneficiaries.

3.4.3.5. (b) National Rural Employment Programme

3.4.3.6. National Rural Employment Programme aims at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed in the rural areas and at the same time creating durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which leads to rapid growth of rural economy. The programme replaces the food for work programme and has been devised with a view to overcome the weaknesses of the earlier programme and provide a sound base for local rural population to increase their income. It further provides a permanent and scientific foundation for the rural people to build up durable assets. The programme has been started to raise the level of income of rural labour and also stabilise the level of wages of agriculture labour. The selection of works under the programme would be done with the active involvement of panchayat and local population. They would be actively involved in the execution and subsequent maintenance.

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

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

(Unit in lakh)

Item	Achievement 1985-86 (Likely)	Target 1986-87
Mandays generated under NREP	57.00	40.00

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

3.4.3.9. (C) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

3.4.3.10. Besides the regular Rural Employment programme, a Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is introduced since 1983-84. It aims to provide employment for 100 days to at least one member of every rural landless household. The programme is fully assisted from Central Funds. RLEGP being entirely centrally sponsored scheme no outlay is proposed in the State sector. During 1986-87, it proposed to generate additional employment of about 53.00 lakhs mandays.

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

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

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

3.4.4.3. Upto September 1985, under the pre-revised and revised ceiling Act in all 93,915 hectares of land is declared surplus, out of which possession of 53,878 hectares of land is taken and 38,982 hectares of land is finally disposed of to 22,351 beneficiaries of which 11,082 were from ST and 7,571 were from SC. The remaining land declared surplus during the particular period is locked up in litigation and, therefore not readily available for distribution. Litigation obviously is hindering the speedy implementation of the programme.

3.4.4.4. During 1986-87, additional 2,000 hectares will be distributed.

3.4.4.5. Updating Record of Rights

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

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

Updating the record of right being a continuous process cannot be considered complete till date. During 1985-86 against target of covering 1,100 villages, about 413 villages have been covered by end of September, 1985. During 1986-87 it is targetted to cover 1100 villages.

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

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

3.4.5.2. A Rural Workers Welfare Board has been established to cater to economic welfare, educational, recreational and cultural needs of agriculture labourers. Under the aegis of the Board, Rural Workers Welfare Centres are being opened in villages in phased manner. Gujarat is the first State in the country to establish such centres. 101 such centres have been started functioning. During 1985-86, new 15 centres are sanctioned while during 1986-87 new 10 centres will be added. New programme of old age pension for agriculture labourers has been introduced since 1980-81.

3.4.5.3. From February, 1986, the minimum wage rate of agricultural labour have been revised to Rs. 11.00 per day and Rs. 4,000/- per annum. Time limit of disposal of cases by Labour Commissioner was fixed. A State Level Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Labour Minister has been formed. District Level Committees with District Collectors as Chairman and representatives of agriculturists and agricultural labourers have also been formed. The State Government has taken all possible steps to see that provisions of minimum wages act are not violated.

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

3.4.6. Rehabilitate bonded labour

3.4.6.1 Abolition of bonded labour system was taken up as a National Programme and in the spirit of Govt. of India's Bonded labour system (Abolition) Act, of 1976 the State Govt. had identified the bonded labourers in the State. There were 63 identified bonded labourers in the State, all of whom were freed. (Out of 63 labourers, 2 labourers were found duplicated in identification list and all the 61 were freed). As per the programme of identification of bonded labourers existing in the State in subsequent years repeat surveys from time to time have been undertaken and it is assessed that no bonded labour is in existence in Gujarat.

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

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

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

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

3.4.7.2. (a) Programmes for Scheduled Castes.

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

3.4.7.4. The Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and Scheduled Tribes Economic Development Corporation is giving subsidy under certain schemes against loans advanced by the Nationalised banks for bankable schemes by margin money under D.I.R. schemes. The Backward Class

Board is also giving subsidy for milch cattle etc. The arrangement of institutional finance with bank have proved of great utility for families living below poverty line. Literacy level amongst S.C. has improved. It was 22.40% in 1961 and reached to 39.79% in 1981.

3.4.7.5. During 1985—86, additional 0.20 lakhs Scheduled castes families have been assisted till November, 85 against the target of 0.60 lakhs. During 1986—87, 0.50 lakhs Scheduled Castes families will be assisted.

3.4.7.6(b) Programmes for Scheduled Tribes :

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

3.4.7.8. The State has set up a Tribal Development Corporation in 1972 to participate actively in the process of promoting the economic wellbeing of tribals. The Corporation has also initiated the scheme with differential rate of interest. The development programmes for tribals are implemented by (1) Tribal Development Commissioner (2) Director of Cottage Industries (3) Rural Development Commissioner (4) Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation (5) Gujarat Forest Development Corporation and (6) other departments.

3.4.7.9. During 1985—86, 0.17 lakh S.T. families have been assisted till November-85 against the target of 0.70 lakhs. During 1986—87, 0.70 lakh families will be assisted.

3.4.8. Supply of drinking water to all problem villages.

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

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

3.4.8.3. In 1980, a survey was carried out at the instance of the Central Government. According to this survey, 9038 villages were identified as 'No source' villages upto 1980. There after 5339 villages/hamlets have been classified in 'No source' category. This category is increasing due to depletion of water table, ingress of salinity and pollution of water sources due to discharge of industrial effluent. Government has therefore, given highest priority to this programme.

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

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

Programme	Total problem villages	Achievement at the end of 1984—85	Likeiy achievement 1985—86	Target 1986—87
1	2	3	4	5
Identified Villages	9038	8212	100	1000
Additional identified	5339	1165		

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

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

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

3.4.9.3. In view of the magnitude of the programme, the state alone would not be in a position to under take a massive housing scheme. Co-operation of private sectors and voluntary organisations will be of great help in solving this problem.

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

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

3.4.9.6. (a) **House-sites for Landless Labourers**

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

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

3.4.9.9. House-sites to 0.33 lakh beneficiaries will be provided during 1986-87.

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

3.4.9.11. Experience has shown that the beneficiaries normally do not have financial resources to construct houses on the plots allotted to them. The State Government has, therefore, introduced a scheme for providing financial assistance to these beneficiaries since 1976. The financial pattern has undergone many changes considering the price rise in building materials. The assistance of construction is provided in following pattern :

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

3.4.9.12. Till March, 1985, construction assistance has been given to 3.40 lakh beneficiaries. Still large number of beneficiaries are to be provided pucca dwellings. During 1985-86, upto November 1985, construction assistance has been given to 17,583 beneficiaries against the target of 37,200 beneficiaries. 39,500 beneficiaries will be provided construction assistance during 1986-87.

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

3.4.10.1 (a) Slum Improvement

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

3.4.10.3. During the Sixth Plan, the scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having Municipal Corporations, Municipalities or Urban Development Authorities. The schemes provides financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 250/- per capita of slum population to local bodies for providing certain essential facilities and services like water supply, drainage and sewerage, community latrines and bathrooms, street lights, road improvement etc. in slum areas.

3.4.10.4. Upto the end of Sixth Plan, period 5.05 lakh slum dwellers could be covered. Till November, 1985, 17,864 slum dwellers are covered against the target of 10,400 during 1985-86. 12,000 slum dwellers will be covered during 1986-87.

3.4.10.5. EWS Housing

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

3.4.10.7. 3,695 EWS houses have been constructed upto November, 1985 against the target of 6,083 houses during 1985-86. During 1986-87, 8620 houses will be constructed.

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

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

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

3.4.11.3. Rural Electrification.

3.4.11.4. (a) Village Electrification.

3.4.11.5. In Gujarat, 16,135 villages stood electrified at the end of Sixth Plan. An additional 870 villages will be electrified in 1985-86 making a total 17,005 villages. Special attention was being paid to electrification of Harijan Bastis. During Sixth Five Year Plan, 3797 Bastis have been electrified and 300 Bastis will be covered during 1985-86. During 1986-87, an additional 650 villages are to be electrified making a total of 17655.

3.4.11.6. (b) Pump/Tubewell Electrification.

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

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

3.4.11.9. Conservation of Energy

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

3.4.11.11. Non Conventional Energy Sources.

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

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

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

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

3.4.12.1. Afforestation

3.4.12.2. Gujarat has only about 10.05% of its geographical area under forests as against the national policy of having a minimum of 33% of land area under forests.

3.4.12.3. Objectives & Strategy

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

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

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

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

3.4.12.8. Plantation Schemes.

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

Teak, Khair and Bamboo Plantation.

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

Irrigated Plantations.

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

Plantation of Minor forest produce and medicine plants.

3.4.12.12. It is planned to raise plantations of important medicinal plants over an area of 60 ha. during 1986-87.

3.4.12.13. Farm Forestry

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

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

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

3.4.12.17 (b) Bio-Gas Plants

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.12.23. The country is facing extreme crisis in the field of energy and hence it is planned to construct 10,000 plants by GAIC and 4000 plants by KVIC during 1986-87.

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

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

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

3.4.13.3. Role of Voluntary Agencies

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

3.4.13.5. Achievements of the programme are as under:—

Year	Sterilisation	IUD	C.C. users	Oral pills users
1985-86 (upto November, 85)	104048	1,25,768	4,30,604	62,215

3.4.13.6. Having achieved a couple protection rate of 40.7% by 31st March 1985, the State has set its sight to achieve a birth rate of 21 per thousand and couple protection rate of 60% by the end of Seventh Plan. To achieve the above objectives targets for 1986-87 are :

(In lakhs)

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

3.4.13.7 For achieving the targets following measures have been proposed—

- Strengthening state Family Welfare Bureau.
- Proposed to have 300 rural family welfare sub centres during 1986-87.
- Revamping of family welfare programme in urban areas
- To establish 10 P.P. Units making 65 post partum units in the state.

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

3.4.14.1. Primary Health Care.

3.4.14.2. A paramedical system at base level with Primary Health centres and sub-centres have been established in the State providing a curative, preventive and promotional health services in rural areas. At the end of Sixth Five Year Plan there are 21 Community Health centres, 260 primary Health Centres, 50 Subsidiary Health Centres and 4869 Sub-centres in the State under different health programmes. During 1985-86, 20 Community Health Centres, 50 PHC/SHCS and 300 sub-centres will be established. during 1986-87, 300 sub-centres 15 CHCs/SHCs and 30 CHCs will be added

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

3.4.14.4. At the end of Sixth Plan, there are 302 hospitals and dispensaries in Urban areas. In rural areas their number is 449. The bed strength by the end of Sixth Plan is 11621 in urban hospitals and 5,387 in rural hospitals. During 1985-86, 739 beds in urban areas and 350 beds in rural areas are likely to be added. During 1986-87 it is planned, to have 305 hospitals, and dispensaries in urban areas and 456 in rural areas with a bed strength of 12,360 and 5,897 respectively.

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

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

3.4.14.7. National T. B. Programme.

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

3.4.10. There is a high incidence of leprosy in the districts of Valasad, Surat, Dangs, Vadodara, Pa mahals, Junagadh and certain parts of Jamnagar, Sabarkantha and Rajkot districts. The infrastructure consisting of 10 central units and 380 Survey Education and treatment units have been established under the programme in the state. There are 5 leprosy hospitals with 825 beds in the state of which 450 beds are in the private hospitals.

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

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

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

3.4.15.1. The programme of Integrated Child Development Services formulated and initiated in 1975-76 aims to provide a package of services consisting of (i) supplementary nutrition, (ii) immunisation, (iii) health check up, (iv) referral services, (v) nutrition and health education, (vi) non formal education to childre.1 in age group 3-5 years in most backward, rural, tribal and urban slum areas.

3.4.15.2. The aims and objectives of nutrition programme are—

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

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

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

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

Child Welfare

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

Women Welfare

3.4.15.4. Besides continuing existing programmers, it is proposed to start more creeches, hostes for working women, in the backward areas. The socio-economic unit will be extended in backward areas. The Women's Economic Development Corporation will expand it's activities. The Social input programme meant to provide nutritious food to the women living below poverty line in the selected backward and tribal areas will be taken up. Social security measures are to be expanded.

3.4.15.5. The Women's Economic Development Corporation established in 1981, has started new programmes of training and self employment to encourage women to share economic responsibilities in their families. Under the programme of hostels for working women 700 working women were provided hostel facility at the end of 1984-85. During 1985-86, one new training cum production centre for women is started raising, number of beneficiaries from 210 to 240 under the programme of welfare of destitute and poor. 100 women and 60 children received financial assistance.

3.4.15.6. Under ICDS benefit was given in 1979-80 to 7.70 lakhs women and children. Corresponding figure by the end of 1984-85 is 6.54 lakhs through ICDS Blocks, considering 63 ICDS projects have been established and continued upto 1984-85. During 1985-86, an additional 8 projects are established with approximately 3.26 lakh beneficiaries. . During 1986-87, an additional 23 ICDS blocks will be set up with 1.05 lakh beneficiaries.

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

Item	Achievement 1985-86	Target 1986-87
No. of beneficiaries (in lakhs)	3.26	4.31

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

3.4.16.1. Article 45 of the Constitution promises free and compulsory education for children in the age group 6-14 by 1960.

3.4.16.2. The achievement at the end of 1985-86 is shown below :-

Age Group	(In '000)		
	Boys	Girls	Total
6-10	2919 (103%)	2158 (86%)	4977 (95%)
11-14	1052 (74%)	651 (53%)	1703 (64%)
6-14	3871 (94%)	2809 (75%)	6680 (85%)

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.16.8. Adult Education

3.4.16.9. Government has given high priority to the removal of illiteracy by including it in the MNP of Sixth Five Year Plan. According to 1981 census nearly 192.00 lakhs illiterate persons are

there out of which 47.85 lakhs are from age group 15-35 projected population of this age group at the end of 1984-85 will be 53.21 lakhs. The involvement of voluntary agencies is emphasised in almost all the adult education programmes.

3.4.16.10. Achievement of Adult Education for 1985-86 and programme for 1986-87 is as under:—

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

(in '000)

Achievement 1984--85	1985--86	Target 1986--87
214	461	461

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

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

3.4.17.2. Gujarat has strong public distribution system with 10602 fair price shops by end of Sixth Five Year Plan. Storage capacity available with Civil Supplies Corporation reached to 2.12 lakh tonnes at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. At the end of 1985-86 there will be 12 500 fair price shops.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.18.5. (b) **Villages and Smallscale Industries.**

Small Scale Industries

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

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

Hand craft

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

Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

3.4.18.9. Deserving institutions and individuals are being guided by the Khadi Board. The Board tries to improve the quality of products and arrange for proper marketing. There are 133 institutions, 147 societies and 8651 individuals who are getting benefits of Khadi and village industries. There are 250 Khadi Bhandars and 235 villages industries sales depots. An outlay of Rs. 170 lakhs is provided to benefit 2600 beneficiaries during 1986-87.

3.4.19. Continue Strict Action against smugglers, hoarders and taxevaders and check on black money.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.20.2. At the end of March, 1984, Gujarat had 50 public sector enterprises, 12 were statutory undertakings and the remaining 38 were Government companies established under the companies Act.

3.4.20.3. Investment by State Government and Total Resources.

3.4.20.4. The investment made by the State Government in public enterprises and the total resources of the enterprises are given below :—

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

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

3.4.20.5. From the point of view of profitability there was considerable improvement in 1983-84. In 1980-81, the aggregate loss (after tax) of all Enterprises was Rs. 68.92 crores and in 1981-82 it was Rs. 38.99 crores, 1982-83 witnessed a reduction in loss to Rs. 9.05 crores, while in 1983-84 it was profit of Rs. 11.13 crores.

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

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

STATEMENT I

20 Point Programme--Outlays and Expenditure

Point No.	Item	1986-87 Outlay
1	2	3
1.	Irrigation (Major, Medium and Minor) and dry land agriculture	21225.75
2.	Production of pulses and oilseeds	40.49
3.	Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programme	1350.00
4.	Land Reforms	86.00
5.	Enforcement of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour	30.00
6.	Rehabilitation of bonded labour	0.50
7.	Accelerated programmes for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**	5038.93
8.	Supply of drinking water to problem villages	1135.00
9.	Rural house sites-cum-house construction	850.00
10.	Environmental improvement of slums and EWS houses	334.00
11.	Power	24775.00
12.	Afforestation, Social and farm forestry and development of Biogas	2177.91
13.	Family Planning	
14.	Universal primary health care, control of leprosy, T. B. and Blindness	681.00
15.	Accelerated programme of Welfare for Women and Children and Nutrition	334.28
16.	Elementary education for age group 6-14 and removal of adult illiteracy	899.00
17.	Public distribution system	22.00
18.	Village and Small Industries	2151.00
	Total	61130.86

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

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STATEMENT—II

20 Point Programme--Physical Targets and Achievement

				(Rs. in lakhs)
Point No.	Item	Unit	1986-87 Targets	
1	2	3	4	
1.	Additional Irrigation Potential	Lakh Hect.	0.57	(31.71)
2.	(a) Pulses—Production	Lakh Tonnes	5.50	
	(b) Oilseeds—Production	„	24.00	
3.	A. IRDP—Families benefited	No. in Lakh	0.22New	+0.80 old
			1.02	
	B. NREP—Employment in Mandays	„	40.00	
	C. RLEGP—Employment in Mandays	„	53.00	
4.	Surplus Land distribution (Excluding Ek. Sali)	Hect.	2000	
6.	Rehabilitation of bonded labour	No.	..	
7.	A. S.C. Families to be assisted	No. in '000	50	
	B. S.T. Families to be assisted	„	70	
8.	Drinking Water Problem Villages to be covered	No.	1000	
9.	A. Housesites allotment	No. in lakh	0.33	(9.02)
	B. Construction assistance	„	0.395	(4.165)
10.	A. Slum Population	„	0.12	(5.28)
	B. EWS houses constructed	No.	8620	
11.	A. Villages Electrification	No.	650	
	B. Pumpsets Energisation	No.	20000	
12.	A. Trees Plantation (including farm forestry)	No. in crores	16.31	
	B. Bio-Gas Plants	No.	10000	+4000 KVIC
13.	Sterilization	No. in '000	300	
14.	A. Primary Health Centre	No.	75	(435)
	B. Sub-Centres	No.	300	(5469)
15.	ICDS Blocks	No.	23	
16.	A. Enrolment in Age group 6-14	No. in '000	275	
	B. Adult literacy	No. in '000	461	
18.	Small Scale unit	No.	N.A.	

Figures in () indicate cumulative achievement.

PROGRAMMES FOR BACKWARD AREAS AND WEAKER SECTIONS

4.1 Introductory

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

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

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

4.1.4. Gujarat has a large population of backward classes, The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes constitute respectively 7.15% and 14.22% of the total population according to 1981. census The population of Nomadic and Denotified Tribes is estimated around 10 lakhs. In addition, the State has a large number of aroud 50 lakhs of socially and economically backward classes apart from the small and marginal farmers landless agric lt- ral labourers constituting vast segment of the rural poor, who need special attention. The problems of the urban slum dwellers and the urban poor, in general also demand special consideration. Special programmes initiated for the welfare of district sections of the underpriviledged groups have been under implementation having regard to the needs of individual sections. Mention may be made of the programmes for the scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes, the special programmes for the small and marginal farmers and a variety of social welfare measures aimed generally at the weaker section. Apart from continuing such programmes during 1985-90 several programmes for improving the socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections are also proposed to be accelerated. The principal amongst them are 20 point economic programme, family oriented programme both for the urban and rural poor, strengthening of Rural Workers Welfare Board. Social inputs programmes for women and children, housing for rural and urban poor as well as the Integrated Rural Development programme which is designed to help large segments of the poor. The programme for the socially and educationally backward classes and the economically backward classes as well as disabled persons have also been provided. Another significant step is the acceleration of Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes. The new thrust on employment generation would not only increase the tempo of economic activities in backward areas, but would also bring about a rise in the income level of the bacward and the weaker sections of the people.

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

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

4.2 Tribal Area Sub-Plan 1986-87

4.2.1. The Tribal Area Sub-plan covers 32 talukas with 50% and above tribal concentration. In addition 15 pockets of tribal concentrations have been included in the Tribal Area Sub-Plan. The tribal area sub-plan is spread over 8 districts with 9 Integrated Tribal Development Projects. The total area covered under the sub-plan is 27,189-square kms, constituting 13.87% of the total area of the State. Government has initiated an exercise to identify Tribal Areas/Talukas based on the population of Scheduled Tribes according to census 1981 and will implement the programmes under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan after getting the detailed guidelines from the Government of India.

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

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

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

4.2.4 The Tribal Area Sub-Plan during Annual Plan, 1986-87 comprises of following elements:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.3 Drought Prone Area Programme

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

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

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

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

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

—Scientific dry farming practices to be transferred to farmers through existing extension services

—Live-stock development

—To broaden resource base and infrastructure which would directly stimulate providing of assets and its efficient use by target groups living below poverty line.

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

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

4.4 Desert Development Programme

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

4.5. Coastal Areas

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

Coastal Zone Management

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

4.6. Industrially Backward Areas

4.6.1. 11 districts including "No industry" district of Dang. viz. (1) Amreli, (2) Banaskantha (3) Bhavnagar (4) Bharuch (5) Junagadh (6) Kachchh (7) Panch Mahals (8) Mahesana (9) Sabarkantha, (10) Surendranagar and Dangs have been declared by the Government of India as industrially backward district for the purpose of concessional finance from financial institutions as well as for the central cash subsidy.

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

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

An outlay of Rs. 12.00 crores is proposed for 1986-87 for this centrally sponsored programme. Industries in these districts receive special benefits in respect of liberal finance on concessional terms special rates in respect of purchase of machinery on hire purchase, preferential treatment for allotment of scarce and imported materials etc., as also Central and State subsidies.

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

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

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

4.7. Special Backward Areas Development Programme

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

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

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

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

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

4.7.4. During 1984-85 "Norms" have been decided for allocation of such grants. Allocations were made on the basis of population and area in the ratio of 1:1 and the contribution of the District Planning Boards was restricted to Rs. 7.00 lakhs per area. Accordingly during 1984-85, an amount of Rs. 226.00 lakhs was sanctioned under this programme inclusive of contribution of Rs. 56.00 lakhs from the District Planning Boards.

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

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

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

4.7.8. For the Annual Plan, 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 160.00 lakhs is made for works in special backward areas.

4.8. Special Programme for Development of Backward Talukas

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

4.8.2. During the period of Sixth Plan, the Government appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. I. G. Patel to take stock of the development of the economy in the last decade and identify afresh Backward Talukas and Backward Areas in the State. The Report of this committee has been received and an empowered committee is constituted by Government for quick and through processing of the Report. The decisions and suggestions of the empowered committee on Dr. I. G. Patel Committee recommendations are under consideration. During the period of Seventh Five Year Plan it is proposed to implement its recommendations, concerning the development of Backward Talukas/ Areas which will be accepted by the Government. For this purpose it is proposed to set up a corpus of funds for innovative or experimental projects particularly by way of application of science and technology. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 for the purpose.

4.8.3. For the Annual Plan 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is made for this programme.

4.9. Integrated Rural Development Programme

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

4.10. Labour Welfare Programme.

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

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

Rural Labour Welfare Board for Agricultural and Rural Workers.

4.10.2. In order to provide assistance in various forms to rural labour State Government has established "Gujarat Rural Welfare Board" registered under the Societies Act, 1960. The Board prepare scheme of open-ing of Rural Labour Welfare Centres. Gujarat is the first State in the country in establishing such institutions. 101 rural labour welfare centres have been established so far. It is envisaged that at the end of 1986-87, 126 centres would be functioning.

Financial Assistance for Maintenance of Old Age Agricultural Labourers

4.10.3. The scheme for granting old age pension to agricultural labourers was introduced during the year 1981. Under this scheme, the provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87 for extending benefits of this scheme to more beneficiaries. During 1983-84, the State Government has also started Group Insurance Scheme.

Rural Artisans

4.10.4. It is essential to upgrade existing skills and develop new skills among traditional artisans. The needs of changing times necessitate identification of suitable technology and provide help to the artisans to acquire the same. The aim is to tie up effectively the training programmes with the local requirements. It is proposed to suitably expand the existing programmes wherever necessary. The State has facilities for the formulation of skills through different schemes and institutions *viz.*, apprentice scheme, vocational and technical education schemes, ITI, and mini ITI, courses run by the Directorate of the cottage industries etc. It is proposed to provide training facilities through private training institutions which will also play a vital role. However, with the establishment of big and medium industries and around 66,000 SSI units in the State, the demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers is expected to rise considerably. Provision has been proposed for undertaking different programmes of skill formation and training. Under the programme of financial assistance to artisans, it is envisaged to give loans to individuals at a lower rate of interest for purchase of raw materials and tools and equipment for starting their business. The artisans belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will get the financial assistance at the concessional rate of interest through the Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and the Tribal Development Corporation. Besides, benefit of the differential rate of interest on loans will be made available to all eligible artisan.

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

4.11.1. A sizeable provision of Rs. 2255 lakhs has been made for the supplementary sector of welfare backward classes *i.e.* scheduled castes, scheduled tribes nomadic tribes and denotified tribes for 1986-87. Several new schemes are also included in the backward class welfare sub-sector in the the Annual Plan 1986-87. Programmes in this sub-sector fall under three main groups *viz.* education, economic uplift and health housing and other schemes. In the implementation of the schemes, preference will be given to landless labourers and most vulnerable sections amongst the backward classes. Apart from the Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation the State Government has set up Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation in 1979. The main objectives of this corporation are to achieve economic amelioration, identifying the problems of economic backwardness and implement schemes for the benefit of scheduled castes either directly or through agencies. The corporation is implementing schemes aiming at the welfare of the scheduled castes. The Government has also set up boards for the Minorties and for the socially economically, and educationally backward classes.

Special Component Plan

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

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

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

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

4.11.4. The Government accepted all the recommendations of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Commission (Baxi Commission) and agreed to consider 78 castes identified by the Commission as socially and educationally backward classes. A programme for their upliftment has been initiated. These people have been identified as Economically Backward Classes (EBC). An outlay of Rs. 520 lakhs for the socially and educationally backward classes and an outlay of Rs. 88.00 lakhs for economically backward classes and an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs, for the welfare of Minority Communities, have been provided.

4.12. District Plans for Social Inputs

4.12.1. As a part of the basic minimum needs approach and with women and children as a focal point, the State Government has initiated District Plans for Social Inputs with the assistance of UNICEF in 18 blocks of nine districts of the State *viz.*, Valsad, Surat, Vadodara, Bharuch, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Junagadh and Kachchh. Meaningful programmes have been formulated for reducing child and maternal mortality among the families below poverty line. An outlay of Rs. 49.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

4.13. Housing for the Weaker Sections

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

CHAPTER V

DECENTRALISED DISTRICT PLANNING

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

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

5.2. Basis of Distribution of Outlays

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

An outlay of Rs. 2451 crores in the State's Seventh Five Year Plan of Rs. 6,000 crores is allotted towards District Five Year Plans. The above outlay of Rs. 2451 crores for district level schemes during the Seventh Plan period is comprised of Rs. 2.07 crores for normal District level schemes and Rs. 193 crores for schemes to be proposed by District Planning Boards at their discretion and Rs. 51.00 crores by way of incentive outlay allocable to districts against matching contribution.

5.2.2. The criteria and weightage for districtwise distribution of outlay for Decentralised District Plan from the State Plan were as follows during the Sixth Five Year Plan and they have been continued for the year 1986-87 also.

Sr. No.	Item	Percentage
1.	Population (excluding towns having population of 50,000 and above)	40
2.	Population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and small and marginal farmers and population of agricultural labourers under other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	15
3.	Agricultural Backwardness	10
4.	Irrigational Backwardness	10
5.	Industrial Backwardness	5
6.	Backwardness in respect of Roads and drinking water	10
7.	Backwardness in respect of the targets of other selected minimum needs	5
8.	Incentive Provision	5
		<hr/> 100 <hr/>

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

5.3. District Plan Outlays

5.3.1. Out of the total State Plan outlay of Rs. 804.37 crores for the year 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.394.32 crores has been provided for District Level Schemes, comprising of Rs.365.22 crores for normal District Level Schemes and Rs. 29.10 crores as Discretionary and Incentive outlays. The outlay for District Level Schemes, thus, comes to about 49 percent of the total State Plan outlay during the year, 1985-86.

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

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

5.4. Discretionary and Incentive Outlays

5.4.1 Discretionary and incentive outlays are placed at the disposal of the District Planning Boards. They have discretion to take up schemes of local importance Especially of minimum needs programme and execute them through the concerned Department or organisation. The District Planning Boards can finance projects on 100% basis from the discretionary component of the District Plan outlay, while the incentive outlay requires a matching contribution of 50% or 25% depending upon the pattern prescribed for the taluka. For the rural areas of the Backward talukas the matching contribution is 25% while for the remaining talukas and all urban areas of the State, the rate of matching contribution is 50%.

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

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

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

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

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

Programme 1	Percentage Break-up of allocation during Sixth Plan Period (1980-85) in respect of		
	Discretionary Outlay 2	Incentive Outlay 3	Total 4
1. Rural Electrification	4.6	2.9	4.2
2. Rural Roads	33.4	10.5	28.3
3. Elementary Education	16.1	29.9	19.2
4. Adult Education	—	—	—
5. Rural Health	3.7	5.3	4.1
6. Rural Water Supply	16.0	18.8	16.6
7. Rural Housing	1.0	0.1	0.8
8. Environmental Improvement of Slums.	0.6	0.6	0.6
9. Nutrition	0.3	0.1	0.2
TOTAL—M.N.P.	75.7	68.2	74.0

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

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development 1	Percentage allocation during 1980-81 to 1984-85 from out of		
	Discretionary outlay 2	Incentive Outlay 3	Total 4
1. Rural Roads	33.4	10.5	28.3
2. Primary Education	16.1	29.9	19.2
3. Rural Water Supply	16.0	18.8	16.6
4. Minor Irrigation	7.7	0.5	6.1
5. Rural Electrification	4.6	2.9	4.2
6. Rural Health	3.7	5.3	4.1
7. Other Sub-sectors such as Rural Housing, Environmental Improvement of Slums, Nutrition, Crop-Husbandry, C.D. & Panchayats, Small and Village Industries, Road Development (other than MNP), General Education, Medical and Public Health (Other than MNP), Social Welfare etc.	18.5	32.1	21.5
Total :	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.4.7 Of the total outlay placed at the disposal of the implementing authorities by District Planning Boards during the Sixth Plan, the large portion i. e. 28.3 per cent went to rural roads. The next priority was for primary education with 19.2 per cent followed by rural water supply 16.6 per cent, minor irrigation with 6.1 per cent, rural electrification with 4.2 per cent, and Rural health for 4.1 per cent.

5.4.8 The physical achievements through Decentralised District Planning allocations are the most important index of their success. Some of the important physical achievements during 1980-81 to 1984-85 are given below

—6572 School rooms were constructed

—6130 New works of water supply were completed.

—3799 Link roads and-approach roads covering about-5526 villages were constructed.

—250 Defunct village water supply schemes were rehabilitated.

—6634 School Rooms were repaired.

754 Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres were repaired

--948 Villages were electrified for all purposes.

5.5 Improvement in the District Planning Process

5.5.1 Many steps have been taken since 1983-84 for improving the administrative and operational aspects of decentralised district planning. The important of them are indicated below.

Administrative Measures

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

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

Measures for Balanced Development

Talukawise Distribution of Discretionary outlay

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

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

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

5.6 Streamlining the allocation of Funds for Urban Areas

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

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

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

5.7.1 In pursuance of the greater stress being laid on the welfare of weaker sections, it has been decided that out of the Discretionary outlay, which is allocated to the District Planning Boards, the District Planning Boards should set apart definite funds for taking up the works/schemes relating to Minimum Need Programmes which may directly and concretely benefit the scheduled caste population. Accordingly 10 percent (Rs. 20 lakhs) of the discretionary outlay of Rs. 2000 crores for 1985-86 has been set apart for earmarking the funds for this purpose. The District Planning Boards have been advised to utilise this specific amount from out of the amount of discretionary outlays allocated to them for the year 1985-86 solely for the works/schemes directly benefitting the scheduled caste population. With a view to helping the Executive Committee in getting the proposals for such works promptly and getting them examined, the District Planning Boards have been advised to set up a small committee under the Chairmanship of the Collector with the District Panchayat President, District Social Justice Committee Chairman, District Development Officer and District Backward Class Welfare Officer as members and the District Planning Officer as the member-secretary.

5.8 Scientific approach towards formulation of Proposals

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

5.9 Introduction of new components

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

5.10 Development of Special Backward Areas

5.10.1 In the year 1983-84, a new feature has been added to the process of Decentralised District Planning by earmarking specific amount towards development of special backward areas in the State which spread over the boundaries of more than one taluka and even of more than one district. An amount of Rs.0.50 crore was provided during 1983-84 for seven such areas viz. (1) Khakharia Tappa of Ahmedabad and Mahesana districts, (2) Pandumevas of Vadodara district, (3) Dwarka of Jamnagar district, (4) Panchal area of Surendranagar, Rajkot and Amreli districts (5) Ghed area of Junagadh district (6) Bhal area of Ahmedabad, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar and Kheda districts and (7) Nal-Kantha area of Ahmedabad and Surendranagar districts. A team of senior officers in the districts was given the task of preparing report about the area. Based on the report, discussions were held with the M. L. As, local representatives like Jilla Panchayat Pramukhs, Taluka Panchayat Pramukas and local officers and local works sanctioned. A grant of Rs. 7.07 lakhs was sanctioned to each of these areas except Pandumevas in Baroda District which was given Rs. 7.58 lakhs for the year 1983-84. This amount was placed at the disposal of concerned District Planning Boards who were also directed to earmark and spend the equal amount from their incentive outlays for the programmes sanctioned for each backward areas. Under this programme, works of Water supply, Roads, Drainage, Plantation of trees, skill formation schemes, etc. as per the needs of the area are under implementation.

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

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

5.10.3 During 1984-85 for allocations of grants, norms have been decided on the basis of population and area in the ratio of 1:1. The District Planning Boards provide an additional amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs per area. Accordingly Rs. 226.00 lakhs including Rs. 56.00 lakhs of District Planning Boards grants were allocated during 1984-85 among 8 areas. During 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 1.50 crore has been provided for the purpose.

5.10.4 For 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 1.60 crores has been proposed for works of lags in the Special Backward areas.

5.11 Special Programme for Development of Backward Talukas

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

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

5.12 Outlay for 1986-87

5.12.1 A provision of Rs. 33.00 crores is made for 1986-87 in respect of the programme for Decentralised District Planning as under:—

ITEM	(Rs. in crores)
1. Discretionary outlay	22.50
2. Incentive outlay	7.40
3. Additional incentive to the District Planning Boards towards performance in the field of Decentralised District Planning	0.50
4. Provision for dealing with problems for special backward areas	1.60
5. Corpus of funds for development of talukas to be declared as most backward	1.00
TOTAL:	33.00

5.12.2 In 1986-87 out of the total amount of Rs. 30.40 crores, by way of discretionary; incentive and additional incentive outlays, works/schemes relating to mainly Minimum Needs Programme are proposed to be taken up by the District Planning Boards. In cases where the targets for Minimum Needs Programme would have been achieved intensive efforts or additional facilities are proposed to be made. Innovative programmes such as renewal of non-conventional energy sources e. g. wind-mill, solar energy, fuel wood plantation, improvement of Gauchar plots etc. are also proposed to be taken up.

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER SITUATION

6.1. Introduction

6.1.1 As revealed by the results of the 1981 Population Census, in India only 23.3 percent people are living in the urban areas. This percentage is a little higher in Gujarat being 31.17. Thus majority, of the people in India, as also in Gujarat are living in the rural area, the economy of which is predominantly dependent on agriculture. The problem of rural unemployment is by and large associated with rural poverty which implies that large number of people are under employed. On the other hand, the organised sector of economic activities is concentrated mainly in the urban areas. According to one study during 1971-81, Gujarat added in all about 74 lakhs to its population of which 31 lakhs were added to urban population and 43 lakhs were added to rural. Of the 31 lakhs of increase in the urban areas, 13.7 lakhs increase is due to migration (6.1 lakhs from rural areas and 7.6 lakhs from other states) i.e. about 44 percent of increase in urban population is accounted for by the migration factor. 7.15 percent of the total population in Gujarat belong to the scheduled castes. Scheduled tribe population is 14.22 percent of the total population in Gujarat. Natural calamities including recurrent droughts are the other phenomenon of the State's economy. Another noteworthy implication is the growth of the working age population with its important impact on the employment situation. An increase in the population goes in hand with an increase in the labour force.

6.2. Dimension of the Problem of Unemployment

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

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

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

6.2.4 On the basis of the National Sample Survey-38th round data, the estimates of unemployment and under employment in the beginning of the Annual Plan 1986-87 has been worked out for the State as follows.

	in lakhs
(a) Chronic unemployed	3.10
(b) Under employed	3.09
(Total a+b)	6.19

6.2.5 For assessing the total requirements of employment generation for the annual plan period, not only the unemployment prevailing at the beginning of the Plan period has to be considered but also the magnitude of those joining the labour force for the first time during the annual plan period has also to be taken into account, the total labour force in the State in 1986 is estimated to be 136.36 lakhs, while at the end of the annual plan the total labour force worked out for the State, would be 139.66 lakhs. Thus, the new entrants to labour force would be 3.30 lakhs during the annual plan 1986-87.

6.2.6 Another indicator of the unemployment situation, especially of educated persons, is the data on the live register of the employment exchanges in the State. The following table gives relevant data about educated unemployed in the State.

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	As on 30-9-'85
1. S.S.C. and Under Graduates	194	205	234	261	284	334	346	368
2. Diploma Holders	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	5
3. Graduates and Post Graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce & Law	41	33	35	32	30	40	41	41
4. Graduates and Post Graduates in the technical and professional subjects	8	10	8	7	6	4	4	8
Total	247	254	280	303	323	381	395	422

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

6.2.7. The employment Exchange registers show all those job seekers who seek their job assistances. 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 register's data reveal the magnitude of job seekers especially in urban areas and that of educated unemployed. The data about educated job-seekers obtained from live register of the employment exchanges are given in the above table.

6.2.8 Looking to certain limitations of the Live Registers discussed in the last para, the application of correction factor, based on the past surveys would give the correct picture about the magnitude of educated unemployed. The State Bureau of Economics and Statistics had conducted a comprehensive survey of the educated unemployed in Bharuch district of the State in 1970. In this survey, both rural and urban areas, as also the educated job-seekers registered with employment exchanges, and those not registered with employment exchanges were covered. Another survey was carried out in the districts of Ahmedabad, Surat and Amreli in the State in 1980 by the Directorate of Employment and Training. However in this survey only the job-seekers who registered themselves with employment exchanges were covered and the unemployed who did not register were not covered. As the Bharuch survey is more comprehensive in its coverage, in absence of any other systematic and comprehensive surveys for arriving at a proper correction factor "10% more than the number on L.R." as revealed by Bharuch survey would have to be used as correction factor for estimating the actual magnitude of unemployed as on the live register of employment exchanges. Applying this correction factor, the number of candidates on the live register of employment exchanges as on 30th September, 1985 would stand revised as under :—

(In thousand)

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

6.2.9 From the above table, it can be derived that 464 lakh educated persons would be seeking jobs in the beginning of the annual plan. To this, obviously some proportion of the number of persons coming out from the educational institutions every year after completing certain level of education would be added. However who complete a certain stage of education would be seeking work. In fact, some employed persons take up courses leading to formal educational qualifications mainly with a view to further their career prospects. A sizeable proportion of women securing degrees and diplomas do not seek jobs especially after they are married. Some post-graduates courses, notably in engineering and medicines, are pursued on account of the attractive stipends and/or part time employment that go with studentship. Statistics from the special census of degree holders (1971) provide to some extent a base to workout the percentage of such persons seeking and not seeking work. However, this special census data is also not comprehensive as much as it is difficult to determine in absence of data from the census exactly that proportion of matriculates which do not seek jobs. On the other hand the No. of S.S.C. passed job-seekers and the L. R. record show an upward trend.

6.3 Employment in Organised Sector.

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

Employment at the end of June

(in thousand)

Sector	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Public	510	599	776	744	766	800	825	854
Index No.	100	117	144	146	150	157	162	167
Private	429	505	574	588	631	639	627	639
Index No.	100	118	134	137	147	149	146	149
Total	939	1104	1350	1332	1397	1439	1452	1493
Index No.	100	118	140	142	149	153	155	159

6.4 Focus of Employment Generation

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

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

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

6.4.2 The employment opportunities generated under NREP, IRDP are given below (inclusive of central share).

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Lakh Mandays (NREP)	56.55	215.10	133.14	99.61	57.00	66.65

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

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

6.4.3 As regards the educated persons (including technical manpower) while the sectoral development programmes like Crop Husbandry, Minor Irrigation, C.A.D., Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry, Water and Power Development, Higher and primary education including Mid-day meal, Housing, etc. 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 of districts are being carried out. The area skill survey works of Vadodara, Bharuch and Mehsana are completed and one is still being done in Janmagar. With a view to divert the persons completing higher education towards vocational training, skill acquisition programmes are being augmented through a programme for increasing skill formation for S.S.C. passed persons. Also in recent years, the scope of the self-employment Programmes have been progressively widened to cover wide range of persons by introducing self employment among vocationally trained persons, small businesses and the informal service sector. Since 1980-81, to 30-11-85, 5632 persons have been assisted under the self employment Scheme for the vocationally trained persons. Under the Margin Money Scheme about 2349 persons have been provided with margin money assistance during the period from 1979-80 to 1984-85. Similarly 25432 persons belonging to tiny and informal service sector have been assisted during the last four years viz. 1981-82 to 1984-85

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

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

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

6.5.3 The main elements of the strategy in brief would be

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.6 Employment Potential of the Annual-Plan 1986-87

6.6.1 Labour intensive programmes including special programmes for rural development have been attached due priority and the programmes aimed at skill acquisition have been given special emphasis in the annual plan 1986-87. This provides for Rs. 474.53 crores towards employment intensive programmes, employment potential of which is estimated at 4.00 lakh person years, a standard person year being employment for nine months or 273 days of eight hours each in year. This estimate indicates only direct employment arising out of plan programmes, excluding indirect employment generated as a result of activities of Central Government through centrally sponsored schemes, Programmes to be undertaken by local bodies etc.

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

Sector/Sub-sector	Outlay 1986-87 on employment scheme (Rs. in Crores)	Total estimates employment potential (Person year in lakhs)
1. Agriculture and allied Programmes	37.10	0.54
2. Rural Development programmes	12.99	0.15
3. Co-operation	0.40	0.04
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	201.89	1.54
5. Power Development	8.62	0.04
6. Industries and Minerals	11.37	0.39
7. Road Transport	57.79	0.36
8. Social and community services	73.87	0.40
9. Mid-day meals	71.00	0.54
	474.53	4.00

6.7 An Overview

6.7.1 The requirement of additional employment opportunities under the Annual Plan would be due to (1) all new entrants added to the labour force (3.30 lakhs) (2) chronic unemployment at the beginning of 1986 (3.10 lakhs) (3) Underemployed at the beginning of 1986 (3.09 lakhs) For the purpose of calculating the requirements of employment generation for full employment, it is assumed that one person year of employment would be for each of the new entrants and chronically unemployed. Nearly 76% of the under employed are in rural areas and thus, the bulk of the under employed in the state have gain full work of less than seven to eight months in a year. Accordingly, it is assumed that 120 days of employment would be required per year to provide full employment to each of the under employed. Thus for 3.09 lakhs under employed 1.36 lakh person years of work will be needed. In all 7.86 lakh person years of employment opportunities would be required during the year. The proposals included in the Annual Plan 1986-87 are estimated to generate 4.00 lakh person years of employment.

6.7.2 Employment thus generated could be estimated at the rate of 51.55 as against the total requirement.

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

6.8 Manpower

6.8.1 The availability of high level and highly skilled manpower is of crucial significance in executing development programmes in the planned economy, and hence it is necessary to balance demand and supply of technical manpower. Lack of suitably trained personnel is a major obstacle in initiating development programmes. The availability and requirement of principal categories of skilled manpower during the Annual Plan 1986-87 are presented in Annexure-II.

Engineering Personnel

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

6.8.3 The demand for engineering personnel has been worked out on two alternate assumptions viz growth rate of 5.1% based on observed trend during 1970-71 to 1982-83 for non-agricultural sectors (excluding some minor sub-sectors) and an alternate targetted growth rate of 7.1% for non agricultural sectors for Five Year Plan 1985-90. On this basis, the demand for engineering graduates and diploma holders together during 1986-87 would be 71868 and 102450 respectively.

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

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

(i) To introduce basic electronic course at secondary school level.

(ii) To introduce certificate course in Electronic Fabrication and Assembly Mechanics.

(iii) To introduce vocational certificate courses.

(iv) To introduce additional 428 seats in Chemical & Computer trades in the existing ITIs.

(v) The two computer courses viz., (i) Console operator cum Programmer Assistant with intake of 12 seats and (ii) Data Preparation Assistant with intake of 16 seats have been introduced in the 4 existing ITIs. At Ahmedabad and Vadodara it has been introduced with effect from August '84 and from August '85 at Ankleshwar under TASP Scheme and at Visnagar under SCP Scheme. The duration for the course 'Console operator cum Programmer Assistant' is 1-1/2 years and for the course 'Data preparation Assistant' duration is 1 year. Trained manpower from Ahmedabad & Vadodara centre would be available from this year.

(vi) To introduce additional 1000 seats under the scheme of Induction Training for Industrial-Employment.

Medical Personnel

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

6.8.7 As on 31st December 1985, the number of doctors registered with Gujarat Medical Council was 17971 indicating a doctor population ratio 1 : 2016 as against the norms of 3000 to 3500 prescribed by the Mudaliar Committee. There is no overall shortage of doctors but there are selective shortages in rural and tribal areas and in certain teaching posts.

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

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

6.8.10 The training and deployment of community health workers is a major innovation in the field of public health in rural areas. The main object of this scheme is to provide training in the basic knowledge of health, hygiene and first aid and treatment of minor ailments to the illiterate persons in the village. This scheme is being implemented in the entire state and training is given in all primary health centres. About 25091 C.H.V. have been trained by the end of 1984-85.

Agricultural Personnel

6.8.11 There are four institutions in the State with an intake capacity of 350 for the course of graduation in agriculture. The estimated outturn in 1986-87 is 350. The number of graduates in agriculture on the live register as on 31st December, 1984 was 536. There are 13 institutions offering diploma in agriculture with an anticipated out-turn of 400 in 1986-87. The anticipated demand of degree and diploma holders is placed at 407 and 46 respectively. The Narmada Irrigation Project is likely to push up the demand of agricultural graduates to meet the needs of agricultural development.

Animal Husbandry

6.8.12 There are two veterinary colleges in the state. The outturn in 1986-87 is expected to be 80. The estimated demand of Veterinary graduates and post graduates together is estimated at 73 as against the estimated supply of 88. The supply seems adequate to meet the demand.

6.8.13 The demand for livestock inspectors during 1986-87 is estimated at 17, the anticipated supply would be 50.

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

Dairying Personnel

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

Forestry Personnel

6.8.16 A full fledged college for training Range Forest Officer with an intake capacity of 40 had been started at Rajpipla during 1979-80. The anticipated supply of R.F.O. during 1986-87 would be 40. The estimated demand for Range Forest Officers during 1986-87 is placed at 8.

6.8.17 The estimated demand for foresters is placed at 9 against the anticipated supply of 180.

6.8.18 There are two training institutions, one at Kakrapar in Surar District and second at Dunga in Dangs District imparting training to forest guards with annual intake of 360. The demand for forest guards is estimated at 61, the anticipated supply would be 240.

Teaching Personnel

6.8.19. Against the estimated supply of 4200 trained primary school teachers during the Annual Plan 1986-87, the demand is likely to be 7500. The unemployment of PTC personnel has previous years, hence no need for more outturn. Backlog of unemployment will meet with the requirement of PTC personnel.

6.8.20 The anticipated supply of trained Secondary school teachers during 1986-87 is expected to be 4243 as against the estimated demand of 800. The need for reduction in intake capacity is recognised.

ANNEXURE : I

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

Sr. No.	Major Head/Sub-Head of development	Outlay 1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)		Estimated employment generation.	
		Total	On employment intensive scheme	Construction (days in lakhs)	Continuing (Person years)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agricultural and Allied Programmes				
1.1.	Research and Education	430.00	113.41	2.13	49
1.2.	Crop Husbandry	1460.00	786.72	16.30	363
1.3.	Soil and water conservation	278.00	242.25	6.00	..
1.4.	Animal husbandry	340.00	168.39	0.63	80
1.5.	Dairy Development	30.00	10.26	..	118
1.6.	Fisheries	500.00	242.60	3.79	10380
1.7.	Forests	2355.00	145.34	88.00	..
	Total : Agricultural and allied programme	5393.00	3709.97	226.85	10990
2.	Rural Development				
2.1.	Integrated Rural Development	750.00	413.95	1.50	..
2.2.	National Rural Employment Programme	600.00	233.39	20.01	..
2.3.	Brought Prone Area programme	322.50	175.75	8.60	..
2.4.	Strengthening and supporting special programme organisation	251.50	251.50	..	1446
2.5.	Land Reform	230.00	221.50	..	2684
	Total : Rural Development :	2154.00	1299.24	30.11	4135
3.	Co-operation	800.00	40.18	..	4428

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Irrigation and flood control				
4.1.	Water development (irrigation)	18155.00	18155.00	363.10	..
4.2.	Minor Irrigation	1832.00	1762.55	36.64	..
4.3.	Command Area Development	1013.00	221.32	20.28	..
	Total - Irrigation & Flood control	21000.00	20138.87	420.02	..
5.	Power Development				
5.1.	Power development	25000.00	862.00	..	3669
	Total : Power development	25000.00	862.00	..	3669
6.	Industries and Minerals	8000.00	1136.70	..	39260
7.	Transport				
7.1.	Ports, Light Houses & Shipping	322.00	109.88	0.69	19168
7.2.	Roads and Bridges	2999.00	2990.00	39.69	..
7.3.	Road Transport	2679.00	2679.00	1.93	453
	Total : Transport	5991.00	5778.88	42.31	19621
8.	Social and Community Service				
8.1.	General Education	1291.00	308.19		8300
8.2.	Technical Education	430.00	423.21		203
8.3.	Medical and Public Health	1569.00	840.19		1398
8.4.	Housing	1933.00	707.00	48.50	..
8.5.	Sewerage and water supply	4390.00	4078.00	24.37	2000
8.6.	Capital Project	520.00	520.00	4.78	..
8.7.	Labour and Labour Welfare	1165.00	510.13		527
	Total : Social and Community service	11298.60	7386.72	77.65	12428
9.	Mid-day Meals	7100.00	7100.00	..	53573
	Grand Total:	86745.00	47452.65	686.94	148104

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

ANNEXURE — II

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

Disciplines	Category of Personnel	Estimated demand during Annual Plan	Estimated Supply during Annual Plan	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)
1	2	3	4	5
Engineering	Degree in Engineering*	a 31247	31383	+ 136
		b 44517	31383	- 13134
	Diploma in Engineering*	a 40621	51054	+ 10433
		b 57873	51054	- 6819
Agriculture	B.Sc. (Agri.)	407	350	- 57
	Diploma Agriculture	46	400	+ 354
Forestry	Range Forest Officer	8	40	+ 32
	Foresters	9	180	+ 171
	Forest guards	64	240	+ 176
Veterinary	Veterinary graduates & Post graduates	73	88	+ 15
	Live stock Inspectors	17	50	+ 43
	Field Assistant Veterinary	—	—	—
	B.Sc. (Dairy Tech.)	18**	40	+ 22
Teaching	Secondary School Teachers	800	4243	+ 3443
	Primary School Teachers	7500	4200	- 3300

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

** There are 4 training centres with the intake capacity of 65 seats. Training is conducted as per the need of the department.

(a) Estimates at 5.1% trend growth rate in state domestic product for non-agricultural sectors (excluding some minor sub-sectors).

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

ANNEXURE — III

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

Category/Course	Sanctioned strength 1983	Actual admissions 1983	Estimated out-turn 1986-87	Total L. R. as on 31-12-1984	Total availability (4 + 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Engineering Post Graduates:					
Civil	76	47	16	1	17
Mechanical	46	35	13	2	15
Electrical	39	23	7	—	7
Textile Engineering	10	6	13	—	13
Metallurgy	10	10	1	—	1
Pharmacy	28	32	24	N.A.	24
Chemical Engineering	5	3	1	N.A.	1
Graduates:					
Civil	844	918	708	365	1073
Mechanical	553	625	587	276	863
Electrical	346	389	264	101	365
Chemical	110	125	136	38	174
Instrumentation control	15	16	17	5	22
Metallurgy	40	61	38	10	48
Electronics Communication	40	45	38	5	43
Textile Engineering	20	32	43	14	57
Textile Technology	40	51	52	4	56
Production Engineering	20	19	19	15	34
Electronics	146	162	61	22	83
Architecture	70	68	83	26	109
Textile Chemistry	10	22	14	—	14
Architecture Diploma (Equivalent to Degree)	—	—	—	—	—
Post Graduate Diploma :					
Air Conditioning Refrigeration	—	—	1	—	1
Planning	25	19	15	—	15
Low Cost Housing	5	2	4	—	4

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

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

1	2	3	4	5	6
Graduate Courses					
M.B.B.S.	675	675	750	60	810
B.D.S.	50	50	50	3	54
B. Sc. (Nursing)	30	30	20	—	20
Para Medical Courses:					
General Nursing (Diploma)	750	304	225	20	245
Diploma in Homeopathy	250	250	175	2	177
Sanitary Inspector Course	200	203	200	143	343
Health Visitor	45	23	10	5	15
Auxilliary Nurse Mid-wifery	N.A.	N.A.	300	56	356
I.T.I. Certificate Course:					
Wiremen	880	993	399	2057	2456
Fitter	1152	1286	563	1296	1859
Turner	612	665	336	786	1122
Machinist	336	371	174	377	551
Machanic Grinder	108	120	51	—	51
Building Construction	80	80	10	—	10
Watch Clock Repairer	48	40	4	4	8
Electrician	720	857	375	866	1241
Instrument Mechanic	240	277	159	180	339
Refrigerator Mechanic	144	156	53	151	204
Civil Draftsman	480	579	174	1009	1183
Mechanical Draftsman	374	405	143	746	889
Surveyor	384	433	172	412	584
Radio/T.V. Mechanic	304	285	76	150	226
Pattern Maker	—	—	2	6	8
General Mechanic	176	217	60	51	111
Engineering-cum-Electric Mechanic	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Workshop Mechanic	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance Mechanic	—	—	—	—	—

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

N. A. Not Available.

PART II

SECTORAL PROFILE

1.1.1 Introduction

1.1.1.1 The total geographical area of the State is 1,95,984 Sq. Kms. which accounts for about 6 percent of the total geographical area of the country. More than half of the geographical area of the State is under agriculture. Agriculture in Gujarat is characterised by natural disparities such as (a) drought prone area with uncertain and low annual rainfall amounting to only about 400 mm. at the north-west end of the State, and assured and high annual rainfall amounting to about 2500 mm. at the south-east end of the State, (b) well drained deep fertile soils of Central Gujarat and shallow soils with undulating configuration and poor fertility in hilly and rocky areas of the peninsular Gujarat and eastern strip bordering Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra (c) Moisture starved denuded areas of upland and low lying water logged and saline areas, and (d) 41 talukas in 10 districts prone to frequent scarcity and some areas prone to either cyclone or floods or locusts.

1.1.1.2 These characteristics of soil, rain and surface and underground irrigation water together determine the productivity of land at a particular place and during particular season.

1.1.1.3 The land utilisation statistics (1981-82) show that 53.97 percent of reported area is put under cultivated crops (Net area sown or current follow). The State accounts for 18.00 percent of the total cotton area and 28.10 percent of the total groundnut area of the country (1983-84).

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

1.1.1.5 The principal food crops of the State are pearl millet, sorghum, paddy, maize and wheat, while cotton, groundnut, tobacco, and sugarcane are the main commercial crops. Moisture retentive deep and clay soils with assured rainfall in South Gujarat are congenial for Paddy crop. Sorghum and maize have comparative advantage in undulating shallow soils with less rainfall in eastern region, cotton thrives better in plains with deep alluvial soils with moderate rainfall. Pearl-millet, sorghum, castor and other oilseeds are the main crops in central and northern parts with less moisture retentive soils and moderate rainfall.

1.1.1.6 The soil and rainfall are generally poor in peninsular part of the State (Saurashtra), where the natural tendency is to grow crops like groundnut, pearl-millet and sesamum which mature with available moisture from the rainfall during a short span of monsoon. Cotton, groundnut and Sugarcane are the cash crops which are grown throughout the State in varying intensity. There has been an expansion in the cultivation of spices like cumin and mustard in north and peninsular Gujarat. Over the years there has also been a general shift towards cultivation of commercial crops like groundnut and sugarcane.

1.1.2 Review of Progress

1.1.2.1 The production* of Foodgrains and Commercial crops have increased rapidly over plan periods as shown in the following table.

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

Sr. No.	Plan period	Unit	Foodgrain	Oil-seed	Cotton	Tobacco	Surgarcane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	First Plan	Area	55.86	11.93	13.72	0.60	0.10
	1951-52 to	Prod'n.	18.75	4.40	8.83	0.41	0.57
	1955-56	Yield/	336	362	109	683	5182
2.	Second Plan	Area	49.80	18.99	17.50	0.81	0.18
	1956-57 to	Prod'n.	20.28	11.07	11.17	0.56	0.94
	1960-61	Y/Ha.	407	586	108	691	5222
3.	Third Plan	Area	47.96	23.44	17.57	0.86	0.29
	1961-62 to ⁴	Prod'n.	25.79	13.58	15.23	0.83	1.65
	1965-66	Y/Ha.	538	581	147	965	5594
4.	Average/Three Annual Plan	Area	51.90	21.57	16.89	0.91	0.33
	1966-67 to	Prod'n.	28.11	11.31	15.48	0.93	1.81
	1968-69	Y/Ha.	542	524	156	1026	5476
5.	Fourth Plan	Area	51.82	20.56	19.65	0.88	0.46
	1969-70 to	Prod'n.	37.19	13.87	20.18	1.13	2.53
	1973-74	Y/Ha.	714	675	174	1284	5500
6.	Fifth Plan	Area	47.44	22.07	18.58	1.00	0.62
	1974-75 to	Prod'n.	35.72	18.64	17.93	1.57	4.22
	1977-78	Y/Ha.	753	844	164	1574	6806
7.	Average of Two Annual Plan 1978-79 to 1979-80.	Area	49.05	24.96	17.69	1.24	0.82
		Prod'n.	44.45	21.04	19.70	2.11	6.86
		Y/Ha.	906	842	189	1702	8366
8.	Sixth Plan	Area	48.56	26.34	14.75	1.14	0.97
	1980-81 to	Prod'n.	50.88	22.24	17.79	1.92	6.97
	1984-85	Y/Ha.	1048	844	205	1684	7206

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

Review of production prospects for 1985-86.

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

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

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

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

1.1.3. Programme for the Annual Plan-1986-87

1.1.3.1 An amount of Rs. 1460.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1986-87 is provided, the broad break-up of which is as under :—

Sr. No.	Programme	Annual Plan outlay 1986-87 Rs. in Lakhs
1	2	3
1.	Direction and Administration	8.27
2.	Multiplication and distribution of seed	101.86
3.	Manures and Fertilisers	10.00
4.	Plant Protection	59.10
5.	Commercial Crops	86.30
6.	Horticulture	42.71
7.	Extension and Farmers Training	591.79
8.	Agricultural Engineering	102.60
9.	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	39.37
10.	Dry Farming	1.00
11.	Others	—
	Nucleus Budget	10.00
12.	Small & Marginal Farmers	407.00
	Total..	1460.00

Production Targets

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

Crop	Unit	Base Year level Average of Triennium ending 1985-86*	Anticipated Achievement at the end of 1985-86	Target for 1986-87.
1	2	3	4	5
Foodgrains	Lakh/Tonnes	46.68	23.50	56.80
Oilseeds	Lakh/Tonnes	18.61	10.00	24.00
Cotton	Lakh Bales (170 Kg. each)	16.71	16.75	17.20
Sugarcane (Gul)	Lakh/Tonnes	7.39	7.00	7.50
Tobacco	Lakh/Tonnes	1.70	1.50	2.25

*Includes the anticipated production.

1.1.3.3 This programme will be implemented by development and transfer of technology and advisory services, efficient marketing and providing remunerative prices, pest control management, efficient credit, input and equipments supply organisation, quality control measures etc.

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

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

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

High Yielding Varieties Programme

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

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

Supply of seeds

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

1.1.3.9 Breeder/foundation seeds will be produced by the Gujarat Agricultural University and the Certified/Improved seeds will be produced on the farms. Seed production programme will be organised by the Gujarat State Seed Corporation and Gujarat State Marketing Federation. The National Seed Corporation and the private seed producers will continue to function to supplement seed supply.

Use of fertilisers

1.1.3.10 Fertilizers hold great potential for stepping up of agricultural Production per hectare, use of N.P.K. in Gujarat State has reached by now upto 47 Kg. NPK utilised in the ratio of 9:0:4.2:1. Nitrogen is required in large quantity as it is being depleted for most of the crops at a fast rate. Other nutrients are also necessary in appropriate proportion. Farmers have started using these fertilisers

after guidance regarding its method of use, such as rate of application, proportion of nutrients, time and method of placement, etc. for different crops and farm situations etc. through Training and Visit System.

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

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

Nutrients		(Lakh Tonnes)		
		Base level		Targets 1986-87
		1984-85	1985-86 likely to be achieved	
Nitrogen	(N)	3.20	2.00	4.15
Phosphorus	(P)	1.49	0.80	1.96
Potash	(K)	0.35	0.20	0.56
Total : N.P.K.		5.04	3.00	6.67

Plant Protection

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

1.1.3.14. Subject Matter Specialists (Plant Protection) have been provided in each district. It is planned to expand the coverage under this programme during the Annual Plan 1986-87 with the following targets.

Crop	Unit	Base level		Targets 1986-87
		1984-85	1985-86 Likely to be achieved	
Foodgrain crop	Lakh/Ha.	25.00	15.00	30.00
Non-Foodgrain crop	-do-	75.00	45.00	80.00
Total		100.00	60.00	110.00
Plant Protection	'000 Tonnes	4.5	3.0	5.0
Material (Tech. Grade)				

Agricultural Extension

1.1.3.15. Main objectives of this programme are :

—to ensure that applied technology is transferred to as large a number of farmers within the shortest time as possible, to test new innovations through adoptive trials on trial-cum-demonstration farms and farmers fields.

—to encourage farmers to be adopters of new technology by providing incentives on sliding scale ;and

—to provide advisory services for balanced and optimum fertiliser use with the help of soil testing, pest control measures, selection of proper equipment, farm management decision etc.

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

—Training and Visit System

—Demonstrations

—Crop Competitions

—Farmers' Training

—Soil Testing and Services

—Adoptive Trial

—Innovative Measures

Training and Visit System

1.1.3.17. This activity aims at improving the efficiency of the advisory services for the farmers by (i) intensifying contacts between the extension workers and farmers (ii) upgrading the expertise of extension workers at all levels and (iii) improving the quality of technical package through better adoptive research.

1.1.3.18. The major thrust would be on implementation of integrated approach to increase production of major crops like groundnut, cotton, pearl-millet, wheat, paddy and sorghum for which extension services would regularly and systematically be provided to farmeres with upto date advice and demonstration of farming practices best suited for their specific conditions which would have immediate impact on production and income from farming.

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

Farmers' Training Centre

1.1.3.20. At present, except Dangs and Gandhinagar all districts in the State are equipped with farmers training centres. The farmers and farm women are trained in respect of latest developed techniques in agriculture through institutional classes and one day camps organised at village level. Out of 17 farmers' training centres, 5 are in Tribal areas. Every year 3,500 farmers are proposed to be trained in each such centre.

1.1.3.21. These centres are being developed in respect of infrastructural facility and expertise of training staff. Strengthening of three centres under World Bank aided T & V second phase project and other fourteen centres is on hand during the Seventh Plan. These centres would then be used for orientation training to the staff of Training and Visit System.

Soil Testing Services

1.1.3.22. Soil Testing Service has been started since 1960-61. At present, there are 13 stationary and mobile soil testing laboratories working in the State. Of these, 4 stationary and 5 mobile laboratories are working in Tribal areas. Although the samples of soil are analysed and the recommendation of fertiliser use are communicated through Panchayat institutions, it needs proper follow up work to guide the village level workers in taking soil samples with appropriate techniques, interpreting the recommendations and organising demonstrations. A cell for performing follow up activity would be started at each of the laboratories during seventh plan.

1.1.4. Special Programme for Small and Marginal Farmer

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

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

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1986—87.

CROP HUSBANDRY

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme.	Outlays for 1986-87.	
		Total	Of which capital.
1	2	3	4
CROP HUSBANDRY :			
I. Direction and Administration			
1.	AGR—1. Planning machinery for Agriculture Department.	..	..
2.	AGR—2. Establishment of seed cell.	3.51	..
3.	AGR—3. Strengthening of budget and monitoring of expenditure.	2.21	..
4.	AGR—4. Strengthening of Administration (Vigilance).	..	..
5.	AGR—5. Special cell for disaster relief work at State and division level.	..	..
6.	AGR—6. Strengthening of organisation for monitoring fertilizer distribution and consumption.	1.40	..
7.	AGR—7. Strengthening soil testing organisation.	1.15	..
8.	AGR—8. Providing staff for soil survey units.	..	..
Sub-Total : I.		8.27	..
II. Multiplication and Distribution of seeds			
9.	AGR—9. Expansion of seed multiplication farms providing irrigation facilities and sheds.	1.36	1.36
10.	AGR—10. Construction of godown on Taluka Seed Farms.	..	..
11.	AGR—11. Distribution of seeds and fertilizer (Input kits) at subsidised rate in tribal areas.	70.00	..
12.	AGR—12. Supply of seeds and fertilizers (Input kits) at subsidised rate to ST cultivators residing outside tribal area.	3.00	..
13.	AGR—13. Distribution of seeds and fertilizer (Input kits) at subsidised rate to SC cultivators.	18.00	..
14.	AGR—14. Processing facilities for seed corporation (Centrally sponsored schem.)	..	—
15.	AGR—15. Reserve stock for certified and foundation and breeder seed (Centrally Sponsored scheme).	..	..
16.	AGR—16. Strengthening of seed testing laboratory services.	9.50	..
Sub-Total-II		101.86	1.36

1	2	3	4
III. Manures and Fertilizers.			
17.	AGR-17. To introduce micronutrients in high yielding crop under intensive cultivation.	..	..
18.	AGR-18. Development of quality control laboratory and field organisation.	10.00	..
Sub-Total-III		10.00	..
IV. Plant Protection			
19.	AGR-19. Assistance to farmers using pesticides for aerial spraying only.	30.00	..
20.	AGR-20. To help farmers in eradication of pest and diseases by aero chemical operation (Centrally Sponsored Scheme).	16.70	..
21.	AGR-21. Distribution of pesticides and Plant protection appliances at subsidised rates to tribal cultivators in TASP.	3.75	..
22.	AGR-22. Control of white grubs. (Centrally Spon. Scheme).	2.00	..
23.	AGR-23. Additional staff for implementation of insecticides Act, 1968.	1.65	..
24.	AGR-24. Scheme for subsidy on pesticides and plant Protection appliances to SC cultivators.	5.00	..
25.	AGR-25. Rodent Control in the State (Centrally Sponsored scheme.).	..	..
26.	AGR-26. Pilot sample survey to estimate the incidences of pest and diseases and consequent loss in crop of oilseeds. (Centrally Sponsored Scheme).	..	..
27.	AGR-27. Anti-locst organisation and plant protection services.	..	..
Sub-Total-IV.		59.10	..
V. Commercial crops.			
28.	AGR-28. Intensive Cotton district programme including minikits in dry farming area (Centrally Sponsored scheme).	45.81	..
29.	AGR-29. Increased production of pulses.	3.20	..
30.	AGR-30. Development of pulses (Centrally Sponsored scheme).	37.29	..
31.	AGR-31. Sugarcane development (Centrally Sponsored Scheme).	..	..
Sub-Total-V.		86.30	..

1	2	3	4
VI. Horticulture.			
32.	AGR-32. Expansion and development activities pertaining to vegetable, fruit, mother plant and horticulture.	0.55	..
33.	AGR-33. Subsidised supply of fruit grafts and plants.	4.00	..
34.	AGR-34. Subsidised supply of fruit grafts and plants in TASP.	1.00	..
35.	AGR-35. Development of sericulture.	6.00	..
36.	AGR-36. Package programme on Mango in Gujarat State.	5.50	..
37.	AGR-37. Development of fruit nurseries	6.40	..
38.	AGR-38. Date Palm production in Kachchh District.	2.20	..
39.	AGR-39. Ber cultivation in Gujarat State.	0.62	..
40.	AGR-40. Promotion of vegetable cultivation in tribal area.	3.29	..
41.	AGR-41. To assist Koldha and Kathodia adivasi cultivators for Horticultural crops	0.50	..
42.	AGR-42 Purchase of coconut seed-nuts for raising seedlings	5.00	..
43.	AGR-43. Production of Hybrid seednuts and seedlings of coconut in departmental nurseries	..	..
44.	AGR-44. Grant-in-aid to Gujarat Agricultural University.	2.30	..
45.	AGR-45. Establishment of new fruit nurseries and strengthening of existing nurseries	..	..
46.	AGR-46. Establishment of community canning centres and kitchen gardens	5.35	..
Sub-Total-VI.		42.71	..
VII. Extension and Farmers Training			
47.	AGR-47. Reorganisation and strengthening of extension services.	427.66	125.66
48.	AGR-48. Reorganisation and strengthening of extension services in TASP.	87.13	..
49.	AGR-49. Demonstration scheme in irrigated and problematic areas in Gujarat State	0.60	..
50.	AGR-50. Construction of building and staff quarters on soil testing laboratory under TASP.	5.00	5.00
51.	AGR-51. Audio Visual Van	1.77	..
52.	AGR-52. Farmer's Training and Education programme in Tribal area equipping with aid-cum-exhibition units in TASP.	..	..
53.	AGR-53. Agricultural Education tour by Tribal cultivators.	0.40	..
54.	AGR-54. Agricultural Education tour for SC cultivators.	..	..

1	2	3	4
55.	AGR-55. Strengthening of Farmers Training Centre including staff and building.	27.91	12.91
56.	AGR-56. Strengthening of Farmers Training centres including staff and building under TASP.	11.36	1.36
57.	AGR-57. Construction of residential and non-residential building and irrigation facilities on TCD farm.	3.00	..
58.	AGR-58. Organisation of crop competition.	0.20	..
59.	AGR-59. Organisation of crop competition for SC cultivators except Dangs District.	..	..
60.	AGR-60. Organisation of crop competition under TASP	0.27	..
61.	AGR-61. Strengthening of adoptive Research programme	1.00	1.00
62.	AGR-62. Demonstration for efficient lift irrigation devices and equipments.	4.40	..
63.	AGR-63 Popularisation of improved Agricultural implements (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)	8.00	..
64.	AGR-64 Establishment of soil testing laboratory at Surendranagar District	4.00	0.90
65.	AGR-65 Providing new van, office building and staff quarters for mobile soil testing laboratory at Amreli and Jamnagar	3.50	0.50
66.	AGR-66 Expansion and strengthening of soil testing laboratory for follow up activities in the State	..	..
67.	AGR-67 Expansion and strengthening of soil testing laboratory for follow up activities in the State under TASP	..	..
68.	AGR-68 Establishment of new TCD farms with irrigation facilities	..	..
69.	AGR-69 Strengthening of TCD farms		
70.	AGR-69 (i) Construction of tubewells on TCD farms Pilwai and Dehgam	1.50 4.00	....
	Sub-Total : VII	591.79	147.42

VIII. Agricultural Engineering

71.	AGR-70 Subsidised supply of productive assets, viz., Agril. implements, bullocks male, buffaloes and bullocks carts to SC cultivators under special component plan	32.00	..
72.	AGR-71 Subsidised supply of productive assets, viz. Agril. implements Bullocks, male buffaloes and bullock carts to tribal cultivators residing outside tribal area	2.40	..
73.	AGR-72 Subsidised supply of production assets viz. Agril. implements, bullocks, male buffaloes and bullock carts to tribal cultivators under TASP	24.00	..
74.	AGR-73 Sprinkler drip irrigation facilities and improved devices of lift irrigation (C. S. S.)	31.20	..

1	2	3	4
75	AGR-74 Standardisation of Agril. implements and machineries	12.00	2.00
76	AGR-75 Assistance to Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation for Agro-Services Centre	1.00	..
77	AGR-76 Monitoring programme for subsidised supply of bullocks, carts, implements wells, pump-sets, sprinklers and wind mills etc. in TASP	..	..
Sub-Total : VIII		102.60	2.00
IX. Agril. Economics and Statistics			
78.	AGR-77 Strengthening of mechanical cultivation unit (EDP cell ).	..	..
79.	AGR-78 Coordination programme at pre-harvest forecasting yield of crop of groundnut (Centrally Sponsored scheme).	1.34	..
80.	AGR-79 Timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal crops (CSS)	6.90	..
81.	AGR-80 Improvement of crop statistics (CSS)	3.95	..
82.	AGR-81 Crop Insurance scheme in Gujarat State	5.31	..
83.	AGR-82 Creation of permanent machinery for studying the cost of cultivation and production of principal crops in Gujarat State	21.02	..
84.	AGR-83 Sample survey for studying the constraints in transfer of new technology underfield condition (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)	0.85	..
85.	AGR-84 Secretarial assistance to APC.	..	..
86.	AGR-85 Creation of machinery for collection and compilation of agril. statistics from village to State level.	..	..
87.	AGR-86 Estimation of production of Agril. crops viz. Mango, Chiku and coconut	..	..
88.	AGR-87 Pilot sample survey for determining cost of production of important fruits, spices and studying their market practices (Centrally Sponsored Scheme )	..	..
Sub-Total—IX		39.37	..
X. Dry Farming			
89.	AGR-88 Popularisation of input use in dry farming area (Centrally sponsored scheme)	1.00	..
Sub-Total		1.00	..

1	2	3	4
XI. Other Expenditure			
90.	AGR-89 Assistance to seed Corporation	..	..
91.	AGR-90 Loans to Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation	..	..
92.	AGR-91 Indian Institute of Management, Surveys and Studies	..	..
	Sub-Total—XI	..	..
	Total I to XI	1043.00	150.78
	Nucleus Budget	10.00	..
	Total	1053.00	150.78
93.	AGR-92 Special Programme for small and Marginal farmers for increasing Agricultural Production	407.00	..
94.	AGR-93 Contingency Plan—Investigation and Survey for preparation of shelf of project (Revenue Deptt. )	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	1460.00	150.78

1.2. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

1.2.1. Introduction

1.2.1.1. Soil and Water are the two main basic factors primarily important for crop production. The fertility of Soil and moisture directly affect production. To increase the fertility and conserve moisture, land development programme plays a vital role.

1.2.1.2. The programme for Soil and moisture conservation along with appropriate technology for dry farming and its extension to dry land farming needs to be implemented on high priority basis especially in the dry farming areas of the State. Watershed and microwatershed planning is principal instrument for the purpose.

1.2.1.3. The total cultivated land in the State is 101.15 lakh hectares. The land use pattern is as under :—

Sr. No.	Item	Area in lakh ha.	Percentage of reporting areas.
A.	Geographical area	195.58	..
B.	Reporting area	188.20	..
1.	Cultivated land of private ownership	101.15	53.75%
2.	Panchayat Land	8.48	4.50%
3.	Government land—		
(a)	Cultivable land	19.85	} 25.61%
(b)	Non-Cultivable land	28.35	
		48.20	
4.	Forests land	19.68	10.47%
5.	Area under non-agricultural use industries etc.	10.69	5.67%
		188.20	100.00%

1.2.1.4. Excluding the area under forests and areas under non-agricultural use the remaining area of 157.83 lakh hectares requires to be treated by soil and moisture conservation measures. This can be classified into three categories :—

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

1.2.1.5. The major part of agriculture fall under dry land agriculture. The Government of India have emphasised the development of areas which cannot be covered by watershed management approach. Lands which are slopy get eroded by run off and lose fertility. Their moisture holding capacity is also poor. The infiltration of revine water is poor in slopy terrain.

1.2.1.6. These lands can be treated with Soil Conservation measures, to prevent soil erosion and increase the capacity of the soil to retain moisture. The benefits can be enhanced by following an integrated watershed management approach wherein along with the watershed development of agriculture, afforestation and grassland development and animal husbandry are undertaken on a coordinated basis. The co-ordinated measures increase productivity of the soil to a very great extent and thus can raise the crop production per unit area. Further the severity of drought which periodically effect the State can also be reduced through these measures and even with limited rainfall maximum crop can be taken. The hazards of floods which denude the agriculture areas on river banks shall also be minimised through these measures. These measures shall prevent ecology deterioration and lead to development of better eco system. Prevention of soil erosion also directly benefit the irrigated areas by preventing or minimising siltation of dams and/or reservoir and thus increase their life.

1.2.1.7. The total area to be covered is 107.33 lakh hectares, out of this area to be treated remain 91.53 lakh hectares. It is visualized that 30% of this area will be treated by the farmers themselves and hence a net area of 64.08 lakh hectares require soil conservation treatment.

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

1.2.1.9. By end of September, 1985, the Corporation has submitted 116 projects for obtaining refinance, covering an area of 48273 hectares and costing about Rs. 2159 lakhs. At present NABARD has sanctioned 98 projects worth Rs. 470 lakhs.

Watershed Development

1.2.1.10. The Soil Conservation works namely contour bunding, terracing, Nala plugging, etc., were under taken previously on a large scale but the approach was limited on small catchment basis and scattered. As such the benefits were limited, as these activities were implemented individually. In order to reap the benefits of erosion control and water conservation for complete harvesting of rainfall water and making it fit for maximum use to increase agricultural production, to solve problems like flood prevention, gully control, land reclamation, improvements of pastures, including village, forests and farm forests, the programme has to be planned on an integrated watershed work plan. The State Government recognised the need for integrated approach towards land and water utilisation and introduced the new management system on watershed basis from the year 1976-77. This system provides opportunities for stimulating economic growth and act as a catalyst to the whole rural development as forestry on watershed basis. To carry out the watershed development programme during the year 1985-86 a provision of Rs. 1417.00 lakhs have been made to carry out the Soil Conservation works in 20880 hectares.

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

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

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

1.2.1.12. At the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, 438 sub-Watershed Projects were under progress. All the projects are continued during Seventh Plan. During the year 1986-87, 14150 hect. land will be reclaimed. From various agencies an amount of Rs. 955.29 lakhs will be available to carry out the activities of soil Conservation.

Ravine Land Reclamation

1.2.1.13. Ravine formation is the result of constant erosion over many years in the deep alluvial coastal area of the main rivers and their tributories in the alluvial plains of Gujarat. The accelerated run-off from the watersheds cuts the river plains into gullies and these gullies being erodable, they grow and extend towards good table lands, through gully heads and sides, resulting into a net work of gullies. Faulty agricultural practices, illicit cutting of vegetation for fuel and exposing the area to the vagaries of natural factors like wind, storms, heavy rainfall and floods etc., accelerate the process of erosion hazards. The ravines area extending from 1 to 8 Kms. on both the banks of the rivers and their tributories is endangering the good fertile table land, village sites, roads etc. It is estimated that in Gujarat about four lakh hectares of area have been affected under ravine. Though no systematic technical survey of the ravine affected area has been made to classify the area according to land capability for various uses like agriculture, horticulture, pasture, forests etc., the visual survey carried out from time to time supported with reconnaissance surveys that the affected area is nearly four lakh hect. on various rivers namely Banas, Sabarmati, Saraswati, Meshwo, Mahi, Narmada, Tapi, Shetrunji, etc., and their tributories flowing in the districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Kheda, Vadodara, Panchmahals, Bharuch, Surat, Amreli, etc. The district-wise details of the ravinous area are given below :—

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

1	2	3
3.	Mohsana	21,962
4.	Ahmedabad	8,901
5.	Kheda	45,645
6.	Vadodara	76,396
7.	Panch Mahals	13,877
8.	Bharuch	33,614
9.	Surat	25,662
10.	Valsad	5,050
11.	Amreli	21,409
12.	Others	92,155
Total		4,00,000

1.2.2. Review of Progress

1.2.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs provided for 1985-86 will be fully utilised. Alongwith the funds available from other sources viz., NREP., RLEGP., IRD., DPAP. and NABARD the total capital expenditure is expected to be of the order of Rs. 1417 lakhs. The physical target of 20880 hectares for the year 1985-86 is likely to be fully achieved. The level of achievements will be as under:—

Level of Achievement

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

1.2.3. Programmes for 1986-87

1.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 278 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87. The broad break-up is as under:—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
(A)	Agriculture & Rural Development Department	
	Soil Conservation	197.10
	Other Programmes	12.90
		<u>210.00</u>
(B)	Irrigation Department	
	Ghed Area Development	50.00
	Khar Land Development	18.00
		<u>68.00</u>
	Total : A + B	<u>278.00</u>

1.2.3.2. The provision under this sub-sector will be supplemented by the funds available from other sources like IRDP., NREP., RLEGP. etc. It is proposed to undertake capital expenditure of Rs. 955.29 lakhs to cover an area of 14150 hectares. The funding available will be as under :-

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
1. State Plan Outlay	210.00
2. TASP Special Central Assistance	191.29
3. I. R. D. P. (SF/MF)	33.00
4. N. R. E. P.	135.00
5. D.P.A.P./D.D.P.	107.00
6. R. L. E. G. P.	90.00
7. NABARD Loan	189.00
Total	955.29

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

Soil Conservation Works

Non-Tribal Area Scheme

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

1.2.3.5. Under this scheme it is programmed to cover 5120 ha. area with an outlay of Rs. 104.50 lakhs under State Plan during the year 1986-87.

Tribal Area Scheme

1.2.3.6. This is a scheme for development of land in the tribal sub-plan area particularly the land belonging to the farmers of scheduled tribes. The pattern of the scheme is the same as general scheme. The works are to be done on the basis of 50% subsidy to the farmers on the total cost of the works. The remaining 50% amount will be recovered in 10 equal instalments, from the farmers.

1.2.3.7. Under this scheme it is targetted to cover 8540 ha. area with an outlay of Rs. 78.00 lakhs.

Special Loan Account facilities for ineligible farmers

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

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

Paddy Cultivation

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

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

International Aid Programme (WFP)

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

OTHER PROGRAMMES

Share Capital

1.2.3.13. With the quantum of loan increasing tremendously, it would be necessary to strengthen the equity base of GSLDC to increase its capacity to get loans from financial institutions. Further a provision has to be made for the purchase of equipments for Soil Conservation works through Bank finance wherein margin money is to be proposed by GSLDC. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided as share capital to GSLDC in 1986-87.

Land Use Board

1.2.3.14. National Land Resource Conservation and Development Commission has emphasised for proper utilisation of land resources and have recommended to establish State Land Use Board. The Land Use Board shall draw up a proper land use policy. Nucleus staff, headed by a senior officer has to be provided to support the Board. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh as a token provision is provided for Annual Plan 1986-87.

International Aid Programme (EEC)

1.2.3.15. An outline proposed for watershed project, has been sent to avail the aid from E.E.C. The work will be carried out on watershed basis in the sixteen districts of the State. The objectives are as under :

- To bring fallow and ravine land under cultivation
- To control and guide water run-off
- To preserve moisture and increase soil water level
- To store water in order to provide life saving irrigation
- To increase the production.

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

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

River Valley Projects

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

Irrigation Department

Development of Ghed Area

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

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

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

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

Khar Land Development

1.2.3.22. Gujarat State has got about 1600 kms. long sea coast. In Gujarat about 12.00 lakh Hect. land has been effected by salinity/Alkalinity. Out of 12.00 lakhs about 3.00 lakh Hect. of coastal land has been adversely effected by salinity. Most of this area remains sub-merged in the rainy season and for the rest of the year, it is affected by the tidal water, with the result no vegetation grows. The soils are situated in a narrow strip along the sea coast. These soils are formed from a Mixture of Black clay Materials and old Marine silt deposits. The soils are fairly deep with clay to loamy texture, having poor structure, poor drainage and low in filteration rate. If such coastal barren saline land is protected, more area can be brought under coltivation.

1.2.3.23. Khar Land Development Board undertaking protection of coastal land against ingress of sea water by constructing earthen bund, with necessary cross drainage work as per provision of Gujarat Khar Land Act, 1963. It undertakes protection schemes in the areas where assured irrigation water is available as such the Board undertakes schemes only in the districts of Valsad, Surat, Bharuch and Kheda. In these form districts total area under coastal saline is about 1,12,670 hecets. Out of this only about 58,000 hectares have been protected.

1.2.3.24. There is a Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory which collects soil samples twice a year (April-May and Nov.-December before and after Monsoon from the protected land covered under different khar land schemes In) order to know how far salinity level is increases or decreases, these soils are analised and on the basis of analytical report, technical guidance is given to beneficiaries to reclaim their and viz., leaching cf salt, addition of gypsum, green manuring and recommending different salt telorant crops under this sheme technical guidance is also given on reclamation of different khar land in the State on the basis of survey and analysis of this soil.

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

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION
Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlays for 1986-87	
		Total	Of which capital
1	2	3	4
I. Agriculture and Rural Development Department			
(1) <i>Soil Conservation</i> :			
(A) Non-Tribal Programme :			
	1. SLC-1 Soil cons. including contour bunding, Nala Plugging, Terracing, etc., in non-tribal area	104.50	..
	2. SLC-2 Sp. Loan account facility for in-eligible farmer in non command areas, revine reclamation areas and watershed areas in non-tribal area	1.00	..
	Sub-Total : (A)	105.50	..
B. Tribal Programme :			
	3. SLC-3 Soil conservation incl. contour bunding, Nala-Plugging Terracing, etc. in TASP.	78.00	..
	4. SLC-4 Sp. loan account facility for ineligible farmers in non command areas, revine reclamation areas and watershed areas in TASP.	1.00	..
	5. SLC-5 : Kyari making for Paddy cultivation in Surat and Valsad District	3.00	..
	6. SLC-6 Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Dang District	8.60	..
	7. SLC-7 International Aid Programme (World Food Programme)	1.00	..
	Sub-Total : (B)	91.60	..
	Total : Soil and Water conservation	197.10	..
2. <i>Other Programme</i>			
	8. SLC-8 International Aid Programme (E.E.C.)	1.00	..
	9. SLC-9 Share capital for GSLDC Ltd., Ahmedabad	8.00	8.00
	10. SLC-10 Land Use Board	1.00	..
	11. SLC-11 Land Improvement Unit	0.90	..
	12. Advance Survey & Planning Nucleus, Budget	2.00	..
	Sub-Total : (2) Other Programme	12.90	8.00
	Total : A. & R.D.D.	210.00	8.00
Irrigation Department			
	12. SLC-12 Ghed Area Development	50.00	..
	13. SLC-13 Khar land Development	18.00	..
	Total : (Irrigation)	68.00	..
	GRAND TOTAL	278.00	8.00

1.3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1.3.1. Introduction

1.3.1.1. Dairy industry is well established in Gujarat State and is taken as a model for other States in the country. Rearing of milch animals for production of milk, poultry for production of eggs and sheep and goats for production of wool and meat is accepted as subsidiary occupation to agriculture in the rural areas of this country. Bullock power is still the main source of draught power for agricultural production and their transport to the nearby markets and will remain so for long. Livestock and poultry keeping provide employment opportunities to the women folk and others, viz. small/marginal farmers, landless labourers, agricultural labourers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Livestock population of the State for 1977 and 1982 is given below:—

(Figures in '000)

Sr. No.	Category	1977	1982
1.	Cows above three years	1697	1958
2.	Buffaloes above three years	2093	2556
3.	Sheep	1592	2357
4.	Goats	3084	3300
5.	Total Livestock	14406	18440
6.	Poultry	3426	3572

1.3.1.2. Mahesani, Surti and Jafarabadi are the three milch breeds of buffaloes in the State. However, Murrah and non-descript buffaloes are also found in the State. Gir and Kankrej are the main breeds of cows whereas Patanwadi and Marwadi are the main breeds of sheep in the State. There are five breeds of goats, viz. Kachchhi, Gohilwadi, Zalawadi, Mahesani and Surti and they are good for meat and milk production.

1.3.1.3. Saurashtra area of the State is the homeland for the Kathiawadi (Kathi) breed of horse, well known for its hardiness and swiftness.

1.3.2. Review of Progress

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

Annual Plan 1985-86

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

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

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

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

Review of progress--1985-86

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

1.3.3. Programmes provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87

1.3.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 340.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87. The programmewise break-up is presented below :

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1986-87
1	Direction and Administration	18.98
2	Extension and Training	2.30
3	Veterinary Services and Animal Health	113.51
4	Administrative investigation and Statistics	4.75
5	Cattle and Buffalo Development	88.29
6	Poultry Development	28.14
7	Sheep and Wool Development	21.38
8	Other Livestock Development	21.56
9	Fodder and Feed Development	22.09
10	Other Expenditure Nucleus budget	19.00
Total—Animal Husbandry		340.00

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

Cattle and Buffalo Development

1.3.3.2. At present, 8 Intensive Cattle Development Projects having 640 Livestock Inspector Sub-Centres are functioning in the State covering a breedable cattle population of 6.40 lakhs. It is envisaged to continue the input subsidies under this programme during 1986-87. Much emphasis is given on cross-breeding programme for enhancement of milk production in the State. 40 cross-breeding Sub-centres are established under this programme in the districts of Mahesana, Rajkot, Valsad and Vadodara. It is targetted to perform about 80,000 artificial inseminations with exotic bull semen during 1986-87. Completion of works for the establishment of LN2 Plant will also be taken up during 1986-87. Expansion of existing cattle breeding farms by providing more inputs for increasing the fodder resources is envisaged and spill-over works will also be undertaken during 1986-87. It is envisaged to provide indirect employment by providing subsidy for 6000 and 1000 milch animals to tribals and scheduled caste people respectively. Under the scheme for assistance to small/marginal farmers subsidy will be given for rearing of 1150 cross-bred heifers. It is planned to impart training to 600 tribals at cattle breeding farms in modern animal husbandry practices.

Poultry Development

1.3.3.3. It is envisaged to impart training to 3000 farmers in poultry farming management practices. The coordinated poultry breeding programme at Makarba (Ahmedabad) will be continued for evolving high yielding strains of chicks. During 1986-87, 10 Intensive Poultry Development Projects and 5 District Poultry Extension Centres would be continued to provide all the pro-requisites of poultry farming. It is programmed to supply 3.50 lakh day-old chicks, 0.60 lakh broiler chicks and the required number of reared chicks to the beneficiaries under the poultry development programme. Under Tribal Area Sub-Plan, 1000 adivasis are programmed to be assisted for establishing 25 RIR bird units. 200 families would be assisted under economically weaker section programme for establishing poultry units. Necessary provision is made to provide support price during lean period. This help is being routed through the Poultry Federation. Necessary share capital contribution will be provided to the Gujarat State Egg Marketing Federation as a matching contribution for implementation of world Bank aided programme.

Sheep and Wool Development

1.3.3.4. Under this programme, the existing activities of 3 Intensive Sheep Development Blocks, 88 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres and 3 Sheep Breeding Farms will be continued. In addition, one Intensive Sheep Development Project and a Sheep Breeding Farm proposed to be established during 1985-86 will be continued during 1986-87. During 1986-87, 300 rams of superior genetic material of ex-bred Patanwadi and Marwadi breeds would be supplied to the breeders. The 88 Extension Centres will take up breeding by Artificial Inseminations with the exotic semen to cover 1.44 lakh breedable ewes with cross breeding. The department will take up all inputs provided under large scale sheep breeding project by the Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation Ltd. 2500 cross-bred F-1 rams born under field conditions will be provided for natural services. Necessary share capital contribution will be provided to the Gujarat sheep and wool Development Corporation.

Fodder and Feed Development Programme

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

Veterinary Services and Animal Health

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

ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme	Outlay for 1986-87	
		Total	Of which capital
1	2	3	4
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES/ANIMAL HUSBANDRY			
I. Direction and Administration			
1.	ANH—1 Expansion of the Directorate of Animal Husbandry	18.98	5.00
	Total—I	18.98	5.00
II. Extension and Training			
2.	ANH—2 Development of Departmental personnel	2.30	..
	Total—II	2.30	..
III. Veterinary Services and Animal Health			
3.	ANH—3 Improvement fo Veterinary Aid	82.01	27.19
4.	ANH—4 Disease Control Programme	31.50	3.25
	Total—III	113.51	30.44
IV. Administrative Investigation and Statistics :			
5.	ANH—5 Strengthening of Statistical wing	4.75	..
	Total—IV	4.75	..
V. Cattle and Buffalo Development :			
6.	ANH—6 Cross-breeding programme-Artificial Insemination Scheme with semen bank and stud arm	25.47	4.35
7.	ANH—7 Intensive Cattle Development Programme	27.63	11.41
8.	ANH—8 Cattle Breeding Farms	4.19	2.15
9.	ANH—9 Subsidy to cattle breeding Institutiions and Gaushalas	12.00	..
10.	ANH—10 Supply of milch animals in Tribal Areas	14.00	..
11.	ANH—11 Assistance to small farmers for rearing of crossbred heifers	5.00	..
	Total—X	88.29	17.91

1	2	3	4
VI. Poultry Development :			
12.	ANH-12 Co-ordinated poultry Breeding Programme	14.00	5.50
13.	ANH-13 Intensive Poultry Development Projects	8.42	2.30
14.	ANH-14 Beneficiary oriented programme	5.72	..
	Total—VI	28.14	7.80
VII. Sheep and Wool Development			
15.	ANH-15 Intensive Sheep Development Programme	16.34	..
16.	ANH-16 Establishment of Sheep Breeding Farms	5.04	0.10
	Total—VII	21.38	0.10
VIII. Other Livestock Development :			
17.	ANH-17 Expansion of existing Exhibition Unit	0.80	—
18.	ANH-18 Expansion of Horse Breeding Farm	6.20	3.25
19.	ANH-19 Establishment of Camel Breeding Farm	1.15	—
20.	ANH-20 Marketing of Livestock and Livestock products	13.41	5.00
	Total—VIII	21.56	8.25
IX. Fodder and Feed Development			
21.	ANH-21 Fodder Development Programme	22.09	0.80
	Total—IX	22.09	0.80
	Total—Animal Husbandry	321.00	70.30
Other Expenditure			
X. Nucleus Budget		19.00	—
	Grand Total—Animal Husbandry	340.00	70.30

1.4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

1.4.1. Introduction

1.4.1.1. Dairying which is an effective instrument for bringing about socio-economic change in the rural area, is given due importance in Gujarat State. It ensures economic uplift of small/marginal farmers, milk producers and agricultural labourers by encouraging them to take-up dairy activities as a means of increasing their subsidiary income. The State Government, continued a policy of encouraging dairy development in the co-operative sector, which can offer gainful subsidiary occupation to the farmers/milk producers and thereby improve their present economic condition. Wherever there is no co-operative union or the union is weak to take-up dairy development, this work is done through the Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation Ltd.

1.4.2. Review of Progress

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

Operation Flood Programme-I and II

Operation Flood-I

Activities

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

The objectives of the scheme are :—

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

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

1.4.2.4. Before taking up this programme, Amul Dairy at Anand had an installed capacity of 13.00 lakh litres of milk per day while the Dudhsagar Dairy at Mehsana had an installed capacity of 1.50 lakh litres of milk per day. Due to expansion under Operation Flood Programme the installed capacity of Amul Dairy, Anand is increased to 8.80 lakh litres per day, while the Dudhsagar Dairy has reached the capacity of 4.50 lakh litres per day. While the new Dairy viz., Sabar at Himatnagar and Banas at Palanpur have come up with installed capacity of 1.75 and 1.50 lakh litres per day respectively.

Operation Flood--II

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

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

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

Cluster--I

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

Cluster-II

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

Annual Plan for 1985--86

1.4.2.7. Rs. 28.00 lakhs have been provided for the schemes under "Dairy and Milk Supply".

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

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

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

1.4.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for the dairy development sub-sector for the Annual Plan 1986--87, the broad break up of which is as under :

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Outlay for 1986--87
A. & R. D. D.'s Programme	
(1) Direction and Administration	2.84
(2) Dairy Development	17.16
	20.00
Cooperation Department's Programme	10.00
	Total : 30.00

Prservation of Milch animals

1.4.3.2. With a view to preserve cattle wealth of the State, Govt. have issued certain orders i.e. Gujarat Cattle (Export control) Order, 1961, Gujarat Cattle (Export Control) Order 1982, Gujarat milch and draught cattle (Control and movement) order 1983 and regulated a the movement of cattle, the Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle Control Act, 1958.

1.4.3.3. There is a huge demand of cows, buffaloes and bullocks in other States particularly Maharashtra, Rajasthan etc. The animals are allowed for export outside the State as per prevailing rules. In order to control un-authorized export of animals by road, check-posts on the border district are proposed to be strengthened existing check-posts will be continued. An amount of Rs. 2.84 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1986-87.

Banni Development Scheme.

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

State Commitment to Operation Flood Programme--II

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

Milk Enhancement Programme in Non-OFP Area

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.4.3.11. It is estimated that about 3 kgs. of balanced cattle feed per animal per day will be required *i. e.* 1000 kg. (1 M. tonne) cattle feed per animal per year. The cost of one tonne cattle feed is estimated to Rs. 1,200. The rate of subsidy is 75% in non-tribal areas. 200 beneficiaries in non-tribal area will be subsidised. An amount of Rs. 1.36 lakh is provided for the year 1986-87 for the scheme.

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

1.4.3.12. The aim of the scheme is to finance District Co-operative Milk Producers' Unions for construction of milk room at society level where the milk from the members will be collected and milk samples tested and the milk despatched to the dairy. Cattle feed, cans etc., will be stored at milk rooms. Similarly the unions will be financed for the spear head team for milk enhancement programme. It is also proposed to finance the unions in transport subsidy so that more societies are formed and more milk is collected. This scheme will be implemented in the tribal area of the State. An amount of Rs. 1.80 lakh is provided for the scheme for 1986-87.

Rabari Bharwad Rehabilitation Scheme

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

1.4.3.14. The scheme was discontinued on 30th June 1982. as the Programme is covered under Rural Development. However, on reviewing it was observed by Government that under Rural Development scheme only immovable animal breeders get the benefit of the scheme and the movable animal breeders do not get any advantage of the scheme therefore the scheme was re-started during 1984-85.

1.4.3.15. The aims and objects of the scheme are :

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

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

1.4.4. Co-operation Department's Programme.

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

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

Programme for 1986-87

1.4.4.3. An outlay of 10.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87 for Co-operation Department's programme.

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

Sr. No.	Name of Dairy	Starting Year	Installed capacity of Dairy lakh litres per day.	Quantity of milk handled during 1984-85 lakh litres/day	No. of co-op. societies.	Members of Co-op. societies. in lakhs.	Chilling Centres.	Handling capacity of chilling centres lakh litres/day.	Cattle feed plant No.	Capacity of cattle feed plant M. T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Product Factories.										
1.	Amul Dairy, Anand	June, 1948	8.80	5.57	870	3.590	1. Kapadwanj 2. Dev.	0.20 0.20	2	450
2.	Dudhsagar Dairy, Mehsana.	2-4-65	6.00	5.10	889	2.200	3. Vihar 4. Harij 5. Kadi 6. Kheralu 7. Hanspur	0.70 0.30 0.40 0.40 0.25	2	375
3.	Sabar Dairy, Himatnagar	1964	4.00	2.67	1101	1.20596	8. Khedbrahma 9. Dhansura 10. Shamalaji	0.50 0.80 0.25	1	100
4.	Banas Dairy, Palanpur.	1969	3.50	1.23	1490	0.75200	11. Khimana 12. Dhanera 13. Tharad 14. Danta	0.30 0.20 0.20 0.10	1	100
5.	Rajkot Dairy, Rajkot	1963	0.40	0.48	356	0.19578	15. Wankaner 16. Vinchhia	0.10 0.10	1	100
Liquid Milk Plants										
6.	Baroda Dairy, Baroda.	1965	1.00	1.02	862	1.04086	17. Bodeli	0.20	1	100
7.	Panchmahal Dairy, Godhra.	1980	0.30	0.45	507	0.54200	..	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Dudhdhara Dairy, Bharuch	1973	0.70	0.20	298	0.30000	18. Rajpipla 19. Anakhi 20. Sagbara	0.04 0.04 0.04	..	..
9.	Sumul Dairy, Surat	1967	1.50	1.24	662	0.95970	21. Bajipura 22. Uchhal	0.50 0.10	120	120
10.	Vasudhara Dairy, Valsad.	1-10-81	0.60	0.15	241	0.28001	..	..	..	..
Dairies under Dairy Development Corporation.										
11.	Junagadh Dairy, Junagadh	1965	0.25	0.26	205	0.11585	..	..	..	..
12.	Jamnagar Dairy, Jamnagar.	1964	0.25	No. pro- curement.	..	..	Jamkhambhalia	closed	..	..
13.	Dudhsarita Dairy, Bhavnagar.	1957	0.16	0.27	162	0.10703	23. Gadhada	0.04	..	..
14.	Chalala Dairy, Amreli	1979	0.25	0.16	125	0.06518	24. Rajula	0.08	..	..
15.	Surendranagar Dairy, Surendranagar	June, 1982	0.30	0.36	260	0.10196	25. Patadi 26. Halvad 27. Chotila	0.08 0.08 0.10	..	..
16.	A'bad Dairy, Ahmedabad.	1979	2.40	2.70	Consumers Dairy	No own procurement	..	..	..	..
17.	Madhapur Dairy, Kachchh	26-10-81	0.10	0.13	126	0.02060	28. Rapar.	0.04	..	..
18.	Gandhinagar Dairy, Gandhinagar.	21-4-83	0.25	0.12	44	0.04245	..	..	..	..
19.	Sardar Dairy, Ahme- dabad District Co-op.Milk Producers' Union Ltd. Ahmedabad.	..	..	Milk of Sardar and Ajod comes in ABAD Dairy.	388	0.23450	29. Viramgam. 30. Katosan 31. Polarpur- Dhandhuka.	0.30 0.20 0.20	1	100
20.	Ahwa Dang District.	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

Dairy Development

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme	Outlays for 1986-87	
		Total	Of which capital
1	2	3	4
Agriculture & Rural Development Deptt's. Programme :			
I. Direction and Administration			
	1. DMS-1 Preservation of Milch animals	2.84	..
	Sub-Total : I	2.84	..
II. Dairy Development			
	2. DMS-2 Banni Development scheme	4.00	..
	3. DMS-3 State commitment to operation Flood Programme	1.50	..
	4. DMS-4 Milk enhancement programme in non-OFP Area	1.50	..
	5. DMS-5 Financial Assistance to Co-op. Milk Producers' Union for spear head team, Milk-room, transport subsidy	1.80	..
	6. DMS-6 Maintenance of Milch animals	1.36	..
	7. DMS-7 Rabari Bharvad Rehabilitation scheme	5.00	2.06
	8. Nucleus Budget	2.00	..
	Sub-Total : II	17.16	2.06
	Total : (A & R.D.D.)	20.00	2.06
Co-operation Deptt's. Programme			
III. Direction and Administration			
	9. DMS-8 Strengthening the Administration	1.20	..
	10. DMS-9 Financial assistance to Dist. Co-op. Milk Unions and feeder Societies subsidy	8.80	..
	Sub-Total : Co-operation Deptt.	10.00	..
	GRAND TOTAL : Dairy Development	30.00	2.06

1.5 FISHERIES

Introduction

1.5.1.1. With nearly one fourth of the country's coastline and a lakh square kilometers of the continental shelf and having 11 intermediate and 28 minor and 188 marine fish landing centres, Gujarat is well placed for development of marine fisheries in the country. Besides marine fisheries and marine resources, the State has considerable potential for coastal aquaculture and mariculture in over 3 lakh hectares of the coastal based interspersed with a large number of creeks and low lying mud-flats.

1.5.1.2. In Inland Fisheries, the State has tremendous potential as five major rivers viz., Narmada, Mahi, Tapi, Sabarmati and Banas provide a rich base. Besides, 1035 perennial village tanks covering about 9500 hectares are also available for inland fishing culture. In addition to these resources, 315 small irrigation tanks covering about 19,000 hectares, 59 reservoir covering 141693 hectares and 5-Estuarine water covering 21230 hectares, of water area also offer considerable scope for inland fishing in Gujarat State.

1.5.1.3. The manpower available for this sector as per provisional live stock census, 1982 is estimated to be 2.25 lakh. Of these 80,204 are actually engaged in Fisheries vocations.

1.5.1.4. Total active fishermen are further spelt out in various branches of fisheries as under :-

Particulars	Livestock Census Year 1982
Engaged in —	
Marine Fisheries	57787
Fresh water	15508
Estaurine Fisheries	7029
Total ..	<u>80204</u>

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

1.5.1.6. The full extent of marine, fresh water and brackish water resources so richly available in Gujarat has not been fully assessed so far. These are far from being fully exploited or developed. The fishing in the sea is generally confined to the coastal belt up to 25 fathoms and in certain areas up to 40 fathoms.

1.5.2. Review of Progress

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.5.2.8. There has been appreciable progress in the export of fish and fish products. As compared to 207 tonnes of export valued at Rs. 40 lakhs in 1971-72, the exports in 1984-85 and crossed over 204 tonnes valued at over Rs. 24.23 crores. Some of the findings of the study undertaken in 1979-80 show improvement in the conditions of the fishermen during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85. During Sixth Plan period for financial assistance is granted for mechanisation of 646 fishing boats (437 powered with marine diesel engines and 209 fitted with outboard motors) development of fishing harbours at Porbandar under centrally sponsored scheme is also in progress. The landing and berthing facilities at Kolak, Ummarsadi and Jakhau are created and that at Umbergaon is in progress. Creation of landing and berthing facilities at Vansiborsi and Kosmanda in Valsad district, Jafrabad and Madhwad in Amreli district and Mandvi in Kachehh district have been approved by Government of India.

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

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

1.5.3. Programme for 1986-87

1.5.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 the broad break-up of which is under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the main programmes (Regrouped as per guidelines of the planning commission)	Proposed actual plan 1986-87
1.	Direction and Administration	6.00
2.	Extension	0.40
3.	Fish farms	115.60
4.	Hatchery units	9.62
5.	Research	9.00
6.	Education and training	30.40
7.	Inland fisheries	47.40
8.	Fishing harbours and berthing facilities	84.82
9.	Deep sea fishing	..
10.	Processing preservation and marketing	11.00
11.	Mechanisation and improvement of fishing crafts	37.00
12.	Others	148.76
GRAND TOTAL ..		500.00

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

Extension

1.5.3.3. Extension support is very essential to push through the various developmental schemes to actual users for whose benefit the schemes are formulated. The beneficiaries are to be persuaded to adopt new technique development in gears, best design marketing, fish handling and processing etc. They are also to be educated in principles of cooperation and to form cooperatives in various fields of fisheries activities to take full advantages of the various schemes implemented through cooperative. The ultimate aim of all the developmental schemes is to increase fish production and thereby supplying nutritious fish feed to the needy people engaged in fishing industry. This is only possible if proper extension support is given to the various schemes for development of fishing industry. An outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh is provided for 1986-87 for extension programme.

Progressive Fishermens' Tour

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

Fish Farms and Hatchery Units.

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

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

1.5.3.7. It is also programmed to provide incentives in the form of subsidy to provide fish farmers/co-operatives/corporation and companies to participate in site selection and establishment of fish seed production/rearing farms in both the areas of inland pisciculture and coastal aquaculture/mariculture brackish water fish farming and in production/procurement and rearing of fish seeds in local resources of the State.

1.5.3.8. An outlay of Rs. 125.22 lakhs is provided in 1986-87 for this programme.

Research.

1.5.3.9. During the earlier plan period including the Sixth Five Year Plan, the programme for applied studies had envisaged a small percentage of the plan allocation upto 3%. The emphasis was, therefore, on exploitation of the resources of the capture fisheries. The important studies taken up (from 1977 onwards) were work on pearl culture, oyster culture, fresh fish utilisation and prawn hatchery. The survey and investigation of marine resources through departmental survey vessel was done. The result of the work done in the areas has been encouraging and within a short time sufficient accomplishment was made.

1.5.3.10. On marine fisheries side studies will be undertaken on gear, fuel economy, fish preservation on board without use of ice, fresh fish preservation in remote villages without ice, fresh fish transport, resource development, biological Bombay duck fishery prawn fishery of Surbari area, pearl culture, molluscas culture, prawn hatchery, pollution effects repollution survey to preserve rich fishing grounds,. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 for this programme.

Education and Training.

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

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

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

culture and captures practices. An outlay of Rs. 30.40 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 for training programme in Annual Plan.

Inland Fisheries :

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

1.5.3.15. An outlay of Rs. 47.40 lakhs is provided for following components.

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

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

Fishing Harbours and Landing Facilities

1.5.3.17. Gujarat fishermen have 11774 fishing vessels/boats which includes 4245 mechanised fishing facilities are pre-requisite. Recognising inadequate facilities looking to the trend of development of fishing boats etc. lot of endeavour has been done right from the First Five Year Plan. As a result World Bank aided project for development of fishing harbours at Veraval and Mangrol was taken up. The same is nearing completion. Porbandar is also being developed as fishing harbour under centrally sponsored programme (50 : 50 %) sharing basis. Ten projects to provide landing and berthing facilities at Vansiborsi and Kosmbaa (Valsad District) Mandvi and Surajbari (Kachchh District), Jaffrabad, Rajpara, Madhwad and Mul-Dwarka (Amreli District) and Salaya, Sachana (Jamnagar District) are in progress as sanctioned by Government of India during Sixth Plan period and are likely to be completed except some to be continued during earlier part of the Seventh Plan. Shivrajpur project at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.68 crores is under consideration of the Government of India for development of fishing harbours in Jamnagar District as per project report prepared by C. I. C. E. F. Bangalore. An outlay of Rs. 84.82 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 for this programme.

Processing Preservation and Marketing

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

(i) Scheme for improving marketing support with an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed. The programme aims at—

- Commercialisation of products developed from low valued and unconventional species of fish in domestic market.
- development of transit and terminal market,

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

Regulation of Primary Markets

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

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

1.5.3.20. A total outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 for this programme.

Mechanisation and Improvement of Fishing Crafts

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

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

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

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

1.5.3.24. An outlay of Rs. 37.00 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 for mechanisation and improvement programme.

Others

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

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

An outlay of Rs. 148.76 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 for these Programme.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87
Schemewise Outlays
FISHERIES
Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme/Project	Outlay for 1986-87	
		Total	On which capital
1	2	3	4
(1) Direction and Administration			
1.	Strengthening of administrative and supervisory set up of Fisheries Department FSH-1	6.00	..
2.	Scheme of enforcement staff to enforce Gujarat Fisheries Act-FSH-2	..	..
TOTAL :		6.00	..
(2) Extension			
1.	Strengthening of publication/Publicity & extension FSH-3	..	..
2.	Development of aquarium fish culture and display FSH-4	..	..
3.	Scheme for progressive fishermen's tour FSH-5	0.40	..
4.	Demonstration of new designs of craft and gear in marine/INL fisheries FSH-6	..	..
5.	Demonstration of ponds for inland fish culture FSH-7	..	..
TOTAL :		0.40	..
(3) Fish Farms			
1.	Fish seed production in non tribal area FSH-8	54.57	34.00
2.	Fish seed production in tribal area FSH-8(1)	32.40	27.10

1	2	3	4
3.	Development of brackish water/coastal aquaculture fish farm FSH-9	15.88	8.55
4.	Estt. of coastal aquaculture fish farm and hatchery unit (centrally sponsored scheme) FSH-10	12.75	11.00
TOTAL :		115.60	80.65
(4) Hatcheries			
1.	Estt. of two 10 hectares hatcheries unit at Kheda and Surat Districts (C.S.P.S.) FSH-11	9.62	6.60
TOTAL :		9.62	6.60
(5) Research			
1.	Research and development programme of marine fisheries FSH-12	9.00	..
2.	Applied research studies inland fisheries FSH-13	..	..
TOTAL :		9.00	..
(6) Education and Training			
1.	Training of departmental Personnel	3.90	..
2.	Training of fisher-youths/weaker sections in non-tribal FSH-15	16.90	..
3.	Training of adivasis in tribal area FSH-15(1)	9.60	..
4.	Estt. of institute in the State for training in fisheries (CIFNET) FSH-16	..	..
TOTAL :		30.40	..
(7) Inland Fisheries			
<i>(a) In non-tribal areas</i>			
1.	Pond culture scheme FSH-17	13.50	..
2.	Reservoir fisheries development scheme FSH-18	1.75	..
3.	Scheme sponsored by I.C.A.R. Central sector scheme FSH-19	..	..
4.	Scheme sponsored by Fish farmers development agencies (C.S.S.) FSH-20	17.15	..
5.	Reverine fisheries and estuarine fisheries (FSH-21)	..	..
6.	Game fisheries FSH-22	..	..
TOTAL :		32.40	..

1	2	3	4
<i>(b) In tribal area</i>			
1.	Reservoir fisheries development scheme FSH-18(1)	15.00	..
2.	Scheme for infrastructure facilities FSH-18(2)	..	..
TOTAL :		15.00	..
GRAND TOTAL : INLAND FISHERIES (A+B)		17.40	..
(8) Fishing Harbours and Landing Facilities			
1.	Development of fisheries harbours (C.S.S.) FSH-23	3.00	3.00
2.	Landing and berthing facilities at minor ports (C.S.S.) FSH-24	32.66	32.66
3.	Scheme for water supply at various fishing centres (C.S.S.) FSH-25	1.00	1.00
4.	Scheme to provide other infrastructure facilities at various centres (C.S.S.) FSH-26	6.10	5.10
5.	Providing dredging facilities at Minor ports (C.S.S.) FSH-27	42.06	15.00
TOTAL :		84.82	56.76
(9) Off-Shore Fisheries			
	
(10) Deep Sea Fisheries			
Deep sea fishing FSH-28		..	..
TOTAL :		..	..
(11) Processing Preservation and Marketing.			
1.	Scheme for improving marketing support FSH-29	5.00	..
2.	Scheme to support fishermen's co-operative and G.F.D.C. Ltd. for intervention in fish marketing FSH-30	6.00	6.00
3.	Scheme for co-operative marketing for inland fisheries in non-tribal area FSH-31	..	..
4.	Scheme for co-operative marketing for inland fisheries in tribal area FSH-31(1)	..	..
TOTAL :		11.00	6.00
(12) Mechanisation and Improvement of Fishing Crafts			
1.	Mechanisation of fishing crafts FSH-32	20.00	..
2.	Introduction of fibre glass boats FSH-33	5.00	..
3.	Subsidy for non-mechanised boats FSH-34	3.00	..
4.	Subsidy for improved fishing crafts gears FSH-35	2.00	..

1	2	3	4
5.	Estt. of service station FSH-36	..	..
6.	Estt. of fuel station FSH-37	..	..
7.	Financial assistance towards the insurance of boat FSH-38	7.00	..
8.	Scheme for in shore fisheries extension and diversification FSH-39	..	..
9.	Grant-in-aid M/s. G.F.D.C./Ltd. & G.F.C.C.A. (FSH-40)	..	..
TOTAL :		37.00	..
(13) Others			
1.	Strengthening of statistical set up for fisheries station FSH-41	1.05	..
2.	Fisheries co-op. in non-tribal area FSH-42	1.70	0.30
2A.	Fisheries cooperatives in tribal areas (FSH-42(1))	0.50	..
3.	Strengthening of fisheries coop. through N.C.D.C. (CSS) FSH-43	57.56	57.56
4.	Scheme of accident insurance of fishermen member of co-op. FSH-44 (C.S.S.)	1.80	..
5.	Scheme of subsidy for constn. of house for fishermen FSH-45	20.00	..
6.	Saving cum incentive scheme for upliftment of fishermen FSH-46	15.50	10.33
7.	Construction of building and quarters FSH-47	39.17	39.17
8.	Financial assistance to Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation FSH-48	10.00	10.00
9.	National Welfare Fund Programme FSH-49	1.48	..
TOTAL :		148.76	117.36
GRAND TOTAL :		500.00	267.37

1.6. FORESTS

1.6.1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

1.6.2. Review of Progress

1.6.2.1. An allocation of Rs. 2,141.00 lakhs was made for the developmental activities in the forestry sector for the Annual Plan 1985-86. The forestry activities are mainly labour-oriented in there has been an increase of 10% in daily wage rate from 1st April 1985. Moreover, advance activities such as raising of seedlings, soil and moisture conservation works are carried out one year in advance.

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

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

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

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

1.6.2.5 The tribal welfare schemes such as Scheme for Kotwalias and imparting carpentry training to tribal youths were continued during they year. In addition individual beneficiary schemes such as establishment of retail sale depots for supply of fuelwood at no-profit no-loss basis, establishment of grain banks have been continued. During the year 2 new schemes of plantations of Minor Forest Produce and plantations of Medicinal Plants have been launched.

1.6.3. Programme for the Annual Plan 1986-87

1.6.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 2,355 lakhs is provided for the forestry sector for the Annual Plan 1986-87. 90% of the outlay in Forestry sector is utilised on plantation activities which are labour oriented. Average annual increase in daily wage rates in last couple of years is 10%. The above factors would therefore severely affect the plantation programme, the programme of distribution of seedlings and all other activities. The State Plan outlay is likely to be supplemented by about Rs. 83.02 lakhs for the centrally sponsored schemes of Social forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation, Soil Conservation in catchment of river valley project and Wild life development schemes.

1.6.3.2. The details of outlays are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1986-87
Direction and Administration	37.65
Research	15.93
Education and Training	22.12
Forest Conservation and Development	159.20
Plantation Scheme	259.40
Farm Forestry	11.20
Communication and Buildings	14.95
Preservation of Wildlife	102.16
Extension	1682.31
Management of Zamindari	20.72
Others	29.36
	<u>2355.00</u>

1.6.3.3. It would be evident from the above that nearly 89% outlay has been earmarked for forest conservation and development, plantation schemes and World Bank aided community forestry project Phase-II. The achievement in plantation targets during 1986-87 would be 16,825 ha.

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

Directin and Administration

Forest Protection

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

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

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

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

1.6.3.9. An outlay of Rs. 36.14 lakhs is provided for these works during 1986-87.

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

Research

1.6.3.11. Forestry research has been of immense help to design various forestry plantation models, to select species suitable to the sites, to decide the optimum requirement of manure for various sites for different plantation models, to decide the water regime for irrigated plantations and for propagation of high yielding strains of selected species. The research wing of the department carries out above research at research stations. It is also proposed to develop a botanical garden already established at Waghai in Dangs. An outlay of Rs. 15.93 lakhs is provided for above activities during 1986-87.

Education and Training

1.6.3.12. Forestry is a technical subject requiring technically qualified personnel. The training to officers is imparted at the institutes run by Government of India. The State Forest Department runs the Gujarat Forest Rangers, College, Rajpura for imparting training to Range Forest Officers of the State and adjoining States. It is proposed to conduct inservice training to the Foresters and Beat Guards at Forestry Training School at Kakrapar. An amount of Rs. 22.12 lakhs has been provided for training of 182 personnel at various institutes.

Forest Conservation and Development

Soil and Moisture Conservation

1.6.3.13. As already stated above, about 50% of the States forests are denuded and require to be treated immediately. Due to heavy biotic pressures, the soil has become compact. It is therefore necessary to carry out soil and moisture conservation works in such areas before afforestation works. The scheme proposes intensive soil and moisture conservation works such as construction of gradonies, nala bunding and fencing of the area, followed by reforestation with suitable species which would yield small timber, fuelwood etc. During the year an area of 570 ha. would be treated at the estimated cost of Rs. 79.04 lakhs. In addition an area of 3080 ha. would be planted under the said scheme from the funds provided under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

Afforestation of Desert Border

1.6.3.14. The winds blowing from the desert carry with them the silt particles laden with salt. The deposition of these particles in the agricultural fields makes these lands infertile and unsuitable for agriculture. Under this scheme, it is proposed to establish shelter belts of trees on the border of the desert. During the year 1986-87 it is proposed to raise 435 ha. of plantations with the outlay of Rs. 43.51 lakhs.

Coastal border plantation

1.6.3.15. Gujarat has a coastal line of 1600 kms. Due to strong winds from the sea, the loose sand from the coastal strip, drifts inwards thus affecting the fertility of the agricultural lands and converting them into sandy lands. Under this scheme, plantations of suitable species like casuarina, guisetifolia and Prosopis juliflora are raised as shelter belt plantations. A provision of Rs. 36.65 lakhs has been made during the Annual Plan 1986-87, from which the plantations raised in the past would be maintained, watered and an area of 5 ha. would be planted during the year.

River Valley Projects (Fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

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

Fuelwood and small timber plantations

1.6.3.17. Due to increasing population, the demand for fuelwood and small timber has considerably increased. Even today rural population mainly depends on fuelwood for domestic fuel. It has therefore become necessary to create new sources of small timber and fuelwood so as to satisfy the increasing need. Under this scheme plantations of suitable species yielding small timber and fuelwood are raised at close spacing of 1.5m x 1.5m. It is proposed to cover an area of 985 ha. during the year with the outlay of Rs. 112.50 lakhs.

Raising Teak, Khair and Bamboo Plantations

1.6.3.18. The economic value of our forests is low due to low productivity. In order to maximize the returns from the potential forest areas, it is contemplated to convert such forests into man made forest plantations of economically important species like Teak, Khair and Bamboo. An amount of Rs. 95.45 lakhs is earmarked during the year 1986-87 to raise 3220 ha. of plantations.

Irrigated Plantations

1.6.3.19. Experience has proved that the production of wood per ha. can be increased 4 to 5 times with application of irrigation and fertilisers to the plantations of selected fast growing species. Moreover the success of plantations is also ensured by providing irrigation facilities. It is therefore proposed to raise irrigated plantations of suitable species by taking advantage of available local water sources. An amount of Rs. 45.74 lakhs has been provided to maintain and irrigate the plantations raised in the past and to raise 10 ha. of plantations during the Annual Plan period 1986-87.

Plantations of Minor Forest Produce

1.6.3.20. During the lean period tribals earn their livelihood by collecting minor forest produce like Mahuda flowers, fruits, timru leaves etc. In order to enrich our forests with minor forest produce trees, it is proposed to raise concentrated plantations of minor forest produce species either singly or in mixed patches. It is proposed to raise 50 ha. of such plantations with an outlay of Rs. 3.58 lakhs.

Plantations of Medicinal Plants

1.6.3.21. Large number of ayurvedic medicines are prepared from various parts of plants. However the scattered nature of availability of these species makes the collection difficult and economically unviable. Preservation of important medicinal plants is also becoming difficult due to adverse biotic factors. It is therefore proposed to raise plantations of important medicinal plants in an area of 50 ha. during 1986-87 and a provision of Rs. 2.13 lakhs has been made for the same.

Farm Forestry

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

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

Communication and Buildings

Development of Communication

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

Construction of Buildings

1.6.3.24. Forest subordinate staff are required to stay in interior forest areas. Their staying at assigned head quarters is essential from forest protection point of view. Rental accommodation is not available at these places. The forest subordinate staff are therefore provided rent-free accommodation. Though much remains to be done as far as construction of buildings for forest staff a provision of only Rs. 10.95 lakhs has been possible for this programme during 1986-87. It is proposed to construct 25 buildings during the year 1986-87.

Preservation of Wildlife

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

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

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

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

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

Extension :

Community forestry Project (Word Bank Programme)

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

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

Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations (Party Centrally Sponsored)

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

1.6.3.30. It is therefore proposed to raise plantations in an area of 2500 ha. during the year 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 121.14 lakhs has been made for this purpose from State Plan. The likely central share for this scheme would be Rs. 29.87 lakhs.

Management of Zamindari

Acquisition of Private Forests

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

Other Programmes

Individual Beneficiary Schemes

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

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

An amount of Rs. 4.62 lakhs has been provided for the above schemes during 1986-87.

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

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

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

Demarcation and Survey

1.6.3.34. The work of settlement of protected and unclassified forests and declaring the same as reserved forests is in progress. The demarcation of the reserved forests by erection of pillars is essential to prevent encroachment in forest areas. An amount of Rs. 8.93 lakhs is provided for the scheme during the year 1986-87.

Forest Publicity

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

Development of Special Sites

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

Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation

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

Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT
FORESTS
ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1986-87	
		Total 3	Of which Capital 4
1	2		
I. Direction and Administration			
FST-1	Forest Protection	36.14	..
FST-2	Planning & Evaluation	1.51	..
	Total—(I)	37.65	..
II. Research			
FST-3	Forest Research	15.93	..
	Total—(II)	15.93	..
III. Education and Training			
FST-4	Training of staff	22.12	..
	Total—(III)	22.12	..
IV. Forests Conservation and Development			
FST-5	Soil & Moisture Conservation	79.04	79.04
FST-6	Desert Border	43.51	43.51
FST-7	Coastal Border	36.65	6.08
	Total—(IV)	159.20	128.63
V. Plantation Scheme			
FST-8	Fuelwood and Small Timber Plantation	112.50	112.50
FST-9	Teak Khair and Bamboo Plantation	95.45	..
FST-10	Irrigated Plantation	45.74	45.74
FST-11	Plantation of Minor Forest Products	3.58	..
FST-12	Plantation of Medicinal Plants	2.13	..
	Total—(V)	259.40	158.24

1	2	3	4
VI. Farm Forestry			
	FST-13 Distribution of seedlings	11.20	11.20
	Total—(VI)	11.20	11.20
VII. Communication and Buildings			
	FST-14 Development of Communication	4.00	2.54
	FST-15 Construction of Buildings	10.95	8.95
	Total—(VII)	14.95	11.49
VIII Preservation of Wildlife			
	FST-16 Management of Sanctuaries and National Parks	22.00	..
	FST-17 Development of Gir and Barda Lion Sanctuaries	23.00	..
	FST-18 Development of Wild Ass Sanctuaries	5.00	..
	FST-19 Development of Zoological and Wild life Parks	6.00	..
	FST-20 Development of Jessor, Ratanmahal and Dunkhal Sloth Bear	5.00	..
	FST-21 Developent of Bansda National Park and Purna Game Sanctuaries	2.00	..
	FST-22 Wildlife Educationl, Interpretation and Training	8.00	..
	FST-23 Establishment of Marine National Park	15.00	..
	FST-24 Exhibition to promote wildlife	..	..
	FST-25 Development of Nalsarover Bird Sanctuary	9.16	..
	FST-26 Preparation of Wildlife management Plans for sanctuaries & National Parks	2.00	..
	FST-27 Wildlife Conservation outside Sanctuaries and National Parks	1.00	..
	FST-28 Development of Black Buck National Parks	4.00	..
	TOTAL (VIII)	102.16	..
IX. Extension			
	FST-29 Community Forestry Project	1561.17	1561.17
	FST-30 Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation	121.14	121.14
	Total—(IX)	1682.31	1682.31

X. Management of Zamindari

FST-31 Acquisition of Private Forests	20.72	7.32
Total—(X)	<u>20.72</u>	<u>7.32</u>

XI. Other Expenditure

FST-32 Individual Beneficiary Scheme	4.62	..
FST-33 Tribal Welfare	..	..
FST-34 Demarcation and Survey	8.93	..
FST-35 Forest Publicity	5.16	..
FST-36 Development of Special Sites	2.25	..
FST-37 Contribution of G. S. F. D. C.	1.00	1.00
FST-38 Forest Labourer's Co-op. Societies	1.00	..
Nucleus Budget	6.40	..
Total—(XI)	<u>29.36</u>	<u>1.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>2355.00</u>	<u>2000.19</u>

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay For 1986-87	
		Total	Of which capital
1	2	3	4
I. Marketing			
1.	WRH—1 Development of regulated Market		
	(a) Loan	4.50	4.25
	(b) Subsidy	3.50	—
	Sub—Total 1	8.00	4.25
2.	WRH—2. Establishment of Directorate of Agricultural Marketing	2.50	—
3.	WRH—3. Fin. Assistance to staff Agril. Marketing Board.	0.75	—
4.	WRH—4. Fin. Assistance to State Agril. Produce Market Fund.	3.75	—
5.	WRH—5. Fin. Assistance for Market Intelligence	0.25	—
6.	WRH—6 Loans for equip- ment and instruments		
	(a) Loan	—	—
7.	WRH—7 Fin. Assistance to Market Committee		
	(a) Loan	—	—
	(b) Subsidy	0.50	—
	Sub-Total 7	0.50	—
8.	WRH—8. Establishment of Research and Training Centre		
	(a) Subsidy	0.50	—

1	2	3	4
9.	WRH—9 Establishment of Central Agmark Laboratory		
	(a) Subsidy	0.25	—
10.	WRH—10 Scheme to Regulate Hats and Mandis		
	(a) Administrative staff assistance.	—	—
	(b) Loan	0.25	0.25
	(c) Subsidy	0.25	—
	Sub-Total 10	0.50	0.25
11.	Nucleus Budget	3.00	—
Total. I	Marketing (1 to 11)	20.00	4.50
II. Storage & Warehousing			
11.	WRH. 11 State Warehousing Corporation		
	(a) Share Capital	5.00	5.00
	GRAND TOTAL (I + II)	25.00	9.50

1.8. RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

1.8.1. Introduction

1.8.1.1. The Gujarat Agricultural University was established in 1972 with a mandate to promote Agricultural Education, Research and Extension Education in Gujarat State. Gujarat Agricultural University is a multi-campus university with Campuses at Anand, Junagadh, Navsari and Sardar Krushinagar. Sardar Krushinagar is also the principal campus of the University.

1.8.2. Review of Progress

1.8.2.1. During 1985-86 the State Government had sanctioned a plan ceiling of Rs. 397 lakhs inclusive of Tribal Sub-Plan. A brief outline of achievements during the year is given below :

Education

1.8.2.2. Gujarat Agricultural University has eight constituent colleges and nine faculties, four in Agriculture at Anand, Junagadh, Navsari and Sardar Krushinagar, one in Dairy Science at Anand, two in Veterinary Science one each at Anand and Sardar Krushinagar. The College of Engineering and Technology was started at Junagadh in June, 1984. A College of Home Science, Nutrition and Food Technology has been functioning at Sardar Krushinagar since 1981. Under graduate and post-graduate programmes are conducted at these colleges.

1.8.2.3. The admission capacity of different degree courses during 1985-86 is given below :

1. B. Sc. (Agri.)	350
2. B. Sc. (D. T.)	40
3. B. V. Sc. (A. H.)	160
4. B. Sc. (Engg.)	50
5. B. Sc. (Home)	40

1.8.2.4. With a view to up-grade the teaching skills, faculty up-gradation programme was continued during 1985-86 and 58 candidates were selected for M. Sc. and 74 for Ph. D. degree in different agricultural universities/institutes in the country. As the academic year for 1985-86 has just started the candidates likely to be deputed under the above programme during the year will be decided shortly.

1.8.2.5. Library being an integral component of learning, campus libraries were strengthened by liberalising grants for books, journals and other reference material. Student welfare facilities at the Campuses were also considerably improved so as to create a better atmosphere for learning. Health facilities and students amenities were also improved at different campuses.

Research

1.8.2.6. The Gujarat Agricultural University conducts research on all the important crops grown in the State viz., cotton, groundnut, bajra, sorghum, wheat, paddy, pulses, castor, other oilseeds, tobacco, spices, forage crops, horticultural and vegetable crops in addition research on crops grown in hill areas as well as potato and sugarcane is also conducted. Among the important disciplines in the University, soil and water management, soil salinity, post-harvest technology and various important aspects of animal science are considered.

1.8.2.7. During 1985-86, one improved variety of tobacco was released for cultivation to the growers, thus, bringing a total number of varieties released since the inception of the University to 98. In addition, 30 agronomic and other findings of immediate importance for improved crop productivity were also recommended for adoption. To meet the quality seed needs of the farmers, the University supplied 145 tonnes of breeder's seed and 117 tonnes of foundation seed of different crop varieties to the Gujarat State Seed Corporation for multiplication and distribution amongst the farmers. The agricultural engineering division in the University developed improved bullock drawn/manual implements for use of the farmers in the State.

1.8.2.8. In the field of animal husbandry and veterinary science, rearing of calves by weaning will help in raising them at low cost. In animal nutrition, research on the use of non-traditional

feed materials such as babulseed was continued. In case of Surti buffaloes, early post-partum breeding will go along way in reducing the calving interval. Further research in this field is being continued.

1.8.2.9. In agricultural economics, the new scheme sanctioned by the State Government for estimating the cost of cultivation of important agricultural crops grown in the State has helped to provide information, on the cost of cultivation of major crops grown in the State. This will provide a basis for fixing the procurement prices of major agricultural crops grown in the State. Information on cost of production of major crops grown in the State has been provided to the State Government.

1.8.2.10. The GAU assisted the ICAR to establish a sub-centre of CAZRI, Jodhpur for conducting research on Arid Zone problems. Similarly facilities for starting a sub-centre of CSSRI, Karnal for conducting research in in-land salinity near Ankleshwar were also provided.

1.8.2.11. In the field of water management, pilot studies under-taken in South Gujarat Zone to demonstrate finding pertaining to use of water management techniques for improved crop productivity have been found to be useful and these are being adopted by the large number of farmers in the area.

1.8.2.12. The GAU also undertakes research in tribal areas to find solutions to the production problems experienced by the growers in the region.

Extension Education

1.8.2.13. Transfer of technology is important for improving crop productivity. The GAU, therefore, in addition to teaching and research, undertakes agricultural extension education and training programmes. This helps to reduce the gap between availability and adoptability of the technology by the farmers. The University has, therefore, undertaken various long/short term programmes as well as other relevant activities for educating the farmers in new technology and package of practices.

1.8.2.14. The University runs 15 agricultural schools in different parts of the State leading to diploma in agriculture. The admission capacity of each school is 30 candidates in each course for the duration of two years. The diploma holders from these schools find employment as VLWs or extension officers in the State extension programme in the State.

1.8.2.15. The University also conducts a number of training programmes viz. the training course for livestock inspectors, short courses in bakery, home science, etc.

1.8.2.16. Besides, the GAU also runs tribal training programmes with a view to imparting training in the use of new technology to tribal population in the State. These programmes are conducted at Waghai, Devgadbaria, Khedbrahma, Vyara and Dahod.

1.8.3. Programme for 1986-87

1.8.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 430.00 lakhs has been provided for Education, Research and Extension Education during 1986-87. Broad break up of the plan outlay is given below :—

Programme	Outlay for 1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Education	204.25
2. Research	189.60
3. Extension Education	36.15
Total	430.00

1.8.3.2. A brief outline of the Annual Development Programme for 1986-87 is given below :

Education

1.8.3.3. The College of Agriculture and College of Veterinary and Animal Science started at Dantwada in 1982, College of Home Science, Nutrition and Food Technology in 1981 at Sardar Krushinagai

and College of Agricultural Engineering at Junagadh during 1984 will need further development. Provision has been made for their proper development so as to enable them to discharge their functions effectively. This includes providing infrastructural facilities in terms of buildings, equipments and teaching staff.

1.8.3.4. Provision has been made to improve the students amenities in the form of improved additional hostel accommodation, recreational, sports and gymnasium facilities on different campuses.

1.8.3.5. It is also necessary to improve the communication facilities at the main campuses of the University. The standards of auditing in the University needs improvements. The computer installed during 1985-86 for accounting and maintenance of personal data of staff at the head quarter of the University will have to be maintained and additional facilities provided whenever necessary. Requisite provision for the purpose has been made. The intake capacity of the Veterinary College at Sardar Krushinagar will be raised to 60 in a phased manner as and when necessary hostel and other facilities become available. Necessary steps initiated in this direction during 1985-86 will be continued. The programme for constructing the building for Veterinary College at Sardar Krushinagar will also be continued.

1.8.3.6. Funds for improving the hospital facilities at the Veterinary College at Anand and Sardar Krushinagar have been provided.

1.8.3.7. In the case of graduates in dairy technology, it has been decided to bring about a qualitative improvement in the teaching of this faculty by introducing new courses in dairy plant maintenance, instrumentation, quality control and dairy technology for dairy products and new technology for dairy equipment in the college so as to acquaint the students with the latest technology.

1.8.3.8. It is proposed to up-grade the departments of agronomy, agricultural chemistry and soil science and entomology in different agricultural colleges, so as to enable them to impart qualitatively better training to the students enrolled for graduate and post-graduate studies. Requisite provision for the purpose has been made.

1.8.3.9. A provision of Rs. 204.25 lakhs has been provided for the above programmes during 1986-87.

Agricultural Research

1.8.3.10. The primary objectives of the Annual Development Plan proposals in respect of Agricultural Research is to evolve new technology for improving the productivity of crops as well as cattle, so as to achieve the projected annual growth rate of 4% in agricultural production in the State.

1.8.3.11. The programme for providing additional facilities for research in different crops viz. millet, sorghum cotton, pulses, oilseeds, wheat, paddy, spices, medicinal and aromatic plants, tobacco and in the disciplines of water management, dry farming, soil salinity and remote sensing technology started during 1985-86 will be continued. Emphasis has been laid in the programme on improving the research facilities with particular reference to oilseeds and pulses since productivity of these crops has not gone upto an appreciable extent in the State during the last few years. The demand for these crops has also grown rapidly. An intensive programme for evolving high yielding varieties and agro-techniques for improving their productivity is proposed. Intensive research is also considered necessary in water management, in view of the possibilities of availability of Narmada waters during the next 10-15 years. Dry farming will also require attention since more than 80% of the total cropped area in the State is covered with rainfed farming.

1.8.3.12. The programme for establishing a centre for excellence in research in cotton at Surat to meet the challenges faced by the crop, additional research facilities in this crop initiated during 1985-86 will be continued.

1.8.3.13. In animal science, the programme for establishing an elite herd for Kankrej cows, Jafra-badi, Surti and Mehsani buffaloes to strengthen existing facilities at Anand, Sardar Krushinagar and Junagadh for the purpose taken up during 1985-86 will be continued. The 150 Holstein Friesian imported during 1985-86 will be used for cross-breeding programme.

1.8.3.14. A provision of Rs. 189.60 lakhs has been provided for the above programmes during 1986-87.

Extension Education

1.8.3.15. Extension Education is necessary for effective transfer of technology. This programme is to be achieved through up-grading the existing training facilities for the various categories of persons engaged in agriculture viz. diploma courses for SSC candidates, training in Bakery, home science etc. Existing 15 agricultural schools located in different parts of the State will be provided with additional facilities so as to improve the quality of training. The candidates with diploma in agriculture are in considerable demand for manning the State Extension Service.

1.8.3.16. The Farm Advisory Services are important for the proper transfer of technology. It has been decided to establish a Communication-cum-Training Centre at Sardar Krushinagar. Bakery training facilities at different campuses will be improved during 1986-87.

1.8.3.17. The extension education in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry is rather weak in Gujarat Agricultural University. Since the requirement of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry in respect of extension education is different than for agricultural crops, it is proposed to organise a separate extension education programme for veterinary science and animal husbandry in the University with current year and will be continued during 1986-87.

1.8.3.18. A provision of Rs. 36.15 lakhs has been provided for the above program during 1986-87.

Anticipated ICAR Assistance during 1986-87

1.8.3.19. ICAR extends assistance to GAU for strengthening its Education, Research and Extension Education programmes.

1.8.3.20. During 1986-87 assistance to the tune of Rs. 131.35 lakhs is likely to be available from ICAR for developing education, research and extension education activities in the University.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87
RESEARCH AND EDUCATION
Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1986-87	
		Total	Of which Capital
1	2	3	4
Education, Research and Extension Education			
<i>A. Education</i>			
1.	AER—1 Post-Graduate degree training in India and abroad	2.50	.
2.	AER—2 Strengthening of College Education in Agril. Faculty	137.25	.
3.	AER—3 Expansion of College Education in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry.	16.50	.
4.	AER—4 Expansion of College Education in Faculty of Dairy Science	15.00	.
5.	AER—5 Establishment of Student Welfare Scheme	17.50	.
6.	AER—6 Expansion of Faculty of Home Science	4.50	.
7.	AER—7 Strengthening of College of Agril. Engg. at Junagadh	11.00	.
Total : (A) Education		204.25	.
<i>B. Extension Education</i>			
8.	AER—8 Extension Education in Agriculture	33.95	.
9.	AER—9 Extension Education in Vety. Science & A.H.	2.20	.
Total : (B)—Extension Education		36.15	.
<i>C. Research</i>			
10.	AER—10 Strengthening of Agril. Research Programme	99.25	.
11.	AER—11 Strengthening Research in Vety. Science and A.H.	64.90	.
12.	AER—12 State share for ICAR and NARP Agril. Res. Schemes	22.45	.
13.	AER—13 State share for All India Co-ordinated Research Project Animal Husbandry & Vety. Science	3.00	.
Total : (C) Research		189.60	.
Grand Total : (A+B+C)		430.00	.

1.9. INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1.9.1. Introduction

1.9.1.1. Progressive institutionalisation has been the strategy in the field of agricultural audit. Long term finance is provided to the agriculturists by Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank for construction of wells repairs or deepening of old wells, pump sets (engines and motors), tractors, purchase of occupancy rights under the Land Reforms Act and other miscellaneous purposes.

1.9.1.2. At present the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank Limited provides long term finance to the farmers for increasing agricultural production through its branches. It gives loans to the farmers for land development and improvement, minor-irrigation, purchase of tractors, oil, engines, storage etc. The loan is given against the mortgage of lands. The funds required for these purposes are raised by floating ordinary and special debentures guaranteed by the Government.

1.9.1.3. The Bank mainly issues two types of debentures viz., (1) Ordinary Debentures and (2) Special Debentures. In special debentures NABARD, Central Government and State Government invest at the following ratios :—

Scheme	NABARD	Central Government	State Government.
Farm mechanisation	75%	12.5%	12.5%
Minor Irrigation	95%	2.5%	2.5%
Other	85%	7.5%	7.5%

1.9.1.4. Investment in ordinary debentures is made by the LIC, Commercial Banks, Provident Fund Commissioner, Land Development Bank of other States, Central Government, State Government as advised by the NABARD.

1.9.2. Review of Progress

1.9.2.1. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, as outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakhs had been provided for investment in the debentures floated by the Bank for carrying out its lending programme against which Rs. 364.54 lakhs have been utilised. Details of yearwise provisions and expenditure are as under:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs).	
	Provision	Expenditure
1980-81	90.00	19.95
1981-82	60.00	27.07
1982-83	75.00	73.99
1983-84	85.00	85.00
1984-85	100.00	158.53

1.9.2.2. Details regarding target of long-term finance and achievements of the Land Development Bank during the Sixth Plan period are as under:—

Year	(Rs. in Crores)	
	Target	Achievement
1980-81	10.00	5.77
1981-82	15.00	13.99
1982-83	15.00	14.53
1983-84	19.00	22.57
1984-85	19.00	18.60

the Seventh plan period, Land Development Bank is expected to advance long-term finance to the tune of Rs. 215.00 crores (Net).

1.9.2.4. An outlay of Rs. 74.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86 with the target of advancing long-term finance to the tune of Rs. 30.00 crores, is likely to be achieved.

1.9.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1986-87

1.9.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87 with the target of advancing long term finance to the tune of Rs. 37.00 crores.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Schemewise Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	outlay 1986-87	
		Total	of which capital
1	2	3	4
AGC—1	Investment in Debenture of Gujarat State Coop. Land Development Bank.	80.00	80.00

1.10. COOPERATION

10.1. Introduction

1.10.1.1. The Co-operative movement in Gujarat is started as in several other parts of the country with credit co-operatives in the earliest decades of 20th century but the last decade has witnessed the growth of milk producers' organisations, co-operatives of cotton growers, Groundnut growers, sugarcane producers and processing units and organisations engaged in fertiliser production with centrally sponsored IFFCO and now KRIBHCO in the cooperative sector. The number of members in co-operative societies, the number of societies and areas of a activity increased in many fold, with provision of rural credit, supply of agricultural inputs, marketing of agricultural produce, supply of consumer credit, regulation of private money lending business, development of regulated markets; organising milk producers' and dairy cooperatives and development of sugar co-operatives, co-operative based procurement of groundnut, Cotton ginning and Pressing Co-operatives, Powerloom Co-operatives, Labour Contract Co-operatives, Housing Cooperatives, Consumers' Co-operatives, Fishery-Co-operatives of Fishermen, Handloom and Powerloom Weavers' are among the activities that have been brought under the cooperative movement through direct and active participation of primary producers and primary consumers.

1.10.1.2. Alongwith growth of co-operatives and different apex federations like Cotton Federation, Milk Marketing Federation, Marketing Federation for Agricultural produce and Oil seeds Growers' Federation etc. with modern management techniques and latest technology and resources have thus developed into a well knit Co-operative organisation from primary to National level.

1.10.2. Review of progress

1.10.2.1. The following tables summarise the development that has taken place in various types of cooperatives in the State.

TABLE-I

Sr. No.	Type of societies	1979—80	1981—82	1983—84
1	2	3	4	5
(1) PACS (including FSS&LAMPS)				
(a)	No. of societies	7684	7473	6875
(b)	Membership (in thousands)	1861	1827	1971 (provisional)
(2) Sugar factories				
(a)	No. of societies	15	15	16
(b)	Production (in M.T.)	220890	531599	989670 (Provisional)
(3) (A) Oilseeds Gujarat State Co-op. Oil Industry Ltd.				
(a)	Quantity processed (in M.T.)	21555	33214	20455
(B) Ground nut growers' Gujarat State Co-operative Federation Ltd. (Quantity processed in M.T.)				
		..	..	37409
(4) Cotton Ginning & Pressing socys.				
(a)	No. of Societies	110	108	104
(b)	Raw Cotton Ginned (in M.T.)	159798	238781	304508 (Provisional)
(c)	Cotton processed (in bales)	410211	417454	426728 (Provisional)

1	2	3	4	5
(5)	Gujarat Stat Co-op. Marketing Federation Ltd.			
(a)	Sales of agricultural produce (Rs. in '000)	996795	1274448	780000
(6)	Cotton Marketing Federation			
(a)	Sales of cotton (Rs. in '000)	230148	203785	389273
(7)	Milk Marketing Federation			
(a)	Milk purchased (Rs. in ,000)	N.A.	1617721	1851381
(8)	All types of Co-op Societies			
(a)	No. of Societies	30173	34577	35315
(b)	Membership	6372758	7397326	8392589 (Provisional)

TABLE—II

Sr. No.	Item	1961	1971	1981	1982	1983
(1)	No. of societies	13959	20312	32229	34377	33956
(2)	Membership (in '000)	2053	4097	6865	7397	7676
(3)	Share capital (Rs. in crores)	24	97	250	267	283
(4)	Owned funds (Rs. in crores)	36	153	570	654	591

1.10.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1986-87

1.10.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 800 lakhs for the year 1986-87 has been provided. The broad break-up of which is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Annual Plan 1986-87
Direction and Administration	20.18
Credit Co-operatives	435.55
Labour Cooperatives	3.18
Farming Co-operatives	0.94
Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives	78.80
Processing Co-operatives	11.70
Sugar Co-operatives	150.00

Programme	Annual plan 1986-87
Consumer Co-operatives	14.05
Co-operative Training and Education	17.00
Other Co-operatives	3.60
Nucleus budget	65.00
Total	800.00

Direction and Administration

1.10.3.2. Reorganisation of the Co-operative Department was under consideration of Government due to many fold increase in number of cooperative societies and nature of their activities. The number of cooperative societies which was 13959 in the year 1961 has increased to 35375 in the year 1984.

1.10.3.3. A separate Milk Audit Supervision Committee was framed with adequate supporting staff and the audit functions in respect of the milk societies and District unions were transferred to the Committee. The Chief Executive officer of the Committee is an independent Head of the Department directly functioning under the Secretary, Co-operation Department. More recently a separate Directorate of Sugar started functioning in the State and Director of Agricultural Marketing has also started functioning. The idea is to give more attention to the problems of Milk/Sugar/Agril. Marketing Co-operatives. During the Seventh Plan period measures for strengthening organisational arrangement for supervision and monitoring of large number of cooperatives need to be made and the decision taking authority at regional level for various provisions in Co-operative Societies Act as well as offices to serve cooperative societies at block level are planned to be set up for which an outlay of Rs. 20.18 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Credit Co-operatives

1.10.3.4. For supporting the massive agricultural programme the State tried to build up a strong credit structure. On the credit side, it consists of primary agricultural co-operatives, District Central Co-operative Banks, State Level Co-op. Bank, besides the unitary structure of the State Co-op. Land Development Bank and its 182 branches. The State's assistance to these co-operatives in the form of loans and grants, guarantees for undertaking the special tasks and share capital contribution. The State Co-op. Bank is acting as an Apex agency for the District Central Co-op. Banks and at the grass root level, there are primary agricultural credit societies. The important components of various schemes are :—

—Outright grant is given by the State Government to Primary Agricultural credit societies at the rate of 4 percent on the excess amount of short and medium term loans granted to the weaker sections during the year than those of the previous year. The scheme encourages the PACS to give more advances to the weaker sections of the society.

—The Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund is created to serve as a reserve fund at the State Level for writing off bad debts.

—Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund is created at the State level to give loans to the State Co-op. Bank for conversion of short term loans and medium-term loans in accordance with the principles laid down by the NABARD.

—Government contributes to share Capital of agricultural credit institutions, i.e. Apex Co-operative Banks, Central Co-op. Banks and PACS so as to supplement their owned funds and strengthen their capital base to enable them to borrow adequately from higher financing institutions for carrying out the lending programme.

Farmers' Service Societies (FSS) and Large sized Agricultural Multi-Purpose Societies (LAMPS)

1.10.3.5. In pursuance of the latest policy of the Government of India, the farmer's service societies are organised only in non-tribal areas. There were 41 FSS in the year 1981, while 35 Farmers' Service Societies are working in the different areas of the State, at the end of December, 1984.

1.10.3.6. 164 LAMPS have been promoted in tribal areas. Out of 1,54,316 members in different LAMPS, 1,37,286 were scheduled tribe members, while 17030 were scheduled caste and other member as on 31st December, 1984.

1.10.3.7. The State Government accords high priority to promote large sized agricultural multi purpose societies for serving the farmers in tribal areas better. The societies render the services like supplying of agricultural inputs, implements, consumer goods, food grains, marketing and storage, besides providing short term agricultural credit. The short term and medium term loans advanced by LAMPS were to the tune of Rs. 305.73 lakhs and Rs. 85.93 lakhs respectively as on 30th June, 1985.

1.10.3.8. The distribution of inputs, marketing activities and consumers activities undertaken by them were of the order of Rs. 62.39 lakhs and Rs 107.58 lakhs and Rs. 181.86 lakhs respectively. It is proposed to organise 10 new LAMPS in the year 1986-87 as a part of 50 LAMPS to be organised in the Seventh Plan period and also to increase the number of members to 3 lakhs.

1.10.3.9. It is proposed that Primary Agricultural credit societies will advance short and medium term loans of Rs. 240 crores and Rs. 40 crores respectively during the year 1986-87. Target of long term loans to be advanced is proposed at Rs. 37 crores.

Reorganisation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

1.10.3.10. Primary Agricultural Credit societies are being re-organised in the State on the basis of the viability norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India. The Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in the State have been classified as viable, potentially viable and non-viable societies. The programme of reorganisation has been launched through the Gujarat State Co-operative Bank and District Central Co-operative Banks. In order to complete the programme a special provision for compulsory amalgamation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies has been made in the Gujarat State Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 by amending the Act suitably in the year 1982. The position of the reorganisation of Primary agricultural Credit societies as on 30th June 1984 is as under.

Sr. No.	Total No. of Socy's. (PACS)	No. of viable Socy.s (PACS)	No. of potentially socy. (PACS)	No. of non-viable socy. (PACS)	No. of socy. (PACS) to be liquidated	No. of socy. (PACS) to be amalgamated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	6873	3942	2400	531	261	213
Out of which				Out of which		
No. of socy. (PACS) to be revitalised	No. of socy. (PACS) liquidated	No. of socy. (PACS) amalgamated	No. of socy. (PCAS) revitalised	No. of socy. (PACS) not liquidated (Col. 6-9)	No. of socy. (PACS) not amalgamated (Col. 7-10)	No. of socy. (PACS) not revitalised (Col. 8-11)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
57	232	167	31	29	46	26

The number of non-viable societies in the State has decreased from 407 in 1983 to 101 at the end of 30th June, 1984.

Long-Term Agricultural Credit

1.10.3.11. Long-term agricultural finance is provided by the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank, through 182 branches in the State. The Bank advances loans for investment in agricultural lands/such as land improvement construction of wells, provision of minor irrigation facilities and purchase of agricultural implements. The Gujarat Co-operative Societies Act was amended to provide for diversification of activities for which the Land Development Bank would advance loans. These purposes include dairying, poultry and rural electrification.

1.10.3.12. Details regarding target of long-term finance and achievement by the Land Development Bank from the year 1980-81 are as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Year	Target	Achievement
1.	1980-81	10.00	5.77
2.	1981-82	15.00	13.99
3.	1982-83	15.00	14.53
4.	1983-84	19.00	22.57
5.	1984-85	19.00	18.60

Full Coverage Scheme

1.10.3.13. The scheme is being implemented in 32 tribal talukas of the State. The object of the scheme is to see that all the economic activities of tribal agriculturists in the areas of integrated tribal development projects are fully covered by Co-operatives. The scheme envisages the Sale of agricultural produce of the members through co-operatives. The credit is to be linked with marketing.

1.10.3.14. Interest subsidy @ 4% to 7% is given on the recovery from the sale of agricultural produce from the members, subsidy to FSS/LAMPS for undertaking distribution of agricultural activities and consumers activities are also given under this scheme.

1.10.3.15. During the Seventh Plan period, it is proposed to increase the existing limit of assistance of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 and of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 to enable under taking of agricultural inputs and consumer activities, with a view to encourage the LAMPS to open new branches to extend their service in the tribal areas. It is also proposed to give this assistance to the branches as a separate unit for the purpose of assistance.

1.10.3.16. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87.

Rehabilitation of Short-term advances of agriculturists and Financial assistance to District Co-operative Banks.

1.10.3.17. Agricultural Primary Co-operative Societies, in default, are not eligible for fresh finance. However, with a view to give relief to the members affected by natural calamities, like draught, floods, etc., certain arrangements have been in existence as per RBI and NABARD norms. The short-term loans of the affected members are converted into medium term loan, conversion loans and fresh finance is given to them. If the natural calamities occur during consecutive year or years, rephasing and rescheduling facilities are also provided as a result, of which affected persons are not treated as wilful defaulters.

1.10.3.18. A special scheme of rehabilitation of affected farmers in the scarcity affected areas was introduced in Sixth plan period. The scheme provided rehabilitation facilities for overdues of short term credit and relief in the interest to the debtors of scarcity affected areas, under certain conditions. Under the scheme, the over dues of the short term agricultural credit as on 30th June, 1981, were converted into 10 annual instalments in the respect of farmers, who opted for the scheme, which was a voluntary one. Following table provides details, regarding rehabilitation of over dues of short term agricultural finance.

Under the Scheme, financial assistance given is as under :—

Year	Provision			Expenditure		
	Loan	Subsidy	Total	Loan	Subsidy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1982—83	200.00	235.00	435.00	350.00	79.72	429.72
1983—84	10.00	100.00	110.00	116.92	83.31	200.23
1984—85	85.00	66.00	151.00	381.00	63.95	444.95
Total	295.00	401.00	696.00	847.92	226.98	1074.90

1.10.3.19. Details regarding the rehabilitation of short-term overdues as on 30th June, 1983 are as under :

Total No. of defaulters in cases of the villages affected by scarcity conditions during the period 1972—73	Total amount of overdues as on 30-6-81 of the defaulter (Rs. in lakhs)	Total number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme
412919	12876.72	210677
Amount of rehabilitation		
Principal	Interest	Total
7910.45	3125.07	11035.52
Amount of Rehabilitation granted to farmers in Tribal areas.	Amount of Rehabilitation granted to scheduled Caste members	

No. of beneficiaries	Principal	Interest	Total	No. of beneficiaries	Principal	Interest	Total
44531	1016.32	413.27	1429.39	11265	192.33	74.47	266.30

1.10.3.20. The scheme provides relief in interest to the debtors in the scarcity affected areas. Relief in interest to the extent of 7% is given to the small and marginal farmers and to the extent of 5 1/2% in the case of other farmers. In addition the agriculturists members of the Co-op. structure residing in areas where the defaulter members qualifying of the benefits of rehabilitation scheme, will also be eligible to get relief of 7% in interest on principal, in case they had repaid principal and interest. The benefit is given in the form of rebate share and such relief is to be given in four annual instalments. Out of this 7% rebate in interest, the liability for 3 1/2% interest is to be borne by the State Government and the balance 3 1/2% liability is borne by the cooperative structure. In addition there is also a provision to grant relief in principal for Small farmers under the scheme, after paying the first four instalments regularly, their fifth instalment will be paid by the State Government and in the same manner, if they pay the sixth to ninth instalments regularly, the tenth instalment will be paid by the Government on behalf of those farmers. Thus small farmers will get relief in repayment of principal to the extent of 20%. An outlay of Rs. 115 Lakhs is provided for 1986-87 for the programme.

Rehabilitation of long-term overdues of Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank.

1.10.3.21. To tackle the problem of overdues and to ensure that the eligibility of the various branches of the Land Development Bank for fresh advances is ensured and also with a view to improve the financial position of the Bank, the State Government has evolved rehabilitation scheme in respect of borrowers of the Land Development Bank. The scheme aims at blocking the overdues as on 30th June, 1981, classifying them in four categories.

Overdues arising out of mis-applied loans.

Overdues of farmers other than small farmers in respect of whom period of repayment is over.

—Overdues of small, marginal and tribal farmers, and

—Overdues of other farmers, whose period of repayment is not over.

1.10.3.22. The Scheme provides for rescheduling of the overdues to the 3rd and 4th categories of the farmers, over a maximum period of 5 years, having regard to the repaying capacity of individual farmers. However, in the case of tribal and small farmers, the repayment period could be extended upto 7 years for justifying reasons. The benefit of the scheme is extended to 1,38,738 farmers of 3rd and 4th categories and the amount of overdues rehabilitated in 5 annual instalment is Rs. 3112.22 lakhs. As envisaged under the scheme, the State Government has given financial assistance to Gujarat State Co-op. Land Development Bank by way of loans /subsidy/share capital to the tune of Rs. 1614.89 lakhs upto 31st March, 1985.

1.10.3.23. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan period. For 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 221.52 lakhs is provided. Scheme for providing assistance to Co-operative credit institutions in the Co-operatively under developed areas. Assistance to District Co-operative Bank's for non-overdue cover.

1.10.3.24. A scheme for providing assistance to Co-operative credit institutions operating in the under developed States and areas was sanctioned by the Government of India in the year 1981-82, and has been continued since then. The scope of the scheme has been extended to cover co-operative credit institutions working in drought prone areas and areas having more than 20% scheduled caste population.

1.10.3.25. The scheme covers central co-operative banks which are viable, potentially viable and need non-overdue cover to operate on NABARD credit limits in order to fulfill their loaning programmes. Under the scheme financial assistance will be given to District Co-operative Banks whose internal resources are not adequate to cover the overdues and their recovery performance has been over 50% in the previous year. The assistance to non-overdue cover will be in the form of loan for a period of 9 years with a moratorium for first three years. The interest will be charged at the rates prescribed by the Government of India from time to time. The interest will be payable annually and even during the period of moratorium. The amount of assistance to be given to the District banks under the scheme is to be shared equally between the Central and State Government. An outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Financial assistance to Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank Limited against the shortfall in recovery of blocked overdues

1.10.3.26. Under the scheme of rehabilitation, overdues of GSLDB as on 30th June, 1981 are to be blocked in a separate account. The amount blocked in this account is further classified into 4 categories. The payment of overdues in respect of 3rd and 4th categories is to be made in suitable annual instalments related to the repaying capacity of individual borrowers subject to a maximum period of 5 years. As per understanding between NABARD and State Government the blocked amount of Rs. 17.50 crores is accepted.

1.10.3.27. As per the scheme, the average demand of the GSLDB is to be worked out on the basis of blocked overdues which is to be recovered for a period of 5 years. The State Government has to make good the shortfall in recovery by advancing loans to GSLDB.

1.10.3.28. Under the scheme, an outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Share Capital subsidy to the SC/ST. members of Agricultural Credit Societies.

1.10.3.29. The object of the proposed scheme is to encourage ST and SC people to join Co-operative societies. Under the proposed scheme, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members desiring to be enrolled as a member of PACS would require to pay Rs. 1/- as entrance fee and he would be entitled to have initial share amount limited to Rs. 40 by way of subsidy from Government.

1.10.3.30. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan period and Rs. 4.03 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Interest relief subsidy to tribal members, and Scheduled Caste members on their short terms agricultural borrowing.

1.10.3.31. A scheme on interest relief subsidy to tribal and SC members of their short-term agricultural borrowing is proposed. The object of the scheme is to provide agricultural finance at the differential interest rate of 4%. A large number of tribal farmers and SC farmers who are still outside the fold of the co-operative credit can also be brought under the coverage. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for Seventh Plan period and Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Labour Co-operatives

1.10.3.32. Labourers engaged in various construction works are one of the most exploited classes in the unorganised sector. The Labour co-operatives in the State reflect an attempt to minimise these exploitation through organised economic activities. The object of these societies is to provide substantial employment to their members by obtaining various works on contract from Government, Semi-Government, Government undertaking and other public institutions.

1.10.3.33. At the end of 1983, there were 1699 labour co-operative societies in the State. The value of works executed by them during the year 1982 was of Rs. 1,863.00 lakhs out of which wages paid were Rs. 528.00 lakhs.

1.10.3.34. During the Sixth Plan period, 724 societies have been organised.

1.10.3.35. During the Seventh Plan period, it is proposed to set up District Labour Contract Co-operative Societies in each district to provide proper supervision and guidance to primary labour co-operatives, in addition to 150 new primary Labour contract societies to be promoted in different areas, 30 new primary Co-operative societies are proposed to be organised during 1986-87.

Farming Co-operatives

1.10.3.36. Farming Co-operative Societies are promoted to help farmers with small holding to adopt better techniques of agricultural production and to raise productivity. At the end of June, 1983 there were 386 farming cooperative societies, with a total membership of 14751 out of which 14475 were scheduled caste members. Out of 386 farming societies, 25 were joint farming societies and 361 were collective farming societies. During the Sixth Plan period, 39 societies have been organised, 40 new farming societies are proposed to be organised during Seventh Plan period and 8 new farming societies during 1986-87.

Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives

1.10.3.37. This is one of most innovative areas in expansion of Co-operative activities in Gujarat. The Gujarat State Co-operative Marketing Federation is a body at State Level which is interlinked with District Purchase and Sale Unions and 169 Taluka Purchase and Sale Unions. However, the outstanding feature is the working of commoditywise Marketing Federation dealing with single commodity like Gujarat State Co-operative Cotton Marketing Federation, Gujarat State Oil Seeds Growers' Federation and Gujarat State Co-operative Fruits and Vegetable Marketing Federation with Primary marketing societies for Cotton, Oilseeds and fruits and vegetable besides Gujarat Milk Marketing Federation. These societies are organised for distribution of agricultural inputs and marketing of crops. Some marketing co-operatives are engaged in processing too.

Financial Assistance to Marketing Co-operatives

1.10.3.38. To enable marketing societies for undertaking activities of sale of Agricultural produce, inputs and to strengthen them, the State Government provides share capital contribution and subsidy for construction of godowns under the National Grid Godown Scheme. Subsidy on sharing basis (25% : 25%) is also provided by the Central Government. Subsidy for price fluctuation fund of the value of the agricultural produce purchased directly from marginal, small and tribal farmers is also provided.

1.10.3.39. The National Co-operative Development Corporation also provides financial assistance under N.C.D.C.sponsored Schemes. The National Co-operative Development Corporation also provides Financial assistance for construction of godown to primary marketing societies and District Marketing Societies.

1.10.3.40. During the year 1983-84, agricultural produce worth Rs. 272 crores was marketed through Co-operatives as against the target of Rs. 210 crores.

1.10.3.41. During the year 1984-85, agricultural produce worth figures in about Rs. 300 crores was handled by the Co-operatives and at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, agricultural produce worth Rs. 450 crores would be handled by the co-operatives.

1.10.3.42. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, it was proposed to create storage capacity of 6.50 lakhs M.T. As against this target storage capacity has increased to 5.98 lakh M. T. at the end of Sixth Plan. During the Seventh plan additional storage capacity of 2.00 lakh M.T. is fixed. The target of creating additional capacity of 0.40 lakh M. T. in 1985-86 is likely to be achieved during 1985-86. It is proposed to create additional storage capacity of 0.40 lakhs M.T. for the year 1986-87.

1.10.3.43. In Gujarat, 80% of the fertilizers are being distributed by the Co-operatives. During the Seventh Plan period, it is proposed to include the scheme for strengthening of commodity marketing organisations, the scheme for creating price stabilisation fund and the scheme for assistance to Co-operatives for creating processing units.

1.10.3.44. Under the first scheme, commodity Federations are to be organised/strengthened under the scheme of creating price stabilisation fund. An amount equal to 0.05% of the total turnover is to be credited by Federations to this fund and the Government will contribute equal amount. New scheme for assistance to Co-operatives for creating processing units is also proposed during the Seventh Plan.

1.10.3.45. An outlay of Rs. 461.00 lakhs has been provided for marketing co-operatives, during Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 78.80 lakhs has been provided for year 1986-87.

Processing Co-operatives

1.10.3.46. Processing Co-operatives are established to encourage farmers to process their produce to fetch better prices. There are 110 Cotton Ginning and Pressing societies with a membership of 1,07,422. 49 rice mill with 4543 members and 8 Oil Mills with 2132 members. The Gujarat State Co-operative Oil Seeds Growers Federation Limited is federal society of primary oil seeds grower societies and has its own oil seeds processing units at Bhavnagar and Dhasa in Bhavnagar District, Jamnagar and Jagudan in Mahesana District. It is proposed to establish 15 new processing units (6 oil Mills complex 5 Dal Mills and 4 Ginning & Pressing) during the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been provided during the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 11.70 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Sugar Co-operatives

1.10.3.47. There are 16 Co-operative Sugar Factories in the State with a total daily crushing capacity of 34,756 tonnes per day. The Ukai Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandali Ltd. at Paniyari District Surat, is under construction with a crushing capacity of 1250 M.T. per day.

1.10.3.48. 4 new sugar Co-operatives are proposed to be established during the Seventh plan each with a capacity to produce 1250 M. T. per day in Surat and Valsad District.

1.10.3.49. An outlay of Rs. 497.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh plan for the programme. An outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

1.10.3.50. A separate office for the Directorate of Sugar has started functioning from the year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 75/- lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan period for the Directorate. An outlay of Rs. 20/- lakhs is provided land, thus the total provision made for the Sugar Co-operatives is Rs. 150.00 lakhs during 1986-87.

Consumer Co-operatives

1.10.3.51. Consumer Co-operatives are established in a three tier system to supply essential articles to the consumers at fair price. There are 1072 Primary Consumers Co-operatives with 316508 members at the end of 1983. The total sale of these stores was of the order of Rs. 40.65 crores. There were 26 Central Co-operative consumers stores of which 16 were departmental stores at the end of 1983, with a membership of 169796 and a total sale of Rs. 31.88 crores in the year 1981-82. The Gujarat State Co-operative Consumers Federation Ltd. has a membership of 207 members and had a turnover of Rs. 930 crores during the year 1982-83.

1.10.3.52. During the Seventh Plan, 250 primary consumers stores, 4 departmental stores and 3 regional distribution centres are proposed to be organised. The targets of the additional distribution of necessities of life in rural and urban areas are as under :

	(Sale : Rs. in crores)
State Consumer Co.op. Federation	20.00
Central Consumer Co.Op. Stores	40.00
Primary Consumers Co-op. stores	60.00
Primary Service Co-op. in Rural Areas	80.00
	200.00

1.10.3.53. An outlay of Rs. 68 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 14.05 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Cooperative training and Education

1.10.3.54. The Co-op. movement in the State has made rapid progress and has diversified its activities in several fields catering to the various needs of the people. Co-operative being democratic institutions, the members require necessary training to know their rights and duties as member. Managing Committee members and the employees of the co-operatives also need similar training.

1.10.3.55. The task of Co-operative training and education is being performed by the two tier co-operative education structure, consisting of Gujarat State Co-operative Union and the District Co-operative Union. The Gujarat State Co-operative Union is a Federal body of 18 District Co-operative Unions and runs 4 co-operative Training Centres at Nadiad, Patan, Bhavnagar and Surat for the training of junior personnel of cooperative institutions and for intermediate personnel of various co-operatives. There is Training College at Gandhinagar Known as Udaybhansinhji Co-operative Training College. The District Co-operative Unions provide training to Secretaries, Managing committee members, etc.

1.10.3.56. The training programme during the Sixth Plan period covered 1.86 lakhs trainees as under :

Nature of Training Courses	No. of persons trained
Lower Diploma Course	3121
Training to Secretaries and Managers	7824
Managing Committee members	40493
Members and future members	97587
Youth Co.op. Training Class	22562
Other training	14824
Total	1,86,411

1.10.3.57. During the Seventh Plan following training programmes are proposed to be undertaken by the Gujarat State Co-op. Union.

Type of class	No. of classes to be held	No. of persons to be trained
Secretary/Manager Training class	225	5625
Training class for Managing Committee members and Office Bearers	2700	40500
Village level campus for ordinary members	5400	135000
Leadership Campus	95	2850
Unit Co-op. Training Class	500	20000
		2,03,975

1.10.3.58. During the Seventh Plan period a provision of Rs. 140.00 lakhs has been made. An outlay of Rs. 17/- lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Other Cooperatives

(1) Auto Rickshaw and Redda Pullers' Cooperatives

1.10.2.59. There were 23 Auto Rickshaw Cooperative societies with a membership of 1755, 11 Redda Pullers, Co.op. Societies with a membership of 1238 and 44 Transport Co-operatives with a membership of 6550 by the end of June, 1983.

1.10.3.60. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been provided for the 1986-87.

2. The Krishak Bharti Fertiliser Limited

1.10.3.61. The Krishik Bharti Cooperative Fertilisers Ltd. (KRIBHCO), the second organisation of its kind having objectives of producing and providing Ammonia and Urea fertilisers to farmers is in the process of setting up two Ammonia Potas 1350 M.T. Capacity each and four Urea Plants of 1100 M.T. Per day at Hajira in Surat District. The estimate cost of project is Rs. 980 crores contribution towards share capital of KRIBHCO from Gujarat had been proposed and being provided.

1.10.3.62. An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been provided for Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

Cooperation

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1986-87	
		Total	Of which cap ^{it}
1	2	3	4
I. Direction and Administration			
1.	COP-1 Establishment of taluka level Set-up Strengthening of Dist. level office etc.	5.00	..
2.	COP-2 Financial Assistance to Supervision Committee of Co-op. Dairy Audit Board for staff	7.98	..
New Scheme			
3.	COP-3 Strengthening of Statistical staff	1.00	..
4.	COP-4 Setting up of monitoring cell and creation of new administrative supervisory and statistical staff	2.50	..
4.	(a) COP-4 (a) Monitoring and recover cell for S. T. and M. T. or dit.	3.70	..
Total : I		20.18	..
II. Credit Co-operatives			
5.	COP-5 Village Co-operatives	5.50	..
6.	COP-6 Reorganisation and revitalisation of Co-op. credit structure	2.50	..
7.	COP-7 Financial assistance to FSS/LAMPS for training their staff	..	..
8.	COP-8 Risk fund for consumption finance	..	..

1	2	3	4
9. COP-9 Risk fund contribution outright grant to LDB for long term advances to tribal.		1.00	—
10. COP-10 Full coverage scheme for projects in tribal areas.		15.00	—
11. COP-11 Scheme for Secretariat cadre for agril. Co-ops.		—	—
12. COP-12 Agril. Relief and Guarantee fund		5.00	—
13. COP-13 Stabilisation fund arrangement flow of co-op. credit for short and medium term.		1.00	1.00
14. COP-14 Rehabilitation of short term advance of Agril. and financial assistance to Dist. Co-op. Banks		115.00	—
15. COP-15. Credit stabilisation fund to LDB for long term advances		2.00	1.00
16. COP-16. Share capital contribution to Agril. credit insti.		11.00	11.00
17. COP-17. Rehabilitation of long term advances and financial assistance to GSLDB		221.52	149.52
18. COP-18 Scheme for providing financial assistance to Co-op. Insti. in the co-operatively underdeveloped areas. Assistance to Dist. Central Co.op. Banks for non-overdues cover.		10.00	10.00
19. COP-19 Scheme for financial assistance to GSLDB against the shortfalls in recovery of Blocked overdues		40.00	40.00
20. COP-20 Share capital subsidy to SC/ST members of Agril. Credit Socys.		4.03	..
21. COP-21 Interest subsidy to SC/ST members of Agril. or Socys.		2.00	..
Total-II (Credit Coop).		435.55	213.52

1	2	3	4
III. Labour Co-operatives :			
22.	COP-22 Labour Co-operatives	3.18	0.88
IV. Farming Co-operatives			
23.	COP-23. Co-operative Farming societies.	0.94	0.40
24.	COP-24 Share capital subsidy to Farming Co-operatives for S. C. members.	..	..
Total—IV.		0.94	0.40
V. Ware-housing and Marketing Co-operatives.			
25.	COP-25 Scheme for Financial Assistance to Marketing Co-operatives.	1.00	1.00
26.	COP-26. Margin money assistance to primary co-op.socys/Taluka purchase and Sales Union for outright purchases and pulling of agril. produce in tribal area.	0.50	0.50
27.	COP-27 District Marketing Socys. Godowns.	..	..
28.	COP-28 Price fluctuation fund.	4.00	..
29.	COP-29 Primary Marketing Socys. Godown.	..	..
30.	COP-30 Rural Socys Godown	0.80	..
31.	COP-31 National Grid Godown.	60.50	..
32.	COP-32 Financial assistance for strengthening of Mktg.organisation.	7.00	..
33.	COP--33 Scheme for creating price stabilisation fund.	5.00	..
Total—V.		78.80	1.50
VI. Processing Cooperatives			
34.	COP-34 Other processing. Co-ops.	10.70	10.70
35.	COP-35 Strengthening of processing organisation.	1.00	..
Total—VI.		11.70	10.70

VII. Co-op. Sugar Factories.

36. COP-36 Co-op. Sugar Factory	130.00	126.00
37 COP-37 Establishment of Co-op. Sugar Directorate	20.00	—
Total VII	150.00	126.00

VIII Consumers Co-operatives.

38 COP—38 Distribution of consumers goods article in rural areas through Village and Mktg. co-ops.	1.55	1.47
39 COP—39 Urban Consu.Co-operatives.	3.00	2.90
40 COP—40 Financial Assistance to Urban consu. socys. for purchase of mobile-van for sales of vegetable in Urban areas.	0.50	—
41. COP-41 Financial Assistance to Central cons. Co-op. stores	2.00	..
42. COP-42 Raheilitation of sick weak Cons. Co-op. Stores	1.50	..
43. COP-43 Finacial assistance to consumers co-ops. of scheduled caste members	1.50	1.20
44. COP-44 Strengthening of credit cum mktg. structure in tribal areas	4.00	3.20
Total—VIII	14.05	8.77

IX—Co-operative Training and Education

45. COP.-45 Co-operative Training and Education	15.00	..
46. COP.-46 Financial Assistance for Co-op. Education and Training for the persons of co-ops. in tribal areas	..	..
47. COP.-47 Financial assistance for establishment of two addl. Junior Training Centre	..	..

1	2	3	4
48.	COP.-48 Financial Assistance for construction of campus for Jr. Training Centres	2.00	..
49.	COP.-49 Scheme for research review and study on Co-op.	..	..
50.	COP.-50 Financial Assistance for setting up of an Addl. Co-op. training College in Gujarat State for imparting Training to intermediate level Co-op. personel	..	..
51.	COP.-51 Financial Assistance to University for introducing Co-op. Diploma in Higher studies at University level	..	..
52.	COP.-52 Financial Assistance for inter-state Co-op. study Forum and Exchange programme	..	..
53.	COP.-53 Financial Assistance for appointment of Addl. Co-op. education instructors for educating the members, comittee members, office bearers and employees of dairy Co-operatives	..	..
54.	COP.-54 Financial Assistance to Gujarat State Co-op. Union for production of documentry films on Co-ops. in Gujarat State	..	..
	Total—IX	17.00	..
(X) Other Co-operatives			
55.	COP.-55 Auto-Richksaw and Redda pullers Co-ops.	0.10	0.10
56.	COP.-56 Financial Assistance to Redda pullers Co-op. Societies	..	..
57.	COP.-57 Share capital contribution to Co-op. for contribution towards participation in share to multi unit co-ops to KRIBHCO	3.50	3.50
	Total—X	3.60	30.60
	Nucleus Budget	65.00	..
	TOTAL-CO-OPERATION	800.00	365.37

2. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1.1. Introduction

2.1.1.1. Poverty and unemployment are the main problems of the rural areas. The approach of a frontal attack on poverty by designing specific programmes for creation of employment and transfer of assets became well delineated in the Sixth Plan. With a view to accelerating economic activities and stepping up of employment opportunities in rural area to alleviate poverty it was necessary to create and increase opportunities for employment and income generation. To achieve these objectives a multi pronged strategy was adopted during the Sixth Plan. The main elements in this strategy included :

- Programme for transfer of productive assets, skills and technology to the rural poor, through IRDP.
- Works programmes for creation of supplementary employment opportunities through REP and RLEGP.
- Special Area Development Programmes through DPAP and DDP. A new Programme for Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) was introduced during 1983-84. All these programmes are being continued during the Seventh Plan with better planning, closer monitoring and organisation for effective implementation.

2.1.2. Programmes for 1986-87.

2.1.2.1. A outlay of Rs. 2028.00 lakhs has been provided in the State Plan for 1986-87. The programmewise outlays provided are as under;—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Programme	Annual plan 1986-87 outlays.
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	70.00
2.	Strengthening and supporting of organisation for Special Programmes	251.50
3.	National Rural Employment Programme	600.00
4.	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas.	5.00
5.	Drought Prone Areas Programme	322.50
6.	Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development	4.00
Total:—(RDD)		1933.00
	Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (P & R.H.D.)	70.00
8.	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IMED)	25.00
GRAND TOTAL:		2028.00

The outline of the important programmes is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

Integrated Rural Development Programme

2.1.2.2. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was one of the major instruments in the Sixth Plan for amelioration of poverty in rural areas. The programme was included in the Tenth Point Economic Programme. The programme mainly aims at improving economic conditions of the identified rural families below the poverty line by providing them assistance for acquiring income generating assets to enable them to increase their level of income and cross the poverty line.

2.1.2.3. The programme is being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between the State Government and Central Government. The programme is implemented in 21 Blocks covering the entire State.

2.1.2.4. During the Sixth Plan, expenditure of Rs. 7470.70 lakhs has been incurred which works out to about 97.8% of the total allocation of Rs. 7636.00 lakhs. Against the target of assisting 6.54 lakh families during the Sixth Plan (600 families per Block per annum) 7.10 lakh families (including 0.85 lakh SC families and 1.78 lakh ST families) have been assisted which works out about to 108.56% of the target. Among the families assisted during the Sixth Plan the proportion of SC/ST families works out to 37.1% as against prescribed minimum 30%. Against the target of assisting 3000 families per Block during the Sixth Plan, on an average 3258 families have been assisted per Block.

2.1.2.5. The programme is continued during the Seventh Plan with its focus sharpened for taking the benefits to the target households. The Seventh Plan strategy envisages to assist by giving supplementary dose of assistance to the families who have been assisted during the Sixth Plan but have not crossed the poverty line. The families below the poverty line will have to be provided with supplementary dose of assistance in order to consolidate the investments made on them during the Sixth Plan and enable them to cross the poverty line. Thus the strategy for IRDP during the Seventh Plan is twofold. First, to consolidate the gains made during the Sixth Plan by giving supplementary dose of assistance to beneficiaries who have not been able to cross the poverty line. Second part of the strategy would be to take new beneficiaries after providing for the second dose of assistance. The number of families to be assisted by supplementary dose will be determined by carrying out the household survey of all the families assisted during the Sixth Plan. For 1986-87 it is proposed to assist by giving supplementary dose of assistance the families assisted during 1982-83 and 1983-84 but who have not crossed the poverty line. About 3.33 lakh families were assisted during 1982-83 and 1983-84. The exact number of families to be assisted by second dose during 1986-87 will be determined after carrying out the survey for the families assisted during 1982-83 and 1983-84. However, tentatively, a target of assisting 1.02 families comprising 0.80 lakh old families and 0.22 lakh new families has been fixed for 1986-87 for which an outlay of Rs. 750.00 lakhs has been provided in the State Plan.

Strengthening of Special Programmes Organisation

2.1.2.6. The Commissionerate of Rural Development has been created at the State Level during 1981-82 for supervising and guiding the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) in implementing rural development programmes. Moreover, the block level administration has been strengthened for more effective implementation of the anti-poverty programmes. Expenditure towards most of the posts at the Block level and some posts at the State level is shared equally by the State Government and Central Government. For maintenance of these posts for implementation of rural development programmes an outlay of Rs. 251.50 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87 in the State Plan. This provision will attract a matching contribution of about Rs. 150 lakhs from Government of India.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas

2.1.2.7. The Scheme for Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRS) was introduced in 1983-84 as a sub scheme of IRDP in Ahmedabad and Junagadh districts. The scheme aims to help individual women to avail of the facilities already available under IRDP and, where individual women are found to be incapable of taking advantage of these facilities. This scheme helps organise women in homogeneous groups to take up economically viable activities on a group basis. 118 women groups with membership of 2056 women have been organised during the Sixth Plan.

2.1.2.8. The scheme is to be continued during 1986-87 for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided as State Share against which a Central share of Rs. 5.00 lakh is anticipated from the Government of India.

National Rural Employment Programme

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

2.1.2.10. The Community works which directly help in strengthening the rural infrastructure and result in the creation of durable community assets in the rural areas are undertaken under the programme.

2.1.2.11. Under the programme priority is given to such community works which provide a direct boost to rural economy. In the selection of works also preference is given to such works as mainly benefit the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In order to ensure that benefits of this programme reach the weaker sections of the society, 10% of the allocation under the programme is earmarked for schemes directly benefiting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For Social forestry at least 10% of the outlay was being earmarked during the Sixth Plan but during the Seventh plan this outlay has been increased to 20%. The programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing between the State and Central Government.

2.1.2.12. During the Sixth Plan an expenditure of Rs. 5656.88 lakhs comprising State and Central share has been incurred for the programme and against the target of generating employment for 367.8 lakh mandays employment has been generated for 561.50 lakh mandays. Of the total employment generated during the Sixth Plan about 14.4% was availed of by SCs and 38.4% was availed of by STs. For 1985-86 an expenditure of Rs. 1480.00 lakhs comprising state share and central share is anticipated. For 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs is provided in the state plan. It is targetted to generate employment for 40.0 lakh mandays during 1986-87 under the programme.

Drought Prone Area Programme

2.1.2.13. The Centrally sponsored scheme for DPAP was being implemented in 42 talukas of 8 districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kachchh, Panchmahals, Rajkot and Surendranagar during the Sixth Plan. The programme lays stress on integrated area development to restore the ecological balance and to make the best use of the limited resources in the drought affected areas. The ultimate objective is to reduce through appropriate investment and technology, the severity of drought conditions and create a long term stable basis for production and employment. The important programme elements are development and management of water resources; afforestation and grassland development; soil and moisture conservation on water-shed basis; animal husbandry and dairy development.

2.1.2.14. An expenditure of Rs. 3070.35 lakhs comprising state share and central share has been incurred during the Sixth Plan. The important achievements under the programme during the Sixth Plan are given below:

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement 1980-85
1.	Minor Irrigation		
	Irrigation potential created	'000 Hect.	9.06
2.	Soil and Water Conservation Works.		
	Area covered.	"	10.95
3.	Afforestation		
	Plantation	"	17.94
4.	Pasture Development		
	Area covered.	"	2.90

2.1.2.15. From 1985-86 Government of India has agreed to cover Lodhika taluka of Rajkot district under the programme. Thus, during 1986-87 the programme will be implemented in 43 talukas of the State. For 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 322.50 lakhs has been provided as state share at the rate of Rs. 7.50 lakhs per taluka against which a central share of Rs. 322.50 lakhs is anticipated from the Government of India. Sectoral allocation of the total outlay of Rs. 645.00 lakhs for 1986-87 comprising state and central share is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	Outlay for 1986-87.
1.	Minor Irrigation	150.40
2.	Afforestation and Pasture development	131.60
3.	Soil Conservation	163.75
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	114.75
5.	Agriculture	1.00
6.	O & M.	83.50
Total		645.00

Strengthening of Training Facilities for Rural Development.

2.1.2.16 With the launching of Special Programme for rural development the need for training of rural development personnel at various levels and officials of banks have become imperative. Training strategy proposed would include organisation of special courses on Rural Development and Seminars and workshops, etc. In order to achieve this objective a new scheme viz. a Scheme for Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development was introduced during 1985-86 with an outlay of Rs. 3.25 lakhs. For 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the scheme.

Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme

2.1.2.17 The scheme of Gram Safai Shibir, Improvement of Rural Houses, Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram and Environmental Improvement of Harijan Localities were in operation during the Sixth Five Year Plan primarily intended for providing basic amenities and reducing the attraction of the rural people towards the urban areas so as to diminish the magnitude of migration towards urban areas.

2.1.2.18 However, the components of the various schemes were found getting overlapped in nature and some of the components of the schemes were being found not adequately attended to. Further the ceiling limit of the financial assistance needed to be enhanced due to increase in actual cost and to make available the benefits of the scheme to the most needy families. Thus, the components of the various schemes of Gram Safai Shibirs, Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram, Improvement of Rural Houses, Environmental improvement of Harijan Localities have been suitably integrated in the form of a new scheme named as "Integrated Village Environmental Improvement programmes."

2.1.2.19 The scheme envisages to cover community type of activities such as women's latrines programme, safai Shibir programme as well as individual beneficiary oriented activities aimed at removing the backwardness of the area for providing healthy and hygienic environment and primary basic amenities for targetted group viz, families having yearly income less than or equal to Rs. 6000/- per annum and under the individual items the activities such as Paniara, Smokless Chullahs, electrification, assistance for improvement of Kuchha roofs are to be taken up with varying norms of assistance.

2.1.2.20 An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is provided for 1986-87.

Desert Development Programme.

2.1.2.21 The main objective of this programme is integrated development of the desert areas by increasing the productivity, income level and employment opportunities for the inhabitants through optimum utilisation of physical, human, livestock and other bio-logical resources. While striving to achieve this ultimate objective, the programme would emphasis prevention of further deterioration of the desert areas and arrest the spread of desert areas and desartic condition.

2.1.2.22 During the Sixth Plan the programme was implemented in 6 taluka of Banaskantha District and 2 talukas of Mehsana District. An expenditure of Rs. 569.90 lakhs comprising state share and central share has been incurred during the Sixth Plan. The important achievements under the programme during the Sixth Plan are given below.—

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement
1.	Afforestation		
	(A) Plantation	1000 Hect.	10.72
	(B) Pasture Development	„	0.44
2.	Soil Conservation works		
	Area covered	„	0.48

2.1.2.23 From 1985-86 Government of India has agreed to cover Dhanera taluka of Banaskantha District under the programme. Thus during 1986-87 the programme is would be implemented in 9 talukas covering an area of 9.84 lakh sq. kms. The allocation for the programme is at the rate of Rs. 10.00 lakhs per 1000 sq. kms. From 1985-86 the programme is a fully centrally sponsored scheme. An amount of Rs. 98.00 lakhs is anticipated from the Government of India, for 1986-87.

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

2.1.2.24 The RLEGP, introduced during 1983-84, with more or less the same objective as those of NREP is entirely funded by the Central Government. The projects under the scheme are sanctioned by the Central Government. Projects under various sectors with total estimated cost of Rs. 2935.32 lakhs have been sanctioned by Government of India, during the Sixth Plan. Against the allocation of Rs. 1920.00 lakhs during the Sixth Plan, expenditure of Rs. 1595.71 lakhs has been incurred. For 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 1591.00 lakhs has been sanctioned under this fully centrally sponsored scheme. For 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 1587.00 lakhs is anticipated from Government of India.

APPENDIX

NREP Physical Assets created.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement			
			1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Afforestation	Hect.	2376	4755	8252	6375
		No. in plants (in lakhs)	155	375	690	490
2.	Group Housing for SC/ST	No	5473	9755	17157	11748

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Drinking water well for SC/ST	No	..	10	18	32
4.	Village Tank	No	34	135	190	181
5.	Flood protection works	No Hect.	9 1000	41 6527	82 ..	114 ..
6.	Soil and Water Conservation.	Hect	3371	4194	2683	1965
7.	Rural Road	Kms	533	3562	1946	1359
8.	School compound wall	No	32	48	18	8
9.	School Room	No	28	88	228	373
10.	Panchayat Ghar	No	2	6	40	58
11.	Community centre	No	1	4	4	1
12.	Balwadi Building	No	..	3	6	4
13.	Canal repairing & drainage	No	..	21	40	52
14.	Irrigation well	No	..	..	32	145

ANNUAL PLAN 1986--87

STATEMENT

Special Programmes for Rural Development

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1986—87	
		Total	Of which capital
1	2	3	4
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme			
A.	Direction and Administration	56.25	..
B.	Subsidy to District Rural Development Agencies.		
1	Agriculture	618.75	...
2	Animal Husbandry and Dairying.		
3	Minor Irrigation		
4	Village & Small Industries		
5	Road Transport		
6	Others		
7	Training (TRYSEM)	75.00	..
8	Special Live stock Production Programme		
	Total :—	750.00	
2. Scheme for Strengthening Administration.			
		251.50	..
3. Development of Women & Children			
		5.00	..
4. Drought Prone Areas Programme			
1	Direction and Administration	41.75	..
2	Minor Irrigation	75.20	..

1	2	3	4
3	Animal Husbandry & Dairying	57.37	..
4	Soil & Water Conservation	81.88	..
5	Afforestation	65.80	..
6	Pasture Deve- lopment.		
7	Other Expenditure	0.50	..
	Total ;	322.50	..
5.	National Rural Employment Programme	600.00	..
6	Strengthening Training facilities for R. D.	4.00	..
7	Integrated Village Environ- mental Improve- ment Programme	70.00	..
8.	Integrated Rural Energ Prog. (IMED)	25.00	..
	Total : Rural Development	2028.00	..

2.2. LAND REFORMS

2.2.1. Introduction

2.2.1.1. Gujarat has been consistently following the policy of elimination of exploitation and adiabing social justice. The State has been forefront in taking a number of progressive measures such as Tenancy and Tenure Abolish Laws. The first Land Ceiling Act was enacted in the State in 1960.

2.2.2. Review of Progress

2.2.2.1. By the end of November, 1985, the possession of about 18,005 hectares of surplus land has been taken over under the Gujarat Agricultural Pre-revised Land Ceiling Act of 1960. Out of this, 17766 hectares have been distributed to 14741 beneficiaries, of which 10230 hectares have been distributed to scheduled caste and schedule tribe beneficiaries. The work of implementation of the prerevised Ceiling Act is practically over except for cases under litigation.

2.2.2.2. The revised Ceiling Act which lowered the ceiling on holdings came into force from April 1976. Uptil November 1985, about 75679 hectares of land has been declared surplus, possession of 37193 hectares of land has been taken over, of which 22088 hectares allotted to 8123 beneficiaries. In the districts effected by Narmada Project, distribution of 7676 hectares of land is made on Eksali Basis.

2.2.2.3. Nineteen Agricultural Land Tribunals have been appointed to complete distribution of surplus land to beneficiaries. The State Government have issued orders on 1st September, 1980 and on 22nd June, 1981 for finalising all the pending cases including the revision appeals under the Ceiling Act and cases of appeals regarding lands held by gaushalas, panjrapoles etc. The progress achieved upto the end of November, 1985 in the implementation of the Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act is shown in the table below :

Item	Pre-revised Ceiling Act Achievement upto Nov. 1985	Revised Ceiling Act Achievement upto Nov. 1985	Total under Pre-revised Act and revised Act (2 & 3)
1	2	3	4
Area declared surplus	18598 Hec.	75679 Hec.	94277 Hec.
Of which possession taken of	18005 Hec.	37193 Hec.	55198 Hec.
Allotment on permanent basis to-Schedule Tribe	7777 Hec. 9937 No.	2589 Hec. 1150 No.	10366 Hec. 11087 No.
Schedule Castes	2453 Hec. 1497 No.	18885 Hec. 6582 No.	21338 Hec. 8079 No.
Co-operative Societies and other backward classes	7536 Hec. 3307 No.	614 Hec. 391 No.	8150 Hec. 3698 No.
Total Allotment	17766 Hec. 14741 No.	22088 Hec. 8123 No.	39854 Hec. 22864 No.

2.2.2.4. The New Twenty point programme for economic and social development was announced in January, 1982. The programme takes into account the changes that have taken place in economic and social life of the people and the new challenges that have arisen.

2.2.2.5. Land Reforms is one of the items of the 20 point programme. The aim of the programme would be to implement the Agricultural Land Ceiling Act, distribution of surplus lands and complete compilation of land records by removing all legal and administrative obstacles.

2.2.2.6. In order to protect the rights of tenants who are in arrears of payment of purchase price, a scheme of giving financial assistance for acquisition of occupancy rights has been introduced during the Fifth Plan. Occupancy rights have been conferred to 12.19 lakh tenants in respect of an area of 10.03 lakh hectares as on October 1985. Defaulting tenants who could not pay the purchase price and have fallen in arrears of four or more instalments have been given a further opportunity, to pay up the purchase price before 31st December, 1985. During 1980-85, an amount of Rs. 107.57 lakhs has been sanctioned as tagavi loans to 9028 tenant cultivators to save their purchase price before the extended time limit of 31st December, 1985 and all the Collectors have been asked to prepare case papers of defaulting tenants in arrears of three or four instalments for grant of tagavi advances well in advance to make payment towards purchase price.

2.2.2.7 Like-wise under the Bombay Inam (Kachchh area) Abolition Act, 1958, certain holders of Inam Lands have not paid occupancy price as required under section 6 and 7 of the said Act. The date of payment of the occupancy price has been extended upto 31st December, 1986. In order to protect such khatedars from losing their right over the land, tagavi loans are sanctioned to the khatedars.

2.2.2.8. Under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948, occupancy rights are given to tenants on payment of purchase price of the land. The Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank advancing loans to such tenant purchasers in the past. As the rate of interest of loan charged by the bank was higher than the rate of interest charged by the Government, a scheme to subsidise the difference in rate of interest was introduced since 1976-77. From August, 1976 to March 1985 an amount of Rs. 2.13 lakhs have been disbursed to 3235 persons under this scheme.

2.2.2.9. Section 17-B of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948 as amended by Act No. 5 of 1973, confers occupancy rights on dwellers i.e. tenants, agricultural labourers, artisans etc. on payment of occupancy price not exceeding 20 times the annual rent for the site on which dwelling houses are built by them. Accordingly from 2nd May, 1973, every tenant, agricultural labourer and village artisan is deemed to have purchased the home-stead land. Under this scheme, 32105 cases have been brought on record from 2nd May 1973, to 30th November 1985, out of which 31823 cases have been decided by the Agricultural Land Tribunals and conferred occupancy rights to 26721 persons in respect of 947.78 hec. of home-stead land. The process of conferring the occupancy right to the poor artisans, agricultural labourers etc. is nearly completed.

2.2.2.10. The occupancies held by the tribals in scheduled areas have been restricted under section 73-A of Land Revenue Code, 1879 and Government Notification dated 6th April, 1961. Instructions were issued to the District Revenue Officers to enforce this provision strictly and to restore possession of land to these tribals who have alienated their lands unauthorisely. Accordingly, teams appointed from tribal areas have been able to detect in all 185354 conductable cases of unauthorised transfer of land covering 22157 hec. and have restored the possession in 15115 cases covering 17596 hec. of land by the end of November 1985 leaving 2067 cases covering 3289 hec. pending for disposal at the end of November 1985.

2.2.2.11. In addition, a law has been enacted by insertion of section 73-AA, 73-AB, 73-AC and 73-AD in the Bombay Land Revenue Code for safeguarding the right/interests of the occupancies held by the scheduled tribes all over the state with a view to making the same inalienable. This law has come into force with effect from 1st February, 1981.

2.23.1. An outlay of Rs. 230 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87, the broad break of which is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Annual Plan 1986-87 (outlay)
1. Financial assistance to allottees of surplus land	45.00
2. Others	185.00
	<hr/> 230.00

2.2.3.2. The programmes relating to the consolidation of holdings, record of rights, survey and revision survey would be accelerated. The major elements of the programme would be the implementation of Agricultural Land Ceiling Act and to give financial assistance to the allottees of surplus land.

Consolidation of holdings

2.2.3.3. The scheme of consolidation of holdings contemplates operational holding compact thereby providing for optimum result of the labour and money spent by cultivators.

2.2.3.4. This scheme is designed to take care of (a) the evil of fragmentation of holdings, (b) consolidation of scattered holding into a compact block (c) effect economy in labour and cost of agriculture and (d) to encourage the cultivators to take new improvement. The scheme was commenced in 1949 on experimental basis under "Post War Reconstruction Scheme" and the regular scheme was commenced in the First Plan and is continued till today.

2.2.3.5. The work of consolidation of holdings has to be undertaken in 14715 villages covering 7208 thousand hectares in the State. The State Government have declared its intention to prepare the scheme of consolidation of holdings in 7126 villages. The scheme has been implemented in 4344 villages covering 2500 thousand hectares upto December 1985. The scheme of consolidation of holdings carries much importance and it also forms a part of the new 20 point national programme.

2.2.3.6. During the year 1985-86, it is proposed to complete the work of consolidation of holdings in 180 villages, 90 thousand hectares. An outlay of Rs. 36.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan for the year 1986-87 for execution of the scheme in 180 villages covering 90 thousand hectares.

Introduction of Resurvey and Revision Survey of the Villages

2.2.3.7. Revision survey is generally required to be undertaken every 30 years. Original survey of certain villages of the State was undertaken some 80 to 90 years ago and no revision or resurvey has been undertaken in these areas. The need for resurvey is, therefore, keenly felt. These operation also help to bring the land records up-to-date and the same is commenced since the Sixth Plan.

2.2.3.8. The total number of villages, whose original survey has been done some 80 to 90 years ago is 3787 villages of Ex-Bombay regime and deemed Settled Villages. The number of villages of which the work of resurvey or revision survey has been completed upto the end of 1984-85 is 2107 villages. Thus, the number of villages, of which the resurvey or revision survey is yet remained to be done is 1680.

... The provision of Rs. 225 lakhs is provided to complete the work of 70 villages under the State Plan Scheme while that of Rs. 13.21 lakhs is proposed to complete the work of 70 villages in the Tribal Area under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan during the year 1985-86. Against this the work of 56 villages is completed and the work of 88 villages is completed under TASP upto December 1985. An outlay of Rs. 33.04 lakhs under State Plan and that of Rs. 14.50 lakh under TASP is provided to complete the work of 70 villages under the State Plan and 70 villages under T.A. Sub-Plan respectively during the year 1986-87.

Introduction of village Site survey

2.2.3.10. Village Site Survey activity, comprising of the following, is taken up under Sec. 95 read with Sec. 131/135-C, of the Land Revenue Code.

1. The work of village Site Survey under State Plan Scheme.
2. Villages situated within the periphery of 1.5 kms. from the Urban Agglomeration.
3. Village Site Survey in the villages having population over 5000 inhabitants.
4. Villages situated within the extended area of Surat Municipal Corporation Limited.

2.2.3.11. Village Site Survey is a pre-requisite for orderly development of the villages for various development activities both by local bodies and Government. It also provides the record of rights (Property cards) showing clearly the right, title, interest and liabilities of all the individuals, local bodies and Government on each property. Such survey is also useful for administrative purpose and also for determining N.A. Revenue, detection of encroachments on Government land and public street/lands and detection of unauthorised N.A. uses etc. It also provides accurate maps which are useful for various purposes.

2.2.3.12. The work of introduction of village site survey was completed in 102 villages by the end of 1979-80. During the Sixth Plan 1980-85, the work of Theodolite in 410 villages, P. T. work of 378 villages and Enquiry work of 81 villages and Sanad/PR work of 46 villages has been completed. This work of 56 villages and P. T. work of 44 villages and Eng works of 16 villages are completed upto December, 1985.

2.2.3.13. The work of villages situated within the extended area of Surat Municipal Corporation is included under the activities to be undertaken for the villages having population over 5000 inhabitants. An outlay of Rs. 43.25 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86 to complete the PT work of 40 villages and enquiry work of 50 villages. An outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87 to complete the P.T. work of 51 villages and enquiry work of 50 villages

Reclassification of the lands of the villages of Jamnagar district

2.2.3.14. The Classification of the lands of the villages of Jamnagar district was done in the year 1890 during the regime of the Ex-State of Jamnagar, and no classification of lands of these villages has been done thereafter. The rates of remission in the assessment fixed during the Ex-State regime have been sanctioned under the provisions of section 52, Land Revenue Code, and L. R. Rule 18 in the year 1959-60 and the revised agricultural assessment is levied accordingly. The most of the villages of this district are adjoining the Sea-coast, as a result of which the lands have become saltish. The water of the wells have also become saltish and as such it has adversely affected the fertility of the lands and the agricultural production as well.

2.2.3.15. Government have accorded their administrative approval in 1978 to the re-classification of lands of these villages. During the Sixth Plan, the work of 140 villages has been completed. For the Year 1985-86, a physical target of 137 villages is fixed with an outlay of Rs. 4.54 lakhs. Against this, the classification work of 73 villages and Barsat work of 85 villages have been completed upto December 1985. An outlay Rs. 5.46 lakhs is provided to complete the work of 100 villages in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Specific Measures—Records of Rights

2.2.3.16. Updating the record of rights cannot be considered complete as being with the passage of time, it is again likely to lag behind and require to be updated. Moreover in the areas surrounding big cities unauthorised constructions and other branches are also required to be detected thoroughly. Record of right teams have done basic work to the following extent upto December 1985;

—The work of 36632 villages have been completed. (12965 villages in the first round + 12709 villages in the second round + 3838 villages in the third round + 6172 villages of Saurashtra area + 948 villages of Kachchh area.) (The villages covered are of repetitive nature)

—152.51 lakh pages of village form No. VII-XII verified.

—1.33 lakh orders of Agricultural Land Tribunal's noted.

—0.79 lakh concealed tenants brought on record.

—9.33 lakh cases of breach of conditions discovered.

2.2.3.17. In Gujarat, the teams have listed 289276 tenants in the detailed list.

An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86 to cover 2520 villages. As against this, up to December, 1985, 611 villages have been already covered. During 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 36 lakhs is provided with a target to cover 1100 villages during the year.

Specific Measures—Record of Rights—Tribal Area Sub-Plan

2.2.3.18. In tribal areas, the record of rights, teams have done basic work to the following extent upto December, 1985:

—The work of 7806 villages have been completed.

—21.97 lakh pages of village form No. VII-XII verified.

—0.29 lakh orders of Agricultural Land Tribunal's noted.

—0.01 lakh concealed tenants brought on record.

— Detected 18609 cases covering an area of 22026 hectares of land regarding unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals.

2.2.3.19. For the year 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs was provided to undertake work in 720 villages. As against this 240 villages have been covered till December, 1985. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87 with a target to cover 800 villages during the year.

Protection against Unauthorised Alienation of Land held by Tribals—Tribal Area Sub-Plan

2.2.3.20. The scheme for protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals is introduced under Tribal Area Sub-Plan since 1976-77 to detect alienation of land held by tribals and to restore the possession of such lands to them under the Land Revenue Code, for which a new Section 73-AA, 73 AB, 73-AC and 73-AD has been introduced from 1981.

2.2.3.21. Upto December, 1985, such alienation is detected, in 18609 cases covering an area of 22,026 hectares of land, out of which 15803 cases covering an area of 18,801 hectares of land are disposed off. In 15,232 cases, possession is restored to tribals in 158'3 hectares of land. For the year 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs was provided to the extent 800 cases. As against this, 220 cases are detected upto December, 1985. For the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is provided to detect about 800 cases in the year.

Grant of Subsidy in interest payable to Tribal Tenants—Tribal Area Sub-Plan

2.2.3.22 In the B.T. and A.L. Act, 1948, the occupancy rights are given to tenants on payment of purchase of price of land. In order to finance the purchase price to economically backward tribal tenants, the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank advanced loan to such tenant purchaser. The rate of interest charged by the said bank is 11.1/2% which is higher than the rate of interest charged by Government on tagavi loan. A scheme to subsidise the difference of rate in interest is therefore introduced since 1976-77.

2.2.3.23 An amount of Rs. 0.02 lakh was provided in the year 1985-86 for this purpose. The same amount i.e. Rs. 0.02 lakh is to be provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87 as grant of subsidy payable to tribal tenants. Upto December 1985, Rs. 600 is given as subsidy to 11 persons.

Financial assistance to the assignees of surplus land under Gujarat Land Ceiling Act.

2.2.3.24. The new allottees of surplus land get financial assistance of Rs. 2500/- per hectare for land development and agricultural inputs. The entire amount of Rs. 2500 is to be treated as subsidy from 1984-85. The share of Central Government will be 50 percent. The benefit of the scheme is now extended to the allottees of land holders in programme area also. Generally, the allottees of the surplus land are belonging to the weaker sections of the society and they need financial assistance for the purpose of development.

2.2.3.25. By the end of November, 1985 under the Revised Ceiling Act possession of 37193 hectares of land is taken, out of which 22088 hectares of land is disposed off on permanent basis. The remaining 15105 hectares of land could not be disposed off due to reservation of surplus land for Narmada Irrigation Project for affected persons in five districts namely Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Panchmahals and Surendranagar and due to litigation.

2.2.3.26. Upto December, 1985, financial assistance is given to 6704 SC, 1150 ST and 391 others totalling to 8245 beneficiaries under this scheme.

2.2.3.27. An outlay of Rs. 23 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86. For the year 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is provided for providing financial assistance to the assignees of surplus land.

Loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring Occupancy Rights under the B. T. and A. L. Act.

2.2.3.28. Under the B. T. and A. L. Act the confirmation of occupancy rights are subject to the payment of purchase price fixed by the Agriculture Land Tribunals.

2.2.3.29. The tenant cultivators from the weaker sections of the society are generally not in a position to make payment of the purchase price and also not in a position to protect the right on lands. This scheme has been introduced during the Fifth Plan for advancing loans to such tenant cultivators.

2.2.3.30. During the year 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is provided to be spent towards advancing loans to tenant cultivators. Upto December, 1985 an amount of Rs. 143.15 lakhs has been spent by way of advancing loans to 13628 tenant cultivators. It is envisaged to continue the scheme during the Annual Plan 1986-87 with an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

Financial assistance to tribal tenants to acquire Occupancy Rights under the B. T. and A. L. Act, 1948— Tribal Area Sub-Plan

2.2.3.31. The deemed purchaser under the B. T. and A. L. Act, 1948, have to pay the purchase price determined by the ALT under the Act by annual instalment. The interest at 4-1/2 percent is added to the purchase price and annual instalment is fixed accordingly. This is a general scheme for advancing loans to pay the arrears of instalments.

2.2.3.32. A new scheme of financial assistance to the tribal tenants purchasers under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan is brought in force with effect from 1st April, 1982 to enable them to acquire occupancy rights in respect of land for which purchase rights are conferred under B. T. and A. L. Act. This will help in raising economic status of the weaker section of the society. Under this scheme, it is proposed to cover only those tribal tenants who were having less than 8 acres of land and have no other source of family income.

2.2.3.33. During the year 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 2.98 lakhs is provided. Upto December 1985, subsidy of Rs. 9.98 lakhs is given to 2099 tribal tenants. It is proposed to continue the scheme in the Annual Plan 1986-87 with an outlay of Rs. 2.98 lakhs for providing financial assistance to tribal tenants.

Financial assistance to scheduled caste tenants/purchasers to acquire occupancy right under the B. T. and A. L. Act, 1948.

2.2.3.34. The deemed purchasers under the B. T. and A. L. Act, 1948 have to pay purchase price determined by the Agricultural Land Tribunals under the Act by annual instalments. The interest of 4-1/2 percent is added to the purchase price and the annual instalments are fixed accordingly. A general scheme for advancing tagavi loan bearing 7-1/2 percent interest is operation in the State to pay the arrears of instalments.

2.2.3.35. A new scheme for financial assistance to the scheduled caste tenant purchases as a part of the special component Plan is brought into force from 1st April, 1982 to enable them to acquire occupancy right in respect of lands for which purchase right are conferred under the B. T. and A. L. Act, 1948. This will help in raising economic status of this weaker section of the society. Under this scheme it is proposed to cover only those S. C. tenants who are having less than 8 acres of land and have no other source of family income. During the year 1985-86, budget provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is made. Upto December, 1985, Rs. 3.17 lakhs is given as subsidy to 501 SC Tenant purchasers. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the Annual Plan 1986-87 with an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the grant of subsidy to SC tenant purchasers.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87

Schemewise Outlays

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme.	(Rs. in lakhs).	
		1986-87 Total	outlays. Of which capital
1	2	3	4
1.	LND—1. Consolidation of holdings	36.00	..
2.	LND—2. (1) Resurvey / Revision Survey of the Villages of State	33.04	..
	(2) Resurvey / Revision Survey of the tribal area Villages of the State.	14.50	..
3.	LND—3. (1) Introduction of Village site Survey	3.00	..
	(2) Introduction of V.S.S. in the Villages having population more than 5000 inhabitants.	38.75	..
	(3) Introductions of VSS. in the Villages within the periphery of 5/1 kms in the cities under ULC Act-1976.	3.25	..
4.	LND—4. Reclassification of the village of Jamnagar district	5.46	..
5.	LND—5. Gujarat Survey Training Institute.	..	..
6.	LND—6. Specific measures for Land Reforms-Records of Rights.	36.00	..
7.	LND—7. Specific measures for Land Reforms-Records of Right-TASP.	5.00	..
8.	LND—8. Protection against un-authorized alienation of land held by tribals	4.00	..
9.	LND—9. Grant of subsidy in interest payable by tribal tenants for acquiring occupancy right.	0.02	.
10.	LND—10. Financial Assistance to the assignees of surplus land under Gujarat Land Ceiling Act, 1972.	45.00	.
11.	LND—11. Loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring occupancy rights under B. T. and A. L. Act, 1948.	1.50	.
12.	LND—12. Subsidy of financial assistance to tribal tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy rights under B. T. and A. L. Act, 1948.	2.98	.
13.	LND—13. Subsidy of financial assistance to scheduled caste tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy rights under B.T. and A. L. Act, 1948.	1.50	.
Total		230.00	.

2.3. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

2.3.1. Introduction

2.3.1.1. The Community Development programme which ushered in a new era of people's participation in rural development grew into the Panchayat Raj system, which aimed at ensuring people's participation in a more meaningful manner through the elected representative at all levels of Panchayat. The three tier system of the Panchayat set up came into existence on 1st April, 1963 in Gujarat State. The Panchayat set up since the inception has grown into a vast organisation with the major share of State's Development Programme becoming their responsibility in implementation. Resources and manpower have been transferred to the Panchayat agencies in sectors like health, agriculture, animal husbandry etc. the Panchayat agencies provided the back up support needed for implementation of antipoverty package. During the Seventh Plan, Panchayat involvement in the anti-poverty programme is required to be made more and more positive.

2.3.1.2. Administrative work of Panchayat agencies has increased by leaps and bounds and this has necessitated augmenting the staff of the Panchayat agencies. During the Seventh Plan it is necessary to strengthen the Panchayat agency by way of providing Deputy T.D.O. The problems of semi-urban areas have remained neglected aspect in the development field so far the Nagar Panchayats are concerned and hence it is envisaged to continue new scheme "Strengthening the infrastructure of Nagar Panchayat".

2.3.2. Programmes for 1986-87

2.3.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 142 lakhs is provided for 1986--87.

Training, Education and Research

2.3.2.2. For improving the Panchayat Raj Administration training is imparted to officials and non-officials of Panchayat Raj Institution at S.I.R.D. Junagadh, Padadhikari Talim Kendra, Gandhinagar and Panchayat Raj Training Centres at Bardoli, Gandhinagar, Sadra, Samoda, Gunawada, Sanosara and Junagadh.

2.3.2.3. There are about 1.42 lakh functionaries working in Panchayats excluding class IV servants, to improve the efficiency of staff it is necessary to make more efforts in the field of training. One regional training centre is to be started during 1985--86 and one more Regional Training Centre is targetted to be started in 1986-87.

2.3.2.4. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for 1986--87 as follows :

1. One Regional Training Centre started during 1985-86 and D. C. Office-additional staff	5.00
2. One Regional Training Centre to be started during 1986--87	5.00
	<hr/>
	10.00
	<hr/>

Strengthening of Block Level Agency

2.3.2.5. High Level Committee on Panchayati Raj (Shri Rikhavdas Shah Committee) had recommended to create the posts of Assistant Taluka Development Officers on the population basis. Accordingly 13 posts were created in the first instance. It is proposed to provide similar posts in some of the remaining talukas in the Seventh plan on population basis. The present block level agencies have been envisaged to be strengthened by way of creating other 45 posts of Deputy Taluka Development Officers during 1985-90 in the talukas having budget exceeding rupees one crore and population exceeding one lakh. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided to meet the expenditure on account of 45 posts of Dy. T.D.O. targetted to be created during 1986-87.

Strengthening the infrastructure of Nagar Panchayats

2.3.2.6. There are 143 Nagar Panchayats in the State. Nagar Panchayat areas are those villages having population ranging from 10,000 to 25,000. These areas have been often noticed passing through transitional period in the sphere of development structure. They have many urban characteristics like number of pucca house, better transport facilities, better schooling facilities, higher literacy rate etc. and also having greater diversification on occupational structure. The Nagar Panchayat areas are also having higher rate of population growth resulting in increased requirement of basic civic amenities. Financially the Nagar Panchayats are virtually not better placed though they have the advantage of the additional income through octroi.

2.3.2.7. With a view to provide and strengthen the amenities and also to augment the income of the Nagar Panchayat the new scheme has been introduced during 1985-86. The scheme proposes to provide assistance for various facilities including drinking water facility, roads, mandis (markets) to public health amenities, electrification etc. An outlay of Rs. 127.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS.

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Outlay for 1986-87	
		Total	of which Capital
1	2	3	4
1.	CDP-1 Planning Cell for District Plan.	..	..
2.	CDP-2 Training, Education and Research.	10.00	..
3.	CDP-3 Community Development (Core Budget)	..	..
4.	CDP-4. Strengthening of Block Level Agency.	5.00	..
5.	CDP-5. Strengthening of the infrastructure of Nagar Panchayats.	127.00	-
	Total	142.00	..

3.1 WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)

3.1.1. Introduction

3.1.1.1. The task of building an expanding national economy is to a large extent dependent upon the development and conservation of the nation's water and land resources. Both agricultural and industrial expansion can be achieved by multipurpose development of river systems particularly for irrigation, flood control, power generation etc. In Gujarat, agriculture is the back-bone of the State's economy as nearly two-third of the population depends upon agriculture. It is essentially rainfed and dependent upon the vagaries of monsoon with hardly 25% of the cultivable lands being provided with irrigation facilities from all sources (Government and private) at present. Good monsoon thus augers prosperity for Gujarat while a bad one leads to scarcity. Irrigation water inevitably is the fundamental and indispensable input to increase agricultural production in as much as it has the potential to increase the productivity at time even more than two to three times. In this context, making available water for irrigation through various water development projects has inevitably been the prime concern of the State with a view to ensure that the agriculture base is put on a sound footing to face the vagaries of rainfall at least in some parts of the State benefitted by such schemes.

3.1.1.2. Despite its needs, Gujarat is, however, one of the States in the country with relatively limited water resources for irrigation. Moreover, there are physical limitations about the available storage and diversion sites for economic and optimum exploitation of the resources. They are either not available or are inadequate in view of the flat nature of the terrain in the region where principal rivers flow. The ultimate irrigation potential reported so far was based on very old estimates. On the basis of updated data from investigation of new schemes and re-appraisal of the potential of all existing schemes on the basis of detailed field survey of command area and the report of the committee on irrigation projects committee, the ultimate irrigation potential of surface and ground water has also been reassessed in April 1984. Likewise potential harnessed upto June, 1983, for Major/Medium irrigation schemes is also re-assessed. The ground water potential for each district is also re-assessed on the basis of long term data in consultation with the Central Ground Water Board which is an expert body at the National Level.

3.1.1.3. The ultimate irrigation potential through surface water as per latest estimate is assessed at 39.40 lakh hectares including 17.92 lakh hectares through Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. As regards ground water resources, also they are relatively limited without augmentation by the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. In fact, some of the ground water resources have been depleted specially in Mehsana district (where control on the sources of tapping ground water is called for) and the coastal parts of Saurashtra where the advancing ingress of salinity into the ground water has reduced potentially fertile soils into marginally productive or unproductive soils. The precise assessment of ultimate irrigation potential by ground water in alluvial and rocky tracts depends upon several factors and studies covering the whole of Gujarat, are yet to be made. Development of ground water potential through private sector 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 water. Thus, the total ultimate irrigation potential of the State as reassessed (April, 1984) works out to 64.88 lakh hectares. The details and the status of development at the end of March, 1985 are given in the table below :—

(Lakh hectare)

Item	Ultimate irrigation potential		Harnessed potential (June, 1985)	Maximum utilisation
	Reassessed	April 1984		
1	2	3	4	
(A) Surface Water				
1. Major and Medium Schemes based on surface water (without Narmada)	18.00		10.61	6.63
2. Narmada Project (including conjunctive use)	17.92		..	..
3. Minor Irrigation Schemes	3.48		1.62	0.93
Total (A)	39.40		12.23	7.56
(B) Based on ground waters	25.48		18.14	15.41
TOTAL	64.88		30.37	22.97

3.1.1.4. It will be seen from the table that the total resources are harnessed to the extent of about 47% while the surface resources are harnessed to the extent of about 31%. The total cultivable area in the State is 124.45 lakh hectares and with the present potential created and irrigation (utilisation) achieved, these percentages are 24.43 and 18.50 respectively. Out of this, the contribution of the surface schemes comes to about one-third.

3.1.2. Review of Progress

3.1.2.1. The total irrigation potential created through multipurpose, major and medium irrigation projects at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) was 9.24 lakh hectares. During the Fifth Five Year Plan and the subsequent two Annual Plans, the main emphasis was on completing ongoing schemes so as to reap early benefits from them. In the later part of the plan emphasis was also placed on starting new schemes, for maintaining the pace of irrigation development and on programmes of modernisation of canal systems and taking steps to counter ingress of salinity along with west coast of Saurashtra.

3.1.2.2. The following table indicates the physical achievement by way of creating irrigation potential and level of utilisation by the end of the Fifth Plan and thereafter upto the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(In lakh hectares)

Sr. No.	Plan period	Irrigation potential created (cumulative)	Maximum utilisation achieved
1.	At the end of the Fifth Plan (1974-78)	9.24	5.01
2.	At the end of the two Annual Plans (1978-80)	10.12 (8.62)*	5.29
3.	At the end of 1980-81	8.85	5.75
4.	At the end of 1981-82	9.25	5.92
5.	At the end of 1982-83	9.76	6.30
6.	At the end of 1983-84	10.01	6.40
7.	At the end of 1984-85	10.61	6.63
8.	At the end of 1985-86 (likely)	10.96	6.88

*Reappraised

3.1.3. Strategy for development of Irrigation during the Seventh Five Year Plan period—1985-90

3.1.3.1. The strategy of the State Government in respect of Water Development Sector (including drainage) for the Seventh Five Year Plan is as under :

(i) Efforts to be made to complete Major/Medium irrigation schemes that have spilled into Seventh Five Year Plan for deriving full benefits therefrom.

(ii) Launching Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project in a big way so that the benefits start flowing from the project, at least, in the beginning of Eighth Five Year Plan, the objective being to derive benefits in a phased manner so that the impact of large inputs of finance for the project and consequently likely inflationary pressures are at least, partly counter-acted by increased production.

(iii) Accelerating the pace of modernisation programmes in respect of existing schemes with a view to optimising the physical benefits therefrom.

most vigorously as part of the overall master plan and completing such works under the plans during the Seventh Five Year Plan itself in all respects.

(v) Putting through immediate measures for countering ingress of salinity in coastal ground waters along the coast of Saurashtra and Kachchh with a view to arresting permanent damage to agricultural land along the entire coast line.

(vi) Implementation of Warabandhi system for equitable distribution of water for better use of available water.

(vii) Construction of lined irrigation channels upto 8 ha. chak. instead of 40 Ha. chak for better efficiency of water management.

(viii) Accelerating the tempo of flood control works as part of the overall flood control master plan for the State in the Five Year Plan period in order to provide relief to at least the areas that are recurrently vulnerable.

(ix) Accelerating the tempo of studies, investigation and research on the major and medium irrigation projects, drainage and flood control works. Timely and effective investigations, design and sanction of on going projects is fully justified. Research and Development activities through Gujarat Engineering Research Institute (G.E.R.I.), Vadodara, a State Level research organisation is definitely helping irrigation projects with the testing and research facilities

3.1.3.2. The State Government is determined to concentrate on command area programmes during the Seventh Plan for optimising agricultural production. Increased number of projects are proposed for inclusion under the Centrally sponsored Scheme. In the case of ongoing projects with external aid, component of on-farm-works has been got approved for execution with full cost to be reimbursed for CAD works.

3.1.3.3. For a State like Gujarat, no strategy for irrigation development can be considered as complete if it fails to take into account the needs and problems of areas faced with naturally deficient rain falls or with natural handicaps. In this context care has been taken to see that in the Seventh Five Year Plan priority is given for the development of irrigation facilities in the drought prone areas and areas where tribal people live and also backward areas. New Schemes, if any, will be restricted to these areas.

3.1.3.4. The rate of increase in irrigation potential has varied from 1.0 to 3.0 lakh hectares in each plan/Annual Plans, upto June, 1980. In the Seventh Five year Plan, it is planned to create additional potential of 1.00 lakh hectares. Narmada Project will not contribute any potential during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

3.1.4. Programme for the Annual Plan-1986-87.

3.1.4.1. For the Water Development Sector, an outlay of Rs. 18155 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87. The broad break-up is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Item	Outlay for 1986-87
1	2	3

I. World Bank Aided Projects

(A)	Major composite projects. (5)	3470.0
(B)	Medium Line of Credit. (29)	4700.0

II.	Multipurpose Projects in Progress (Sabarmati)	250.00
III.	Ongoing Major Project (Bajajsagar)	50.00
IV.	Ongoing Medium Schemes (43)	1539.00
V.	Other programmes.	1294.00
Total I to V		11303.00
VI.	Sardar Sarovar Project.	6852.00
Grand Total		18155.00

3.1.4.2. Considering the progress of all ongoing projects on hand and keeping in view the overall targets for the Seventh Five Year Plan, a target of creating 38,000 hectares of additional irrigation potential and 40,000 hectares of utilisation has been fixed for the year 1986-87. With these targets the level of achievement of potential and utilisation will be as under :

Sr No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of			
			1979-80	1984-85	1985-86 (Likely)	1986-87 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Potential	Lakh Hectares	8.62* (10.12)	10.61* (12.11)	10.96* (12.46)	11.34* (12.84)
2.	Utilisation.	-do-	5.29	6.63	6.88	7.28

*Reappraised

3.1.5. Details of the Programmes for 1986-87

3.1.5.1. The overall programmes for the Annual Plan 1986-87 is divided into different groups. They are discussed in detail as under :

Sardar Sarovar Project

3.1.5.2. This is an inter-State multipurpose river valley project. An agreement has been signed for World Bank assistance in May, 1985. An outlay of Rs. 6852 lakhs is provided for this project for the Annual Plan 1986-87 towards the share of Gujarat under irrigation sector. The gross outlay for this

▲project including the share of other beneficiary States and Power Sector will be Rs. 17805.00 lakhs (Rs. 1678 lakhs for State Power Sector and Rs. 9305 lakhs as beneficiary States shares).

World Bank Aided Projects

3.1.5.3. Assistance from World Bank/USAID, under two different groups (1) Major Composite Projects and (2) Medium Irrigation Projects is available at present.

Major Composite Projects

3.1.5.4. Damanganga (with CAD works), Ukai-Kakrapar (CAD Components including modernisation) Karjan, Training Institution and Saurashtra Coastal Prevention of salinity Projects have been accepted for assistance by World Bank under this group. The total latest estimated cost of these projects is Rs. 42546 lakhs. The agreement was signed in May, 1980 for the credit of 175 million U. S. dollars for these projects. An expenditure of Rs. 26656 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1986 inclusive of Rs. 3155 lakhs provided for the year 1985-86. This is exclusive of Rs. 1936 lakhs as U. T. Share. An outlay of Rs. 3470 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87

Medium Line of Credit

3.1.5.5. This group includes in all 29 schemes, 6 of which have been completed but are proposed for modernisation. Remaining 23 schemes are continuing schemes. The latest estimated cost of these 29 projects works out to Rs. 79146 lakhs. These medium projects will benefit drought prone areas in the districts of Kachchh, Panchmahals, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar.

3.1.5.6. An agreement for credit assistance of 85 million dollars was signed with the World Bank in July, 1978 and for 30 million dollars with USAID in August, 1978, for the medium irrigation projects. The extended agreement period has also been over by June 1984. The ultimate aim of the World Bank for releasing the credit assistance was to introduce a Stable Water Management System based on the principle of equity and scheduled allocation of water as per the size of the holding of the farmer. The construction of only dam works were almost completed on most of the schemes by June, 1984, but the net work systems were very much lagging behind the schedule, which in turn, defeated the above purpose of the World Bank.

3.1.5.7. In view of the above, sanction of further credit had become obligatory. Accordingly the new credit (No. 1496 IN) as a whole, was further introduced and a new agreement for the credit assistance of \$ 172 M was signed in July, 1984 and has become effective upto the year 1989, for all the 29 medium irrigation schemes included in the credit. An expenditure of Rs. 43920 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1986 inclusive of Rs. 3237 lakhs provided for the year 1985-86. For the projects in this group an outlay of Rs. 4700.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87. It is proposed to complete Machhanala, Ver-II and Kelia Projects during 1986-87.

Ongoing Medium Schemes

3.1.5.8. There are 43 schemes in this group. The total estimated cost of these Schemes is about Rs. 17,085.50 lakhs. During the year 1986-87, it is proposed to complete 24 schemes for which full spillover amount has been provided. An outlay of Rs. 1539.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87.

Schemes in the initial stage

3.1.5.9. There are 22 schemes in this group. Out of these schemes Und, Ozat and Veradi are in initial stage. Men, Ani, Goma and Valam has been given Administrative Approval where as remaining 15 schemes are in advanced stage of getting administrative approval. The total estimated cost of these projects is about Rs. 18,139 lakhs.

New Schemes of Seventh Five Year Plan

3.1.5.10 There are 88 (3 major and 85 medium) schemes in this group of which 36 schemes are in Tribal areas, 16 schemes are in Drought Prone Areas and remaining 36 schemes are in backward areas of the State. The total estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 52011 lakhs. As all these schemes are at various stages of investigation, no provision has been made for the year 1986-87. However a scheme can be considered for allocation on getting Administrative approval of Govt. consistent with guidelines adopted for taking up new schemes.

Drainage

3.1.5.11 With the rapid progress of irrigated agriculture in the State, especially in the tracts with relatively impermeable soils, the problems of drainage has assumed special importance. Drainage has a special role to play in important projects like Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana. Master Plans for drainage for Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana are costing Rs. 2033 lakhs and Rs. 1946 lakhs respectively

An outlay of Rs. 2125 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 3671 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March 1986 inclusive of Rs. 170 lakhs provided during the year 1985-86. For the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is provided.

Modernisation of existing irrigation channels

3.1.5.12 In tune with the national policy and in terms of the requirement of the State, modernisation of the earlier plan projects especially canal systems has been given a high priority in view of the need to utilise the available water resources optimally and at a relatively smaller capital investment. This programme is therefore, included under the World Bank Programme under Medium Line of Credit and also under Major composite project. The details of the outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure incurred upto the end of March, 1986 inclusive of an outlay provided for the year 1985-86, the outlay provided for the year 1986-87 are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Programme.	Outlay in Seventh Plan	Expenditure incurred upto the end of 1985-86	Outlay provided for the year 1986-87
World Bank Programme				
1.	Ukai-Kakrapar Modernisation under Major Composite Project.	900	3355	510
2.	Projects under Medium Line of credit.	3900	5605	650
	Total	4800	9460	1160

3.1.5.13 Over and above the schemes mentioned above under the World Bank aid programme the modernisation programme, other schemes are also taken up. The costs of these works are estimated at Rs. 3056 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 485 lakhs has been proposed for this programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 1063 lakhs is likely to be incurred up to the end of March, 1986, inclusive of Rs. 20 lakhs provided for the year 1985-86. For the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided. Thus for the entire modernisation programme an outlay of Rs. 1200 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

Water Development Services

3.1.5.14. This provides for surveys and investigation of irrigation projects and also for the research activities carried out through the Gujarat Engineering Research Institute, Vadodara. The tempo of the irrigation activities can be maintained only if a shelf of schemes, is properly investigated and proceeded upto construction stage are kept ready well in advance. Unfortunately this aspect had not been given due importance in the earlier plans, perhaps because of the availability of good storage sites for the construction of economical schemes, smaller size of the outlay earmarked for the water development sector etc. For further development of irrigation, suitable sites for locating the schemes will have to be searched out. Suitable design solution for overcoming the complicated site problems if any, will have to be evolved. This is a time consuming process and will be possible only by a proper set up of investigation personnel. There are at present three investigation circles, entrusted with the work of investigation.

3.1.5.15 The Government of India has directed that adequate provision should be made for Research Schemes in the Five Year Plan. The Engineering Research Institute, Vadodara is doing a pioneering work in the field of engineering. A number of research projects are also under taken by this Institute which the State Government has to participate with the Government of India. The various hydro-model studies pertaining to Narmada Project are being carried out by this Institute. Looking to the size of the problems involved an outlay of Rs. 11500 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 4050 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1986 inclusive of Rs. 400 lakhs provided during the year 1985-86. For the year 1986-87 and outlay of Rs. 440 lakhs is provided.

Flood Control and Anti-erosion

3.1.5.16. The National Commission on Floods under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi has made in all 207 recommendations for preparing and maintaining flood control schemes. These recommendations are kept in view in framing the revised Master Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 3152.37 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto March, 1986 inclusive of Rs. 170 lakhs provided during the year 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 170 lakhs is provided for this programme for the year 1986-87.

Prevention of Salinity Ingress

3.1.5.17. Continuous heavy withdrawals of ground waters for the purpose of irrigation and water supply (ground water being the only source for the purpose) of Saurashtra combined with decreased recharges have created problems of ingress of salinity in the ground waters in the areas and the problem has assumed serious dimensions. Currently an area of as much as one lakh hectares is affected with a population of about 2.8 lakhs. The number of wells affected comes to 12,562. Under the World Bank aided programme an expenditure of Rs. 3296 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1986 inclusive of Rs. 700 lakhs provided during the year 1985-86. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is provided and an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for works not covered under the World Bank programme for the year 1986-87.

Extension of irrigation channels from 40 Ha. chak to 8 Ha. chak

3.1.5.18. With a view to have better management of irrigation it is necessary that a few number of farmers are covered under one outlet. It is also necessary to have shorter field channels from last outlet to the farmers field so that such field channels are managed properly by the farmers. To achieve this, it is necessary to extend the existing point of supply to the fields so as to reduce the present area of 40 Ha. chak to manageable area of 8 Ha. chak. The Planning Commission has also directed in October, 1979 that irrigation channels upto 8 Ha. chak instead of 40 Ha. chak will have to be constructed at project cost.

3.1.5.19. By the end of June 1986 an irrigation potential of 10.81 lakh hectares will be created. An outlay of Rs. 900 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 114 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1986 inclusive of Rs. 60 lakhs provided during 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 74 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87 for this programme.

Extension and Improvements

3.1.5.20. For extension and improvement works on the irrigation projects an expenditure of Rs. 1031 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1986 inclusive of Rs. 45 lakhs provided during 1985-86. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided.

20-Point Economic Programme--Creation of Irrigation Potential

3.1.5.21. Creation of irrigation potential through planned programme is one of the important items of the 20 Point Economic Programme. Against the target of creating additional irrigation potential of 2.60 lakh hectares during the Sixth Plan (1980-85), the total irrigation potential created is raising the total irrigation potential from 10.12 lakh hectares (8.62 Reappraised), at the end of June, 1985 to 12.11 (10.61 Reappraised) lakh hectares at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Ongoing irrigation projects are given priority for early completion. For the year 1985-86, against the target of creating additional irrigation potential of 20000 hectares about 35000 hectares will be achieved. For the year 1986-87 the target of creating 38000 hectares of additional irrigation potential has been envisaged.

Steps for increasing utilisation

3.1.5.22. The Department has reviewed the actual area available for irrigation on the major and medium irrigation projects completed so far. It has been found that in the area of 10.61 lakh hectares in which the irrigation potential have been created by June, 1985, actual irrigation is to the extent of 6.63 lakh hectares. With a view to bridge the gap between the created irrigation potential and its utilisation the department has taken the following steps :

- (a) On farm development works are proposed to be carried out in the entire command area of the irrigation projects completed by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan and 50% of the area to be covered during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) Optimum targets are fixed at the level of Chief Engineer and their achievements are monitored from time to time.

(c) The rotational water distribution system is introduced in about one lakh hectares so far and the programme is continuing.

(d) The formation of Water Co-operative Societies under the command areas is encouraged.

(e) So far four Command Area Development Authorities have been set up in the State. It is under consideration to create fifth Area Development Authority for all the minor irrigation schemes of the State.

(f) Intensive training programme in water management for in-service Engineers and Officers of Agriculture Department is under taken through Water and Land Management Institute.

3.1.6. An Outline of Important Projects

Sardar Sarovar Project

Unit--I : Dam and Appurtanent Works

3.1.6.1. The works of treatment of argillaceous sand stone in dam foundation, consolidation cum contract grouting (first stage) for red bole and argillaceous layers, installation of instruments for argillaceous sand stone, and rockfill dam and the linking channel will continue. The rehabilitation of villages Mokhodi, Surpan and Vadgam will continue. The construction of 1200 residential buildings and non-residential buildings is in progress.

3.1.6.2. Construction of concrete gravity main dam for Sardar Sarovar Project will be taken up on hand. Procurement and installation of instruments for the Main Dam and seismological instruments around the reservoir will be taken up. The construction of Vadgam Saddle dam and 3200 nos. of residential and non-residential buildings will be started. Rehabilitation of the remaining 11 Villages will be taken up on hand.

Unit--II : Main Canal

3.1.6.3. Works in progress between 0 to 21 Km. will be continued and those between Km. 21 to 82 will be taken up.

Unit--III : Hydropower

3.1.6.4. The works of foundation excavation for canal Head Power House, excavation for approach channel and access tunnel of River Bed Power House and excavation of Transformer Yard will be continued and completed. Also the procurement of Steel Plates for Canal Head Power House and River Bed Power House will be completed.

3.1.6.5. Civil works of River Bed Power House and Procurement of T. G. Sets for the River Bed Power House will be in progress.

3.1.6.6. Procurement of T.G. Sets for Canal Head Power House and the procurement of E.O.T. Cranes for River Bed and Canal Head Power Houses will be taken up on hand. Also, fabrication of penstocks for River Bed and Canal Head Power Houses will be started. Construction of 500 quarters at Kevadia and excavation work of the Switch Yard will be taken up on hand.

Group-IV : Branches and Distribution System

3.1.6.7. The work of construction of Miyagam Branch Km. 0 to 18.65 and that of Jambusar Branch Km. 0 to 43 will be in progress.

3.1.6.8. Tenders for Vadodara Branch Km. 0 to 21.4 will be finalised and the work will be taken up on hand.

3.1.6.9. Work of survey, investigation, preparation of Plans and estimates etc. for other branches and distribution system will continue.

Karjan Project

3.1.6.10. This is a World Bank aided project covered under Major Composite group. The scope of the project has been revised because of assistance from World Bank so as to extend Government canals upto eight hectares blocks on an average. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 15,324 lakhs for irrigation component. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 77550 hectares.

3.1.6.11. An important strategy on this project has been to complete canals simultaneously with the dam so that water stored can be utilised immediately. During the execution of work in the seven out of ten blocks of the spillway, foundation problems were encountered. Similar problems were on for R.N.D.F. & L.N.O.F. blocks. These foundation problems have since been solved by the committee of experts and foundation treatment has been carried out accordingly. As per requirement of World Bank, the tenders for the main dam have been reinvited on I.C.B. Procedure and the agency is fixed. The earlier contract that was fixed from the dam was withdrawn to satisfy the I.C.B. requirement of fixing the agency on I.C.B. Procedure. The previous contractors G.S.C.C. Ltd., before actual withdrawal of the work, stopped the work from June, 1982. Till the new agency was fixed it was decided to carry out the work departmentally and accordingly the work was started from December, 1982. The new agency started work from February, 1983. The work is in full swing.

3.1.6.12. The work on the canals and distribution system has been taken up in a big way. The agencies for most of the canal works have been fixed. Works on distribution system are also in full swing.

3.1.6.13. An expenditure of Rs. 9859 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1986 inclusive of Rs. 1,300 lakhs provided during 1985-86. For the Annual Plan 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 1,730 lakhs is provided for this project.

Sukhi Project

3.1.6.14. This is a World Bank assisted project under Medium line of credit group. The scope of the project has been revised because of assistance from World Bank so as to extend Government canals upto 8 hectares block on an average. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 7,151 lakhs. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 25,200 hectares.

3.1.6.15. An expenditure of Rs. 5,584 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto March, 1986 including an outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs provided for the year 1985-86. The work of earth as well as masonry dam is in full swing and the dam work is expected to be completed by June, 1986 where as the canal works which are in full swing are likely to be completed by June, 1988. An outlay of Rs. 502 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87 for this project.

Watrak Project

3.1.6.16. This is a World Bank assisted Project under medium line of credit group. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 4,303 lakhs while the ultimate irrigation potential is 18,350 hectares. An expenditure of Rs. 3,083 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto March, 1986, including an outlay of Rs. 215 lakhs provided for the year 1985-86. The head work of this project is in advanced stage of completion and earthdam and spillway is completed. Erection of gates is in progress. Left Bank Main Canal is completed, where as Right Bank Canal is in advanced stage of construction. The work of distribution system is in full progress. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 265 lakhs is provided for this project.

Damanganga

3.1.6.17. This is multipurpose inter-State Project envisaging irrigation, industrial water supply and hydro power generation. This project will benefit the areas of Gujarat and Union Territories of Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman, This is also included under the Major composite group of projects accepted by the World Bank for assistance. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 13,226 lakhs and an ultimate irrigation potential is about 56,600 hectares. The canal works have been taken up right from the beginning of execution of the project so that benefits can accrue soon after completion of the dam works. The dam is completed. Radial gates, erection and spill-way bridge works are in final stage of completion. Canal works are in full swing. An expenditure of Rs. 11,456 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto March, 1986, including Rs. 1,936 lakhs as share of U.T. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 725 lakhs is provided for this project which is inclusive of Rs. 125 lakhs as share of U. T.

Panam]

3.1.6.18. This is a World Bank aided project under medium line of credit. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5,654 lakhs. The scope of the project has been revised because of assistance from the World Bank and extending Government canals, upto 8 Hectares block on an average. As against the total ultimate irrigation potential of 49370 hectares, irrigation potential of 47960 hectares has been created upto June, 1985. An expenditure of Rs. 4775 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto March, 1985 on this project. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 295 lakhs is provided for this project.

Sipu

3.1.6.19. This is a World Bank aided project under Medium line of credit and is located in the dry tract of Banaskantha District. The National Agriculture Commission has made a special mention of this project as having potentialities of an anti-desertification project. The latest estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 7,004 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 2,181 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto March, 1986. Agency for masonry dam for radial crest gate is fixed and the work is in progress. Similarly the earthen dam work is also taken up by departmental machinery. The work of main canals is in advanced stage of construction and the work of distribution system is on hand. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 290 lakhs is provided for this project.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN—1986-87
WATER DEVELOPMENT (Irrigation)
Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1986-87	
		Total	Of which capital
1	2	3	4
(A) Multipurpose Projects			
IRG—1	Sardar Sarovar Project.	6852.00	6852.00
	Beneficiary State share	9305.00	9305.00
	Power	1678.00	1678.00
	Total	17835.00	17835.00
IRG—2	Damanganga	600.00	600.00
	U. T. Share	+ 125.00	+ 125.00
IRG—3	Panam	295.00	295.00
IRG—4	Sabarmati	250.00	250.00
IRG—5	Bajaj Sagar	50.00	50.00
	Total (A) State Share	8047.00	8047.00
	Beneficiaries Share	9305.00	9305.00
	Power	1678.00	1678.00
	U. T.	125.00	125.00
(B) Major and Medium Irrigation Projects			
I—Major Schemes			
IRG—6	Karjan	1730.00	1730.00
IRG—7	Watrak	265.00	265.00
IRG—8	Sipu	290.00	290.00
IRG—9	Sukhi	502.00	502.00
IRG—10	Zankhari (T)	2.00	2.00
IRG—11	Sidumber	..	..
	Total—(B—I)	2789.00	2789.00

1	2	3	4
II—Medium Projects			
IRG—12	Sukh Bhadar	195.00	195.00
IRG—13	Machhundri	125.00	125.00
IRG—14	Kalubhar	185.00	185.00
IRG—15	Machhanala (T)	45.00	45.00
IRG—16	Ver-II (T)	90.00	90.00
IRG—17	Deo	255.00	255.00
IRG—18	Venu-II	100.00	100.00
IRG—19	Aji-II	140.00	140.00
IRG—20	Und (Jivapur)	275.00	275.00
IRG—21	Bhadar (PMS)	150.00	150.00
IRG—22	Aji-III	175.00	175.00
IRG—23	Mazam	130.00	130.00
IRG—24	Dami-II	120.00	120.00
IRG—25	Hadaf	90.00	90.00
IRG—26	Guhai	202.00	202.00
IRG—27	Kelia (T)	119.00	119.00
IRG—28	Jhuj (T)	200.00	200.00
IRG—29	Uben	100.00	100.00
IRG—30	Harnav-II (T)	90.00	90.00
IRG—31	Pigut (T)	32.00	32.00
IRG—32	Vaidy (T)	15.00	15.00
IRG—33	Nara	10.00	10.00
IRG—34	Sani	85.00	85.00
IRG—35	Amipur	32.00	32.00
IRG—36	Godadharoi	20.00	20.00
IRG—37	Hiran (S)-II	15.00	15.00
IRG—38	Jangadia	7.00	7.00
IRG—39	Bhukhi	40.00	40.00

1	2	3	4
IRG—40	Rajawal	5.00	5.00
IRG—41	Mitti (Kachehh)	30.00	30.00
IRG—42	Lakhigam (T)	8.00	8.00
IRG—43	Kabutari (T)	34.00	34.00
IRG—44	Senkeka (T)	1.00	1.00
IRG—45	Dholi (T)	50.00	50.00
IRG—46	Umaria (T)	20.00	20.00
IRG—47	Shedhi Brarah Ex—MRBC	140.00	140.00
IRG—48	Lift Irrigation Scheme	10.00	10.00
IRG—49	Karmal	20.00	20.00
IRG—50	Mathal	50.00	50.00
IRG—51	Chopadvav (T)	15.00	15.00
IRG—52	Borachia	12.00	12.00
IRG—53	Don	20.00	20.00
IRG—54	Khabhada	30.00	30.00
IRG—55	Bangawadi	50.00	50.00
IRG—56	Hamirpara	15.00	15.00
IRG—57	Sonmati	37.00	37.00
IRG—58	Raidy	30.00	30.00
IRG—59	Rangmati	25.00	25.00
IRG—60	Vrajami	10.00	10.00
IRG—61	Dai (Minsar)	25.00	25.00
IRG—62	Lakhanka	20.00	20.00
IRG—63	Edalwada (T)	30.00	30.00
IRG—64	Mukteshwar	65.00	65.00
IRG—65	Fategadh	5.00	5.00
IRG—66	Falla (Kankavati)	30.00	30.00
IRG—67	Kakadiamba (T)	36.00	36.00
IRG—68	Malgadh	10.00	10.00

1	2	3	4
IRG—69	Kalaghogha	20.00	20.00
IRG—70	Ishwaria	25.00	25.00
IRG—71	Nyari-II	20.00	20.00
IRG—72	Und-II	..	..
IRG—73	Ozat (Dhafed)	..	..
IRG—74	Veradi	..	..
IRG—75	Machchhu-II	295.00	295.00
IRG—76	Men (T)	..	..
IRG—77	Ani (T)	..	..
IRG—78	Goma	..	..
IRG—79	Valan (T)	..	..
IRG—80	Dam on Nani Vahial (T)	..	..
IRG—81	Bakrol	..	..
IRG—82	Kaniyad	..	..
IRG—83	Dared (Melana)	..	..
IRG—84	Sangawadi	..	..
IRG—85	Rannath	..	..
IRG—86	Aji-IV	..	..
IRG—87	Gunda	..	..
IRG—88	Mithapur	..	..
IRG—89	Machchhu-III	..	..
IRG—90	Ozat-II	..	..
IRG—91	Kali-II (T)	..	..
IRG—92	Uben-II	..	..
IRG—93	Kajipur	..	..
Total B—II		4235.00	4235.00

1	2	3	4
(C) Other Programmes			
IRG—94	Drainage	250.00	100.00
IRG—95	Modernisation of Canal.		
	(i) Ukai-Kakrapar	510.00	510.00
	(ii) Medium Line of Credit	650.00	650.00
	(iii) Other than World Bank	40.00	40.00
	Total IRG-95	1200.00	1200.00
IRG—96	Flood Control and Anti Erosion Works	170.00	60.00
IRG—97	Extension of Channels from 40 Ha. to 8 Ha. Chak.	74.00	74.00
IRG—98	Extension and Improvement.	50.00	..
IRG—99	Water Development Services	140.00	..
IRG—100	Prevention of Salinity Ingress (World Bank aided)	500.00	500.00
IRG—101	Prevention of Salinity Ingress (other than World Bank aided)	10.00	10.00
IRG—102	Special Requirements for completed Major and Medium Schemes	260.00	260.00
IRG—103	Training Institution.	130.00	130.00
	TOTAL (C)	3084.00	2334.00
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	18155.00	17405.00
	Beneficiaries State Share	9305.00	9305.00
	Power	1678	1678
	U. T.	125.00	125.00

3.2. MINOR IRRIGATION

3.2.1. Introduction

3.2.1.1. Minor Irrigation plays an important role in irrigated farming. Minor Irrigation works though small, are numerous and give quick results. As many of them are taken up at the instance of the local public, they have a more pronounced public participation aspect resulting in maximum utility. They are comparatively of simpler nature and their planning and execution are comparatively quick.

3.2.1.2. The annual rainfall in Gujarat varies from 24.9 cm. to 241 cm. The areas of Kachchh, Saurashtra and North Gujarat with comparatively lower rainfall have many small rivulets and streams. Minor Irrigation schemes can tap all these available natural resources providing irrigation facilities to such areas where benefits from large irrigation projects would be difficult. Similarly, tribal areas of Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat and Valsad districts and some pockets in Banaskantha district etc. are mainly hilly tracks. Here, also due to the topography, there is greater potential for Minor Irrigation works.

3.2.2. Types of Minor Irrigation Works

3.2.2.1. Minor Irrigation works comprise of the following —

- (a) Tanks, bandharas, check dams and percolation tanks.
- (b) Tubewells.
- (c) Lift irrigation.
- (d) Assisting scheduled caste/scheduled tribe cultivators in providing irrigation facilities.

3.2.3. Programme for 1986-87

3.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1832 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) <u>Irrigation Department</u>	
Minor Irrigation Schemes, (Tanks, Bandharas etc.)	1140
Tubewells	600
Lift Irrigation (GWRDC)	30
	<hr/> 1770 <hr/>
(2) <u>Agriculture Department</u>	
Assistance to weaker sections for providing irrigation facilities.	50
(3) <u>Co-Operation Department</u>	
Co-operative Lift Irrigation Schemes	12
	<hr/> TOTAL 1832 <hr/>

Minor Irrigation Schemes

3.2.3.2. For the year 1986-87, an outlay Rs. 840 lakhs is provided to create an additional irrigation potential of 12400 hectares through Minor Irrigation Schemes, viz. tanks and bandharas (surface water) while an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided for check dams and percolation tanks to create the additional irrigation potential of 600 hectares.

Tubewells

3.2.3.3. An outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87 for tubewell programme. The outlay provided includes component of repayment of loan, capitalised interest etc. A token provision is also considered for taking up incomplete tubewell activities under tribal plan and special component plan.

Lift Irrigation

3.2.3.4. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 to take up the activities of lift irrigation schemes by the GWRDC.

Grant of subsidy to SC cultivators for irrigation facilities

3.2.3.5. The object of the scheme is to grant subsidy to Harijan and SC cultivators for construction of new dugwells and installation of oil engine / electric motors / pump sets; so as to enable to raise the agriculture production by increasing irrigation facilities and thereby increasing their income. An outlay of Rs. 24 lakhs is provided with a target of 215 new wells, and 440 pumpsets during 1986-87.

Grant of subsidy to tribal cultivators for irrigation facilities (TASP)

3.2.3.6. This scheme is proposed for giving subsidy to tribal farmers in tribal area for construction of new wells, installation of oil engine, electric motors, pump sets and pipeline for increasing irrigation facilities and thereby increasing their income. An outlay of Rs. 5.40 lakhs is provided with a target of 550 new wells, 1200 pump sets and pipeline in the fields of 110 tribal cultivators during 1986-87.

Grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to ST cultivators residing outside tribal area

3.2.3.7. The object of this scheme is to grant subsidy to adivasi farmers and other ST farmers residing outside tribal areas to enable them to raise agricultural production by increasing irrigation facilities and thereby increasing their income. An outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakhs is provided with target of 33 new wells and 20 pumpsets for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

3.2.4. Cooperative Lift Irrigation Societies

3.2.4.1. Lift irrigation schemes are taken up either on the banks of the rivers or nals where sufficient flow of water is available in monsoon or on private wells. Minor irrigation activities are organised in the form of lift irrigation societies. The Government gives 45% cost of scheme as subsidy raised to 75% in tribal areas. The subsidy is given to the extent of Rs. 1700/- per acre. Government also gives managerial subsidy for employing technically competent hand to the extent of Rs. 3000/- each year for first and second year and Rs. 2,000/- each year for third and fourth year in tribal areas.

3.2.4.2. In order to encourage more and more members of SCs to join and to take up the cooperative lift irrigation schemes, the State Government gives 50% loan towards the share capital contribution to the extent of Rs. 50/- to purchase 2 shares each of Rs. 50 to become member.

Programme for 1986-87

3.2.4.3. An amount of Rs. 12 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 and 36 new lift irrigation societies are proposed to be organised during the year.

Physical Targets

3.2.5.1. As a result of the above programmes, the targets for the Minor Irrigation sub sector are as under :-

Physical Targets and Achievement.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1985-86		Annual Plan 1986-87
			Target (cum)	Anticipated Achievement (cum)	Target (cum)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. (A) Potential-Ground Water					
1.	Tubewells (ID)	'000 Ha.	239	239	239.6
2.	Dugwells (ARDD)	"	1532	1532	1535
3.	Lift Irrigation (Co-op. Deptt.)	"	68	68	71
Total : (A)			1839	1839	1845.6
(B) Surface Water-Tanks & Bandharas (ID)					
Total : (A+B) —Potential			2018	2018	2037
2. (A) Utilisation Ground Water					
1.	Tubewells (ID)	"	119	119	120
2.	Dugwells (ARDD)	"	1377	1377	1381
3.	Lift Irrigation (Co-op. Deptt.)	"	41	41	43
Total : (A)			1537	1537	1544
(B) Surface Water Tanks & Bandharas (ID)					
Total : (A+B) Utilization			1640	1640	1654

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

Minor Irrigation
Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1986-87 Outlay	
		Total	Of which Capital
1	2	3	4
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT			
1	MNR-1 Tanks & Bandharas, Check dams, P.T. etc. (including lift irrigation by GWRDC)	1170.00	..
2	MNR-2 Tubewells and Ground Water (Survey and Investigation)	600.00	..
	Sub Total : ID	1770.00	..
A. & R. D. DEPARTMENT			
3	MNR-3 Grant of subsidy for Harijan, S.C. cultivators for Irrigation facilities	24.00	..
4	MNR-4 Grant of subsidy to tribal cultivators for Irrigation facilities including wells, pumpsets and pipelines	5.40	..
5	MNR-5 Grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to S.T. farmers residing outside tribal areas	2.10	..
6	MNR-6 Subsidy to other SC & ST farmers for failed wells	..	..
7	MNR-7 Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting & boring	11.20	..
8	MNR-8 Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting & boring for S.C. cultivators	6.00	..
9	MNR-9 Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting & boring for S.T. cultivators	1.30	..
	Sub Total : ARDD	50.00	..
CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT			
10	MNR-10 Co operative lift irrigation—subsidy	8.49	..
11	MNR-11 Creation of Technical Cell for Co op. lift irrigation—subsidy	2.50	..
12	MNR-12 New Scheme—Interest subsidy for loans to lift irrigation societies	0.20	..
13	MNR-13 New Scheme—Working capital loan to lift irrigation societies—Loan	0.81	0.81
	Sub Total : C. D.	12.00	0.81
	GRAND TOTAL	1832.00	0.81

3.3 COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

3.3.1. Introduction

3.3.1.1. Agriculture is a crucial factor in the economic development of the Country. The basic need for agriculture is water for irrigation and as such assured irrigation facilities are of vital importance to agriculture. Optimum utilisation of irrigation potential created under major and medium projects is a must. It is, therefore, very important that integrated area development approach is adopted to increase utilisation of irrigation water resulting in optimum agricultural production.

3.3.1.2. Command Area Development Programme was initiated during the Fifth Plan for integrated development of command area of major projects. Until now there were three Area Development Authorities in Gujarat implementing this programme for the command area of major and medium projects. One more area development authority is created in August 1983 for the projects in Saurashtra area. The main activities covered under this programme are soil and water conservation, construction of field channels and drains, land levelling and shaping, kyarri making, strengthening net work of Water Cooperative, strengthening of extension machinery and training programme.

3.3.2. Review of Progress and Programme for 1986-87

3.3.2.1. The important activities under this programme viz. (1) field channels (2) wara-bandhi (3) land levelling and field drains were carried out till recently on behalf of cultivators at their cost. Consent of atleast 51% of cultivators was required to be obtained before the work of field channels could be taken. The cultivators were required to bear 50% of the cost of construction of field channels while for entire cost of land levelling was required to be borne by cultivators. Small and marginal farmers get some subsidy depending upon fulfilment of certain criteria. Cultivators are generally reluctant to give consent of taking up the works of field channels. The State Government has now decided to construct field channels at Government cost with effect from 1st October, 1984. In the Annual Plan, only field channels and warabandhi are included. Land levelling and field drains will be taken up with the help of institutional fund that may be available from NABARD etc.

3.3.2.2. The physical targets and achievements during the years are as under :—

(Figures in lakh hectares)

Activity	Cumulative achievement at the end of			
	1979-80 base year level	1984-85	1985-86 Likely	1986-87 Target
1	2	3	4	5
Field channel	3.89	5.47	6.19	6.89
Warabandhi	0.02	3.61	4.78	6.05

3.3.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1986-87

Establishment of C.A.D. Organisation

3.3.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 280.00 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 as a state share and an equal amount will be available towards central share for the establishment of C.A.D. Organisation and administrative set up for carrying out on farm development works in the State.

On Farm Development works

3.3.3.2. On farm development works cover construction of field channels, This is very important programme for increasing utilisation of irrigation potential created. An outlay of Rs. 483.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87 for construction of field channels. An equal amount would be received as central Government share. With the above provision, field channels would be constructed in 70,000 hectares.

Warabandhi

3.3.3.3. Warabandhi/Rotational irrigation system though not part of the on farm development works helps in better utilisation of the irrigation water. Hence, the provision for warabandhi is made under the programme of O.F.D. works. An outlay of Rs. 222.00 lakhs is provided for 1986-87. An equal amount would be received from Government of India towards Central share. It is envisaged to cover an area of about 1.27 lakh hectares during 1986-87.

Education and Training

3.3.3.4. The objectives of the programme are as under.

—To demonstrate water use and management practices and also proper use of irrigation water, fertilisers, improved seeds for multiple cropping for maximisation of agricultural production.

—To impart training to the farmers in the improved methods of cultivation by use of improved agricultural implements and farm technology for getting maximum agricultural production.

3.3.3.5. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87 as detailed below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Programme	Outlay 1986—87
(1) Setting up Soil & Water Management Centre (Pilot Project)	6.60
(2) Demonstration of various agricultural practices on farmers' field.	4.40
	<hr/> 11.00 <hr/>

3.3.3.6. Equal Share would be made available by Government of India towards central share.

Setting up of Water Co-operative Societies

3.3.3.7. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87 for this activity. Under the above programme each society is proposed to be given an assistance which may cover about 150 hectares of land.

Conjunctive use of Ground and Surface Water

3.3.3.8. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for this programme for the year 1986-87. This programme is useful for lowering ground water level, augmenting canal water with ground water, supplying water for crops during canal closure and supplying water to lands having higher level in the command area.

Reclamation of Saline Land in the command areas of the irrigation projects (Pilot Project)

3.3.3.9. Due to bad management of irrigation system, good agricultural land gets saline. With a view to make studies to reclaim such land economically, it would be necessary to have a pilot project for which an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87.

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	1986-87 outlay.	
		Total	Of which Capital.
1	2	3	4
1.	CAD—1 Establishment of CAD organisation		
	(a) At the State Government Level	..	..
	(b) At Field Level.		
	(i) A.D.C. Offices	80.00	..
	(ii) Administrative set up for carrying out OFD works.	200.00	..
	Sub-Total (CAD-1)	280.00	..
2.	CAD—2. On Farm Development Works.		
	(i) Field channels	483.00	..
	(ii) Land Levelling.	..	..
	(iii) Field Drains	..	..
	(iv) Wara bandhi	222.00	..
	Sub-Total CAD—2.	705.00	..
3.	CAD—3. Science and Technology	..	..
4.	CAD—4. Education and Training.		
	(a) Setting up of Soil and Water Management Centres.	6.60	..
	(b) Education through agricultural tribal extension.	..	..
	(c) Education through Publicity.	..	..
	(d) Demonstration of various agricultural products on farmer's field.	4.40	..
	Sub-Total-CAD—4.	11.00	..
5.	CAD—5. Setting up water co-operative societies	7.00	..
6.	CAD—6. Conjunctive use of Ground and Surface Water.	3.00	..
7.	CAD—7. Introduction of sprinkler and drip system of irrigation (Adoptive trial).	..	..
8.	CAD—8. Reclamation of Saline land in command area of Irrigation Project (Pilot Project).	7.00	..
9.	CAD—9. Soil Survey of the command area of Irrigation Project.	..	..
10.	CAD—10. Establishment of Water and Land Management Institute.	..	..
	Grand Total	1013.00	..

4. ENERGY

A. POWER DEVELOPMENT

4.1. Introduction

4.1.1. Electricity is basic necessity of any modern society. The growth in demand for electricity in India since independence has been phenomenal. In spite of energy crisis and the development of other sources of energy, the demand for electric power will continue to grow. The development of power sector therefore, continues to be accorded the highest priority.

4.1.2. The progress of any society is still measured in terms of per capita electricity consumption. In the advance countries, the per capita consumption of electricity is of the order of 4000 to 6000 units. It has tendered to remain stagnant at this level on account of the impact produced by the energy crisis triggered by the oil crisis in 1974. In the under developed countries, the per capita consumption is of the order of 350 units compared to 191 units average for the country.

4.1.3. The per capita consumption in Gujarat was only 48 units in 1960-61 but has risen rapidly to 260 units in 1984-85. The actual total sale of Electrical energy has gone up more than 19 times.

4.1.4. Since the inception of Gujarat State in May, 1960, substantial resources between 27 to 29 percent of the total plan provision of each successive plan commencing with the Third Five Year Plan have been allocated to the power sector. This has enabled addition of adequate installed generating capacity in the State at the end of each successive Five Year Plan period from the Third Five Year Plan onwards.

4.1.5. The progress achieved since 1960 is summarised in the following table :

Year	Installed capacity M. W.	Gen. M. Units	Units Sold M. Units	Villages Electri- fied No.	Pumps energisd No.
1960-61	315	546	441	823	5401
1970-71	879	2976	2346	4087	67052
1979-80	2384	8255	6244	10867	202853
1984-85	3383.5	12375	8578	16135	292387

4.2. Review of progress during Sixth Plan

4.2.1. The installed capacity at the commencement of Sixth Five Year Plan period was 2384 MW. During Sixth Five Year Plan net 999.5 MW were added to the system as follow :—

	MW
Wanakbori TPS Stage—I (3×210 MW)	630
Ukai TPS Extension Unit—V	210
A. E. Co.'s Extension at Sabarmati 'E' Station 1×110 MW	110
Total for Thermal	950
Share from Central Sector Korba STPS	87
Retirement of old and obsolete units by A.E.Co(-)	37.5
Total	999.5

Thus installed capacity available at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan is 3383.5 MW.

4.2.2. As regards Generation target of 14670 M. Units inclusive of 1290 M. Units to be purchased, the actual achievement is 14111 M. Units inclusive of 1798 M. D. Units purchased. The achievement is 96.19% of the target and 45.70% higher than the base year 1979-80.

4.2.3. The year-wise generation achieved including units purchased, catered demand and un-restricted demand during Six Five Year Plan are furnished below :

Year	Generation	Catered M. D.	Un-restricted MD
1979—80	9685	1600	1850
1980—81	10188	1556	2048
1981—82	11117	1738	2228
1982—83	11456	1827	2465
1983—84	12847	2141	2575
1984—85	14111	2124	2567

4.2.4. Due to shortage in installed capacity, load control measures such as staggering of holidays, staggering of recess-hours, demand on H. T. industries ranging from 10 percent to 50 percent when the peak demands cannot be met were imposed. Rural areas were supplied power from 12 to 18 hours a day.

4.2.5. The availability factor and plant load factor achieved for each year of the plan period are furnished below :

Year	Gujarat State		All India	
	A. F.	PLF%	A. F.	PLF%
1979—80	80	51.2	68.0	45.0
1980—81	75	54.0	68.0	44.7
1981—82	79	58.0	69.0	46.8
1982—83	74	59.6	70.0	49.8
1983—84	81	57.9	68.2	47.9
1984—85	82	56.0	73.8	49.6

4.2.6. Various Renovation and Modernisation Schemes have been identified for the power stations at Dhuvaran, Ukai and Gandhinagar and the Central assistance has been granted to implement these schemes. With the implementation of above schemes the utilisation of installed thermal plants is expected to improve.

4.2.7. Though the financial target of Rs. 25000 lakhs fixed for T. & D works for the Sixth Five Year Plan has been exceeded, the actual physical achievements are less due to price escalation and other factors. The actual achievements are indicated below :

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
Transmission lines in circuit kms		
400 KV	415	185
220 KV	1844	998
132 KV	550	372
66 KV	1654	1571
Sub-Station (Nos.)		
400 KV	2	..
220 KV	7	4
132 KV	5	3
66 KV	70	67

Distribution

4.2.8. The net-work of 22 KV, 11 KV and L. T. lines is also continuously being strengthened to deliver power to the consumers and to reduce the distribution losses. The length of distribution lines and transformer capacity added during the Sixth Plan is mentioned below :

22/11 KV Lines	22960 Circuit kms
440/220 V LT Lines	29561 Route kms
Distribution Transformers	1736 MVA

Rural Electrification

Village Electrification

4.2.9. Of the 18275 villages in Gujarat, 10867 villages stood electrified at the end of Fifth Plan. During the Sixth Five Year Plan all the remaining 7408 villages were planned for electrification. However, during Sixth Five Year Plan 5268 villages have been electrified i. e. 71.11 percent. The shortfall is due to two cyclones and floods, in November, 1982 and June 1983 as a result of which man and materials had to be diverted for the restoration of the extensive damages to lines and transformer centres.

Pump/Tube Well Electrification

4.2.10. Against the target of 125000 pumps to be electrified during the Sixth Plan, 89534 wells/tubewells have been electrified. The overall percentage achievement of well electrification, for the plan period is 71.63 percent.

4.3. Programmes for Annual Plan 1985-86

4.3.1. Revised outlay of Rs. 18975.5 lakhs is provided in 1985-86 with the following target :—

	<i>Addition (Net)</i> 1985-86
Installed capacity MW	210
Rural Electrification—Village Electrification (Nos.)	870
Energisation of Tubewells and pumpsets	25,000
Electrification of Pata-paras	..
Conversion of villages from Agri. purpose to All purpose	100

The provision for 1985-86 is quite inadequate, However in order that the works may not be very adversely affected, the contractors have been persuaded to carry out major portion of the works but only their payments will be deferred to 1986-87 so that the effect on the adverse progress of the projects will be reduced.

4.4. Programme for the Annual Plan 1986-87

4.4.1. As per the estimates of the Twelfth Annual Power Survey Committee, power demand of the State is expected to reach to 4113 MW by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. Adopting most conservative and underrealistic norm of 64% peak availability factor, an installed capacity of 6309MW is needed to meet this demand. This means 2925.5 MW of installed capacity will have to be added to Gujarat power system. during Seventh Year Plan. However, due to funds constraint, an amount of Rs.145350 lakhs only has been allocated to power sector for Seventh Five Year Plan. With this it will be possible to add only 1729.5 MW to the system. This means there will be a deficit of 1196 M.W.

4.4.2 An outlay of Rs. 25000 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1986-87. The broad break up of which is as under :

Item	(Rs. in lakhs)
	1986-87 Outlay
Power Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	10
Multipurpose river valley projects (Power portion)	1678
Power Projects (Generation)—	
(i) Continuing and ongoing	13492
(ii) New Schemes under approval	2176
(iii) Renovation schemes	678
SubTotal—Generation	16346
Transmission and Distribution	5500
Rural Electrification	1133
General	108
TOTAL Power Development.	24775

The project/schemewise write up is given in the following paragraphs :

Kadana Hydro Electric Project (2X60 MW)

4.4.3. The station has been designed as peaking station on the Kadana Dam across river Mahi having an ultimate capacity of 4 units each of 60 MW.

4.4.4. Stage I of the project comprises of the installation of two units of 60 MW each. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 8657 lakhs.

4.4.5. The civil works for all the four units including installation of 2 units of Stage I are in full swing. The excavation work of tail race channel and diversion channel is in progress. Draft tube for units I, II & III is erected and concreting completed. Fabrication of switchyard structures is in progress.

4.4.6. The plant and equipments for both the units are already received at site. The erection of the speed ring and spiral casing are being taken up to match the civil works. Work of Limbolara weir can be taken up next year. The first unit is programmed for commissioning by September 1987 and December 1987 respectively.

4.4.7. The total expenditure incurred upto March 1985 is Rs. 4633 lakhs and the revised provision for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 800 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1161 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

Kadana Hydro Electric Project Extension (2X60 MW)

4.4.8. The civil engineering works of unit 3 and 4 are being carried out alongwith units 1 & 2. The estimated cost of additional two units to be provided under Stage II is Rs. 3410 lakhs. The negotiations are under progress, with M/s. BHEL to supply the plant and machinery for units 3 & 4. The works are to be taken up and completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The 2 units are programmed for completion during 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively. However, due to funds constraint no provision is made for the scheme. Thus execution of the project will be delayed by two years. i.e. 1985-86 & 1986-87. Hence benefits of the scheme can be expected beyond VIIth Plan. This will add to deficit envisaged.

Ukai Left Bank Canal Power House (2X2.5 MW)

4.4.9. The scheme envisages installation of 2 units each of 2.5 MW located on the left bank canal of Ukai Dam. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 424 lakhs.

4.4.10. The main power plant order is placed with Ms. Jyoti Limited, Baroda, who have already started supplying the equipment. The main coffer dam civil works have been entrusted to M/s. Gujarat State Construction Corporation who have taken up the work. The two units are scheduled for commissioning during 1986-87.

4.4.11. Against the total estimated cost of Rs. 424 lakhs, the expenditure incurred upto March 1985 is Rs. 199 lakhs and revised provision for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 65 lakhs which is expected to be fully utilized. Rs. 100 lakhs are provided for the year 1986-87.

Wanakbori TPS Stage-I (3X210 MW)

4.4.12. The scheme envisaged the installation of 3 units each of 210 MW capacity on the river Mahi in Kaira District at an estimated cost of Rs. 24474 lakhs.

4.4.13. All the three units have been commissioned, the first in March 1982, second in January 1983 and third in March 1984.

4.4.14. Against the estimated cost of Rs. 24474 lakhs, the expenditure incurred upto March, 1985 is Rs. 22944 lakhs. The provision for 1985-86 is Rs. 300 lakhs, which is expected to be utilised fully, Rs. 200 lakhs are provided for the year 1986-87 for making end payments to suppliers/contractors and M/s BHEL to carry out balance works and for alternative water supply arrangement.

Ukai TPS Extension Unit No. V—(1X210 MW)

4.4.15. The scheme comprise of the installation of one additional unit of 210 MW unit No. 5 at an estimated cost of Rs. 8352 lakhs.]

4.4.16. The unit has been commissioned in January 1985 and taken on coal firing on the same day.

4.4.17. Against the total estimated cost of Rs. 8445 lakhs, the expenditure upto March 1985 is Rs. 8072 lakhs. The revised outlay for 1985-86 is Rs. 250 lakhs which is expected to be fully utilised. Rs. 270 lakhs are provided for 1986-87 for the scheme for making end payments to suppliers, contractors and M/s BHEL.

Wanakbori TPS Extension Stage -II (3×210 MW)

4.4.18. The Stage-II of Wanakbori TPS envisages installation of additional 3 units of 210 MW capacity bringing the total capacity of the power station to 1260 MW on completion. The estimated cost of the extension project is Rs. 35059 lakhs.

4.4.19. The project is in an advanced stage of execution. M/s. BHEL have taken up the boiler erection-work of all the three-units. M/s TSL are carrying out the erection work of steel structure. The work on associated civil-works such as cooling towers, multi-flue chimney, C. W. system are completed. The revised programme for commissioning of the units is now February, 1986, July 1986 and December 1987 respectively.

4.4.20. Against the estimated cost of Rs. 35959 lakhs, the expenditure upto March 1985 is Rs. 23981 lakhs. The provision for 1985-86 is Rs. 4735 lakhs. Outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 4000 lakhs.

Lignite based Thermal Power Station in Kutch

4.4.21. The scheme envisages installation of 2 units each of 70 MW capacity at Panandhro using lignite as fuel at the estimated cost of Rs. 17892 lakhs. The scheme is approved by the Planning Commission in September, 1979.

4.4.22. The orders for Main Power Plant have been placed with M/s. BHEL in March, 1981. The work orders for various Civil works *i. e.* Main Power Station, building equipment, foundation, cooling towers, chimney, quarters etc. have been placed. Necessary steel and cement have been arranged and the works have commenced.

4.4.23. Against the total estimated cost of Rs. 17892 lakhs, the expenditure upto end of Sixth Five Year Plan *i. e.* March 1985 is Rs. 4877 lakhs.

4.4.24. The revised outlay for 1985-86 is Rs. 1685 lakhs. In view of the limited provision, payment to BHEL will have to be restricted to about Rs. 800 lakhs.

4.4.25. An outlay of Rs. 1577 lakhs, has been provided for the year 1986-87. In view of the limited resources the activities on the project will be slowed down. The commissioning of the units can be expected only in June 1989 and December, 1989.

Sikka TPS Replacement (1 × 120 MW)

4.4.26. The scheme envisages installation of one unit of 120-MW capacity to replace the existing old units. The scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission at an estimated cost of Rs. 8314 lakhs.

4.4.27. The orders for main power plant have been placed with M/s. BHEL, and the supplies are in progress. The agencies for the various associated civil works *viz.* plant foundations, chimney, residential quarters, hot water channel etc. are also finalised. The work on civil works commenced in January 1984 and are in progress. Most of the orders have been placed. Works are in full swing.

4.4.28. Against the revised estimated cost of Rs. 13540 lakhs, the expenditure incurred upto March 1985 is Rs. 4815 lakhs. Revised provision for 1985-86 is Rs. 2750 lakhs which is expected to be fully utilised.

4.4.29. An outlay of Rs. 3200 lakhs is provided for the scheme for the year 1986-87. The unit is now programmed for Commissioning in July, 1987.

Gandhinagar TPS Extension Unit-III 210 MW

4.4.30. Installation of one unit of 210 MW capacity has been approved by the Planning Commission in 1982 at the estimated cost of Rs. 12391 lakhs. The orders for the Main Power Plant are placed with M/s. BHEL in May 1983. M/s. Desein have been appointed as Consultants for this Project. Order for Civil engineering works *i. e.* Power Station, building quarters, equipment foundations are awarded and the works are on hand. The unit is programmed for completion by March, 1988.

4.4.31. The expenditure upto end of Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 2056 lakhs. The revised cost of the project is estimated to Rs. 2,000 lakhs and the outlay revised for 1985-86 is Rs. 1500 lakhs.

4.4.32. An outlay of Rs. 3014 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87. In view of resources constraints the work has been re-scheduled and the unit is now programmed for commissioning in June, 1989.

Narmada Hydro Project

4.4.33. As per discussions with the CEA, the following units are proposed.

(1) River Bed Power House	— 6 × 200 —	1200 MW
(2) Canal Bed Power House	— 1 × 250 —	250 MW
		<hr/>
	Total ..	1450 MW
		<hr/>

The Gujarat's share is 16% *i. e.* 232 MW.

4.4.34. A revised outlay of Rs. 842 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86. A provision of Rs. 1678 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

New Schemes.

Gandhinagar T. P. S. Extension of Unit IV (1 × 210 MW) :

4.4.35. It is proposed to further extend Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station by installing fourth unit of 210 MW capacity. The scheme is approved by the Central Electricity Authority and is awaiting approval by Planning Commission.

4.4.36. Advance action on the project is taken. Order for supply and erection of Main Plant and equipment is placed on M/s. BHEL. Civil works of the project are also being ordered alongwith the works of Unit-III.

4.4.37. Total expenditure of Rs. 752 lakhs has been incurred on the project upto 31st March, 1985. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is made for the year 1985-86. No outlay is provided for the year 1986-87. In view of the limited provision only essential civil works will be taken up.

Lignite based Kutch TPS Extension Unit-I—70 MW

4.4.38. The scheme was submitted to the CEA and Planning Commission for approval in May, 1981. CEA has already given techno-economic clearance to the scheme in 1982. The execution of the first stage covering 2 units of 70 MW capacity is in the initial stage of construction. The 2 units are expected to be completed during the year 1989-90. No-outlay is provided for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 due to inadequate funds for third unit.

Sikka Thermal Power Station Extension 2nd 120 MW UNIT

4.4.39. The scheme has been submitted to the CEA and Planning Commission in July, 1983. It envisages the installation of 2nd 120 MW Unit at the estimated cost of Rs. 95 crores. As the necessary infrastructure facilities exist, it will be possible to complete this project in comparatively short period. The scheme is therefore included for execution during Seventh Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is made for 1985-86 to take up preliminaries of the project.

4.4.40. No provision is made for the project due to inadequate funds for the year 1986-87.

Installation of D.G. sets at Kandla free trade zone (2×4MW)

4.4.41 The scheme for installation of two 4MW each Diesel Generating sets at KETZ at the estimated cost of Rs. 460 lakhs to meet the emergency supply and also make the supply reliable and continuous in view of the importance of the Zone has been submitted to the State Government for the approval. It is proposed to implement the scheme as soon as approval is received. No outlay is provided for the scheme for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 due to paucity of funds.

Installation of 60 MW diesel generating sets at various places in Gujarat.

4.4.42 A project report for installation of Diesel Generating Sets at various locations in Gujarat aggregating to 60MW is submitted to CEA and Planning Commission in April 1985. The scheme even approved cannot be taken up in 1986-87 as no provision is made for this scheme for the year 1986-87.

Micro Hydel Project

4.4.43 In the context of changed circumstances due to energy crisis and very high fuel cost for thermal station, Gujarat Electricity Board has proposed micro hydel projects, which are investigated earlier by the Irrigation Department, Government of Gujarat. Micro Hydel Schemes in river bed of various rivers have been proposed and submitted to Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic clearance. These schemes are under study and discussions with Irrigation Department and Central Electricity Authority from feasibility and techno economic point of view and expected to be cleared by CEA to cover under Seventh Five Year Plan. The detailed schemes are :

	Capacity
Damanganga River Bed P. H.	2 × 1000 KW
Dharoi River Bed P. H.	2 × 1000 KW
Total ..	<hr/> 4000 KW <hr/>

4.4.44 Of the above schemes, the Panam River bed scheme is cleared by C.E.A. However, no outlay is proposed for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87.

A.E.Co. 110 MW 'F' Unit

4.4.45 A.E.Co. Sabarmati have submitted a scheme for installation of 110 MW unit 'F' at their Sabarmati Power Station. The scheme has been recently cleared by C.E.A. Planning Commission's approval is awaited. However, considerable preliminary work has already been done. The unit is tentatively planned for commissioning in 1988-89. A revised provision of Rs. 350 lakhs is made in the year 1985-86 and Rs. 2176 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

Narmada T.P.S. at Sinor (4×500 MW)

4.4.46 The scheme of establishing first super thermal power station in Gujarat with a capacity of 4 units each of 500 MW has been proposed to the CEA and the Planning Commission in April 1982 at the estimated cost of Rs. 1200 crores.

4.4.47 Railways have expressed their inability to transport coal over a long distance of 1800 Kms. and completing the conversion of Miyagam-Malsar N.G. section to B.G. Hence as advised, feasibility of establishing power station along sea coast so that coal can be brought by sea-cum-rail route and/or establishing the Power Station on multifuel base is being studied. RITE, New Delhi, have also been requested to study the feasibility of transport of coal by sea-route. Thus, this schemes can be taken up only in the later part of the Seventh Plan. Hence no outlay is provided for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Joint pit head power station at (1) Bandhav- 4×500 MW and (2) Mand 2×210 MW)

4.4.48 The MPSEB in concurrence with GEB has submitted two schemes of Joint Pit Head Power Station at Bandhav (4×500 MW) and Mand (2×210 MW) to the CEA and Planning Commission in the years 1981 and 1983-respectively on the basis of 50% sharing cost and benefits. The MPSEB authorities have informed that the schemes are not yet cleared by the CEA, the coal-linkages are not established and that various issues raised by the CEA are being complied by them. The schemes are likely to be approved as Eighth-Plan schemes but advance action may be required to be taken in the later years of the Seventh Plan. Hence, No provision is made for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Renovation schemes

4.4.49 For operation of the existing Power Stations at optimum level, it is considered essential to carry out the necessary additions/modifications to the plant or replace the equipments which are found to be defective or not efficient or outdated otherwise the plant will work at the reduced output resulting in the level of available power, higher maintenance cost. Keeping this in view, the renovation schemes for Dhuvaran T.P.S. Ukai T.P.S. and Gandhinagar T.P.S. costing total of Rs. 6974 lakhs have been submitted to the C.E.A

4.4.50 Rs. 500 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86. The provisions is expected to be utilized fully. Rs. 678 lakhs are provided for these schemes in the State Plan for the year 1986-87. This would be supplemented by Rs. 859 lakhs as central share.

Transmission and Distribution schemes

4.4.51 A sum of Rs. 4000 lakhs is provided for T & D works in the year 1985-86. The outlay for transmission works is Rs. 2800 lakhs and Rs. 1200 lakhs for distribution and system improvement works.

4.4.52 Rs. 5500 lakhs are provided for Transmission and Distribution schemes including system improvement. Out of these Rs. 3500 lakhs are for Transmission works, Rs. 1500 lakhs are for distribution works and Rs. 500 lakhs for system improvement works.

Distribution (including System improvement)

4.4.53 Rs. 1200 lakhs are provided for distribution net work for the year 1985-86 to provide and extend/strengthen the existing 22 KV and 11 KV lines and new transformer centres to meet the load demand of the consumers in the electrical areas to bifurcate load distribution lines, to implement system improvement schemes and reduce distribution losses.

Rural Electrification

4.4.54. The total outlay-proposed in State Plan is Rs. 1025 lakhs for the year 1985-86 including REC provision of Rs. 825 lakhs. The outlay for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 1133 lakhs.

4.4.55. In all 2140 villages are to be electrified during the plan period to achieve 100% electrification. Out of 2140 villages to be electrified, 1273 villages are tribal villages.

The targets for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are indicated below :

	1985-86	1986-87
State Plan	100	100
R. E. C. Schemes	770	550
Sub-Total	870	650
Conversion of villages. (From Ag. to AP).	100	300

Well Electrification

4.4.56. The electrification of pumps/wells is carried out under non-plan schemes financed through REC, NABARD, LIC and other financial institutions. The target for 1985-86 is electrification of 25000 wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 crores. Similarly 1986-87 target is to electrify 20000 wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 crores.

B. Non-Conventional sources of Energy :

4.4.57. An outlay of Rs. 225 lakhs is provided for 1986-87; the break up is as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Assistance to GEDA	165.00
(2) Bio-gas Development	65.00
	<hr/>
	225.00
	<hr/>

GUJARAT ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

4.4.58. The Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) was established in 1979 by Government of Gujarat to create awareness about energy crisis and various sources of renewable energy to promote and implement research and development in the field of renewable energy sources and to make these system available to common masses. This was in response to a clear recognition of the central role of energy in our social and economic development and well-being and increasingly difficult energy situation. On its formation in 1979, GEDA decided on the following areas of research priorities:

- Studies on rural energy consumption and 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 for wood burning and wood gasification.
- Organic wastes as energy sources.
- Biogas 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 chullhas etc.
- Mass communication programmes to educate the rural masses and to popularize use of renewable energy devices.

4.4.59. GEDA under takes projects aimed at developing and spreading renewable energy devices so that the income level, the quality of life and employment potential of rural people of Gujarat, especially of backward and weaker sections of the society are improved. The maintenance of most of the renewable energy devices is quite easy and cheap.

4.4.60. The various projects undertaken by the agency and the progress achieved is indicated below:

Project : Biomass.

Mobile gasifier systems of 10-50 KW for truck and tractors etc.

4.4.61. This is a new project. Feasibility study is being undertaken for a mobile gasifier for agricultural operation in the range of 10-50 KW to run on agricultural residue. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose for the year 1986-87.

Model Energy Plantation in different agro-climatic zones of Gujarat.

4.4.62. Under this scheme, following projects have been undertaken :

—40 hectare energy plantation at Bhavanagar-22 ha. energy plantation have been raised during 1985-86. This Project is fully funded by DNES.

—Guayal plantation: Nursery is planned for high rubber yielding variety during the current year. The plantation work will be taken up during 1986-87. This project is fully funded by GEDA.

—1000 hectare energy plantation at Kutch : It is proposed to undertake this project during 1986-87. DNES is prepared to fund 75% and 25% is to be borne by GEDA.

—Experimental demonstration of energy plantation are also being approved by INES (CEA) and GSRDC through GEDA.

An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for these projects.

Integrated gasification project for power generation and process heat supply from process waste.

4.4.63. Under this project 100 KW gasifier generator sets are to be installed one at Surendrabaug, Bhavanagar and another at Waghai. Surendranagar gasifier generator set is likely to be commissioned during January. In Waghai, it is to be commissioned in 3 to 4 months time. Three more gasifier generator sets of 100 KW are planned to be set up at Vanil Udyog, Rapar Gadhwa and Junagadh. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for this Project.

Demonstration-cum-subsidy scheme for small gasifier engine pumping systems for irrigation.

4.4.64. It is a new project. It is proposed to install 100 gasifier units to work in conjunction with the existing diesel engines. The first 100 units will be provided free of cost to the beneficiaries. And after installing 100 units, a subsidy scheme will be implemented in the next year at competitive price to the diesel engine user. An amount of Rs. 8 lakhs is provided for this project.

Preparation of Biomass feed material.

4.4.65. It is proposed to take up some suitable briquetting projects for agricultural and forest residues this year. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for this project.

Energy from Municipal Solid Waste and Sewage.

4.4.66. Under this scheme, biogas plant based on sewage and land fills will be undertaken. Already two community Sulabh Complexes are being implemented in Barda. During 1986-87, about 20 units are proposed to be implemented in co-operation with DNES. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for this programme.

Development of Gasifier Technology Suitable for Inputs from various agro-climatic zones of Gujarat.

4.4.67. It is a new project to develop suitable type and sizes of gasifier using local inputs like wood chips/waste, agro-waste, crop waste, process waste etc. Commercialization of agro and forest wastes are also being undertaken. The feed preparation of agro and forest residues, municipal organic waste, ash disposal etc., suitable technology is to be developed. An amount of Rs. 1 lakh is provided for this programme.

Smokeless Chulhas Popularisation.

4.4.68. To conserve fire-wood and provide better hygienic condition, in the rural household, it is proposed to make 100 villages smokeless in co-operation with DNES during 1986-87. During the current year, 10,000 smokeless chulhas are being installed and already 7000 chulhas have been installed. An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is provided for this Programme.

Demonstration Project of Community/institutional biogas plants in villages under national Biogas Project.

4.4.69. Large number of community biogas plants are being undertaken by GEDA with the support of DNES. Further GEDA on its own is funding 75% of the repair cost of sick community and institutional biogas plants. It is also providing 25% contribution for the needy institutional biogas plants. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made for this programme in the Budget.

Energy from Industrial Effluents :

4.4.70. To treat organic industrial effluents such as distillery wash water for energy production in addition to achieve reduction in pollution level. The methane produced will be used as captive fuel of the industry. The industry is expected to participate with 50 per cent capital.

4.4.71. The Project undertaken jointly by GEDA, CPIL and DNES is nearing its completion. It is likely to be commissioned before the end of the current year. An amount of Rs. 4 lakhs is provided for this project.

Research Projects in Biomass, Biogas and gasification.

4.4.72. Research project on energy plantations, biogas, gasification and effluent treatment. Following Projects have already been undertaken by the agency :

- Biogas Production from Eucalyptus leaves,
- Biogas production from Guayale.
- Studies of biogas production from vegetable waste.

An amount of Rs. 2.5 lakhs is provided for these projects.

Biomass Powered Cold Storage :

4.4.73. It is a new Project. A feasibility study of establishing a biomass powered cold storage and implementation will be suggested.

4.4.74. The operation of Chhani cold Storage provided the technical reliability of ammonia absorption refrigeration system and product storage. However, the High cost of solar collectors and use of parabolic power make them not every attractive. Therefore it is proposed to build an autonomous Biomass based Cold Storage in coastal region for storing the marine products etc. An amount of Rs. 1 lakh is provided for this Project as matching grant.

WIND ENERGY

Assesemtn of Wind Potential in Gujarat

4.4.75. Gujarat has high potential of wind energy. Project aims in preparing wind energy potential for the state which can be useful in selecting site for water pumping and setting up wind farm. Under this project, GEDA as alr ady instilled 30 cup-counter anemometer and planning to install 10 recording type of anemometer. This project is undertaken in collaboration with DNES. An amount of Rs. 4.50 lakhs is provided for this programme as a matching grant.

Promotion of wind farm for 10-20 MW power generation

4.4.76. GEDA has undertaken promotion of wind-farm in Gujarat under this poroject a 0.5 wind farm at Okha is being set up jointly by DNES GEB and GEDA. Another 0.5 MW wind farm of vertical aixs wind mill is planned to set up at Tuna, Kutch, a joint project between DNES, GEB and a private party. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is provide for this programme.

Wind Generator Testing and Performance Evaluation.

4.4.77. GEDA has taken up the project to test suitability of various commercially available wind turbine generators for finding their suitability in our environment. Under this programme 40 KW Po'enko wind machine has already been installed at Veraval. A 55 KW Vestas wind machine and a 100 KW Bonus wind machine are planted to be installed. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for this programme.

National Wind Mill Demonstraion/subsidy scheme for water pumping wind mills for irrigation.

4.4.78. It is proposed to install around 100 water pumping windmills, during 1986-87. Since the pre-sent model as problems in alignment and pump, GEDA has sponsored a project to Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyagar for redesigning. The results of the study would be available shortly. Gedaintends to provide subsidy to the windmill. Rs. 3.50 lakhs are provided for this programme.

R & D projects on wind energy conversion systems combined SPV & WTG systems.

4.4.79. To sponsor research to solve problems of WECs to design, development and maintenance. An amount of Rs. 4 lakhs is provided for this programme.

SOLAR ENERGY

Industrial applications of solar energy for hot air and Hot Water Systems, Solar Stills, Solar domestic water heating Systems and subsidy programme.

4.4.80 The programme includes :

—It is proposed to install industrial solar hot water system, hot air systems for providing process heat in textile, dairy, paper, hotel, boiler, feed water heating systems for different industries. GEDA has installed 2,00,000 lpd capacity solar hot water system and 3 lakhs lpd capacity systems are under installation.

—It is proposed to popularise domestic solar hot water systems through 50 per cent subsidy schemes. 500 domestic water heating systems and 200 large bathing systems for guest houses will be installed during 1986-87 period. GEDA has installed 300 domestic water heating systems and 110 large systems for kitchen and bathing purposes.

—Solar stills will be installed in colleges, laboratories, hospitals, garages, and similar industries. So far about 1000 m² solar stins have been instarled.

An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for these programme.

Solar cooker subsidy scheme.

4.4.81. Under this programme GEDA has subsidized about 10,000 solar cooker and propose to provide subsidy for 5000 next year. GEDA is also planning to take up extensive demonstration of solar cooker programme to create awaranness. GEDA has also appointed extensive net work of dealers towards marketing and servicing for the year 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for this project.

Solar cooker Monitoring.

4.4.82. It is a continuing project to help the servicing of solar cooker before the dealership network was established. An amount Rs. 3 lakhs is provided for the scheme.

Solar Timber Kiln and Drying systems.

4.4.83. Currently 10 timber kilns are under construciton. It is propsoed to build another 5 timber kilns and hot air systems. Rs. 2 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Solar pond.

4.4.84. DNES sponsored a project on 5000 m² solar pond at Bhuj to provide process heat and study the performance of 100 KW power generation system. Design report has already been submitted to DNES. It is necessary for this project to be approved by DNES. An amount of Rs. 6 lakhs is provided as a matching grant.

Solar Passive building construction.

4.4.85. Project envisages in providing knowhow for the the passive solar design, syitable for different agro-climatic conditons of Gujarat. An amount of Rs. 60,000/- is provided for this project.

Solar Photovoltaic Pumping and Lighting System.

4.4.86. Photovoltaic systems are one of the most reliable solar devices since there are no moving parts. It is proposed to install under subsidy scheme about 20 PV pump sets. Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided towards the project.

Solar Powered cold storage

4.4.87. GEDA has already built a solar powered cold storage. With this experience, it is proposed to undertake the extension work. The cost reduction in solar powered cold storage depends on the temperature of the thermal energy collection.

Hence it is proposed to build the systems on either focussing collector or on biomass. An amount of Rs. 4 lakhs is provided for this programme.

Solar Research Projects

4.4.88. Development of devices for exploitation of Solar energy through cost effective technology. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for this programme.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Energy conservation---Transportation.

4.4.89. It is proposed to carry out extension programme for conserving petroleum product, in transportation sector through proper maintenance procedures and settings of fuel injection to popularise efficient draught animal drawn carts, two and three wheelers, and cars etc., through organising courses, publicity materials and subsidy schemes. An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is provided for this programme.

Energy Conservation in Agriculture.

4.4.90. Under this programme, GEDA rectified 250 diesel and electrical pumpsets through using more efficient foot valves, PVC Pipe and correct matching motors. It is proposed to undertake another 300 pumpsets during 1986-87 for which Rs. 3 lakhs are provided.

Energy Conservation in Industry and Cogeneration

4.4.91. Under this project, Energy audit studies have been carried out in several chemical industries. The study is based on actual measurements and is expected to provide recommendations for energy conservation measures and their possible pay back periods. Five chemical industries have been studied under this scheme. During 1986-87, it is proposed to take up another 5 studies.

4.4.92. Energy conservation studies in specific industries like refrigeration have been undertaken to provide general guide lines for energy conservation in these industries. It is proposed to undertake two more such studies during 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for the energy conservation projects during 1986-87.

Research projects in Energy Conservation and Combustion efficiency.

4.4.93. It is proposed to sponsor studies in evaluating the combustion efficiency of domestic stoves, ovens etc., Rs. 1 lakh is provided for this programme in 1986-87.

INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY CENTRES

Rural Energy Survey

4.4.94. It is proposed to undertake in-depth rural energy survey in selected villages in different agroclimatic regions of Gujarat. Rs. 1 lakhs is provided for such a study during 1986-87.

Integrated Rural Energy Centres

4.4.95. The projects intend to meet total energy needs of villages from locally available renewable energy resources. It is envisaged to take up another 5 villages during 1986-87 and take up two talukas under IREP programme. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, SURVEY, EXHIBITION ETC.

Assessment of Geothermal Energy potential in Gujarat, and Energy forecasting planning Management

4.4.96. Studies include energy consumption pattern, forecast of growth of energy demand for different scenarios, resource assessment and planning and management for all sectors of energy utilisation in Gujarat. To prepare a data bank on the commercial energy consumption in the state and availability of resources.

Information diffusion, and Documentation centre

—To build an excellent reference library on renewable energy sources for the benefit of the whole state.

—Information diffusion through bibliographic reports, energy digests, books and other periodic publications.

—Setting up of mobile exhibition on renewable systems under mass communication programme.

4.4.97. A Provision of Rs. 20.30 lakhs is made for information dissemination, Survey, Exhibition etc.

4.4.98. For carrying out the above mentioned activities during 1986--87 an outlay of Rs. 160 lakhs has been provided in Annual Plan 1986--87 as a grant in-aid to GEDA.

National Projects on Bio-gas Development

4.4.99. The National Project on Biogas Development came into existence in Gujarat from November-1981. The project is also included in the revised 20 Point Programme announced by the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. The programme has assumed much importance particularly in view of present energy crisis, through out the country. A greater awareness has now emerged to set-up Bio-gas Plants on a large scale as expeditiously as possible which become multipurpose decentralised dispersed units of—

—Renewable sources of energy for fuel.

—Bio-fertilizer.

—recycling of wastes.

—environmental sanitation etc.

—4.4.100. Though this is a centrally sponsored scheme, the State Government is also providing liberal state subsidy under Plan Sector to the beneficiaries, besides the financial assistance from the Government of India.

Review of progress for 1985--86.

4.4.101. During the year 1985--86, 11500 bio-gas plants are likely to be constructed with an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs.

4.4.102. During the year 1986--87, an outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs is provided and it is expected to construct 10,000 Bio-gas Plants. However, the final target will be fixed in consultation with the Government of India. DNES. The state plan outlay would be supplemented by Rs. 300 lakhs as central share.

STATEMENT

ENERGY

ANNUAL PLAN 1986--87

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Outlay for 1986-87	
		Total	of which capital
1	2	3	4
A. Power Development			
I. Generation.			
(A) Approved and Ongoing schemes			
1.	PWR--3 Kadana Hydro Electric Project (2X60 MW)	1131.00	1131.00
2.	PWR--5 Ukai L. B. C. Power House (2X2.5 MW)	100.00	100.00
3.	PWR--1 Wanakbori TPS (3X210 MW)	200.00	200.00
4.	PWR--2 Ukai TPS Extn. Unit--V (1X210 MW)	270.00	270.00
5.	PWR--6 Wanakbori TPS Extn. (3X210 MW)	4000.00	4000.00
6.	PWR--7 Lignite based TPS in Kachchh (2X70 MW)	1577.00	1577.00
7.	PWR--8 Replacement 120 MW Unit at Sikka (1X120 MW)	3200.00	3200.00
8.	PWR--9 Gandhinagar TPS Extn. Unit-III (1X210 MW)	3014.00	3014.00
9.	PWR--11 Narmada Hydro-Project	1678.00	1678.00
Sub-Total : (A)		15170.00	15170.00
(B) New Schemes proposed			
10.	PWR--4 Kadana Hydro Electric Project Unit-III & IV (2X60MW)	..	..
11.	PWR--14 Gandhinagar TPS Extn. Unit-IV (1X120 MW)	..	..
12.	PWR--21 Lignite based TPS in Kachchh Extn. (1X70MW)	..	..
13.	PWR--22 Installation of 2X4 MW Diesel generating set at KFTZ.	..	..
14.	PWR--23 Installation of 60 MW Diesel generating sets at various places in Gujarat	..	..
15.	PWR--24 Micro Hydro Projects (6.2 MW)	..	..
16.	PWR--20 Sikka TPS Extn. Unit--II (1X120 MW)	..	..
17.	PWR--12 Replacement of 120 MW Unit at Utran by GIPCL	..	..
18.	PWR--10 A. E. Co., Extn., (1X 110 MW)	2176.00	2176.00
Sub-Total : (B)		2176.00	2176.00

1	2	3	4
(C) Renovation Schemes			
19.	PWR--25 Dhuvaran Modification		
20.	PWR--28 Ukai Thermal Power Station.	678.00	678.00
21.	PWR--27 Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station.		
	Sub-Total--(C)	678.00	678.00
	Sub-Total-I (Generation) (A) + (B) + (C)	18024.00	18024.00
II. Transmission and Distribution			
22.	PWR--29 Transmission and Distribution schemes.	5500.00	5500.00
III. Rural Electrification			
23.	PWR--30 Rural Electrification	1133.00	1133.00
IV. Survey and Investigation			
24.	PWR--31 Survey and Investigation	10.00	10.00
V. General			
25.	PWR--32 Acquisition of Licences	10.00	10.00
26.	PWR--33 Research, Development and Training	15.00	15.00
27.	PWR--34 Scheme for enforcement of house hold appliances by C. E. (E)	8.00	..
28.	PWR--35 Scheme for providing safety appliances to Rural Areas by CE (E)	8.00	..
29.	PWR--36 Assistance to Plasma Research Centre	..	..
30.	General Assets.	..	..
	Sub-Total--(V)	41.00	25.00
	Nucleus Budget	67.00	67.00
	Schemes discontinued in Seventh Plan	..	..
	Total--A--Power Development	24775.00	24759.00
B. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy			
(1)	PWR--37 Assistance to GEDA	160.00	..
(2)	PWR--38 Bio-gas Development	65.00	..
	Total--B--Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	225.00	..
	Total--Energy (A + B)	25000.00	24759.00

5. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

5.1. Introduction

5.1.1. Rapid and balanced industrialization in the State is necessary with a view to benefitting the common man in the shape of increasing availability of goods at fair prices, larger employment and higher per-capita income. Industrialization is also essential to provide the much needed support for agriculture and for the development of infrastructural facilities by energy, transport, housing, etc. The pattern of distribution of benefits to industrialization should be such that it should cover a large segment of the State population both urban and rural.

5.2. Review of Performance

5.2.1. In 1960, there were 3647 working factories providing employment to 3.30 lakhs persons. The number of these factories and the number of employed therein rose to 10674 lakhs and 6.36 lakhs respectively at the end of 1980. The number of these factories and employment therein has further increased to 12583 and 6.89 lakhs respectively at the end of 1983.

5.2.2. The productive capital in the registered factory sector in 1961 was Rs. 245.79 crores producing goods worth Rs. 420.23 crores. This has increased to Rs. 2792 crores and Rs. 7309 crores in 1981-82. The net value added was Rs. 121.33 crores at the end of 1961 which rose to Rs. 1167 crores in 1981-82. The total number of small scale units registered with Industries Department in 1961 was 2169. This increased to 43682 in 1980 and 68596 on 31st March, 1985.

5.2.3. This phenomenal growth is supported by the States progressive policies administered through, the Industries Commissioner and District Industries Centres in each district and corporate net work of GMDC, GIDC, GSFC, GIIC, GSIC, etc.

GMDC

5.2.4. The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation existing projects of Flour-Spar, Silica Sand, Bauxite and Lignite mining have shown better results. Further, multimetall project at Ambaji and Lignite Project near Jhagadia and also the ambitious Alumina project in Kachchh are under active implementation.

GIDC

5.2.5. The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation charged with setting up industrial estates with infrastructure facilities, has achieved remarkable progress as indicated below :

Item	Actual Achievement 1980-85	Cumulative Achievements as on 31-3-85
1. No. of Areas Set up	58	162
2. Land Acquisition in Hectares	4873	11501
3. Developed Plots	2124	6075
4. No. of Sheds constructed (Now Spillover)	3182	8619
5. Sheds Allotted	2982	8212
6. No. of Housing Quarters Constructed	5927	9171
7. No. of Housing Quarters Alloted	4883	7878

GSFC

5.2.6. The Gujarat State Financial Corporation has sanctioned term loan assistance of Rs. 512.5 crores to 24485 units till March, 1985. Of this total term loan sanctioned, as much as Rs. 388.10 crores are accounted for 23704 Small Scale Industrial units. The disbursement has been of the order of Rs. 314 crores to 16950 units. In the field of recovery, the performance of the corporation was equally impressive.

GIIC

5.2.7. The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. is engaged in providing loans to large and medium industries units. As on 31st March, 1985, the Corporation has sanctioned loans to 2517 units to the extent of Rs. 227.75 crores.

INDEXTB

5.2.8. The Industrial Extension Bureau (INDEXTB) continued to play the role of development of the State Industries Administration. The organisation earned the recognition as Government of India recommended INDEXTB as a "model" of development/extension activity to the other States.

5.2.9. About 45700 enquiries were disposed off as on 31st March, 1985 by this organisation. Out of this, a good number of projects (1300) were assisted for clearance from Government of India/State institutions.

5.2.10. The assistance to the Non-Residents for setting up projects was also accelerated and 152 projects went into production as on 31st March, 1985.

Small Scale Industries

5.2.11. The continuous effort has been made for promoting Small Scale Village and Cottage Industries in the State. The District Industries Centres have been set up in all districts except the Dangs. A monitoring cell has been established at State level to co-ordinate and supervise the progress of the District Industries Centres and to help in smooth implementation of various programmes. In addition to the Cash Subsidy, the small scale units are offered subsidy on power consumption, subsidy for establishing testing facilities for better quality control and subsidy on quality marking under the package assistance to SSI units. Cottage industry receives the benefits of subsidy both on capital and also on interest under the bankable schemes.

Village and Cottage Industries

5.2.12. Under the village and cottage industries sector, Gujarat has provided separate agency for looking after different activities such as khadi and village industries, handloom and handicrafts, training and financial assistance to the artisans and technical marketing guidance to the rural artisans, etc. The development of Handloom Industry in Gujarat is given significant importance in the context of the 20 Point Programme. An Institute of Handloom Technology has been started at Gandhinagar for strengthening the training facilities in this sector.

5.3. Approach and Strategy

5.3.1 With less than one acre per head of the land available for cultivation and only 20% of this land getting irrigation facilities the State has to place a heavy emphasis on the industrial development. The approach during the Sixth Plan was to achieve the dispersal of industries to hitherto less developed talukas and villages and thereby aid the area development activity and contribute to the overall development and well being of the people residing in these areas using industry as a major tool for area development. The thrust during the Seventh Plan will carry this objective further for achieving an accelerated growth of the industry activity in the State.

5.3.2 At the time of its inception in the year 1960, the industrial activity in the State was dominated by textile and allied industries. Also the industrial development was more or less concentrated around the city centres of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot. The decision to establish Gujarat Refinery near Vadodara, almost coinciding with the inception of the state signalled a beginning of diversification with the complexes of GSFC, IPCL etc. The State today has become a major producer of petrochemicals, fertilizers, dyes and intermediates, common salt, milk and baby food products, diesel engines, brass parts, sulphur black, pharmaceutical formulations etc.

5.3.3 The share of chemical and allied items produced in the State is around 14% in the national production. In the next five years, it is expected that this share will rise to about 23% with further investment in the Chemical and allied sector of the order of Rs. 3000 crores making it difficult to accommodate chemical industries which are water intensive and will have effluent disposal problem.

5.3.4 With this background the State will have to evolve a policy of effective and coherent industrial development laying emphasis on the following factors. The State will encourage the engineering, electronics engineering plastics, agro based mineral industries and also the industries in the area of Salt and Marine Chemicals. In other words, the industry mix during the plan period should see more industries in these groups coming up. Specific efforts to augment the availability of infrastructure, requisite manpower, other facilities and incentives will have to be made.

5.3.5 The Government of India had laid considerable emphasis on the efficient running of the public sector/State sector/joint sector units. The strategy during the Seventh Plan would be to ensure that Gujarat continues to remain in the fore front in this area through suitable monitoring of State Sector/joint sector units.

5.3.6 Minerals also offer a tremendous potential for development. The strategy during the Seventh plan is to prepare and implement a blue print of Action Plan or the mineral based industries especially refining and processing of the minerals and in the area of ceramics.

5.3.7 The State has been implementing number of innovative schemes in agriculture. With the implementation of Narmada project, the potential for irrigation would also improve. This should lead to distinct improvement in availability of agricultural produce as the raw material for agro-based industries. The strategy for the Seventh Plan in this sector is to identify such so as to promote agro industry complexes/projects.

5.3.8 The social forestry and cultivation of plantation like Eucalyptus, Subabul, Jajoba etc. on large scale is likely to bring in a new concept of "Farm Factory Combination." The strategy during the Seventh plan is to encourage this development so that proper return can be available to the cultivators by building up further processing outlets.

5.3.9 The Electronics Industry has been identified as one of the major important industries in the State and today it enjoys a special package of incentives. The strategy during the Seventh Plan will be to establish more centres with necessary infrastructure by way of common facilities.

5.3.10 The industrial activity in the State has been concentrated over a 40-50 kms. strip between - Ahmedabad and Vapi. The industries located here enjoy inherent advantage in terms of proximity to Bombay, major transport links of broad-gauge and national highway/mearness to the city centres like Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara and Ahmedabad and availability of a reasonable level of social infrastructure. The GIDC' is setting up their major industrial estates here, has accelerated this process further. The strategy during the Seventh plan is to attract industries to the North Gujarat. This would call for investment for creation of infrastructure facilities in terms of power, water supply communication, roads etc. The alternative could be to provide compensation for lack of these facilities to those industries deciding to go to this area.

5.3.11 The State has been offering incentives for establishment of industries in the backward areas/growth centres, composition of the incentive available has been slightly changed because of Govt. of India's decision to provide capital subsidy to 8 more districts (including no industry Dist. of Dangs) over and above the earlier eligible dists. of Bharuch, Panchmahales and Surendranagar. This emphasises the importance of the incentives for attracting industries to the less development areas. The State's package of incentives consists of two major componts viz. Capital Subsidy and Sales Tax benefits.

5.3.12 Our experience indicates that the nearest are to the development centre in the backward region gets developed faster indicating that the area development is achieved better through the process of 'Induction rather than Transplantation. The State has been canvassing a concept of accepting smaller units than the district as the unit (taluka or block) for providing incentives. The strategy during the Seventh Plan will be, therefore, to provide a suitable package of incentives with gradients to achieve the balanced regional growth.

5.3.13 The Industrial Policy of the Govt, of India, declared in 1980 has emphasised on the need and importance of development of a "Mother Unit" or "Nucleus Plant" in hither to undeveloped districts. The logic behind this is that unless a large unit suitable to that particular area is established, it is difficult to promote ancillary and small scale industries. Taking a cut from this and accepting the importance for attracting large engineering and electronics projects, a special scheme has been evolved for such units i. e. the "LEEP" scheme. The strategy during the Plan will be to carry further effort to attract such units.

5.3.14 The State has certain concentrated pockets of industries like diesel engines at Rajkot, brass parts at Jamnagar, beam-scale industry in Savarkundla, saree printing and processing at Jetpur, diamond cutting and polishing at Surat etc. The strategy during the Seventh Plan will be to play emphasis on up dating the technology through modernisation and upgradation of suitable product to avoid any possibility of sickness in such sector at a later date. A mechanism to provide advance warning signals in the event of such symptoms of sickness being noticed should be established.

5.4. Programme for 1986-87

5.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 8000 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87 under Industries and Mineral Sector, the broad break-up of which is as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Provision for Annual Plan 1986-87
—General Industries	244
—Large and Medium Industries	5071
—Village and Small Industries	
(a) Small Industries	1373
(b) Village and Cottage Industries	778
—Mining and Metallurgical Industries	500
—Nucleus Budget	34
	<hr/>
TOTAL	8000
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5.5. General Industries

5.5.1. The programmes covered under this group are listed below alongwith their provisions provided in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

	(Rs. in lakhs) (Proposed provision)
Compilation of industrial data	8.00
Estt. of Salt Cell in the Industries Commissioner's Office	5.00
Research and Development Schemes	115.00
Hosiery Training and Research Centre (CED)	6.00
Subsidy for acrylic based industries	2.00
Industrial Research Laboratory (GIRDA)	40.00
Export Award	1.00
Pollution Control Scheme	12.00
Construction of Residential quarters for Officers/employees of Government Presses at Ahmedabad and Rajkot and other construction of printing and stationery buildings	15.00
Establishment of new Government Printing Presses and allied Offices	40.00
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TOTAL	244.00
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Compilation of Industrial Data

5.5.2. Presently, the data collected by ASI in the office of the Industries Commissioner has a time lag and is limited to factory sector only. The census sector data yearly available is normally limited to the factories which employ more than 50 persons and operated by power which accounts for around 2,500 units in a year for which year-wise total census is carried out. Due to this limitations it becomes difficult to get the data for the purpose for detailed analysis on various parameters of industrial growth.

5.5.3. There are more than 70,000 small scale registered units and about 1100 medium and large scale sector units existing in the State. The data of industries can be broadly grouped in to three main segments, namely (1) Small Scale Sector (2) Medium and Large Scale Sector and (3) Data on Technical Processes adopted by the DGTD registered units.

5.5.4. In view of expediting the statistical net work relating to industrial activities in the State, a Technical and Statistical Wing in the office of Industries Commissioner is created from 1985-86, with an outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs. For the Annual Plan 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been made

Establishment of Salt Cell in Industries Commissioner's Office.

5.5.5. Gujarat produces 60% of the salt produced in India. The Salt Department, Government of India is collecting salt-cess on removal of salt @ Rs. 3.50 per M. T. and the salt cess fund so collected is to be utilised for the development and labour welfare activities such as roads, water supply schemes, medical facilities, educational facilities, labour quarters, rest sheds etc. for agarias and labourers working in the Salt works. Therefore for getting the maximum benefit of salt-cess fund in Gujarat, a Salt-Cell has been created in Industries Commissioner's office. A provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1985-86. For the Annual Plan 1986-87, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

Industrial Education, Research & Training.

5.5.6. The research organisations are given incentives for industrial research. Various programmes are already in progress. The activities are being undertaken through the following organisations:—

1. Central Institute of Plastic Engineering, Technology (CIPET), Ahmedabad.
2. Electrical Research and Development Agency (ERDA), Vadodara.
3. Man made Textile Research Association (MANTRA), Surat.
4. National Productivity Council (N.P.C.), SIDA, Ahmedabad.
5. ISI Laboratory.
6. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute (CGCRI)
7. Field Testing Station, (FTS), Ahmedabad.
8. Poly Technological Clinic (P.T.C.), CSIR, Ahmedabad.
9. ISI Membership.
10. C.L.R.L, Ahmedabad.
11. Tool Room Project.
12. Veraval -Rajula Survey.
13. Air Pollution Survey

5.5.7. For the Annual Plan 1985-86, a provision of Rs. 115 lakhs is provided. For the Annual Plan 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 115.00 lakhs has been provided with a view to carry out the above activities.

Hosiery Training and Research Institute:

5.5.8. The Hosiery Training Institute set up in the State in 1980 is proposed to be suitably expanded by providing for its own building and modern technological equipments. This Institute has been separated from CED. The Institute will provide training to 250 persons in hosiery. A provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made in Annual Plan 1985-86. For the Annual Plan 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided with a view to give training to 250 persons.

Subsidy for Acrylic-based Hosiery Industry

5.5.9. The State Government has introduced an incentive scheme for better utilisation of acrylic fibre manufactured by IPCL. This has been done with a view to promoting employment in the decentralised sector. The incentives consist of Sales tax exemption on the acrylic yarn purchased from Gujarat by hosiery unit and a subsidy of Rs. 2/- per kg. of yarn purchased from a spinning mill in Gujarat. Recently, the State Government has also exempted sales tax on acrylic fibre. An amount of Rs. 2. lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86 and an outlay of Rs. 2. lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Gujarat Industrial Research and Development Agency (GIRDA)

5.5.10. The Institute is established at Vadodara in August, 1981 to ensure that small to medium industries in general chemical petro-chemical industries of all types in particular are encouraged in Gujarat through research & development, extension, assistance and guidance in respect of technology, raw material, finished products, quality control, inducing a development of new and uses of polymers and research and development activities on polymers side.

5.5.11. GIRDA has started its activities with Industrial Research Laboratory, Baroda. For the Annual Plan 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided for acquiring the land and other plant & machinery activities.

Subsidy to SSI Units for Pollution Control

5.5.12. A task of pollution control and protection of environment is very vast in dimension. Gujarat State particularly has good potential for chemical dye-stuff and pharmaceutical industries which creates an air and water pollution problem.

5.5.13. With a view to controlling water and air pollution by such pollution existing units, the State Government has set up a Board known as "Gujarat Water Pollution Control Board" which administers Acts and Rules regarding pollution control. However, it is necessary to create more and more awareness of the problems and also to assist such units in their efforts to abide by the requirements of the GWPCB atleast in the initial stage.

5.5.14. Under the scheme, the cash subsidy is sanctioned at the rate given below:—

(1) For consultancy the subsidy may be to the extent of 80% subject to maximum of Rs. 2500/- to the individual unit.

(2) The subsidy on account of the expenditure made up for creating the pollution control facilities is 50% of the cost of the plant & machinery and laboratory equipment or Rs. 10,000/- whichever is less.

(3) For engaging technical person having minimum qualification of Diploma in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering, B. Sc. graduate, on maintenance and operation of pollution control facilities, the unit will be eligible for subsidy. The ceiling limit of which is Rs. 150/- per month per person and not exceeding 2 persons per unit.

5.5.15. For the Annual Plan 1985-86, a provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made with a view to assist the industrial units. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Establishment of two new Government Printing Presses, Stationery Stores, Book Depots and Staff Quarters.

5.5.16 In order to cope-up with the Government Printing work, the State Government have decided to establish two new Government presses—one at Mahesana and another at Sachin (Surat).

5.5.17 The additional approximate capacity by installing two new Government Presses will be as under :

(1) Composing	1,80,000	std. pages.
(2) Printing	5,00,000	F'cap impression in 1000
(3) Binding	1,50,000	std. Man hours.

5.5.18 An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86 is likely to be fully utilised. For the Annual Plan 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

5.6 Large and Medium Industries

5.6.1 The programmes covered under this group are shown below alongwith the provision made for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme 1	Provision for 1986-87. 2
—Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	
—Gujarat Petro-Chemicals Corporation.	10
—Tele-Communication and Electronic Industries	
—Loan/share capital contribution to GCEL.	150
—Consumer Industries	
—Gujarat State Textile Corporation for ongoing Textile Mills.	300
—Nationalisation of 12 Textile Mills.	3500
—Industrial Financial Institution	
—GIIC Market Borrowings.	90
—GIIC Project.	700
—Loans to GIIC for interest free loan for Large Engineering and Electronic Project (LEEP)	150
—Other Expenditure	
—Index grant for promotional activities	16
—Monitoring Cell for information of letter of intent.	5
—Grant of loan to industries for the amount of sales tax paid on sales of finished products.	50
—Infrastructure loan in lieu of sales tax deferment.	100
Total:--	5071

Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries :

Gujarat State Petrochemical Corporation Limited.

5.6.2 The Government has approached in 1979 to the Government of India through its fully owned Company named GSPCL for the request of granting Letter of Intent for setting up a gas cracker plant for the production of Ethylene, Propylene and other down stream projects; as Government of India had taken decision in 1979-80 for fixing the land fall point of sub-sea pipeline of the gas at Ubhrat and setting up a gas separation plant at Kawas near Surat. Government of India has also approved the site for the Gujarat Petrochemical Complex at Kawas, near Surat.

5.6.3 Based on the discussions with the officials in the Ministry of Petroleum during August, 1985 and subsequent period, GSPCL has submitted a revised application for the letter of intent for 8,00,000 TPA Condensate Cracker Complex. Government of India has favourably responded and it is hoped that the letter of intent will be received in a very near future. GSPCL has already prepared an Environmental Impact Study and the same report was considered by the Department of Petroleum in June, 1984 and the Department of Petroleum has cleared the project from the locational point of view.

5.6.4. Pending receipt of letter of intent, Corporation has undertaken the feasibility studies of the various products. The Corporation has also made review of available technologies for the various products and shortlists of the process licensors for the cracker and HDPE/LLDPE have been prepared. Immediately after receipt of letter of intent, Corporation will be in a position to go ahead for issue of detailed Tender Enquiry Documents.

5.6.5 The Corporation has already initiated actions for acquiring the land required for the project to the extent of about 350 hectares through GIDC. It has also registered its demand of 16 MGD water with the Irrigation Department. It will be necessary to make payments for land as well as water amenities, immediately once the implementation of the project is taken up.

5.6.6. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 1170 crores. Equity contribution for the total project cost will be Rs. 293 crores. Assuming that the project will be implemented in the joint sector, State Government's contribution to the equity of the project at 26% of the total equity for the total project cost will be Rs. 76 crores. As per the phasing of the capital expenditure about 10% of the total project cost will be incurred during the first year of project implementation. State Government, being the principal promoter will be required to contribute its share of equity before approaching public for equity as well as loans. The national financial institutions also insist that the principal promoter should contribute their share of equity in toto before approaching the other sources for finance.

5.6.7. In view of the expectations that the Letter of Intent will be granted during 1986-87, the GSPCL has requested the State Government to contribute share of equity to the extent of Rs. 38 crores in the year 1986-87. However, due to penalty of fund, a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Gujarat Communication and Electronics Limited

5.6.8. Gujarat Communications and Electronics Limited (GCEL) was started in the year 1975 to form a nucleus and a focal point for the proliferation of the electronics industry in the State. GCEL, in a short span, has acquired a national status and is recognised as a reliable source both in terms of quality and delivery schedule of complete range of highly sophisticated professional grade electronic equipment required by Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Defence Services, Civil Aviation, Indian Television, Doordarshan etc. GCEL also undertakes assignments on a turnkey basis including systems engineering procurement of appropriate equipment and their integration into a total system followed by installation and commissioning.

5.6.9. The capacity of the GCEL has been enhanced by developing more than 200 small scale entrepreneurs to manufacture hardware items and electronics sub-assemblies required for the manufacture of high grade electronic equipments. The Electronic Testing and Development Centre, Baroda is also expanding its facilities by rendering assistance to SSI's.

Achievement upto 1984--85

5.6.10. The company achieved sales turnover of Rs. 1595.13 lakhs, increase in work-in-progress of Rs. 307.48 lakhs and increase in finished goods of Rs. 14.40 lakhs. The company achieved a profit of Rs. 162.63 lakhs during the year 1984-85 compared to Rs. 34.36 lakhs in previous year 1983-84.

Training Programme

5.6.11. The International Agency, NORAD (Norwegian Agency for International Development) has selected GCEL for its training programme to undertake organised training and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 4 lakhs for training-cum-employment for production units for women.

Production high lights

5.6.12. Some major achievements of GCEL during the year 1984-85 are as under :

- a. Completion of the original order for 44 Nos. of 100 Watt Television Transmitters. The successful completion of this order has resulted in further orders for additional 100 Watt Television Transmitters and also for the development and supply of 10 and 20 Watts Television transmission.
- b. New Video products such as Character Generators, Switchers, Colour Digital, Time Base Correctors and Monitors were added to the product range to meet the urgent requirements of Doordarshan.
- c. The Flood Forecasting System in the Yamuna Basin which was conceived, developed and engineered by the Company, was completed and handed over to the Central Water Commission.
- d. The Company completed the development of the 30 Channel Pulse Code Modulated (PCM) Multiplex equipments on successful conclusion of the tests and field TV trials prescribed by the Department of Tele communications, Govt. of India, the company has been cleared for launching production for the first batch of 244 PCM Terminals.
- e. The development of Angalgue Communication equipment in the Ultra High Frequency (UHF) band to meet the specifications of the Indian Oil Corporation was successfully completed.

The manufacture of Instrument Landing Systems (ILS) to meet the needs of Civil Aviation, has been stepped up to meet the safety requirements of Airports, and the company having established its reputation for reliable equipment has been able to secure its first export order from the Egyptian Civil Aviation Authorities (CAIRO) With this order the company will have made its thrust into the inter national markets.

Programme for 1985--86

5.6.13. The highlights envisaged for the year 1985-86 is reflected in the large quantum of video and digital equipments being produced and supplied to Doordarshan. The company has also planned to produce and supply communications equipments to ONGC, IOC and P & T. The company will also supply 200 Nos. of PCM to P & T. In addition, there is a plan to produce and supply 7 Nos. of ILS to Air Force and DGCA. Following are the main projects to be covered during 1985--86.

1. Navigational Aids (including 7--ILS, 2--CADF etc.)
2. Communications (including 72--UHF, 200--PCM, 1000 Telephones etc.)
3. Video and Digitals (including 251 VTRs, 80 DTBC, 20 VPS etc.)
4. System IOC and ONGC.

5.6.14. During the year 1985--86, a collaboration agreement with Siemens West Germany for transfer of technology to produce and sale electronic telephones has been concluded. A joint sector Co. viz., M/s. GDEL has also been established for manufacture of electronic musical instruments etc.

Programmes for 1986-87

5.6.15. Based on the orders remained unexecuted and orders under negotiation/expected orders, the production programme has been chalked out covering turn over of Rs. 5,320.00 lakhs. Apart from regular production of ILS, Video and Communication equipments, new products like CALF and Electronics telephones have been added to the existing production lines. Development Model of CADF has already passed the test of customer (Air Force) and mass production is planned to supply 15 Nos. of ADF. During the year 1986-87, the production of 1,00,000 Nos. of telephones will be launched at andhinagar factory. During the year 1986-87, the company will need funds to meet capital expenditure for increased production and development and engineering activities and for telephone project at andhinagar. The equity share capital is required as under :—

	Rs. in lakhs
1. For telephone project	250.00
2. For expansion of existing project	100.00
	350.00

5.6.16 In addition, the company will need Rs. 1,240.00 lakhs by way of loans from financial institutions, HDFC/UTI/LIC etc.

Funds required for Semi Conductor/Solar Cell Plant

5.6.17. Consequent to setting up of National Silicon Factory at Vadodara by Department of Electronics, it has been planned to set up a semi-conductor manufacturing plant for effective utilisation of silicon produced in the State. The product mix for manufacture has to be decided based on the requirement for production of electronic exchanges in the Country and local TV manufacturing programme. Accordingly, the linear ICS required for Electronic exchange manufacturing programme alongwith power supply monolithic chips have been selected for product mix. The proposal is awaited from leading manufacturers in the international sphere for technology transfer. However, based on a preliminary study the total expenditure for setting up the project for manufacture of solar cell and semi conductor has been estimated at Rs. 20 crores which includes land building, process plant and capital goods.

5.6.18. If the proposal for transfer of technology etc. is finalised, the company will need additional fund of Rs. 500 lakhs.

5.6.19. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87 for the various projects of GDEL.

Gujarat State Textile Corporation

5.6.20. The GSTC was formed by the State Government as an instrument to takeover and run the sick textile mills. At present the GSTC is managing five sick textile mills as under:—

1. Priyalaxmi Mills, Baroda,
(as Authorised Controller under section 18/A,
of Industrial Development Regulation Act.)
2. Shree Shubhlaxmi Mills, Cambay,
(as Authorised person under section 18 FA of
Industrial Development Regulation Act.)
3. New Jahangir Vakil Mills, Bhavnagar,
(as Lessee.)
4. Kanti Cotton Mills, Surendranagar,
(as Authorised person under section 18AA of
Industrial Development Regulation Act.)
5. Sahayog Textiles, Ahmedabad.
(Unit of GSTC Ltd).

5.6.21. The Corporation would run all these five Mills during the year 1986-87 also.

5.6.22. It would be pertinent to note that the average monthly cash loss of the mills were around Rs. 75 lakhs per month during the last year *i. e.* 1984-85. However, on account of the remedial measures taken by the management, these losses have come down to an average of Rs. 35 lakhs per month. In short, GSTC envisage the fund requirement of Rs. 420 lakhs for meeting the cash losses of the mills during the year 1986-87.

5.6.23. The total turnover of all the five mills of the corporation has been Rs. 35 crores during 1984-85 and is expected to be around Rs. 40 crores during 1985-86. However, GSTC plan to make certain changes in the product mix by including more varieties of blended cloth. However, GSTC also plan to acquire some renovation *cum*--balancing production. As a result, GSTC expect this total sales of Rs. 40 crores during 1985-86 to Rs. 50 crores during 1986-87. This increase in sales of Rs. 10 crore will involve gross working capital blocking of Rs. 5 crores which could be financed by Bank at the rate of 70% amounting to Rs. 3.50 crores and hence the margin money at the rate of 30% amounting to Rs. 1.50 crore will be required to be managed by the GSTC. Hence, Rs. 1.50 crores as additional working capital margin during 1986-87 will have to be provided for.

5.6.24. The matter of nationalisation of the re-constituent mills of the Corporation (Priyalaxmi Mill Baroda, Shree Shubhlaxmi Mills, Cambay, New Jahangir Vakil Mills, Bhavnagar and Kanti Cotton Mills, Surendranagar) is pending for nationalisation. These mills could be nationalised during the year 1986-87. Considering this, a provision will have to be made for nationalisation compensation. The amount of compensation, however, will vary from mills to mills. The same, on *ad-hoc* basis, could be considered at Rs. 350 lakhs for all the four mills together.

5.6.25. In short, the fund requirement of the corporation for the year 1986-87 would be Rs. 1070.00 lakhs as under:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
For meeting cash losses	420.00
For meeting additional working capital margin.	150.00
For compensation of existing mills.	350.00 (Plan)
For acquiring balancing equipments	150.00 (Plan)
Total	1070.00

5.6.26. As against the total financial requirement of Rs. 500 lakhs for compensation of nationalisation of existing mills and acquiring balancing equipment of loan, an amount of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided for GSTC for Annual plan 1986-87.

Nationalisation of 12 Textile Mills.

5.6.27. State Government has promulgated an Ordinance on 8th November 1985 nationalising 12 closed textile mills of Ahmedabad. In the ordinance, it has been suggested that by restructuring and reorganising these 12 textiles mills, 5 to 6 viable units will be re-started.

5.6.28. For Nationalisation Programme, the total outlay is estimated at Rs. 87.08 crores, out of which Rs. 65 crores will be provided by the Central Government as an advance plan assistance in two phases (Rs. 30 crores for the year 1985-86 and Rs. 35 crores for the year 1986-87) To avail the amount of Rs. 35 crores from Government of India in the year 1986-87 as an advance plan assistance, it is necessary that a provision of Rs. 35/-crores is provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 35 crores is, therefore, made for Annual Plan 1986-87 for Gujarat State Textile Corporation with a view to meet with the expenditure for Nationalisation of 12 sick textile mills.

Industrial Finance Institutions

Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited

5.6.29. GIIC Limited is established under the Companies Act 1956 on 12th August, 1968 as a wholly owned Government Company. The Corporation has been established with the two main objectives under as :

- (1) To provide direct financial assistance to the industrial units in the State.
- (2) To promote projects which are vital to the economy of the nation.

5.6.30. In other words, the Corporation acts as an Industrial Catalyst in the State. The Corporation had formulated various schemes like Technicians' Scheme, New Entrepreneurs' Scheme and General Scheme under which the financial assistance has been provided to the industrial units in the State.

In short, the fund requirement of the Corporation for the year 1986-87 would be Rs. 350 lakhs.

However, in last few years the major thrust is now geared around financing medium and large scale industries and the small scale industries have been left over to GSFC.

(1) General Scheme (Financial Assistance to Industrial Units)

5.6.31. Under the scheme, the Corporation provides financial assistance to medium and large scale industries, whose requirement exceeds Rs. 60.00 lakhs. The loans under this scheme are usually given for a period of 5 years. To be in the line with the policy formulated by the State Government the Corporation provides concessional financial assistance to the units situated/to be situated in the backward districts/talukas.

5.6.32. In the year 1984--85, our sanctions were accorded for Rs. 41.32 crores and disbursements were made of Rs. 25.38 crores. In the year 1985--86, the Corporation expects to achieve the sanctioned target of Rs. 45 crores so also the disbursement. In the year 1986-87 it is proposed to achieve total sanction exceeding Rs. 50.00 crores and disbursements of about Rs. 29.00 crores. This will be achievable in view of the fact that the IDBI has revised its guidelines in providing refinance to the State Industrial Development Corporations (SIDCs) whereby the units whose total cost of the project is upto Rs. 5.00 crores (previously Rs. 3.00 crores) will be eligible for refinance.

5.6.33. The GIIC requires the funds mainly for financing of the following:

(1) **Market Borrowing.**—In order to assess the requirement of market borrowings for the year 1986-87, the following points are to be kept in mind.

(i) Although, the refinance is provided by IDBI for eligible units, the Corporation is required to meet with the margin of 10% in backward districts and 20% in non-backward districts (Overall 67% will be given by IDBI). In other words, IDBI will provide refinance only upto 67% of our disbursements (33% will have to be provided by GIIC). In other words, for a loan of Rs.1.00 crore, the Corporation receives the refinance to the extent of Rs. 67.00 lakhs only. Hence, these funds are required to be provided by the State Govt. being the margin money in refinanceable scheme.

(ii) The Corporation is required to redeem bonds aggregating to Rs. 490 crores in the financial year 1986-87. Hence, this will be our out-flow for repaying the loans to the bond subscribers in the year 1986-87.

(iii) Although, the IDBI has relaxed its norms in regards to the availability of refinance for certain category of units. Some of the units though coming for the first time in Gujarat, are not eligible to get financial assistance from the Corporation due to the norms laid down by IDBI as they are non refinanceable.

5.6.34. As mentioned earlier, for disbursements to the tune of Rs. 29 crores, margin money of Rs. 10 crores would have to be found out by GIIC. Part of this amount will be from internal accruals, revenues etc. The GIIC would be allowed for market borrowing to the extent of Rs. 90 lakhs for the year 1986-87.

GIIC's Project loan :

5.6.35. The Corporation, in last one decade, has already established 35 companies for the establishment of industrial projects in the State of Gujarat. Out of which, 15 have already commenced their commercial production and 2/3rd more are likely to start their production before the end of financial year 1985-86.

5.6.36. This accelerated pace of industrialisation through the promotion of projects by GIIC is likely to receive further impetus in the financial year 1986-87 as few of the important and major projects like Soda Ash, Cement at Veraval, Nylone near Bharuch, Caustic Soda near Rajpipla are either likely to commence their implementation or are expected to start their trial production in the financial year 1986-87. The project like Soda Ash, Cement Nylone, Filament Yarn near Bharuch are at advanced stage of implementation. These projects will necessitates substantial equity investment by GIIC in the financial year 1986-87 so also many other projects like Galvanised Sheets, Glazed Tiles, Hot Rolled Strips, Cycles, Tyres, Hotels, Sponged Iron, Aluminium Foils, Glass Complex etc., which will also require funds for investment.

5.6.37. The total requirement of funds is to the extent of Rs. 2408.87 lakhs in the financial year 1986-87.

5.6.38. It is expected that the total investment after all these projects are commissioned would be about Rs. 1,000 crores and will creat employment opportunities for more than 50,000 persons and alongwith ancillary industries, it may perhaps go up to 1 lakh persons.

5.6.39. A project loan provision of Rs. 700 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Large Engineering and Electronic Project (LEEP)

5.6.40. In order to attract large engineering and electronics projects in the State, Government has introduced with effect from 1st November, 1982, a special scheme of incentives for developing electronic and engineering units, in the backward areas. The large scale engineering units, with a minimum fixed capital investment of Rs. 7.5 crores and employing atleast 1000 persons directly and located in some of the eligible location are considered for interest free loan assistance from the State Government. Similarly electronic projects with a minimum fixed capital investment of Rs. 3.00 crores and manufacturing electronics component and professional electronic equipments and also employing at least 1000 persons directly and located in an eligible location are also considered. The loans admissible under the scheme range from 10% to 20% of the fixed capital investment. The loan is repayable in annual instalments with moratorium of nine years. The scheme is implemented through Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation. A large automobile unit named the Hindustan Motors Ltd. is expected to set up a commercial vehicles project in the backward area of Panchmahals. It is expected that other big industrial houses will set up the projects in Gujarat in coming years. An amount of Rs. 150 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 1986-87.

Index Grant for Promotional Activities

5.6.41 Industries promotional activities are carried out by Industrial Extension Bureau INDEXT on behalf of the State Govt. Various Industries development panels have been constituted in order to encourage other growth of industries in the State.

5.6.42. A technical wing, known as Mini-DGTD cell has been created with the Industrial Extension Bureau which acts as secretariat to these development panels. The other activities of the wing include preparing industrial status reports, potential study reports, preparing project profile, guiding entrepreneurs in respect of the concerned field of industry for technical matter pertaining to industrial projects, and, thus, working for promotion of industries.

5.6.43. From the year 1986-87, substantial promotional activities on chemical industries and other plastic industries are to be carried out. Moreover, in the view of the report of Shri I. G. Patel Committee, special efforts would be required to attract entrepreneurs in backward areas. Keeping in view the various activities, a provision of Rs. 16 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87 for this scheme.

Monitoring Cell for Implementation of Letter of Intent

5.6.44. It has been stressed by the Industry Ministry, Government of India, that letter of intent (LI) should be converted into industrial licences (IL) within the prescribed period and, thereafter, the industrial licences should be implemented within the time limits laid down. It was further suggested that the progress of letters of intent and industrial licences should be closely monitored by the Central as well as the State Government.

5.6.45. It is, therefore, decided to set up a Monitoring Cell in INDEXTb with the main objective of reviewing the progress of implementation of LI and IL. The provision of Rs. 4 lakhs made in the Annual Plan 1985-86 will be fully utilised. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for INDEXTb.

Grant of loan to industries for amount of sales tax paid on sale of finished products

5.6.46. This scheme was introduced in December, 1977 and is implemented through GSFC and GIIC. Under this scheme, eligible industrial units which commenced commercial production during the operative period of the scheme are entitled to the benefits of loan equal to the amount of sales tax paid on sale of their finished products during the period of five years from the date of commercial production.

5.6.47. The validity of the scheme has expired on 31st October, 1982. However, the claims for loans against sales tax paid during the period of five years from the date of commercial production are required to be entertained. The GSFC has disbursed sales tax interest free loan of Rs. 348 lakhs upto 31st March 1985.

5.6.48 An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86 which will be fully utilised and Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Infrastructure loan in lieu of Sales Tax deferment benefit

5.6.49. Government has introduced incentive schemes of Capital investment subsidy and sales tax deferment benefit to the 'Pioneer' units in the year 1980. The extent of sales tax deferment benefit was subsequently increased to 90 per cent of the fixed assets to ascertain categories of pioneer unit.

5.6.50. In order to enable every large industrial projects to meet the expenditure on infrastructure such as railway siding, power line, etc., Government has announced a scheme in August, 1983 where under units with the fixed capital investment over of Rs. 25 crores are eligible for sales tax deferment under the pioneer scheme to the extent of 90 per cent of fixed assets are given interest free sales tax loan, not exceeding Rs. 100 lakhs per unit in lieu of part of sales tax deferment benefit on certain conditions. The amount of loan is limited to 40 per cent of the expected benefit from sales tax deferment. This loan is sanctioned and disbursed by the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation Limited.

5.6.51. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86 and Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87.

5.7. Village and Small Industries

(a) Small Industries

5.7.1. For Small Industries an outlay of Rs. 1373 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87. The broad break-up of which is under :

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay for Annual Plan 1986-87
Share Capital contribution/loan to G.S.F.C.	225
GIDC Market Borrowing	77
GIDC Margin Money	200
Grant-in-aid to CBD for industrial self employment in rural and backward areas	20
Capital investment/subsidy for new industries in backward areas	710
Apprentice Training in Govt. Printing Press	7
District Industries Centres	90
RAP/RIP	9
Package assistance to SSI units	25
Margin money loan for working capital to sick units under revival programme	10
	1373

Loan/share capital contribution to Gujarat State Financial Corporation

5.7.2. The Gujarat State Financial Corporation was set up in the year 1960 to provide term loan assistance to medium and small scale industries upto Rs. 60 lakhs to limited companies and co-operative societies. To proprietary and partnership concern, the extent of assistance is restricted to Rs.30 lakhs.

5.7.3. During the last 25 year of its operation, the corporation has assisted 24485 units with loan of Rs. 512.31 crores, The loan outstanding stood at Rs. 209.81 crores at the end of 31-3-1985. Since the inception of the Corporation, disbursements have been made in respect of 16920 accounts amounting to Rs. 313.83 crores, of the assistance rendered as many as 7994 units were provided assistance of Rs. 189.83 crores in backward areas. In terms of number of units, the units assisted in backward areas constituted about 43.3% of the total units assisted. In term of amount the assistance to backward areas was of the order of about 46.2 % .

5.7.4. The Corporation has assisted 18922 small scale units with loans of Rs. 312.22 crores. In term of numbers of units assisted, the share of small scale units was 96.6% and in respect of amount 75.9% of the total.

5.7.5. The Corporation has formulated a number of schemes for industrialisation, the prominent schemes being the Corporation loan scheme, the new entrepreneurs scheme, special capital scheme, mini loan scheme and scheme to provide term loan assistance to self employed doctors. The Corporation also provide foreign exchnage loan under the World Bank line of Credit through IDBI.

5.7.6. The Corporation raises financial resources by way of share capital, market borrowings, refinance from IDBA etc. The main source of the Corporation's lending is to get refinance from IDBA. The Corporation is taking full advantage of the refinance facilities. However, the extent of each resources available to the Corporation is restricted by the formula of resource mix prescribed

has to raise the capital plus plough back to the extent of 20% of the total proposed disbursement during the year. For the Annual Plan 1986-87, Corporation has put the total proposed disbursement at Rs. 60 crores ; 20% of this Rs. 60 crores comes to Rs. 12 crores which is to be contributed equally by State Government and IDBI. Thus, the Government share of capital contribution comes to Rs. 6 crores to meet the resources of the Corporation. Moreover, Corporation in the previous year i. e. 1985-86 had formulated a Business Plan in consultation with IDBI and a capital provision of Rs. 7.50 crores was laid down in this Plan. Government has provided the amount of contribution under this head to Rs. 4 crores; Rs. 2 crores each from IDBA. Since the lending operations of the Corporation are increasing as a result of various incentives announced by the State Government for the promotion of industries the Corporation will be called upon to increase its resources substantially. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that the SFCs Act 1951 has been amended with effect from 21st August, 1985 whereby the SFCs can now raise the capital of Rs. 50 crores. Earlier the limit was fixed at Rs. 10 crores. Accordingly, to increase the resources of the Corporation, the GSFC has proposed to provide Rs. 750 lakhs by way of share capital contribution by State Government.

5.7.7. However, a provision of Rs. 225 lakhs has been provided to be provided for GSFC by way of share capital contribution for the year 1986-87.

Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, GIDC-Market Borrowing and Margin Money Scheme

5.7.8. Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation was established in the year 1962 with the objective of providing industrial infrastructure to achieve rapid, orderly and balanced industrial growth in the State

5.7.9. GIDC would like to strengthen the industrial estate existing at present and would give priority to the establishment of new estates at potential locations, particularly which have "No Industry" or "No Estate" status present. Keeping this in view, GIDC has planned for development of existing industrial estates in terms of social, physical and economic infrastructural facilities.

5.7.10. With the implementation of Narmada Irrigation Project and new areas to be brought under cultivation, the State would lead to vast potentialities of chemical industries based on renewable feed-stock derived from the agriculture. Accordingly, development of two estates viz., Sarigam and Panoli are to be take up in the Seventh Plan period. The estates of Naroda, Odhav and Vatva which are around Ahmedabad are to be provided with the facilities of the disposal and treatment of the effluents.

Anticipated achievement for 1985-86

5.7.11. The GIDC's capital expenditure on various programmes is estimated at Rs. 3692 lakhs. The likely targets to be achieved by GIDC during the year 1985-86 are as under :—

1. No. of Industrial estates	8
2. Acquisition of land (hect.)	930
3. Development of land (hect.)	591
4. Allotment of plots	1380
5. Construction of sheds	836
6. Construction of housing quarters	3168

Proposed Programmes for 1986-87 of GIDC are as below :—

1. No. of Industrial estates	14
2. Acquisition of Land (hect.)	981
3. Development of Land (hect.)	740
4. Construction of sheds	995
5. Construction of houses	2066

5.7.12 With a view to achieve the above target, the GIDC's financial requirement for capital expenditure is estimated at Rs. 7180 lakhs anticipating the State's support of Rs. 660 lakhs by way of Margin Money and Rs. 330 lakhs of M.B.

5.7.13 However, as against the above requirement, a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs as Margin Money has been provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87. Similarly, GIDC will be allowed to raise market borrowing to the extent of Rs. 77 lakhs during the year 1986-87.

5.7.14. The Centre for Entrepreneurship Development registered in 1979 and sponsored by Government of Gujarat and G. I. I. C., G. S. F. C., G. S. I. C. and G. I. D. C., is a pioneer organisation amongst entrepreneurship and industrial development agencies of the nation. Having an unique type of activity, this organisation has initiated in April, 1970 on the firm belief that "The Entrepreneurs are not born but can be developed". The main objective of this programme is to identify, select, train, develop and motivate new potential of entrepreneurs for establishing industrial ventures. During the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), the Centre for Entrepreneurship Development have trained around 6641 trainees under various E. D. P. Programmes.

5.7.15. In the year 1985-86, the Centre for Entrepreneurship Development has planned to conduct 77 training programmes and to train 1500 trainees through various training programmes. In the year 1986-87, the Centre for Entrepreneurship Development intends to run 77 training programmes by developing 1500 entrepreneurs in various schemes. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for CEI for the year 1986-87. The substantial amount will be available by way of special central assistance and from other Industrial Corporations.

Capital investment subsidy for industries in backward areas

5.7.16. Phenomenal industrial progress has been made in Gujarat in the last decade due to various promotional measures taken by the State Govt. State cash subsidy for industrial units set up in backward areas and growth centres has played a very prominent role for achieving rapid and balanced industrialisation.

5.7.17. Capital investment subsidy scheme for industries which was declared in November, 1977 was available in ten backward districts, 120 growth centres and GIDC areas outside the banned areas. Those units which had taken specific effective steps till October 1982 are also made entitled for the subsidy provided they complete their projects before October, 1983. The subsidy disbursed to 8492 units during the Sixth Plan comes to Rs. 5028 lakhs.

5.7.18. The State Govt. declared in August 1983 a new scheme for capital investment subsidy for new industries in backward areas. This scheme came into effect from 1st November, 1982 and will remain in force for the period of 5 years upto 31st October, 1987. The eligible areas for this scheme are 10 backward districts and 20 talukas declared by Hathi Committee and certain specified GIDC estates. The subsidy is available at different specified rates based on location of concerned units. The main objectives of the scheme are :

- Development of backward areas and dispersal of industries away from big cities.
- Industrial development and generation of employment opportunities in rural and backward areas

5.7.19. The new scheme is also consistent with the approach in the Central Government's investment subsidy policy.

5.7.20. An outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs was provided for Annual Plan 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 710 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

District Industries Centres,

5.7.21. This is a centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis limited to Rs. 4 lakhs per DIC. According to the new industrial policy of the central Govt. 117 District Industries Centres have started working in Gujarat State. One more DIC at Gandhinagar has been sanctioned recently. They are busy in intensive drive to industrialise the rural and backward areas of the State. As per the instruction of the Central Govt., targets for 4 years were fixed. Recently action plan for the year 1983-88 has been prepared as per the instructions of Central Govt. A committee under the Chairmanship of the Collector has been appointed to advise and supervise the working of the District Industries Centre.

5.7.22. The schemes implemented through the DIC are—Central Cash Subsidy on Capital Investment, Power Subsidy, Interest Subsidy, Testing Subsidy, Sales Tax Loans and Capital Investment Subsidy for

Component Plan etc. The schemes for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth are being implemented by District Industries Centres.

5.7.23. A monitoring cell has been established at State level to co-ordinate and supervise the progress of the District Industries Centre and to help in smooth implementation of the progress. The fund of Rs. 80 lakhs was provided for 1985-86 will be fully utilised and for the year 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 90 lakhs has been provided under State Plan with a view to meet the expenditure on establishment.

Rural Industries Programme and Rural Artisans Programms. (RIP and RAP)

5.7.24. The Govt. of India has directed to implement the Rural Industries Programme (RIP Scheme) and Rural Artisans Programme (RAP) Scheme from 1978 through the District Industries Centres in the entire State except the towns and villages having population more than 25,000 with ratio of expenditure to be met with 50:50 by Central Govt. and State Govt. limited to Rs. 0.50 lakh per DIC. This scheme is mainly for the younger generation especially the rural artisans who are unemployed and waiting for employment from long time.

5.7.25. In the Sixth Plan period, an expenditure of Rs. 43.51 lakhs was incurred in the State Plan. An outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs has been made in State Plan for the year 1985-86 to cover about 3000 beneficiaries. The same amount of Rs. 9 lakhs with the target of covering 3000 beneficiaries have been provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87. The equal share of Rs. 9 lakhs will be available as central assistance from the Government of India.

Package Assistance to Small Industries

5.7.26. Three schemes viz. (1) Subsidy on Power Consumption, (2) Subsidy for testing products of SSI and (3) Quality marking on products of cottage and small industries are merged into this scheme viz., "Package assistance to SSI Units."

5.7.27. During the Sixth Plan, the subsidy amounting to Rs. 126.12 lakhs has been sanctioned to about 9846 units. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1985-86 and the same amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Apprentice Training in Government Printing Presses.

5.7.28. Under the Apprentice Act, 1931, the Government presses have to train apprentices in the ratio of 1:7 workmen and 1:5 in some other trades. The apprentice training schemes has been introduced in Government Presses with effect from 1-9-1937. The duration of training is 3 years and at present the apprentices are paid stipend at the increased rate of Rs. 230/-, Rs. 260/- and Rs. 300/- at the first, second and third year respectively. The object of the scheme is to overcome the acute shortage of trained craftsman in training trades.

5.7.29. For the Annual Plan 1985-86, a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is made and targeted to train 65 candidates. For the Annual Plan — 1986-87, Rs. 7 lakhs has been provided with the target of 265 trainees to be trained.

Margin Money Scheme for revival of Sick Units

5.7.30. With a view to assisting the State Government in reducing the incidence of sickness amongst small scale industries and to ensure greater utilisation of installed capacity the Government of India has formulated a margin money scheme for revival of sick S. S. I. Units. It is often observed that small industrial units fall sick for want of timely financial assistance. In cases where Banks are also willing to assist, they are unable to bring in margin money of their own.

Consequently the revival of such units is affected under this scheme, loans ranging from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 20,000/- per unit at not less than 4% p.a. interest are admissible. This loan can be availed of to the extent of 50% of margin money requirement (in exceptional cases 75%). These loans are repayable in 7 years including moratorium which should not in any case, exceed four years. The Government of India will contribute to the extent of 50% of the loan and the balance amount is required to be contributed by the State Government.

5.7.31. The provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is therefore made as a state share in Annual Plan 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87. The equal share of Rs. 10 lakhs is expected to be available from the Govt. of India.

5.7.32. Village and Cottage Industries play an important role in providing larger employment opportunities in rural areas and particularly to the weaker section and backward people *viz.* scheduled caste and tribal people with special emphasis on utilisation of local resources and skills and ultimately improve the living standard of poor and downtrodden people of the State. The development of village and cottage industries, therefore should continue to be accorded high priority.

5.7.33. An outlay of Rs. 778.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87 for various activities under village and cottage industries. Moreover the special central assistance to the extent of Rs. 120 lakhs under Special Component Plan and Rs. 71.40 lakhs under the Tribal Sub Plan for the year 1986-87 is likely to be available for the activities under Villages and Cottage Industries.

The programmewise break up is as under :—

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay
1. Administration and Supervision	15.00
2. Handloom Industries	138.00
3. Handicraft Industries	59.00
4. Co-Operative Industries	70.00
5. Khadi Industries	170.00
6. Other Programmes	326.00
TOTAL	778.00

Administration and Supervision

5.7.34. The Directorate of Cottage Industries is looking after all the industrial co-operatives in the State. Hence it needs technically qualified persons whose services could be utilised for solving various problems and proper implementation of the programme of handlooms and handicrafts, leather, ceramic and coir, industrial finances, marketing and co-operatives etc. The monitoring of the plan progress taking review of the progress etc. would be continued. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1985-86 and the provision is likely to be fully utilised during the year. To meet the administrative expenditure, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Handloom Industries

5.7.35. Handloom weaving is the main activity of village artisans and its employment potential is next to agriculture in the rural areas. A majority of the weavers engaged in this trade belong to the scheduled castes. Development of handloom industries, in Gujarat especially in the context of the 20 Point Programmes assumes significant importance.

5.7.36. As per the last survey, in Gujarat, there were 23,741 handlooms in the State. Out of these looms, 9450 looms have been covered under Co-operatives. 4474 looms have been covered under the scheme of Intensive Handloom Development Project and 7500 looms are covered by Khadi and Village Board.

5.7.37. The development of handloom is encouraged through Co-operative societies of weavers and through Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation. There were 240 weavers societies covering 9450 handlooms owned by 27,600 weavers as on 31st March, 1984.

5.7.38. The financial assistance to handloom industrial co-operative societies is given under the revised package scheme. With a view to development of handloom industrial societies, the existing scheme is proposed to be revised in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

5.7.39. There are special training facilities for weavers to train them in latest skills in weaving and processing of handloom cloth and in use of improved looms of latest designs. The training facilities through the Handloom Technology Institute, Gandhinagar, will continue in the year 1986-87. Efforts will be made to modernise handloom by adding new accessories and replacing outdated parts, and to provide assistance for pre-weaving and post weaving process.

Thrift Fund Scheme

A New scheme under Handloom Industry.

5.7.40 As per the census of 1976-77 major part of handlooms are covered under Co-operative Sector with a view to provide social security to the weavers a thrift fund scheme is introduced by the State Government. The scheme will be implemented by Manager (KVIC) and District Registrar of Co-op. Societies (Industries) of the State.

5.7.41. Under this scheme it is proposed to reduce 4% of the wages amount payable to the weaver of the society. This amount is to be credited in the thrift fund account. The Government will contribute a grant in the thrift fund on 50% basis limited to Rs. 90 per weaver per annum and Rs. 5000 per society per annum.

5.7.42. The weaver can withdraw the amount on certain occasions viz. marriage, medical treatment, purchase of food grains and in extra-ordinary circumstances beyond once central. The amount of drawing will be treated as interest free loan and is recoverable within 20 monthly instalments. The society will maintain the books of accounts and a pass book will be given to the member. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87.

5.7.43 An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided to cover 3015 beneficiaries of 47 co-operative societies for the year 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87 to benefit 2400 members of 39 Handloom Co-operative Societies.

Intensive Development Project of Handloom Industries

5.7.44. The Handloom Development Corporation is implementing the Intensive Development Project Scheme from 1976-77. It has covered 4474 looms up to 1984. The object of this scheme is to supply looms, tools and equipments, working capital and raw materials to take back the finished goods to ensure better return to the weavers who are not covered under the co-operative sector. It has covered handlooms from Ahmedabad, Surendranagar and Banaskantha districts. The scheme is now extended to other 10 Districts viz., Kachchh, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Mahesna, Gandhinagar, Kheda, Bharuch and Valsad. Under this scheme, an expenditure of Rs. 52.26 lakhs (of State plan) was incurred and Rs. 53.00 lakhs under special central assistance. Rs. 48.00 lakh from State Plan has been provided to cover 1485 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 38.00 lakhs (from State Plan) has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87 to benefit 1200 beneficiaries.

Handloom Development Corporation

5.7.45. The Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation has been set up in 1979 to develop the handloom sector in the State for better production for giving fair wages to weavers to improve their old looms and modernise etc. and to produce various products of better designs. It has been implementing the intensive development project for the weavers not covered under co-operative sector since 1976. At the end of 1984-85, 5704 handlooms are envisaged to be covered under the project and 15222 persons would be given employment.

5.7.46. The Government of India has introduced a scheme to produce Janta Cloth. For this purpose the Corporation receives subsidy from the Government. The Corporation is producing Janta and Non-Janta Cloth under Intensive Handloom Development Scheme.

5.7.47. The Corporation has received share capital, subsidy and looms from Government in order to carry out its operation and to meet its working capital requirements. It was arranged for cash credit facility with nationalise banks for its working capital requirement. The main problem faced in achieving higher target of sales and production is, weavers being scattered in villages, the cost of coverage of looms is high. The Corporation is trying to increase its activities, but for increasing the production as well as sales, it requires more finance. If the required finance will be borrowed from outside agencies such as banks, it will have to pay interest @ 12.5%. The interest will add to its cost of production and which will term in increase the price of final product. If the finance from the State Government is made available, by giving more share capital, the Corporation will achieve sound position and good results.

5.7.48. Similarly, Rs. 10.00 lakhs from State Fund has been provided to cover 125 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86, An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs from State Plan has been provided for Annual Plan 1986-87 to benefit 160 beneficiaries of 4 centres.

Handicraft Industry

5.7.49. Gujarat has a rich heritage in art and craft in addition to its artistic value of products. Handicrafts have a large market at home and abroad. Gujarat's handicrafts are based on textiles, wool, ceramics, bamboo work, wood carving and such other byproducts. The State Design Centre provides valuable service in preservation of traditional skills and innovate them to suit the modern requirements. The following activities have been covered under the programme of the handicrafts industries.

1. Establishment of Handicrafts Co-operatives and their Association.
2. Financial assistance to handicraft artisans and their co-operatives.
3. Establishment of show cases at important places.
4. Celebration of special weeks and exhibitions of best designs.
5. Training to artisans in handicrafts through State Design Centre.
6. State Handicraft Development Corporation to provide marketing support and expert facilities to such artisans.

5.7.50. An outlay of Rs.10.00lakhs from State Share has been provided to cover 200 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86 and an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1986-87 to benefit 250 members with a view to carry out the various activities under the scheme.

Handicraft Development Corporation

5.7.51. The Gujarat State Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation was established in 1973 with primary aims of promotion, revival and development of handicrafts of Gujarat. One of the main objects of the Corporation is to provide employment to the poor artisans by way of creating market opportunities to their products. The Corporation encourages direct purchases from the artisans residing in rural and urban areas. There is a need to improve the marketing net-work by opening new emporias in big cities viz. New Delhi, Bombay, Ahmedabad. The Corporation has established two museums at Gandhinagar and Shamlaji. These museums exhibit collections of handicrafts.

5.7.52. The Corporation sets up production centres, introduce new designs and patterns and helps the artisans to project their products and exhibitions.

5.7.53. An outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 2000 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86 and an outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87 to benefit 3000 beneficiaries.

Carpet Weaving Centre

5.7.54. Carpet weaving is an old Indian Craft introduced by King Akbar from Persia, After years of stagnation, it has emerged as an appreciable number of artisans under the 20 Point Programme, also it is contemplated to open several new carpet centres.

5.7.55. Carpet weaving activity requires the skill formation at a comparatively young age. It was a centrally sponsored scheme during the Fifth Plan and it is transferred now to the State Sector. It has a tremendous potentiality for self employment as well as earning foreign exchange by covering export market for the State. The State Government has accorded sanction to the scheme of training-cum-production centre for woollen industry in the State since 1980-81. The object of the scheme is to train the large number of persons through various institutions. In each centre 50 trainees are given training during the year.

5.7.56. This programme will encourage setting up of new carpet production units in the State as well as to provide opportunities to the members of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections to acquire skill which can lead them to earn better wages. Development of Carpet Industry consumption of local and its processing would also be encouraged, Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided to cover 300 beneficiaries of 16 carpet weaving centres for the year 1985-86 and an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided to benefit 900 trainees of 18 carpet weaving centres in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Financial Assistance to Industrial Co-operative Societies

5.7.57. The package scheme for financial assistance to Industries Co-operative Societies of the State was sanctioned in October, 1979, Under this scheme the weavers co-operatives, powerloom co-operatives and industrial co-operatives of tribal people were not covered and hence new revised package scheme was sanctioned in December, 1980. This new scheme provides share capital contribution to societies, share capital loan to members of societies, management subsidy, loan and interest subsidy for infrastructure requirements and working capital, reserve fund subsidy, grant for demonstration, propaganda, training and celebration of special weeks, rebates on sales of products etc.

5.7.58. An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 6450 beneficiaries of 130 Co-operative Societies for the year 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been provided to benefit 6100 members of 127 co-operative societies during Annual Plan 1986-87.

Powerloom Industries

5.7.59. There are 300 powerloom Societies in the State which have been assisted. These societies covered 853 powerlooms and produce cloth worth of Rs. 134.78 lakhs as on 31st March, 1983. Out of these 853 powerlooms, 612 powerlooms are active. It is proposed to activate the remaining idle powerlooms by revitalising existing societies or by transfer of looms to new societies.

5.7.60. The Government of India has recently allocated 700 powerlooms in the State. Out of these 700 new powerlooms, it is proposed to allocate 600 powerlooms to 50 weavers societies of scheduled Castes and 30 powerlooms to 3 societies of scheduled tribes during the year 1984-85. Thus, at the end of the Sixth Plan 1553 powerlooms will be covered under the co-operative sector.

5.7.61. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 390 beneficiaries of 17 powerloom co-operative societies for the year 1985-86 and all the targets are likely to be achieved during the year and an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided to benefit 835 members of 36 powerloom societies for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Gujarat State Khadi & Village Industries Board

5.7.62. Khadi and Village Industries are employment oriented programme. With the adoption of improved technology in khadi & village industries, there has been a rise in production of khadi and village industries and simultaneously, it has resulted in better quality of products and lessening of manual labour. The main object of Gujarat State Khadi Gramodyog Board is to provide training in khadi and village industries, to adopt modern technology, to undertake survey and publicity/propaganda for production and sale for such products and to settle more and more persons under this programme.

5.7.63. Deserving institutions or individuals are being guided by the Khadi Board. The Board tries to improve the quality of products and arrange for proper marketing. The board is being financed by the State Government as well as by the Khadi Gramodyog Commission. The Board also borrows finances from the scheduled banks and assists its subsidiary institutions. A special rebate is granted on sale of products of khadi soap and other village industries.

5.7.64. In Gujarat, there are 133 institutions, 147 societies and 8651 individuals who are given benefits of Khadi Village Industries. The sales of Khadi and Village Industries is being done through 250 Khadi Bhandars and 235 Sales Depots.

5.7.65. An outlay of Rs. 156.00 lakhs from State Plan has been provided to cover 200 beneficiaries for 1985-86 and all the targets are likely to be achieved during the year. An outlay of Rs. 170.00 lakhs from the State Plan has been provided to benefit 2600 beneficiaries for the year 1986-87.

Training to Industrial Artisans

5.7.66. Main objects of the scheme is to train the artisans of hereditary crafts and small entrepreneurs in different cottage industries for improving their skills and occupying new technology with a view to improve opportunity of employment.

5.7.67. Department of Cottage Industries at present is running training centres in 8 districts having 192 classes of different trade. The total training capacity of all these centres are 4985.

5.7.68. Training course is for one year duration. Trainees are paid stipend at the rate of Rs. 125/- per month to scheduled tribes, Rs. 100/- per month to scheduled castes and SEBC (Baxi Panch) persons and others are paid stipend of Rs. 75/- per month.

5.7.69. Training to 11742 persons during the Sixth Plan was imparted under various trades. Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 2700 trainees for the year 1985-86 and all the targets are likely to be achieved during the year. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been provided to train 2170 trainees in the year 1986-87.

Training to Unskilled/Untrained Artisans

5.7.70. A scheme for untrained artisans has been introduced by the Government since 1981. Under this scheme the untrained rural artisans are to be trained under various trades through training programme. The approved institutions have to run the training classes.

5.7.71. According to the scheme the following financial assistance is given to the approved institutions.

	Rs.
(1) Subsidy for improved tools and equipments for one class in the beginning	25,000/-
(2) Managerial subsidy upto five years	7,000/-
(3) House/Office rent upto five years	2,000/-
(4) Misc. expenditure upto five years	1,000/-
	<hr/> 35,000/- <hr/>

5.7.72. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided to benefit 800 trainees for the year 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87 to train 750 untrained artisans.

Financial Assistance to Individual Artisans

5.7.73. Upto 1979, financial assistance to individual artisans in cottage industries was made available under the State Aid to Industries Rules, 1935, as well as under Block Loan Scheme of Govt. through Urban Coop. Banks. This new scheme was introduced to ensure the flow of funds from banks and other institutions. The object of the scheme is to engage the artisans into productive activities. Loans under this scheme will be available to any individual beneficiary/unit to undertake activities under Cottage Industry.

5.7.74. An outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakhs from State Plan has been provided to cover 10,000 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86 all the targets are likely to be achieved during the year. An outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakhs from the State Plan to benefit 11245 beneficiaries for the Annual Plan 1986-87 is provided.

Gpujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation Ltd.

5.7.75. Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation Limited (GRIMCO) is established in 1979 with a view to provide marketing assistance to rural artisans. Presently, rural artisans are engaged permanently in the manufacture of traditional and conventional products. These artisans are completely unorganised and as a result they have to rely upon middlemen and traders for marketing their products. These middlemen and traders exploit rural artisans and as a result they receive very low return compared to the labour and efforts put by them. These artisans being financially weak cannot stand on their own feet independently. Very few receive financial assistance from financial institutions such as nationalised banks, cooperative societies and other financial institutions. GRIMCO has tried to provide marketing support to these artisans in a limited way.

5.7.76. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 900 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86 and all the targets are likely to be achieved during the year. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided to benefit 600 beneficiaries for Annual Plan 1986-87.

Village Flaying Centre and Village Tanneries

5.7.77. The cattle population of the State is about 1.40 crores. There are 3 lakh leather workers in the State are mainly engaged in flaying (0.50 lakhs) and tanning (1.50 lakhs.) The strategy of this scheme is to develop training of flayers and tanners to upgrade technique and poors through Charmodityog cooperative societies.

1985-86 and all the targets are likely to be achieved during the year and Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been provided to benefit 1050 beneficiaries of 24 Centres for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Rural Production Centres

5.7.79. In order to generate employment for rural industrial artisans, a scheme of rural production cum sale centre has been sanctioned by Government with effect from 1979-. The Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation has been entrusted this work to generate additional employment for rural artisans. It has established 23 centres of footwear, garments, tannery, handloom and bamboo work.

5.7.80. An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 960 beneficiaries of 16 centres for the year 1985-86 and all the targets are likely to be achieved during the year and Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been provided to benefit 1050 beneficiaries of 24 centres for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Rural Technology Institute

5.7.81. Rural Technology Institute has been established at Gandhinagar in 1979 with the basic object of utilisation of science and technology in the service of rural people at large and rural artisans in particular. It provides information about appropriate technology to rural areas by way of publication of syllabuses, monthly bulletins, organisation of seminars, identification, testing, training and research.

5.7.82. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 430 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86 and Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been provided to benefit 350 beneficiaries of 24 centres for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Financial Assistance to Vocationally Trained Persons for Self Employment

5.7.83. Under the scheme a person trained under industrial institute and willing to start the industry of its own will be covered under bankable scheme and on giving application for loan would be given Rs. 250 during interim period as consumption subsidy after loans is sanctioned. Remaining Rs. 250.00 is to be given after the loan is sanctioned totalling to Rs. 500 to be given to encourage such trained persons. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakh has been provided to cover 600 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86 and all the targets are likely to be achieved during the year.

5.7.84. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87 to benefit 750 workers.

Financial Assistance to Self Employed Persons

5.7.85. A scheme of providing financial assistance to self employed persons has been introduced in 1981 in the 7 big cities of the State and was also introduced for Bhangi Samaj for entire State. Afterwards, it is made applicable to selected Rural Industrial Circles of 18 districts and unemployed labourers of the closed Mills of Ahmedabad city.

5.7.86. Under the scheme, needy persons upto requirement of Rs. 500 is given out right cash subsidy and a loan of Rs. 501 to 5000 through Public Sector banks of which 33% to 50% would be as subsidy against loan for various trades which are approved by Government.

5.7.87. During the Sixth Plan period 24000 persons were benefitted under this Scheme. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs from State share, has been provided to cover 5000 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86 and an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87 to benefit 3300 self employed persons,

Sericulture Industries

5.7.88. There is a vast potential for development of sericulture in Gujarat. The development of sericulture includes two different activities namely (1) rearing of Mulberry plants and (2) processing and production of silk on large scale. Efforts were made by District Panchayat, Surat by cultivating Mulberry at Valod and Mandvi on experimental basis. Steps have also been taken at Dahod in Panchmahals District. The plantation of Mulberry cutting has been undertaken in tribal areas. Surat District Panchayat has proposed to cover 1000 acres of land under plantation for development of sericulture. The scheme will be implemented through District Panchayat and/or cooperative societies.

5.7.89. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs from State Plan has been provided to cover 1340 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86 and Rs. 24.00 lakhs has been provided to benefit 900 beneficiaries for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Subsidy to approved Women Organisation

5.7.90. Government has sanctioned a scheme for purchase of goods without tender from the approved Women Institutions in the year 1979. Under this scheme, the approved Women Institutions will provide things of necessities to Government and semi-Government offices, Government hospitals, corporations, Government undertakings, mills, jails, panchayats etc. Government has notified Jyoti Sangh as a Central Agency in the beginning to route all purchases and co-ordinate all activities between the purchase and supply.

5.7.91. With the formation of Gujarat State Women's Economic Development Corporation, this scheme from 1st September, 1983 has been transferred to this Corporation. To meet the administrative expenses of the Central agency at State level, a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 200 beneficiaries in the year 1985-86 and an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided to benefit 250 beneficiaries for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

5.8 Mining & Metallurgical Industries

5.8.1 For mining & metallurgical industries, a provision of Rs. 500 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual plan 1986-87, the broad break-up of which is as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Expansion & Reorganisation of Directorate of Geology & Mining	75
(2) Loan to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation	425
	500

Expansion & Reorganisation of Directorate of Geology & Mining

5.8.2 The State Directorate of Geology & Mining is engaged in exploration and administration of various mineral resource of the State. During the last 18 years the Directorate has established the quality and quantity of Coal, Bauxite, Atapulgit, Bentonite, Limestone, Base Metals, China Clay, Chalk, Lignite Nepheline Syenite, Graphite, Phosphorite, Marble, Decorative etc. which are being carried out in different parts of the state. Mineral administration includes administration of mineral concession granted under mineral rules, collection of royalty, collection and maintenances of mineral statistics etc. The above activities are carried out through the district officers under the competency of respective Collectors. There are about 1517 mining leases and 4776 quarry leases in the State.

5.8.3 The physical targets/achievements during 1985-86 are envisaged below:-

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1985-86	
			Target	Achievement
1.	Drilling	Mts.	5000	5000
2.	Survey/Mapping	Sq. Km	1000	1000
3.	Analysis of Sample	Nos.	3000	3000

5.8.4 An amount of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided for the year 1985-86 for the purpose of making expenditure for staff. For the Annual Plan 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs has been provided for the

purpose of meeting staff salaries and for completion of Mining Laboratory. 1986-87 under the scheme is given below :

(1) Drilling (Mts.)	5000
(2) Survey/Mapping (Sq. Kms.)	1250
(3) Analysis of Samples (Nos.)	3500

Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited

5.8.5. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited, a Government of Gujarat's enterprise established in 1963, has been operating in the field of mining and processing of industrial minerals available in the State. From its mining operating situated in seven different locations in the State, GMDC supplies minerals like Fluorspar, Silica-sand, Lignite and Bauxite to various consuming industries in the State and in the country.

(A) Current Projects

1. Fluorspar Project-Kadipani-Dist. Vadodara

5.8.5.1. The State of Gujarat is fortunate to possess India's largest deposit of fluorspar and GMDC has been mining and beneficiating low grade fluorspar at Kadipani in Vadodara District since 1970. Mining is carried out near Ambadungar hills where a massive 11 million tonnes deposit is identified. Heavy earth-moving machinery is deployed in this open pit mine. Solid rock is drilled and blasted with explosives. Hydraulic excavations and dumpers remove the overlying waste rock. Mineralised rock is collected separately and transported to a 500 TPD beneficiation plant. The pulverised ore is treated by a physico-chemical process to upgrade the purity from 25% CaF₂ to over 96% CaF₂. Nearly 25 tonnes of rock excavation is required in order to produce one tonne of final fluorspar concentrate.

5.8.5.2. Fluorspar forms the basic raw material for making hydrofluoric acid, aluminium fluoride, cryolite, fluorocarbons etc. In addition, it is one of the most efficient fluxing materials for the steel industry. Till GMDC started operation, the entire requirement of the country was imported. GMDC's production of this mineral saves foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 3 crores in a year. Considering the basic nature fluorspar consuming industries the demand of fluorspar is expected to increase and GMDC has drawn up an expansion scheme which will increase the production of fluorspar concentrate from 20000 TPY to 40,000 TPY. The estimated capital cost of the expansion project is Rs. 15 crores.

5.8.5.3. With a view to meet with the cost of purchase of certain equipments for replacement as well as mining machineries to maintain the level of production of mined ore to feed the plant, a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for the current year and for fluorspar expansion, a provision of Rs. 600 lakhs is made for advance payments, plant machinery etc.

Lignite Project-Panandhro (Dist. Kachchh)

5.8.5.4. The mining activities at this project has been continuously increasing and accelerated so as to produce more and more of lignite which has been accorded as an alternate fuel to coal by the consuming industries of the State. The production of lignite has touched 6,15,520 MT during 1984-85 and is expected to reach a targetted production of 8,00,000 MT in 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for the current operations.

Lignite Project-Rajpardi (Dist. Bharuch)

5.8.5.5. Another lignite deposit, comparatively smaller than the Panandhro field, has been discovered near Rajpardi town of Jhagadia taluka, Bharuch district. This has proved very useful for a large number of industries situated in South Gujarat. GMDC started mining operations at Rajpardi in 1983. The lignite to overburden ratio in this deposit is as high as 1 : 8 t m³ over-burden consists of ball clay and silica-sand, both of which have value as industrial minerals. The quality of lignite here is better than any other lignite available in the Country. The present production capacity is 300 tonnes of lignite per day which will very shortly be increased to 500 tonnes per day, to meet the large demand for lignite from industries situated in Bharuch, Surat, Valsad and Vadodara districts.

ments and residential quarters for the employees.

Bauxite Projects-Naredi and Bhatia

5.8.5.6. Though large deposits of bauxite have been found in a number of places in the Country, Gujarat is the source of high grade bauxite used for refractory and chemical industries. In Kachchh district, a total of 30 million tonnes of bauxite have been identified. Out of this, nearly 3 million tonnes are of high grade (more than 58% Al₂O₃) GMDC bauxite mining operations at Naredi, Wandh and Goniassar produce about 4000 tonnes of bauxite per month which is supplied all over the country. Presently, operations are entirely manual as strict quality control has to be maintained. Also, the Bhatia mine in Jamnagar (Saurashtra) produces about 3000 tonnes per month by manual mining.

5.8.5.7. High grade bauxite made available by GIDC is being used as basic raw material for various refractory and chemicals industries not only in Gujarat but all over the Country. Considering adequate high grade bauxite reserved in Kachchh areas itself, GMDC is planning a refractory manufacturing unit for which detailed exploration has already been completed. A nominal provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for capital expenditure for this project.

Projects under Implementation.

Lignite Project-Panandhro (Dist. Kachchh)

5.8.5.8. The mine at Panandhro is situated in a field containing about 100 million tonnes of lignite. The mining operation was started in 1974 and now it has reached a production capacity of 6.5 lakh tonnes per year. Nearly 6 tonnes of waste rock is removed in order to excavate one tonne of lignite. Mining is being carried out through a fleet of excavators, dumpers and dozers. As Panandhro is situated approx. 30 k.ms. from the Gulf of Kachchh coast sea transportation through Koteshwar port is being developed for transporting lignite to industries situated on the coastal strip of Saurashtra. GMDC lignite has substituted primary fuel for any industries like cement, textiles, process houses, chemicals, tiles etc.

5.8.5.9. Since there is no major power generation unit in Saurashtra and Kachchh, there is a constraint in setting up power intensive industries in that area. This problem will be alleviated with the decision of Gujarat Electricity Board to set up a pit-head thermal power station (3 units of 70 m.w. each, based on GMDC lignite at Panandhro. The requirement of lignite for this power station which is already in an advanced stage of construction will be about 9 lakh tonnes per year. To meet this major demand, as also to cater to the small requirements of industrial units, GMDC is implementing an expansion scheme. Under the scheme mining operations will be completely mechanised. This will be achieved by installing equipment like Bucket, Wheel Excavators, Mobile Transfer Conveyors, Spreaders and Conveyor lines. Thereafter, once again a Bucket Wheel Reclaimer will load it from stockpile either on the GEB power station conveyor, or into trucks. Availability of lignite as fuel will increase threefold after the expansion scheme is commissioned. This scheme is scheduled to be completed by July 1988. The estimated capital cost is Rs. 100 crores. Total production capacity of GMDC will then be over to 20 lakhs tonnes of lignite per year.

5.8.5.10. The phased programme of expansion for this project will be financed by expected term loans from IDBI and HUDCO, deferred credit facilities from M/s. TAKRAF and equity contribution from the Govt. of Gujarat together with internal resources of the Corporation.

Multimetal Project-Ambaji (Dist. Banaskantha)

5.8.5.11. Historical and archaeological evidence of ancient working of base metal ore is available near Ambaji. Remnants of smelting of Ambaji which are nearly 1000 years old, are available even today. The Geological Survey of India in the late sixties established a seven million tonnes base metal deposit containing metals like Lead, Zinc and Copper. GMDC has now prepared a blue print to mine and beneficiate this ore. Ambaji Ore is a typically complex ore of mixed metal sulphide which has posed unique problems in beneficiation. However, GMDC has set up a well-equipped laboratory and also a pilot plant.

5.8.5.12. Detailed plans have to be drawn out to set up a mining and processing complex near Ambaji with a throughput capacity of 1300 tonnes per year. The scheme also includes a large dam across the river to provide a water source for meeting the large water requirement for the beneficiation plant. The total cost of the project is estimated to be Rs. 75 crores.

5.8.5. 13. With a view to continue the mines development and stripping on a modest scale, a provision of Rs. 80 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

5.8.5.14. As and when required, the corporation is taking up the feasibility and the investigations for new projects based on minerals for which a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made for incurring the traditional investigation and project expenses.

eral

5.8.5.15. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made for certain capital expenditure on furnitures, equipments, vehicles etc. for various projects.

5.8.5.16. A provision of Rs. 425 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1986--87 for loan guarantee fund (GMDC).

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87
INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1986-87	
		outlay	Of which Capital
1	2	3	4
A. GENERAL INDUSTRY			
<i>(a) Direction and Administration</i>			
IND-1	Compilation of Industrial data/other	8.00	..
IND-2	Establishment of Salt Cell in Industries Commissioner's Office.	5.00	..
	Sub-total (a)	13.00	..
<i>(b) Industrial Education, Research and Training</i>			
IND-3	Research and Development Scheme	115.00	..
IND-4	Hosiery Training and Research Centre (CED)	6.00	..
IND-5	Subsidy for Acrylic based Hosiery Industry/others	2.00	..
IND-6	Gujarat Industrial Research and Development Agency, Baroda	40.00	..
	Sub-total (b)	163.00	..
<i>(c) Other Expenditure</i>			
IND-7	Export Award	1.00	..
IND-8	Pollution Control Scheme	12.00	..
IND-9	Construction for Residential Quarters for employees of Government presses at Ahmedabad and Rajkot and other construction of Printing and Stationery Buildings	15.00	15.00
IND-10	Establishment of New Government Printing Press (New) and Allied Offices	40.00	40.00
	Sub-Total (c)	68.00	55.00
	Total A—General Industry	244.00	55.00

1	2	3	4
B. LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES			
<i>(a) Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizers Industry</i>			
	IND—11 Gujarat Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	10.00	10.00
	Sub-Total (a)	10.00	10.00
<i>(b) Ship Building and Aeronotial Industry</i>			
	IND—12 M/s Alcock Ashdown Co. Ltd., Bhavnagar	..	..
	Sub-total (b)	..	..
<i>(c) Telecommunication and Electronic Industry</i>			
	IND—13 Share capital contribution to Gujarat Communication and Electronics Limited	150.00	150.00
	Sub-total (c)	150.00	150.00
<i>(d) Consumers Industry</i>			
	IND—14 Gujarat State Textile Corporation/others	300.00	300.00
	IND— Adj. Nationalisation of 12 Textile mills	3500.00	3500.00
	Sub-Total (d)	3800.00	3800.00
<i>(e) Industrial Financial Institution</i>			
	IND—15 Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (M.B.)	90.00	90.00
	IND—16 Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (Project)	700.00	700.00
	IND—17 Loans to Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation for interest free loans for large Engineering and Electronics Project (LEEP)	150.00	150.00
	Sub-total (e)	940.00	940.00
<i>(f) Other Expenditure</i>			
	IND—18 Indext grant for promotional activities	16.00	..
	IND—19 Monitoring Cell for information of Letter of Intent	5.00	..
	IND—20 Grant of loans to industries for amount of sales tax paid on sales of finished products	50.00	50.00
	IND—21 Grant of loans to industries in lieu of sales tax different	..	..
	IND—22 Infrastructure loan in lieu of sales tax different benefit	100.00	100.00
	Sub-total (f)	171.00	150.00
	Total—(B)	5071.00	5050.00
	Total—Large and Medium Industries (A+B)	5315.00	5105.00

1	2	3	5
C. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES			
a) Small Industries			
IND—23	Share capital contribution—Loan to Gujarat State Financial Corporation Ltd.	225.00	225.00
IND—24	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (M.B.)	77.00	77.00
IND—25	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (M.M.)	200.00	200.00
IND—26	Grant in aid to CED for industrial self employment in Backward Areas	20.00	..
IND—27	Subvention to Gujarat Small Industries Corporation/other	..	..
IND—28	Capital Investment Subsidy for new industries in Backward Areas	710.00	..
IID—29	District Industries Centres	90.00	..
IID—30	Rural Industries Project/Rural Artisans Project	9.00	..
IID—31	Apprentices Training in Government Printing Presses	7.00	..
IID—32	Package Assistance to SSI units	25.00	..
IID—33	Margin Money assistance for self employment	..	..
IID—34	Margin Money Loan for working capital to sick units under sick units revival programme/others	10.00	10.00
Sub-total (a)—Small Industries		1373.00	512.00
(b) Village and Cottage Industries			
(1) IND—35 Administration and Supervisory Staff		15.00	..
Sub-total (1)		15.00	..
(2) Handloom Industry			
IND—36	Handloom Industry	90.00	..
IND—37	Intensive Development of Handloom Industry	38.00	35.00
IND—38	Gujarat Handloom Development Corporation	10.00	3.50
Sub-Total (2)		138.00	38.50
(3) Handicraft Industry			
ND—39	Handicraft Industry	12.00	..
ND—40	Gujarat Handicraft Development Corporation	22.00	..
ND—41	Carpet Weaving Centre	25.00	..
Sub-Total (3)		59.00	..

1	2	3	4
(4) Co-operative Industry			
IND—42	Financial Assistance to Industrial Co-operatives/Others	60.00	6.00
IND—43	Powerloom Co-operatives	10.00	..
	Sub-total (4)	70.00	6.00
(5) Khadi Industries			
IND—44	Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries Board	170.00	..
	Sub-total (5)	170.00	..
(6) Other Expenditure			
IND—45	Training to Industrial Artisans	60.00	10.00
IND—46	Training to unskilled artisans for self employment	5.00	..
IND—47	Financial Assistance to Individual Artisans	125.00	..
IND—48	Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation for Village and Cottage Industries (GRIMCO)/Others	20.00	..
IND—49	Establishment of Village Flaying Centres and Villages tenneries	23.00	4.00
IND—50	Rural Production Centres	17.00	..
IND—51	Rural Technology Institute	17.00	..
IND—52	Financial Assistance to Vocationally trained persons for self employment	6.00	..
IND—53	Financial Assistance for Self Employment	25.00	..
IND—54	Serial Entrepreneur Industry	24.00	..
IND—55	Subsidy to approved Women Institute	4.00	..
	Sub-total (6)	326.00	14.00
	Total (b) —Village and Cottage Industries(1 to 6)	778.00	58.50
	Total—Village & Small Industries (a+b)	2151.00	570.50
(d) Mining and Metallurgical Industries			
(a) Mineral and Exploration and Development			
IND—56	Expansion and Re-organisation of Directorate of Geology and Mining	75.00	20.00
	<i>Loan for Mining & Metallurgical Industries</i>		
IND—57	Loan to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation	425.00	425.00
	Total D—Mining and Metallurgical Industries	500.00	445.00
	[E] Nucleus Budget	34.00	..
	Grand Total—Industries and Mineral (A+B+C+D+E)	8000.00	6120.50

Note.—Words "Others" indicates other schemes which were discontinued in the Seventh Plan.

6.1 PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES AND SHIPPING

6.1.1 Introduction

6.1.1.1 Gujarat is a maritime State with about 1/3rd of the total coastline of the country. Out of 10 major and 139 intermediate and minor ports in the country, 1 major, 11 intermediate and 28 minor ports are located on the coastline of Gujarat from Koteswar in the north to Umargaon in the south. Some of the ports are well developed and connected with their hinterland extending over Central and Northern India by an extensive net work of good roads and railways. Ports provide considerable employment opportunities in their immediate hinterland and help in the development of port based industries such as oil refineries, chemical fertilizer and power plants, etc. Thus, due for the development of maritime economy of the country and stimulate growth centres in coastal areas.

6.1.1.2 The eleven intermediate ports in the State, viz Mandvi, Navlakhi, Bedi, Sikka, Okha, Porbandar, Veraval, Jafrabad, Bhavnagar, Bharuch, Magdalla, each handles a traffic of nearly one lakh tonnes or more in a year. The ports of Bhavnagar, Probanadr, Okha, Sikka, Jafrabad and Madalla are all Weather direct berthing ports. Jafrabad and Magdalla are used mainly by small coastal ships and at other 4 ports, large ocean going ships can be berthed at the Jetty/Wharf. The remaining 6 Intermediate ports are lighthouse ports and other ports cater mainly to sailing vessel traffic and to fisheries. In 1984-85, ports of Gujarat handled a traffic of over 4.8 million tonnes. About 90% of the total traffic is handled at the 11 Intermediate ports mentioned above and 4 minor ports viz. Dahej, Pipavav, Jakhau and Mundra. The development activities have therefore, concentrated at these 15 ports.

6.1.2 Review of Progress

6.1.2.1 In the First Plan certain basic investigations were undertaken so as to enable planning for future development. In the Second Plan, investigations for more important engineering works such as, break-waters at ports like Porbandar and Veraval, Hydrographic Surveys, Engineering model tests etc., were initiated and such schemes were executed which removed deficiencies and bottlenecks in providing basic facilities at the Ports. In the Third Plan additional landing facilities like jetties, wharves etc. were constructed and transit and storage facilities for cargo were provided; cargo handling equipments like cranes, etc. were installed and the lighthouse fleet was strengthened. This programme was continued during the three Annual Plans and also during the Fourth Plan. During the Fifth Plan, additional facilities for improving efficiency in the working at the ports and establishment of direct berthing facilities at new ports were provided.

6.1.2.2 During the Sixth Plan, port facilities were provided at Jafrabad and Magadalla ports. The first stage works of terminal facilities at Dahej and Gogha for operating a Trans-sea ferry service between these two places were completed. Facilities of ship breaking were developed at Alang and Sachana. More facilities will be provided during Seventh Plan with a view to develop them as a full fledged shipbreaking yards. The work on the important project of providing port facilities at Pipavav, in the backward district of Amreli, was started during the last year of the Sixth Plan. Other important works construction of docks, berths, dry dock and jetties were undertaken at Navlakhi, Bedi and Bhavnagar. Additional flotilla units and cargo handling equipment were purchased. The targets in respect of above mentioned important programmes were mostly achieved. All the programmes undertaken during the Sixth Plan have helped in improving the rate of cargo handling at Ports and in increasing the volume of traffic handled at the ports quite substantially. It has also helped in the economic development of the hinterland.

Growth of Traffic

6.1.2.3 The Ports of Gujarat were traditionally export oriented, although net imports have increased in the last two years. The major items of exports are de-oiled cakes, groundnut seeds, bauxite, clink

ker, salt, etc., and the principal imports are fertilizers, raw materials for fertilizers, foodgrains, cement, clinker, coal, etc. The traffic handled during the last decade and the projection for the two years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are indicated below:—

(In lakh tonnes)

Year 1	Import 2	Export 3	Total 4
1974-75	12.47	17.80	30.27
1975-76	12.19	18.83	31.02
1976-77	6.25	22.03	28.28
1977-78	5.80	14.65	20.45
1978-79	7.63	13.14	20.77
1979-80	10.40	14.30	24.70
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 (Projected)	27.75	22.25	50.00
1986-87 (Projected)	28.70	23.30	52.00

6.1.2.4. The traffic fluctuating around 3 million tonnes per year during the first half of the Sixth Plan has nearly reached five million tonnes in 1984-85. The increase in the traffic since 1983-84 is mainly due to more imports of traditional items like foodgrains, fertilizer, sulphur, clinker, cement etc. The decline in the traffic of mineral oil over the years due to diversion of this commodity to Kandla Port is more than offset by increase in import of fertilisers through Gujarat Ports. It is expected that the Central Government will be permitting more import of fertilizers through the Gujarat Ports in future due to quicker turn around of ships at these ports. Thus, during the Sixth Plan the traffic has registered a steady increase due to development of facilities at ports like Magdalla, Jafrabad, Alang etc. The steady growth of captive traffic has helped to reduce the large fluctuations in other traditional traffic.

6.1.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1986-87

6.1.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 522 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for the development of ports under the State Sector. The broad break-up of the outlay is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlay for 1986-87
A. Port and Pilotage :	
Development of Minor Ports	320
Construction and Repairs	42
Dredging, Surveying and Investigation	55
Ferry Service	100
TOTAL : (A)	517
B. Light Houses and Light Ships (Including construction and development of other navigational aids)	
Navigational aids	5
TOTAL : (B)	5
GRAND TOTAL : (A+B)	522

6.1.3.2. Details of important works/activities are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlays 1986-87
1. Development of Minor Ports :	
Construction of docks, berths and jetties at various ports	50
Port equipment and Machinery	10
Transport facilities	10
Floating crafts like tugs, barges etc.	75
Warehousing Facilities	10
Other expenditure including ship building; ship-breaking, office building, staff quarters etc.	160
Coastal Zone Management	5
TOTAL : (1)	320
2. Construction and Repairs :	
Construction and repairs including development of new Port at Hazira	42
TOTAL : (2)	42
3. Dredging, Surveying and Investigation :	
Survey and Investigation of Gujarat Coast	5
Dredger and Dredging	50
TOTAL : (3)	55
4. Ferry Service :	
Inland Water Transport and Gogha Ferry Services—Ro-Ro Service	100
TOTAL : (4)	100
5. Navigational Aids :	
	5
TOTAL : (5)	5
TOTAL : (1+2+3+4+5)	522

6.1.3.3. Development of Minor Ports:—The programme for construction of docks, berths and jetties include : (i) extension of wharf wall at Bedi and (ii) wharf wall at Navlakhi. In addition, other smaller works for improving the landing facilities at different ports are envisaged to be carried out. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

6.1.3.4. By way of augmenting port equipments and machinery, it is proposed to purchase equipments like wharf cranes, tools and plants etc. for Bhavnagar, Okha, Navlakhi, Veraval, Porbandar and Mandvi Ports for which an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for 1986-87.

6.1.3.5. As a measure of improving transport facilities, it is proposed to provide paved platforms for keeping bulk cargo and other facilities at important ports for which a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made for 1986-87.

6.1.3.6. The programme for floating crafts includes the purchase of one 1000 BHP Tug for Okha and additional tugs and barges including self-propelled barges for different ports like Bedi, Bhavnagar, Navlakhi, Veraval etc. It is also envisaged to purchase a pilot-cum-survey launch. An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs is provided for this purpose for the year 1986-87.

6.1.3.7. By way of adding to warehousing facilities, it is proposed to construct additional storage godowns and transit sheds at Bhavnagar, Bedi, Veraval, Navlakhi, Okha etc. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made for this purpose for 1986-87.

6.1.3.8. Other Expenditure:—A major part of the provision under this sub-head is for the important projects like development of Pipavav Port, Shipbreaking facilities at Alang, Sachana and other works like construction of Office building, Staff quarters, Water supply, Electrification, reclamation of low-lying areas etc. An outlay of Rs. 160 lakhs is provided for this purpose for the year 1986-87.

6.1.3.9. *Coastal zone Management*.—Out of the total outlay of Rs. 10/-lakhs provided for the Seventh Plan for setting up a Coastal Zone Management Cell. An amount of Rs. 2/-lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86 and for 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided.

6.1.3.10. *Construction and Repairs*.—The development of new port projects such as at Hazira, Koteshwar and Sikka is proposed to be taken up. It is proposed to provide port facilities at Hazira at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1500 lakhs and various works like Wharves, Quays, reclamation, purchase of necessary harbour crafts etc., will be done. Necessary capital dredging as well as provision of ancillary services like water supply, electrification, roads, etc., will also be done. These works will be undertaken after necessary investigations are completed. At Koteshwar Port, it is proposed to provide port facilities for handling lignite traffic. These facilities will be provided from the funds to be made available by the user industries but certain preliminary or connected works may have to be undertaken for which a provision of Rs. 42/- lakhs is made for 1986-87.

6.1.3.11. *Dredging, Surveying and Investigations*.—A provision of Rs. 55/- lakhs is made for 1986-87 for capital dredging in the approach channels at Okha, Bhavnagar and other ports and for purchase of a trailing suction dredger and a small grab dredger.

6.1.3.12. *Ferry Service*:—*Dahej-Ghogha Ferry Service*:—The project is to provide modern ferry service for transporting loaded trucks, buses etc., across the Gulf of Khambhat between Ghogha and Dahej. The port and terminal service facilities at both the ends will be provided by Gujarat Maritime Board at an estimated cost of Rs. 1500 lakhs. Works relating to acquisition of ferry boat and operation of ferry service by joint sector co., viz "Dahej-Ghogha Shipping Service Ltd" is in progress. The State's share in the share capital of this company is Rs. 26.00 lakhs.

6.1.3.13. *Development of Inland Water Transport*.—There is great potential for development of Inland Water Transport in the rivers of Narmada, Tapi, etc., flowing through Gujarat.

(a) Development of landing facilities such as wharves, Jetties, etc.

(b) Providing facilities for passenger and cargo (transit and storage)

(c) Dredging the navigable waterways.

(d) Undertaking hydrographic surveys, economic feasibility studies, developing boat designs etc.

6.1.3.14. A special organisation for planning and development of Inland Water Transport will be set up. A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs is made for 1986-87 for providing terminal facilities for Ferry Service at Dahej-Ghogha and for development of Inland Water Transport.

6.1.3.15. The Government of India has provided in the Seventh Plan 3 Schemes of Inland Water Transport for Gujarat State, the estimated cost of which will be Rs. 303 lakhs. The State's share towards IWT Schemes has been considered as Rs. 75.75 lakhs, during the Plan period. Accordingly, in the Annual Plan 1986-87 outlay an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs is included in the provision of Rs. 100 lakhs.

6.1.3.16. Navigational Aids:—Local Navigational aids like beacons, buoys, lights, etc., at various ports are required to be provided particularly at salt loading ports where lighterage fleets have to work in creeks. An outlay of Rs. 5/-lakhs is provided for this purpose for 1986-87.

6.1.4. Sources of Finance .

6.1.4.1. The Gujarat Maritime Board collects revenue for services rendered to the port users and incurs revenue expenditure on management, maintenance and repairs of various assets etc. Prior to the setting up of the Gujarat Maritime Board, the revenue collected was not sufficient for meeting the revenue expenditure at the ports fully and the capital expenditure on plan works at the ports formed part of the total capital expenditure of the Government.

6.1.4.2. Though the operational surplus has continued to grow after the formation of the Gujarat Maritime Board, the revenue receipts are not sufficient for meeting the liability of revenue expenditure including the depreciation on the assets taken over from Government at the time of formation of the Board. The Government has therefore been advancing suitable amounts as interest bearing loans to the Board for incurring capital expenditure on development of ports and works provided in the plan.

6.1.4.3. For meeting the plan outlay of Rs. 3036 lakhs envisaged during the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, the Gujarat Maritime Board will require Government budgetary support.

6.1.4.4. It is assessed that internal resources to the extent of Rs. 165 lakhs and institutional finance of Rs. 200 lakhs can be mobilised during the Seventh Plan. In addition, it may be possible to receive financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 635 lakhs from two port users for providing them with captive facilities at selected ports of Sikka and Koteswar. Thus, in addition to the outlay of Rs. 3036 lakhs envisaged for Seventh Plan with Government budgetary support, the Gujarat Maritime Board will be able to spend additional amount of Rs. 1000 lakhs on plan outlay as mentioned above. Of this Rs. 200 lakhs are expected to be spent during the first year and Rs. 200 lakhs in second year of the plan. In addition loan assistance from the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 227.25 lakhs will be available for three schemes for development of IWT during the Seventh Plan.

6.1.5. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

6.1.5.1. The possibility of reviewing the scheme for central financial assistance for development of selected minor ports is under the active consideration of the Government of India. It is expected that the development of Pipavav Port Project and development of Port Hazira proposed to be undertaken during the Seventh Plan may be approved as centrally sponsored scheme. Schemes for development of Inland Water Transport are centrally sponsored schemes and financial assistance is given by the Government of India upto 75% of the cost of the scheme as interest bearing loan. Under Inland Water Transport Development Schemes estimated to cost Rs. 303 lakhs a provision of Rs. 75.75 lakhs has been made in the State Plan and an amount of Rs. 227.25 lakhs will be available as loan assistance from the Government of India.

6.1.6. Gujarat Maritime Board

6.1.6.1. The erstwhile Ports Directorate under the State Government has been converted into an autonomous body known as The Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) from April, 1982. The development and management of the Gujarat's ports vests with this Board.

6.1.7. Coastal Area Development Plans

6.1.7.1. Gujarat has a long coastline of about 1600 Kms. which provides an extensive Coastal Area. Although a large amount of resources viz. mineral, marine, agricultural, human, power, etc., are available

in this Area a systematic and optimum utilisation of these resources and the development of the Coastal Zone have not been attempted so far. Further, in view of the availability of a number of well developed ports, the Coastal Area can sustain important industries many of which can provide useful growth centres giving rise to a large number of employment opportunities. Considering the vast potential of this Coastal Area and on the recommendations of the State Planning Board, the Government of Gujarat appointed a Study Group for formulating a development plan for coastal areas. The Report of the Study Group was considered by the State Planning Board in its meeting held on 15th October, 1981. The State Government appointed a Working Group to consider the Techno-Economic Feasibility of the report of the Study Group. The reports of the Study Group and the Working Group were placed before the State Planning Board in its meeting held on 8th August 1983., It was decided in this meeting that the recommendations of the Study Group and the Working Group could be taken into consideration by the respective Working Groups while formulating the plans for the development of coastal areas during the Seventh Plan period.

6.1.7.2. The Study Group, while evolving the approach to various aspects of the development of coastal areas, collected preliminary information relating to various socio-economic aspects of the coastal areas. The Study Group also decided that those talukas, boundaries touch the sea coast should be considered as forming the coastal areas. The Study Group also assessed the development needs in different sectors.

6.1.7.3. The Steering Group considered the report of the above Study Group for formulating a development plan for coastal areas. Coastal Zone Management is altogether a new concept of Multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary character. The Steering Group attempted to identify the following core areas for specific development and for paying special attention for the programmes to prevent salinity ingress, development of salt-based industries, mineral based industries, development of ports in such a manner so that they can play a role of catalyst of the development of fisheries, development of infrastructural facilities like approach roads, coastal highways, transport, etc., development of coconut plantations mangrove plantations, joba plantations, to explore the possibility of development of agriculture in coastal areas, providing of drinking water to 'No source' villages in coastal areas and providing electricity for domestic purpose. Besides, the development of tourist centres in the coastal areas has also been considered. All such programmes have been proposed to be implemented in a manner so as to preserve the ecology and environment of these coastal areas. It is also proposed to undertake in depth study for specific development of the above aspects and to identify further areas for the development of coastal areas in consultation with the expert organisations like the National Institute of Oceanography, Government of India and other reputed consultancy service available in the country. It is proposed to set up, a 'Cell' in the Ports and Fisheries Department to co-ordinate the various activities of different sectors and to monitor the sectoral progress. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 is provided for this purpose.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN-1986-87

Schemewise outlay

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	1986-87	
		outlay	Of which capital content.
1	2	3	4
A-Ports and Pilotage			
<i>I. Development of Minor Ports</i>			
1.	PRT-1. Development of Intermediate and Minor Ports		
	(a) Construction of docks, berth and jetties	50.00	50.00
	(b) Port equipment and machineries	10.00	10.00
	(c) Transport facilities	10.00	10.00
	(d) Floating crafts	75.00	75.00
	(e) Warehousing facilities	10.00	10.00
	(f) Other expenditure	160.00	160.00
2.	PRT-2 Coastal Zone management	5.00	..
	Total-I	320.00	315.00
	II PRT-3 Construction and Repairs Including Development on New Port	42.00	42.00
	Total-II	42.00	42.00
3.	<i>III. Dredger Surveying and Investigation</i>		
4.	PRT-4 Survey and Investigation of Gujarat Coast.	5.00	5.00
5.	PRT-5 Dredger and Dredging	50.00	50.00
	Total-III	55.00	55.00

	1	2	3	4
<i>IV. Ferry Service</i>				
6.	PRT-6	Inland Water Transport and Dahej Gogha-Ferry Service	100.00	100 00
		Total-IV.	100 00	100 00
		Sub-Total A: (I to IV).	517 00	512 00
<i>(B) Light houses and Light ships</i>				
7.	PRT-7	Development and Con- struction of other navi- gational aids at Interme- diate and Minor Ports	5.00	5-00
		Total-B	5 00	5 00
		Grand Total (A & B)	522.00	517 00

6.2. ROADS AND BRIDGES

6.2.1. Introduction

6.2.1.1. The Roads provide the basic infrastructure for the development of industries, agriculture transportation and marketing. The diversification of industries and general economic development depend upon adequate road system. Rural roads play a vital role in dispersing industries in backward areas, providing productive employment, creating a link between industries and agriculture and forming closer ties between producers and consumers in rural and urban areas.

6.2.1.2. Rural roads needs greater attention now especially to sustain green revolution. Roads are required to feed villages with fertilizers, hybrid seeds, finished goods etc. and to take out marketable surplus quickly to the urban areas. The revised Minimum Needs Programme came into picture for the period 1980-85 which envisaged to connect all the villages having population of 1500 and above and 50% of the villages having population between 1000 and 1500 by the end of 1990, except in tribal, coastal and desert areas. While in tribal, desert and coastal areas it is envisaged to connect all the villages having population of 1000 & above and 50% villages having population between 500 and 1000 by the end of 1990.

Introduction of Tribal Sub-Plan and Component Plan for Scheduled Castes

6.2.1.3. Special attention is given to the tribal and hilly areas by introducing a Tribal Area Sub-Plan so as to spend specific amounts within the tribal areas for the specific purpose since the Fifth Five Year Plan while special attention is being given to the component plan since Sixth Five Year Plan.

6.2.2. Review of Progress.

6.2.2.1. The road length including National Highways which was about 13154 kms. in 1950-51 increased to 57845 by the end of 1984-85.

The road length including the National Highways constructed in various plans is also indicated below:—

(in kms.)

Sr. No.	Year	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1950-51	6,621	6,533	1,154
2.	1955-56	7,786	10,001	17,787
3.	1960-61	11,930	10,699	22,629
4.	1965-66	14,104	11,925	26,029
5.	1968-69	15,685	16,526	32,211
6.	1973-74	21,632	17,349	38,981
7.	1977-78	26,252	16,107	42,359
8.	1979-80	29,895	15,213	45,108
9.	1984-85	48,242	9,603	57,845

Category wise length

6.2.2.2. The categorywise progress made on the road works by Gujarat State from 1961-85 is as under :

Sr. No.	Year	N.Hs.	S.Hs.	M.D.Rs.	O.D.Rs.	V.Rs.	TOTAL
1.	Target (1961-81)	3602	6168	14382	16441	17035	57628
2.	1961	1005	4025	6086	7008	4505	22629
3.	1980	1435	9097	10542	10571	13463	45108
4.	1981	1424	9158	10633	10870	15341	47426
5.	1985	1421	9387	11195	12330	23512	57845

6.2.2.3.Length as per type of surface

The surface-wise road kilometerage in Gujarat State in 1980 and 1985 is as under:—

Sr. No.	Year	Cement concrete	Black top	Water bound macadam.	Total surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total
1.	1980	418	21110	8,367	29895	15213	45108
2.	1985	22	31377	16843	48242	9603	57485

6.2.2.4 The category and surface-wise road length as on 31-3-1985 is as under :—

Sr. No.	Category	C. C.	B.T.	W.B.M.	Total surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total
1.	N.H.	..	1421	..	1421	..	1421
2.	S. H.	12	9089	104	9205	182	9387
3.	M.D.R.	7	8928	1102	10037	1158	11195
4.	O. D. R.	3	5688	3951	9642	2688	12330
5.	V.R.	..	6251	11686	17937	5575	23512
Total :—		22	31377	16843	48242	9603	57845

Number of Villages joined

6.2.2.5. The position in respect of villages joined by pucca al-weather roads at the end of 1979-80 and 1984-85 is detailed below:—

Sr. No.	Population group of Villages.	No. of Villages in the state as per 1971 census	No. of Villages joined by the pucca-roads at the end of 1979-80.	No. of Villages as per 1981 census.	No. of Villages joined by pucca Roads as on 31-3-85
1.	1500 and above	3664	2441	5051	4644
2.	1000-1500	2964	1402	3249	2472
3.	500-1000	5217	1830	4955	2886
4.	Less than 500	6430	1739	4859	1976
Total :		18275	7412	18114	11978

(A Village having its boundary away from the surfaced road by less than 500 metres is considered as connected village lby al-weather road).

6.2.3. Outlays and Targets for Seventh Plan

6.2.3.1. A total outlay of Rs. 25785 lakhs is provided for the Road Development Programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. An outlay earmarked for the Minimum Needs Programme is Rs. 3724 lakhs. It is envisaged to construct additional new road length of 4275 Kms. It is also envisaged to improve the existing earthen roads of 2000 Kms. by converting them to surfaced roads and improve the surfaced road by widening or strengthening or providing a asphalt surface for W. B. M. in the length of 3875 kms.

Spillover Liability

6.2.3.2. The Annual Plan 1986-87 will open with spillover liability of Rs. 17641 lakhs. The break-up of spill over liability shall be as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Item	No. of works	Estimated cost	Expdt. upto 31-3-85	Spillover liability on 31-3-85	Outlay 1985-86	Spillover on 31-3-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Normal							
(A) Panchayat							
1.	Roads	1056	9570.78	3398.41	6172.37	613.97	5558.40
	Bridges	133	3180.80	747.78	2433.02	107.58	2325.44
	Total	1189	12751.58	4146.19	8605.39	721.55	7883.84
(B) Govt.							
1.	Roads	269	7838.97	4123.85	3715.12	575.71	3139.41
2.	Bridges	68	5375.86	2194.08	3181.78	308.01	2872.77
	Total	337	13214.83	6317.93	6896.90	884.72	6012.18
	Total (A+B)	1526	25966.41	10464.12	15502.29	1606.27	13896.02
II. Tribal							
(A) Panchayat							
1.	Roads	339	2419.17	832.43	1586.74	256.75	1329.99
2.	Bridges	57	1538.63	624.06	914.57	75.58	838.99
	Total (A)	396	3957.80	1456.49	2501.31	332.33	2168.98
(B) Govt.							
1.	Roads	151	2994.68	1870.75	112.23	202.28	921.95
2.	Bridges	18	1092.65	338.14	754.51	100.25	654.26
	Total (B)	169	4087.63	2208.89	1878.74	302.53	1576.21
	Total (A+B)	565	8045.43	3665.38	4380.05	634.86	3745.19
	Total I & II	2091	34011.84	14129.50	19882.34	2241.13	17641.21

6.2.3.3. Basic considerations underlying the Plan for 1986-87

The programme for 1986-87 is formulated with the following main considerations in view :—

(1) Spill-over works are given top priority for earliest completions.

(2) New works pertaining to missing links and missing bridges and widening of the S.H. length having heavy traffic intensity.

(3) Road works connecting villages having population of more than 1500 and above in non-tribal area and road works connecting remaining villages having population of more than 1000 which are not connected by any road, in case of tribal, coastal and desert areas.

(4) Land acquisition for the new road works connecting villages having population between 1000 and 500 not connected by any road. This land acquisition is required so as to take up the works under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for the scarcity programme.

(5) The works included in the rural road project to be taken up under the World Bank Aid is to be taken up to make preliminary in the initial stage.

6.2.4. Programme for 1986-87

6.2.4.1. For 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 2999 lakhs is provided against which it is estimated to construct an additional road length of 600 kms. and improve 500 km of earthen surfaced road with surfaced road. It is also envisaged to connect 350 villages by allweather roads during 1986-87.

6.2.4.2 Broad break-up of the outlay of Rs. 2999 lakhs provided for 1986-87 are as under :—

Programme for 1986--87

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Details	Outlay provided
1	2	3
I. Normal Plan		
(A) State		
	i. Work in progress	762
	ii. New Works	3
(B) Rural Roads (World Bank Aid)		
	i. Works in Progress	275
	ii. New Works	50
	Sub total (A&B)	1090
(C) Panchayat		
	(i) Works in Progress	820
	(ii) New works	20
	Sub--Total (C)	840
II. Tribal Area Sub-Plan		
(A) State Roads		
	(i) Works in progress	208
	(ii) New Works	7
	Sub Total (A&B)	215

1	2	3
(C)	<i>Panchayat</i>	
	(i) Works in Progress	260
	(ii) New Works	40
	Sub Total (C)	300
III.	Component Plan	30
IV.	Estabhment (N+T)	524
	Grand Total (I+II+III+IV)	2999

Minimum Needs Programme

6.2.4.3. An outlay of Rs. 380 lakhs is provided for Minimum Needs Programme for the year 1986-87. It is targetted to connect the following number of villages under M.N.P. as well as outside Minimum Needs Programme.

1500 and above	75
1000-1500	75
500-1000	100
Below 500	100
	<hr/> 350 <hr/>

Rural Road Project for World Bank Aid

6.2.4.4. The Government of Gujarat has submitted to Government of India, a modified Rural Road Project amounting to Rs. 166.90 crores for seven districts i.e. Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha, Banas-kantha, Mehsana, Rajkot, Junagadh and Bhavnagar in February 1982, for meeting transport needs in these districts achieving integrated development of these prominent dairy activities areas.

6.2.4.5. The proposed road works under this project are classified in three categories ; (2) New Construction (b) Reconstruction (Existing alignment) and (c) Improvement (Existing roads).

6.2.4.6. The final estimated cost of the rural road project under the World Bank aid workout to the tune of Rs. 190 crores as under :

Civil Works	Rs. in crores
a. New Construction	41.36
b. Reconstruction	30.86
c. Improvement	34.45
	<hr/> 106.67 <hr/>
1. Building works	2.40
2. Machinery	20.00
3. Engineering staff	19.00
4. Contingency	14.00
5. Price escalation	28.00
	<hr/> 83.40 <hr/>
	190.07

The total length of the roads in various categories is as under :

a. New construction	1031 KM
b. Reconstruction	988 KM
c. Improvement	2023 KM
	4042 KM

6.2.4.7. The above project will connect new villages as under :—

Population groups of villages (1981 census)

1500 & above	1000--1500	500---1000	Below 500	Total
43	98	250	113	506

6.2.4.8. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, Rs. 50 crores will be spent, leaving spillover liabilities of Rs. 140 crores in the Eighth Five Year Plan. During 1986--87 it is proposed to take up new road works of Rs. 4.45 crores, and the provision of Rs. 0.50 crore is earmarked for this project.

Roads of Inter-State Importance and Roads of Economic Importance

6.2.4.9. Upto Fifth Five Year Plan 100% amount as sanctioned by Government of India as loan grant. However the present pattern is 100% assistance for roads of Inter State importance and 50% assistance for roads of economic importance. Provision proposed for Roads of Economic importance is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Details	Central share	State share	Total
1.	Sanction authorised by Government of India.	421.59	233.45	655.04
2.	Expenditure incurred upto 31-3-1985.	407.89	315.82	723.71
3.	Revised estimates for 1985--86.	35.14	102.78	137.92
4.	Budget Estimates for 1986--87	32.06	44.31	76.37

Command Area Road Works

6.2.4.10. Government of Gujarat has taken up the construction programme of roads under the Command Area of major irrigation schemes, namely :—

(1) Heran (2) Karjan (3) Daman-Ganga (4) Ukai-Kakrapar and medium Irrigation schemes of Panam and Sukhi.

6.2.4.11. There are 231 Road works in the Command areas of these major/medium irrigation projects. The estimated project cost of these works is Rs. 2899 lakhs. Upto March, 1985 expenditure of Rs. 2314 lakhs was incurred. Out of the total outlay for road development sector a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for Command Area Road works for 1986--87.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87

Schemewise Outlays

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1986-87	
		Outlay Provided	Of which Capital
1	2	3	4
1.	Road Development	2999.00	2499.00

6.3 ROAD TRANSPORT

6.3.1. Nationalisation

6.3.1.1. Passenger road transport services have been completed nationalised in Gujarat State since 1969-70. It is, therefore, necessary for the Corporation, as a sole operator, to cater to the natural increase in traffic on the existing routes from year to year. It is also necessary to take steps to extend passenger road transport services in the areas not covered so far.

6.3.2. Growth of traffic in Gujarat State

6.3.2.1. The passenger traffic on roads in Gujarat State has been increasing at a compound rate of 11.6% per year as against 9% in the country as a whole, and the growth of railway traffic at about 5% per year. To cope up with this rise in traffic, it is necessary to increase the number of schedules operated at least at the rate of 6% per year, the balance of this rise in traffic being catered to by increase in the seating capacity and increase in vehicles utilisation. Out of the total increase in schedules, 6% is utilised to cater to the natural increase in traffic on existing routes and the balance of 2% extend bus services on uncovered areas.

6.3.3. Perspective of Development

6.3.3.1. For the economic development of rural areas, the Corporation has adopted unique policy of extending direct services to all the villages in the State in stages subject to the availability of motorable roads connecting the villages and funds for expansion. On account of rapid expansion of services achieved by the Corporation, as on 31st March, 1984, the Corporation provides direct services to 86.1% of the towns and villages covering 96.7% of the State population. The Corporation has taken a decision to cover all the villages with the bus services directly even where a kutchha road is available. Accordingly 1810 villages were linked with direct services in May, 1984, for expansion of direct services to the remaining villages it is estimated that it will be necessary to provide 675 additional schedule. To fulfill this objective during the Seventh Plan period it will be necessary to increase the no. of schedules for expansion of services to uncovered areas at the rate of 2% per year. Besides, it will also be necessary to plan for an increase at 3% of schedules to cope up with the natural rise in traffic on existing routes. Thus the rate of expansion is kept at 5% during Seventh Plan period.

6.3.4. Review of Progress 1985-86

6.3.4.1. During the year 1985-86 901 new vehicles are likely to be purchased. All vehicles would be used for replacement. No expansion has been carried out in Summer Time Table 1985.

6.3.5. Programme for 1986-87

6.3.5.1. The proposed size of the State Plan for the year 1986-87 has been placed at Rs. 2679.00 lakhs. However, total outlay provided is of the order of Rs. 3863.00 lakhs comprising of the capital contribution of the State Government at Rs. 2369.00 lakhs loan from LIC at Rs. 310.00 lakhs and the matching capital contribution of the Central Government at Rs. 1184.00 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 3426.00 lakhs for vehicles, Rs. 150.00 lakhs for land and buildings, Rs. 98.00 lakhs for petty maintenance expenditure items, and Rs. 189 lakhs are kept for repayment of loan. Rs. 3426.00 lakhs would make it possible to purchase 29 new vehicles which are due for replacement.

STATEMENT

Annual Plan 1986-87

Schemewise Outlays and

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	1986-87	
		Outlay provided	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4
1.	RTS-1 Road Transport	2679.00	2679.00

7. SCIENTIFIC TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

7.1. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (INCLUDING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY)

7.1.1 Introduction

7.1.1.1 The importance of the role of Science and Technology as an instrument of social and economic change has been recognised and hence the development of scientific and technological capability and its application has become an integral part of planning.

7.1.1.2 Considering the diversity and dimensions of our problems of economic and social development, it is clear that massive application of science and technology has to be a necessary component of our plans in all sectors in order to find quicker and cheaper solutions and consequently science and technology has to be a vital input in all investments. In order to achieve this goal it is important to create appropriate instruments that would help policy formulation for science and technology.

7.1.1.3 The Government of India has emphasized the significance of (i) creation of Science and Technology Councils for the formulation of Science and Technology plans at the State level and (ii) Setting up of organisational infrastructure for the implementation of plans and programmes. The area of concern has to be to consolidate and make the most effective use of existing infrastructure in science and technology and also to generate science consciousness and scientific temper amongst people at large. It is in this context that the need for creating the Department and the Council of Science and Technology at the State level has been accepted.

7.1.2 Programme for 1986--87

7.1.2.1 An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual plan 1986--87. The details of the Programme are as under :

(i) Establishment of Department of Science & Technology and formation of State Council of Science and Technology for policy formulation and implementation of Science and Technology programmes. Provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is made for 1986--87 for the purpose.

(ii) Funding of specific Science & Technology schemes including strengthening of existing state level institutions for research in specific problems of the region. Provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is made for 1986--87 for the purpose.

(iii) Identification and encouragement to talented individual to carry out research in National Laboratories, State Organisations and institutions in the specific approved areas of interest identified by the State Council and Department of Science and Technology. Provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh is made for 1986--87 for this purpose.

(iv) Establishment of Entrepreneurship Parks including promotion and supporting of Entrepreneurship among persons having scientific and technological background. Provision of Rs. 0.2 lakh is provided for 1986--87 for this purpose.

(v) 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. Provision of Rs. 0.2 lakh is made for 1986--87 for the programme.

(vi) Support research and development of special programmes and projects of medical and health sector for the purpose of bringing benefits of research in medical and health field to the common people and mass. Provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh is made for 1986--87 for the purpose.

(vii) Establishment of the Institute of Science and Technology as a centre of excellence for giving the required thrusts to research and development of manpower required to carry forward the programme of Science and Technology with emphasis on Post Graduate training and research with appropriate liaison with industries, institutions, research organisations and defence organisations. The Institute will need buildings for administration, library, laboratories, Central Workshop, Seminar and Assembly halls etc. and residential buildings for students, research fellows, academic and supporting staff, Guest House etc., amenities like Canteen, students activities centre, hospital, club, Gymkhanas etc. It is envisaged that the institution would take measures to get funds from sources like endowment chair

search projects sponsored by industries other and organisations, attracting grants from D. S. T., S. I. R. and other national agencies, consultancy work etc. A Provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is therefore made for 1986--87, for these activities.

(viii) **Popularisation of Science**

- (a) Establishment of Central Science Museum
- (b) Establishment of Community Science Centres
- (c) Popularisation of Science, among the masses by **organising** exhibitions, Science Fairs, Science Yatra's etc.
- (d) Publication of scientific and technological knowledge and material, which can be understood by common people.
- (e) Support programmes of dissemination of knowledge of science and technology through other medias of mass communication like Radio, Television, Films etc.
- (f) Help the centres and the teachers in the preparation of science-kits and other audiovisual aids useful for spreading the understanding of Science and Technology.
- (g) Assisting and rewarding models etc. prepared by the students as project work in Technical Institutions such as Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics etc. Thus a provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is made for 1986--87 for the programmes listed above.
- (h) It is proposed to provide assistance to Vikram Sarabhai Community science centre and such other institutes.
- (ix) Establishment of cell for evolution of national natural resources management system with a view to support the identified survey projects and co-ordinate the activities of department of space and other departments, organisations and institutions of the Central and State Government in the State and also to assist in establishment of centres and units for the purpose of survey in sensing operation. A provision of Rs. 00.50 lakh is provided for 1986--87.

7.1.2.2 Besides, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has also been provided for assisting and rewarding models etc. prepared by the students as project work in technical institutions during 1986--87.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1986--87

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	for Outlay 1986--87	
		Total	Of which capital
1	2	3	4
1	STP-1 Establishment of Department of Science & Technology	1.50	..
2	STP-2 Dev. of Science & Technology	0.50	..
3	STP-3 Research & Support to individuals in Institutions & Laboratories	0.25	..

1	2	3	4
4	STP-4 Establishment of entrepreneurship park and Development of entrepreneurship based on Science and Technology	0.25	..
5	STP-5 Setting up of pilot plant including product development	0.25	..
6	STP-6 Support for R & D on Special programme on medical research & health.	0.25	..
7	STP-7 Estt. of Institute of Science & Technology	1.00	..
8	STP-8 Popularisation of Science and dissemination of scientific information	2.50	..
9	STP-9 Estt. of Cell for evolution of national natural resources management system	0.50	..
TOTAL:-		7.00	..

7.2 ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL

7.2.1 Introduction

7.2.1.1 The last few years have witnessed an increasing awareness and concern for environment in Gujarat. Some results have been achieved as a result of this concern, particularly in the field of control of industrial pollution through the introduction of sophisticated effluent treatment plants, social forestry and protection of endangered species of wild animals like the Asiatic Lion and Wild Ass. An aggressive and systematic effort is needed to rectify the damage caused by denudation of forests, unabated soil erosion, desertification, silting of reservoir, frequent floods, exodus of people from the countryside and pollution of air and water.

7.2.1.2 Only through environmental protection, it is possible to limit the impairment of the quality of water we use, the air, we breathe, and the land that sustains us. Many environmental problems arise from our efforts towards industrialisation, urbanization, over use and depletion of natural resources, and consequent destruction of the natural ecosystems which are actually the life support systems. It is necessary to aim at development without destruction. In the planning process, the conservation of environment and ecology must receive the highest priority.

7.2.2 Programme for 1986-87

7.2.2.1 With this back-ground an outlay of Rs. 154.00 lakhs is provided for the seventh Five Year Plan for the environment schemes. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakh was provided for the year 1985-86 and for 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided for the schemes under Environment.

Environmental Education

7.2.2.2 Due to increasing population, rapid industrialisation and urbanisation, the environmental problems are being aggravated. The problems of pollution, soil erosion, desertification etc., which are of environmental origin cannot be solved effectively without the participation of people from all walks of life and all sections of the society. A mass educational drive for environmental awareness is necessary not only for improving the quality of life but also for survival. The activities envisaged to be undertaken under this scheme are (1) Organisation of environmental awareness camps at various levels and at various locations. (2) Preparation of literature, materials, exhibits, films, audio-visuals etc. for environmental education. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for these activities.

Grant-in-aid to the GEER Foundation

7.2.2.3 The Gujarat Ecological Education and Research Foundation has been set up in September, 1982. The implementation of the scheme for setting up of Natural History Museum at Gandhinagar has been entrusted to this foundation from 1st February, 1983. This foundation has also taken over the management and the development of the Hingolghadh Nature Education Sanctuary as well as running the Nature Education Camps in this Sanctuary. Other projects such as ecological survey of Gujarat and setting up of Nature Park at Dharoi also contemplated by this Foundation. To enable GEER Foundation to carry out various projects it is envisaged to give grant-in-aid of Rs. 9.00 lakhs to this Foundation during 1986-87.

Training of officers and staff in the field of environmental planning, conservation, education, extension and monitoring

7.2.2.4. The environmental problems caused by fast depletion of non-renewable and renewable resources of the State on account of increasing human population, desertification, industrialisation and urbanisation are required to be dealt with immediately. For this, it is necessary to impart necessary technical and specialised training to the officers and staff of various Government departments so that they can effectively carry out the functions of environmental planning, environmental conservation, pollution control as well as environmental education, extension and monitoring. Training facilities available within and outside the country will be identified for this purpose. Training capabilities are to be built up in the various areas of environmental science, such training is of crucial importance. It is envisaged to cover at least 5 officers and staff members of various Government Departments under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is envisaged for Annual Plan 1986-87 under this scheme.

7.2.3 Water Pollution control

7.2.3.1. Gujarat is one of the highly industrialised States in India. With the development of industries and population growth the problem of pollution of natural resources of water, air and soil has also increased. To promote better environment and the quality of life and to cater to the needs of the people of the State at large, Gujarat Water and Air Pollution Control Board has been constituted under Section 4 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The functions of the Board *inter alia* include preparation of comprehensive programme for prevention, control and abatement of pollution of streams and wells, collection and dissemination of information relating to water pollution participation in investigation and research relating to programme of water pollution control or abatement thereof.

7.2.3.2 As a prelude to the above, an inventory of water based industries of the State was prepared in 1977 which showed that out of about 34,000 industries, about 3000 to 4000 were water intensive. These industries are scattered all over the State and mainly on the Ahmedabad-Vapi corridor and generally in GIDC estates. For implementation of the Act and for carrying out the functions of the Board, four Regional Offices with complete laboratory facilities have been established at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, and Rajkot with Head Office at Gandhinagar. The Board also conducted water quality monitoring Surveys for the State's major rivers and minor rivers of Southern Gujarat. Environmental impact Assessment Surveys for estuarine sea water were also carried out.

Review of progress

7.2.3.3 During the Sixth Plan period, periodic monitoring of the industries to whom consents were issued was carried out and the industries were persuaded to put up treatment plants to bring the quality of their effluent of the standard stipulated by the Board.

7.2.3.4 The construction of 55 km. long effluent channel upto the Gulf of Cambay for catering to the need of large scale chemical and petro-chemical industries located in and around Vadodara with carrying capacity of 32 MGP of effluents is a major land mark in water pollution control measure with the commissioning of this effluent channel on 26-2-1983, the ecology of Mini and Mahi rivers has been saved from deterioration and riparian rights of the downstream users have been protected. Another important step to protect the quality of river water of River Bhadar in the downstream of Jetpur region against discharges of effluents large number of small scale textile processing units ground Jetpur is the laying of pipeline with the contribution from these industries for carrying the effluents of these industries on the opposite bank of River Bhadar. Similar collective systems in respect of Vapi, Ankleshwar, Naroda, Vatva and Odhav areas are under consideration.

7.2.3.5. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 was enacted by the Government of India and came into effect from 29th March, 1981. Necessary formalities of framing rules and declaring zones etc. have since been finalised. The major contribution to air pollution are thermal powers stations, cement plants, textile mills, petroleum refineries and chemicals and automobile emissions. As a base-line for the implementation of the Air Act, 1981, some preliminary ambient air quality surveys have been carried out for Surat, Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar with a view to ascertain the present status of air quality. Basic data regarding the air pollution potential of the industries related to fuel and raw material consumption and type of manufacture were compiled along with control the measures taken by the industries.

7.2.4 Programme for Annual Plan 1986--87

7.2.4.1. Following activities are envisaged to be undertaken during the Annual Plan 1986--87

Strengthening the existing Regional Offices and setting up new Regional Offices and sub-regional offices

7.2.4.2 The Water and Air Pollution Control Board carries out the following functions

1. Consent application, processing and review.
2. Inspection and vigilance of the proposals.
3. Technical evaluation of the proposals
4. Classification and zoning of water.

5. Report and control of accidental and episodal pollution.
6. Monioring of water and air polluting industries.
7. Data collection and compilation.
8. Processing cess assessment cases.
9. Verification of site and location for the new coming industries
10. Clearance of No Objection Certificates.
11. Attending the complaints received from public.
12. Coordination with various district level authorities.
13. Public relations.
14. Disseminating the information for public awareness by various means.
15. Prosecution of legal cases.

7.2.4.3 The present regional offices situated at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot require to be strengthened with staff, office accommodation and instrumentation. Looking to the large number of industries, local bodies etc. which increase in numbers year by year, it is essential to open four sub-Regional Offices in various industrial districts.

For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is provided during 1986-87 with target of opening one sub regional office in highly industrialised area and equipping and manning the laboratory at new sub regional office.

Setting up of the Central Laboratory

7.2.4.4 A Central Laboratory is proposed with the following functions in the Seventh Plan.

1. Setting up planning management of Central and Regional Laboratory
2. Surveillance of trade and other effluents
3. Classification and zoning of the waters
4. Laying standards and criteria for water and air
5. Demarcation of pollution zones/areas.

7.2.4.5. To carry out the above functions, the Central Laboratory will also have to be provided with staff and instruments and enough space so that the demonstration plants, R & D and other activities including training of manpower of ferring short-term courses can be conducted effectively.

For Annual Plan 1986--87 an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme envisaging purchase of instruments for Central Laboratory.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN—1986--87.

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. & name of the scheme	Outlay for 1986--87	
		Total	of which capital
1	2	3	4
I. Environmental Programmes.			
1	EPC--1 Creation of Environment Cells at State & Dist. Level	..	..
2	EPC--2 Environmental Education	0.50	..
3	EPC--3 Grant-in-aid to GEER Foundation	9.00	—
4	EPC--4 Setting up of Nature Park in the State.	—	—
5	EPC--5 Development of Educational material, Publicity & support to non-Government Organisations	—	—
6	EPC--6 Detailed surveys and analysis of the status of Environment through Government-semi-Government and other agencies	—	—
7	EPC--7 Computerised data bank on all aspects of Environmental.	—	—
8	EPC--8 Training of officers & staff in the field of Environmental Planning, Conservation, Education, extension and monitoring.	0.50	—
	Sub-Total :I	10.00	—
II. Water Pollution Control			
9	EPC--9 Strengthening existing offices and opening of new sub-regional offices	4.00	4.00
10	EPC--10 Setting up of Central Labouratory	6.00	—
	Sub-Total-II	10.00	4.00
	Grand Total :	20.00	4.00

8.1 PLANNING MACHINERY

8.1.1 Organisation of the Planning Division

8.1.1.1 The Planning Division in the General Administration Department headed by the Chief Secretary has been placed in charge of the Secretary (Planning). This division provides general direction and looks after co-ordination of plan programmes and reviews the overall progress of plan implementation. This Division is organised as follows:

State Planning Board Unit

Perspective planning Unit

Programming Unit

Monitoring and Evaluation Unit

Multilevel Planning Unit

20 Point Economic Programme Unit

Backward Area Development Unit

The State Planning Board

8.1.1.2 At the apex level, the State Planning Board in its present form was constituted in August, 1973 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The State Planning Board was last reconstituted in September, 1980 with the Chief Minister as Chairman, Minister of Finance and Planning as Vice Chairman and includes other members with considerable knowledge and distinguished record of service in different fields. The Board assists and advises the State Government in all matters relating to planning such as formulation, implementation of plans and their monitoring. The functions, in brief, are to assess human and material resources of the State and advise the Government on formulation of plans and their balanced and effective implementation, to indicate the scale of priorities at the State level; to formulate an integrated framework for intersectoral interdependence; to consider the Five Year Plan and Annual Plan of the State and undertake the formulation of guidelines for District plans; to devise effective procedures for monitoring of plan schemes and review the performance of the programme; to undertake comprehensive evaluation of plan schemes, periodic revision of perspective plan to indicate a future pattern of development of the State; to recommend steps to eliminate inefficiency in project planning and shortfalls and slippages in execution and to overcome the impediment in the process of implementation of plan programmes and to study the scope and direction of additional resource mobilisation and to cut wasteful expenditure.

Perspective Planning Unit

8.1.1.3 This Unit formulates perspective plan of the State and also prepares guidelines for formulation of the perspective plan of districts and prepares alternative growth models of development. This unit also initiates systematic studies for the assessment of natural and human resources to fill in the data gaps as may be found in the course of long term studies, and suggests research studies to be undertaken through Governmental and other consultancy organisations.

Programming Unit

8.1.1.4 This unit formulates general policy and strategy for formulation of the development plans of the State, provides general direction to the departments for the formulation of Five Year Plans and Annual Plans, determines the size and priorities of the Five Year Plans and Annual plans and makes the required adjustments, as and when necessary.

Monitoring and Evaluation Unit

8.1.1.5 This unit monitors plan expenditure and physical progress on concurrent basis through periodical reports, compiles plan statistics and prepares programme reviews, publishes details of progress

achieved through the Five Year Plans and Annual plans. This Unit also initiates evaluation studies of important selected projects/programmes and initiates follow up action on evaluation reports.

Mu tilevell Panning Unit

8.1.1.6 A new phase in the field of decentralised district planning has been launched in the state since 14th November, 1980 with the reconstitution of District Planning Boards.

8.1.1.7 At the State level, an officer of the rank Deputy Secretary in the Planning Division has been placed in charge of a Monitoring Unit for decentralised district planning. Quarterly Progress Reports in the prescribed proformas are being received from the district and at the end of the year an annual review of the progress is drawn up. In addition to this, regional meetings are held under the chairmanship of Minister (Finance and Planning) in which both officials and non-officials of the concerned districts are associated. Issues regarding both policy formulation as well as difficulties in implementation are discussed.

8.1.8 At the district level, a District Planning Officer who is a Class-I Officer has been appointed with supporting staff and he is expected, to not only function as the Member-Secretary of the District Planning Board but also to act as a nodal officer in the district for the maintenance of different registers and formats and also concurrent monitoring of the implementation of the various programmes in which he is expected to undertake personal site visits. The District Planning Board which meets at least once in a quarter under the chairmanship of a Minister is also regularly expected to monitor both physical and financial progress.

8.1.1.9 The District Planning Boards have also constituted Taluka level committees which formulate proposals for the Talukas and examine the quality of works financed by the District Planning Boards.

The Twenty Point Programme

8.1.1.10 The Twenty Point Programme is reviewed by a High Power Committee constituted at the State Level under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. In addition, an informal Cabinet sub-committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has also been formed to monitor and solve critical issues relating to the programme. The Chief Secretary also reviews in detail the progress of programmes regularly.

8.1.1.11 Monthly Progress Report to the Ministry of Programme Implementation is sent by the 20-Point Programme Unit of the Planning Division. To ensure smooth co-ordination and monitoring of the programme, a Deputy Secretary in the concerned Secretariat Department and a senior officer in the executive heads of departments have been designated as liaison Officer who work as contact officers in the collection, compilation and submission of information relating to the 20-Point Programme.

8.1.1.12 At the district level, District level Committees for 20 Point programme have been constituted and the Minister nominated as the Chairman of District Planning Board acts as a Chairman of this District Level Committee. This Committee consists of different district level officers, all MPs and MLAs, Chairman Social Justice Committee and representatives of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes/minority communities, farmers and agricultural labourers, college and school students and one woman social worker. This Committee is expected to meet at least once in a quarter.

8.1.1.13 Taluka level committees have been set up under the chairmanship of the concerned Prant Officer where non-officials, different taluka officials and elected representatives have been associated. Taluka level targets are being worked out to enable the Taluka Level Committees to monitor the actual progress at the village level.

The Backward area Development Unit

8.1.1.14 There are certain geographically homogeneous areas, spread over more than one taluka or district, having common constraints to development. In order to develop such backward areas, special programmes are taken up. A small unit consisting of a Deputy Secretary, an Under Secretary and a Section Officer is set up to look after the implementation and monitoring aspects of this programme.

Implementation of State Level and District level Schemes

8.1.1.15. Plan programmes at State level are implemented by the executive heads of departments under the direct control of the various administrative departments concerned with respective sectors of development. At the district level, schemes are divided into two parts viz. those retained by the Government and those transferred to the District Panchayats. The schemes retained by the Government are implemented by the district executive heads of departments under the directions and supervision of the Government Departments directly, while the transferred schemes are implemented by the District Panchayats.

Decentralised District Planning

8.1.1.16 The Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 emphasises the need for augmenting the capabilities of developing administration both at the district level as well as at the taluka level.

8.1.1.17 It is equally necessary that district plans are formulated having due regard to the State plan objectives, strategies and priorities and within the limits of financial resources in sight. In addition effective linkages need to be established between the State level and the district level planning.

8.1.1.18 Having regard to these considerations, the State Government reconstituted, in September, 1981, the District Planning Board in each district so as to make it broad based to include the representatives from both rural and urban areas. With a view to enabling the Board to acquire higher status and receive prompt and adequate response from the officers at different levels a Minister of the State Government has been made the Chairman of the Board. The Collector is the vice Chairman and the District Panchayat's President is the Co-vice-Chairman of the Board. All the MPs, all the MLAs from the district are members. Besides, two or three Taluka Panchayat Presidents, the Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner of the Corporation if there is one in the district, the president of one Municipality and the president of one Nagar Panchayat are also members of the Board. The Chairman of the District Central Co-operative Bank and the representatives of the lead bank are also members.

8.1.1.19 In order to make available to the District Planning Board the expert advice of economists, one member from a research institution or University has been included on each District Planning Board. Besides, one member from amongst the non-official members of the State Planning Board has been appointed as member. In order to ensure that problems of weaker sections are properly and adequately brought before the District Planning Board, the Chairman of the Social Justice Committee functioning in the District Panchayat has also been appointed as a member of the Board. One active female member from District Panchayat has also been co-opted as a member on the District Planning Board.

8.1.1.20 On the official side, besides the Collector as Vice-Chairman, the District Development Officer and the Project Officer of the Tribal Area Sub-Plan, if there is a Tribal Project in the district, are included as members. The Member Secretary is the District Planning Officer who is a Class I Officer appointed for each district. The District Statistical Officer is the additional Member Secretary.

8.1.1.21 There is also a small Executive Committee ensuring effective working of the District Planning Board under the Chairmanship of the District Collector. The District Panchayat president is the Co-Chairman, fifty percent of the total number of MLAs in the district (one each in case of Dangs and Gandhinagar) have also been appointed as members of Executive Committees. These MLAs are appointed on the Executive Committee by rotation system every year.

8.1.1.22 The functions of the District Planning Board are wide enough to cover various aspects of Plan formulation, monitoring and evaluation, besides facilitating popular participation in the development process. Special monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of Minimum Needs Programmes also constitutes a vital function of the District Planning Board. A new element of discretionary and incentive outlay for district level has been introduced with effect from the year, 1980-81. The schemes are to be formulated by the District Planning Board with complete freedom of choice in keeping with the local needs and balanced development of the district, mainly in the fields of Minimum Needs Programme and Agriculture, Minor Irrigation and Cottage Industries.

8.1.1.23 In addition, the District Planning Board is expected to identify the difficulties of implementation of schemes and take-up the matter at the appropriate level to remove them. The Board is also expected to identify the missing links in infrastructure for implementation of the family oriented

programme, formulate appropriate schemes thereof and to review their progress in the district every year so as to ensure that the benefits accrue to the rural poor.

8.1.1.24 Till the end of the Fifth Plan, there was no separate Planning Unit at the District level. During the year 1978—79, a District Planning Unit in each district under the administrative control of the Collector has been created. Each such unit has a small technical staff consisting of one Research Assistant, two Statistical Assistant and a Clerk and a typist and is headed by a District Planning Officer. One post of Research Officer, one Deputy Mamlatdar and a Deputy Accountant have been added. Subsequently, one post of Research Assistant and one post of statistical Assistant have also been added to the unit for ensuring proper implementation and evaluation of Minimum Needs programme. In the context of the responsibilities now cast, the organisation and the structure of the District Planning Unit will be reviewed from time to time and suitable strengthening and improvement will be effected as and when necessary.

8.1.1.25 During the Sixth Five Year Plan, there has been a centrally sponsored scheme in regard to the Planning Machinery, the cost of which is shared between State and Centre in the ratio of 50:50 for district level planning machinery approved by the Government of India. Guidelines are also finalised by the Government of India according to which experts are to inducted to District Planning Board. This includes, an Economist, Area Planner, Engineer, Specialist in programming, Agronomist and Cartographer/Geographer. To start with, a few experts are being considered for a group of District Planning Board during the year 1986—87.

8.1.1.26 Under Multi-level planning (Decentralised District Planning) it would be necessary to induct qualified professional expertise as mentioned above as the planning function would become considerably more complex in the Seventh Plan. With many more diversified demands being placed upon it, without induction of such professional expertise, it would be difficult for the Multi level Planning Unit to respond to the demands being placed upon it by various District Planning Boards.

8.1.1.27 In the Seventh Plan it is expected that more than Rs. 244 crores would be spent on Decentralised District Planning. The Planning Machinery at the State level would need considerable strengthening if it has to effectively meet with the strains and challenges which are likely to arise in the Seventh Plan period.

8.1.1.28 It is proposed to considerably strengthen the existing Planning Machinery by inducting highly trained and professionally qualified personnel in new skills and disciplines like Regional Planning, Costing, Spatial Planning, Cartography, Computer Application, Sociology and Econometrics.

Development of Special Backward Areas

8.1.1.29 Development of backward areas has received special attention of the State Government. There were certain areas in the State having special problems. For rapid development of such areas a special scheme was introduced in the year 1983—84 and an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs including matching contribution from the District Planning Boards from their incentive grants was sanctioned to undertake schemes drawn up in consultation with the elected representatives of the people of these areas, local leaders and concerned officials.

8.1.1.30 During the year 1984—85 three more areas viz. areas of Uchchhal, Nizar, and Songadh Talukas of Surat District affected by the Ukai Irrigation project, kharapat areas of Amreli and Bhavnagar District and Vagdod area of Mehsana District have been added raising the total number of such areas to ten.

8.1.1.31. A Committee of experts was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. I. G. Patel, former Governor of Reserve Bank of India and an eminent economist, to identify backward Talukas and to find long term solution for removal of backwardness of such areas. It has submitted its report to Govt. and an Empowered Committee has been formed to consider the recommendations. has submitted its report recently and the same is under the active consideration of the Government.

8.1.1.32 During the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985—90, a provision of Rs. 34.25 Crores is provided for the development of special backward areas of the State. For the year 1986—87, necessary provision has been made under decentralised district planning.

Minimum Needs Programme

8.1.1.33 Since the Fifth Plan, emphasis has been laid on Minimum Needs Programme and outlay for these programmes have been earmarked. The Government attaches great importance to qualitative implementation and vigorous monitoring of the benefits conferred on adivasis, harijans and other socially, educationally and economically backward classes. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the monitoring arrangements at all levels for this programme and it is essential to have suitable monitoring machinery at the level of each of the concerned Head of Departments and at the district level. Within the Monitoring Unit of G. A. D. (Planning) an MNP Unit was first created. As the next step a separate cell to monitor MNP was created under the District Planning Officer. Subsequently, additional posts of Research Assistant/Statistical Assistant were sanctioned for all districts to exclusively watch the progress under MNP and for effective monitoring of the implementation of MNP. The spot verifications and physical checks to be carried out by District Planning officer have been emphasised before sending the progress reports. Each district is expected to send the Quarterly Progress Reports of expenditure incurred and physical achievement schemewise/programmewise in a standard format prescribed by the Govt. The responsibility for monitoring of MNP at district level has been entrusted to the District Planning Boards.

8.1.1.34 In order to streamline the monitoring of the MNP, Govt. has taken several innovative steps in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The first step was in July-1983 when a "Status Paper on Monitoring of Minimum Needs Programme" was published. As the next step to improve the monitoring system and reporting system the need was felt of having Districtwise break-ups of financial outlays and physical targets. So, Districtwise break-up of financial outlays and physical targets for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 were published by the Government. Disaggregation of financial outlays and physical targets at the district level is important in the monitoring system, as it makes it possible for field offices to effectively monitor the programme. It also ensures that no duplication of efforts takes place in providing basic amenities at the field level through District Planning Boards. Consequently, such booklets have been found to be very useful at both the State level as well as at the District Level.

8.1.1.35 The question of having a firm and reliable data base at the taluka and village level had been engaging the attention of Government for quite some time. To understand the problems and to identify the remedies, the State Government constituted a working group to go into the problem. The working group advocated that District Planning Boards should prepare Talukawise profiles of existing amenities under MNP as well as other basic amenities and social services at the village level which have an overall bearing on the quality of life of people. The report has been published and its recommendations are already implemented by Various District Planning Boards. In order to make these talukawise profiles easily understandable, adoption of the scalogram techniques as well as qualitative grading of villages as per amenities available have been applied.

Introduction of Modern Methods

8.1.1.36 The monitoring function in the Seventh Plan will undergo a substantial change and it will have to be put on a modern and professional line so as to cope up with demands which are likely to be placed upon it. It would be necessary to introduce modern methods of data collection, storage, processing and use. It is envisaged that the monitoring functions at the State level would be computerized and micro processors installed down to the talukas level. The monitoring wing would need modernisation and equipment to quickly collect, compile, process and analyse data if dissemination of information is to be made quicker and effective in order to ensure a better sense of public participation in the planning process.

8.1.1.37 The working group on monitoring and information systems at State and District levels during Seventh Plan Period (1985-90) appointed by the Planning Commission have also in its report emphasised the need for a wide use of computers and data processing facilities. It has also suggested that PC's scheme of providing 2/3 assistance for computerised information system.

8.1.1.38 It is proposed to modernise the existing facilities at the State level and provide two RJE technique to the State level computer. The facility is also proposed to be extended in a phased manner upto District level through micro processors.

8.1.1.39 The State Government has been giving considerable importance to the introduction of computers as a modern management aid in the monitoring process. Compiling of all plan schemes has been completed during 1985-86. This would give, at a glance a complete financial picture for all the plan schemes

under the state plan. It would also reflect the programmes under centrally sponsored as well as give the details about the programmes under the Minimum Needs Programme. It will be useful for other sectors of development.

Use of Computers by the District Planning Boards

8.1.1.40. The District Planning Boards would be encouraged to use computers to monitor their plans. The Baroda District Panchayat has recently developed a District Information System. This is a computerised system. This system is being studied by the Govt. and suitable guidelines along-with Baroda model will be supplied to other districts in due course.

Cartography Unit

8.1.1.41. A cartography unit has been established in the office of the Directorate of Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Gandhinagar. Hitherto cartography was being used to bring out Statistical and Planning Atlases in addition to miscellaneous maps. Maps have proved to be a useful medium in portraying the development profile, comparison of maps showing the same information over a time period has been found useful in immediately highlighting the progress made through planning. Cartography has proved to be a useful statistical aid in improving public involvement in the planning and in a visually appealing manner.

Setting up of Evaluation unit

8.1.1.42. Under Decentralised District Planning over Rs. 170 crores have been spent during Sixth Plan and with a view to ascertain whether benefits of various schemes for improving socio-economic conditions of weaker section have reached to the persons for whom such programme are undertaken. It is essential to undertake case study of various works undertaken so far. The Directorate of Evaluation is to be strengthened to take up this task during the Seventh Plan period. For 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 1.17 lakh is made and for 86-87, Rs. 2.22 lakhs are likely to be provided. The expenditure to be shared by the Centre and State in the ratio of 1:2.

8.1.1.43. Working Group on Management Information system set up by the Planning Commission has emphasised the need for strengthening the monitoring arrangement at various levels. The working group on District Planning set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. Hanumanth Rao, Member, Planning Commission, has also recommended considerable strengthening of planning machinery at Taluka, District and State level. Keeping all these recommendations and the experience during the Sixth Plan in view, it is proposed to strengthen the planning machinery in the State by :

- (1) Strengthening of Monitoring and multi-level planning unit at the State level,
- (2) Strengthening administrative machinery at Directorate of Evaluation level.
- (3) Strengthening the District Planning machinery by induction of experts; and
- (4) Strengthening the implementing machinery at District and Taluka level.

8.1.1.44. With the increasing scope and financial commitment of development works there has arisen a need to enlarge the scope of monitoring from evaluation of financial progress to the physical and qualitative status of the on-going programmes. In this direction studies on unit costs of services in Key areas, related to minimum needs programme such as primary education, health services rural road would enable Government to re-examine priorities of expenditure, rationalise the allocation of plan resources and provide for timely intervention in the operation of developmental programmes.

8.1.1.45. It has therefore been proposed to create a cell with nucleus staff and personnel drawn from various disciplines like cost accountancy, statistics and relevant areas of development under the Directorate of Evaluation.

8.1.1.46. The State Government policy is to give more attention to the improvement of backward areas and rural masses by giving more emphasis to eradicate poverty from rural masses and create full employment opportunities by undertaking various special programmes. The evaluation studies are the only tool to know the impact of such programmes. With this end in view, it has been considered

necessary to have a special trained cell at State level for undertaking quick appraisal and case studies pertaining to the programme of poverty eradication. The cell will provide continuous feed back to the concerned departments in the cases of various economic problems. The Directorate of Evaluation has also been entrusted the responsibility of imparting training to the planning personnel in planning process on regular basis.

8.1.1.47. The State Government policy is to decentralise the planning process. A beginning in this direction is a step and some nucleus machinery for the purpose is provided for at the District level. Planning is a technical job irrespective of the level at which it is performed. It will require a full complement of expertise ranging from planning technology to subject specialisation. To make District Planning effective, the necessary complement of staff should be built up over the years. The Planning Commission's guidelines suggest a Chief Planning Officer as head of the District Planning Team. He should be assisted by an able team of experts drawn from various disciplines like statistics, agronomy, cartography/geography, engineering, radiology and Banking as well as from subject areas like agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture. The actual size and composition of the team will be left to the District. The flexibility will depend on the socio-economic and ecological characteristics of the districts. The technical staff would be assisted by the medium supporting staff and office equipment. The staff will also help in the preparation of taluka level plans.

Strengthening of Planning Machinery at District and Taluka level

8.1.1.48. While strengthening the state level machinery it would also be necessary to strengthen the District Level Planning Machinery for which Central Assistance on a 50 per cent sharing basis is available. It is proposed that considerable strengthening would be required of not only the District Planning Machinery but a minimal complement of technical and non-technical staff would have to be provided at the Taluka level as well during the course of the Seventh Plan.

Strengthening of Computer Centre at the State level and Regional level

8.1.1.49. The present ICL-901-A computer which was installed in 1975 has outlived its normal life in terms of its utilisation. It is, therefore proposed to replace the same by a more powerful machine with a large memory and a number of interactive terminals and a few Remote Job Entry computers. On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee set up by the State Government, it has been decided to install powerful computer at the Gujarat Computer Centre and to install Remote Job Entry (RJE) computers one at Sachivalaya in Gandhinagar and one each at Ahmedabad and Vadodara. It is further proposed to install four graphic terminals, and 20 query programme development and data entry terminals. The new computer alongwith RJE Systems and graphic systems is likely to cost more than Rs. 2.00 crores.

8.1.1.50 The RJE computer at Ahmedabad will cater to the computing and processing needs of users like Commissionerate of Sales Tax, Technical Examinations Board and Commissionerate of Industries, Directorate of Agriculture and other State Government offices at Ahmedabad. The RJE (computer) at Vadodara will cater to the needs of Narmada Project and various Government offices located at Vadodara. The RJE (computer) at Sachivalaya in Gandhinagar will be used more or less for data retrieval and query purposes so that important key data required for taking policy level decisions can be retrieved instantly.

8.1.1.51 For the year 1986-87 a token outlay of Rs. 12.62 lakhs is provided for this scheme and an amount of Rs. 25.24 lakhs is expected towards central share.

Establishment of EDP Cells in Districts

8.1.1.52. Processing of sizeable data at district level calls for introduction of computerisation for their processing at district level. The information available from different weeklies, monthlies, quarterlies and annual returns also needs to be computerised. For this purpose it is envisaged to purchase micro-computer equipment for each district at a cost of Rs. 8.00 to 10.00 lakhs each. Micro-Computers will be installed at the district headquarters. It is proposed to cover two districts during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 11.45 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87 for this purpose and an amount of Rs. 22.90 lakhs is expected towards central share.

Establishment of a Central EDP Cell for Computer/Regional

8.1.1.53 It is proposed to establish EDP Cells in each district equipped with a Micro-Computer. Various computer applications and computer based information systems will have to be developed for implementation on the district Micro-Computers. For effective communications with the computer user organisations and better understanding of their information requirements and imparting training to the users and the district level EDP cells in using the computerised information systems a central EDP cell is proposed to be established.

8.1.1.54 It is also proposed to strengthen the Central EDP cell by establishing one Regional EDP Cell each for a group of 4-5 districts. These Regional Cells will be working on similar lines to that of the Central EDP cells for the corresponding 4-5 districts. They will also work as a link between the Central EDP Cell and the district EDP Cells. An outlay of Rs. 0.55 lakh has been provided for the year 1986-87 for this scheme and an amount of Rs 1.10 lakhs is expected towards Central share.

8.1.1.55. It is expected that the schemes for Computer Centre described above will be eligible 2/3rd share from the Centre.

STATEMENT
Annual Plan 1986-87
Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1986-87	
		Total	Of which Capital Centent
1	2	3	4
(A) Strengthening of Planning Machinery at State level			
1.	PLM-1 Monitoring Unit	0.66	..
2.	PLM-2 Strengthening of Planning Machinery— cartography unit	0.50	..
3.	PLM-3 Strengthening of Planning Machinery— Evaluation unit	2.22	..
4.	PLM-4 Strengthening of District Planning Machinery	..	..
5.	PLM-5 Strengthening the Computer Centre	12.62	..
6.	PLM-6 Establishment of EDP Cells in Districts	11.45	..
7.	PLM-7 Establishment of a Central EDP Cell for District Micro Computer/Regional EDP Cells	0.55	..
	Grand Total	28.00	..

8.2 TOURISM

8.2.1 Introduction

8.2.1.1 The scenic beauty of long undisturbed beaches, the flora and fauna including the exquisite wild life along-with archaeological monuments which date back to the dawn of civilisation are of great tourist. interest. In Gujarat the colourful folk life and history are filled with traditions and legends. Gujarat provides necessary potential for tourist destination. After the identification of the three travel circuits, the stress has been on developing centres identified along them.

8.2.1.2 More than 25 lakh domestic tourists visit the state annually. Amenities for these tourists at various centres need to be improved. The private sector would need to be encouraged to put up more hotels, motels in the State.

8.2.1.3 For more than 25,000 foreign tourists who visit the State every year, more facilities would need to be provided at Ahmedabad, at Modhera Sun Temple, Palitana, Gir Forest and at selected beaches.

8.2.2 Review of progress during Sixth Plan

8.2.2.1 An outlay of Rs. 260.00 lakhs was provided for the State Tourism plan schemes for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985).

8.2.2.2 During the Sixth Five Year Plan following places have been developed. :—

- (1) Construction work of dormitory at Nalsarover completed, with accommodation for 100 persons ;
- (2) Staff quarters at Nalsarover, Lothal and Palitana were completed for Class III and Class IV employees ,
- (3) Cafeteria at Modhera Sun Temple and Gandhinagar were opened ;
- (4) Additions and alterations in holiday homes at Tithal and Ubhrat were completed ,
- (5) Hotel "Sumeru" at Palitana completed ,
- (6) Construction of Tourist home at Junagadh and
- (7) Construction of Dormitory at Pavagadh is in progress.

8.2.2.3 1985-86 was the first year of Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 67.00 lakhs was provided for the year 1985-86 for the schemes under Tourism, out of this an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided towards equity contribution to the T. C. G. L; and the remaining provision was to take care of providing additional accommodation facilities including development of picnic spots at hot springs, transport facilities and promotion of Fairs and Festivals. The construction of beach resort at Nargol and Mandvi (Kachhh) is envisaged to be started while the dormitory at Pavagadh will be completed during the year. On account of the efforts to promote fairs and festivals it has been possible to promote the Tarnetar Fair.

8.2.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1986-87 :—

8.2.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87. The broad break-up of which is as under :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
		1986-87 Outlay provided
1.	Tourist Accommodation	30.00
2.	Tourist Information and Publicity	15.00
3.	Other Expenditure	55.00
	Total ..	100.00

8.2.3.2 The activities envisaged under the sub-sector for 1986-87 are narrated in the following paragraphs :

Tourist Accommodation

Development of Sasan--Veraval--Porbandar Complex

8.2.3.3 Sasan Gir forest of Saurashtra is the only habitate of Asiatic lions. A large number of tourists visit Sasan with a view to cater to the demand of tourists, there is a need for developing—camping ground alongwith setting-up cottages amidst the forests. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Ahmedpur--Mandvi

8.2.3.4 Gujarat Tourism Development Corporation has set up a new beach resort at Ahmedpur--Mandvi near Una in Junagadh district, which has, of late, become very popular. It is proposed to start Hydrofoil services between coastal towns of Saurashtra and Bombay resulting in increase of tourists. To cope up with this potential flow of tourists more cottages and adjunct facilities are proposed to be put up at this place for which an amount of Rs. 16 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Junagadh

8.2.3.5 Junagadh is the district in Gujarat where largest number of tourist attractions are located. A tourist hotel is being set up at Junagadh to cater to the needs of tourists. For the purpose of completing the remaining work of this hotel an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1986-87.

Development of Holiday Homes, Tourist Bungalows, Hotel and Motel, Ropeways etc.

Pavagadh

8.2.3.6 Pavagadh is an important pilgrim place in Gujarat where thousands of pilgrims from all over India come to visit. A tourist hotel, in addition to one holiday home, is under construction. With a view to complete this project an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided for 1986-87.

Establishment of District level tourist facilities

8.2.3.7 It has been seen that there are many places of site seeing which are of only local interest within the district. According to the draft Tourism Master Plan. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for the development of district level tourist centres.

Tourist Publicity

8.2.3.8 Gujarat has a number of tourist centres and famous pilgrim places having a lot of tourists potential for development. These centres require publicity within as well as outside India through various media, Video films on tourism are proposed to be produced. A major portion of the publicity consists of printed material i. e. attractive colourful folders, brochures, booklets, maps, guide books, picture postcards posters etc. Publicity through other media like hoardings, audio visual programmes, exhibitions, films etc. are envisaged to be organised towards promotional efforts for development of tourism in the State. These efforts are aimed at attracting more and more foreign tourists to Gujarat. For these activities an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Other Expenditure

Fairs and Festivals

8.2.3.9 There are many fairs and Festivals in the State held at various places during the year. A few fairs like Tarnetar, Chitra Vichitra, Madhawpur etc. have become very popular. Festivals like Navratri, Dipawali, Raksha Bandhan are also celebrated with gaiety. It is envisaged to provide facilities like lodging, boarding etc. at sites of such fairs and festivals. It is, also envisaged to celebrate tourist week at the time of "Navratri" where national as well as international tourists can participate. It is further envisaged to organise inter state conducted tours so that youth of the State can take advantage of visiting other states and *vice versa*. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose during 1986-87.

Expenditure on maintenance of the properties at various places, rent, staff etc.

8.2.3.10. The properties at Tulsishyam Balaram etc. were set up by the Directorate of Tourism years ago and were subsequently handed over to the Tourism Corporation. The places like Lethal and Modhera have to be maintained. The Lothal ruins are relics of old civilisation dating as far back as Mohen Jodero and Harappan ages and is of great interest to scholars and academicians, both within and outside the country. Similarly, Modhera is probably having the only Sun Temple next to Konark in Orissa which has to be maintained as it reflects the glory of Solanki era in Gujarat. A sum of Rs. 6.10 lakhs is provided for the maintenance and up-keep of these places rent of the office at Delhi, expenditure on staff at Vadodara and also for the basic electrification network at Bet/Dwarka.

Grant-in-aid/share capital to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited

8.2.3.11. The Tourism Corporation has taken up various schemes to develop the tourism prospects in the State of Gujarat. This year itself the corporation has been successful in setting up there 3 to 4 star complexes in Gujarat. The Corporation has set up two beach resorts at Ahmedpur-Mandvi and Chorwad which are doing good business. The Corporation has taken over the ITDC hotel at Sasangir, the only habitat of the Asiatic lion.

8.2.3.12. For the first two beach resorts, the Corporation has taken loans from Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation and the Gujarat State Financial Corporation. The project cost of the Chorwad project is about 1.10 crores and that of Ahmedpur-Mandvi is about Rs. 75 lakhs. Against this project cost of Rs. 1.85 crores, the Corporation has had to pay as margin approximately Rs. 85 lakhs. The authorised and paid up share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 1 crore. However, for setting up other properties, and for creating good facilities the share capital will have to be raised to Rs. 4 crores. It is therefore envisaged to provide Rs. 42.90 lakhs as equity contribution to the Tourism Corporation to finance following projects.

A. Beach resort at Nargol

8.2.3.13. Gujarat has a long sea coast of about 1600 kms. on which several good beaches are located. During the Seventh Plan period beaches near Nargol in Valsad are proposed for providing facilities for lodging and boarding and recreational facilities. The estimated project cost of this beach resort with 50 cottages, conference room etc. is Rs. 1 crore.

B. Enjar

8.2.3.14. The project of tourist complex at Enjar in Surendranagar district for seeing the wild asses is envisaged by the Department of Tourism, Government of India under which the entire cost of construction is to be borne by them while the cost of other infrastructure facilities and furnishing etc. will have to be provided by the State Government.

C. Junagadh

8.2.3.15. In Sasan-Veraval-Porbandar complex various places of pilgrimage are visited by over 5 lakh tourists. Suitable facilities for accommodation etc. are proposed to be provided by setting up a tourist hotel at Junagadh. The building is ready and cost of furnishing is estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs.

D. Pavagadh and Chorwad

8.2.3.16. Tourism Corporation's hotel at Pavagadh is ready and the cost of its furnishing is estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 7.90 lakhs is also envisaged to be incurred on the development of Chorwad.

Infrastructure Facilities

8.2.3.17. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided during 1986-87 for the development of infrastructure facilities at various places.

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1986-87 outlay	
		Total	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4
I. Tourist Accommodation			
1.	TRS-1 Development of Sasan-Veraval Porbandar complexes	22.50	22.50
2.	TRS-2 Development of Ahmedabad complex.	..	..
3.	TRS-3 Development of Hot springs/Picnic spots	..	..
4.	TRS-4 Development of Holiday Homes, Tourist Bangalows, Hotel, Motel, Ropeways, etc.	7.50	2.50
Sub-Total (I)		30.00	25.00
II. Tourist information and publicity			
5.	TRS-5 Tourist Information and Publicity	15.00	..
Sub-Total (II)		15.00	..
III. Other Expenditure			
6.	TRS-6 Cultural tours and inter state tours and development of tourist facilities.	11.10	..
7.	TRS-7 Share capital to TCGL.	42.90	42.90
8.	TRS-8 Development of infrastructure facilities	1.00	1.00
Sub-Total (III)		55.00	43.90
Grand Total (I+II+III)		100.00	68.90

8.3 STATISTICS

8.3.1 Introduction

8.3.1.1 With the development in different sectors of economy and the expansion of Government activities, the problems of planning and co-ordination of economic activities are becoming more and more complex. Correspondingly the demand on statistical system to provide empirical data for planning and policy making has considerably increased. With the increasing awareness of an integrated approach to development planning and taking into account the complexity of the process of development and decentralised planning at regional, district and block level, the availability of detailed information in time in respect of various programmes undertaken by the Government is a pre-requisite of development planning.

8.3.2 Review of Progress

8.3.2.1 Efforts have been made to improve the coverage, timeliness and quality of statistical data pertaining to different sectors of the State economy. Significant measures have been taken for building up the statistical system at different levels particularly measures in setting up of statistical machinery at district and lower levels and streamlining procedures for collection and compilation of statistics relating to various sectors.

8.3.2.2 An outlay of Rs. 10.64 lakhs has been provided for the schemes under 'Statistics' sub-sector for the year 1985-86.

8.3.3 Programme for Annual Plan, 1986-87

8.3.3.1 Keeping in view the seven schemes taken up during 1985-86, and three new schemes to be taken up during 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87 for Statistics sub-sector. Out of the outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs, the outlay for new schemes of 1986-87 is Rs. 4.85 lakhs. Brief details of these schemes are given in the following paragraphs.

Strengthening of ASI unit in the Bureau

8.3.3.2 Under the statutory provisions of the collection of Statistics Act, 1933 the National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India collects data on industrial statistics through the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) on an annual basis, the results of ASI are published by the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India, in two stages. In the first stage the summary results containing important economic aggregates are published on provisional basis with a time lag of about three years. In the second stage, the detailed results by 4 digit industry groups and by states are published only for Census Sector in 10 volumes with a time lag of about 8 to 9 years. Similar detailed results for the non-census sectors are, however, not brought out by CSO.

8.3.3.3. For making immediate use of the data collected under ASI before the data could be published by CSO, the NSSO furnishes a copy of each schedule of ASI in respect of industrial units in the State. The Schedules are processed and the provisional results of census sector and non-census sector in respect of important economic aggregates from the summary block of the ASI schedule are compiled at the three digit level of industry groups for the important economic aggregates.

8.3.3.4. Because of shortage of personnel, the detailed information contained in other blocks is not processed at present. Such detailed information could be obtained if the information contained in other important blocks of the ASI schedule is also regularly processed. It may be desirable to process the data by assigning priority to different items according to the need of the State Government. Initially the processing can be restricted to census sector factories only which contribute nearly 80 percent of the net value added by the factory sector of the State. During 1985-86 a provision of Rs. 1.44 lakhs was made to strengthen the ASI unit in the Bureau. An outlay of Rs. 1.85 lakhs is provided for this scheme for the year 1986-87.

Strengthening of the existing Publication Branch in the Bureau

8.3.3.5. The publication "Socio-Economic Review" is a budget publication, covering all the aspects of the State economy. Under the publication "Hand Book of Basic Statistics", the coverage has been almost doubled. The work in the Publication Branch of the Bureau has increased and to cope up with this work, it is proposed to strengthen this unit for which an outlay of Rs. 0.86 lakh has been provided during 1985-86, and for 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 1.45 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

Strengthening of the Training Division in the Bureau

8.3.3.6. At present training division with the skeleton staff imparts training to Statistical Assistants and Research Assistants of the Bureau and Panchayats. With the introduction of computerisation in various Government Departments, more and more officers and staff members are being trained in computer application and programming languages. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to conduct more training classes for different categories of the staff of Bureau's cadre and District Panchayats in various aspects of computerisation and statistical subjects.

8.3.3.7. The Training unit organises the training classes by inviting experienced cadre officers of the Bureau and subject specialists from other departments for delivering the lectures on different topics. This arrangement will continue though more emphasis will be given to development of certain faculties in the Bureau itself. Moreover, in order to impart intensive training, it is required to organise case studies, seminars, field visits and to give assignments to the trainees during the course of training. More supporting staff and training equipment are therefore required to meet the needs of the training for which an outlay of Rs. 2.40 lakhs has been provided during 1986-87. of Rs. 2.40 lakhs is provided during 1986-87.

Financial Assistance to Research Institutions

8.3.3.8. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics has been conducting Socio-Economic Surveys and Studies and collects necessary data for the use in planning process. There are, however, a number of economic activities where the expertise and technical competence of research institutions can be taken of advantage by entrusting the surveys and studies on various aspects of development in different areas. Government had entrusted some projects to such institutions during the Sixth Plan. This programme is envisaged to be continued during 1986-87 for which an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided.

Studies for compilation of Regional Accounts

8.3.3.9. The Regional Accounts are meant to provide information on various Macro-economic aggregates like income, consumption, capital formation, savings, depreciation of fixed capital, etc. for the State Economy. In view of emphasis being laid on regional planning in recent years by the Government and considering the importance of these macro-economic aggregates in the formulation of Regional plans, it is necessary to initiate the work relating to the study for compilation of Regional Accounts for which an outlay of Rs. 1.85 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy

8.3.3.10. It is proposed to accelerate the activities of the Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy with the objective of monitoring the progress in different sectors of the State economy on a comprehensive and continuous basis with as small a time lag as possible. The Centre would also take up the work of monitoring of the current economic development in different sectors of economy and the major projects implemented in the State. To begin with, some work has already been started. The Bureau has been publishing two publications viz. "Quarterly Review of Gujarat Economy" and "Gujarat Economy in Figures" every year. The work of the Centre will be expanded during the period of Seventh Plan. It is proposed to strengthen the Centre with staff for which an outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Preparing Planning Atlas of Gujarat

8.3.3.11. Preparation of Planning Atlas for Gujarat was started during the Sixth Five Year Plan, in association with the Operations Research Group of Vadodara. The first volume containing 38 maps and descriptive notes is at the printing stage. Preparation of District Planning Atlas for Sabarkantha District in association with Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology is nearing completion and the same for Panchmahals District is in progress in association with Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research, Ahmedabad. The preparatory work of the Planning Atlas of Gujarat, Vol. II is to be undertaken. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

Strengthening NSS data unit

8.3.3.12. Information on various Socio-economic aspects is collected regularly in different round of NSS. Though the summary results on important characteristics of the subjects covered in each round are brought out within very short time, the work of detailed tabulation and the preparation of the re-

ports take considerable time. It is therefore envisaged to carry out detailed tabulation and to prepared detailed reports by strengthening the existing NSS unit for which an outlay of Rs. 0.65 lakh is provided for the year 1986-87.

Strengthening of Administrative Machinery

8.3.3.13 The Bureau of Economics and Statistics is a Central Statistical agency at the State level and its activities have increased considerably. Moreover with the initiation of new programmes such as computerisation of data, use of cartographic methods in presentation of data, economic analysis of data etc. and increase in the statistical activities in various departments of Government and statutory corporations and Boards, the demand for statistical personnel belonging to statistical cadre has also considerably increased. Due to increase of various statistical activities and statistical staff in the different cadres, the administrative workload for the Bureau has also increased considerably.

8.3.3.14 It is therefore necessary to strengthen the administrative machinery of the Bureau by creating few posts in a phased manner from second year of the Seventh Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 1.90 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

Strengthening of District Statistical Offices in District Panchayats

8.3.3.14 The activities of the District Statistical Officers have considerably increased and in view of the decentralised district planning, the District Statistical Officers have to provide considerable data and technical notes to the District Planning Boards for the formulation of District Plans, Village Amenity Survey and other surveys.

It is proposed to strengthen the District Statistical Offices with suitable staff for which an outlay of Rs. 2.30 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

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STATEMENT
Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project 1	1986-87	
	Outlay provided 2	of which capital content 3
Bureau of Economics & Statistics		
1. STT-7 Studies for compilation of Regional Accounts	1.85	..
8. STT-8 Setting up of a Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy	2.10	..
9. STT-9 Preparing a Planning Atlas of Gujarat	2.00	0.45
4. STT-4 Financial Assistance to Research Institutions	1.50	..
STT-5 Strengthening of Socio-Economic Analysis Division	..	..
6. STT-6 Strengthening of field level sub-offices	..	..
10. STT-10 Strengthening N.S.S. Data unit	0.65	0.05
11. STT-11 Conducting Annual Survey of Industries in the factories not covered by N. S. S. O.	..	..
1. STT-1 Strengthening of A. S. I. unit in the Bureau	1.85	..
12. STT-12 Creation of Statistical unit	..	..
2. STT-2 Strengthening publication Branch	1.45	..
3. STT-3 Strengthening Training Division	2.40	1.00
13. STT-13 Strengthening Administrative machinery	1.90	1.42
14. STT-14 Strengthening District level Statistical machinery	2.30	0.92
15. STT-15 Strengthening of Taluka level statistical machinery	..	..
Grand Total	18.00	3.84

8.4 CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMERS' PROTECTION

8.4.1 Introduction

8.4.1.1 During the Sixth Plan, Positive steps towards strengthening the public distribution system have been taken in the form of establishment of the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd, bringing the Controller of Weights and Measures under the Food and Civil Supplies Department, providing broad based schemes for assisting to Consumers' Protection Agencies, providing Telex facilities at State Head Quarters and all Districts for faster flow of information in both directions, and providing flying squads under the enforcement branch of the Directorate of Civil Supplies. The Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. has come in to force. This has enabled the department to sharpen its cutting edge in the field of enforcement.

8.4.1.2 With the creation of the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., the entire responsibility of servicing the Public Distribution System and providing necessary finance was transferred to it and the drawal from budgetary resources of the State was reduced by Rs. 25 crores annually. With the creation of GSCSC, the entire financing of the Public Distribution system has been provided through institutional finance

Consumers' Protection Agencies

8.4.1.3 The assistance to consumers' protection agencies is by way of matching grant. Consumer protection agencies which generate their own funds, get the assistance on a matching basis. Gradually programmes will be increasingly funded through non-budgetary resources.

8.4.2. Review of progress

8.4.2.1 The number of fair price shops was 10,602 and the storage capacity available with the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation was 2,12 lakh tonnes at the end of the Sixth Plan. The number of Fair Price shops is likely to be 12,500 at the end of 1985-86.

8.4.2.2 With the creation of the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation and addition of edible oil as a regular items of distribution through the Fair Price Shops, the basic infrastructure for the Public Distribution System has come to a stable stage facilitating smooth and regular functioning of the FPS. The question of viability of FPS was examined by the informal Committee of FPS in 1980. With the implementation of recommendations of this committee, the transport rebate was revised upward and was rationalised on a distance scale. Exemption from Professional Tax to the FPS keepers with an annual turnover of less than Rs. 1.00.lakh was granted. Additional items for distribution through these outlets have ensured a level of availability which sustains such FPSs through thick and thin. With the provision of mobile shops to cover tribal, hilly and inaccessible areas, a more effective coverage of consumers from the weaker sections has been ensured. With the steady functioning of FPS after the increase in the commission and transport rebate as well as the addition of imported edible oils as a regular item of supply through the FPS, benefits of distribution of essential articles at subsidised rates to the weaker sections has started flowing on an assured and sustained basis.

Consumers' Protection

8.4.2.3 Consumer's protection agencies have been promoted in each district of the State during the Sixth Plan. These agencies are gearing up to organise their work so as to achieve the objective of helping consumers from the weaker sections. The Consumers' Protection Agencies will need assistance under specific programmes to ensure Protection to consumers. This will further enhance the demand for funds by way of matching grants in the field of consumer protection.

8.4.3 Programme for the Annual Plan, 1986-87

Share Capital to G.S.C.S.C.

8.4.3.1 The Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. was set up in October, 1980 to strengthen public distribution system as a corporate body which can take speedy decision and effectively implement programmes.

8.4.3.2. The Corporation started its activities with the issued Share Capital of Rs. 40 lakhs which has been stepped up over the period to the level of Rs. 3.22 crores. The number of fair price shops has reached to 10602 by sept. 1985. To meet with the need of expansion and diversification of the activities of the Corporation an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the share capital during the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Consumers' Protection

8.4.3.3. Under the present scheme financial assistance by way of matching grants is given to consumers' protection agencies. To make the task of consumers protection agencies more effective assistance to such agencies is proposed to be substantially enhanced during the Seventh Plan. This,

would be done through the establishment of testing laboratory counters for verification of Weights and Measures, dissemination of information on PDS price and qualities, rates, taxes, fares etc. through mass media such as documentaries, cinemas, slides, T. V. programmes, advertisements, through radio and newspapers.

Setting up a Cell at State Level

8.4.3.4. In order to guide, supervise and promote the consumers protection programme and make it self-generating, an independent agency known as Consumers Affairs Protection Agency of Gujarat has been established. It will streamline the efforts in promoting consumer protection activities. It will formulate, supervise and co-ordinate the activities of institutions undertaking consumer protection work.

Consumers' Ombudsman

8.4.3.5. For providing a forum for the redressal of grievances of the consumers vis-a-vis the producers and traders, CAPAG is established at the state level with its units at the district and taluka levels. The role of the cell is to protect the interests of the consumers in the State. An outlay of Rs. 8.20 lakhs is provided for this activity for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Studies and Training in Commodities

8.4.3.6. The availability of data at present is not sufficient for effective and scientific analysis to enable the Government to either intervene timely and counter the effects of market forces working against both the consumers and the producers. It is proposed to undertake scientific studies in specific important commodities through recognised institutions, in the field of market intelligence to generate adequate base and techniques for forecasting trends in the marketing of essential agricultural products. It is also proposed to take effective measures and intervene and to rectify the imbalances created by the open market forces. It is, therefore, proposed to impart training the staff engaged in activities relating to market intelligence and enforcement for which an outlay of Rs. 1.80 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

STATEMENT

Annual Plan 1986-87

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr No.	Name of Scheme	Outlay for 1986-87	
		Total	of which Capital
1	2	3	4
1	PDS-1 Share capital to GSCSC Ltd.	1.00	1.00
2	PDS-2 Consumer's protection	8.20	..
3	PDS-3 Strengthening of market intelligence cell	1.80	..
		11.00	1.00

8.5 WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

8.5.1 Introduction

8.5.1.1 The Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 has been in force in the State. Central Government has since passed another Act *i.e.* the Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 in April 1976. This Act has very wide coverage. Over and above routine type of activities of verification and stamping of Weights and Measures etc. used by the trading community, it covers calibration of temperature measuring instruments, clinical thermometers taxi and autorickshaw meters, electricity meters, water meters etc. Provisions for regulating packaged commodities has also been made in this Act. The State Controller of Weights & Measures has been appointed as Controller of Legal Metrology under this Act. The State Government is also anxious to protect the consumers interest and has taken several steps.

8.5.2. Review of Progress

8.5.2.1 To carry out various activities *viz.* annual verification and implementation of Package 1 Commodities Rules etc. initially only in six districts. The office headed by an Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures was set up and there were three regional offices headed by Deputy Controllers. During the Sixth Plan, the department opened District Offices in other Districts in a phased manner. By the end of the Sixth Plan offices have been opened in all the districts except Gandhinagar and Dangs districts.

8.5.2.2 For carrying out these activities an outlay of Rs. 182 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan and for the Annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 24 lakhs has been provided.

8.5.3. Programme for 1986-87

8.5.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 26.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87. Details of the proposed activities are as under.

Annual Verification

8.5.3.2 The Bombay Weights & Measures Act, 1958 provides for biennial verification and stamping of Weighing & Measuring instruments used by traders and annual verification for industrial establishments and bullion weights. Thus Weights & Measures instruments used by traders are being verified and stamped within the period of two years. Therefore the mal practices used by the traders come to the notice after lapse of considerable time. Not only that but Weighing and Measuring instruments do not show exact position due to improper handling. The Government having realised the situation has decided to introduce the Annual Verification in a phased manner. Accordingly, during 1985-86 it was envisaged to introduce Annual Verification in the cities having population of 65,000 to 75,000 *i.e.* Mahesana, Morvi, Kalol, Bhuj, Khambhat, Gondal. During 1986-87 it is proposed to introduce Annual Verification in the cities having population of 50,000 to 65,000 *i.e.* Jetpur, Gandhinagar, Gandhidham, Palanpur, Amreli, Mahuva, Upleta, Siddhpur, Savarkundla, Dhrangadhra and Botad. By introducing Annual Verification the revenue of the Department will also increase.

Packaged Commodities Rules

8.5.3.3 Packaged Commodities Rules provide for indication of Manufacturer's name, manufacturing date, retail price and net weight on sealed packages etc. These Rules regulate inter-state transaction of packaged commodities to establish fair trade and price. Government of India is anxious for implementation of these Rules and hence the Controller of Weights & Measures in the State has been declared as Controller of Legal Metrology. This new assignment involves much work and therefore additional staff is required. During 1986-87 it is proposed to create one unit each in the remaining Districts of Kutch (Adipur), Jamnagar, Junagadh, Nadiad (Kheda), Mehsana, Bhavnagar, Palanpur (Banaskantha), Godhra (Panchmahals), Bharuch, Amreli, Surendranagar, Himatnagar (Sabarkantha) and Valsad.

Opening of Flying Squad unit and Strengthening the Staff

8.5.3.4. One unit of Flying Squad is working at Head Office. In 1980 another unit has been created at Baroda and Rajkot. However, it is very difficult for the present flying squad to cover the whole jurisdiction of the State. Accordingly, it has been decided to have a Flying Squad unit in every Regional Office. It is therefore proposed to create Flying Squad units at Ahmedabad and Surat and strengthen the Flying Squad units at Baroda and Rajkot during 1986-87.

8.5.3.5. Adivasis are exploited by the traders in weights and measures. Therefore it is necessary to implement Weights and Measures Act strictly in this areas to root out the exploitation of Adivasis. Keeping this in view one unit at Ahmedabad has been opened. This unit has to cover all tribal area of Sabarkantha, Panchmahals, Baroda, Surat, Bharuch, Bulsar and Dangs Districts. It is, however, very difficult for this unit to cover all these tribal areas. Accordingly, it is proposed to strengthen the Head office during 1986-87 for this purpose.

Construction of Office Building

8.5.3.6. The construction of office building at Ahmedabad and Surat and laboratory building at Ahmedabad could not be completed during Sixth Five Year Plan. An outlay Rs. 9.50 lakhs is provided during 1986-87 for this purpose.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN—1986-87

Schemewise outlay

(Rs in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	1986-87	
		Outlay Provided	Of which capital content
1	2	8	4
1	WAM-1 Regulation of Weights and Measures	26.00	9.50

8.6 TRAINING OF DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL

8.6.1 Plan projects and programmes in the various sectors are being implemented by a number of agencies namely Govt. departments public undertakings, Panchayats, other local bodies and voluntary agencies. Realising the role of training in developing necessary skills the State has been taking advantage of the training facilities available with the Government of India and the National Institutes engaged in training and research. The State also runs certain training centres/courses for imparting training to suit the needs of programme in specific sectors like Community Development Public Works, Medical and Health etc. Even though there is a functional division of work and responsibilities amongst various administrative and implementing agencies concerned with different sectoral projects and programmes, there has to be a close relationship in the total scheme of plan formulation. The quality of formulation and implementation of plan programmes ultimately depends on the quality of personnel deployed on this task. It is, therefore, necessary to pay special attention to the training needs of development personnel. This is sought to be achieved by the development of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration.

8.6.1.1 The Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration imparts pre-service and in-service training to various categories of officers and staff. It is now proposed to improve the coverage and quality of training imparted through the Institute and to develop it as the premier institute in the State for imparting training to improve the administrative, technical and managerial capabilities of the personnel engaged in economic development, planning and implementation task. For this purpose, it is proposed to provide suitable and adequate accommodation in the Institute, better facilities for the trainees and to strengthen and improve the library and research facilities and to provide modern equipment and teaching aids on an adequate scale.

8.6.2 Review of progress

8.6.2.1 The new building of the Institute has started functioning in the newly constructed building. The institute also conducts research work. Steps are taken to strengthen and provide up-to-date facilities for library, teaching equipment and aids etc. the staff quarters are proposed to be constructed.

Training Programmes

8.6.3.2. Keeping in view the human resources and expansion of developmental activities and the needs of the administration of various Executive Development programmes such as Record Management, Personnel Administration, Performance Budgeting Projects Formulation, Public Relation, Financial Management, Management by objectives etc., are included in the training programme. About 72 various types of training courses under Executive Development Programme and Fundamental Programme for probationers like IAS, Gazetted Officers, Section Officers, Mamlatdars etc., are conducted by the Institute.

8.6.4. Programme for 1986-87

8.6.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87. The provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made for research work, strengthening of library, purchase of training equipment furniture and vehicles etc.

STATEMENT
Annual Plan 1986-87
Schemewise Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1986-87	
		Provided Outlay' Total	Of which Capital
1	2	3	4
1.	TDP—1 Building campus and staff quarters	5.00	5.00
2.	TDP—2 Development of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration	15.00	..
	Total	20.00	5.00

8.7.1. An efficient and modern communication system is absolutely essential for proper maintenance of law and order. Gujarat is a flood and cyclone prone area. During times of natural calamity, the normal communication system may fail particularly during floods/cyclones or due to heavy rains when they are needed most. In addition, remote places like irrigation dams, forests, etc., are also required to be connected for monitoring and controlling flood and natural calamities. The flood warning, rescue and relief operations are also required to be streamlined. It is, therefore, essential to set up an efficient wireless network using modern equipment. This network will help in maintaining law and order more effectively in the State in addition to making flood warning, rescue & relief work more efficient.

8.7.2. The total number of wireless sets available at present in the State is 2421 as detailed below :

A HF wireless	513
B VHF (Low Bands)	738
C VHF (High Bands)	1170
	2421

8.7.3. The programme was hitherto treated as non-plan and financed accordingly. During the Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 849 lakhs has been provided for modernising the existing wireless network. During the first year of the Seventh Plan, no provision was made. It is proposed to take up the programme during 1986-87, envisaging provision for equipping 400 Police Officers' mobile vans and mobile vans of 400 Police Stations with wireless sets. It is also envisaged to have additional 580 wireless sets as standby sets--290 for Police Officers and 290 for Police Stations. Thus, in all 1380 wireless sets are proposed to be installed during 1986-87 for which a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs is made.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1986-87	
		Total	Of which capital
1	2	3	4
1.	MEP-1 Modernisation of Equipments	200.00	200.00

9.1. GENERAL EDUCATION

9.1.1. Introduction

9.1.1.1. The importance of education in the State and the national economy needs no mention. Provision of education facilities as an essential social infrastructure is necessary to supplement the economic infrastructure created through various development plants. Education holds the key to all-round development of the society and the State. The State Government has always accorded a very high priority for the development of education. Maximum importance has been given to the development of Primary Education which forms the base of the educational pyramid.

9.1.1.2. The growth of Secondary, Higher Secondary and College Education has to keep pace with the growth of basic primary education and necessary linkages for the growing demand for education in a fast developing society have to be maintained. The development of education policy in Gujarat has been in tune with the needs of a growing economy. The State Government has recognised the need of backward areas and therefore, special efforts are being made to encourage secondary and higher education in remote and backward areas.

9.1.1.3. During the period of Sixth Plan, 1980-85, emphasis has been laid on equalising education opportunities and making education relevant. The main thrust continued on the following two areas:

- (1) Universalisation of Elementary Education
- (2) Vocationalisation of Education

9.1.1.4. Elementary Education and adult education have been included in the Minimum Needs Programme and have been accorded priority. Secondary education has been given a new orientation with emphasis on controlling the expansion of Secondary Schools and its vocationalisation. University Education has been simultaneously linked with it. This Sub-Sector also covers other programmes like development of libraries, sports and youth welfare activities, archaeology, archives, museum and development of languages.

9.1.2. Review of the Progress

Primary Education

9.1.2.1. Primary Education including Adult Education from a part of the Minimum Needs Programme. At the end of the Sixth Plan enrolment in the age group 6-11 would be 48.27 lakh children and in the age group 11-14 would be 14.53 lakh children. In all 62.80 lakh children would be enrolled. Overall achievement would be 93%.

9.1.2.2. Against the total requirement of 43,000 Class rooms, only 6000 class rooms have been constructed leaving a backlog of 37,000 class rooms at the end of 1984-85. There were 7500 single teacher Schools in the State in the beginning of the Sixth Plan and by the end of the Sixth Plan, 4500 such schools would be converted into two teacher schools at the end of the Sixth Plan leaving a balance of 3000 single teacher schools.

9.1.2.3. 6000 Schools having Std. V-VII would be provided with Science Kit Boxes by the end of the Sixth Plan. In tribal areas children are supplied with sets of text books and uniforms. Parents belonging to primitive groups are given special incentives so that they send their children to schools. Through Non-Formal Education, children of the age group 9-14 were benefitted.

Secondary Education

9.1.2.4. At the end of 1979-80 there were 3118 secondary schools including higher secondary schools. During the Sixth Plan period, 986 new secondary schools have been started, while 558 higher secondary schools of Stds. XI and XII have been started. Thus, at the end of the Sixth Plan, in all, 4104 secondary schools including 1416 higher Secondary schools are functioning.

9.1.2.5. Similarly, it was targetted to start 525 new higher secondary schools of Std. XI and 634 classes of Std. XII during the Sixth Plan, against this 558 new higher secondary schools having Std. XI and 909 higher secondary schools with Std. XII have been opened. In Tribal Areas, six Government secondary schools have been opened during the Sixth Plan as against the target of 5 schools. In Non-Tribal areas, 8 new Government secondary schools have been started during the Sixth Plan. At the end of the Sixth Plan, there are 85 Government secondary Schools including 9 schools in Tribal Areas.

9.1.2.6. As a part of qualitative programme, stress is laid on teachers training. In-service-training as imparted to 11443 teachers during the Sixth Plan as against the target of 4800 teachers. Under the scheme of improvement of science facilities in secondary schools, 1350 secondary schools were covered during the Sixth Plan.

9.1.2.7. Students coming from weaker sections of the society have been supplied 159721 free sets of text books against the Sixth Plan target of 1.40 lakhs at a cost of Rs. 31.00 lakhs. Under vocational of education, the number of vocational institutions has been raised and also the enrolment of students under vocational courses has been increased. The number of such vocational institutions has been raised to 100 from 30 during the Sixth Plan period covering 6360 students.

University and Higher education

9.1.2.8. During the Sixth Plan, under University and Higher Education programmes, the main emphasis has been on qualitative improvement. Matching assistance has been given to the universities to enable them to avail of the matching assistance from the University Grants Commission. Assistance was also provided to the universities towards the development schemes not assisted by the U. G. C. during the Sixth Plan period.

9.1.2.9. Residential university established at Bhavnagar in 1978-79 has also been given financial assistance of Rs. 150.20 lakhs for its development programmes during the Sixth Plan. New University *i. e.* North Gujarat University at Patan in Mehsana District, has been established in the Sixth Plan period. Improvement of physical facilities were also provided in Government colleges during the Sixth Plan period. A new Government College in Dangs District has been started during the Sixth Plan period. Also bifurcation of two Government Colleges at Junagadh and Gandhinagar has been made. Matching assistance was also given to the affiliated colleges in respect of educational schemes proposed by them as approved by the University Grants Commission.

9.1.2.10. Loan scholarships were also awarded to the students of the weaker sections, S. C., S. T, etc. Under the Physical Education Scheme, one Government Physical college at Mangrol District Junagadh for C. P. Ed. colleges has been started in 1984-85. Under National Service Scheme, 10068 students have been covered under the N. S. S. Programme during the Sixth Plan period.

9.1.3. Strategy of the Seventh Plan

Primary Education

9.1.3.1. Primary Education is the part of Minimum Needs Programme. The national norm for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90 is 100% enrolment of children of the age group 6-14 by 1990. However, it is envisaged to achieve 96, enrolment of the children in the age group 6-14 by the end of the Seventh Plan. For this, 20.66 lakh additional children would be enrolled, of which, 1.00 lakh children would be covered under non-formal education. Additional 26,650 teachers are proposed to be appointed during the Seventh Plan on a fixed stipend of Rs. 325 p. m. for first two years.

9.1.3.2. The programme of construction of class rooms would be continued and 300 class rooms and 100 tent classes would be constructed during 1985-90. 50 primary schools in addition to 10 in Gandhinagar would be opened. 3500 single teacher schools are proposed to be converted into two teacher schools. 50 lakh students are proposed to be supplied with free sets of text books. 6 lakh pupils including 2 lakh girl students would be given two pairs of uniforms each. The schemes of special incentives to parents of primitive groups, financial assistance to SC/ST students, coaching to weak students would be continued with the same tempo in the Seventh Plan.

9.1.3.3. 24 lakh illiterate adults between 15-35 age group would be covered under Adult Education Programme during Seventh Plan period.

Secondary Education

9.1.3.4. The perspective kept in view is to restrict quantitative expansion by opening of new schools and to concentrate on consolidation of existing facilities. New Schools or expansion of existing schools will be permitted only in exceptional cases and in specific areas *i. e.* in Tribal and Backward areas, or where growth of population is exceptionally high. It is proposed to open 500 secondary schools including 350 additional classes.

9.1.3.5. More emphasis will be paid for improvement of quality of education and to recognise the talent-ship of the students and To encourage the students from weaker sections in furtherance of their studies, it is proposed to give financial assistance, by way of awards/scholarships, providing free Text Books etc. It is also proposed to give coaching to the students weak in subjects. The schemes relating to improvement of quality of education are improvement of Science Education, improvement of quality of teaching by way of giving in-service training to teachers, awards to secondary and higher secondary schools for best performance, coaching classes for weak students and National Talent Search Examination.

Higher Secondary Including Vocational Education

9.1.3.6. It is targetted to permit 100 secondary schools to open higher secondary classes of Std. XI, and 200 classes of Std. XII. Stress will be given for permitting the schools to start science and vocational streams.

9.1.3.7. Emphasis is given to improvement of quality of higher secondary education. The programme of in-service training to the teachers is in this direction only.

9.1.3.8. Financial assistance to the Non-Government secondary schools for enriching science laboratories for starting science stream of higher secondary classes is also proposed. Addition of laboratory facilities in the schools will lead to improvement of science education.

9.1.3.9. One of the steps for qualitative improvement of higher secondary education is to give award to the schools for their best-performance in academic and developmental activities. Higher amount of award is proposed to schools having science and vocational stream as a measure of encouragement to them.

Higher Education

9.1.3.10. There is a scope for expansion of higher education in Gujarat. Accordingly, one new university i.e. North Gujarat university at Patan, Dist. Mehsana is proposed to be started during the Seventh Plan. This university will spread high education in remote areas of North Gujarat. The strategy for the Seventh Plan would be to expand the coverage of higher education, to strengthen the Quality Improvement Programme, to introduce Higher Administrative and Managerial development courses and undertake development programmes at Government colleges in collaboration with University Grants Commission. With a view to regulate and control the expansion of higher education, a body to control, regulate and coordinate, Higher Education Board will be constituted in the Seventh Plan.

Games and Youth Welfare

9.1.3.11. The subject of Physical Education is voluntary at the S.S.C. stage and it is being taught at the Higher Education stage is Std. XI and XII. Under the scheme, Grant-in-aid is proposed to be paid at the rate of Rs. 1500 against management contribution of Rs. 500 to Rs. 950 to schools in the State including schools in Tribal areas.

9.1.3.12. There is one Government Physical Education College at Mangrol (District Junagadh). Certificate courses are being conducted in this college (C. P. Ed.). It is proposed to strengthen this college at Mangrol by introducing D. P. Ed., course with effect from July, 1985.

9.1.3.13. National Service Scheme (NSS) is partially centrally sponsored scheme which is introduced in University/Colleges since 1969. The N. S. S. provides good opportunity to the college students to serve the community. Government of India has fixed 26000 students for regular NSS and 13000 students for special NSS programme. The share between Central and State Government for the expenditure is on the basis of 7:5. The NSS grants are proposed to be given to the universities during the period of Seventh Plan.

9.1.3.14. Provision of educational facilities at all levels of life as an essential social infrastructure necessary to supplement the economic infrastructure created through various development plans.

9.1.3.15. The development programmes in the Seventh Plan 1985-90 aims at equalising education opportunities and make education relevant. The main thrust would be on the following two areas:—

- (1) Universalisation of Elementary Education.
- (2) Vocationalisation of Education.

9.1.4 Programme for Annual Plan, 1986-87

9.1.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 12.91 crores is provided for General Education for the Annual Plan 1986-87. The board break up of the outlay is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Heads	1986-87 outlay
1	2	3
1. Primary Education-MNP		
	(i) Elementary Education	721.52
	(ii) Teachers' Training	27.00
	(iii) Special Education-Adult Education	150.48
2. Secondary and Higher Education		
	(i) Secondary Education	102.10
	(ii) Higher Secondary including Vocational Education.	29.00
	(iii) University Education	67.80
	(iv) Physical Education	10.10
3.	Sports and Youth Services	23.30
4.	Art and Culture	103.70
5.	Development of Languages	13.00
6.	Nucleus Budget	43.00
Total		1291.00

Primary Education :

9.1.4.2. The Primary Education including Adult Education forms a part of Minimum Needs Programme and has been given the highest priority. It is also included in the Revised Twenty Point Programme.

9.1.4.3. The Minimum Needs Programme aims at establishing a network of certain services based on the criteria of uniformity and equality throughout the Country. The programmes taken up under the Minimum Needs Programme are given priority in allocation of funds during the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. The M. N. P. is expected to provide essential infrastructure to the weaker sections of the society and the people in backward and remote areas. An outlay of Rs. 899.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87 for this programme. The broad outline of the Programme is as under :—

Appointment of Additional Primary Teachers for Additional Enrolment :

9.1.4.4. The position of enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 11-14 at the end of 1985-86 would be 49.77 lakhs and 17.03 lakhs respectively. The details are as under :

(Figures in '000)

Age Group	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
6-11	2819 (103%)	2158 (86%)	4977 (95%)
11-14	1052 (74%)	651 (53%)	1703 (64%)
6-14	3871 (94%)	2809 (75%)	6680 (85%)

9.1.4.4. The national norm for enrolment under the M. N. P. for the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 is 100% for the age group 6-14. It is targetted to achieve 98% and 73% enrolment for the age group 6-11 and 11-14 respectively at the end of Seventh Plan, 1985-90. Overall coverage will be 96% in the entire age group 6-14 by 1989-90. It is expected that 20.66 lakh additional children will be enrolled during the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, of which 4.00 lakh pupils are proposed to be covered under the scheme of Non-Formal Education. To man the remaining 16.66 lakh pupils under formal education system, 26650 teachers will be required as per the existing norms.

It is proposed to appoint 20,000 new additional teachers during the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90. During 1985-86, 10,650 teachers would have been appointed to man the additional enrolment of 4.00 lakh pupils. It is targetted to enrol 51.32 lakh children in the age group 6-10 and 18.23 lakh children in the age group 11-13 during 1986-87. Thus, 3.75 lakh additional pupils will be enrolled to achieve the goal of target of 96% in the age group 6-10 and 67% in the age group 11-13. Out of 2.75 lakh targetted additional enrolment, 1.00 lakh pupils will be enrolled under Non-Formal education system. To man the additional enrolment of 3.75 lakh pupils, 4,000 stipendary teachers are proposed to be appointed for which an amount of Rs. 431.49 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

Construction of Class rooms :

9.1.4.6. It is very important to provide physical facilities for universalisation of elementary education. It is envisaged to take up the programme of construction of class rooms in a big way. The requirement of class rooms is taken on the basis of one teacher one room.

9.1.4.7. The total requirement of class rooms at the end of the Sixth Plan was 43,000 against which 8,800 rooms were proposed and targetted to be constructed in a phased manner. Out of the required 43,000 class rooms, about 6,000 class rooms have been constructed. 37,000 class rooms was the backlog at the end of 1984-85. New 7,400 teachers were appointed during Sixth Plan over and above the target of 1,52,866, fixed for the Sixth Plan. It is a target to appoint 26,650 teachers during the Seventh Plan on the basis of additional enrolment. Thus, there will be 1,79,516 teachers at the end of the Seventh Plan. This programme will be undertaken in phased manner. Under this programme, 300 class-rooms and 100 Tent class rooms are proposed to be constructed during the Seventh Plan, of which 150 class rooms and 100 Tents class rooms will be put up in Tribal Area. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for 1985-90. The pattern for construction of class rooms is as under :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| (i) In Tribal Area | The rate will be Rs. 21,000 or at 70% of the S.O.R., of Type design-whichever is less. |
| (ii) In Tribal Area | The full amount of Rs. 500 per Tent class room. |
| (iii) In Non-Tribal Area | Rs. 12,000 or at 40% of the S.O.R., of type of design. |

For 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the construction 60 rooms and 20 Tents.

Opening of New Primary Schools :

9.1.4.8. There are 1,836 villages having population upto 200 where there is no schooling facility within a radius of 1.5 K.M. To cover such 500 villages, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90.

9.1.4.9. It is proposed to open 2 New Schools during 1986-87 in the Capital city of Gandhinagar, for which an outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh is provided. Over and above, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for opening of 50 New Schools in the State for the year 1986-87.

Conversion of Single Teacher Schools into two Teacher Schools :

9.1.4.10. There were 7,500 single teacher schools in the State in the beginning of the Sixth Plan, and by the end of the Sixth Plan, 4,500 of them were converted into two teacher schools leaving a backlog of 3,000 single teacher schools. Moreover, 500 new single teacher schools will be opened during the Seventh Plan. Thus, 3,500 schools are required to be converted into two teacher schools during the Seventh Plan, of which 1,500 schools will be covered in the Tribal Area. It is envisaged to convert these schools by appointing second teacher on a fixed stipend of Rs. 325 p. m. for first two years for which an outlay of Rs. 751.37 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. In 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 45.85 lakhs is provided for converting 500 single teacher schools during the year.

Physical Facilities :

9.1.4.11. Many primary schools lack in physical facilities such as drinking water, sanitation, electrification, etc. Grant-in-aid is provided to meet with their requirement. There are primary schools which do not have the facilities. It is envisaged to raise the rate of financial assistance from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 during the Seventh Plan, and it is targetted to cover 2,000 schools for which an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. During 1986-87, 200 schools are proposed to be covered for which an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided.

Science Kit Boxes

9.1.4.12. Out of 12,000 schools having Standard V-VII, 6,000 schools have been provided with Science Kits during the Sixth Plan. It is envisaged to cover remaining, 6000 schools in the Seventh Plan. It is envisaged to supply science kit boxes for each of standards V, VI, and VII during the Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for 5,000 kit boxes during the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. To achieve this target, 1000 schools are proposed to be covered during 1986-87 for which an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided.

Incentive to Children of Tribal area

9.1.4.13. Literacy rate in the tribal area, as compared to that of in Non-Tribal area, is very low. Due to poverty, tribals are reluctant to send their children to schools. It is, therefore, necessary to give incentives to attract the tribal children to schools. It is proposed to supply text books and uniforms to these children free of cost during the Seventh Plan, 50 lakh sets of text books will be supplied to equal number of students during the period of the Seventh Plan. The average cost of text books is estimated at Rs. 5. Thus, 50 lakh students would be supplied text books at an estimated cost of Rs. 250.00 lakhs during 1985-90.

9.1.4.14. Two pairs of Uniform per pupil would be supplied to 8 lakh pupils including 2.00 lakh girl students free of cost at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 per Uniform for which an amount Rs. 380.00 lakhs is envisaged for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. During 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 115.00 lakh has been envisaged for providing 10,00,000 sets of text books and 3,25,000 pairs of school Uniforms.

Special Incentive to Parents (Families) of Primitive Group

9.1.4.15. It is proposed to give special incentive to the parents of the primitive pupils in the form of foodgrains etc., at an estimated cost of Rs. 250 per family per annum if they send their children to schools regularly. Parents of these children who attend school regularly are thus induced and given incentive. There are about 6000 primitive groups in tribal area. It is proposed to give Rs. 250 in the form of foodgrains to 6000 primitive group families for encouragement to their children, of which one would be girl student. An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is envisaged for this purpose for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. During 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is envisaged to cover 10,000 pupils from families of primitive groups. An amount of Rs. 780.00 lakhs is envisaged to be received as SCA for all these programmes during the Seventh Plan 1985-90.

Financial Assistance to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward (Baxi Panch) talented Girl pupils

9.1.4.16. There is a huge wastage in elementary education system after Standard-IV, particularly in girls. To avoid stagnation and wastage and also to promote girl's education, particularly in backward communities, the scheme of giving cash award of Rs. 100 per student every year to the first five talented girls belonging to S.C., S. T., and O.B.C., in order of merit in the annual examination of Sts. IV of each taluka is in operation. This scheme is proposed to be continued with some modification. It is proposed to give cash award to first girl of each school in each Std. of V, VI and VII in 99 Talukas, having a very low literacy rate. A provision of Rs. 288.00 lakhs is made in the Seventh Plan to cover 2.88 lakh girl pupils. An amount of Rs. 57.60 lakhs, is provided to cover 57,600 girl pupils during 1986-87.

Residential Schools in Tribal Areas :

9.1.4.17. The remote areas of Tribal District have been identified for opening of residential primary schools. 12 residential schools at an estimated cost of Rs. 184.68 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90. A provision of Rs. 29.12 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Special Incentive to girls for regular attendance

9.1.4.18. The girls enrolment and attendance is less as compared to that of boys. For universalisation of elementary education more emphasis should be given to these areas, To attract girls for attending the school regularly and to maintain the enrolment drive incentive to schools and girls is necessary. For this purpose, three best primary schools in rural area of each district will be selected

on the basis of (1) increase in general enrolment, (2) increase in general attendance, (3) increase in Girls' enrolment, (4) increase in girls' average attendance. The first three schools of each district will be given a sum of Rs. 5000. The second and the third schools of each district will be given a sum of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 52.00 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, while an amount of Rs. 10.40 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 for this award scheme.

Coaching classes for weak students

9.1.4.19. One of the main objectives of the programme of universal education is to reduce the number of dropouts. To avoid heavy stagnation, it is decided not to hold annual examinations for Standard-I and II. Looking to the stagnation rate at Std. III, it is proposed to conduct coaching classes for weak students during second term to enable them to appear for re-examination. A teacher, who will conduct class of not less than 20 pupils will be paid a remuneration of Rs. 10.00 per student. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is made to cover 5.00 lakh students during the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, while an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided to cover 50,000 pupils during 1986-87.

Non-Formal Education

9.1.4.20. It is found that despite all efforts, it is very difficult to bring all children of the age-group 6-14 to school under formal education system. It is, therefore, necessary and imperative to give due stress on Non-Formal Education centres and to identify the learner teachers or mobilise the unemployed educated to take up this programme. On the whole, 20.66 lakh additional children are to be enrolled, of which 4.00 lakh additional children will be covered under Non-Formal Education for which an outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is made in the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. For 1986-87, 1,00,000 pupils are targetted to be covered under this programme for which an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided.

Pre-Primary Schools

9.1.4.21. There are 2068 (362 in Tribal Area) pre-primary schools in the State. For smooth running of these institutions, an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, while an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for 1986-87.

9.1.4.22. For strengthening the existing machinery at the State as well as District level and also for monitoring, a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is made for the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87 for this purpose.

Teachers' Training

In Service Training for Teachers

9.1.4.23. The spread of education is increasing and the curriculum is also changed with a view to keep the teachers in constant touch with the new trends in the field of education. In service training has been, therefore, considered necessary once in a period of seven years. The primary teachers will be given TA., DA., during training which comes to Rs. 500 per teacher. Therefore, it is proposed to impart training to 38,000 teachers during the Seventh Plan, 1985-89 for which an outlay of Rs. 190.00 lakhs is provided, while an amount of Rs. 9.07 lakhs is provided to cover 1800 teachers during the year 1986-87.

Training of Primary Teachers of Standard V to VII (Science kit-Boxes)

9.1.4.24. Science Kit-Boxes are provided in primary schools. It is necessary that the teachers should know how to make use of these kit-boxes. 25000 teachers would be imparted training in use of science kit boxes during the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, while an amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh is provided to cover 3000 teachers during 1986-87.

9.1.4.25. For publication of magazines, science fairs and hobby corners, workshops for science teachers and administrative machinery of SIE, an outlay of Rs. 72.65 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. For all these schemes, an amount of Rs. 17.83 lakhs is provided during the year 1986-87.

PECIAL EDUCATION

ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME

9.1.4.25. The Adult Education Programme has been given priority by Government of India and as such it has been included in the 20-Point Programme and also in the Minimum Needs Programme. The State Government has also realised its importance. According to 1981 census, the total number of illiterates is 192.00 lakhs of which 47.85 lakh illiterates are in the age group 15-35. Applying annual population growth at the rate of 2.80% (i. e. 1.34 lakh illiterate adults), to the illiterate adult growth, there would be 53.21 lakh illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 by 1984.85. Taking into consideration the coverage of 11.60 lakh illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 during the Sixth Five Year Plan the backlog of illiterate adults in this age group in the beginning of the Seventh Plan would be 41.62 lakhs. Now again applying the annual growth rate of 1.34 lakh illiterate adults, the total number of illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 during the Seventh Plan would be 48.

9.1.4.27. According to the guidelines of the Government of India, all illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 are to be covered under the Adult Education (15-35) Programme during the Seventh Plan. Thus, 48.00 lakh adults in this age group 15-35 are proposed to be covered during the Seventh Plan both through the Centrally Assisted Adult Education Programme and the State Adult Education Programme.

9.1.4.28. It is proposed to cover 6.00 lakh adult under the State Adult Education Programme during the Seventh Plan, while remaining 39.00 lakh adults are expected to be covered under the following schemes fully assisted by Government of India.

- (i) Rural Functional Literay Projects.
- (ii) Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education.
- (iii) Adult Education Projects sanctioned by U. G. C.

9.1.4.29. To motivate voluntary agencies to take up the adult education programmes sanctioned by Government of India, it is proposed to give incentive grants to them to meet partial administrative expenditure of the project. Moreover, it is of utmost importance to publicize the Adult Education Programme in the State to attract the society in general and illiterate adults in particular towards the adult education programme. It is also proposed to implement the Post-Literacy and follow-up programme on the lines of programme formulated by Government of India for the continuing education of the adults successfully completing the literacy programme. An outlay of Rs. 700.40 lakhs is provided for various schemes under State Adult Education Programme in the Seventh Plan, 1985-90.

9.1.4.30. An outlay of Rs. 150.48 lakhs is provided to cover 4.61 illiterate adults during the year 1986-87.

HIGHER EDUCATION

9.1.4.31. Keeping in view the perspective and the progress already achieved so far the Seventh plan is drawn up for an amount of Rs. 15.34 crores. Similarly, an outlay of Rs. 209.00 lakhs is provide for the year 1986-87. The sectoral outlay is shown against each sector.

	(Rs. in lakhs) 1986-87
1. Secondary Education	102.10
2. Higher Secondary including vocational Education	29.00
3. Higher Education	67.80
4. Games and Sports	10.10
	<hr/>
Total	209.00
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(1) Secondary Education

9.1.4.32. There are eleven schemes related to secondary education. An outlay of Rs. 102.10 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87. The perspective kept in view is to restrict quantitative expansion by opening of new schools and to concentrate on consolidation of existing facilities. New schools, or expansion of existing schools will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances and in specific areas *i. e.* in tribal and backward areas or growth of population, etc. The outlay of Rs. 72.60 lakhs includes opening of 100 secondary schools including 100 additional classes. In the year, 1986-87, 300 new teachers will be appointed in the new schools classes as per norms.

9.1.4.33. More attention will be paid for improvement of quality of education and recognising the talent of the students. To encourage the students from weaker sections in furtherance of their studies, financial assistance by way of awards/scholarships and by providing free text books to them is proposed. It is also proposed to give coaching to the students weak in subjects in the proposed scheme.

(c) The brief outline for improvement of quality of education is as under:—

(1) Award to secondary schools for best performance in academic activities. An amount of Rs. 0.45 lakh is provided for 12 secondary schools in Tribal Areas.

(2) Coaching to students for preparing for National Talent Search Examination. An amount of Rs. 0.40 lakh is provided for the year 1986-87.

(d) The expenditure for setting up of Book Banks is estimated at Rs. 11.00 lakhs. This will help the students coming from weaker section of the society. Similarly a provision of Rs. 3.20 lakhs is also provided for coaching classes for the tribal students and students belonging to weaker sections.

(e) It is proposed to strengthen the offices at State level as well as at District level to achieve better results from the increasing financial investment in educational activities. An amount of Rs. 10.80 lakhs is provided for the year, 1986-87, for this purpose.

(f) A provision of Rs. 8.20 lakhs is also made for carrying out repairs and extension of existing Government school Buildings and offices.

(2) Higher Secondary Education

9.1.4.34. There are six schemes relating Higher Secondary Education. An outlay of Rs. 29.00 lakhs is provided for the year for 1986-87.

(a) During 1986-87, 60 Secondary schools will be covered under higher secondary education including new classes. 150 new teachers will be appointed for new Higher Secondary Schools and classes. An outlay of Rs. 23.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

(b) The scheme to provide financial assistance to the non-Government Secondary Schools for enriching Science Laboratories for starting Science stream of Higher Secondary classes is proposed. This will add to laboratory facilities of the schools leading in improvement of science education. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for covering 15 Higher Secondary Schools for the year 1986-87, including 5 schools of Tribal Areas.

(c) One of the steps towards qualitative improvement of Higher Secondary Education is to award the schools for best performance in academic and developmental activities. More amount of award is proposed to schools having Science stream as a measure of encouragement. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87 for this purpose.

(0) Higher Education

9.1.4.35. There is scope for expansion of Higher Education in Gujarat. Accordingly, one new University *i. e.* North Gujarat University at Patan, District Mehsana will be started during the

Seventh Plan period. This University will spread Higher Education in remote areas of North Gujarat. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is provided for the year, 1986-87.

The schemes for Higher Education are grouped as under :—

(i) *Expansion of Higher Education*

(ii) *Quality improvement programme*

1. Performance Awards to colleges
2. Special coaching classes for weak students

(iii) *Development Programme*

1. Grants to Universities for the schemes approved by U. G. C. and for Higher Administrative and managerial development courses and for new university.
2. Development of Government Colleges.
3. Matching shares against UGC grant to college for approved schemes.

Secondary Education :

9.1.4.36. Under this minor head of development, an outlay of Rs. 102.10 lakhs is provided for 1986-87. The details and salient features of the schemes are as under :—

Regulated growth of secondary Education

9.1.4.37. Secondary education in the State has rapidly expanded on account of the liberal policy of the State Government and has almost reached a saturation point except in remote tribes. The main emphasis will have to be given to the rationalisation and consolidation of the growth achieved so far and for improvement of the quality of education provided. The students would have to be channalised into vocational education and thereby improving their chances of obtaining suitable jobs.

9.1.4.38. By the end of May, 1985, there were 4124 secondary schools including 1416 Higher Secondary Schools in the State. During the year 1985-86, 87 new secondary schools have been started. It is expected that about 34,000 additional pupils would be enrolled in the secondary schools during the year, 1986-87.

9.1.4.39. Every year on an average 34,000 pupils seek admission in the secondary schools. These students are accommodated in the existing secondary schools, by opening of additional divisions and by opening of new secondary schools. Since the year 1984, is considered as the base year for the purpose of calculation of requirements, it is necessary to take the number of secondary schools and divisions that will be opened during the year 1984-85 taking into calculation for working out the total requirement under the scheme. According to the existing pattern, for a class of 40 pupils, 1.5 teachers are sanctioned. It will be necessary to open 100 new secondary schools and 20 new schools in Tribal areas and 100 additional divisions including 20 divisions in Tribal Areas in the year 1986-87. Of these one Government Secondary School will be opened in Tribal Areas. An outlay of Rs. 63.65 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Remedical Teaching for weak students]

9.1.4.40. This scheme provides for remedical teaching for the weak ST/SC students who are weak in their studies. Most of these students are coming from lower classes and have less facilities for education. Due to their economical condition, they have to help their parents. They, therefore, lag behind in learning. These students are provided incentive coaching in the subjects in which they are weak. Accordingly, a class of 20 such students will be conducted with the help of 2 teachers for 8 months (July to March). For this extra work, the teachers will be paid Rs. 125 per class which will amount to Rs. 2,000 per class. A provision of Rs. 3.20 lakhs is made for this scheme for the Annual Plan, 1986-87, for coaching 3200 students in 1600 classes.

Setting up of Book Banks

9.1.4.41. Students coming from the weaker sections of the society are not able to purchase textbooks for their studies at secondary and higher secondary stage of education, due to the revision of the syllabus and replacement of the text-books. The scheme envisages a provision for free supply of textbooks to the needy students. The text-books are distributed through the District Education Officers. The provision is placed at the disposal of Gujarat Text-Book Board. It is proposed to supply 36,000 sets of text-books for standards IX during the Annual Plan period 1986-87. The average cost of one set of text-books is estimated at Rs. 30/- for Secondary and Rs. 35/- for higher Secondary Schools accordingly an outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose for the year, 1986-87.

Strengthening of Directorate of Higher Education and offices of the District Education Officer

9.1.4.42. It is proposed to strengthen Directorate and the offices of the District Education Officers by proper and adequate staff so that the increased administrative work is carried out properly. An outlay Rs. 10.80 lakhs is provided for strengthening administrative machinery at District level as well as at the Directorate level during the 1986-87.

9.1.4.43. Looking to the vast geographical areas and scarce facilities of the transport in the districts, it is difficult for District Education Officer to implement the educational activities and supervise the educational institutions and to settle educational and administrative problems of the institutions. It is necessary to provide vehicle to the District Education Officer. A provision of Rs. 10.80 lakhs is made for this scheme for the year, 1986-87.

Construction/Repairs of class rooms, etc., in Government Secondary schools/offices

9.1.4.44. With the introduction of new pattern of Higher Secondary School education in the 87 Government Secondary Schools in the State, it has become necessary to strengthen the existing laboratories and to carry out extensions of additional rooms to accommodate increasing number of pupils admitted in the schools. With the normal increase of students in the schools, it has also become necessary to provide additional health and sanitary facilities in the existing school buildings. During the year, 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 8.20 lakhs is made for this purpose.

Strengthening of the State Board of Examination

9.1.4.45. The State Board of Examination conducts various examinations. At present 54 examinations related to teachers, training, Award of different scholarships, commerce and art and vocational career courses are conducted. From the year 1983-84, the Board has been entrusted with the conduct of examinations of Ist year and IInd year vocational career courses of examinations. This will be added to about 36 different vocational career courses examinations. The Board needs to be strengthened to enable it to carry out examinations and administrative work. The Administrative staff will have to be appointed for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for the year, 1986-87 for this purpose.

Development of Sanskrit Pathshalas

9.1.4.46. Sanskrit is one of the ancient language of the Nation. It has rich traditions and it is considered to be the basic language of all India languages. There are 44 Sanskrit Pathshalas in the State preparing the students in Sanskrit language on a traditional way. The standard of these pathshalas are from middle schools level to post graduate level. The students of these Sanskrit Pathshalas are appearing in the various examinations conducted by the different bodies.

9.1.4.47. The scholarship of Rs. 120/- to each student is sanctioned studying in standard IX & X, who have offered Sanskrit as one of the subjects. 100 scholarships each of Rs. 10/- per month is given each year. To meet developmental activities of Sanskrit Pathshalas a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for the year, 1986-87.

Performance awards to the Secondary Schools

9.1.4.48. A provision of Rs. 0.45 lakh is made for the performance awards to the Secondary Schools at District level in the Tribal Areas. This will initiate healthy competition among the secondary schools to improve the quality and standard of education. The awards will be decided by State level committee in two Zones. The details of the schemes are as under.—

There will be three awards in every district for secondary schools. Three zone committees will be appointed for this scheme. The final award will be declared by the Directorate of Education on the recommendation of the Committee. The award will be of Rs. 15,000 per school. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 0.45 lakh is provided for the year, 1986—87.

State Scholarship to Talented S.C./S.T. students

9.1.4.49. It is proposed to award State scholarship to the talented students in the State. An amount of Rs. 1.90 lakhs is provided for the same for 1986—87. Under the scheme of national scholarship at the secondary stage for talented children in the State, the talented students studying in Std. VIII are eligible for appearing in common State level Examination conducted by the Gujarat State Examination Board. The students who pass this common State level examination are awarded scholarship at the rate of Rs. 500/- to a scholar and Rs. 1,000/- to hostelier per year. This scholarship continues for four years.

9.1.4.50. To encourage the S.C./S.T. students in their study, it is proposed to award State scholarship to the S.C./S. T. students who rank first, second and third respectively among the S. T. students passing common State Level Examination for the award of National Scholarship at the Secondary stage for talented children in the State. The amount of scholarship is as under:

(1) First Scholarship	Rs. 350/-
Second Scholarship	Rs. 250/-
Third Scholarship	Rs. 200/-
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	Rs. 800/-
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Coaching of talented students for National talent Search Examinations

9.1.4.51. Government has introduced National Talent Search Examination for the talented students at Central level. To encourage better performance from the State students, it is proposed to provide pre-examination training to the selected students who are studying in standard X. Such training classes will be held during May vacation at the centres to be located preferably at district level. In the first instance, the teachers will be oriented for this course by conducting classes at district level by the sources of personnels and experts in the subjects. These trained teachers will teach the students during the summer vacation for four weeks and students will be prepared for the examination. Every year, 175 to 500 students will be prepared for this examination.

9.1.4.52. During 1986—87, centres at Ahmedabad, Vadodara Surat and Rajkot will be started and 200 students will be covered under this scheme on trial basis, thereafter every year two more centres covering 50 more students will be taken up at district level. 108 Teachers will be required during 1986—87 for covering 200 students. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh is provided.

(2) Higher Secondary

Opening of New Higher Secondary Schools

9.1.4.53. The Government of Gujarat has accepted the pattern of Higher Education viz. 10+2+3 National Pattern since 1976. Under this scheme, the existing secondary schools will be permitted to open Higher Secondary classes of Std. XI during the first year of conversion and Std. XII during the second year of conversion. It is proposed to convert 60 more secondary schools into Higher Secondary schools including classes during the year, 1986—87 for which an outlay of Rs. 23.00 lakhs is provided for the year, 1986—87.

Performance Award to Higher Secondary Schools

9.1.4.54. This award will be separated in Two divisions (1) Science and (2) Gen. Stream Higher Secondary Schools. One award for each District-Streamwise will be declared as under:

1. Science Stream	Rs. 30,000-00)
2. General Stream	Rs. 20,000-00)
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	Rs. 50,000-00)
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9.1.4.55 An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for 12 Higher Secondary Schools (Six Science stream and Six general stream). Of these 12 institutions 4 will be from Tribal Areas.

Improvement of Science Education in Higher Secondary Schools

9.1.4.56. Most of our higher secondary schools lack an atmosphere for teaching science effectively. The traditional view of one science laboratory per higher secondary school still exists. Although science at higher secondary stage has three distinct discipline viz. physics, Chemistry and Biology. The effective teaching of these subjects necessitates the division of the school laboratory into three separate laboratories, one for each discipline, in a higher secondary schools. It is proposed to cover 15 higher secondary schools during the year, 1986—87. A special grant of Rs. 20,000 will be given to each higher secondary school for equipping the laboratory workshop. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for covering 15 schools for the year, 1986—87.

3. University and Higher Education

Grants to university for Higher Administrative Field and Managerial Development Course

9.1.4.57. The scheme for the students hailing from Gujarat appearing in the examination of I.A.S. and allied examination is in existence at Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, S.P. University, Vallabh Vidyanagar and M. S. University, Baroda. The Government desires to strengthen this scheme and enlarge its scope with a view to identify brilliant students and encourage and motivate them to compete for All India and other Central Services Examinations. With this in view the Government has decided to expand the above three I. A. S. coaching Centres. For implementation of the scheme necessary staff will have to be provided in concerned centres. An amount of Rs. 27.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the year, 1986—87 for the purpose.

Performance awards to Colleges

9.1.4.58. The Committee on college finance popularly known as Paul Committee has recommended instituting three performance Award of (i) Rs. 0.50 lakh to the affiliated colleges in Gujarat in the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce and Education separately for rural and urban areas. The institution of such awards would lead to a healthy competition among the colleges for attaining best academic standards. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year, 1986—87 for covering four colleges of which one will be from Tribal Areas.

Development of Government Colleges

9.1.4.59. There are 15 Government Colleges in the State. Large number of students from weaker sections of the society join these colleges. It is necessary to strengthen and develop Government Colleges by providing more library and laboratory facilities, book banks, games and sports and cultural activities. It is also envisaged to carry out repairs, extension of the college building and minor works for the better health and sanitary facilities.

9.1.4.60. An outlay of Rs. 19.20 lakhs is provided for Government College in the State for carrying out construction of college building including hostel facilities and development of Government Colleges and equipment for the laboratories for proposed science faculty in the year, 1986—87. This includes a provision of Rs. 3.40 lakhs for college at Ahwa (Dangs).

Special Coaching classes for weak students

9.1.4.61. In order to help students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes, other backward classes and E. B. C., a scheme of special coaching classes in colleges is in operation. It is proposed to extend this scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan so as to cover all weak students belonging to the specially depressed classes as listed by the Baxi Commission. Other weak students can also take advantage of this scheme. This scheme will incidentally help in eradicating the evil of the tuition system to some extent.

9.1.4.62. In the first instance, it is proposed to start coaching classes in 34 selected colleges of which at least five will be in the tribal areas. Each college will provide tuition in three to four subjects for 2.30 hours per day. Each colleges will be assisted at the rate of Rs. 8,330/-

9.1.4.63. To meet with the demand of colleges to be covered in 1986—87, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided covering 18 colleges including 13 colleges of Tribal Areas and other colleges under Spl. Component Plan.

Matching share to colleges against the U. C. C. Grant for development

9.1.4.64. There are 236 colleges of arts, science, commerce and education faculties. The colleges are financially assisted by Government at the set pattern of grant-in-aid to meet with their deficit in annual expenditure. Most of the colleges are located in urban and rural areas. There are also colleges located in tribal areas.

9.1.4.65. The U. G. C. provides funds to the colleges for the approved schemes against the matching share of the college for certain developmental activities, viz. for construction of buildings, purchase of equipment, development of college libraries, development of playgrounds, etc. To help the colleges financially, the State Government grants 25% of the amount as matching share for such activities approved by the U. G. C. During the year 1986—87, about 20 colleges are expected to take advantage of this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year, 1986—87, for this purpose.

Grants to Universities

9.1.4.66. The Universities in the State have been encouraged to undertake educational projects in collaboration with the U. G. C. and the State Government. Government shares the financial burden in the ratio ranging from 25% to 75% and in respect of certain State sponsored schemes, the State Government provides for the full outlay in such selected programmes. An outlay of Rs. 34.50 lakhs is provided towards matching share of the State in respect of the educational programmes and schemes that may be accepted by the U. G. C. for the year 1986—87. G. I. A will be paid as above to all the universities of the State including residential university at Bhavnagar.

Opening of New University at North Gujarat

9.1.4.67. Having regard to the considerable increase in the number of colleges and educational institutions in the areas within the jurisdiction of the Gujarat University and having regard to the recommendation of the committee appointed by the State Government to review the status of Higher Education in the Gujarat State under the Chairmanship of Mr. V. V. John to have a new university for Ahmedabad District (excluding Ahmedabad City) Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Kutch District and persistent demand from the public and educationalists of North Gujarat, Government had considered the matter in detail and has decided to establish a new university, namely North Gujarat University in Mehsana District at Patan. The State Government has made a commitment to the U.G.C. that it will create assets of Rs. 2 crores for the new university during the first five years. With a view to meet with this goal, an amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is provided for the year, 1986—87.

Facilities of education for additional students in colleges

9.1.4.68. At present education is free upto Std. XI. The Govt. has decided to exempt the Girl students from payment of tuition fees from the academic year, 1986—87 at all other stages of education i.e. Std XII. and in various colleges i.e. Arts, Science, Commerce, Education, Law, Engineering, Ayurvedic, Medical, Pharmacy, Homeopathic, Agriculture, etc. girls studying in University and girls studying in various types of Diploma courses in the polytechnic etc. By this concession approximately 50,000 girl students will get the benefit and there will be a loss of income of fees. Govt. will be required to reimburse the amount of tuition fees to educational institutions which are not receiving Grant-in-aid and otherwise would have received the tuition fees. To reimburse the tuition fees to the various educational institutions not receiving G.I.A., a token outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year, 1986—87.

Loan Scholarships and freeships

9.1.4.69. The scheme for loan scholarship on the basis of the loan scholarship scheme of the Govt. of India for Higher Education is implemented. The students who are studying in Gujarat State in various faculties are awarded loan scholarships purely on merit basis. A provision of Rs. 1.60 lakhs is made in the year, 1986—87 for this purpose.

(4) GAMES AND YOUTH WELFARE

Assistance to Non-Government Secondary Schools for providing physical facilities in physical education

9.1.4.70. The subject of physical education is voluntary at the S.S.C. stage and it is being taught at the Higher Education stage in Std., XI and XII. The students studying in the Secondary schools to possess physical capabilities but these are not fully developed for want of requisite equipment

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for physical education and gymnastics. It is proposed to provide grant-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 1500- against the management contribution of Rs. 500/- to 66 school, in the State including schools in Tribal areas. The amount of the grant will have to be utilised for the purpose of requisite equipment and instruments for the sports and gymnastics. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1986—87 for 66 Secondary Schools to be covered during the year, 1986—87.

Opening of second year in C. P. Ed. at Govt. Phy. Education College at Mangrol Dist. Junagadh

9.1.4.71. Govt. college of Physical Education has been started at Mangrol, Dist. Junagadh from June, 1984. 30 trainees have been admitted in the first year certificate Course of Physical Education. The duration of the Course is 2 years. The trainees who are studying this year will pass the examination and they will be promoted in the Second year C. P. E.d class and new trainees will be admitted in the first year. Next year the institution will become full fledged inst tution for certificate course. For this purpose the teaching and non-teaching staff will be created. Accordingly, it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 1.60 lakh for this purpose.

National Service Scheme

9.1.4.72. The National Service Scheme, which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been introduced in the college and Universities. The expenditure of the scheme is shared by the Central and State Govt. in the ratio of 7:5. The expenditure to be met in the scheme is based on the actual number of students. The number of students which can be engaged in the National Service Scheme is fixed and allotted by the Central Government. Since this will be a partially Centrally sponso rd scheme in the ratio of 7:5, it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for this scheme for the year, 1986—87.

Development of Languages

9.1.4.73. An outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986—87 for the development of languages as under:—

(i) Developement of Gujarati Language and literature

9.1.4.74. For the programmes pertaining to Gujarati language and literature to be undertaken by the Gujarat Sahitya Akadami and also programmes to be taken up by the Directorate of Languages for development of Gujarati as an official language of the State, an outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986—87.

(ii) Development of Urdu, Sindhi, and other modern Indian languages

9.1.4.75. For the programmes under the scheme, an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan, 1986—87.

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

Integrated Schemes of Youth Welfare

9.1.4.76. For the development of Youth Activities and inculcate youth by providing opportunities in addition to the existing programmes of Youth Welfare, it is proposed to develop Mountaineering Institute, Mount Abu and its activities and also its centres at Junagadh by providing equipment and also organising various new courses of mountaineering, trekking, etc. It is also proposed to undertake sea expedition encourage boating, adventurous projects, hang gliding activities, Ycga Kendras, Mass tree plantation and also organise Yog camps, Life saving camps, music workshop on yoga and Cultural heritage, seminar for the Youth Worker, to organise international youth exchange programmes, camps for national integration, interview clinic, Flood rescue camp, fire fighting camps. Mass singing camps, Natoinal falk dance festivals, tribal festivals, leadership training camps during the Plan period. For all these activities, an amount of Rs. 7.40 lakhs is provided for 1986-87.

Expansion of activities of the Sports Council

9.1.4.77. In addition to existing schemes for development of sports, the programmes proposed for the year, 1985-86, to establish additional sub-coaching centres, engaging more coaches for additional all-coaching centres, purchase of equipment for providing the all sub-coaching centres are proposed. To

equip all the District Sports Offices with telephone and duplicating machines and to strengthen them by providing additional staff and also to strengthen the Directorate and sub-coaching centres is envisaged to increase in number of inmates and other facilities in Sports Hostels and to construct mini-stadia and indoor multipurpose gymnasia Hall, it is proposed to construct staff quarters and to start children sports competitions. For sports activities, an amount of Rs. 20.90 lakhs is provided for 1986-87.

Art and Culture

Development of Libraries

9.1.4.78. Following activities are proposed under this programme :

To establish Taluka Libraries at Taluka places and to start Mobile Units in Tribal and Non-Tribal Areas. Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided for opening Taluka libraries in Tribal and Coastal Areas, in the State and it is also proposed to start two Mobile units at Valod, Dist. Surat and Gandhinagar city during the year 1986-87.

9.1.4.79. One Govt. Library building is under construction at Taluka Valod Dist. Surat. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for further construction work of this library building. Two more Govt. library buildings are under progress at Vadodara and Mehsana. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for the construction of these buildings.

9.1.4.80. Purchase of Books and furniture : An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for purchasing furniture for 48 Govt. Libraries situated at Talukas and Dist. places. Necessary reading materials will be supplied to all Govt. libraries for which Rs. 2.00 lakhs have been provided.

Contribution towards Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta.

9.1.4.81. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided towards RRMR Library Foundation Fund for the year 1986-87.

Opening of new village libraries

9.1.4.82. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for 50 village libraries during the year, 1986-87. At present Rs. 1000/- is given as an incentive grant to open such public libraries.

9.1.4.83. There are ten library science institutes who run library science course at different places to give training for the period of 6 months to 400 pupils. These institutions are paid GIA. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided to sanction necessary grant to above institutions and to organise refresher courses and seminars during the year 1986-87.

Strengthening of Curator of Libraries

9.1.4.84. Curator of Libraries has been declared as Head of the Department since 1983-84. The infrastructure in the administrative unit needs to be strengthened. Curator of libraries has to look after entire administration of the staff consisting of more than 6000 units throughout the State. More administrative and technical staff is to be created during the year, 1986-87 and an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

Strengthening of Divisional Offices:

9.1.4.85. Due to increase of workload administrative machinery is required to be strengthened for which an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year, 1986-87.

Strengthening of Central Libraries

9.1.4.86. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for strengthening administrative and technical staff at Central library, Vadodara. Necessary furniture and reading material will be purchased for both the central libraries.

9.1.4.87. 18 Government libraries are proposed to be strengthened during 1986-87 for which an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided.

Cultural Schemes :

Sangeet Nritya Natya Akademi

9.1.4.88 The activities of Gujarat Sangeet Nritya Natya Akademi includes following activities:-The schemes to established a Gurukul higher study i music and dance, to establish museum and Performing Art centre, to establish State folk dance ensamble, a centre for kirtan havli Sangeet and Mambhatt. It is also proposed to organise seasonal festivals programmes and to encourage production of various projects on dance, drama and music. A Provision of Rs. 34.25 lakhs is made for these activities during 1986-87.

Lalit Kala Akademi

9.1.4.89. The Plan Scheme of the Gujarat Lalit Kala Akademi includes the expansion of activities of art gallery at Ahmedabad and to have a documentation of the woks of artists of State and noted artists of the nation. The existing scheme is proposed in addition to programmes of Lalit Kala Akademi A provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs made.

9.14.90. Construction of Swaraj Bhavan at Gandhinagar

Gujarat Government has decided to construct "Swaraj Bhavan" Building at Gandhinagar which will serve as a mirror to reflect Gujarat's construction in freedom struggle for the country. In this building, it is proposed to provide a permanent display room, a library and an audetorium with necessary audio visual equipment.

The detailed plans and estimates for the project will be proposed by the Roads and Building Department. Meanwhile, as the preliminary work on the project will be required to be carried out urgently it is felt that an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs will be necessary during the year 1986-87. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for the year, 1986-87.

Development of Archaeology

9.1.4.91. Under this scheme the following activities have been proposed to be undertaken under the development of Archaeology programme.

Sr. No.	Activities
1.	Explorations
2.	Excavations
3.	Conservations
4.	Creation of new posts
5.	Construction of chokidar quarters.
6.	Chemical preservation
7.	Publications.
8.	Purchase of equipment
9.	Sculpture shades at five places (Polo, Kaleshwari, Ghumali, Antersuba and Shamlaji).
10.	Site Museum at Rozadi
11.	Purchase of books.
12.	Training.

9.1.4.92. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs for the above activities is provided. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for the year, 1986-87 for the above activities.

Development of Archives

9.1.4.93. A separate department of Archieves was set up in 1971 by Govt. of Gujarat. It is being developed gradually. It serves as an instrument for public as a source of historic materials and seeks to preserve the cultural heritage for posterity. The department also looks after preservation and maintenance of old non-current records of permanent nature. For 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for continuing the activities of the Department of Archives.

Development of Museums

9.1.4.94 The Department of **Museums** is mainly concerned with preservation of cultural heritage and enrichment of museums by addition of new collections, reorganisation of **Old Galleries** of museums on modern lines, research and creation of new museums for educational benefit of students, scholars and general public. At present, there are 11 Government **Museums** and 2 Grant-inAid museums in the State of Gujarat. An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87 for the following activities .

- (1) Purchase of Equipment for Laboratory
- (2) Purchase of Educational Films
- (3) Purchase of **Mini-Vans** for carrying out museum activities in the remote tribal villages
- (4) Purchase of Vidio-documentation unit for boosting educational activities
- (5) Purchase of rare antiquities and works of art for enriching **Museums**
- (6) Establishment of Tribal **Museums** in important tribal areas
- (7) Reorganistaion of old **Museums**
- (8) Creation of New museums

1	2	3	4
19.	EDN-19 Science Fairs at District and State level	1.20	..
20.	EDN--20 Science Hobby corners, innovation and experimentation in Science Education	0.90	..
21.	EDN--21 Workshop for Science teachers for primary education	0.25	..
22.	EDN--22 Strengthening the administrative wing of SIE, Ahmedabad	0.62	..
23.	EDN--23 Strengthening of publication Unit of I.E.	0.13	..
24.	EDN--24 Strengthening the activities of group centres in State	8.75	..
25.	EDN--25 Strengthening of Library service of S.I.E., Ahmedabad	0.28	..
26.	EDN--26 Tribal Cell in SIE Ahmedabad	0.85	..
27.	EDN--27 Strengthening of SIE Unit (Development of Science Cpntre)	0.35	..
28.	EDN--28 Learning material for Non-formal Education i.e. open schools by Correspondence and contact	2.00	..
29.	EDN--29 Construction of Building for SIE. Ahmedabad.	2.00	2.00
Total II Teachers Training		27.00	2.00
III Special Education			
30.	EDN--30 State Adult Education Programme	120.00	..
31.	EDN--31 Additinoal Post for Literacy Programme	24.00	..
32.	EDN--32 Incentive grants to Voluntary Agencies	3.00	..
33.	EDN--33 Publicity (Adult)	3.00	..
34.	EDN--34 Administrative Set up	..	..
35.	EDN--35 Prize Scheme in Adult Education	0.48	..
Total IIIII : Special Education		150.48	..
Total (I+II+III) Primary and Adult Education		899.00	36.16
IV Secondary Education			
36.	EDN--36 Regulated growth of Secondary Schools	45.58	..
37.	EDN--37 Regulted growth of Govt. Secondary Schools	17.07	..
38.	EDN--38 Remedial teaching for weak students	3.20	..
39.	EDN--39 Improvement of Science Education	—	..
40.	EDN--40 In-service Training to Teachers	—	..
41.	EDN-41 Setting up of Book Banks	11.00	..
42.	EDN-42 Strengthening of Directorate of Education, Dist. Education Office	10.80	..

1	2	3	4
43	EDN-43 Construction and repairs to Government Secondary Schools and District Education Offices.	8.20	8.20
44	EDN-44 Strengthening of State Examination Board	0.50	..
45	EDN-45 Strengthening of Institute of Vocational Guidance	1.00	..
46	EDN-46 Development of Sanskrit Pathshalas-Scholarships	2.00	..
47	EDN-47 Appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi Speaking State	—	..
48	EDN-48 Performance award to secondary schools	0.45	..
49	EDN-49 State Scholarships to talented ST students in Tribal Areas	1.90	..
50	EDN-50 Coaching classes for national talented students	0.40	..
Total IV : Secondary Education		102.10	8.20
V Higher Secondary Education			
51	EDN-51 Opening of New Higher Secondary Schools including Government Higher Secondary Schools	23.00	—
52	EDN-52 Performance award to Higher Secondary schools	3.00	—
53	EDN-53 Improvement of Science Education in Higher Secondary Schools	3.00	..
54	EDN-54 Vocationalisation of Education-GIA to voluntary Agencies	—	..
55	EDN-55 Vocationalisation of Education supervision control, direction and placement	..	..
Total V : Higher Secondary Education		29.00	..
VI University Education			
56	EDN-56 Grants to Universities for Higher Administration and Managerial development course	3.00	—
57	EDN-57 Performance award to colleges	2.00	..
58	EDN-58 Development of Government Colleges	19.20	3.80
59	EDN-59 Special Coaching classes for weak students	1.00	—
60	EDN-60 Provision of matching share against U. G. C. Grants to Colleges	2.00	..
61	EDN-61 Grants to Universities (including Resi. Uni. at Bhavnagar)	34.50	..
62	EDN-62 Establishment of new University of North Gujarat	3.50	..
63	EDN-63 Opening of New Non-Govt. Colleges, Awards to Colleges and Universities	..	..
64	EDN-64 Creation of Higher Education Board	..	..

1	2	3	4
65	EDN-65 Loan scholarships	1.60	..
66	EDN-66 Free Education to girls	1.00	..
Total VI : University Education		<u>67.80</u>	<u>3.80</u>
VII Physical Education			
67	EDN--67 Games and Sports	1.00	..
68	EDN-68 New Colleges of Physical Education	1.60	..
69	EDN-69 National Service Scheme	7.50	..
Total VII : Physical Education		<u>10.10</u>	<u>..</u>
Total :-- (IV + V + VI + VII) Higher Education		<u>209.00</u>	<u>12.00</u>
VIII Sports and Youth Services			
70	EDN--70 Integrated Scheme of Youth Welfare	2.40	..
71	EDN--71 Expansion of activities of Sports Council	20.90	3.40
Total : VIII : Sports and Youth Services		<u>23.30</u>	<u>3.40</u>
IX Art and Culture			
(1) Development of Libraries			
72	EDN--72 Establishment of Taluka Libraries	..	..
73	EDN-73 To Start Mobile units	2.50	..
74	EDN-74 Construction of Library Building	6.00	6.00
75	EDN-75 Purchase of Furniture for Government Libraries	1.00	..
76	EDN--76 Purchase of Reading Material for Government Libraries	2.00	..
77	EDN-77 State Contribution towards Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation	2.00	..
78	EDN-78 Opening of village Libraries	0.50	..
79	EDN-79 Refresher courses for employees etc	0.50	..
80	EDN-80 Strengthening of the Office of Curator of Libraries	2.50	..
81	EDN-81 Strengthening of the Office of the Assistant Curator of Libraries	2.00	..
82	EDN-82 Strengthening of the office of Central Library	2.00	..

1	2	3	4
83	EDN-83 Strengthening of Government District Library	1.00	..
84	EDN-84 G. I. A. to Non-Govt. Liaries	..	..
	Total (1) Development of Libraries	22.00	6.00
(2) Cultural Activities			
85	EDN-85 Sangeet Nritya Academy	34.20	2.00
86	EDN-86 Lalitkala Academy	3.50	..
86-A	EDN-86-A Construction of Swaraj Bhavan at Gandhinagar	20.00	20.00
87	EDN-87 Development of Archaeology	5.00	..
88	EDN-88 Development of Archives	5.00	..
89	EDN-89 Development of Museums	14.00	11.00
	Total (2) Cultural Activities	81.70	33.00
	Total IX : (1+2) Art and Culture	103.70	39.00
X Development of Languages and Book Production			
90	EDN-90 Development of Gujarati Language and its Literature	8.00	2.00
91	EDN-91 Development of Urdu, Sindhi and other Languages	4.00	-
92	EDN-92 Development of Sanskrit Language	1.00	..
	Total-X : Development of Languages and Book Production	13.00	2.00
	Nuclues Budget	43.00	..
	Grand Total : General Education	1291.00	94.56

9.2. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

2.1. Introduction

9.2.1.1. The existing facilities for technical education have been provided with a view to satisfying the increasing needs for technical and specialised manpower required in the State. The State had concentrated on consolidation and improvement of quality of education through curriculum development, diversification of courses, introduction of new electives through need based training programmes and has made continuous efforts to ensure steady supply of engineers, technologists and technicians and artisans at appropriate levels.

9.2.1.2. The growth of technical education has to keep pace with the growth of economy so that technologists, engineers and technicians are made available in number to meet the growing demand for trained manpower in high technology areas.

2.2. Review of Progress

9.2.2.1. The State Government established 9 Engineering Colleges and 24 Polytechnics in the State by the end of Sixth Plan with an intake capacity of 2316 and 5646 for degree and diploma courses respectively. The major developments during the Sixth Plan were:

- (1) Establishment of two engineering colleges at Bhavnagar and Modasa.
- (2) Establishment of five new polytechnics at Jamnagar, Himatnagar, Palanpur, Surendranagar and Amreli.
- (3) Establishment of Certificate/vocational level institutions at Vyara, Chhota--udepur, Veraval, Patan and Bhavnagar.
- (4) Introduction of Basic Electronics Course in selected schools which will gradually be extended to more schools during the Seventh Plan.
- (5) Introduction of electronics technician course in selected technical institutions which will be extended during the Seventh Plan.
- (6) Introduction of more seats of part time courses for those who are employed.

9.2.2.2. One more vocational training centre at Patan (North Gujarat) has been established during 1985-86.

2.3. Programme for 1986-87

9.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 430 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1986-87, the broad breakdown of which is as under :

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Direction & Administration	6.26
2. Technical High Schools	95.77
3. Polytechnics	182.62
4. Grant-in-aid to Private Polytechnics	7.00
5. Engineering/Technical Colleges & Institutions	88.66
6. Grant-in-aid to Non-Govt. Engineering Colleges	15.45
7. Scholarships	0.06
8. Other expenditure (revision of staff structure, staff quarters and hostels).	34.18
TOTAL	4350.00

Direction and Administration

9.2.3.2. The programme of strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education is necessary by providing additional staff for increased work of the Directorate. It is proposed to create development monitoring and evaluation cell in the directorate for which an amount of Rs. 3.10 lakhs is provided. It is also proposed to strengthen Technical Examinations Board to meet with requirement of expansion in normal activities. The Technical Examinations Board will also have a Curriculum Design and Development Cell. An amount of Rs. 3.16 lakhs is provided for strengthening of the Board and establishment of new Curriculum Development and Design Cell. Thus, in all, Rs. 6.26 lakhs is provided for this programme.

Technical Schools

9.2.3.3. It is proposed to start senior divisions of Basic Electronics course at Secondary School level and strengthen certificate course of Electronic Fabrication and Assembly Mechanics introduced in a number of institutions. One more Vocational course of consumer Electronics Mechanic is proposed to be introduced in 1986-87. Provision has been made for buildings, equipment and staff for newly started technical institutions at Veraval-Patan, Vyara, Chhota-Udepur, Bhavnagar and Patan (N. G.). For the above schemes and for providing required facilities in Technical High Schools as per NCVT norms for newly started I. T. I. pattern courses, an amount of Rs. 95.77 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Polytechnics

9.2.3.4. Construction of buildings for all 5 new Polytechnics at Himatnagar, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Palanpur and Amreli and fulfilment of requirements of Equipment, learning resource centre, furniture, staff, buildings etc., is the item of top priority for the year 1986-87. The staff and equipment required for new and diversified courses started in the Polytechnics have also been proposed during 1986-87. It is proposed to gradually provide funds for modernisation of equipments in Polytechnics. An outlay of Rs. 182.62 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

Grant-in-aid to Private Polytechnics

9.2.3.5. A Diploma Course in Electronics and Radio Engineering has been started in 1985-86 at B and B Polytechnic, Vallabh Vidyanagar. The intake capacity of Tolani Foundation Gandhidham Polytechnic, Adipur and B and B Polytechnic has been increased. An amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been provided for these schemes.

Engineering Colleges

9.2.3.6. It is proposed to start the construction of college buildings and few staff quarters for newly started Engineering Colleges of Bhavnagar and Modasa. Equipment and staff and other resources for junior and senior classes of the degree courses started at Engineering Colleges at Bhavnagar and Modasa are required. Fourth year of diversified degree courses started at Engineering College at Ahmedabad and Morbi will need additional equipment and staff. Provision has been made in the proposal for the above items as a matter of priority. Engineering Colleges at Ahmedabad and Morbi being very old, the programme of modernisation is proposed. An amount of Rs. 88.66 lakhs has been provided for the above schemes for the year 1986-87.

Private Engineering Colleges

9.2.3.7. An amount of Rs. 15.45 lakhs is proposed as grant-in-aid to non-government Engineering Colleges and S. V. Regional Engineering College, Surat for their development programmes. Degree course in Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering and Production Engineering have been started at Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar and also degree admission seats were increased earlier at Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar. New Civil Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering and Computer Engineering Courses have been started at D. D. Institute of Technology, Nadiad.

Revision of Staff Structure

9.2.3.8. It is proposed to adopt the revised staff structure for Polytechnic teachers as per Madan Committee Report. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during 1986-87.

Staff Quarters

9.2.3.9. Due to continuous pressure of expansion of courses and seats, provision of quarters for essential staff required to stay on the campus has not been made earlier. This deficiency is a handicap in attracting faculty. It is proposed to gradually provide staff quarters in Tribal areas like Dahod and Vyara and other places like Porbandar, Surat, etc., where the staff finds it difficult to get residential accommodation. An amount of Rs. 24.18 lakhs has been provided during 1986-87. for this purpose.

Hostel :

9.2.3.10. One hostel for girls is started at L. E. College, Morbi. It is proposed to complete the construction of this hostel during 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	outlay 1986-87 Total	Of which Capital
1	2	3	4
1	TED-1 Strengthening of Administrative Machinery of Technical Education Department and Technical Examination Board	6.26	—
2	TED-2 Technical High Schools (Vocationalisation)	95.77	54.89
3	TED-3 Development of Government Polytechnics and Girls Polytechnics including Quality improvement programme/ Industrial Training for students of Diversified and sandwich courses at Diploma level.	182.62	82.20
4	TED-4 Grant-in-aid to private polytechnics and development of Food craft Institute, Ahmedabad.	7.00	—
5	TED-5 Development of Government Engineering Colleges including Quality improvement programme-development of special training programme for specific requirement in Gujarat.	88.66	32.10

1	2	3	4
6	TED-6 Grant-in-aid to private engineering Colleges including S. V. Regional Engineering College, Surat.	15.45	—
7	TED-7 Increase in No. of Scholarships in Engineering Colleges and Institutions.	0.06	—
8	TED-8 Training of Teachers and Instructors for Technical Institutes.	—	—
9	TED-9 Provision of students' amenities in Technical Institutes.	—	—
10	TED-10 Revision of Staff Structure	5.00	—
11	TED-11 Continuing Education Programme (Non-Formal Education)	—	—
12	TED-12 Construction of Staff Quarters for Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.	24.18	24.18
13	TED-13 Construction of Hostel for students of Technical Institutes.	5.00	5.00
TOTAL		430.00	198.37

9.3.1. Introduction

9.3.1.1 The Constitution of India enjoins on the State to raise level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people as its primary duty with a view to developing the human resources. It also underlines very specifically offer of facilities and opportunities by the State to people to develop their health.

9.3.1.2. Pursuant to this direction in the Constitution the State has been undertaking from the year 1951-52 programmes of development in the field of health. Programmes of development taken up include rural health care services, nutrition, family welfare, health education and water supply. Health programmes capable of delivering services to larger number of people more especially in the rural areas and covering rural poor are emerging from plan to plan and correspondingly the health infrastructure is thereby getting stronger and stronger in the State. The aggregate indices like expectation of life, the death rate infant mortality rate etc. reflect the improved health in frastructure and its delivering capacity. The health activities envisaged for the period 1985-90 will strengthen the health services to more and more people so that the national commitment of "Health for all by 2,000 A. D." is achieved.

9.3.2. Objectives and Strategies

9.3.2.1. Broadly, the health programmes taken up by the State so far have been guided by the recommendation of the Health Survey and Development Committee (Bhore Committee, 1946), Health Survey and Planning Committee (Mudaliar Committee of 1961) the Chatterji Committee on Health Administration, appointed by the State, the comprehensive, national policy "Health for all by 2,000 A. D" and the deliberation of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare. The recommendations of these committees form the basis of the health programmes taken up under the Five Year Plans.

9.3.2.2. Public health services cater for (1) curative and preventive primary health care services, (2) Control or eradicate major communicable diseases and (3) training programmes of medical and para-medical personnel.

9.3.2.3. While organizing the provision of comprehensive health care services relevant to the needs of the people at cost they can afford, care has been taken to ensure the involvement of the people, communities and voluntary agencies in the stage of formulation and implementation.

9.3.3. Review of Progress

9.3.3.1. A para-medical system at base level with primary health centres and sub-centres have been established in the rural areas. They had their origins in 1952 when a national programme of Community Development was taken up. Beginning with curative services, the primary health centres have gradually extended their activities. They now provide a package of services which include nutrition, sanitation, family planning, health education, maternal and child health care, the control of communicable diseases and the collection of epidemiological and other data. The sub-centres normally provide services primarily on the preventive side. The PHCs/SHCs and CHCs provide curative and referral services. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, there were 21 community health centres, 260 primary health centres, 50 subsidiary health centres and 4869 sub-centres in the State under different programmes like Health Programme, Family Welfare Programme, Minimum Needs Programme and Multi purpose Workers' Scheme. During 1985-86, it is expected to establish 20 CHCs, 50 PHC/SHCs and 300 sub-centres in the State.

9.3.3.2. Community participation was encouraged through recruitment of Community Health Volunteers under the Revised National Health Policy of 1977. Community Health Volunteers provide basic medical services in each village. More complicated cases are referred to the primary health centres or sub-centres. At the end of 1984-85, 25091 Village Health Guides are serving the rural areas of the the State.

9.3.3.3. On the recommendation of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare in 1974, a Multi purpose Workers Scheme is being implemented by the State to deliver a package of health services which included health care services, nutrition and family planning. The Multi-purpose workers are attached to the P. H. C.s. They carry out their functions in the villages by visiting the house holds. They also supervise over the work of village Health Volunteers. By the end of 1984-85, 5921, tr inep Multipurpose Workers were working in the State. During 1985-86, additional 200 MPWs/will be trained.

9.3.3.4. At the higher levels above PHCs, there are Community Health Centres, Taluka and District hospitals, Civil Hospitals and other hospitals dealing with specialised medical care.

9.3.3.5. At the end of the Sixth Plan, there are 302 hospitals and dispensaries in urban areas. In rural areas their number is of the order of 449. The bed strength by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan is 11,621 in urban hospitals and 5387 in rural hospitals. During 1985-86, 739 beds in urban areas and 350 beds in rural areas are likely to be added. Out of the above hospitals and dispensaries, those providing Indian System of Medicines consist of 29 Government hospitals and 158 Government dispensaries. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the State is having 4 mental hospitals with a bed strength of 601.

Other Programme

9.3.3.6. The process of rapid industrialisation in the last three decades in the State has led to rise in the factory employment. Average number of workers employed daily in the factory sector in the State stood at about 7.00 lakhs accounting for 9 percent of the factory employment in the Country. As a measure of social security and for the welfare of labourers, the scheme of Employees State Insurance is under operation in the State. Under this scheme, a net work of hospitals, dispensaries and diagnostic centres have come into existence providing services for medical sickness, maternity, disablement, dependent benefits, etc. to 6.09 lakh industrial workers in the State. At the end of the Sixth Plan, there are 7 hospitals with 1025 beds 22 diagnostic centres and 117 dispensaries including 3 mobile dispensaries. Over and above 808 beds have been reserved in other hospitals for industrial workers under E.S.I.S.

9.3.3.7. The State, at the end of 1984-85, have two full fledged Public Health Laboratories at Vadodara and Bhuj. On a small scale, one public health laboratory has been started at Palanpur. During the Sixth Plan period, the Municipal Corporations of Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat have also established fully equipped public health laboratory.

9.3.3.8. A full fledged Vaccine Institute producing antirabic Vaccine has also been started at Vadodara.

Communicable and Other Diseases

9.3.3.9. The communicable diseases programme also made significant progress in the State during the last 35 years.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

9.3.3.10. The programme was launched in 1953 as a national programme to cover the malarious areas of the country and control malaria. The success achieved initially emboldened the programme administration at the national level to modify the objective from control to eradication. The State also adopted this objective. A number of major snags developed in the implementation in 1965. 15,000 malaria cases were reported through the surveillance activities. Instead of getting rid of malaria once and for all by 1966, as it was envisaged, a significant number of population got back to the consolidation or attack phase. In 1977, the eradication plan was modified. The modified plan of operations aimed at making strenuous efforts to contain malaria so as to prevent deaths, reduce the degree of morbidity due to malaria, and to maintain industrial and farm production by anti-malarial measures. Under the modified plan of operations there has been a decline in the incidence of malaria. The following table gives comparative data for the year 1983 and 1984 :-

Year	Blood Slides Collected	Annual Blood Examination Rate (ABER)	Malaria Positive Cases	Annual Parasite Index (API)	Plasmodium Falciparum (P.F.)	Slide Positivity Rate (SPR)	Slide Falciparum Rate (SFR)
1983	4549981	12.9	280060	7.9	30077	6.1	0.66
1984	4233474	11.8	253552	7.1	29606	6.0	0.70

National Filaria Control Programme

9.3.3.11. The programme was launched in 1956 as a national scheme and was taken up in the State. Filariasis in the State is confined to coastal areas of Saurashtra and South Gujarat. 11 Filaria control units have been set up to provide protection to the affected population.

National Tuberculosis Control Programme

9.3.3.12. It was estimated that about half of the population of the State (at 1971 census level) was affected with T. B. In 1962, the National Tuberculosis Institute at Bangalore formulated a nationally applicable and socially acceptable tuberculosis programme for India. The sheet anchor of the programme is the District Tuberculosis Centre which is required to organise tuberculosis work in the entire district as an integral part of the general health services. 19 District Centres are functioning in the State with a bed strength of 300 (isolation) beds. Besides, a T. B. Demonstration Training and Research Centre has been established at Ahmedabad during the Sixth Plan period.

Small Pox

9.3.3.13. Small Pox was eradicated in the State by May, 1975. The International Commission appointed for the purpose has examined and issued a certificate that small pox has been totally eradicated in Gujarat State.

National Leprosy Control Programme

9.3.3.14. There is a high incidence of leprosy in the districts of Valsad, Surat, Dangs, Vadodara, Panchmahals, Junagadh and certain parts of Jamnagar, Rajkot and Sabarkantha districts. The infrastructure, consisting of 10 control units and 380 Survey, Education and Treatment Units, have been established under the programme in the State.

National Programme for prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness

9.3.3.15. There is a high incidence of Trachoma in Saurashtra, North Gujarat and Kachchh areas. A programme to establish ophthalmic services in the District hospitals and primary health centres was taken up in 1978-79 under the National Programme. For the purpose of promoting the programme, trained ophthalmic assistants were to be obtained and medicines and equipment were to be supplied. 5 Hospitals and 210 PHCs were covered under the programme. Besides, 4 upgraded ophthalmic units and 4 mobile units have also been established in the State.

Drugs Control and Prevention of Food Adulteration

9.3.3.16. Effective steps to tackle the problem of Drugs and Food adulteration received attention during the period under review. The Drugs Control Administration enforces the following Acts :

- 1 Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940
- 2 Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, 1954
- 3 Drugs Price Control Order, 1979
- 4 Poison Act, 1919.
- 5 Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

9.3.3.17. Certain branches of Drugs Administration were strengthened during the period of Sixth Five Year Plan to implement the above Acts and monitor the quality of food articles and drugs manufactured in the State. Drugs Control Laboratory at Vadodara started in 1956, was expanded and provided with testing equipment and suitable technical staff in 1961. Offices of the Drugs Inspectors have been opened at all district head quarters and 11 circle offices have been established upto 1985-86.

9.3.3.18. The Drugs Control Administration during the period also imparted education and training to personnel needed for management of drugs control administration and for compounding and dispensing of drugs on prescription provided under the Pharmacy Amendment Act. In this connection, centre for conducting diploma course in pharmacy is started at Government Polytechnic, Rajkot, with

an intake capacity of 60. The degree course at Vallabh Vidyanagar and diploma course at Bardoli and Adipur with an intake capacity of 30 students in each is started by managements in private sector. All the unqualified pharmacists eligible for training have been imparted training. 174 Food Inspectors and sanitary Inspectors have been imparted-in service Training of which 123 persons in the District Panchayats have been trained in the field of-food adulteration and its prevention.

Medical Education, Training and Research

9.3.3.19. With a view to conform to the requirements of the Medical Council of India, teaching institutions have been strengthened with regard to beds, faculty, etc. Similarly, the requirements of the Nursing Council pertaining to the teaching hospitals and teaching colleges received due attention.

9.3.3.20. Education and training facilities during 1985-86 are as under :—

Government Medical Colleges	Intake capacity.		No. of beds.
B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.	210	1615	(Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.).
Medical College, Vadodara.	140	1010	(S.S.G. Hospital, Vadodara).
Medical College, Jamnagar	150	870	(I. G. Hospital, Jamnagar).
Medical College, Surat.	100	735	(Civil Hospital, Surat).
Sub-Total	600	4230	
Dental College	59	20	(Dental Hospitals)
Grand Total	659	4250	

9.3.3.21. Besides one medical college run by Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad, with an intake capacity of 100 Students also caters to the need of Medical Education in the State.

9.3.3.22. Other teaching and training facilities made available since 1978 to 1984 are as under:—

	No. Admitted			
	1978	1980	1982	1984
1. General Nursing	260	316	355	411
2. B. Sc. Nursing	22	21	16	21
3. Diploma in Nursing	10	13	16	11

Over and above, 128 students were admitted in General Nursing schools during 1984 in the course of General Nursing. At the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, the State had the following trained Nursing Staff:—

	Number
1. General Nurses (including B. Sc. Nursing and Diploma in Nursing).	6,095
2. Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (including Midwives, and health visitors).	10,822
Total	16,917

Ayurvedic/Homeopathy.

9.3.3.23. There are 4 Government and 4 private colleges with an intake capacity of 244 affiliated to the Ayurvedic University. There are 5 Homeopathy colleges with an intake capacity 310.

9.3.3.24. Keeping in view the deficiencies and inadequate Health and Medical Facilities in the rural and remote areas of the State, the programmes for the period of Seventh Five Year Plan have been formulated.

9.3.4. Perspective of Development

9.3.4.1. The perspective development plan for health for the next 5 years take note of the gaps in the existing system, and the National Commitment to provide health for all by 2000 A.D. The objectives of the health plan for the next five years, therefore, will be :—

1. To provide improved health care delivery system to make primary health care services available to all by 2000 A. D.
2. To make people conscious of their health needs and to make them plan conscious and participate in the health programme.
3. To improve the standards of environmental sanitation and personal hygiene leading to reduction in incidence of diseases and provide healthier life.
4. To improve maternal and child health services.
5. To create awareness about the need and advantages of small family and encourage practices towards that end; and
6. To control/eradicate common communicable and infectious diseases.

9.3.4.2. To translate these objectives into action, different programmes have been framed for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

9.3.5. Programme for Annual Plan, 1986-87

9.3.5.1. An outlay of Rs. 1569 lakhs is provided for 1986-87. The programme-wise outlays are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Programme.	Outlay
Direction and Administration-Strengthening of the Directorate of Health, Medical and Medical Education.	6.70
Medical Relief	135.00
Training.	
(a) Health	4.30
(b) Medical	5.50
(c) Medical Education	2.20
	<hr/>
Sub-Total	12.00

Medical Education and Research.	195.00
Indigenous System of Medicine	35.50
Employees State Insurance Scheme	5.50
Prevention and Control of Communicable and other diseases	488.50
Minimum Needs Programme	625.00
Other Programmes (including School Health Programme)	23.30
Drugs Control	37.20
Central Medical Stores Organisation.	..
Family Welfare Programme (State Plan)	5.80
Total	1569.00

Direction and Administration

(a) Strengthening of Directorate of Health

9.3.5.2. With the expansion of health and medical infrastructure and various programmes on the Health as well as Medical and Medical Education sides, the Directorate of Health needs to be strengthened. The Government of India have also recognised the need for strengthening the Health and Medical Directorate. It is proposed to decentralize suitably the functions and activities under Medical, Health and Family Welfare with appropriate staff so as to supervise and monitor all the activities more efficiently and achieve desired results by applying organisation and methods system and also by strengthening the centralised recruitment system in the Directorate. An outlay of Rs. 6.70 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 for strengthening the health administration.

Medical Relief

9.3.5.3. As envisaged in Seventh Five Year Plan, necessary provisions have been proposed to overcome short falls existing in the present medical institutions and also to provide new requirements absolutely necessary for rendering better medical care. Spillover works for which provision has been made include construction of hospital building at Sola, Bulsar, Jamnabai Hospital (Vadodara), Himatnagar, K. T. Children Hospital, Rajkot, hospital at Jetpur, Rajpipla and Dediapada, construction of staff quarters at Surendranagar, Palanpur, Jasdan, and Rajpipla. Necessary provision for continuation have been proposed for 75 beds and 50 beds alongwith necessary staff in Hospital at Bharuch and Surendranagar respectively, staff for Glucose Saline Plant and ICC unit at Rajkot, upgradation of Lunavada and Dahod hospitals and increase in nursing staff as per ratio. Kidney Unit at Rajkot, Orthopedic Unit at Gandhinagar and upgrading of Jetpur Hospital etc. An outlay of Rs. 135.00 lakhs is provided for the year, 1986-87 for the purpose.

Training

Health

9.3.5.4. A Public Health Training Institute is proposed to be established at Vadodara to provide health education for the doctors who are rendering the public health services in the State. Its establishment would relieve the dependence of the State on the Public Health Institute, Calcutta for health education for the employed doctors. The Institute will be able to impart training to a large number of

doctors in service who have not been able to get Diploma in health for want of seats in the Public Health Institute at Calcutta. The facilities in the Institute would also be used for other categories of staff concerned with Public Health. Necessary provision for certification course in PHN and HV School has been made. A provision of Rs. 4.30 lakhs is made for this scheme for the year 1986-87.

Medical

9.3.5.5. In order to provide and promote curative medical services, a steady supply of para-medical staff is necessary. As the State is experiencing acute shortage of nurses, it has been decided to replenish the training strength in the nurses training schools (General). One Nursing School is being started at Surendranagar during 1985-86. Necessary provisions have been made for the continuation of Nursing school at Surendranagar, spill over construction work of Nursing Hostel at Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Junagadh. For these schemes an outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Medical Education

9.3.5.6. On Medical Education side, it is proposed to diversify the courses at Jamnagar and Vadodara Medical Colleges to include degree and diploma courses in physiotherapy at Vadodara and Jamnagar respectively, Rs. 2.20 lakhs have been provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

9.3.5.7. Thus, a total provision of Rs. 12 lakh is provided for 1986-87, for establishing and strengthening training facilities in the State.

Medical Education and Research :

9.3.5.8. The Annual Plan seeks to cope up with the gaps in Medical Education. The proposals consist of the following :

1. For adequate treatment 20 more beds have been added at the paraplegia centre, Ahmedabad during 1985-86. The Centre would also be provided with an artificial limbs division during 1985-1986 and this would be maintained during 1986-87.

2. The institute of kidney diseases would be strengthened by providing staff and equipment as to meet with the demand for both treatment and training during 1985-86.

3. The functions of the Cardiology Institute at Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad will be expanded so that it can offer treatment of cardiac cases by provision of cardiac nuclear imaging system for measuring of functions during 1985-86.

4. To provide staff, equipments and building at all the Medical Colleges and attached hospitals according to the norms laid down by the Medical Council of India, Nursing Council of India, Dental Council of India and the concerned Universities. Seats in Government Dental Colleges have been increased to 59 from the existing 50 seats during 1985-86. 25 additional seats have been increased in Medical college Jamnagar from the Academic year, 1985-86 and necessary provision for maintenance of these seats has been made for 1986-87.

5. The existing libraries at all Government Medical colleges would be equipped with new periodicals, medical journals and necessary modern medical books during 1986-87. Necessary provision for the above items for 1986-87 have been proposed for maintenance and strengthening of medical facilities in the State. An outlay of Rs. 195.00 lakhs is made for 1986-87.

Indigenous system of Medicine Ayurved and Homeopathy :

9.3.5.9. The indigenous system of Medicines and Homeopathy play a vital role in the delivery of health care services to the people in the State. They have become more popular especially in the rural areas. It is envisaged to augment health care services in the indigenous system of medicines. During 1986-87, necessary provision has been made for establishments of 20 Rural Health Centres mostly by upgrading the existing Ayurvedic dispensaries, opening of two Homeopathy dispensaries at Ahmedabad and Vadodra (works in progress) and college, building construction at Junagadh and Bhavnagar and hostel building at Junagadh, additional 40 beds at Ahmedabad and at Junagadh streng and thening of Ayurvedic colleges by providing necessary teaching staff, etc. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is provided for 1986-87.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

9.3.5.10. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is a major social security measure in operation in the State. The benefit of the scheme will be extended to 10 more industrial centres taking the total number of beneficiaries under the scheme to about 6.49 lakhs in the State during 1985-86. The proposals for 1986-87 include :—

- (a) Maintenance of additional 10 dispensaries likely to be established during 1985-86.
- (b) Construction of new dispensary buildings or procuring suitable buildings for housing the dispensaries.
- (c) Indoor treatment facilities at the rate of 4 indoor patients per 1000 insured persons. This will be done by reserving beds at Government/Private hospitals .
- (d) Maintenance of additional 3 preventive mobile care units to be established during 1985-86 to visit each factory with insured persons and provide preventive medical and health care. The mobile units would also promote M.C.H. and family planning education and service to the visiting workers. The mobile units are to be provided with X-Ray machines, testing facilities, etc. during 1985-86. The unit will be incharge of 4 doctors, one X-Ray Technician, One laboratory Technician, One E.C.G. Technician, two staff nurses, one senior and one junior clerk, one dresser and four class IV employees.

9.3.5.11. An outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is provided as State's contribution towards E.S.I. Scheme against total provision of Rs. 44 lakhs for 1986-87.

Public Health

Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases and Other Diseases

9.3.5.12. Considerable number of people in different areas of the State suffer from TB, Filaria, Goitre, Guinea-worm and Leprosy. To control these diseases, necessary infrastructure has been created. During Annual Plan, 1986-87, present activities will be continued to bring the diseases under control; and in some cases like Guinea worm and leprosy, efforts will be continued to eradicate them in the near future. Augmentation of the infrastructure would involve additional staff for controlling diseases, purchase/replacement of equipments and in some cases construction of buildings.

9.3.5.13. National programmes on T.B., Filaria, Malaria eradication, guinea-worm, control of leprosy, etc., are being taken up either as fully centrally sponsored scheme or on a sharing basis between the State and the Centre.

Centrally Sponsored Programmes On Shareable Basis

National T. B. Control Programme

9.3.5.14. This is a programme which is sharable between Centre and State on 50:50 basis. Following activities will be taken up in 1986-87 under this programme.

- (i) replacement of vehicles, (ii) introduction of Chemotherapy treatment (iii) equipments for culture laboratory (iv) Constructions of T. B. Centres and spill over works of isolation beds and wards.

9.3.5.15. For the Annual Plan, 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 52.93 lakhs is provided for this programme.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

9.3.5.16. This programme envisages spray of insecticides on wider scale, so as to control and eradicate malaria and prevent deaths and reduce the degree of morbidity due to Malaria. It is, therefore, decided to provide and augment storage facilities for insecticides, replacement of vehicles, construction of laboratory room at PHC and necessary supervisory staff, etc. An outlay of Rs. 418.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan, 1986-87, as the State share.

National Filaria Control Programme

9.3.5.17. It is proposed to consolidate filariasis control measures and extend them where they are needed. It is also proposed to enforce anti larval measures. To fulfil the above objectives, it is proposed to strengthen the staff in these filaria control units during 1985-86. A provision of Rs. 9.90 lakhs is made for the year, 1986-87 as the State Share.

National Goitre Control Programme

9.3.5.18. The Goitre, disease in the State is widely prevalent in Bharuch and Valsad. A survey undertaken in 1984 has shown that nearly 37% of population in these two districts is affected by the disease. The disease is the result of Iodine deficiency..

9.3.5.19. The treatment for the disease involves supply of iodised salt and encouraging its consumption. Supply of iodised salt and salt injections in these districts is planned. Tribals, pregnant women and children upto 5 years would be given priority for treatment through injections of iodised salt.

9.3.5.20. The scheme of Goitre control on 100% C.S.S. is under consideration by Government of India. However, a provision of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been made for 1986-87.

Leprosy Control (State Plan)

9.3.5.21. There are Five Leprosy Hospitals with 825 beds in the State, of which Meghaji Pethraj Leprosy Hospital at Bhavnagar and Parvatibai Leprosy Hospital at Surat, are under private management with 450 beds strength. As these Hospitals are playing useful role in the treatment of Leprosy patients in the State, they are required to be strengthened under State Plan. In this connection, necessary Grant-in-Aid to private Hospitals will be provided and Government Hospitals will be strengthened by providing sufficient staff to cope up with the increased work load. Rehabilitation of Leprosy patients is also an important task requiring special attention by providing vocational training etc. An outlay of Rs. 3.07 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 for this programme.

Minimum Needs Programme

Rural Health

9.3.5.22. The Minimum Needs programme has been providing to the weaker sections of the society in the rural areas, among other services, health care services from the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. It has contributed to the upgradation and expansion of health infrastructure in the rural areas and has helped in clearing to a large extent, the back-log of construction work of sub-centres buildings and staff quarter of existing Primary Health Centres. Under national health policy goals it is now envisaged to have:—

(i) One sub-centre per 5000 of population in non-tribal area and per 3000 of population in tribal and hilly areas or in sparsely populated areas.

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

(iii) One CHC for a population between 80,000 to 1,20,000 depending on the population covered by Primary Health Centres under its jurisdiction.

(iv) One male and one female health assistant at Primary Health Centre.

9.3.5.23. The Key targets envisaged under MNP in the Annual Plan, 1986-87 are as under:—

Item.	Target for Seventh Plan, 1985-90 (Net)	Target for Annual Plan, 1986-87 (Net)
Sub Centres	1250	300
Sub-Centre (Construction part only)	900	50
Subsidiary Health Centres } Primary Health Centres }	690	75
Community Health Centres	100	30
Multipurpose workers	580	..
Health Supervisors for MPW	145	..
Health Guides	6000	1,000

9.3.5.24. During Seventh Five Year Plan with regard to targets set for PHCs/SHCs and Community Health Centres, mostly the existing dispensaries would be upgraded to PHSCs and the existing Referral Hospitals and Taluka Hospitals would be upgraded to Community Health Centres and New PHCs and CHCs would be opened in exceptional conditions. During 1985-86, 20 Community Health Centres, 50 PHCs/SHCs and 300 sub-centres are likely to be established in the State and necessary provision, for maintenance of these CHCs and PHCs/SHCs and providing additional drugs has been made in the Annual Plan, 1986 87. It is also envisaged to start 10 CHCs/ by providing necessary staff and equipments in the 5 new buildings of CHCs likely to be completed during the year. 1986 87 and 5 hospitals to be taken up from voluntary agencies etc. Besides 20 existing Referral Hospitals and 75 existing dispensaries are envisaged to be upgraded into CHCs and PHCs respectively during 1986-87.

9.3.5.25. The provision for MNP made in the Annual Plan, 1986-87, is Rs. 625 lakhs.

Rural Health Centres (Ayurvedic)

9.3.5.26. Besides above schemes under allopathic system of medicine, the "working group on 'ISM and Homeopathy'" constituted by the Government of India for Seventh Plan has recommended to establish a Rural Health Centres (Ayurvedic) for every 10,000 population. During 1985-86, 20 Rural health centres are likely to be established by mostly upgrading existing ayurvedic dispensaries. It is proposed to establish 20 new rural health centres in the State during the Annual Plan period by upgrading the existing dispensaries. These Centres will provide curative as well as preventive and promotive health care services. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for 1986 87.

Other Programmes

Expansion of Vaccine Institute at Vadodara

9.3.5.27. The vaccine Institute set-up in the Third Five Year Plan with the object of providing anti-Rabic Vaccine was strengthened in subsequent plan periods and its activities were diversified with a view to produce Cholera Vaccine and Titanus Toxoid. Potential to manufacture anti-Diphtheria Vaccine has also been created. It is proposed to expand and maintain the production activities of the vaccine now produced and start production of T.T., D. T. and DPT. An outlay of Rs. 4.72 lakhs is provided for 1986-87.

Health Statistics

9.3.5.28. Incidental to the administration of delivery of the Health and Medical Care Services, substantial information as well as data are generated at the level of PHCs, Hospitals, Dispensaries and

other institutions in the field. Presently this information and data flow directly into the State Bureau of Health intelligence where it is processed and the important ones, helpful in planning, policy making and decision making are published in the publication Health Statistics etc. However, the data regarding Hospital treatment, diseases, etc., are not properly and systematically collected and compiled in Hospitals. It is, therefore, proposed to create one post of S.A. in each Cl. II Civil Hospitals for introducing MIS in hospitals. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 for this purpose.

Health Education Programme

9.3.5.29. The various efforts that are being made in the field of health will not yield full results unless they are backed up by health education. Such an education if they are to produce desirable results, should be taken up at all levels more especially at adult and family levels through all medias. Much can be achieved through health education of patients, their care-takers, and the people at large. Realising the importance of education both formal and non-formal, the following programmes have been formulated.

1. Establishment of District Health Units

9.3.5.30. The multi-purpose health workers and the multipurpose health supervisors, among other things, are required to educate the people they come into contact. Many health problems prevailing now are the result of poor environmental sanitation, malnutrition, communicable diseases, etc. The incidence of illness/diseases relating to the above, can to a great extent be reduced by educating the people about them and the preventive measures can be taken to keep them out. Whether the multipurpose workers and their supervisors are educating the people and what methods should be used by them to make people conscious of these, how far are the multi-purpose workers and their supervisors being educated in matters they have to educate about etc., all these need to be continuously looked into. At present, there is no proper staff either at the peripheral or district level to look into these questions. To fill up this void, District Health Units in four districts in the State are likely to be established.

2. Hospital Health Education

9.3.5.31. The Hospitals not only attract patients but also their friends and relatives who come to attend and cheer them. This population could be the target of education, because they are highly receptive to what the doctor and other medical staff in the hospital tell them, during their visits and stay in the hospitals. It is decided to introduce health education for this group of people in all the Class-I hospitals in the State as part of the hospital management administration. Health Education, therefore, is proposed to be imparted to the target group through audiovisual and other communication media.

Health Education Material in Community Health Centre

9.3.5.32. The best educators in health, are the field workers like Health guides, dais, MPWS, etc., delivering health services and the best target group for them are the people amongst whom they live. These field workers would be able to communicate better if they are themselves adequately oriented in Health Education from time to time. Their education could be through the medias like, films, slides, exhibitions, workshops, etc. For this purpose it is proposed to include the above project for implementation in the Seventh Five Year Plan. All the workers belonging to the Community Health Services will be made conscious of measures and facilities. Government are offering these services to the people for the improvement of their Health. Some of Community Centres will be provided with communication medias like projectors, films, slides, etc., during 1986-87.

Strengthening of State Health Education Bureau

9.3.5.33. The State Health Education Bureau was established in the year 1962, with the object of educating the people about matters connected with health and the services that are being provided by the State in this regard. The Bureau's work comprises planning, health education, production of health education materials, training, research into health education etc. In the fulfilment of the national goal of 'Health for All by 2000 A.D.' the Bureau has a very important role to play. The Bureau will be expected to supervise the district health units, which are proposed to be established. Bureau will also impart education to educators of people. The Bureau will, therefore, be strengthened.

9.3.5.34. Under the scheme of 'Health Education Programme', thus, a provision of Rs. 3.25 lakhs is made for the Annual Plan, 1986-87

9.3.5.35. It is a fact that today's children are the citizens of tomorrow. It is necessary therefore to provide School Health Services to the children in rural as well as urban areas. These services comprise of the following:--

- Promotive School Health Services which includes Mid-day-meal, nutrition and health education.
- Preventive school health services which will include immunisation against childhood diseases.
- Early detection of abnormalities for which it is absolutely necessary that periodical medical check-up should be provided to the school going children.
- It is not adequate that medical abnormalities are detected but it would be very necessary that these defects are corrected and facilities are provided for rehabilitation of these children.

9.3.5.36. The above services are proposed to be expanded and strengthened so as to cater to the felt needs in respect of school health education and school health services. An outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Drugs Control and Prevention of Food Adulteration

9.3.5.37. In the formulation of the Seventh Plan, priority has been given (1) to tightening up of enforcement machinery to administer the Acts, looked after by the Drugs Control Administration and (2) construction of buildings including completion of the on-going works and man-power development. The State has 1543 drug manufacturing units and 7903 sales units by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. It is expected that about 100 more units manufacturing drugs and 600 selling units are likely to come up during the Annual Plan, 1985-86. As per the norms prescribed by Government of India the inspection of the establishment has to be carried out twice a year. The enforcement machinery is inadequate to cope with the work. The inspection staff will be strengthened. It has been decided to strengthen the administrative machinery for enforcement of provision of Food Adulteration, Act by establishing circle offices in each of the districts of the State except Dangs and Gandhinagar. Upto 1985-86, eleven such circle offices have been established. During 1986-87, two more offices each at Surendranagar and Bharuch and technical staff at Head office have been proposed to be provided. In-service training would be imparted to the staff for the enforcement of different Acts, consequent to the amended pharmacy Act which became operative from 1.9.1984. Necessary provision for GIA for diploma courses at Adipur, Bardoli and for starting a diploma course in pharmacy at Mehsana, building for a degree course and hostel building at Rajkot, and degree course at Vallabh Vidyanagar has been made. Moreover for carrying out testing of increased no. of samples of drugs and food at Vadodara, Bhuj and Rajkot and provision for spill over construction work as well as staff has been proposed. An amount of Rs. 38.50 lakhs is provided for this purpose in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Family Welfare Programmes (State Plan)

9.3.5.38. Family Welfare Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and fully financed by the Centre. In order to have better information for management of the programme including monitoring and implementation more efficiently it is proposed to provide Data entry machines with necessary supporting staff at District level, so as to have timely and comprehensive feed back and data flow to and from the Micro Computer Centre are proposed to be established at District level by Bureau of Economics and Statistics and Computer Centre of Government of Gujarat. The data generated at District level would be of immense help to this important national programme in administration, adjusting policy issues and taking decisions related to the programme.

9.3.5.39. In addition to the various incentives provided in the Centrally Sponsored Programme etc., the State Government intends to introduce certain innovative incentive schemes for popularising various family welfare methods.

9.3.5.40. A provision of Rs. 8.80 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 for this purpose.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness

9.3.5.41. This being one of the important national programmes, Government of India provides full Central assistance for the Scheme for further development, equipments and medicines, etc. A provision of Rs. 40.51 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-Sector	Outlay for Annual Plan 1986-87
Medical	1.40
Medical Education & Research	6.65
Health	32.46
Total	40.51

Medical

9.3.5.42. Under this programme, 18 ophthalmic units at District Hospitals and 5 ophthalmic units at Taluka Hospitals in the State were upgraded. It is decided to continue and maintain the existing ones during Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Medical Education & Research

9.3.5.43. In order to provide sophisticated services in the field, it is proposed to maintain and to further upgrade the ophthalmic services in all the Medical Colleges and attached Teaching Hospitals/Institutes during 1986-87. The upgradation of services envisage the provision for necessary staff, building equipments, etc.

Health

9.3.5.44. As per the guidelines of Central Government this scheme is being implemented under this sub-Sector and has covered 210 PHCs under this programme. It is proposed to cover all the PHCs, HSCs, existing as well as proposed to be established during Seventh Plan and provide necessary staff and equipment, etc., for treatment of minor eye ailments.

Reorientation of Medical Education

9.3.5.45. All the four Government Medical Colleges have adopted 3 PHCs each for providing field training to the medical students and treatment to the patients in rural areas. This scheme is a partially Centrally sponsored Scheme to provide facilities for training students in rural health services alongwith necessary building such as operation theatre, seminar hall, hostel and residential quarters at each of 12 PHCs, so that students may have better orientation experience and knowledge of field work. A sum of Rs. 21.87 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 for this purpose.

9.3.6. Family Welfare Programme (Fully Centrally Sponsored)

Introduction

9.3.6.1. Expansion of health facilities, eradication of large scale epidemics, introduction of new drugs, modern methods of health treatment, and other factors during the last 35 years have resulted in a rapid rise in the population of the State. The population of the State which was about 1.63 crores in 1951 went upto 3.41 crores in 1981. The average annual growth rate was around 2.5 percent in the sixties and 2.4 percent in the seventies. The rapid growth of the population in the State has had many adverse effects. It has slowed down the per capita income growth and is under cutting economic progress resulting in increased poverty among the people. It also hinders efforts at improving the quality of life of the poor.

Objectives and Strategies

9.3.6.2. With a view to limiting adverse results, securing the small family norm, alleviating poverty and improving the quality of life, population control measures are being taken in the State from as far back as 1957 as an integral part of the development plans of the State. For attaining the objective a strategy to popularise among the public family planning methods like sterilisation, IUD, oral pills, conventional contraceptives has been adopted in the plans, based on voluntary acceptance. **The Family Welfare Programme is fully centrally sponsored programme and the expenditure thereon is fully met by the Central Government.** The visible effects of the measures taken by the State Government have been felt as reflected in the declining growth rate of population in the seventies as compared to the sixties as mentioned earlier. The Seventh Five Year Plan not only aims at controlling the growth of population further by continuing the birth control measures and family welfare measures followed in the earlier plans, but also to accelerate the tempo of activities being undertaken for the purpose.

Review of Progress

9.3.6.3. Till the mid-1960s the approach to family planning was mostly clinical in character. There was a shift in the family control measures after 1963 from the clinical approach to the more vigorous, extension education approach.

9.3.6.4. A goal to bring the birth rate, from 41 to 25 as expeditiously as possible was also fixed then. Subsequently to achieve the goal, time bound targets were fixed and recognising that a package of services would yield better results, birth control measures were integrated with maternity and child health care services, nutrition, and minimum needs programme to improve the quality of life of the people, when the nomenclature was changed from family planning to family welfare.

Performance of the Programme during Sixth Plan—1980-85

9.3.6.5. The objective of the programme during the Sixth Plan 1980-85, was to reduce the birth rate to a level of 35 per thousand in 1980 to 30 per thousand population by the terminal year 1984-85. The methods to contain the delivery the growth of population remained the same as in the earlier Plan period. The following targets were fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan period,—

1. Sterilisation	8.12 lakhs
2. I. U. D.	2.36 lakhs
3. Contraceptive Users including Oral Pill Users.	13.76 lakhs

9.3.6.6. Yearwise achievements in the terminal and spacing methods are as under :—

Year	Sterilisation	I. U. D.	C. C. users	Oral Pills users
1980—81	200594	40942	168774	15365
1981—82	237405	45647	164988	16030
1982—83	241519	63127	206310	20383
1983—84	235853	111574	335680	38130
1984—85	256454	214213	460605	60700
1980 81 to 1984 85	1171825	475503	1336357	150608
Achievement against target in percentage	144.3%	201.5%	108.1%	

9.3.6.7. The performance of the Family Welfare Programme in the Sixth Plan has been remarkable. This is indicated by the couple protection rate of 40.6% in 1980-81 which went up to 46.7% by the end of March, 85. The total number of births averted during 1984-85 is 5.51 lakhs, while the progressive total number of the births averted since inception of the programme upto March, 1985 is 49.70 lakhs.

9.3.6.8. As a support to the achievement of the targets, following additional facilities are available at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan :

(1) Urban Family Welfare Centres and Dispensaries	16
(2) Post Partum Unit	1

9.3.6.9. The number of couples protected by various methods of Family Welfare Programme in Gujarat is given in the table below :—

Year	Estimated couples in productive age group ('000)	Sterilisation		I. U. D.		Conventional contraceptive		Total
		No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980-81	5434	1695	31.2	92	1.7	92	7.7	1879
1981-82	5689	1835	32.3	102	1.8	90	1.6	2027
1982-83	5843	1964	33.6	112	1.9	123	2.1	2199
1983-84	6000	2115	35.3	162	2.7	206	3.4	2483
1984-85	6122	2311	37.7	258	4.2	291	4.8	2860

Immunization Programme -- Achievements

(Nos. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Method	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1.	Tetanus Toxoid (TT)	5.6	4.9	6.1	7.6	6.2	6.6
2.	Diphtheria Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT)	10.6	8.0	7.5	7.4	5.0	6.7
3.	Diphtheria and Tetanus (DT)	14.7	11.3	11.0	10.3	9.3	7.6

Programme for the Annual Plan, 1986-87

9.3.6.10. An outlay of Rs. 3668.71 lakhs for fully centrally sponsored Family Welfare Programme is provided for Annual Plan, 1986-87. The details of which are given below :—

Sr. No.	Sub-Head	Outlay 1986-87
1	2	3
(a) 1.	State Family Welfare Bureau	30.07
2.	City Family Welfare Bureau	7.00
3.	District Family Welfare Bureau	106.18
4.	Area Development Project (USAID)	195.45
	Total (a) ..	338.70

1	2	3
(b)	1. Rural Family Welfare Programme	475.97
	2. Rural Family Welfare (Sub-Centre)	481.00
	3. Health Guide Scheme	435.80
	Total (b) ..	1392.77
(c)	Urban Family Welfare Centre	195.25
(d)	Immunization	38.98
(e)	1. Maintenance supply of vehicle of Rural Family Welfare Centre	57.80
	2. State Health Transport	9.89
	Total (e) ..	67.69
(f)	1. Vasectomy	297.84
	2. Tubectomy	902.30
	3. I. U. D.	40.40
	4. Ex. gratia	10.93
	Total (f) ..	1251.47
(g)	1. Maintenance of Beds	41.35
	2. Post Partum Centre	159.23
	3. Conc. contraceptives	0.01
	4. Int. District Programme	11.75
	5. Awards	5.26
	Total (g) ..	217.54
(h)	Mass Education Programme	43.82
(i)	1. Regional Family Welfare Training Centre	12.30
	2. Training of ANMs, Dais and HVs	110.18
	3. Demographic Research Centre	0.01
	Total (i) ..	122.49
	Grand Total ..	3668.71

9.3.6.11. Having achieved a couple protection rate of 46.7 percent by 31st March 1985 the State has set its goal to achieve by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, a birth rate of 21 per thousand population and a couple protection rate of 60.00 per cent. 49.70 lakh births have been averted upto March, 1985 since the inception of the programme. Targets for various spacing and terminal methods of family planning have been worked out keeping in view the popularity and acceptability of the different methods and the goal fixed for Annual Plan, 1986-87 as shown below.

(Targets in lakhs)

Year	Sterilisation	I. U. D.	Oral pills and conventional contraceptive
1986-87	3.00	2.50	5.46

9.3.6.12. An amount of Rs. 1200.14 lakhs is provided for sterilisation. While a provision of Rs. 40.40 lakhs has been made for I. U. D. insertion. Thus inclusive of Rs. 10.93 lakhs for ex-gratia expenditure a total provision of Rs. 1251.47 lakhs is provided for sterilisation and I. U. D. programme, etc.

9.3.6.13. For achieving the targets the following measures mostly to strengthen the programme infrastructure have been proposed during 1986-87.

Strengthening of State Family Welfare Bureau Direction and Administration

9.3.6.14. The State Family Welfare Bureau, administers the family welfare programme in the State. It undertakes a vigorous and continuous monitoring of implementation of the programme to ensure that the targets set are achieved in the given time, and ensuring propriety in the spending of funds. During 1985-86, Audit parties will be set-up for exercising control over expenditure. Another 2 additional audit parties are envisaged to be created during 1986-87 for which a provision of Rs. 0.57 lakh is provided for the purpose. While Rs. 142.68 lakhs are provided for the continuation of the existing set-up of State Family Welfare Bureau, City and District functionaries of family Welfare and Rs. 195.45 lakhs for Area Development Project. Thus, in all, Rs. 338.70 lakhs are provided for direction and administration of Family Welfare Programme in the State.

Rural Family Welfare Centres and Sub-Centres

9.3.6.15. Apart from strengthening the State Family Welfare Bureau, it is also proposed to increase the number of sub-centres for achieving the objective and targets of the programme. During 1986-87, it is targetted to establish 300 sub-centres. A provision of Rs. 956.97 lakhs is made for new as well as existing sub-centres and main centres in rural areas of the State.

Health Guides Scheme

9.3.6.16. At the end of Sixth Plan, there were 25091 health guides in the State. It is proposed to strengthen the health guides cadre during the course of the Seventh Five Year Plan looking to the needs of the family welfare programme in the Seventh Plan in the State. Another 4000 health guides would be added to the present strength during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 435.80 lakhs is made for additional Health Guides and for confirmation of existing strength of Health Guides in the State.

Urban Families Welfare Centres

9.3.6.17. There are now 204 urban family welfare services Centres in the State. It is proposed to revamp the scheme in the urban areas during 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 195.25 lakhs has been provided for maintenance and as well as for revamping the programme.

Post Partum Services

9.3.6.18. The main objective of post partum is to provide contraceptive advice and services primarily to the obstetric and abortion cases coming to hospitals as well as to other patients in the hospital. The P. P. units are classified as "A" Type (*i.e.* medical colleges or medical institutions having more than 3000 obst. and gyneec. cases annually). "B" Type (institutions having 1500 and 3000 obst. cases annually and "C" type (institutions having 500 to 1500 ob. and abortion cases annually). At the end of Sixth Plan, there were 45 P. P. Units functioning in the State. 10 P. P. units are likely to be set-up during 1985-86. It is targetted to establish 10 additional P. P. units during 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 159.23 lakhs is made for Post Partum services in the State.

Reserve Bed Scheme

9.3.6.19. At present, there are in all 842 additional beds reserved for family planning purposes at the hospitals/dispensaries/PHCs run by Government voluntary organisations and local bodies. Their break-up is as under :—

Government	407
Voluntary organisations	347
Local Bodies	88
Total	842

An amount of Rs. 41.35 lakhs is provided for maintenance of beds reserved for family planning programme.

Other Measures

9.3.6.20. Though the programme is fully aided by the Government of India, the State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 5.80 lakhs during the Annual Plan, 1986-87 under State Plan for granting incentives to the beneficiaries and evolving better information management system by computerisation of data, so as to make the programme, success for efficient monitoring of the progress under this programme. The Government has established monitoring machinery at all levels for the speedy and successful implementation of this programme and this would facilitate better administration and implementation of the programme.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Nos. & Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1986-87	
		Total	Of which capital
1	2	3	4
I. Direction and Administration			
HLT-1	Strengthening of Directorate (Health, Medical Education including)	4.70	..
	Sub-Total I	6.70	..
II. Medical Relief (Medical)			
HLT-2	X-Ray Services to Hospitals	..	..
HLT-3	Ambulance Services	0.41	..
HLT-4	Strengthening of District Hospital and Increase of beds in District Hospital	81.39	29.38
HLT-5	Strengthening of Taluka Hospital and Increase of beds in Taluka Hospital	25.70	17.75
HLT-6	Staff Quarters in District Hospital	1.00	1.00
HLT-7	Staff Quarters in Taluka Hospital	1.05	1.05
HLT-8	B.T.S. Centres	..	..
HLT-9	Mental Health Units in Dist. Hospital Junagadh	..	..
HLT-10	Expansion of Mental Hospital at Jamnagar	..	..
HLT-11	Improvement of Nursing Care in Hospital	11.66	..
HLT-12	Addl. Cl. III & IV Technical Staff	13.79	..
	other schemes.	..	..
	Sub-Total (M.R. Medical)	135.00	49.18

Training Programme Medical

HLT-13	Construction of Hostel for Nurses.	3.00	3.00
HLT-14	Expansion of General Nursing School and ANM	2.50	..
Sub-Total (Medical)		5.50	3.00

Health-

HLT-15	(i) Certification Course in H.V. School, Surat Public Health Nurses School.	1.00	..
	(ii) Estt. of P.H. Training Institut at Vadodara.	2.00	..
	(iii) Training of M.P.W. state Share	1.30	..
Sub-Total (Health)		4.30	..

Medical Education

HLT-16	Training Programme.	2.20	0.20
Sub-Total (M.E.)		2.20	0.20
Sub-Total III (Training)		12.00	3.20

Medical Education and Research

HLT-17	Expns. of Medical College & Hospital, Ahmedabad.	33.86	15.50
HLT-18	Expns. of Medical College and Hospital, Baroda.	23.47	8.61
HLT-19	Expns. of Medical College and Hospital, Jamnagar	53.30	16.00
HLT-20	Expns. of Medical College, Surat	22.47	18.35
HLT-21	Expns. of Medical Education Facilities.	23.00	..
HLT-22	Expns. of Medical Records Organisation	5.65	..
HLT-23	Strength of Libraries in Medical College	4.00	..
HLT-24	Specialist Units.	5.20	..

1	2	3	4
	HLT-25 Expns. of Dental College and Hospital, Ahmedabad.	2.18	.
	HLT-26 Re-orientation of Medical Education	71.87	0.50
	Sub-Total-IV. Medical Education & Research	195.00	58.90
V. Indigenous System of Medicines Ayurved and Homeopathy			
	HLT-27 Expansion of existing Ayurved College.	7.00	3.00
	HLT-28 Construction of Hostel Building for Ayurvedic College	4.50	4.50
	HLT-29 Development of Ayurved University, Jamnagar	1.00	.
	HLT-30 Establishment of Homeopathic dispensaries, Colleges & GIA	1.00	.
	HLT-31 Trainees Training	..	.
	HLT-32 Expansion of Ayurvedic Hospitals attached with teaching Institution	2.50	0.50
	HLT-33 New Financial Assistance to Ayurvedic teaching institution-Naturopathy & Unani.	0.50	.
	HLT-34 New Financial Assistance to Acupuncture	..	.
	HLT-35 New Development of Publication Department	0.50	.
	HLT-36 Opening of Rural Health Centres in Rural Tribal areas	15.00	.
	HLT-37 Construction of Rural Health Centre building staff quarters (MNP)	-	.
	HLT-38 Strengthening the directorate & Starting of DAOS Offices	0.50	.

1	2	3	4
HLT-39	Opening of New Ayurvedic Hospitals Expansion of existing Ayurvedic Hospitals.	1.00	..
HLT-40	Research Botanical Survey & Herbs Garden	1.50	0.50
HLT-41	Upgrading & Expansion of Pharmacy	..	..
HLT-42	Establishment of Collection Centre	..	..
HLT-43	Opening of Ayurvedic wing in District Health Quarter Hospitals.	..	..
HLT-44	Provision of Panch Karma Section in Govt. Ayurvedic Hospitals.	..	..
	Sub-Total-V : Ayurved	35.50	8.50
VI Employees State Insurance Scheme :			
HLT-45	Employees State Insurance Scheme.	5.50	..
	Sub-Total-VI : E.S.I.S.	5.50	..
<i>Public Health :</i>			
VII Prevention of Control of communicable disease			
HLT-46	National T. B. Control Programme	52.93	12.93
HLT-47	National Filaria Control Programme	9.00	..
HLT-48	National Leprosy Control Programme (State Plan)	3.07	..
HLT-49	National Malaria Eradication Programme	418.00	..
HLT-50	National Goitre Control Programme (New)	5.50	..
	Sub-Total-VII : Public Health	488.50	12.93

1	2	7	8
VIII Minimum Needs Programme :			
HLT-51	Upgrading PHC into 30 beded Hospital Community Health Centres	425.67	98.50
HLT-52	Construction work of sub-centres (Back Log)	23.25	23.25
HLT-53	Drugs and Medicines (Establishment of Add. Primary Health Centres)	5.40	..
HLT-54	Upgrading of dispensaries in to PHCs/SHCs and New PHCs.	150.44	..
HLT-55	Construction work of PHC Building with staff quarters (Back Log)	20.24	20.24
	Sub-Total-VIII (MNP)	625.00	141.99
IX Other Programmes :			
HLT-56	Expansion of Vaccine Institute, Vadodara	4.72	..
HLT-57	Strengthening of Health Education Bureau	3.25	..
HLT-58	Strengthening of Health Statistics	2.00	..
HLT-59	Expansion of Health Transport	7.83	..
	Sub-Total-IX-Other Programme	17.80	..
X School Health Programme :			
HLT-60	Health Services to school going children State School.	5.50	..
	Sub-Total-X : School Health Programme	5.50	..
XI Family Welfare (State Plan)			
HLT-61	Payment of Add. Incentive under FWP	5.80	..
	Sub-Total XI-Family Welfare (State Plan)	5.80	..

1	2	3	4
XII. Drugs Control :			
	HLT-62 Training of Pharmacists		
	(a) Grant-in-aid to New Government Institution for conducting diploma and Degree course in Pharmacy	4.75	..
	(b) Construction of Building for Govt. College at Rajkot augmentation of staff for degree course.	5.45	0.75
	HLT-63 Expansion of Food and Drugs Control Administration	6.40	..
	HLT-64 Expansion of Intelligence Branch	0.55	..
	HLT-65 Expansion of Food and Drugs Lab. Vadodara, and Bhuj.	17.20	5.00
	HLT-66 Establishment of Regional Food & Laboratory, Rajkot.	2.05	..
	HLT-67 Establishment of Regional Food Laboratory in North Gujarat.	..	..
	HLT-68 Providing of Vehicle in each circle office.	0.30	..
	HLT-69 Providing of Mobile Lab. at Bhavnagar and Surat.	..	..
	HLT-70 Strengthening of Cell at Magic Remedies (O.A.) Act, 1954.	0.50	..
	HLT-71 Construction of Staff quarter at Vadodara	..	..
	Sub-Total XII—Drugs Control	<u>37.20</u>	<u>5.75</u>
	HLT-72 Central Medical Stores Organisation Building for office and godown	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	<u>1569.00</u>	<u>280.51</u>

9.4. SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

9.4.1. Introduction

9.4.1.1. The programme under Sewerage and Water Supply envisages the provision of safe and protected water supply and sanitation facilities in the urban and rural areas of the State. Supply of protected drinking water in adequate quantities and disposal of used water are essential for preservation and promotion of public health and hence great importance is attached to this programme.

9.4.1.2. The ten year period of 1981-90 has been declared by the United Nations as the International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The decade goal is to provide potable drinking water to the entire rural and urban population and to provide sanitation facilities to 80% of the urban population and 25% of the rural population. A 10 years master plan for the development of water supply and sewerage has been prepared by the State Government. According to this master plan, the requirement of funds at 1980 prices to meet with the decade targets has been estimated at say Rs 571.00 crores. The decade programme has started from the year 1981-82 i.e. the second year of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Thus the decade programme spreads over four years of the Sixth Plan, five years of the Seventh Plan and one year of the Eighth Plan.

9.4.1.3. There are 18114 inhabited villages in the State as per 1981 census. This covers about 69% of the total population of the State. Remaining 31% of the population is covered in 255 towns.

9.4.1.4. As many as 9038 villages were identified as "No Source" villages as per the Survey carried out upto 1980. Thereafter more than 5000 villages/hamlets have been identified to be eligible in "No Source" category. This number is still increasing due to depletion of water table, ingress of salinity and pollution of water sources due to discharge of industrial effluents. Government has, therefore, given highest priority to the programme of providing drinking water facilities to such "No Source" villages. An outlay of Rs. 4082 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86.

9.4.2. Annual Plan, 1986-87

9.4.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 4390 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87 for 'Sewerage and Water Supply. Programm wise break-up is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1986-87		
		Non-IDA	IDA	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Survey & Investigation	2	..	2
2.	Research & Development	14	30	44
3.	Urban Sanitation	668	1334	2002
4.	Rural Sanitation	14	..	14
5.	Urban Water Supply	817	320	1137
6.	Rural Water Supply (As & When) (MNP)	15	..	15
7.	Rural Water Supply (MNP)	550	490	1040
	" " " Bilateral (MNP)	50	..	50
8.	Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply Scheme (MNP)	30	..	30
9.	Construction of office buildings	40	..	40
10.	Construction of residential staff quarters	16	..	16
GRAND TOTAL		2216	2174	4390

9.4.2.2. The programmes included into the Annual Plan, 1986-87 are discussed in the following paragraphs.

World Bank Aided Project

9.4.2.3. The World Bank Project estimated to cost Rs. 137.54 crores has been taken up by the State Government during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The details of this project are as under :—

9.4.2.4. The Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board submitted a project package costing Rs. 137.54 crores to the International Development Association of the World Bank. The Project consisted of Rural Water Supply, Urban Water Supply, Urban Sewerage, Low Cost Sanitation and Sewerage Schemes of Ahmedabad and Rajkot Municipal Corporations.

9.4.2.5. The project has been negotiated with the World Bank and the International Development Association of the World Bank has accepted the project and sanctioned a credit of 721 million dollars (Rs. 61.2 crores) in the month of July 1982. The project is under implementation. This World Bank Project package includes :

- (i) Sewerage schemes of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Rajkot Municipal Corporation, Nadiad, Anand and Savarkundla.
- (ii) Water Supply Schemes for 5 towns i.e. Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Nadiad, Godhra and Anand.
- (iii) 7 Rural Regional rural water supply schemes covering 257 villages.
- (iv) 111 individual villages water supply schemes; and
- (v) Component estimated to cost Rs. 6 crores for low cost sanitation under UNDP Global project for 15 towns. Training is also included in the World Bank Project. The project as initially planned was to be implemented within the period from 1982-83 to 1986-87.

The break-up of the cost of the Project is as under :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Name of Project	Cost
1	2	3
(A) Urban Water Supply Scheme :		
1.	Nadiad	433.16
2.	Godhra	260.61
3.	Jamnagar	958.80
4.	Bhavnagar	767.15
5.	Anand	122.20
TOTAL--I		2541.92
(B) Urban Sewerage		
1.	Nadiad	861.14
2.	Anand	354.33
3.	Savarkundla	325.38
Total-II		1540.85

1	2	3
(C)	7 Regional Rural Water Supply schemes covering 257 villages.	1980.40
(D)	Individual villages water supply schemes for 111 villages	910.73
(E)	Low cost sanitation project (for 15 towns)	600.00
(F)	Loan fund for House connection	200.00
(G)	Training	77.00
(H)	Equipment	70.00
	TOTAL-III	3838.13
Corporations :		
1.	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	3379.03
2.	Rajkot Municipal Corporation	2454.03
	TOTAL-IV	5833.06
	GRAND TOTAL :	13753.96
		<i>i.e.</i> Rs. 137.54 Crores.

9.4.2.6. The Sixth Plan outlay for World Bank aided Project was Rs. 66 crores. The project was negotiated in June, 1982. The project agreement was signed on 9th November, 1982 and the credit has become effective from 8th February, 1983. An expenditure of Rs. 28.74 Crores has been incurred by the end of the Sixth Plan under this project. The period from March, 1982 to March, 1984 was utilised for preparing detailed engineering designs. The project has entered the construction stage only in 1984-85. The actual expenditure incurred for 1984-85 is Rs. 2476 crores.

9.4.2.7. For 1985-86, likely expenditure would be Rs. 25.46 crores. A provision of Rs. 2174 lakhs has been kept for the works under this World Bank aided project for 1986-87 and the break-up of the provision is given under respective programmes.

Bilateral Assistance

9.4.2.8 Regional water supply scheme comprising of 72 villages under arid Zone of Banaskantha District viz. Santalpur Regional Rural Water Supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 966-90 lakhs is taken up under bilateral assistance project with the Dutch Government. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1985 is Rs. 885 lakhs. It is expected that by March, 1986, the cumulative expenditure will be 950 lakhs. In 1986-87 good progress will be made and it is expected that remaining expenditure of Rs. 25 lakhs will be incurred. Further 8 more projects costing Rs. 5748.23 lakhs are posed for bilateral assistance and the Netharlands Government mission has visited the State for comprehensive appraisal of these projects. It is likely that 3 to 4 projects may be taken up during 1986-87. It is, therefore proposed to earmark an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs for the project under execution and for those to be taken up during 1986-87.

Survey and Investigation

9.4.2.9. The water supply and sewerage programme envisages providing drinking water and sanitation facilities to problem villages and urban towns in the State.

9.4.2.10. Survey and Investigation is an essential pre-condition to the execution of the planned works. It would involve : --

- (1) Geohydrological survey
- (2) Pumping test
- (3) Investigation for sources
- (4) Surveying and levelling for water supply and sewerage project
- (5) Chemical Analysis of water samples
- (6) Soil Testing for foundations, and
- (7) Strength Tests of R.C.C. structures

9.4.2.11. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for undertaking survey and investigation of planned schemes during 1986-87.

Research, Development and Training :

9.4.2.12. The technology with regard to the development of water supply and sewerage services is fast changing and new processes for exploiting ground & surface water and making them fit for human consumption are being found. Their applications to field conditions in the State needs to be explored. Further more, peculiar problems emerge in the course of operations, both in respect of water supply as well as sanitation, solutions to which need experiments and even research. Side by side the manpower engaged in the development of water supply and sewerage services will have to be acquainted with the new technologies coming out and the possibilities of their application in the field conditions existing in the State. This has to be done through continuous and systematic training of the personnel.

9.4.2.13. During the period 1986-87, the following activities are proposed to be taken up under R & D. Programme depending upon needs and other exigencies. Even other activities not specified below may also be taken up under the R. & D. part of the programme as may be required.

(a) Desalination

9.4.2.14. On account of long coastal area, there is problem of salinity ingress in some parts of the State including Coastal areas of Saurashtra, Rann of Kachchh and Surendranagar district. It is, therefore, proposed to install de-alination plants at selected locations on experimental-cum-demonstration basis with a view to study the feasibility of their application on large scale basis. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made for the purpose during 1986-87.

(b) Defluoridation

9.4.2.15. In order to control the fluorosis disease due to fluoride infested water in Amreli district defluoridation through Nalgonda technique has been attempted and found to be feasible on the basis of experience, in four villages, taken up for study on an experimental basis. Further research to develop and popularise community based defluoridation plant is contemplated. 86 villages of Amreli District have been surveyed and are found to be affected with fluoridic problem. To cover some of the more acutely affected villages by providing community defluoridation plants, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for 1986-87.

(c) Community Bio-Gas Plant

9.4.2.16. Over and above studying the feasibility of putting up demonstration Bio-gas plants serving the community based on cow-dung and human excreta, it is also proposed to take up a community Bio-Gas-cum-sanitation project based on water hyacinth, in Kheda District. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for this during 1986-87.

(d) Radiation Technology for sewage sludge Treatment

9.4.2.17. A project estimated to cost Rs. 100 lakhs (1983 prices) for sewage sludge treatment at Vadodara is envisaged. 1/3rd of the capital cost and 1/5th of the O & M cost is to be borne by State Government for five years. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 towards capital investment for making a start of the project.

(e) **Public Health Engineering (PHE) Laboratory**

9.4.2.18. The Laboratory mainly looks after carrying out water analysis for the purposes of selection of sources of water waste analysis and pollution studies and routine water quality checking during operation stage. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for 1986-87 towards purchase of equipments, chemicals, glass-ware for the PHE Laboratory at Vadodara.

(f) **Training**

9.4.2.19. Training is an essential input for proper operation and maintenance and repairs of water supply schemes and Sewerage and Sanitation Schemes. The lack of trained personnel has resulted in short-comings in services and frequent break-downs and failures of pipe system motors, boring equipment, etc., in a number of cases, particularly in Rural Water Supply Schemes which are situated in remote and interior places far away from the cities. The training for lower level personnel such as pump operators, pipe line fitters, valvemen, engine drivers, electricians, wiremen, etc., is therefore, actually felt.

9.4.2.20. A central training institute to cater to the needs of GWSSB, Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations is contemplated to be set up at Gandhinagar under the IDA assisted project.

9.4.2.21. The total cost of project is Rs. 147 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is made for the year, 1986-87.

9.4.2.22. The total provision of Research and Development for 1986-87 is, therefore, made as under :—

Research and Development	Provision for 1986-87
(a) Desalination	3.00
(b) Defluoridation	2.00
(c) Bio-Gas Plant	2.00
(d) Radiation Technology	2.00
(e) PHE Laboratory	5.00
(f) Training Institute under IDA	30.00
Total	<hr/> 44.00 <hr/>

Urban Sanitation

9.4.2.23. In all, there are 255 towns in the State as per 1981 census. 25 towns including Corporations have been covered by underground drainage schemes by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. It is targetted to cover 4 more towns during 1985-86.

9.4.2.24. Urban underground drainage schemes of non-corporation towns are taken up on "As and When" basis. For this the local bodies are initially required to deposit funds with GWSSB and grant-in-aid is given on the basis of actual expenditure incurred as per availability of funds. The scale of grant-in-aid varies from 35% to 60% depending upon the population of the town. If the local body cannot deposit funds from its own sources the GWSSB helps the local bodies in securing LIC loan under Government guarantee. For low cost sanitation Schemes, financing pattern is as under :—

- (i) 50% subsidy
- (ii) 30% loan to local bodies (Not to be borne by beneficiaries)
- (iii) 20% from beneficiaries.

9.4.2.25. 39 Urban drainage schemes taken up on "As & When" basis were in progress which have spilled over in the year, 1986-87. The estimated spill over cost of these 39 schemes comes to Rs. 6327 lakhs. Provision of grant-in-aid is required to be made for these on-going schemes. Also LIC loan will be raised for the schemes for their financing to the extent admissible.

9.4.2.26. As more and more emphasis and encouragement is now given to low cost sanitation methods, it is expected that some local bodies may come forward to take up their low cost sanitation schemes. Provision for grant-in-aid and Govt. loan is, therefore, required to be made for this purpose.

9.4.2.27. A scheme for conversion of basket type latrines into sanitary flush type latrines was being implemented in the Sixth Plan. Latrine conversion work has mostly been completed. However to take care of remaining cases, a provision of Rs. 1 lakh as loan and Rs. 1 lakh as grant-in-aid has been kept.

9.4.2.28. The urban sanitation programme will include the provision for following schemes also which are taken up under IDA assistance.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Schemes	Estimated Cost.
1.	Anand	354
2.	Nadiad	861
3.	Savarkundla	325
4.	Ahmedabad	3300
5.	Raikot	2454
6.	Low cost sanitation schemes for 15 towns.	600
		Total : 7894

9.4.2.29. The drainage schemes of non-corporation towns from the above will be funded by Government loan and grant-in-aid. The drainage schemes of two corporation towns will be funded by way of raising market borrowings and local body's own contribution. The low cost sanitation schemes will be funded by way of Government loan and grant-in-aid.

9.4.2.30. A total provision of Rs. 2002 lakhs for both Non-IDA and IDA schemes under urban sanitation is made for 1986-87.

9.4.2.31. The break-up of the provision made for Annual Plan, 1986-87 is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Funding pattern	1986—87		
		Non-IDA	IDA	Total
1.	Grant-in-aid			
	Underground drainage schemes	32	95	127
	Low cost sanitation schemes	5	40	45
	Conversion of latrines	1	..	1

1	2	3	4	5
2. Government Loan :				
	For IDA Projects (Excluding low cost sanitation Schemes)	..	400	400
	Low cost sanitation Schemes	5	30	35
	Conversion of latrines	1	..	1
3.	LIC loan	484	..	484
4.	Market Borrowing	140	769	909
Total :		668	1334	2002

9.4.2.32. During 1986-87, it is targetted to cover 6 additional towns with drainage facilities.

Rural Sanitation

9.4.2.33. Very little progress has been made so far in the field of rural sanitation. Due to weak financial position of smaller local bodies, they cannot afford to take up underground drainage schemes. Also, LIC does not grant loans to small panchayats and hence it is necessary to provide for Government loan to complete such schemes.

9.4.2.34. Now more and more encouragement is given to low cost sanitation methods. Cost of one pour flush sanitation latrine works out to about Rs. 2000/-. The financing pattern for such low cost sanitation schemes is 50% subsidy, 30% loan to local bodies and 20% from beneficiaries.

9.4.2.35. A provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is made for rural sanitation during 1986-87. There is no rural drainage scheme taken up under the IDA assisted project and hence entire provision is for non-IDA. The break-up of provision made is as under:--

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Funding Pattern	1986-87
1. Grant-in-aid		
	For "As & When" Scheme	2
	For low cost sanitation Schemes	5
2. Government loan :		
	For "As & When" Scheme	2
	For low cost sanitation Schemes	5
Total :		14

9.4.2.36. Cost of one pour flush latrine comes to about Rs. 2000/-. It is, therefore envisaged to construct 1000 latrines out of the provision of loan and grant and contribution from beneficiaries during the year, 1986-87. Considering that 5 persons are served by a latrine and on an average 10 latrines are constructed per village, 100 villages will be covered partially during 1986-87.

Urban Water Supply

9.4.237. There are 255 towns in the State as per 1981 Census. 181 towns have been covered with water supply facilities by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. 8 New & 5 Augmentation towns are targeted to be covered during 1985-86. Total 57 water supply schemes (New and augmentation) are continuing at the commencement of the year, 1986-87. The estimated spill over cost of these schemes is Rs. 2976 lakhs. All these schemes are taken up on "As & When" basis and the grant-in-aid ranges from 20% to 60% depending upon the population. Thus, provision for payment of grant-in-aid is required to be made for these schemes. A provision of Rs. 80 lakhs for GIA is made for 1986-87.

9.4.238. In addition, GWSSB will help the local bodies in securing LIC loans against Government guarantee. It is expected to raise LIC loans aggregating to Rs. 432 lakhs for the water supply schemes during 1986-87. This includes LIC loans for Corporation towns also.

9.4.239. As a part of the Urban Water Supply programme, following towns are covered under the World Bank assistance.

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Name of Town	Estimated Cost.
1	Anand	122.20
2	Nadiad	433.16
3	Jamnagar	958.80
4	Bhavanagar	767.15
5	Godhra	260.61
Total :		2541.92

9.4.240. These schemes are also eligible for grant-in-aid as per the existing pattern. Therefore a provision of Rs. 120.00 lakhs for grant-in-aid is made for 1986-87.

9.4.241. Head works of Porbandar, Dwarka, Kandla and Godhra are owned by Government and maintained by GWSSB. The source of water supply for Kandla are tube wells and Tapar dam which are not certain and hence many a times the whole Kandla, Gandhidham Complex has to depend on tube well supply only. A short term emergency water supply scheme based on tube wells is recently executed but to cope up with the growing water demand in this region, a long term augmentation scheme, which is expected to cost about Rs. 455 lakhs, needs to be taken up. Also, feasibility of putting gates on Tapar dam is being studied and if found feasible, a scheme thereof costing around Rs. 225 lakhs will be required to be taken up. In case of Porbandar, some stretch of conveying pipe line needs duplication/replacement. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is, therefore made for taking up augmentation/replacement works of capital nature in respect of Government owned water works during 1986-87.

Water Supply Project for Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation

9.4.242. A project costing Rs. 31 crores for augmenting water supply of Ahmedabad city has been taken up by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. The funding of the project is to be done under:—

Rs. 12.00 crores	State Government
,, 9.00 crores	L. I. C.
,, 10.00 crores	A.M.C.'s own resources
<u>31.00 crores</u>	

9.4.243. A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is made for 1986-87 for Government loan to AMC for this project.

Water Supply Scheme for Rajkot Based on Bhadar Dam

9.4.2.44. The present population of Rajkot is about 4.4 lakhs and the projected population is expected to be 8.38 lakhs by 1998. The present water supply requirement at 135 L/Capita/day is about 96 mld. The city draws its water supply from two reservoirs viz. Aji and Nyari. In addition, the city utilises old lakes of Lalpari and Randarda for its water supply. Also, proposals are in hand to augment the water supply as below:—

- (a) By drawing additional water from Nyari
- (b) By utilising the leakage water from down stream side of Nyari dam, and
- (c) By drawing more water from Lalpari and Randarda

9.4.2.45. With this, the available water supply to the city from all the sources would reach to about 61.29 mld. Even the present needs of water cannot be satisfied from the existing sources. The water supply requirement of 1998 would be 129.80 mld.

9.4.2.46. It is, therefore, envisaged to augment the supply by about 45 mld. drawing water from Bhadar dam, located at about 62 kms. from Rajkot. This will increase the total water supply to the city to 106.29 mld. The estimated cost of the Bhadar dam based water supply project works out to Rs. 3150 lakhs.

9.4.2.47. The Rajkot Municipal Corporation has launched a project for having a full fledged underground drainage scheme for the city under the World Bank aided project. Before the completion of underground drainage schemes, it is necessary to have satisfactory water supply for the efficient functioning of the drainage system. From this aspect also the augmentation scheme based on Bhadar dam is necessary to be taken up by the Corporation.

9.4.2.48. The pattern of funding will be way of LIC loan, Market borrowings and Government loan. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made for 1986-87 for advancing Government loan for this project.

9.4.2.49. The break-up of the provision of Rs. 1137.00 lakhs made in the Annual Plan, 1986-87 is given below:—

Sr. No.	Funding Pattern	1986-87		
		Non-IDA	IDA	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Grant - in-aid :			
	As & When Schemes	80.00	..	80.00
	World Bank Assisted 5 Schemes	..	120.00	120.00
2.	LIC loans	432.00	..	432.00
3.	Government water supply scheme	25.00	..	25.00
4.	MBL for corporation towns	220.00	..	220.00
5.	Government Loan :			
	(i) For Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	40.00	..	40.00
	(ii) For Rajkot Municipal Corporation	20.00	..	20.00
	(iii) For IDA Project	..	200.00	200.00
	Total	817.00	320.00	1137.00

Rural Water Supply (Minimum Needs Programme)

9.4.2.50. The supply of safe drinking water to "No Source" villages is covered under this programme. This is one of the most important programmes in the water supply and sewerage sector and is also included as point No. 8 in the new 20 point Programme and under the Minimum Needs Programme.

Rural Water Supply (As and When)

9.4.2.51. The water supply schemes of villages other than "No Source" villages are taken up on "As and When" basis. According to the procedure, the local body has to first deposit the amount and GIA as per availability of funds is released on the basis of expenditure incurred. 47 Nos. of such schemes are on going. The total estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 633 lakhs. LIC is not advancing loans to small panchayats and hence provision for grant-in-aid and Government loan is required to be made. The provision made for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 is as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	1986-87
Government Loan	5.00
Grant-in-aid	10.00
	15.00

9.4.2.52. It is targetted to cover 5 villages during 1986-87.

9.4.2.53. Most areas of the State depend for their water supply upon rainfall which is insufficient and erratic. Large areas in North Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh are arid and semi-arid Zones which do not get adequate rainfall. Only few rivers in the State are perennial. The State has a long coast line of about 1600 Kms., and the areas bordering the coast line are experiencing problems of salinity in ground water due to ingress of salinity. Some areas in Amreli district of the State have high fluoride content in their ground water which is detrimental to Public Health. Some areas of the State are affected by guinea worm disease. Sub-soil water levels are going deeper every year aggravating water problem further.

9.4.2.54. There are 18144 villages in the State as per 1981 census. 9038 villages were identified as no source villages by 1980. Out of these, 3720 villages were covered by the end of Fifth Plan. 4492 villages have been covered during the Sixth Plan making the total coverage of 8212 villages by the end of Sixth Plan. Besides, 5250 villages/hamlets have further been identified after 1980 upto March, 1985 to be eligible under the "No Source" category and need to be covered with water supply. Out of these villages, 1165 are covered by the end of Sixth Plan leaving 4085 villages to be covered during the Seventh Plan. Thus, total of 4911 Villages (826+4085) remains to be covered by the end of Sixth Plan as identified under the no source category. More and more villages are coming under the no source category due to the following reasons :—

- (a) Depletion of ground water
- (b) Salinity ingress in the coastal areas and
- (c) Industrial pollution effects

9.4.2.55. The question of raising the limit of population for admitting the villages in "No Source" category from 5000 to 10000 was under consideration. This has recently been approved. This will result in classifying some more villages under the "No Source" category.

9.4.2.56. For 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 1090 lakhs (Rs. 600 lakhs Non-IDA + Rs. 490 lakhs IDA) is made. In addition, it is expected that Rs. 1200 lakhs will be available from Government of India under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. It is targetted to cover 1000 villages during 1986-87 under State and Central Programmes combined.

Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply Schemes

9.4.2.57. The completed rural water supply schemes after a satisfactory trial run for about a month were being handed over to the village panchayats in case of individual schemes and to the District Taluka Panchayats in case, of Regional Schemes. Experience has, however shown that on account of inadequate technical staff with the Panchayats and also on account of their weak financial position, the completed water supply schemes handed over were not being maintained and run satisfactorily with the result that the benefits of completed schemes were not reaching the people.

9.4.2.58. In order to improve the situation, Government has decided in May, 1983 to entrust all the Regional Water Supply Schemes to the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board for maintenance. Accordingly, the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board has taken over 144 Regional Water Supply Schemes covering 1217 villages and water is being supplied to 999 villages upto the end of Sept., 1985. It is noticed that some of the schemes were executed long back and hence in many cases the course requires augmentation, the storage requires to be increased, the pumping machinery requires replacement, the pipe lines require replacement or upgradation and the civil works like cisterns, etc., need special repairs. It is, therefore, necessary to take up and complete these works of a capital nature so that satisfactory water supply can be given to all the remaining 218 villages under the Regional Schemes.

9.4.2.59. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for this purpose.

Construction of Office Buildings for Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board and its Regional Offices

9.4.2.60. The Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board was formed in the year, 1979. For the water supply and sewerage programme the Board is executing water supply and sanitation works on a large scale. Presently, the office of the Board as well as its circles, divisions and sub-divisions are accommodated in rented premises for which the Board has to pay heavy rental charges. In the long run it would be economical to have own office buildings for the Board and its sub-offices. A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is made for the purpose in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Residential Accommodation for the Staff of Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board

9.4.2.61. Earlier it has been indicated that the activities of the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board are expanding and extending to talukas and villages where the housing accommodation for residential purposes is not adequate and satisfactory. Unless the staff members are provided with suitable residential accommodation, their application to work and performance is not likely to be as desirable as it should be. It is, therefore, necessary to provide suitable housing to the staff for residential accommodation. A provision of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan, 1986-87 from which construction of quarters at selected locations will be taken up.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

Schizemwise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1986-87			Capital Content
		IDA	Non-IDA	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	WSS—1 Survey and Investigation	—	2.00	2.00	2.00
2.	WSS—2 Research & Development				
	(i) PHE Laboratory	..	5.00	5.00	5.00
	(ii) Radiation Technology	..	2.00	2.00	2.00
	(iii) Desalination	..	3.00	3.00	3.00
	(iv) Defluridation	..	2.00	2.00	2.00
	(v) Biogas Plants	..	2.00	2.00	2.00
	(vi) Establishment of Training Institute	30.00		30.00	30.00
	Sub-total (2)	30.00	14.00	44.00	44.00
3.	WSS—3 Urban Sanitation				
	(i) Grant-in-aid				
	(a) Underground drainage	95.00	32.00	127.00	..
	(b) Low cost sanitation	40.00	5.00	45.00	..
	(c) Conversion of latrines	..	1.00	1.00	..
	(ii) Government Loan				
	(a) For IDA Projects	400.00	..	400.00	400.00
	(b) Low cost sanitation	30.00	5.00	35.00	35.00
	(c) Conversion of latrines	..	1.00	1.00	1.00
	(i) LIC Loan	..	484.00	484.00	484.00
	(ii) Market Borrowing	769.00	140.00	909.00	909.00
	Sub-Total (3)	1334.00	668.00	2002.00	1829.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	WSS—4 Rural Sanitation				
	Grant-in-aid				
	(i) As and when schemes	..	2.00	2.00	..
	(ii) Low cost sanitation	..	5.00	5.00	..
	Government Loan				
	(i) As and when schemes	..	2.00	2.00	2.00
	(ii) Low cost sanitation	..	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Sub-total (4)	..	14.00	14.00	7.00
5.	WSS—5 Urban Water Supply				
	(i) Government Schemes	..	25.00	25.00	25.00
	(ii) Government Loans to AMC	..	40.00	40.00	40.00
	RMC	..	20.00	20.00	20.00
	IDA	200.00	..	200.00	200.00
	LIC	..	432.00	432.00	432.00
	M.B.L. for Corporations	..	220.00	220.00	220.00
	(iii) Grant-in-aid to water supply schemes	120.00	80.00	200.00	..
	Sub-total (5)	320.00	817.00	1137.00	937.00
	Minimum Needs Programme				
6.	WSS—6 Rural Water Supply (As and When)				
	Government Loan	..	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Grant-in-aid	..	10.00	10.00	..
	Sub-total (6)	..	15.00	15.00	5.00
7.	WSS—7 Rural Water Supply	490.00	600.00	1090.00	1090.00
8.	WSS—8 Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply Schemes	..	30.00	30.00	30.00
	sub Total-6, 7 8 & 8	490.00	645.00	1135.00	1125.00
9.	WSS—9 Construction of officer Building	..	40.00	40.00	40.00
10.	WSS—10 Construction of Staff Quarters	..	16.00	16.00	16.00
	Grand Total	1684.00	2706.00	4390.00	4000.00

9.5. HOUSING

9.5.1. Introduction

9.5.1.1. Housing is one of the basic necessities of life, next only to drinking water, food and clothing. Housing has become problematic due to the growth of population, rapid industrialisation and urbanisation. Shortage of housing is also perceived in rural areas on account of natural growth in population and comparative stagnation in house building activity. Housing inadequacies have both quantitative and qualitative dimensions.

9.5.1.2. Besides generating direct and indirect employment on a massive and decentralised scale, housing also generates demand for goods and materials produced and manufactured by village and small scale industries and organised industries. Moreover decent working conditions keep down death and mortality rates, check epidemics, and help in increasing labour productivity.

9.5.1.3. According to the 1981 census, 17.8% of the urban population lives in slums. According to 1971 census data there were 55.29 lakh occupied residential houses in the State, of which 18.54 lakhs constituting 33.5% were in urban areas. There were 56.69 lakh households of which 19.00 lakhs were in urban areas. The information also revealed that 52.3% of the households in urban areas live in one room accounting for 45.6% of the urban population. Further, 29.4% of the households in urban areas live in two rooms constituting 29.7% of the urban population. Thus, 81.7% of the urban population lives in houses with two rooms or less. Besides, it also reflects that 58% of the urban population was living in rented accommodation. The average household size in urban areas is 5.58. The housing deficit works out to 3800 units per year. Similarly slums are growing at a rate of 15400 units per year. The 1981 census showed 234.80 lakh people in rural areas that is 40.3 lakh families living in 35.51 lakh houses. In addition to an outright shortage of 4.88 lakh houses, at least, percent of the houses fall below the accepted standards of habitation.

9.5.2. Review of Progress

9.5.2.1. Various housing schemes are being implemented as a part of the State plan. The Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board are undertaking activities in urban areas. Similarly Gujarat Rural Housing Board is undertaking housing activities in rural areas. Police housing and Jail housing as well as HBA to Government employees contribute towards mitigating housing problem.

9.5.2.2. The programmes under housing comprise of integrated subsidised House Scheme, Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Group Housing Schemes and Slum Clearance Scheme. It is estimated that the Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board have constructed about 20286 and 15097 housing units respectively during the Sixth Plan period.

9.5.3. Approach and Strategy

9.5.3.1. The objective of housing is to provide greater and better opportunities in securing housing accommodation to the people of economically weaker sections, to improve the living conditions of slum dwellers and to prevent spread of slum areas.

9.5.3.2. Public housing schemes are being restructured to make them consistent with the real needs and the paying capacity of the low income groups, for which they are meant. The development of housing has to be planned generally through the efforts and investment by the public sector. Co-operative societies also need more encouragement as they play an important role in individual housing efforts. Emphasis is, therefore, laid on the provision of institutional support to low cost private housing. Local bodies, financial institutions, Commercial Banks and Co-operatives are expected to make contribution by providing their resources towards mitigating the housing problem. Housing being a basic need and the weaker sections and the poor cannot construct houses on their own, it is necessary to assist them suitably through such measures.

Programme for 1986-87

9.5.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 1933-00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87. The details are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Programme	Outlay 1986-87
1	2
1. Urban Housing	267.00
2. Rural Housing	1023.00
3. Government Residential Buildings and Administrative Buildings.	343.00
4. Police and Jail Housing	219.00
5. HBA. to Government employees.	81.00
	<hr/>
	1933.00

Urban Housing

Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme (Urban-A).

9.5.4.2. People having a monthly income upto Rs. 600 can avail the benefit of the houses constructed under Urban 'A' category. The ceiling cost of the dwelling unit is Rs. 12,000. The HUDCO grants loan assistance for construction of houses on sliding scale for this scheme which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of a dwelling unit. Therefore, Gujarat Housing Board has been authorised to utilise the loan given by the State Government under this scheme as "Seed Capital". The dwelling units built by the Gujarat Housing Board under this scheme are being reserved as shown below for the various categories of people:

- (a) 10% for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- (b) 10% for the communities declared socially and educationally backward.
- (c) 10% for army personnel.
- (d) 3% for the blind and physically handicapped.

9.5.4.3. The Gujarat Slum Clearance Board is also proposed to be given loan assistance on the lines of the Gujarat Housing Board.

9.5.4.4. An outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakhs and Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for loan assistance Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board respectively under this programme.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme (Urban-B)

9.5.4.5. Under this scheme people having monthly income upto Rs. 600 can avail the benefit of the houses constructed under Urban 'B' category. The ceiling cost of the dwelling unit is Rs. 20,000. The HUDCO grants loan assistance for construction of houses on sliding scale which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of a dwelling unit. Therefore the Gujarat Housing Board has been authorised to utilize the loan given by the State Government under this scheme as "Seed capital". The dwelling units built by the Gujarat Housing Board under this scheme are being reserved on the pattern adopted in the scheme for EWS Housing (Urban-A).

9.5.4.6. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for this scheme.

Site and Service Scheme

9.5.4.7. The main objective of this scheme is to prevent growth of new slum areas. In order to meet requirements of the rural poor migrating to urban areas in search of employment, the scheme seeks to provide skeleton houses within the reach of such people. The ceiling cost per unit tenement is Rs. 5.000.

9.5.4.8. HUDCO finance is available for this scheme and the Government has authorised the Gujarat Housing Board, Gujarat Slum Clearance Board, Urban Development Authorities, Municipal Corporation, Municipalities, etc. to utilise the loan assistance given by the Government as "Seed Capital". An outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for this scheme.

Slum Improvement and Upgradation

9.5.4.9. Rapid urbanisation, industrialisation and shortage of low-cost land for housing are the causes of the proliferation of slums in big cities. The living environment of slum areas and living units are substandard. Urban slum dwellers are enabled to improve the same through following forms of assistance :

(i) Subsidy of Rs. 1000 to 2000 on sliding scale to individuals.

(ii) The remaining amount is met by the beneficiary or is tied up with the financial institutions like HUDCO, Nationalised Banks etc.

9.5.4.10. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for this scheme.

World Bank Housing Projects :

9.5.4.11. Government has decided to avail assistance of World Bank for Gujarat Urban Housing Projects. The first World Bank Mission visited the state in September 1982 and tried to understand development conditions and strategic issues required to be attended to with a view to improving the urban situation. The Project identification mission of World Bank visited the State identified various urban projects based on the study of urban sector and problems of urban centres. That was followed by the first project preparation mission in November 1983. The mission, finalised terms of reference and reviewed the preliminary reports, pin pointed detailed action and policy decisions required to be taken. Second project preparation mission visited the State in May 1984. The preappraisal mission visited the State in September, and November 1984 and On the basis of its appraisal A approved various projects costing Rs. 136 crores. This cost is likely to go up to Rs. 150 crores on account of addition of water supply in the area of east Ahmedabad. The credit has been negotiated and will be effective in 1986.

9.5.4.12. The State Government has constituted in March, 1983 PPM Cell to co-ordinate and monitor the project preparation work and ensure timely completion of the projects. It would also monitor the project implementation process and ensure effective cost recovery.

9.5.4.13. A major share of the proposed investment is located in East Ahmedabad. The project will be implemented by Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation if and when it extends its limits. In case of other projects taken up by Municipal Corporations of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot and Jamnagar as well as those by Gujarat Housing Board (GHB) and medium towns (Ankleshwar, Palanpur, Jetpur) implementation would be done by those respective agencies themselves.

9.5.4.14. Out of the total cost of Rs. 136 crores for the World Bank Project an amount of Rs. 45.67 crores is estimated for Urban Housing Project and an amount of Rs. 90.33 crores is estimated for urban Development Projects.

9.5.4.15. The Schemes of Area Development, T. P. Schemes and slum upgradation are covered under Urban Housing Sector. Against the requirement of Rs. 45.67 crores an amount of Rs. 7 crores has been provided for the World Bank Aided Urban Housing Projects for the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 41 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

9.5.5. Rural Housing

9.5.5.1 An outlay of Rs. 1023.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for Rural Housing Sub-sector.

Minimum Needs Programme

9.5.5.2. Two schemes namely housesites for landless labour and assistance for construction of houses on housesites allotted have been the integral part of the Minimum Needs Programme and in addition, have also been included in the Revised 20 Point Programme. The schematic details are as follows :

Housesites for Landless Labourers

9.5.5.3. The scheme first introduced during the year 1972-73, in the Central Sector, proposes to provide land admeasuring 100 sq. yds. to every landless labourer who has no land of his own and main taining livelihood through manual labour, including rural craftsman, in order of priority to SC/ST and others. The aim is to help provide shelter by way of providing minimum land on which a beneficiary may build but or small dwelling. This land for housesites is proposed to be provided from surplus or wasteland. However, in case of the surplus land when not available, the scheme envisages acquiring more land from appropriate sources including private land. In view of the shortage of the available land, necessary instructions have also been issued that in such cases land admeasuring minimum 50 sq. yds. be provided to the beneficiary.

9.5.5.4. The scheme also provides a subside of Rs. 150/- per plot for the development of the plots including levelling, fencing, a masonry wall for a group, approach road, street light etc. The exact number of families in need of free plots has not been assessed so far. However, 8.66 lakh beneficiaries have been provided housesites by the end of September, 1985 of which 1.78 lakhs belong to S. Cs., 2.05 lakhs to S. Ts, and 4.83 lakhs to the other communities. It is proposed to provide 20666 housesites with an outlay of Rs. 310.00 lakhs during 1985-90 in the State as a whole. An outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided with a physical target of 33000 housesites during 1986-87.

Assistance for construction of houses on the housesites allotted

9.5.5.5. Under the scheme of providing house-sites introduced during the year 1972-73 the beneficiaries were not in a position to construct houses on their own efforts and hence the scheme providing financial assistance for construction of houses has been introduced since 1976. The financial pattern has undergone many changes in view of the willingness on the part of the State Government for providing a small but pucca shelter and thereby causing a change in the pattern of the design and also hike in the cost of construction material. Following is the existing pattern of assistance for a house costing Rs. 5,000/:-

Details	Amount
1. State Government subsidy	Rs. 1,250/-
2. State Government loan	Rs. 750/-
3. HUDCO/Bank loan	Rs. 2,500/-
4. District Panchayat contribution	Rs. 250/-
5. Beneficiaries contribution	Rs. 250/-
	Rs. 5,000/-

9.5.5.6. About 3.54 lakh beneficiaries have been provided shelter till the end of September, 1985. Still large number of beneficiaries are to be provided pucca dwellings. During 1985-90 it is proposed to construct 3,07,000 houses with an outlay of Rs. 6140 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is provided with a physical target of 39,000 houses to be constructed during 1986-87.

Assistance for improvement of Rural Houses

9.5.5.7. There are a large number of houses/huts existing in the rural areas requiring improvement in ventilation facilities and smokeless chulas otherwise closely covered dark houses with smoke nuisance poses a threat to the health due to murky atmosphere of the rural inhabitants. Thus in view of the dire necessity for improvement in rural area this scheme was introduced during 1978-79. The scheme envisages to provide ventilators and smokeless chullas. The assistance is limited to Rs. 50 in case of ventilators and Rs. 100/- in case of smokeless chullas depending upon the caste of the beneficiary. The members the SCs, STs and other groups of Socially and Economically backward classes whose income does not exceed Rs. 2,400/- per annum get Rs. 25/- or Rs. 50/- respectively for ventilators and smokeless chullas. Till August 1985, 116551 ventilators have been installed and 82,183 smokeless chullas have been provided. During 1985-90 an outlay of Rs. 163.00 lakhs is provided of which an outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

9.5.5.8. Under this scheme, the Gujarat Rural Housing Board constructs houses for persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 600/- per month. The State Government provides loan assistance to the Board for this scheme. The ceiling cost per unit is Rs. 20,000. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 and the same amount is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme

9.5.5.9. The HUDCO has introduced a Rural Housing Finance Scheme under which the cost per unit should not exceed Rs. 6,000/- for economically weaker sections (Income less than Rs. 350/- per month). The HUDCO provides Rs. 3,000/- against the cost of the house as loan repayable over a period of 10 years. The State Government finances Rs. 1500/- of the unit cost by way of loan to the Gujarat Rural Housing Board, Rs. 500/- of the cost of houses and land is to be borne by the beneficiary and Rs. 1,000/- by Social Welfare Department as subsidy. Upto September, 1985, 29757 houses were constructed, under this scheme and an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Loans to Farmers for Construction of Houses

9.5.5.10. The scheme benefits farmers other than landless labourers. Under this scheme, it is proposed to give loans limited to the ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- to the farmers through district panchayats. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for this scheme.

9.5.6. Government Residential and Administrative Buildings

Residential Buildings

9.5.6.1. The programme for construction of residential quarters for Government employees had been taken up right from the year 1970-71 when the requirement of about 29000 quarters at District Head quarters and 12000 quarters at Taluka Head quarters was assessed. 6577 units are completed during the Sixth Plan period.

9.5.6.2. Against the demand of 25074 units, at District and Taluka Head Quarters, 4592 units are included in 1985-86. The work on 2933 units is in progress. The net requirement thus comes to about 20500 units. The requirement of quarters may escalate with expansion of administrative set up. During the year 1985-86 around 1000 residential units are likely to be completed out of 2933 units now in progress. Special programme for construction of 1734 quarters at District Head Quarters and 294 quarters at taluka head quarters had been sanctioned during the year 1984-85. The work on hostel at Ahmedabad for officers on transfer at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.13 crores and special programme work of quarters have already been commenced.

Programme for 1986-87 (Residential Buildings)

9.5.6.3. A provision of Rs. 170 lakhs is made during the year 1986-87. It is proposed to complete as many quarters as possible which are in advanced stage of completion. No new works are proposed to be taken up during 1986-87.

Administrative Buildings

9.5.6.4. Many of the offices are housed in the private premises on rental basis and paying very high rent. Government has therefore taken up a programme for construction of Multi-storied Buildings to provide adequate accommodation for the various Government offices with better facilities.

9.5.6.5. So far office buildings are constructed at following places:-

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Ahmedabad | M. S. Building, Lal Darwaja,
Sales Tax Offices,
Labour employment & Training Centre (Sardar bhavan)
R. T. O., Office |
| 2. Vadodara | M. S. Building & Narmada Bhavan |
| 3. Surat. | M. S. Building for Central Offices |
| 4. Rajkot | M. S. Building, Treasury Office
R. T. O. Office |
| 5. Palanpur | District Office building |
| 6. Valsad | District Office building |
| 7. Bhavnagar | R. T. O. Office |
| 3. Jamnagar | Treasury Office |

9.5.6.8. The works of Judicial complex at Ahmedabad, Multistoried building at Bhavnagar, District Court Building at Surat are in progress.

9.5.6.9. Only spill over works as on 1-4--85, were continued and no new works could started during the 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 173 lakhs is provided for 1986--87 for works in progress.

9.5.7 Police Housing

9.5.7.1 The housing needs of the police personnel are to be viewed in the context different from the needs of the houses for the other Government employees. The police personnel have been given duties to maintain law and order and as such their services are required round the clock. The police personnel are entitled for rent free accommodation upto the rank of Police Inspectors. The strength of police force has increased. Against their total strength the following is the estimated need for housing units :—

Category	Sanctioned strength as on 1-1-85	No. of qrts. allotted	No. of qrts. to be constructed	No. of qrts. under Construction	No. of qrts. to be constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6
Police Inspectors	597	275	322		3148
P. S. Is.	2576	1037	1539	74	1465
Constabulary	55385	30568	24817	3746	21071
TOTAL	58558	31880	26678	3828	22850

9.5.7.2. Out of the programmed 3000 housing units during the Seventh Plan 300 houses are envisaged to be constructed during 1985-86.

9.5.7.3. An outlay of Rs. 209.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for construction of 600 houses for police personnel.

9.5.8. Jail Housing

9.5.8.1. Jail employees are required to stay in Jail premises and hence a provision is made to have rent free quarters in Jail premises. It is envisaged to construct 38 quarters in the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. 10 new quarters are proposed to be constructed for the year 1986-87. Also 6 non-residential works of Jail building will be continued in 1986-87. An to be coconstructed outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

9.5.9. House Building Advances to Govt. Employees

9.5.9.1. There is a large demand from Government as well as panchayat employees for advances to purchase/construct houses. An outlay of Rs. 81.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for this purpose.

Schemewise outalys

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the work/scheme/project	1986-87	
		Outlay Provided	Of which capital conten
1	2	3	4
I. Urban Housing			
1.	HSG-1 Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme (Urban-A)	110.00	110.00
2.	HSG-2 Low Income Group Housing Scheme (Urban-B)	75.00	75.00
3.	HSG-3 Sites and Services	17.00	17.00
4.	HSG-4 Slum Improvement and Upgradation	4.00	..
5.	HSG-5 Seed Capital to Gujarat Slums Clearance Board	20.00	20.00
6.	HSG-6 World Bank Projects for Urban Development	41.00	41.00
TOTAL—I		267.00	267.00
II. Rural Housing			
7.	HSG-7 Housesites for Landless Labourers (MNP)	50.00	..
8.	HSG-8 Assistance for construction of Houses on the house sites allotted to landless labourers (MNP)	800.00	296.70
9.	HSG-9 Assistance for improvement of Rural Houses	13.00	..
10.	HSG-10 Low Income Group Housing Scheme	70.00	70.00
11.	HSG-11 Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme with HUDCO participation	75.00	75.00
12.	HSG-12 Loans to farmers for construction of houses	15.00	15.00
TOTAL—II		1023.00	456.70
III. Government Residential Buildings			
13.	HSG-13 Government Residential Quarters and Administrative Buildings	343.00	343.00
TOTAL—III		343.00	343.00

1	2	3	4
IV. Police and Jail Housing :			
14.	HSG-14 Police Housing	209.00	209.00
15.	HSG-15 Jail Housing	10.00	10.00
TOTAL—IV		219.00	219.00
V. Loans to Government employees for house building :			
16.	HSG-16 Loans to Government employees for house building	81.00	..
TOTAL—V		81.00	..
GRAND TOTAL—(I+II+III+IV++V)		1933.00	1285.70

9.6. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

9.6.1. Trends in Urbanisation

9.6.1.1. The 1981 Census indicates that Gujarat is the third most urbanised State in India after Maharashtra (35%) and Tamilnadu (33%). The urban population of Gujarat has increased in the last eight decades from 2.03 million in 1901 to 10.6 million in 1981. Since 1961, it has doubled from 5.32 million to 10.6 million. The number of towns (Urban Areas) at present stand at 255.

9.6.1.2. One of the major features of rapid growth of Urban areas has been the migration from Rural to Urban areas as well as from other parts of the Country. As a result, the urban population has increased at an average annual growth rate of 3.5% during 1971 to 1981 while the rural population has grown at the rate of 2.1% per annum. The number of people living in the towns and cities will continue to increase in foreseeable future. At the present rate, we may well have nearly 20 million people living in over 350 towns by the turn of this century.

9.6.1.3. The rapid urbanisation and the changing growth pattern in size and class of cities/towns, if not properly planned will bring about haphazard and uneven development adversely affecting the very quality of life of urban dwellers. The problems of urban areas are characterised by problems of poverty, unemployment, proliferation of slums, inadequate infrastructure of water supply and drainage, traffic congestion, environmental degradation at a cost of other problems closely related to the quality of life. In the face of these features if planned urban development is not undertaken the present gap between Urban population and urban amenities will keep increasing in the years to come.

9.6.2. Review of Progress

9.6.2.1. During the Sixth Plan period, the activities and programmes under Urban Development sub-Sector comprised of : (i) Preparation of development plans and Town Planning schemes, (ii) Preparation of Regional plans, Metropolitan Plans traffic and transportation plan for Metropolitan areas; (iii) Urban Community Development Projects; (iv) Assisting the urban local bodies for miscellaneous developmental activities through loans and market borrowings; (v) City survey of towns and cities, and (vi) Environmental Improvement of slums Minimum Needs Programme.

9.6.2.2. In order to provide basic minimum services to the urban poor the schemes of environmental improvement in slums has been introduced. A subsidy of Rs. 250 per capita (with effect from 1st April, 1984) is given to local bodies for providing basic amenities and services like water supply, drainage, sewerage, community latrines and bathrooms, street lights, road improvement, etc., in slum areas which are not likely to be taken-up for clearance for the next 10 years. Priority is given to the slums located on Government or Municipal lands and those inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes particularly scavengers. The benefit of this scheme has now been made available to the private slums. In view of the amendment in the Land Acquisition Act, since December, 1980, the scope of the schemes has been extended in the Land Acquisition Act, 1981 since December, 1980, the scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having Municipalities, Urban Development or Area Development authorities.

9.6.2.3. Slum upgradation and environmental improvement scheme for the slum people has led to the general improvement in the quality of life of those people due to improved hygienic conditions of living. Till the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 40 cities have been covered thus benefiting 3.54 lakh persons.

9.6.3. Programme for Annual Plan, 1986-87

9.6.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1014 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan, 1986-87 for various Urban Development Programmes. The broad break up of the outlay is as under:---

Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1	2
Town and Regional Planning		61.00
Urban Development Programmes		61.00
Financial Assistance to local bodies		253.00
Minimum Needs Programme (E. I. S.)		30.00
World Bank Projects		605.00
New Schemes (Urban Basic Service)		4.00
	Total	1014.00

The details of the programme are given in the subsequent paragraphs.

Town and Regional Planning—Preparation of Regional Plans

9.6.3.2. This scheme is essentially meant for research activities preparation of the manual for the department, preparation of projects/reports for the World Bank Assisted and UNICEF Projects, etc.

9.6.3.3. The project for World Bank Assistance, include the cities of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Jamnagar alongwith the towns of Ankeleshwar, Palanpur, Jetupr for the project of slum upgradation, area development, town planning etc., and in this connection special reports have to be prepared for some of the area development projects aswell as planning schemes, of which will financed under the World Bank Project.

9.6.3.4. It is also proposed to take up the preparation of Regional Plan for South Gujarat in incorporating Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, main lines and areas under the influence of Eastern Highway, with a views to formulating a policy frame work for industrial development in South Gujarat Region. The first report is prepared and submitted to the Government. Information is being collected in respect of cost of Municipal Service for five towns of Gujarat Viz., Anand, Godhra, Kalol, Rajkot and Vadodara as suggested by Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi.

For the Annual Plan, 1986-87, therefore, an outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is provided as against the total outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for special cell created in Sachivalaya for the work of World Bank Project.

Preparation of development Plans and town planning schemes

9.6.3.5. As stated at the outset the increase in urban population and urban towns has been enormous and if this is not controlled it would not only affect the quality and life but would also create enormous problems. At the end of 1983-84, in all 88 new development plans and 22 revised development plans have been prepared, whereas the work of preportition of 11 new and 8 revised development plans is in progress and 6 drafts T. P. Schemes have been prepared. Work on the Hajira development area is to start shortly and many other T. P. Schemes including 31 variations in the old schemes in Ahmedabad in connection with an area development programme for the city under the World Bank Prooject are on the aorial. On the URIS unit, the work of first phase of the pilot study of Anand is completed and is being submitted to the Central Government. An outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs is provided for 1986-87.

City Surveys

9.6.3.6. City Survey is introduced under section 95 read with section 131 of the Land Revenue Code. It also provides the basis for preparation of Developmet Plans under Town Planning Act., Its objects are three fold viz.,

- (1) Administrative, (2) Fiscal and (3) Legal.

9.6.3.7. It provides record of rights showing clear rights, titles, interest, liabilities, etc., of all the individuals, local bodies, and Government in or over each property within the City Surveyed area. City Survey is usefull in determining unauthorised N.A. uses and detecting encroachments on public lands. The cost of the City Survey Operations is recoverable from the property holders on completion of the work under section 132 of Land Revenue Code.

9.6.3.8. The area of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has extended and the Urban Ceiling Act is implemented within the Urban Agglomeration Area of the Corporation. The introduction of City Survey in the area of 23 villages having 33 Town Planning Schemes situated around the limits of Ahmeda bad Municipal Corporation Area is taken up. The work of introduction of city Survey of 23 villages withih the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation limits has been commenced under this scheme. These areas are fully developed and covered under different Town Planning Schemes. It will also be useful for better implementation of Urban Land Ceiling Act.

9.6.3.9. An outlay of Rs. 24 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for completing enquiry work of 36,000 properties.

Grant-in-aid for implementation of Development Plans and Town Planning Scheme

9.6.3.10. The urban Development Authorities in the municipal towns are given grant-in-aid for implementation of the Development plans and Town Planning Schemes. Uptil now an amount of about Rs. 65.00 lakhs is given as grant-in-aid under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Urban Development Programme

9.6.3.11. As already stated the Urban Development Authorities and Area Development Authorities will require assistance at least at the initial stage. These authorities are expected to study the problems of their areas and to prepare and implement the development plans and town planning schemes. They are empowered to obtain contributions from the local bodies within their jurisdiction and can levy development charge. They can also utilise the loans made available by HUDCO., LIC and Banks and also avail of assistance under integrated Urban Development Programmes. To make them get on in the initial period, the scheme to give financial assistance in the form of seed capital was introduced in the Fifth Plan. The seed capital is in the form of loans on the basis of revolving fund for undertaking various projects.

9.6.3.12. It is proposed to equip the Urban Area Development Authorities in Gujarat with adequate seed capital during the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 38.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Urban Community Development Projects

9.6.3.13. Urban Community Development Projects lay special emphasis on self help on the part of the local communities and enable the relatively disadvantaged sections of the community to obtain the maximum benefits from facilities provided under various Government and Municipal programmes. The activities to be undertaken in a project cover physical improvement of civil amenities, educational activities, economic programmes such as employment referral services, credit production centres, small savings, etc. At present 13 projects are on hand. The UNICEF has volunteered to assist existing three Urban Community Development Projects in the slum areas of Ahmedabad and two in the slums of Vadodara. When UNICEF withdraws the assistance, the liability is to be shared by the State Government and Municipal Corporations in the ratio of 40 : 60. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for this scheme.

Assistance to Municipal Finance Board

9.6.3.14. The Gujarat Municipal Finance Board has been constituted under the Gujarat Municipal Finance Board Act, 1979 to streamline the finances of Urban Local bodies to enable them to manage their finances on such lines assisting in training for the municipal staff to recommend to the State Government the criteria governing the grant of loans and grants and also to disburse the loans and grants out of the entertainment duty distributed for this purpose according to the criteria adopted by the Government. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

9.6.3.15. "The Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Programme" was conceived during the Sixth Plan as a Centrally sponsored scheme under which a strategy of development of municipal towns was adopted in order to develop these areas as new centres of urbanisation and in this manner reduce the pressure on the big cities and also to achieve a more balanced urban development.

9.6.3.16. Seventeen municipal towns were brought under this scheme. A fair progress has been made despite a lot of initial difficulties relating to project formulation and getting centre's approval there. The State Government has released its share during the Sixth Plan period. Because of factors mentioned above it has been possible to utilise a little over half of centre's contribution. Government of India has now indicated its intention of extending the project period to cover the first two years of the Seventh Plan. Every effort is being made to ensure that the full amount is utilised and the project are complete.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year, 1986-87 for these activities.

Urban Basic Service

9.6.3.17. The Government of India has introduced a new programme namely 'Urban Basic Service' with the help of UNICEF Assistance. This programme is designed to enhance the survival and development of Children and women of the urban low income families in a selected number of recommended Districts. The State Govt has recommended to the Govt. of India to implement this programmes in the 7 cities against which the Centre has now accepted a municipal town in the districts of Rajkot and Vadolara for the programme. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for this scheme.

Financial Assistance to Local Bodies

9.6.3.18. Open Market Borrowings are sanctioned to Municipal Corporations for developmental activities. The amount that can be raised is subject to restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank of India. An outlay of Rs. 253.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for this scheme.

Minimum Needs Programme

Environmental Improvement of Slum Areas

9.6.3.19. The Government of India had introduced the scheme of Environmental Improvement in Slum areas in 1972-73 under Central Sector envisaging to covering cities with a population of 8 lakhs and above wherein only Ahmedabad city was covered. Subsequently from 1974-75, i.e. during the Fifth Plan, the Scheme was transferred to State Sector and is taken up under Minimum Needs Programme. The scope of the scheme has been further extended to all urban areas with Municipal Corporation and Municipalities and Urban Area Development Authorities.

9.6.3.20. The scheme envisaged to give financial assistance of Rs. 250/- per capita from April, 1984 to local bodies for providing certain basic facilities and services like water supply, drainage community latrines and bathrooms, street light, paving of roads, etc., in the slum areas which are not likely to be taken up for clearance for next ten years. Priority is given to the slum areas situated on Government/Municipal land and/or inhabited by scheduled caste and scheduled tribes particularly scavengers. The services under the scheme are to be provided to the existing slums located in government or municipal land as well as lands belonging to private owners. The Population covered during Sixth Plan period under the programmes is as under.

	Number of Projects sanctioned	Slum Population covered	Assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1980-81	64	1,03,380	40.93
1981-82	30	34,346	39.94
1982-83	41	57,401	57.36
1983-84	52	79,212	96.70
1984-85	52	81,820	100.02
Total	239	3,56,159	334.94

9.6.3.21 The number of slum dwellers living in different slums is about 22 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs provided for 1986-87 with a target of covering slum population of 12000 during 1986-87.

Gujarat Urban Development Project to be taken up with the Financial Assistance of the World Bank

9.6.3.22. Government has decided to avail assistance of World Bank for Gujarat Urban Development Project. The first World Bank Mission visited the state in September 1982 and tried to understand development conditions and strategic issues required to be attended to with a view to improving the urban situation. The project identification mission of World Bank visited the State in June 1983 and identified various urban projects based on the study of urban sector and problems of urban-centres. That was followed by the first project preparation mission in November 1983. The mission finalised terms of reference and reviewed the preliminary reports, pin-pointed detailed action and policy decisions required to be taken. Second project preparation mission visited the State in May, 1984. A pre-appraisal mission visited this State in September, 1984 and November, 1984. On the basis of its appraisal, it has approved various projects having total cost of Rs. 136.00 crores. This cost is likely to go up to Rs. 150 crores on account of certain additions with respect to water supply in the area east of the City of Ahmedabad. The credit has been recently negotiated and will become effective sometime only in 1986.

9.6.3.23. Meanwhile, State Government has constituted in March '83 a PPM Cell to co-ordinate and monitor project preparation work and ensure timely completion of the same. The PPM cell would even monitor the project implementation process and ensure effective cost recovery.

9.6.3.21. A major-share of the proposed investment is located in East Ahmedabad. This project will be implemented by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation as and when it extends its limits. In case of other projects taken up by Municipal Corporations of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot and Jamnagar as well as those by Gujarat Housing Board (GHB) and the three municipal towns (Ankleshwar, Palanpur, Jetpur) implementation would be done by those respective agencies themselves.

9.6.3.25. Out of the Total cost of Rs. 136 crores, Rs. 41.93 crores are estimated to be spent for Urban Housing Project and Rs. 82.74 crores for Urban Development Project. Rest will be for contingency :—

Sr. No.	Item	Urban Housing	Urban Development (Rs. in crores)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Estimated Cost	41.93	82.74	124.67
2.	Contingency	3.74	5.59	11.33
	Total	43.87	90.33	136.00

9.6.3.26. An outlay of Rs. 605.00 lakhs is provided for the year, 1986-87 for World Bank aided Urban Development Projects.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme	1986-87	
		Outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4
URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
I. Town and Regional Planning			
1.	UDP—1 Preparation of Regional plans	18.00	—
2.	UDP—2 Preparation of Development Plans and Town planning Schemes.	18.00	..
3.	UDP—3 Grant-in-aid for implementation of Development plan and Town Planning schemes	1.00	—
4.	UDP—4 Introduction of City Survey around Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation.	24.00	..
Sub-total—I		61.00	..
II. Urban Development Programme			
5.	UDP—5 Seed Capital to Urban Area Development Authority	38.00	..
6.	UDP—6 Urban Community Service and Urban Development Project.	11.00	..
7.	UDP—7 Urban Local Development Programme	..	..
8.	UDP—8 Assistance to Municipal Finance Board	11.00	..
9.	UDP—9 Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns	1.00	..
Sub-total—II		61.00	..
III. Financial Assistance to Local Bodies			
10.	UDP—10 Loans to Municipalities for misc. development activities	..	..
11.	UDP—11 Market Borrowing for Miscellaneous development activities	253.00	..
Sub-Total—III		253.00	..
IV. Minimum Needs Programme			
12.	UDP—12 Environmental Improvement of slums	30.00	..
V. New Schemes			
13.	U. D. P. 13. Urban Poor	—	—
14.	U. D. P. 14 Grant-in-aid for Urban Renewal Programme	—	—
15.	U. D. P. 15 World Bank aided project	605.00	—
16.	U. D. P. 16 Urban Basic Service	4.00	—
Sub-Total:—		609.00	—
GRAND TOTAL:—		1014.00	—

9.7 CAPITAL PROJECT

9.7.1 Gandhinagar, the new Capital of Gujarat is situated on the bank of river Sabarmati, the site, occupying an area of about 5785 Hectares. The city proper is planned on the western bank of Sabarmati river.

9.7.1.1 The Master Plan of township envisaged the development in two phases of a self-contained city with a targetted population of about 3.5 lakhs. The population of the city was 85,000 as on 31st March, 1985.

9.7.2 Review of progress

9.7.2.1 Though the preliminary survey works, etc., for the Capital Project were started in the year 1960-61, the actual execution of works commenced in 1966-67. The cumulative expenditure incurred by March 1985 is Rs. 10266 lakhs.

9.7.2.2 The main works completed as on 31st March 1985 are as under:--

- (1) 12401 Nos. residential quarters
- (2) Administrative Offices incl. interim Sachivalaya,
- (3) Schools and Colleges
- (4) Dispensaries and Hospitals
- (5) Town Hall and Olympic size swimming pool
- (6) Main District Shopping Centres

9.7.2.3- Moreover, the programme of laying main internal roads and providing amenities of water supply and drainage and electricity in 22 out of 30 Sectors have been nearly completed.

9.7.3.4. Sale of land

9.7.3.1. 402.59 hectares of land was sold by allotment to various educational, religious and other institutions, yielding a cumulative resources of 466.43 lakhs and 293.87 hectares of the land has been sold with the realisation of about Rs. 10 crores. Uptil now an amount of Rs. 19.26 crores has been realised.

9.7.3.2 It is proposed to sell about 150 hectares of land with an anticipated revenue of about Re 50 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. The anticipated revenue for the financial year 1985-86 is Rs. 1.20 crores :

9.7.3.3 During 1986-87, the likely revenue from sale of land is expected to be Rs. 6.80 crores. After deducting the development cost of the land, the net revenue during the year 1986-87, will be Rs. 5.71 crores.

9.7.4. Programme for 1986-87

9.7.4.1 An outlay of Rs. 3337 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan, of which an outlay of Rs. 520 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 and the same amount is also provided for 1986-87 as detailed below :—

	1986-87
Works in progress	410.00
New works (Token provision)	15.00
Direction and Administration.	95.00
Total	<u>520.00</u>

9.7.4.2. It is expected that following main works which are in progress at the end of 1985-86 would be completed by the end of the year 1986-87.

- (a) Residential quarters-1500 units.
- (b) Sachivalaya complex including Offices for the Heads of Departments
- (c) E.I. Air-conditioning, Lifts, etc., in Sachivalaya Complex
- (d) F.F.G. Blocks including intensive care unit and cardiac unit in Civil Hospital.
- (e) Fire Brigade station
- (f) Radial collector well including pipe line, approach road, machinery, etc.
- (h) Providing infrastructure facilities like Water supply, Drainage and Roads in Sector 6, 8 and 13 which are being developed

9.7.4.3. New works which are at present of absolute necessity are proposed to be taken up during 1986-87 with a token provision of Rs. 15 lakhs as detailed below :—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Sr. No.	Name of work	Estimated cost	Token outlay provided for 1986-87
1.	Providing Hydraulic platform and additional fire fighting equipment for Fire Brigadje Station at Gandhinagar.	114	15

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1986-87	
		Total	Of which Capital
	2	3	4
	SCP-1-Capital Project	520 00	520 00

9.8. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

9.8.1. Introduction

9.8.1.1. Adequate, publicity to development programme is essential for better understanding of Government Policies and plan measures adopted by Government covering the involvement of the people and in purposeful collaboration with the implementation of the development activities of the State. In the formulation of publicity programme the basic approach will be to provide atleast minimum facilities in the areas which are backward and the areas which need special treatment in the provision of the information services.

9.8.1.2. The objective of the Publicity Schemes is to cover large sections of the population such as factory workers, students, agriculturists, residents in rural areas and such other sections who require special treatment. Thus, it is necessary to select the most suitable areas for different regions and programmes and formulate the schemes for the preparation of publicity material.

9.8.2. Review of Progress

9.8.2.1. The activities such as rural broadcasting, exhibitions printed and pictorial publicity recreational programmes, information centres, field publicity, etc., were undertaken during the Sixth Plan.

9.8.2.2. Till the end of Sixth Plan, 10268 Radio Sets and 1374 T. V. Sets have been installed. One mobile unit was also established.

9.8.2.3. The other activities under this Sector have also been accelerated. During the period of the Sixth Plan two regional exhibitions Vans have been sanctioned. The workshop at Ahmedabad has also been strengthened during the Sixth Plan, the Gujarat Film Development Corporation Ltd., has been set up. Besides, two liaison units have been started at Gandhinagar.

9.8.3. Programme for 1986--87

9.8.3.1. An outlay at Rs. 245.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986--87. Broad breakup of which is as under.—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Outlay 1986-87
I. Direction and Administration	15.63
II. Financial assistance to Film Studios	6.00
III. Field Publicity :—	
(i) Rural Broadcasting	74.04
(ii) Exhibitions	9.27
(iii) T. V. Utilisation	2.66
(iv) Field Publicity	105.23
Total—III	191.20
IV. Strengthening Information Centres	10.41
V. Others :—	
Share Capital	
(i) Gujarat Film Development Corporation	15.51
(ii) Small and Medium Newspapers Development Corporation, Ltd.	6.21
Total--V	21.72
Grand Total :—	245.00

News Service

9.8.3.2. The State Directorate of Information has started its own News Service from January, 1984. The service has been proved useful especially for the Small and Medium Newspapers and also to the media of Radio and T. V. The items and handouts issued by the News Service get prominently good coverage, the extent of coverage being almost to ninety percent. The service, besides assisting the small and medium newspapers, is also aimed at setting up infrastructure for developmental news coverage. If the extent of such coverage is raised to twenty percent, the cause for the rural betterment would be very much helped. The service is required to be made more effective and need to be strengthened. An outlay of Rs. 1.96 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 for strengthening the administration and meeting with the expenditure on activities connected with news service.

Improving Feedback Mechanism

9.8.3.3. Modern trend of communication lays special stress on providing effective and corrective feedback to the Government. Two-way traffic in communication includes adoption of feedback mechanism on the most scientific lines. The system of feedback that is obtaining at present in Government is not adequate for providing effective feedback. The functionaries in the Information Department are overwhelmingly occupied in providing publicity to the Government programmes and managing the public relations of the State Government leaving very little time for providing much needed feedback. It is, therefore, necessary that a separate machinery with a special cadre of functionaries is set up. This special machinery is proposed to be provided with the logistic support of vehicles, so that the functionaries working on this side can have functional independence. An outlay of Rs. 2.59 lakhs is provided for this scheme for Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Expansion of Traditional Media Utilisation

9.8.3.4. Traditional media utilisation has assumed special significance and importance in the context of backwardness of areas and population as well as in the context of low ratio of literacy. It is proposed that in each district in the State atleast ten programmes per month should be organised. These programmes should include folk dances, Hari Kathas, Bhajans, Kirtans, Plays, Songs, Bhavais, Folk songs, etc., and convey the message to the audience, not loosing the element of entertainment. All the districts of the State are proposed to be covered under this programme. A provision of Rs. 11.08 lakhs is made for the year, 1986-87 for this scheme.

Financial Assistance to Film Studios in the State

9.8.3.5. The State Government has decided to encourage development of film industry in Gujarat by granting subsidy to film studios and laboratories. The Government has decided to grant a subsidy of Rs. 15,000 to studio per film and a subsidy of Rs. 15,000 to laboratories per film per year. A provision of Rs. 6 lakhs is made for the year, 1986-87, for this scheme.

Field Publicity

Rural Broadcasting and Community T.V. Centres

9.8.3.6. Radio and T. V. sets are the most powerful media of mass communication and education. Central Government as well as State Government propose to take maximum benefit of these modern powerful media of mass communication for the propagation of policies and programmes of development and for social, economic and cultural uplift of poor village masses.

9.8.3.7. On implementation of a very big plan of the expansion of T. V. services by the Government of India in the Country, 70 per cent of the population has been covered under T. V. network with the installation of T. V. transmitters at Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Navsari, Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara, Patan, Bhavnagar and Dwarka. Government of Gujarat intends to instal 3200 T. V. sets in a phased manner, so that, weaker sections of the society can take benefit of T. V. programmes. It is, therefore, proposed to install 1200 T. V. sets in the rural areas of the State during the year, 1986-87.

9.8.3.8. The scheme of installation and maintenance of Community Radio sets free of cost in the tribal areas, is formulated with a view to catering information with entertainment to the people residing in the villages, situated in the tribal areas of the State, so that, they can march ahead with the people residing in forward areas of the State, they can get information and education on different aspect of life and Government can have direct contacts with the tribal people. 3000 radio sets in the tribal areas and additional 200 radio sets are to be installed during the year, 1985-86. Hence, about 2400 villages in the tribal areas would still remain to be provided with radio sets. It is therefore proposed to instal free of cost additional 1000 radio sets in the villages situated in tribal areas of the State during the year, 1986-87.

9.8.3.9. Government of India has also allotted 300 direct reception T.V. sets for installation in the villages, primary schools of Junagadh and Jamnagar districts under INSAT programme. Government of Gujarat has accepted the responsibility of maintenance of these T.V. sets. Moreover, during the current year, 1985-86, Direct Reception T. V. sets are proposed to be installed by the State Govt. where T. V. reception is not possible in the villages of the State. And 100 colour T. V. sets are also to be installed by the State Government during the year, 1985-86. Special type of sophisticated T. V. testing equipments are required for serving, repairs and maintenance of these T. V. sets. Some of these T. V. testing equipment may be available in India but some equipments may be required to be imported.

9.8.3.10. An amount of Rs. 74.04 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for this scheme.

Exhibitions

9.8.3.11. The utilisation of exhibition as the medium of communication ensures peoples' participation in plan programmes. The exhibition focus attention on plan publicity, especially on its performance factor. This scheme envisages holding of exhibitions at the National, State, District and Taluka levels. Modern equipment and technology including audio visuals, electronics are proposed to be used in exhibitions. It is proposed to engage professional experts, consultants and experts for arranging exhibitions successfully. During 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 6.73 lakhs is provided to continue the scheme and Rs. 2.54 lakhs for body building work over two regional exhibition vans purchased in the year, 1984-85.

Field publicity through mobile publicity

9.8.3.12. Production of T. V. programmes particularly highlighting the progress of the Gujarat in various fields of activities, like agriculture, industry, health, education, power generation, etc., requires considerable efforts, time and involvement. In order to faithfully project the image of Gujarat on the T. V. network and to acquaint the viewers with the progress being made, it was envisaged to have a set of video equipment and staff during the year, 1985-86. This scheme of publicity is proposed to be continued in 1986-87, for which an outlay of Rs. 2.66 lakhs is provided for 1986-87.

Field publicity Units

9.8.3.13. The question of setting up field publicity units in all the 184 Talukas of Gujarat State deserves consideration. 32 field publicity units were stated at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. Another 20 fields publicity units were envisaged in 1985-86 at an estimated cost of Rs. 42.81 lakhs. This scheme will be continued during 1986-87, for which an outlay of Rs.21.62 lakhs is provided.

9.8.3.14. It is also proposed to start 5 field publicity units in the year, 1986-87. Therefor, it is sed to purchase 5 Jeeps, 5 Cine Projection equipment, 5 Generators and other required accessories for 5 fields publicity units at the estimated cost of Rs. 20.96 lakhs for the year, 1986-87.

Film

9.8.3.15. It is proposed to produce 8 documentary films and feature film prints for publicity units. An amount of Rs. 19 lakhs is provided for the year, 1986—87.

Miscellaneous

9.8.3.16. 14 old vehicles continuously used by the deptt. having very low average, are proposed to be replaced at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.25 lakhs during the year 1986—87. Generators are to be purchased at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.40 lakhs during the year, 1986—87. Nine new vehicles and other equipment are to be purchased at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs during the year 1986—87. Thus for the scheme of publicity through mobile Vans an outlay of Rs. 105.23 lakhs is provided for 1986—87.

Information Centres

9.8.3.17. Strengthening of Bombay and Delhi offices of the Directorate and media support for projecting the image of the State Government in both the cities is required to be ensured and also made effective. As these cities have a number of metropolitan newspapers and media of radio, T. V. and films, the present set up of information offices is quite inadequate. The strengthening of the offices is, therefore, necessary. It is also proposed to complete works in progress. An outlay of Rs. 8.63 lakhs is provided for the purpose.

9.8.3.18. An outlay of Rs. 1.78 lakhs is provided for purchase of one Ambassador car and replacement of rickshaw in place of old motor cycle of Delhi office. Thus, in all, a provision of Rs. 10.41 lakhs is made for the year, 1986—87.

Gujarat Film Development Corporation

9.8.3.19. The Government has constituted the Gujarat Film Development Corporation during the Sixth Five Year Plan, with provisions of Rs. 10 lakhs as share capital. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs as share capital for the Corporation has been provided during the year, 1985—86. An outlay of Rs. 15.51 lakhs is provided as share capital during the year 1986—87 for furthering Film Corporation activities.

Encouragement to Small and Medium Newspapers

9.8.3.20. Small and medium newspapers are proposed to be encouraged by providing assistance for purchase of land and setting up of printing presses.

9.8.3.21. The purpose of giving encouragement to these papers could better be served if activities are done by a corporation. It is, therefore, proposed to set up "Small and Medium Newspapers Development Corporation Ltd." during the Seventh Five Year Plan and provide Rs. 20 lakhs initially as share capital for the Corpn. It was proposed to provide Rs. 6.25 lakhs as share capital to the Corpn. during the year, 1985—86. An amount of Rs. 6.25 lakhs is provided as share capital to Corpn. during the year 1986—87.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	1986-87	
		Outlay	Outwh. ch Capitar
1	2	3	4
I. Direction & Administration			
1.	PUB-1 News Service	1.96	..
2.	PUB-2 Improving Feedback Mechanism	2.59	..
3.	PUB-3 Expansion of Traditional NMedia Utilisation	11.08	..
4.	PUB-4 Modernisation of Directorate of Information.	..	..
5.	PUB-5 Financial Assistance to Film studies	6.00	..
Sub-Total-I		21.63	..
II Field Publicity			
6.	PUB-6 Rural Broadcasting and Community T. V. Centres	74.04	..
7.	PUB-7 Exhibitions	9.27	..
8.	PUB-8 T. V. Utilisation	2.66	..
9.	PUB-9 Setting up Field Publicity Units	105.23	..
Sub-Total II		191.20	..
III Strengthening Information Centres.			
10.	PUB-10 Strengthening of Bombay and Delhi Offices & starting of new office at Madras.	10.41	..
Sub-Total III		10.41	..
IV. Others			
11.	PUB-11 Gujarat Films Development Ltd.	15.51	15.51
12.	PUB-12 Small & Medium News Papers Development Corporation Ltd.	6.25	6.25
Sub-Total IV		21.76	21.76
GRAND TOTAL		245.00	21.76

9.9 WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

9.9.1.1. In the constitution of India, special mention has been made for the amelioration of weaker sections of the society. It has been specifically directed that the State shall promote with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In conformity with those provisions special efforts are being made by the Government to bring about socio economic amelioration of the weaker sections of the Society in general and of the Backward Classes in particular. As a result, a number of welfare schemes are being implemented for them under various sectors.

9.9.1.2. The Backward Classes in the State of Gujarat comprise of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Denotified tribes. The State Government had appointed a Commission popularly called as Baxi Commission to study the social and economic condition of the backward classes (Other than Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) and to suggest measures for their upliftment. The State Government accepted the recommendations made by the Baxi Commission fully and decided to implement the same with effect from the year 1973-79. Government also decided to consider 78 castes/classes/groups, identified by the Commission as Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC). Besides, persons with the family income of less than Rs. 4800/- (EBC) engaged in specific occupations have been classified as Economically Backward Classes (EBC). Also certain religious and linguistic minorities are treated as backward since 1978-79. Thus in Gujarat State the following seven categories are recognised as backward classes.

- (1) Scheduled Castes
- (2) Scheduled Tribes
- (3) Nomadic Tribes
- (4) Denotified Tribes
- (5) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes
- (6) Economically B.Cs and
- (7) Minorities

9.9.1.3 As per the 1981 census, the population of scheduled Castes is 24.38 lakhs and that of Scheduled Tribes is 48.48 lakh. i.e. 7.15% and 14.22% respectively of the total population of 340.86 lakhs of the State. The population of the Nomadic and Denotified Tribes has been estimated to be 7 lakhs. The Socially & Educationally Backward Classes & E. B. Cs form a major part of the total population. The population of Minorities is about 30.00 lakhs. In addition to the benefits which accrue to these classes from the schemes included in the general sectors of development special schemes have also been devised for the people living below the poverty line including small and marginal farmers etc. Special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are made under most of the sectors of development and these are aggregated into Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes. Moreover some special schemes of supplementary nature are prepared under this Sub-sector for the welfare of Backward Classes to bring them on par with other sections of the society.

9.9.1.4 The Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat are settled in hilly and forest areas. Unlike the population of Scheduled Tribes the population of Scheduled Castes is scattered all over the State with some concentration in North Gujarat and Saurashtra Districts. The other communities of backward Classes are spread all over the State almost uniformly. For economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and the Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation have been set up Similarly, for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and for minorities, the Gujarat Backward Class Board and Gujarat Minorities Board are functioning.

(A) Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation (1975)

The Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation was setup in the year 1975. The share capital is paid by State and Central Government on 51 : 49 ratio basis. The administrative grant is paid

by the State Government. The Corporation is assisting S.C persons to get loan from the nationalised banks by providing margin money. The Corporation also distributes subsidies of different departments under their Schemes.

(B) The Scheduled Tribes Economic Development Corporation 1972

This Corporation is paid share capital and Administrative grant by the State Government. This Corporation assists various Co.-operatives societies of tribals by giving direct finance assistance through banks.

(C) Backward Class Board 1978

This Board is undertaking scheme of Economic Upliftment new Programme and other activities for Socially, educationally and economically Backward Classes. The Board arranges economic camps and persuade banks to give loans to SEBC & EBC. They also implement the scheme of milch cattle and other schemes of other departments. This board is given administrative grant under the backward class schemes.

(D) Gujarat Minority Board 1979

This Board is undertaking schemes of Economic Upliftment, new programmes and other activities for religious and linguistic minorities. The Board arranges economic camps regularly and help minority people in getting loan from the bank and subsequently subsidy against it where ever eligible. This Board is also given administrative grant under the scheme.

9.9.2. Review

9.9.2.1. Education is the back-bone of all welfare measures under taken to promote the assimilation of the backward communities in the main stream of social life. As such amongst three groups of schemes viz. Education, Economic Uplift and Health, Housing and other schemes the schemes of Education are given top priority in order to raise the level of literacy. As a result of this the literacy level among S. C. & S.T. has improved considerably as can be seen from the table given below:-

Year	General Literacy rate	Literacy rate in S.C.	Literacy rate in S.T.
1961	30.45	22.46	11.69
1971	35.79	27.74	14.12
1981	43.70	39.79	21.14

9.9.2.2. The Government took various important measures for the advancement of Backward Classes. Some are indicated below :

- (i) The rate of post Matric Scholar-ships (Government of India) have been enhanced,
- (ii) The income limit for Pre S. S. C. Scholarships is raised from Rs. 6000/- to 7200/- p.a.
- (iii) The stipends in the B. C. Hostels and Ashram Schools have been raised from Rs. 75/- per month to Rs. 100/- per month.
- (iv) Assistance for Hostel Building is raised from Rs. 50,000/- to 1,50,000/-.
- (v) The rates of Scholarships in Training cum-production centres have been raised from Rs. 65/ to 100/- per month.
- (vi) The schemes for granting assistance to Medical Graduates upto Rs. 15,000/- on the basis of Rs. 7000/- as subsidy and Rs. 8,000/- as interest free loan, was introduced. From the year 1982-83 a new scheme of giving loan as margin money upto Rs. 22,500/- and subsidy upto Rs. 7500/- to the medical post graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been introduced so as to enable them to start their clinics.

(vii) The ceiling for granting financial assistance under Halpati Housing Schemes was raised from Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 3,000/- during 1980-81 and subsequently raised to Rs. 5,000/-.

(viii) 75 New Balwadis for Scheduled Castes, Balwadis for N. T. & D. N. T. S. and 31 new Balwadis are sanctioned for the Scheduled Tribes under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

(ix) The more backward communities like Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia, and Senva (in Scheduled Castes) and Kolgha, Kotwalia, Padhara etc. (in Scheduled Tribes) are given special scholarships at Rs. 140/- to boy students and Rs. 190/- to girl students in Std. I to VII.

(x) Under special cell at State level 18 intensive units, 3 vigilance units and 3 mahila propaganda units are functioning in the field of untouchability.

(xi) The rates of assistance in the case of social boycott and other calamity are sufficiently increased.

(xii) In case of atrocities to SC/ST persons, the amount of relief for murder, injury and other calamities has been raised.

9.9.2.3. An outlay of Rs. 1,744.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86. The programme-wise and category-wise break-up of the outlay is given in Table-A below and some of the anticipated achievements are indicated in Table-B given below :

TABLE—A

Programme and category-wise break up of outlay for 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Category	Programmes				Total
		Direction and Administration	Education	Economic upliftment	Health, Housing & Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Scheduled Castes	42.58	311.52	143.70	102.20	600.00
2.	Scheduled Tribes	1.00	54.05	37.30	31.65	124.00
3.	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	..	198.71	123.83	162.47	485.00
4.	Nomadic Tribes	..	10.45	4.56	3.99	19.00
5.	Denotified Tribes	..	10.45	4.55	4.00	19.00
6.	Socially & Educationally Backward-Classes	18.13	202.10	86.17	65.60	372.00
7.	Economically Backward-Classes	1.00	51.40	16.50	11.10	80.00
8.	Minorities	1.00	12.70	23.20	8.10	45.00
	Total :	63.71	851.38	439.81	389.10	1744.00

TABLE—B

Some of the anticipated physical achievements during 1985-86

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Likely achievements
1	2	3	4
1.	Examination Fees	No. of Students	} 1,96,000
2.	Pre-S.S.C. Scholarships	"	
3.	Free School Books and Uniforms	"	
4.	Grant-in-aid Hostels	No. of Hostels	1003
5.	Ashram Schools	No. of Schools	25
6.	Up-gradation of Ashram Schools	"	10
7.	Financial Assistance for Medical Students	No. of Doctors	80
8.	Financial Assistance to Law graduates	No. of Persons	100
9.	Community Centres	No. of Centres	4
10.	Special Scholarship to more Backward communities	No. of Students	81,000
11.	Housing for Halpatis	No. of Houses	1,778
12.	Financial assistance for cottage industries	No. of persons	18,273
13.	Balwadi	Nos.	122

9.9.3. Programme for 1986-87 :

9.9.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 2255.00 lakhs is approved provided for 1986-87, board break-up of which is given below :—

Sr. No.	Category	Group	Annual Plan 1986-87 Outlay
1	2	3	4
1.	Scheduled Castes	Education	441.10
		Economic Uplift	143.95
		Health, Housing and Others	109.45
		Dire. and Adm.	59.50
		TOTAL :	754.00
2.	Scheduled Tribes	Education	91.83
		Economic Uplift	30.80
		Health, Housing and Others	49.27
		Dire. and Adm.	0.50
		TOTAL :	172.40
3.	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	Education	332.29
		Economic Uplift	128.07
		Health, Housing and Others	145.64
		Dire. and Adm.	23.00
		TOTAL :	629.00

1	2	3	4
4. N. T. & D. N. T.	Education	26.50	
	Economic Uplift	9.30	
	Health, Housing and Others	5.80	
	Dire. and Adm.	..	
			TOTAL : 41.60
5. S. E. B. C.	Education	347.10	
	Economic Uplift	97.30	
	Health, Housing and Others	51.60	
	Dire. and Adm.	24.00	
			TOTAL : 520.00
6. E. B. C.	Education	57.25	
	Economic Uplift	21.15	
	Health, Housing and Others	8.60	
	Dire. and Adm.	1.00	
			TOTAL : 88.00
7. Minorities	Education	14.20	
	Economic Uplift	26.20	
	Health, Housing and Others	7.10	
	Dire. and Adm.	2.50	
			TOTAL : 50.00
8. Grand Total	Education	1310.27	
	Economic Uplift	456.77	
	Health, Housing and Others	377.46	
	Dire. and Adm.	110.50	
			TOTAL : 2255.00

The groupwise targets and programmes for 1986-87 are briefly narrated below :

Education

(1) 2,26,166 students will be given scholarships, tuition fees and examination fees in pre S.S.C. standards.

(2) 3 new Government hostels, 35 grant-in-aid and 40 Ashram Schools will be opened, 5 post basic Ashram schools will be upgraded to higher secondary education after considering viability.

(3) In all 5 hostels building will be constructed and for 9 Government hostels, land will be purchased.

(4) For higher secondary standards and post-matric courses 9500 students will be awarded post matric scholarship over and above 31000 students to be awarded 100% S.C.P. schemes.

(5) 93275 students belonging to more backward communities will be paid special scholarship at enhanced rates including opportunity cost.

(6) In primary standards 148750 children will be provided with free books and clothes.

(7) Residential Schools

9.9.3.3. It has been decided to start 40 Residential Schools, for the Backward Class students during the Sevnth Plan. During the first year of implementation of the scheme *i.e.*, 1986-87, ten schools will be started in the available Government/Rented Buildings. The approximate non-recurring cost for one residential school will be to the tune of Rs. 75/- lakhs, which ill include school building, staff quartes, hostel dormitories, library, laboratories, furniture and equipmens, etc. The recurring cost will be about Rs. 12/- lakhs per year. In the first year the admission will be made at the level of 8th, 9th and 11th standard and two sections of 40 students in each class will be started. In the 2nd yaer the schools will have full strength of 400 in 5 classes, (360 for S.T. Schools), out of the ten schools 3-4, will be for the girls. In the next two years *i.e.*, 1987-88 & 1988-89, 15 schools will be opend in each years. The construction wokk will be taken up from the next year and it will gain meomentum in the subseqent years. The annual break-up for the recurring and non-recurring expenditure in respect of 40 full fledged residentil schools will be as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Schools	Recurring expenditure	Non-Recurring expenditure	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
(Cummulative)					
1.	1986-87	10	50	300	350
2.	1987-88	25	225	900	1,125
3.	1988-89	40	405	975	1,380
4.	1989-90	40	480	825	1,305
	Total	40	1,160	3,000	4,160

9.9.3.4 An outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been provided for this new scheme in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

(ii) Economic Upliftment

(ii) Economic Uplift :

1) Subsidy for cottage industries, self-employment, etc., is proposed to be given to about 19493 persons.

2) F. A. is envisaged to be given to 110 lawyers and 90 doctors so as to enable them to start their own profession.

(3) New schemes of giving financial assistance for purchase of equipments, shifting of charmands, repairing of Oil-pumps are introduced, and proposed to be continued during 1986-87.

(4) Training Complex at Gandhinagar and present Pre-Exam. training centres are proposed to be developed.

(5) Financial assistance is proposed to be provided to 9000 persons for training at approved artisan and workshop.

(6) 2500 more trainees are proposed to be trained in various crafts in T.C.P.C.

(7) An amount of Rs. 147.50 lakhs is provided for the S.C. Corporation, S.T. Corporation, B. C. Board and Minorities Board as share-capital and administrative grants.

(iii) Health, Housing and Others

(1) Medical aid is proposed to be provided to 7500 persons.

(2) 40 new balwadies are proposed to be sanctioned.

(3) 4216 houses are proposed to be constructed on individual basis.

(4) 1720 houses are proposed to be given to backward class persons, through various Housing Boards.

(5) Aid for housing is proposed to be provided to 1789 Halpatis.

(6) Financial assistance is proposed to be given to 500 sweepers and Bhangi, Hadi, Senva, Nadia families for housing.

(7) The present units of T.R.T.I. Nagrik Cell and Research Unit for S.C. are proposed to be developed.

(8) 4 New community Centres are proposed to be started.

(iv) Direction and Administration

Administrative machinery is proposed to be strengthened at all levels.

Role of Voluntary Agencies

9.9.3.5 In Gujarat State, fortunately, the Voluntary agencies are actively associated with the implementation of certain Backward Class Welfare Schemes. The Hostels for secondary school students are run by Voluntary Agencies on grant-in-aid basis of 80% to 90% on maintenance and 50% on rent etc. The Ashram schools for tribals and others are also run through voluntary agencies on 90% grant-in-aid on

recurring and 100% grant on non-recurring expenditure. The Balwadis for pre-primary education is also run through voluntary agencies on 80 to 90% grants. The agencies running hostels are paid building grant at 75% or as per rates prescribed upto Rs. 1.50 lakhs per building. The activities being undertaken through voluntary agencies could be seen from the following statistics :

1. Nos. of grant-in-aid Hostels	1,003
2. No. of Balwadis	1,419
3. No. of Ashram school	378
4. No. of Building constructed (80-85)	55

9.9.3.6 Construction work for 1986-87

During the 1986-87, the programme of construction of Government buildings envisaged is as under :

(1) Out of 37 Government Hostels run by Government only 10 Hostels are having their own buildings and 27 hostels are in rented buildings, of which 5 works are in progress for which provision of Rs. 38.00 lakhs is made.

(2) The land for Training Complex at Gandhinagar is made available and for first phase of construction programme and provision of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is made.

(3) The work in progress of two buildings of T.C.P.C., will be completed and provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the same.

(4) Total four Community centre for Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes, will be constructed during 1986-87 at the cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

9.9.4. Centrally sponsored Programme

9.9.4.1. The details of the outlays envisaged under fully Centrally Sponsored schemes and Centrally sponsored schemes on sharing basis are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category	1986-87
100% basis	
Scheduled Castes	130.00
Scheduled Tribes	90.00
TOTAL :	220.00
50% Matching basis	
Scheduled Castes	129.30
Scheduled Tribes	13.50
Tribal Area Sub-Plan	18.00
TOTAL :	160.80

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1986--87

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Categories	Outlay 1986-87	
			Total	Of which Capital
1	2		3	4
Education				
1.	BCK-1 Examination fees	S.C.	2.75	..
		S.T.	0.35	..
		T.A.S.P.	0.75	..
		N.T.	0.30	..
		D.N.T.	0.30	..
		S.E.B.C.	2.75	..
		E.B.C.	2.75	..
		Minority	0.90	..
TOTAL :			10.85	..
2.	BCK-2 Tuition fees	S.C.	7.00	..
		S.T.	0.60	..
		T.A.S.P.	0.25	..
		N.T.	0.20	..
		D.N.T.	0.20	..
TOTAL :			8.25	..
3.	BCK-3 Merit Scholarships for Pre. S.S.C. Students	S.C.	25.00	..
		S.T.	6.00	..
		T.A.S.P.	6.00	..
		N.T.	1.50	..
		D.N.T.	1.50	..
		S.E.B.C.	73.00	..

1	2	3	4
	E.B.C.	17.00	..
	Minority	6.00	..
	TOTAL :	136.00	..
4.	BCK-4 State Scholarships for Pre. S.S.C. students coming from the families engaged in Unclean occupation (50% CSS)	S.C.	19.00 ..
5.	BCK-5 State Scholarships for Post S.S.C. girl students not eligible because of income criteria, services & family-size etc.	S.C.	3.00 ..
		S.T.	2.50 ..
		T.A.S.P.	2.50 ..
		N.T.	0.30 ..
		D.N.T.	0.30 ..
	TOTAL :	8.60	..
6.	BCK-6 Scholarships for Post S.S.C. students other than SC/ST Like NT/DNT & SEBC Students	N.T.	3.60 ..
		D.N.T.	3.60 ..
		S.E.B.C.	6.50 ..
		E.B.C.	.. ..
	TOTAL :	13.70	..
7.	BCK-7 Scholarships for students/Stadying Higher in Secondary i.e. Std. XI and XII	S.E.B.C.	12.00 ..
		E.B.C.	17.00 ..
		Minority	6.00 ..
	TOTAL :	35.00	..
8.	BCK-8] Scholarships for Technical and professional courses	S.C.	9.00 ..
		S.T.	0.40 ..
		T.A.S.P.	0.60 ..
		N.T.	0.50 ..
		D.N.T.	0.50 ..
		S.E.B.C.	17.50 ..
		E.B.C.	20.00 ..
		Minority	0.30 ..
	TOTAL :	48.80	..

1	2	3	4
9. BCK-9 Free-Books & Cloths to children of SC/ST/NT/DNT/Landless Labourers parent's annual income is up to s. 7200/- and 24 communities in S.E.B.C	S.C.	31.00	..
	S.T.	4.50	..
	T.A.S.P.	11.00	..
	N.T.	3.00	..
	D.N.T.	3.00	..
	S.E.B.C.	13.00	..
	TOTAL :	65.50	..
10. BCK-10 Opportunity cost to Girl students belonging to certain communities of S.C. and S.T. in Std. I to VII	S.C.	Clubbed with Scheme No. BCK-10-A	
	S.T.		
	T.A.S.P.		
	
11. BCK-10A Opportunity cost to boy students belonging to certain communities of SC/ST boy & Girl students of NT/DNT and 24 communities of S.E.B.C. in Std. I to VII	S.C.	132.60	..
	S.T.	8.65	..
	T.A.S.P.	33.00	..
	N.T.	1.00	..
	D.N.T.	1.00	..
	S.E.B.C.	25.00	..
	TOTAL :	201.25	..
12. BCK-11 Special scholarships to boy & Girl students belonging to Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia & Senva in SC & colcha, Colgha, Kotwalia, Kathcdi, Dubla, Padhar in S.T. and in S.d. VIII to X.	S.C.	30.25	..
	S.T.	1.00	..
	T.A.S.P.	3.20	..
	N.T.	0.25	..
	D.N.T.	0.25	..
	S.E.B.C.	..	..
	TOTAL :	34.95	..

1	2	3	4	
13. BCK-12	Book-Bank for Medical & Engineering College students.	S.C.	1.00	..
		S.T.	0.50	..
		T.A.S.P.	1.60	..
		N.T.	0.10	..
		D.N.T.	0.10	..
		S.E.B.C.	1.00	..
TOTAL :			3.70	..
14. BCK-13	Grant-in-aid to Backward Class hostels (SC/ST/SEBC & NT/DNT) including general (Cosmopolitan) Hostel & Electrification of hostel.	S.C.	20.00	..
		S.T.	13.50	..
		T.A.S.P.	30.45	..
		N.T.	0.50	..
		D.N.T.	0.50	..
		S.E.B.C.	22.00	..
	Minority	1.00	..	
TOTAL :			87.95	..
15. BCK-14A	G.I.A. to Backward Class Boys Hostel for Building construction	SC	2.50	..
		ST	1.50	..
		TASP	2.50	..
		NT	0.50	..
		DNT	0.50	..
		SEBC	5.00	..
TOTAL :			12.50	..
16. BCK-14B	G.I.A. to Backward Class Girls Hostel for Building Construction	SC	4.00	..
		ST	3.00	..
		TASP	2.50	..
		SEBC	3.00	..
TOTAL .			12.50	..

1	2	3	4
17.	BCK-15—Admission to SC/ST students in Hostel attached with college	..	..
18.	BCK-16—Additional coaching centre in grant-in-aid Government Hostels	SC	1.00
		ST	0.25
		TASP	0.75
		SEBC	1.60
		EBC	0.50
	TOTAL		4.10
19.	BCK-17—Establishment of new Development of Government Hostel for Boys and Girls	SC	8.00
		ST	6.00
		TASP	13.30
		SEBC	4.25
	TOTAL		31.55
20.	BCK-18—Construction of Government Hostel for Boys	SC	2.50
		ST	..
		TASP	12.50
		SEBC	2.50
	TOTAL		17.50
21.	BCK-19—Construction of Government hostel for Girls	SC	2.50
		ST	3.00
		TASP	12.50
		SEBC	2.50
	TOTAL		20.50
21.	BCK-20—Purchase of Private land for construction of Government Hostel for Boys and Girls	SC	3.00
		ST	..
		TASP	3.00
		SEBC	2.00
	TOTAL		8.00

1	2	3	4	
22.	BCK-20—Ashram Schools	SC	26.00	..
		ST	3.08	..
		TASP	64.52	..
		NT	1.50	..
		DNT	1.50	..
		SEBC	42.50	..
		TOTAL	139.10	..
23.	BCK-21—Post Basic Ashram Schools	ST	..	..
		TASP	40.97	..
		TOTAL	40.97	..
24.	BCK-21A.—Residential School for talented students (Adjusted Scheme)	SC	111.00	..
		ST	37.00	..
		TASP	91.00	..
		SEBC	111.00	..
		TOTAL	350.00	..
	EDUCATION : TOTAL	S.C.	441.10	5.00
		S.T.	91.83	3.00
		T.A.S.P.	332.29	25.00
		N.T.	13.25	..
		D.N.T.	13.25	..
		S.E.B.C.	347.10	5.00
		E.B.C.	57.25	..
		Minority	14.20	..
		TOTAL :	1310.27	38.00
	ECONOMIC-UPLIFT			
25.	BCK-22 F.A. ft purchase for camel carts and bullock carts etc.	S.C.	5.00	..
		S.T.	2.00	..
		T.A.S.P.	5.00	..

1	2	2A	3	4	
		S.E.B.C.	1.60	..	
		E.B.C.	1.00	..	
		Minority	..	..
		TOTAL :	<u>14.60</u>	<u>..</u>	
26.	BCK-23	F.A. for self-employment in cottage Industries and traditional occupational like Vadi Bhavaiya etc.	S.C.	23.00	..
			S.T.	10.60	..
			T.A.S.P.	41.00	..
			N.T.	2.50	..
			D.N.T.	2.50	..
			S.E.B.C.	35.45	..
			E.B.C.	8.35	..
			Minority	9.00	..
		TOTAL :	<u>132.40</u>	<u>..</u>	
28.	BCK-24	F. A. to Law and Medical Graduates	S.C.	5.00	2.70
			S.T.	2.00	1.20
			T.A.S.P.	3.00	1.70
			N.T.	1.00	0.60
			D.N.T.	1.00	0.60
			S.E.B.C.	5.00	2.50
			Minority	..	..
		TOTAL :	<u>17.00</u>	<u>9.30</u>	
28.	BCK-25	F.A. to Medical post Graduate for Starting clinic, pathological laboratory, Medical Store	S.C.	4.50	3.00
			S.T.	1.60	0.80
			T.A.S.P.	2.00	1.25
		TOTAL :	<u>8.10</u>	<u>5.05</u>	
29.	BCK-26	Tailoring Centre for women.	S.C.	2.50	..
			S.T.	0.20	..
			T.A.S.P.	1.00	..
			N.T.	0.15	..

1	2	3	4	
		D.N.T.	0.15	..
		S.E.B.C.	1.25	..
		MINORITY	0.50	..
		TOTAL:—	5.75	..
30.	BCK-27 Mahila Training cum production centre (Radio, T.V. Repairing centre)	S.C.	1.00	..
		S.T.	1.00	..
		TOTAL:—	2.00	..
31.	BCK-28 Training to Backward Class artisans at approved workshop	S.C.	5.50	..
		S.T.	1.50	..
		T.A.S.P.	4.00	..
		N.T.	0.50	..
		D.N.T,	0.50	..
		S.E.B.C.	17.00	..
		E.B.C.	8.80	..
		MINORITY	5.50	..
		TOTAL:—	43.30	..
32.	BCK-29 Setting up and running of training cum-production centre.	S.C.	7.00	..
		S.T.	1.50	..
		T.A.S.P.	10.12	..
		S.E.B.C.	17.00	..
		MINORITY	1.00	..
		TOTAL.	36.62	..
33.	BCK-30 Construction of Building for training cum-production Centre.	S.C.	3.50	3.50
		S.T.	..	..
		T.A.S.P.	5.00	5.00
		S.E.B.C.	2.50	2.50
		TOTAL:—	11.00	11.00

1	2		3	4	
34.	BCK-31	Pre-Examination Training Centre and Short hand typing classes	S.C.	3.50	..
			S.T.	1.00	..
			T.A.S.P.	0.50	..
			N.T.	0.20	..
			D.N.T.	0.20	..
			S.E.B.C.	3.00	..
		TOTAL	8.40	..	
35.	BCK-32	Coaching centre for administration field jobs such as teachership and for those preparing for paramedical services.	T.A.S.P.	0.55	..
36.	BCK-33	Training complex and Centre at Gandhinagar	S.C.	6.00	4.00
			S.T.	6.00	4.50
			TOTAL	12.00	8.50
37.	BCK-34	Stipend to Backward class students for I.A.S., I.P.S., and allied services	S.C.	0.25	..
			S.T.	0.25	..
			TOTAL	0.50	..
38.	BCK-35	Dry hostel for technical courses trainees under apprenticeship I.T.I. and Others profession at old name apprentice Hostel.	S.T.	0.05	..
			T.A.S.P.	..	..
			TOTAL	0.05	..
39.	BCK-36	Working Men's shed.	S.C.	1.00	..
			TOTAL	1.00	..
40.	BCK-37	Working Men's Hostel.	S.C.	1.00	..
			S.T.	0.50	..
			TOTAL	1.50	..

1	2		3	4	
41.	BCK-38	Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes, Corporation and other Boards.	S.T.	70.00	51.00
			T.A.S.P.	52.00	34.75
			S.E.B.C.	13.00	..
			E.B.C.	2.50	..
			MINORITY	10.00	..
			TOTAL	147.50	85.75
42.	BCK-39	F.A. to agricultural labourers for purchase of equipments.	S.C.	0.50	..
			S.T.	0.50	..
			T.A.S.P.	1.90	..
			N.T.	0.20	..
			D.N.T.	0.20	..
			S.E.B.C.	0.50	..
			E.B.C.	0.50	..
			MINORITY	0.20	..
TOTAL	4.50	..			
43.	BCK-40	F. A. to Backward Class farmers for purchasing agricultural land.	S.C.	1.00	..
			S.T.	0.50	..
			T.A.S.P.	1.00	..
			N.T.	0.10	..
			D.N.T.	0.10	..
			S.E.B.C.	1.00	..
TOTAL	3.70	..			
44	BCK-41	F. A. to Backward Class Farmers for repairing of Oil pump and electric Motor.	S.C.	1.10	..
			S.T.	0.60	..
			T.S.A.P.	1.00	..
			TOTAL	2.70	..

1	2		3	4	
45.	BCK-42	F. A. for Dealership for petrol pump kerosene and gas agency.	S.T.	1.00	..
			TOTAL	1.00	..
46.	BCK-43	F. A. for shifting of cherm kunds.	S.C.	1.60	..
47.	BCK-44	F. A. to scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation for D.R.I. Scheme.	S.C.	1.00	..
	TOTAL ECONOMIC UPLIFT		S.C.	143.95	64.20
			S.T.	30.80	6.50
			T.A.S.P.	128.07	42.70
			N.T.	4.65	0.60
			D.N.T.	4.65	0.60
			S.E.B.C.	97.30	5.00
			E.B.C.	21.15	..
			MINORITY	26.20	..
			TOTAL	456.77	119.60
Health, Housing, and other Schemes :					
48.	BCK-45	Free Medical Aid.	S.C.	6.25	..
			S.T.	1.00	..
			T.A.S.P.	7.59	..
			N.T.	0.50	..
			D.N.T.	0.50	..
			S.E.B.C.	5.50	..
			E.B.C.	1.50	..
			MINORITY	..	..
			TOTAL	22.84	..
49.	BCK-46	Balwadis	S.C.	12.50	..
			S.T.	3.50	..
			T.A.S.P.	14.50	..
			N.T.	0.50	..
			D.N.T.	0.50	..

1	2	3	4	
		S.E.B.C.	14.00	..
		Minority	1.00	..
		Total	46.50	..
50.	BCK-47 Special facilities to children for Balamandira run by voluntary organisation.	S.C.	1.10	..
		S.T.	0.60	..
		T.A.S.P.	0.50	..
		Total	2.20	..
51.	BCK-48 F. A. to youth and Mahila Mandal for Activities.	S. C.	0.15	..
		S.T.	0.10	..
		S.E.B.C.	0.20	..
		E.B.C.	0.10	..
		Minority	0.10	..
		Total	0.65	..
52.	BCK-49 Community Centres.	S.C.	2.00	2.00
		S.T.	..	..
		T.A.S.P.	6.00	6.00
		TOTAL	8.00	8.00
53.	BCK-50 F.A. to Housing on individuals basis.	S.C.	20.50	10.25
		S.T.	5.50	2.75
		T.A.P.	20.00	10.00
		N.T.	1.40	0.70
		D.N.T.	1.40	0.70
		S.E.B.C.	10.50	..
		E.B.C.	3.00	..
		Minority	4.00	..
		Total	66.30	24.40

1	2	3	4	
54.	BCK-51 F. A. for individual housing to most B.C. S.E.B.C. Community of S.E. B. C.	6.00	3.40	
55.	BCK-52 F. A. for Housing in urban areas.			
		S.C.	1.00	..
		S.T.	1.00	..
		T.A.S.P.	1.00	..
		S.E.B.C.	3.00	..
		E.B.C.	2.00	..
		Minority	2.00	..
		Total	10.00	..
56	BCK-53 F. A. to Halpati Housing scheme			
		S. T.	30.42	18.00
		T.A.S.P.	50.00	32.00
		Total	80.42	50.00
57	BCK-54 F. A. for Housing to sweepers and Scavengers Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia & Senva for Housing	S. C.	30.00	..
58	BCK-55 F. A. to P. W. R. 219 Co.op. Housing society			
		S. C.	3.50	2.00
		S. T.	5.00	3.00
		T.A.S.P.	3.45	2.00
		N. T.	0.50	0.25
		D. N. T.	0.50	0.25
		Total	12.95	7.50
59	BCK-56 F. A. to Co. op. Housing Society through Rural Housing Board.			
		S.E.B.C.	10.00	
		E.B.C.	2.00	..
		Total	12.00	
60	BCK-57 Free legal assistance for civil and criminal proceedings			
		S. T.	0.15	..
		T.A.S.P.	0.05	..
		S.E.B.C.	0.15	..
		Total	0.35	..
61	BCK-58 F. A. to encourage intercaste marriage between Harijan and castes Hindu	S. C.	1.60	..

1	2	3	4
62	BCK-59 G. I. A. to District Panchayat	S. C.	3.00 ..
		S. T.	1.50 ..
		T.A.S.P.	2.00 ..
		S.E.B.C.	1.50 ..
	Total		8.00 ..
63	BCK-60 Shibir for "Bhangi Kasta Mukti" and Seminar on untouchability	S. C.	Clubbed with BCK-62
64	BCK-61 Social Education Camp.	S. C.	0.25 ..
		S. T.	0.25 ..
		T.A.S.P.	0.50 ..
		S.E.B.C.	0.75 ..
	Total		1.75 ..
65	BCK-62 Nagrik Cell	S. C.	23.75 ..
66	BCK-63 Tribal Research and Training Institute	S. T.	0.25 ..
		T.A.S.P.	1.50 ..
	Total		1.75 ..
67	BCK-64 Research Unit for SC	S. C.	0.55 ..
68	BCK-65 Film project for Tribal		.. ..
69	BCK-66 Nucleus Budget	S. C.	3.30 ..
		T.A.S.P.	38.55 ..
	Total		41.85 ..
Total . Health, Housing and other Scheme		S. C.	109.45 14.25
		S. T.	49.27 23.75
		T.A.S.P.	145.64 50.00
		N. T.	2.90 0.95
		D. N. T.	2.90 0.95
		S.E.B.C.	51.60 3.40
		E.B.C.	8.60 ..
		Minority	7.10 ..
	Total		377.46 93.30

1	2		3	4
	Direction and Administration			
70	BCK-67 Staff for scheme of civil Protection Right Act	S. C.	15.00	..
71	BCK-68 Special pracharak for Bhangi welfare	S. C.	5.00	..
72	BCK-69 F. A. to Voluntary Agencies for propaganda and field work and village level administration	S.E.B.C.	3.00	..
73	BCK-70 Administrative Machinery for post S.S.C. Scholarships	S. C.	0.50	.
		S. T.	0.50	..
		Total	1.00	..
74	BCK-71 Strengthening of Administrative machinery at all level	S. C.	7.00	..
		S. T.	...	..
		T. A. S. P	23.00	..
		S. E B C	20.00	..
		E. B C.	1.00	..
		Minority	2.50	..
		Total .	53.50	..
75	BCK-72 Strengthening of staff for special Comp. plan	S. C.	32.00	..
76	BCK-73 Purchase & maintainace of vehicles	S. C.	..	..
		S. T.	..	..
		T. A S P	..	..
		S. E B C	..	..
		Total :	—	..
77	BCK-74 Evaluation planning and onitoring Cell			
78	BCK-75 Follo--up cell for training & job moriental and evalution planning & monitarinecell.	S. C.	..	..
		S. T.	..	..
		T. A. S. P	..	..
		S. E. B. C	1.00	.
		Total :	1.00	.

1	2	3	4
Total Direction & Administration	S. C.	59.50	..
	S. T.	0.50	..
	T. A. S. P.	23.00	..
	S. B. E. C.	24.00	..
	E. B. C.	1.00	..
	Minority	2.50	..
	Total :	110.50	..
Grand Total :	S. C.	754.00	83.45
	S. T.	172.40	33.25
	T. A. S. P.	629.00	117.70
	N. T.	20.80	1.55
	D. N. T.	20.80	1.55
	S. E. B. C.	520.00	13.40
	E. B. C.	88.00	..
	Minority	50.00	..
Total :	2255.00	250.90	

9.10. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

9.10.1. Introduction

9.10.1.1. This Sub-sector assumes strategic importance in achieving developmental targets in both industry and agriculture as their development largely depends on the effective labour administration which ensures industrial peace, productivity and harmony. On the other hand this sub-sector also deals with the important aspect of conveying the available manpower into an employable resource by augmenting the needed training facilities at the artisan level and by implementing other training schemes of short durations to increase the employability of the unemployed, by providing employment service to the job seekers as also to the employers through an appropriate mechanism and analysing the situation of manpower demand and supply in the State with a view to facilitate policy decisions.

9.10.2. Review of progress

9.10.2.1. In Industrial relation, machinery for conciliation and adjudication has been strengthened time to time over the year to cope up with the increasing volume of work. While this arrangement, mainly made for the organised sector of Labour, has been growing, more attention has been paid to the programmes pertaining to training to trade union workers, enforcement of the payment of gratuity Act, 1972 and grant-in-aid to trade unions and social institutions for socially desirable objectives, establishment of institutes for research, training and development (Gandhi Labour Institute) etc. are some significant measures already taken by the State Government.

9.10.2.2. Noteworthy development has also been made in the field of unorganised Sectoral Programme like effective implementation of Minimum Wages Act, Oldage Pension for agriculture labourers, rehabilitation of bonded labour, establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Board/Centres, etc. After the creation of a separate machinery in the form of Rural Labour Commissionerate, the progress of work has been quite encouraging.

9.10.2.3. In order to provide employment services and guidance, 21 employment exchanges, 17 vocational guidance units, 6 university employment information and guidance bureau, 10 employment information bureaus and 8 town employment exchanges are functioning in the States.

9.10.2.4. Due to addition of schemes as well as expansion of the existing activities, the workload of the Directorate of Employment and Training has increased considerably. The three regional offices have also been set up.

9.10.2.5. Employment promotion for educated unemployed has been taken care of through special recruitment camps, preservice coaching, career development courses, etc. Special attention has also been paid to the Tribal population of the State by setting up Mini ITIs to bring the tribals into the main stream of the development of the State.

9.10.2.6. With a view to bring momentum in the working of the District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Council, a sub committee of the District Planning Board has been constituted in each district, in place of the District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Council.

9.10.2.7. Educated unemployed have been receiving careful attention of the State Government and accordingly, skill formation programme have been taken up, by the fullest utilisation of the training facilities available under Craftsmen Training Scheme, National Apprenticeship Training Scheme, Career Development Courses, Grant-in-aid to private institutions for ITI. based course, Induction Training for Industrial Employment, etc. The opportunities available for skill formation training have increased by an unprecedented 50000 seats during the Sixth Plan. This has been possible by running most of the ITIs in three shifts.

9.10.3. Programme for 1986-87

9.10.3.1. For the year 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 1,135.00 lakhs has been provided for this subsector, and for 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 1165.00 lakhs is provided, the broad breakup of which is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	Outlay for 1986-87
	2	3
I. Employment Service and Training		
(a)	Education and Training	837.64
(b)	Employment Service	32.86
(c)	Special Employment Programme	148.58
	Total-I	1,019.08
II. Labour Service and Welfare		
(d)	Industrial Relation	32.77
(e)	Working condition and safety	31.50
(f)	General Labour Welfare	31.75
(g)	Social Security for labour	19.50
(h)	Research and Statistics	4.90
(i)	Other promotional activities like development of institution	25.00
(j)	Centrally sponsored programme	0.50
	Total : II	145.92
	Total : I + II	1165.00

9.10.4 Education and Training

Craftsman Training Scheme

9.10.4.1 By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, there were 21472 seats available under Craftsmen Training Scheme in 31 Government ITIs + 3 GITWs (Government Industrial Training Workshops).

9.10.4.2. During 1985-86 two new ITIs at Meghraj and Dharampur in tribal area sub plan with an intake capacity of 256 seats are added by upgrading local mini ITIs into fullfledged ITIs. 112 seats of 4 chemical trades (new designated trade) are added in the existing ITI's at Ankleshwar, Surat and Pardi to meet the demands of chemical industry which include 32 seats reserved for minority communities at ITI, Ankleshwar as per direction of Govt. of India. 56 seats are added in computer trades in order to cater to the demand for sophisticated computer skills (28 seats at Visnagar under Special Component Plan and 28 seats at ITI., Ankleshwar under Tribal Area Sub-Plan). Thus, in all 424 seats are added during 85-86, thereby making a total of 21896 seats in 33 ITIs + 3 GITWs.

9.10.4.3. The programmes for 1986-87 include upgrading of two mini ITIs into fullfledged ITIs with an intake capacity of 164 seats, upgrading of two multipurpose workshops into fullfledged ITIs with an intake capacity of 96 seats, introduction of additional 428 seats into the existing ITIs by giving 2nd shift in chemical and computer trades, purchase of deficit equipment, Line printer for computer system at an ITI., construction of hostel building and Staff quarters for various ITIs, revision of rates of remuneration of social studies subject etc. An amount of Rs. 632.49 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1986-87.

Advanced vocational training system

9.10.4.4. In view of the current modernisation of technology adopted in various industrial fields, it is necessary that who are currently employed in various establishments get adequate opportunities to develop or upgrade their skills. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan there were in all 256 seats available at different AVTS centres. During 1985-86 a new trade of Metrology and Inspection is sanctioned with 32 seats. 16 seats at Ankleshwar and 16 seats at AVTS Ahmedabad are also being sanctioned during 1985-86. Thus, there will be 320 seats available under different AVTS Centres. Out of an outlay of Rs. 67.59 lakhs provided for 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 37.50 lakhs is provided for on going activities including spill over work of AVTS buildings and an amount of Rs. 30.09 lakhs is provided for new items i.e. as deficit equipment for AVTS., upgrading of computer PDP 11 at AVTS Vadodara and for providing vice principal post at AVTS Vadodara.

Grant-in-aid to private Agencies for ITI Based courses

9.10.4.5. It is found that ITI run by the Government would not be able to cater to the need of trained manpower for industries. Therefore, the State Government has innovated the concept of grant-in-aid to private institutions. From the year 1981-82, this scheme was started and by the end of Sixth Plan, 5176 seats were introduced in 64 grant-in-aid institutions. During 1985-86, 1000 seats (888 under general plan and 112 seats under TASP) are sanctioned by Government. These seats are introduced at 7 new private ITIs and in the existing ITIs. Thus, there will be 71 private ITIs with an intake capacity of 6176 seats. It is envisaged to introduce 512 additional seats during 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 54.92 lakhs is provided during 1986-87.

National Apprenticeship Training Scheme

9.10.4.6 By the end of Sixth Plan there were 23000 seats inclusive of 11000 seats introduced during Sixth Plan. For Ceramic trade a basic training Centre at Surendranagar is also sanctioned during 1985-86. The construction work of basic training Centre at Ahmedabad and Rajkot is in progress. For 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 43.14 lakhs is provided for on going schemes i.e. for spill over works of the building of basic trainings centres Apprentice hostels etc. and for old deficit machinery as well as deficit machinery on account of revision of syllabus etc. Thus for 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 82.14 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

9.10.5. Employment Service

Strengthening the Directorate of Employment and Training

9.10.5.1 There has been enormous increase in the multifarious responsibilities at the Directorate. Number of new schemes have been introduced while old activities have been expanded in volume. Four regional offices of training wing and three regional offices of employment wing are functioning at present. For the year 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for ongoing schemes, and an amount of Rs. 0.90 lakhs is provided for new Schemes viz., Creation of PDP Cell. Thus, for 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 2.90 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Expansion of Employment Service

9.10.5.2 In order to provide employment services and guidance 21 employment exchanges, 6 university employment information and guidance bureau, 10 employment information bureau and 8 town employment exchanges are functioning in the State. For this purpose, for 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 5.10 lakhs is provided for ongoing schemes, and an amount of Rs. 17.26 lakhs is provided for new activities viz., (1) computerisation of 6 U.E.B. and GBS., (2) creation of 6 posts of J.E.O. at taluka level (3) sanction of additional staff for employment exchanges as per norms, (4) creation of job centre at Okhamandal under coastal Area Sub plan etc. Thus for 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 2.36 lakhs is made for this scheme.

Collection of Employment Market Information.

9.10.5.3 Compulsory notification of vacancies Act. 1959 is being implemented in Gujarat since 1960. The data of employment is being collected quarterly from private as well as public sector organisation. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided by way of continuing scheme for 1986-87

9.10.5.4 A provision of Rs. 0.80 lakh is also made for two schemes viz., (1) Youth Employment service and occupational Information and Research Analysis, and (2) grant of Awards for Employment service to physically handicapped for the year 1986-87.

9.10.6. Special Employment Programme.

Career Development Courses

9.10.6.1. A provision is made during 1985-86 for 40 seats of Pesticide and Agro-Chemical courses. This scheme is to be continued during 1986-87 at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.80 lakh.

Mini Industrial Training Institute

9.10.6.2. In consonance with Government policy to introduce training Institutions in the tribal areas, it is envisaged to introduce two new Mini I.T.Is. with an intake capacity of 156 seats during 1986-87. It is also envisaged to construct the administrative and w/s. building, hostel building and staff quarters during 1986-87. In addition provision is also made for spill over works of adm. and w/s. building of 5 mini I.T.Is. 3 hostels and 3 staff quarters and also for three mini I.T.Is. This an amount of Rs. 126.43 lakhs is provided for this programme during 1986-87.

Scheme for pre-service training for recruitment in Defence Services

9.10.6.3. Government of India has worked out a scheme for training centres as intake from Gujarat on various posts in defence services is much less. One of the reasons is that there are no adequate training facilities for preparing candidates for the armed forces. On the basis of the scheme worked out by the Government of India Rs. 2.25 lakhs are provided for setting up of such a centre in Gujarat during 1985-86. This scheme is to be continued for which an amount of Rs. 2.25 lakhs is provided during 1986-87.

Pre-service training for competitive examinations for scheduled castes/tribes

9.10.6.4. There is no centre for preparing candidates for civil service through competitive examinations. The scheme for coaching classes to prepare for various competitive examinations being held by Banking Recruitment Commission, U. P. S. C. etc. are very successful. It is, therefore, decided to strengthen this scheme during 1985-86. 400 S/C beneficiaries and 800 S/T beneficiaries are envisaged in this scheme and they would also be getting stipend. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for 1986-87.

Induction Training for Industrial Employment

9.10.6.5. Based on the model of British Youth Training Scheme a new Scheme under the name "Induction Training for Industrial Employment" is started from the year 1984-85 with 12500 sanctioned seats. It is envisaged to introduce additional 1000 seats at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.10 lakhs during 1986-87.

9.10.7. Labour Service and Welfare

9.10.7.1. The Labour Commissionerate forms an integral part of the State administrative system. In the framework of developmental objectives the labour department constitutes a major support service and its role is vital in the process of economic growth and social prosperity.

9.10.7.2. Taking a comprehensive view, the major task of the Labour Commissionerate is to translate into practice the government policies for labour which primarily aims at ensuring fairness, justice and democracy of labour and management, the two components of the productive system. All the ongoing programmes of 1985-86 are to be continued and some new activities are proposed to be taken up during 1986-87.

9.10.8 Industrial Relations

Expansion of Labour Establishment

9.10.8.1. Many a units have resorted to lockouts because of the demand or pressure from the labour sector. These lockouts were meant to achieve their aims. In order to understand the real reasons for such action, an indepth study is required to assess the real factors responsible for such lockouts. Accordingly a special Cell headed by a Dy. Commissioner is provided in 1985-86 and same is proposed to be continued in 1986-87. Also various labour laws in force are mostly enacted long time back and hence they are required to be modified in context with the present situation. At present there is no special machinery for studying and analysing legislative requirements, for processing legislative proposals and for defence of writ petitions, etc. It is, therefore, envisaged to create a legal Cell with adequate supporting staff. In addition, to undertake steps for effective and prompt implementation of various Awards and Settlements from the industrial tribunals and labour courts, a separate administrative machinery comprising of one Government Labour Officer with supporting staff is also envisaged. For 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 6.47 lakhs is provided under this scheme. Besides, an outlay of Rs 2.60 lakhs has also been provided for modernising Library in Head quarter office, protection and welfare of contract Labour and Grant-in-aid for training Trade union workers during 1986-87.

Workers' Participation—Joint Management Councils

9.10.8.2. Constitution of Joint Management Council is made statutory for certain industries covered under the Bombay Industrial Relation Act, 1946 and Industrial Disputes Act, 1949 in Gujarat State. Grant-in-aid is being given to institutions which are prepared to undertake the quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the working of the statutory scheme in the undertakings where such councils are formed. For 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 0.70 lakh is provided.

Implementation of Minimum Wages Act (Non agricultural Workers)

9.10.8.3. At present the work of implementation of Minimum Wages Act is being looked after by the Government Labour Officers over and above their normal duties of implementation of 30 labour Acts and Rules. Due to this, implementation of Minimum Wages Act is not as effectively implemented as it should be. For the effective implementation of the Act it is envisaged to provide adequate staff at head quarters and places where there is concentration of industries. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for 1986-87.

Opening of New Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts.

9.10.8.4 Due to rapid growth of industries in the State and awareness of rights amongst the workmen, the filing of cases in the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts have increased tremendously. The volume of pending cases/applications is also very large. To dispose of all these cases the present machinery is quite inadequate. It is therefore decided to strengthen the present machinery by opening 2 industrial Tribunals and 4 Labour Courts. For the year 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made.

Construction of Office Premises and Staff Quarters for Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts.

9.10.8.5 The Courts have been experiencing acute shortage of accommodation and there have been representations from lawyers and contesting parties about the non availability of accommodation for conducting their business. It is therefore envisaged to construct court buildings one for industrial Tribunal and Two for Labour Court for which a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is made for 1986-87.

9.10.9 Working Conditions and Safety

Safety cell for prevention of accidents

9.10.9.1. Considering the rise in the number of factories every day it is envisaged to provide safety cells in each industrial region of the State. There are 4 such regions. Only one region has been provided with a safety cell. It has been provided to create 3 additional safety cells with adequate supporting staff in 1985-86. Also, large number of chemical factories are coming up with various hazardous chemicals produced from dust, gases and other hazardous substances. Several occupation diseases are to be surveyed in the factories and samples are to be tested and the ill effect on the workers to be analysed. Considering the special type of the work it is also envisaged to strengthen the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory with highly skilled and expert personnel. In all, an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for 1986-87.

Strengthening the Establishment of Chief Inspector of Factories

9.10.9.2 About 1000 to 1200 new factories are added to the register of factories in the State. At the end of 1985-86 there would be more than 16000 factories in the State. With the rise in number of factories workload of the administrative machinery of the Chief Inspector of Factories has also increased considerably. Administrative machinery of C.I.F. will therefore have to be strengthened suitably. Also, the present set of the statistical unit was sanctioned in 1960

when the number of factories were only 6,000. Today there are more than 16,000 factories. The work load of the statistical unit has increased considerably. Moreover, for detection of irregularities and illegal matters in the factories, surprise visits by senior officers are inevitable and hence the need of emergency squad headed by Dy. Chief Inspector of Factories. In addition, for effective supervision over the work of all factory inspectors a provision in 1985-86 is made to create regional offices of factory inspectorate at Vadodara, Rajkot and Surat. The regional office is to be headed by a Dy. Chief Inspector of Factories. Provision of 2 Jeeps with 2 drivers was also made to enable the Dy. Chief Inspector Factory to supervise the work of inspectors. A total provision of Rs. 21.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87 under this scheme.

Expansion of Establishment of Chief Inspector of Boilers

9.10.9.3. The present administrative machinery of Chief Inspector of Boilers is far below the prescribed norms. Keeping in view the rising number of boilers and economisers, the present machinery needs to be strengthened. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

9.10.10 General Labour Welfare

Enforcement of Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1929

9.10.10.1 Migrant workmen are employed in Gujarat State in various industries particularly concentrated in Surat and Valsad Districts. They are mainly engaged in construction of dams, roads, bridges, sugar cane cutting and khandsari industry and also in the fishing industry in Veraval, Porbandar and Kandla. It is found that the exploitation of such migrant workmen by the contractors is extreme. To eradicate such exploitation and for betterment of this category of workers it has become inevitable to create a separate machinery. This scheme is proposed to be continued at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs, during 1986-87.

Maternity benefit to unorganised Rural Labourers (Female Workers)

9.10.10.2. There is a very large workforce in the rural areas which is mainly engaged in agriculture and off season construction activities and female workers form a significant proportion of such a workforce. In view of the fact they are not engaged by the same employer for any appreciable, period of time during a particular agricultural season, such a workforce of female workers is deprived of social security benefits and the fact of maternity operates against the interest of the workforce. It is thus deprived of an equal treatment which is guaranteed to all the workers under the construction. It is envisaged for the first time as a novel measure to give financial assistance for maternity at the rate of the minimum wage of agriculture for a period of six weeks for the first child birth and for a period of four weeks for the second child birth. There shall be no entitlement for any financial assistance for the maternity benefit after the second child birth. The financial assistance for maternity benefits under this scheme shall be confined to only that part of the workforce which is not entitled to any benefit under any statute for maternity. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1986-87.

Non-Formal Education for Child Labour

9.10.10.3 Some of the units and establishments such as diamond cutting, polishing and restaurant generally use to engage children as labourers. Due to their economic condition such children have no other alternative except to do job. The main object of this scheme is to identify such children and to provide them formal education facilities at their convenient time. The schools will get reimbursement for an expenditure incurred. It is envisaged to introduce scheme in six selected districts of the State. This scheme is to be continued at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.75 lakh during 1986-87.

9.10.11 Social Security for Labour

G.I.A. to Trade Unions and Social Institutions for Socially Desirable objective

9.10.11.1 Trade Unions and social institutions have a vital and constructive role in improving the quality of workers. Under the scheme registered trade unions and other social institutions registered under the Societies Registration Act are given grant-in-aid to take up cultural activities. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for the purpose for 1986-87.

9.10.12. Research and Statistics

Unit for Collection of Labour Statistics Monitoring Cell

9.10.12.1 The Estimate Committee of the Lok Sabha in its 52nd report and the Labour Ministers Conference held on 24th September 1983 recommended to strengthen the existing labour administration to monitor industrial relations in order to ensure that the Central Department of Labour gets from the State adequate information in time relating to industrial unrest. Consequently a monitoring cell is provided and same is to be continued for 1986-87 at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

Creation of Law Advisory Cell and Planning Unit in Labour and Employment Department

9.10.2.2 The Labour and Employment Department had come into existence as a separate department from July, 1980 before which it was a part of one or the other big Secretariate Department. This Department has to implement the various labour laws to protect the labourers from exploitation. Usually employers move to the courts for the different interpretations of the labour legislations or orders passed there under. To face the situation labour advisory cell is required. Similarly to monitor the implementation of plan schemes a planning cell is required in this Department. Rs 0.90 lakh is provided under this scheme for 1986-87.

9.10.13. Other Promotional Activities

Scheme for Unprotected and Unorganised Labour to Constitute Board

9.10.13.1 On the recommendation of the committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Mr. M.B. Desai, first Board for the unorganised workers engaged in cloth markets or shops has been constituted at Ahmedabad. Similarly it is provided to constitute Boards in two different industries namely Railway workmen Board and Public Transport Workmen Board. This scheme is to be continued at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for 1986-87.

Expansion of the activities of the Gandhi Labour Institute

9.10.13.2 The activities of the institute are in the take off stage and further expansion and diversification is very much essential. In order to strengthen its administration organisative and to cope up with the academic needs for research and training programme provision of grant in aid of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is made for 1986-87.

9.10.14 Rural Labour Welfare Programme

9.10.14.1. There is a considerably large population of agricultural labourers in Gujarat. Unlike labourers working in urban areas and having effective unions, rural labour has been subjected to exploitation. This is precisely due to the fact that the agricultural labourers are working in a large rural areas and they are not organised. The prime concern of the agricultural labourers is to get minimum wages, as they are underpaid. Effective implementation of minimum wages in this sector has been included as one of the items under 20 points programme.

9.10.14.2. In order to see that the agricultural labourers get minimum wages, a separate machinery has been created by the State Government in the form of rural labour commissionerate which has been created since December, 1980. Gujarat is the first State in the Country to have established a separate commissionerate for rural labour with one deputy rural labour commissioner at the head quarter. At the field level 22 government labour officers are stationed in the district head quarter while 93 Assistant Government Labour officers are stationed at taluka head quarters. After the creation of a separate machinery, the progress of work has been quite encouraging. Number of inspections and prosecutions have gone up and similarly considerably large amount has been paid to labourers by the persuasion of officers. Over and above this abolition of bonded labour, welfare programme such as old age pension for retired agriculture workers, working of the rural labour welfare board and its welfare centres, inter-State migrant workers, are also important functions of the commissionerate.

9.10.14.3. The activities for 1986-87 under Rural Labour Welfare are as under :

Protection and welfare of unorganised labour as per Satem Commission

9.10.14.4. Effective implementation of Minimum Wages in agriculture is one of items under 20 points Programme. Agricultural labourers are the poorest among the poor in the rural areas. Minimum Wages in the employment in agriculture is most vital for rural workers. The State Government has taken all possible actions to see that the provisions of minimum wages act are not violated. Still however, the present machinery at the taluka level has been found to be quite inadequate. It has been observed that in some talukas, the population of agricultural labourers being enormously high it is practically impossible for one officer at the taluka level to cover such a large number of agricultural labourers and to protect their rights. Accordingly, it has become essential to stream line and strengthen the existing machinery. Considering all these aspects, it is proposed to strengthen the machinery during the year 1986-87. As a result of increase in number of field offices and Rural Labour Welfare Centres, there tend to be the simultaneous increase in work of supervision and other administrative work in the office of the rural labour commissioner and hence the administrative machinery needs to be suitably strengthened. For 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is provided.

Old Age Pension for Agricultural Labourers

9.10.14.5. Social security for agricultural labourer is the prime necessity. As a measure towards this the scheme has started in 1980-81 which envisaged the payment of pension of Rs. 15/- per month in addition to pension of Rs. 30/- p.m. from social welfare department to old and in-firm agricultural labourers. This scheme has provided to be blessing for old and in-firm agricultural labourers. This scheme to be continued and for this purpose a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for 1986-87.

Inter-State Migrant Worker's Act (Agriculture)

9.10.14.6. Inter-State Migrant Workmen's Act which is a central legislation, is very clear about the facilities to be provided to the workers. In South Gujarat, a large number of workers come from Maharashtra for sugarcane cutting and they are required to be provided amenities under the Act. However, it is quite difficult to cover the entire labour force as it is scattered in large areas of Valsad and Surat Districts. With a view to ensure the proper implementation of the Act, it is essential to have an effective supervisory machinery. The scheme is exclusively for tribal area. This scheme is to be continued in 1986-87 by strengthening the machinery by creating an additional post of Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Rural) at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.50 lakhs.

Welfare Programme for Intra-State Migrant Workers (Agriculture)

9.10.14.7. The migration of labourers within the State from one district to another in search of work has risen considerably. This phenomena has been found mainly among the tribal workers of the eastern track of the State having perennial irrigation facilities. The economic conditions of the Intra-State migrant workers are found to be below satisfaction and their plight worsens in the absence of any legislation like that of inter state migrant workmen. The children are the worst sufferers as not only are they deprived of education but also they donot get other basic facilities such as medical care, nutrition etc. It is, therefore, envisaged to provide Intra-State migrant workers numbering about 0.75 lakh with basic facilities for a period of six months in a year when they migrate to other district. An honorary organiser for every 500 workers is also envisaged. On payment of Rs. 400/- honorarium and Rs. 600/- for other facilities like refreshment to children, nursery classes and informal education etc. per month. For execution of the scheme, a special administrative machinery with supporting staff is provided. This scheme is to be continued with an additional post of Asstt. Commissioner of Labour (Rural) in 1986-87 at a total estimated cost of Rs. 11.00 lakhs.

Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Board

9.10.14.8. Establishment of rural workers welfare board has brought new hopes for the weaker section, particularly agricultural labourers through 101 rural welfare centres spread over throughout the State. The rural welfare centres work as window for the rural poor and help rural workers in getting

economic benefit from on going Government schemes. Also Central Government scheme of honorary rural organisers appointed in these centres is being administered through the board. Village Welfare Centres have been set up during Sixth Five Year Plan. During 1985-86, 15 new centres are sanctioned and in 1986-87 10 more centres will be setup in the talukas where population of agricultural labour is more than 10,000. The 101 centres opened during the Sixth Plan do not have its own premises. For 1986-87 total provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided.

Rehabilitation of bonded labour

9.10.14.9. Rehabilitation of released bonded labourers is one of the items under 20 point programme In Gujarat, 61 bonded labourers have been found of which 38 have been rehabilitated during Sixth Five. Year Plan by providing them with durable assets and the remaining 23 have been provided during 1985-86 For 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.	No. and Name of the Scheme/Project	Outlay 1986-87	
		Total Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4
A. Employment Service and Training			
I—EDUCATION AND TRAINING			
<i>(a) Craftsman Training Scheme</i>			
1.	EMP—1 Craftsman Trg. Scheme	632.49	322.55
2.	EMP—2 Advance Vocational Training	67.59	30.33
3.	EMP—3 Construction of building for the centre for Rehabilitation of disable women	0.50	0.50
4.	EMP—4 Grant-in-aid to private agencies for ITI based courses	54.92	..
Total—(a) Craftsman Training		755.50	353.38
<i>(b) Apprenticeship Training</i>			
5.	EMP—5 National Appren. Trg. Scheme	82.14	30.14
Total—I—Education and Training		837.64	383.52
II. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE			
6.	EMP—6 Strengthening of the Directorate of Employment and Training.	2.90	..
7.	EMP—7 Expansion of Employment Service	22.36	..
8.	EMP—8 Collection of Employment Market information	1.00	..
9.	EMP—9 Studies and Surveys for Employment Promotion Board	..	..
10.	EMP—10 Youth Employment Service and Occupational information	0.50	..
11.	EMP—11 Formation of Dist. Emp. Generation Council.	5.00	..
12.	EMP—12 Grant of Awards and Emp. service for Physically Handicapped.	0.30	..
13.	EMP—13 Strengthening the Directorate of Manpower	0.80	..
Total—II Employment Service		32.86	..

1	2	3	4
III—SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME			
14.	EMP—14 Career Development course	0.80	—
15.	EMP—15 Mini ITIs	126.43	105.73
16.	EMP—16 Scheme for pre service Trg. for recruitment in Defence Service.	2.25	—
17.	EMP—17 Pre service Trg. Scheme for comp. Exam. for SC/ST.	5.00	—
18.	EMP—18 Induction Trg. for Indl. Employment	5.10	—
19.	EMP—19 Nucleos Budget	9.00	—
Total—III Special Employment Programme		148.58	105.73
TOTAL—A Employment Service and Training		1019.08	489.25

B. Labour Service and Welfare

1—Industrial Relations—

20.	LBR—1 Expansion of Labour Establishment	6.47	—
21.	LBR—2 Modernising library in Head quarter office	0.60	—
22.	LBR—3 Protection and Welfare of unorganised labour (contract labour).	1.20	—
23.	LBR—4 Grant in aid for training to trade union workers and others.	0.80	—
24.	LBR—5 Workers' participation jt. Management Council.	0.70	—
25.	LBR—6 Machinery for implementation of minimum wages Act	5.00	—
26.	LBR—7 Opening of new Indl. Tribunal and Labour courts		
	(i) Indl. Courts/Tribunals	4.50	—
	(ii) Labour Courts	5.50	—
27.	LBR—8 (i) Construction of Building for Indl. Court, and Indl. Tribunal.	5.00	5.00

1	2	3	4
	(ii) Construction of Building for Labour Courts and Judges-Quarters	3.00	3.00
	Total-I : Industrial Relations	32.77	8.00
	II. Working Conditions and Safety		
28.	LBR-9 Safety cell for prevention of accidents	8.00	..
29.	LBR-10 GIA to Voluntary agencies for safety propagation and training in Industrial Sphere	0.50	..
30.	LBR-11 Strengthening the Estt. of Chief inspectorate of Factories	21.00	..
31.	LBR-12 Expan. of estt. under Chief Inspectorate of steam boilers	2.00	..
	Total-II : Working Conditions and Safety	31.50	..
	III. General Labour Welfare		
32.	LBR-14 Enforcement Machinery for inter State migrant workmen Act, 1979	4.00	..
33.	LBR-15 Protection and Welfare of unorganised Labour as per Satem Commission	17.00	..
34.	LBR-15-A Maternity benefit to unorganised rural and labourers for female workers.	10.00	..
35.	LBR-16 Non-formal education for Child Labour	0.75	..
	Total-III : General Labour Welfare	31.75	..
	IV. Social Security for Labour		
36.	LBR-17 GIA to trade unions and Social institutions for socially disirable objectives	2.00	..
37.	LBR-18 Old age pension for agriculture Labourers	3.00	..
38.	LBR-19 Inter-State migrant workmen's Act (Agriculture)	3.50	..
39.	LBR-20 Welfare Programme for Intra-State migrant workers scheme (agriculture)	11.00	..
	Total-IV-Social Security for Labour	19.50	..

1	2	3	4
<i>V. Research and Statistics</i>			
40.	LBR-21 : Unit for collection of Labour statistics	4.00	..
41.	LBR-22 : Creation of Legal Cell and Planning unit in L. and E. D.	0.90	..
Total-V : Research and Statistics		4.90	..
<i>VI. Other Promotional activities</i>			
42.	LBR-23 Implementation of Gujarat Unprotected Manual Workers Regulation Act, 1979 to constitute a statutory Board-Railway Board and Motor Trans. Board	3.00	3.00
43.	LBR-24 Grant-in-aid to Gandhi Lab. Institute for research trg. and Development programme	14.00	..
44.	LBR-25 Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Board	8.00	..
Total-VI-Other Promotional Activities		25.00	3.00
<i>VII. Centrally Sponsored Scheme</i>			
45.	LBR-26 Abolition of Bonded Labour	0.50	..
Total-VII Centrally Sponsored Scheme.		0.50	..
Total-B-Labour Service and Welfare.		135.92	11.00
GRAND TOTAL		1165.00	500.25

9.11.1. Introduction

9.11.1.1. Programmes under Social Welfare relate to the welfare of women, destitute and exploited children, handicapped persons and those who are deprived of social opportunities. Women and children have been a vulnerable group of the society needing special care and protection.

9.11.1.2. Deprivation of equal opportunities and amenities for women in their social life is of concern to the Planners. Likewise, the problem of children who are victims of unhealthy social environment and who lack affectionate parental care and security in their families or are deprived of basic needs of life and who have gone astray requires special protective measures. Equally important are the handicapped persons who need special care.

9.11.1.3. The programmes and activities under social welfare sub-sector have thus a broad based compass of measures for destitute and delinquent children, distressed women and young girls who are vulnerable to social evils, young offenders, handicapped persons, old and infirm persons, deserted and divorced women, widows and beggars. The measures to combat these problems include institutional and non-institutional services, or extra-moral treatment programmes. It also includes the programmes for building awareness towards better social life and the services so as to generate potentials for self-employment particularly among women, as well as the programmes for giving preferential share to voluntary organisations in the field of social activities.

9.11.1.4. The population of the State of Gujarat is 340.86 lakhs as per 1981 census of which the number of females is 165.33 lakhs. Women aspire to take up petty occupations or self-employment in order to contribute to the family income or improve the standard of living. Efforts are therefore required to assist such women to become self-reliant through income generating activities.

9.11.2. Review of Progress

9.11.2.1. The programmes for handicapped have become more popular. The benefits to widows in terms of social security and assistance are gradually growing. The Women Economic Development Corporation established during the sixth plan has expanded welfare activities for women and their multiple development in various economic aspects of life. The programme for Hostels for Working Women is likely to benefit 700 women at the end of sixth plan. Under the welfare programme for handicapped the number of beneficiaries has also raised to 720 in respect of blind, 690 in respect of deaf and 180 in respect of orthopaedic handicapped and 750 in respect of mentally retarded. The number of prosthetic aid provided is 2000 at the end of sixth plan.

9.11.3 Programme for Annual Plan 1986-87

9.11.3.1. An amount of Rs. 111.00 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 11 lakhs for prohibition had been provided for Annual Plan 1986-87 for implementing different programmes under this sub-sector. The broad break-up of this outlay is as under:—

Programme.	(Rs. in lakhs). Outlay 1986-87.
1. Direction and Administration	3.35
2. Child Welfare	7.93
3. Women Welfare	26.35
4. Education and Welfare of Handicapped.	30.92
4. Correctional services	10.80
5. Welfare of Poor and Destitutes	3.00
7. Grant in aid to Voluntary Organisations	1.25
8. Other schemes for social defence	16.40
9. Prohibition.	11.00
Grand Total.	111.00

Direction and Administration

9.11.3.2. It is proposed to strengthen the state and district level machinery by providing adequate staff to cope up with the increased welfare activities. The training facilities for the staff and library and other amenities will also be expanded. An outlay of Rs. 2.69 lakhs for strengthening administrative machinery and Rs. 0.50 lakh for training has been provided for 1986-87. The Cell created to deal with pension cases of the employees of P.H. institutions in 1986-87 will provide speedy and efficient disposal of such cases. Likewise the monitoring and publicity unit will also be strengthened for such programmes. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh is provided for 1986-87.

Child Welfare

9.11.3.3 The programmes which relate to the overall development for children mostly through non institutional and specialised services started during 1985-86 will be continued. The programmes for 1986-87 include the following:—

1. Setting up of 5 Juvenile Guidance centres.
2. To set up 3 units for the services for children in need of care and protection under C.S.P. programme.
3. One mentally retarded extension unit for girls in the existing home at Rajkot.
4. Expansion of Workshop in the two existing certified schools and starting a printing press at Vadodara.
5. A model home for 100 non-delinquent children under the new Gujarat (Proposed) Children Act, etc.

9.11.3.4 To carry out the above programmes, an outlay of Rs. 7.93 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 for child welfare activities.

Women Welfare

9.11.3.5 The women welfare programmes which are directed to provide relief to the destitute and afflicted women started during the Sixth Plan will be continued. The new programmes proposed include :

1. Setting up of two creches at two Government complexes
2. Social input programme for 300 women during prenatal and post natal period.
3. Assistance to 500 destitute widows, worth of Rs. 1000/-
4. Establishment of 10 family counselling and crisis care centres.

9.11.3.6 A provision of Rs. 26.35 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87 to carry out the programmes for women welfare.

Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped

9.11.3.7. The programmes for the various categories of physically handicapped include education, training and rehabilitation measures through institutional and non-institutional services which are mainly carried out on grant in aid basis. Besides scholarships to the students upto graduation level, monetary assistance for prosthetic and other aids are also extended to various categories of handicapped. This programmes will be continued during 1986-87.

9.11.3.8 Following new measures are also proposed for 1986-87 (1) A Traction Ward for post operative-treatment at the existing Home for Crippled Children at Rajkot. (2) A separate wing for mentally retarded girls to be attached to the existing H. M. D. C. at Rajkot. (3) Provision of special teachers and craft teachers to expand existing deaf dumb school at Rajpipla. (4) Additional staff to meet with and increased capacity in the existing school for the deaf and dumb at Junagadh Rajkot. and issue of permanent identity card to the disableperson To carry out above programmes, a provision of Rs. 30.92 lakhs have been provided for he year 1986-87.

Welfare of Poor and Destitutes

9.11.3.9. This sub-head provides for expansion and augmentation of existing services under the corrections services. It is proposed to extend financial assistance to the families under the scheme of welfare of prisoners and their families, and Extension of After-care services to the person discharged from orphanages. To carry out the above programme a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made for the year 1986-87.

Correctional Services

9.11.3.10. The measures include expansion, establishment and strengthening of educational and vocational facilities in various institutions set up under the Children Act, the S. I. T. Act, and the Prevention of Begging Act, etc. During 1986-87 existing programmes will be continued. It is proposed to provide a model home for 100 non-delinquent children under the new Gujarat (Proposed) Children Act. It is also proposed to have staff for the foundling home for the children at the State Home for Women at Ahmedabad. To establish additional class IV staff in Reception Centre and State Home. An amount of Rs. 10.80 lakhs is provided for the purpose.

Grant to Voluntary Organisations

9.11.3.11. The Voluntary organisations play a leading and pivotal role in carrying out various welfare activities for women, children and handicapped. The efforts of these agencies will be further supplemented by enabling them to start new programmes and expanding the existing ones which will include raising of intake capacity, expansion of existing vocational training programmes, repairs and renovation of the buildings and publicity grant against social vices. A provision of Rs. 1.25 lakh has been made for carrying out the programmes during 1986-87.

Other Schemes of Social Defence

9.11.3.12. This programme envisages construction of new buildings and extension to existing buildings for carrying out activities for the children, women and the handicapped. Construction work taken up during 1985-86 will be continued and provision for 2 to 3 new works will be taken up for which an outlay of Rs. 16.40 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Centrally Sponsored Programme

9.11.3.13. The detailed outlays envisaged under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on sharing basis are as under :

Name of Scheme	Pattern of sharing ₹	Outlay for Annual Plan 1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. SCW-4 Services for Children in need of care and protection	45 : 45 : 10	3.60
2. SCW-15 Training Centre for women in distress	45 : 45 : 10	0.60
		<hr/> 4.20

₹45% State, 45% Central and 10% By respective Voluntary agency.

Prohibition

9.11.3.14. The aim of this scheme is to eradicate the evil of drinking and curb anti-prohibition activities on the State by carrying out intensive prohibition propaganda through various mass medias such as advertisements on S. T. Buses Railway Station, Television, Radio etc. Special programmes through well-known artists, Kirtankars, Kathakars etc. Shibirs, Samelans, Seminars, Training camps for students and Youths. The work of preparing full length films, prohibition literature, pamphlets, cartoons, books, mobile exhibitions, survey work regarding benefits of prohibition will be carried out during 1986-87.

9.11.3.15. In order to provide recreation and counter attraction to the masses, it is necessary to start 10 new subsidised, Nashabandhi Sanskar Kendras in the areas having more prohibition crimes. The activities of these Sanskar Kendras comprise, out door and indoor games as well as other entertainment programmes, such as listening of Radio Programmes, filmshows, Bhajan programme, Magazines, News papers and Bookreading etc. The Sanskar Kendras will be well equipped with library books, daily newspapers magazines etc. to educate the masses about the evils of drinking. This is the positive side of prohibition providing healthy alternative in social life to the addicts. At present various activities like family welfare programmes, child nutrition, labour welfare activities, women welfare activities and other sports activities are carried out by the Voluntary agencies in the State, which are required to be subsidised.

9.11.3.16. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is provided for the prohibition programme during 1986-87.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs in lakhs)

Sr No	No and Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1986-87	
		Total	of with Capital
1	2	3	4
I. Direction and Administration			
1	SCW 1 Strengthening of administrative Machinery at State level and District level	2.60	..
2	SCW 2 Training Research and Seminar in the field of Social Welfare	0.50	..
3	SCW. 3. Monitoring unit and Research	0.25	..
Total : I		3.35	..
II. Child Welfare			
4	SCW. 4. Services for Children in need of Care and Protection	5.60	..
5	SCW. 5. Holiday Home for children	0.25	..
6	SCW. 6. Setting up of Mental Hygiene Clinic for Problematic children O.P.D. Services attached to Homes of Mentally Deficient Children	0.88	..
7	SCW. 7. Foster care services through Juvenile Courts and sponsorship Programme	1.20	..
Total : II		7.93	..
III. Women Welfare			
8	SCW. 8. Setting up of Day care Centre and Creches for working mothers	1.25	..
9	SCW. 9. Setting up of Socio-economic units	0.75	..
10	SCW. 10. Study of Socio-economic Problems of women engaged in Socio-economic activities	..	..
11	SCW. 11. Grant to Voluntary organisations for Mahila Mandal Project	0.80	..
12	SCW. 12. Development Programmes by Women's Economic Development Corporation	15.40	..
13	SCW. 13. Nutrition Support to Pregnent women and Nursing mothers mothers in Rural and Backward areas	2.50	..
14	SCW. 14. Financial assistance to destitute widows of rehabilitation	5.05	..
15	SCW. 15. Training Centres for women in distress (C.S.P.)	0.60	..
Total : III		26.35	..

IV. Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped

16. SCW-16 Establishment of Institutions for Physically Handicapped Children	0.75	..
17. SCW-17. Scholarship for Physically Handicapped Students	16.88	..
18. SCW-18. Prosthetic aids/appliances and thore relief to Physically Handicapped persons and encouraging marraige among them	7.75	..
19. SCW-19. Expansion and Improvement of facilities in the existing Institutions and Schools for Physically Handicapped	2.54	..
20. SCW-20. Grant-in-aids to the Schools and Institutions for Physically Handicapped	3.00	..

Total : IV	30.92	..
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V. Correctional Services

21. SCW-21. Establishment of Institution under the Children Act and expansion and development of the Institutions	1.70	..
22. SCW-22. Establishment and expansion of services under S.I.T. Act	2.80	..
23. SCW-23. Correctional and Rehabilitation Programmes for delinquents and beggars	6.30	..
24. SCW-24. Expansion of Probation Services	—	..

Total : V	10.80	..
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VI. Welfare of Poor and Destitutes

25. SCW-25. After care and Rehabilitation Programme for (i) aid to released Prisoners (ii) Assistance to discharges for rehabilitation in trades (iii) Marriage assistance to Distitute girls (iv) Assistance to victims and their facmilies, (v) discharges from correctional and non-correctional Institutions	3.00	..
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Total : VI	3.00	..
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VII. Grant to Voluntary Organisations

26. SCW-26. Grants to Voluntary Organisations for expansion of existing services and for starting new services	1.25	..
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Total : VII	1.25	..
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VIII. Other Schemes of Social Defence

27. SCW-27. Provision of buildings for new and existing institutions	16.40	16.40
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Total: VIII	16.40	16.40
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IX. Prohibition

28. SCW-28. Prohibition	11.00	..
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Total : IX	11.00	..
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Grand Total : (I to IX)	111.00	16.40
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9.12. NUTRITION

9.12.1 Introduction

9.12.1.1 Malnutrition and under nutrition affect a large part of the population in the State. Practically all those who are below the poverty line suffer from malnutrition. Nutrition survey estimate indicates that the calorie and protein deficiency among the children below 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers of the weaker sections is about 300 to 600 calories and 10/20 gms. of protein respectively.

9.12.2 Objectives & Strategy of the Programme

9.12.2.1 The aims and objectives of nutrition programme are to improve the nutritional & health status of the children in the age group 0-6 years and women in the reproductive age group; to lay the foundation of proper psychological, physical and social development of the beneficiaries.,

—to reduce incidence of mortality and morbidity of the children and mother; and

—to enhance the capability of mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

9.12.2.2 The overall strategy for delivering nutrition services consists of providing supplementary nutrition in accordance with the physical needs to every identified beneficiary in the target groups. The package of services also include medical check-up twice a year, immunisation service, supplementary nutrition, referral services, distribution of iron & folic acid tablets, vitamin A solution and nutrition and health education.

9.12.3 Review of Progress

9.12.3.1 The State Government has been implementing the nutrition programme as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme and the revised 20 Point Programme. The programme was first introduced in the Fourth plan.

Special Nutrition Programme

9.12.3.2 Under this programme supplementary nutrition is provided to children in the age group 0-6 years, expectant and nursing mothers belonging to the weaker sections of the society. The supplementary nutrition provided consists of 300 calories and 10 to 12 grams of protein to children and about 600 calories with 20-25 gms. of protein to expectant and nursing mothers. The supplementary nutrition is given for 240 to 300 days with food materials supplied by CARE & World Food Programme. The programme is under operation in tribal, rural and urban slum areas and is implemented by the local bodies.

Integrated Child Development Programme

9.12.3.3 As a part of nutrition service, supplementary nutrition to children below 6 years and nursing and expectant mothers is delivered under the ICDS programme. Preferential treatment is given to the children below 3 years of age and severely malnourished children. Severely malnourished children are given extra supplementary nutrition as recommended by the doctor. The target for 1985-86 was fixed at 3.26 lakh beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme and Nutrition Component in ICDS. It is anticipated to achieve this target of 3.26 lakh beneficiaries for the year 1985-86. With the establishment of 8 ICDS Blocks during 1985-86, the State will have 71 ICDS blocks functioning by the end of 1985-86.

9.12.3.4 An outlay of Rs. 272 lakhs was provided for the year 1985-86. The same is likely to be utilised fully during the year. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided for 1986-87. It is envisaged to cover additional 1.05 lakh beneficiaries during 1986-87. Thus during the Seventh Plan it is targetted to cover 4.31 lakh beneficiaries (cumulative), over and above 6.54 lakhs beneficiaries being provided nutrition and health services under non-plan. Under Central Sector, ICDS Programme, an outlay of Rs. 615.54 lakhs is envisaged during the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87

Schemewise outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1986-87	
		Outlay Provided	Of which Capital
1	2	3	4
1.	NTR-1 Nutrition including ICDS	300.00	..

9.13 MID-DAY MEAL PROGRAMME

9.13.1. Introduction

9.13.1.1. As a part of the directive principles of the State Policy, the Constitution of India envisages provision of free and compulsory education to all children in the age group 6 to 14 years. Steps have been taken in this direction during the last about 35 years and considerable headway has been made in enrolment of children in schools covering the length and breadth of the State. The importance of the education at the school level is increasingly recognised by all sections of the people including rural population. However, poverty induced absenteeism in schools leading to a heavy rate of dropouts has been a major cause of concern. In order to motivate the parents and sustain their interest in children's education, it is necessary to create conditions and extend certain facilities which can overcome the handicap of poverty.

9.13.1.2. In the context of alleviating poverty and thereby improving the standard of attendance in schools and consequently raising the level of literacy, it is experienced that providing nutritious meal to the primary school children can play a very vital role. The State Government have, therefore, drawn up a "Mid-day-meals programme". This programme was introduced originally in 68 talukas with effect from 19th November, 1984, and then extended to cover the entire State by 7th January, 1985. Initially, this programme was taken up under non-Plan in the year, 1984-85.

9.13.1.3. Though many beneficiary oriented schemes are being implemented in the State for poverty alleviation, much more is required to be done to make a serious dent on the poverty situation. In spite of various steps taken to promote education, the Census of 1981 indicates that the percentage of literacy in the State is 43.70 percent. In terms of the physical quality of life index also, Gujarat has a long way to go not only to reach an acceptable level in this regard, but even to catch up with certain other States in the Country. The raising of nutritional standard especially of the young who constitute the human resource potential of the Country, is very vital in improving the quality of life, which can be measured in terms of literacy, nutritional level and life expectancy. In this context, a scheme for providing nutritious meal to the school going children would appear as the need of the hour in view of its manifold beneficial impact.

9.13.2. Status in earlier Plans

9.13.2.1. Prior to this, a mid-day meals scheme was in operation to a limited extent mainly for the children in the age group 6-11 years under the sub-Sector "Nutrition". Since the period of Fourth Five Year Plan, this scheme was under implementation in primary schools in 53 talukas of ten districts viz. Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Vadodara, Bharuch, Dangs, Kheda, Valsad, Panchmahals, Surat and Sabarkantha. An international agency provided food commodities *i.e.* Soya fortified bulger wheat, peanut oil and salad oil at the rate of 80 grams and 7 grams respectively per day per beneficiary which provided 30 calories and 10 to 12 grams of protein to each school going child.

9.13.2.2. Since the period of the Fourth Five Year Plan, on an average, the programme benefitted more than 3 lakh beneficiaries. During the period of the Sixth Plan, the State Government also implemented the scheme in a limited way on the "Self-reliance basis" covering about 27,000 children in the peak period from tribal and backward talukas *viz.*, Dediapada, Nandod, Valia, Khedbrahma, Bardoli and Amreli.

9.13.2.3. The Mid-day Meal programme now in operation in the Seventh Plan is, however, an altogether a separate and independent programme and different one from the 'Nutrition' programme of the Health Sector. This programme now covers all primary school children, about 50 lakhs in number. Though Gujarat has been able to achieve 100% enrolment in primary education, retention ratio has been awfully inadequate being less than 25%. With a view, therefore, to maintain enrolment and as a part of human resources development programme the State Government launched, initially under non-plan, from 19th November, 1985 the present programme of Mid-day-Meals providing wholesome nutritious meal which has come as a boon to underfed and ill-nourished children of poor parents who are thus motivated to send their children to schools and to allow them to continue their studies. The programme has subsequently been included in Plan with the approval of Planning Commission. This is a State sector Programme; not covered under the National Minimum Needs norms. This is being implemented by the State Education Department. The programme is thus not a part of the National Nutrition Programme of the Health sector but a separate and independent programme under the education and human resources development sector.

9.13.3. Objectives

9.13.3.1. The State Government launched the Scheme of Mid-day Meal Programme in all Govt., Panchayat and Municipal Primary Schools on a massive scale with the following objectives :—

—Providing Mid-day Meals to the children in primary schools will constitute a complimentary step to the poverty alleviation efforts of the State;

—Raising significantly the nutritional standards of the children in the growing age group ;

—Attract more students to schools especially from the poorer sections, besides improving the general attendance and preventing drop-outs;

—Generate some employment in each village; and

—Constitute a step towards social and national integration.

9.13.4. Programme for Annual Plan, 1986-87

9.13.4.1. The nutritious meals served to the children include cereals, pulses and vegetables. The meals are cooked fresh and served hot in the premises of primary schools on all working days. The scheme is being implemented at the school level through full-time organizers appointed by the District Collectors in each district under the supervision of Commissioner for Mid-day Meal Programme at State level. Advisory Committees of parents and teachers have been set up at different schools to monitor the implementation of the programme. The State Civil Supplies Corporation supplies cereals, oil and pulses through the network of fair price shops.

9.13.4.2. Provision is also made for providing drinking water within or near the schools and for constructing kitchen-cum-store-rooms in every centre. The co-operation of District Planning Boards, voluntary agencies and Industrial houses has been availed of for this scheme. A fund known as Gujarat Children's Fund has been set up to supplement the efforts by stimulating voluntary donations. As many as 80,000 persons in rural areas have found employment as Mid-day meal organisers, cooks and helpers under the scheme; a majority of them being widows and destitutes in the villages.

9.13.4.3. The cost per child per day under the scheme is roughly one rupee. An outlay of Rs. 7100 lakhs has been provided for the year, 1986-87. The physical target is to cover 50 lakh children attending the primary schools run by the Government, Panchayat, Municipalities, Municipal Corporation in Std. I to VII.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme	1986-87	
		Outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4
1.	MDM-1 Mid-day Meal Programme.	7100.00	..

9.14 SOCIAL INPUTS IN AREA DEVELOPMENT

9.14.1. Introduction

9.14.1.1. The project of social Inputs in Area Development programme was initiated in the State during the year 1980—81. The State Government as a part of the major developmental task is providing basic social services in Health care, Nutrition, pre-primary and primary education etc. to the people. Under the Minimum Needs Programme increasing access to these basic services is being provided to the vulnerable sections of the population. Social Inputs in Area Development Programme is intended to further supplement the State's efforts in extension of Social Services to Children and Mothers. UNICEF which is involved in extending, strengthening and delivering basic services to Children and Mothers and communities, is supporting the activities undertaken under the programme which include;

- Health care, primary health care for mothers, infants and children, health education and disease control
- Clean water for drinking
- Nutrition education and provision of Nutritious food
- Education preprimary
- Training for health workers, school teachers and social workers.
- Welfare services, Balvadies, day care centres, Youth and Women Groups and self-help projects to improve family and community life.

9.14.2 Objectives

9.14.2.1 The general objectives of the programme are as under.—

- To build the capacity of the community and of local institutions to participate in planning, implementation and evaluation of projects meant for their benefits;
- To improve the access of the poor especially women and children, to existing social and economic services in limited well-defined geographical areas;
- To promote the development of a comprehensive range of mutually supporting services which provide for a convergence of benefits to specific disadvantaged population within these geographical areas;
- To enhance the capabilities of women to look after the needs of their children through improving their skills, both social and economic;
- To improve the quality of life of children and women, special attention to survival of health and nutrition, literacy, education, self-reliance and community participation and
- To promote the capacity of officials and agencies at the State and District level to plan for and implement social inputs in conjunction with economic development.

9.14.3 Review of Progress

9.14.3.1 The programme has been taken up in 18 blocks of nine districts of State namely Vadodara, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Sabarkantha, Surat, Bharuch, Panchmahals, Kachchh and Valsad. The project proposals for these blocks were formulated by nine state level institutions engaged in economic and social research and familiar with the programme areas and their problems. The project proposals were thereafter approved by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of India.

9.14.3.2. The programme has made satisfactory progress. However the projects/activities taken up were extremely limited. The tempo of activities is likely to pick up in the coming years and create the expected impact.

9.14.3.3. During the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 49 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1986-87. The following construction of Balvadi Programme, the Environmental sanitation programme, health care and nutrition programme activities were started.

9.14.3.4. An outlay of Rs. 49 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1986-87. The following activities will be undertaken under the programme during the year 1986-87 in the eighteen blocks of the nine districts.

9.14.3.5. Sanitary latrines (Bavla type), smokeless chulas, water stands, ventilators, Bathrooms, Soak pits, sanitary blocks in schools, Balvadi Programme.- establishment and construction of Balvadies, Income generating activities-Health Programme namely establishment of health infrastructure, organisation of diagnostic and treatment camps, strengthening of such centre services, chlorination of wells and rendering help to institutions engaged in health care.

STATEMENT

Annual Plan 1986-87

SOCIAL INPUTS

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme	1986-87 Outlay	
		Total	of which capital
1	2	3	4
1	SIP-1 Social Inputs	49.00	16.50

STATEMENTS

PART III

STATEMENT I

Major Headwise Summary of Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	Outlay for 1986-87	
		Total	Of Which Capital
1	2	3	4
I. Agriculture & Allied Services			
1.	Crop Husbandary	1460.00	150.78
2.	Soil & Water Conservation	278.00	8.00
3.	Animal Husbandry.	340.00	70.30
4.	Dairy Development	30.00	2.06
5.	Fisheries.	500.00	267.37
6.	Forests including wild life	2355.00	2000.19
7.	Storage & Warehousing	5.00	5.00
8.	Agricultural Research & Education.	430.00	..
9.	Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions	80.00	80.00
10.	Marketing	20.00	4.50
11.	Co-operation.	800.00	365.37
Total:-Agriculture & Allied Services.		6298.00	2953.57
II. Rural Development			
<i>Special Programmes for Rural Development.</i>			
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P.)	750.00	..
2.	Drought Prone Area Programme (D.P.A.P.)	322.50	..
<i>Rural Employment :</i>			
3.	National Rural Employment Programme (N.R.E.P.)	600.00	..
<i>Other Programmes</i>			
(a)	Scheme for Strengthening Administration.	251.50	..
(b)	Development of Women & Children	5.00	..
(c)	Strengthening training facilities for rural development.	4.00	..
(d)	Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme	70.00	..
(e)	Integrated Rural Energy Programme	25.00	..
Total:-Special Programmes		2028.00	..

1	2	3	4
<i>Other Rural Development Programmes.</i>			
(a)	Land Reforms	230.00	..
(b)	Community Development & Panchayats.	142.00	..
Total :-II-Rural Development		2400.00	..
III. Irrigation & Flood Control			
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	17985.00	17345.00
2.	Minor Irrigation.	1832.00	0.81
3.	Command Area Development	1013.00	..
4.	Flood Control projects including Anti-Sea erosion, etc.	170.00	60.00
Total:-III-Irrigation Flood Control		21000.00	17405.81
IV. Energy			
1.	Power	24775.00	24759.00
2.	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy including Biogas.	225.00	..
Total :-IV. Energy		25000.00	24759.00
V. Industries & Minerals			
1.	Village & Small Industries	2151.00	570.50
2.	Medium & Large Industries	5315.00	5105.00
3.	Mining	500.00	445.00
4.	Nucleus	34.00	..
Total-V Industries & Minerals		8000.00	6120.50
VI Transport			
1.	Ports, Light Houses & Shipping	522.00	517.00
2.	Roads & Bridges	2999.00	2499.00
3.	Road Transport	2679.00	2679.00
Total :- VI Transport.		6200.00	5695.00

1	2	3	4
VII Science, Technology & Environment			
1. Scientific Research (Including S & T)		7.00	..
2. Ecology & Environment		20.00	4.00
Total :-VII : S. T. & Environment		<u>27.00</u>	<u>4.00</u>
VIII General and Economic Services			
1. Secretariat Economic Service (Planning Machinery)		28.00	..
2. Tourism		100.00	68.90
3. Statistics		18.00	3.84
4. Civil Supplies.		11.00	1.00
5. <i>Other General Economic Service</i>			
(a) Weights & Measures		26.00	9.50
(b) Training of Development Personnel		20.00	5.00
(c) Modernisation of Wireless Network		200.00	200.00
(d) Decentralised District Planning.		3300.00	..
Total:- VIII : General Economic Services		<u>3703.00</u>	<u>288.24</u>
IX Social Services			
1. General Education		1153.90	50.16
2. Technical Education		430.00	198.37
3. Art & Culture		83.70	39.00
4. Physical Education, Sports & Youth Services		53.40	3.40
5. Medical & Public Health		1569.00	280.51
6. Water Supply and Sanitation		4390.00	4000.00
7. Housing (including Police Housing)		1933.00	1285.70
8. Urban Development		1014.00	..
9. State Capital Project		520.00	520.00
10. Information & Publicity		245.00	21.76
11. Welfare of SCs, STs and Other Backward Classes		2255.00	250.90
12. (a) Labour & Labour Welfare		983.56	394.52
(b) (i) Employment Services.		32.86	—
(ii) Special Employment Schemes (State Programme)		148.58	105.73

1	2	3	4
13.	Social Security & Welfare	111.00	16.40
14.	Nutrition	300.00	..
15.	Mid-Day Meals Programme (outside MNP)	7100.00	..
16.	Social Inputs	49.00	16.50
Total :- IX : Social Services		22372.00	7182.95
Grand Total :		95000.00	64409.07

STATEMENT—II.

Minor Headwise Summary of Outlays.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head/Minor Head of Development.	Outlay for 1986-87	
		Total	Of which Capital
1	2	3	4
1. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES			
1. Crop Husbandry			
1.	Direction and Administration	8.27	..
2.	Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds.	101.86	1.36
3.	Manures and Fertilizers	10.00	..
4.	Plant Protection	59.10	..
5.	Commercial Crops	86.50	..
6.	Horticulture	42.71	..
7.	Extension & Farmers Training	591.79	147.42
8.	Agricultural Engineering	102.60	2.00
9.	Agricultural Economics & Statistics	39.37	..
10.	Dry Farming	1.00	..
11.	Others	..	..
12.	Nucleus	10.00	..
	Total :	1053.00	150.78
13.	Small and Marginal Farmers	407.00	..
14.	Contingency Plan.	..	..
	Sub-Total (I)	1460.00	150.78
2. Soil and Water Conservation.			
1.	Education & Training	..	..
2.	Soil Conservation	197.10	..
3.	Other Programmes	12.90	8.00
	Sub-Total :	210.00	8.00

1	2	3	4
<i>Irrigation Department</i>			
4.	Ghed Area Development.	50.00	..
5.	Kharland Development	18.00	..
	Total (Irrigation) :	68.00	..
	Sub Total (2)	278.00	8.00
3. Animal Husbandry			
1.	Direction & Administration.	18.98	5.00
2.	Extension & Training.	2.30	..
3.	Veterinary Services & Animal Health	113.51	30.44
4.	Administrative Investigation and Statistics	4.75	..
5.	Cattle & Buffalo Development.	88.29	17.91
6.	Poultry Development	28.14	7.80
7.	Sheep & Wool Development.	21.38	0.10
8.	Other Livestock Development	21.56	8.25
9.	Feed and Fodder Development	22.09	0.80
10.	Other Expenditure (Nucleus Budget)	19.00	..
	SUB-TOTAL (3)	340.00	70.30
4. Dairy Development			
1. (A. & R. D. D.)			
1.	Direction and Administration.	2.84	..
2.	Dairy Development and Projects	17.16	2.06
	TOTAL : (A & RDD)	20.00	2.06
II. (Co-operation Deptt.)			
3.	Direction and Administration.	10.00	..
	SUB-TOTAL :—(4)	30.00	2.06
5. Fisheries			
1.	Direction and Administration.	6.00	..
2.	Extension	0.40	..

1	2	3	4
3.	Fish Farms	115.60	80.65
4.	Hatcheries	9.62	6.60
5.	Research	9.00	..
6.	Education and Training	30.40	..
7.	Inland Fisheries	47.40	..
8.	Fishing Harbours and landing Facilities	84.82	56.74
9.	Off shore fisheries	..	..
10.	Deep sea fisheries	..	..
11.	Processing, Preservation and Marketing.	11.00	6.00
12.	Mechanisation and Improvement of fishing crafts	37.00	..
13.	Others	148.76	117.36
	SUB-TOTAL (5)	500.00	267.37
6.	Forests		
	<i>Forestry and wild life</i>		
1.	Direction and Administration	37.65	..
2.	Research	15.93	..
3.	Education and Training	22.10	..
4.	Forest Conservation and Development	159.20	128.63
5.	Plantation Schemes	259.40	158.24
6.	Farm Forestry	11.20	11.20
7.	Communication and Buildings	14.95	11.49
8.	Preservation of Wild life	102.16	..
9.	Extension	1682.31	1682.31
10.	Management of Zamindari	20.72	7.32
11.	Other Expenditure	29.36	1.00
	SUB-TOTAL (6)	2355.00	2000.19
7.	Marketing, Storage and Warehousing		
1.	Marketing	20.00	4.50
2.	Storage and Warehousing	5.00	5.00
	SUB-TOTAL (7)	25.00	9.50

1	2	3	4
8. Agricultural Research and Education			
1.	Education	204.25	..
2.	Extension Education	36.15	..
3.	Research	189.60	..
SUB-TOTAL (8)		430.00	..
9. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions			
	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	80.00	80.00
SUB-TOTAL (9)		80.00	80.00
10. Co-operation			
1.	Direction and Administration	20.18	..
2.	Credit Co-operatives	435.55	213.52
3.	Labour Co-operatives	3.18	0.88
4.	Farming Co-operatives	0.94	0.40
5.	Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives	78.80	1.50
6.	Processing Co-operatives	11.70	10.70
7.	Sugar Co-operatives	150.00	126.00
8.	Consumers Co-operatives	14.05	8.77
9.	Co-op. Training and Education	17.00	..
10.	Other Co-operatives	3.60	3.60
	Nucleus Budget	65.00	..
SUB-TOTAL (10)..		800.00	365.37
Total : 1—Agriculture and Allied Services.		6298.00	2953.57
2. RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
2.1 Special Programmes for Rural Development			
1. <i>Integrated Rural Development Programme.</i>			
A.	Direction and Administration	56.25	..

1	2	3	4		
B. Subsidy to District Rural Development Agencies					
1.	Agriculture				
2.	Animal Husbandry and Dairing	}			
3.	Minor Irrigation			518.75	..
4.	Village and Small Industries				
5.	Road Transport				
6.	Others		
7.	Training (TRYSEM)	75.00	..		
8.	Special Live Stock Production Programme	..	..
	Sub—Total (IBDP)	<u>750.00</u>	<u>..</u>		
2.	Scheme for Strengthening Admn.	251.50	..		
3.	Development of Women and Children	5.00	..		
4.	<i>Drought Prone Areas Programme</i>				
1.	Direction and Administration	41.75	..		
2.	Minor Irrigation	75.20	..		
3.	Animal Husbandary and Dairying	57.37	..		
4.	Soil and Water Conservation	81.88	..		
5.	Afforestation	}	..		
6.	Pasture Development			65.80	
7.	Other Expenditure	0.50	..		
		<u>322.50</u>	<u>..</u>		
5.	<i>National Rural Employment Programme</i>	600.00	..		

1	2	3	4
6.	Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development	4.00	..
7.	Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme	70.00	..
8.	Integrated Rural Energy Programme	25.00	..
	SUB—TOTAL—(2.1) Special Programmes for Rural Development.	2028.00	..
2.2 Land Reforms			
1.	Direction and Administration	..	..
2.	Regulation of Land holding and Tenancy	10.00	..
3.	Maintenance of land records	139.00	..
4.	Consolidation of holdings	36.00	..
5.	Assistance to allottees of surplus Land	45.00	..
	SUB—TOTAL (2.2) Land Reforms	230.00	..
2.3. Community Development and Panchayats			
1.	Panchayati Raj	5.00	..
2.	Community Development	..	..
3.	Training and Research	10.00	..
4.	Others	127.00	..
	Sub—Total (2.3) C. D. and Panchayats.	142.00	..
	Total 2 Rural Development	2400.00	..

1	2	3	4
3.	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL		
3.1	Water Development (Irrigation)		
	<i>Irrigation and Flood Control</i>		
1.	Multipurpose Irrigation Projects	8047.00	8047.00
2.	Major Irrigation Projects	2789.00	2789.00
3.	Medium Irrigation Projects	4235.00	4235.00
4.	Water Development Services	440.00	..
5.	Flood Control and Anti-Sea-Erosion works	170.00	60.00
6.	Drainage.	250.00	100.00
7.	Modernisation of canals	1200.00	1200.00
8.	Extension of Channels, Extension and Improvement, Prevention of Salinity ingress etc.	1024.00	974.00
	Sub—Total—(3.1)	18155.00	17405.00
3.2	Minor Irrigation		
1.	Minor Irrigation	1832.00	0.81
3.3.	Command Area Development	1013.00	..
	Total—3 Irrigation and Flood Control	21000.00	17405.81
4.	Energy		
A.	Power Development		
1.	Hydel Generation	2809.00	2809.00
2.	Thermal Power Generation including Gas Power Generation	15215.00	15215.00
3.	Transmission and Distribution	5500.00	5500.00
4.	Rural Electrification	1133.00	1133.00
5.	Others	118.00	102.00
	Total—A—Power Development	24775.00	24759.00
B.	Non Conventional Sources of Energy including Biogas	225.00	..
	Total—4. Power Development	25000.00	24759.00

1	2	3	4
5. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS			
1. Village and Small Industries			
1.	Small Industries	1373.00	512.00
2.	Direction and Administration	15.00	..
3.	Handloom Industries	138.00	38.50
4.	Handicraft Industries	59.00	..
5.	Co-operative Industries	70.00	6.00
6.	Khadi Industries	170.00	..
7.	Other Expenditure	326.00	14.00
	Sub—Total—I	2151.00	570.50
2. Medium and large Industries			
1. General			
(i)	Direction and Administration	13.00	..
(ii)	Industrial Education, Research and Training	163.00	..
(iii)	Other Expenditure	68.00	55.00
	Sub—Total—2	244.00	55.00
2-A. Large and Medium Industries			
(i)	Petro-chemicals and Fertilizer Industries	10.00	10.00
(ii)	Ship Building and Aeronautical Industries	..	..
(iii)	Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	150.00	150.00
(iv)	Consumer Industries	3800.0	3800.00
(v)	Industrial Financial Institutions	940.00	940.00
(vi)	Other Expenditure	171.00	150.00
	Sub—Total—2—A	5071.00	5050.00
	Sub—Total—(2+2-A)	5315.00	5101.00
3. Mining			
(i)	Mineral Exploration and Development	75.00	20.00
(ii)	Loans for mining and metallurgical industries	425.00	425.00
	Sub—Total—(3)	500.00	445.00
4. Nucleus Budget			
		34.00	..
	Total—5 Industries and Minerals	8000.00	6120.50

1	2	3	4
VII. TRANSPORT			
1. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping			
<i>(a) Minor Ports</i>			
(1)	Development of Minor Ports.	315.00	315.00
(2)	Construction and Repairs	42.00	42.00
(3)	Dredging and surveying	55.00	55.00
(4)	Ferry Service	100.00	100.00
	Sub—Total (a)	512.00	512.00
<i>(b) Light Houses and Light Ships</i>			
1	Construction and Development of other Navigational aids.	5.00	5.00
	Sub—Total (b)	5.00	5.00
<i>(c) Coastal Zone Management</i>			
		5.00	..
	Total—Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	522.00	517.00
2.	Roads and Bridges	2999.00	2499.00
3.	Road Transport	2679.00	2679.00
	Total—Transport	6200.00	5695.00
VIII. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT			
1.	Scientific Research including S and T.	7.00	..
2.	<i>(a) Ecology and Environmental Programmes</i>	10.00	..
	<i>(b) Prevention and Control of Pollution</i>	10.00	4.00
	Total—Science, Technology, and Environment	27.00	4.00
IX. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICE			
1. Secretariat Economic Service (Planning Machinery)			
	<i>(a) State Planning Board.</i>	..	..
	<i>(b) Secretariat—State level.</i>	0.66	..

1	2	3	4
	(c) Attached Offices Evaluation.	2.72	..
	(d) Others—District Offices.	10.62	..
	(e) Computer Centre	14.00	..
	Total—Secretariat Economic Services	28.00	..
2.	Tourism		
	(a) Tourist Accommodation	30.00	25.00
	(b) Tourist information and Publicity	15.00	..
	(c) Other Expenditure	55.00	43.90
	Total Tourism.	100.00	68.90
3.	Statistics		
	State Statistical Bureau	18.00	3.84
	Total—Statistics	18.00	3.84
4.	Civil Supplies.		
	(a) Consumer Protection.	8.20	..
	(b) Public Undertaking	1.00	1.00
	(c) Market Intelligence	1.80	..
	Total—Civil Supplies.	11.00	1.00
5.	Weights and Measures.		
	Regulation of Weights and Measures	26.00	9.50
	Total—Weights and Measures	26.00	9.50
	6. Training of Development Personnel	20.00	5.00
	7. Modernisation of Wireless network	200.00	200.00
	8. Decentralised District Planning	3300.00	..
	Total—General Economic Service	3703.00	288.2
X.	SOCIAL SERVICES.		
	1. General Education		
	(a) Elementary Education (MNP)	748.52	36.1
	(b) Secondary Education	102.10	8.2
	(c) Higher Secondary Education	29.00	.

1	2	3	4
(d)	University Education	67.80	3.80
(e)	Special Education (Adult Education) (MNP)	150.48	..
(f)	Physical Education	10.10	..
(g)	Sports and Youth Services	23.30	3.40
(h)	Art and Culture.		
(i)	Development of Libraries	22.00	6.00
(ii)	Cultural activities	57.70	22.00
(iii)	Development of Archeology	5.00	-
(iv)	Development of Archives	5.00	-
(v)	Development of Museums	14.00	11.00
	Sub-Total (h)	103.70	39.00
(i)	Development of Languages		
(i)	Development of Gujarati	8.00	2.00
(ii)	Development of Urdu, Sindhi and other Languages	4.00	..
(iii)	Development of Sanskrit	1.00	..
	Sub-Total (I)	13.00	2.00
(j)	Nucleus budget	43.00	..
	Total—General Education	1291.00	92.56
2.	Technical Education		
(a)	Direction and Administration	6.26	..
(b)	Technical High Schools	95.77	54.89
(c)	Polytechnics	182.62	82.20
(d)	Engineering/Technical Colleges	88.66	32.10
(e)	Assistance to Non-Government Technical Colleges and Institutes	22.45	..
(f)	Scholarships	0.06	..
(g)	Training	..	..
(h)	Other Expenditure	34.18	29.18
	Total—Technical Education	430.00	198.37

1	2	3	4
3. Medical & Public Health			
(a)	Direction and Administration	6.70	..
(b)	Medical Relief	135.00	49.18
(c)	Training Programme.	12.00	3.20
(d)	Medical Education and Research	195.00	58.96
(e)	Indigenus system of Medicine, Ayurved and Homeopathy	20.00	8.50
(f)	Minimum Needs Programme (Ayurved)	15.00	—
(g)	Employees State Insurance scheme	5.50	..
(h)	Prevention and Control of communicable diseases	488.50	12.93
(i)	Minimum Needs Programme	625.00	141.99
(j)	School Health Programme	5.50	..
(k)	Drugs Control	37.20	5.75
(l)	Central Medical Stores Organisation—Building for office and godown	..	..
(m)	Family Welfare (State Programme)	5.80	..
(n)	Other Programmes	17.80	..
Total—Medical and Public Health		1569.00	280.51
4. Water Supply and Sanitation			
(a)	Survey and Investigations	2.00	2.00
(b)	Research and Development	44.00	44.00
(c)	Urban Water Supply	1137.00	937.00
(d)	Rural Water Supply (MNP)	1135.00	1125.00
(e)	Urban Sanitation	2002.00	1829.00
(f)	Rural Sanitation	14.00	7.00
(g)	Construction of office Building	40.00	40.00
(h)	Construction of Staff Quarters	16.00	16.00
Total—Water Supply and Sanitation		4390.00	4000.00

5. Housing :

(a) Government Residential Quarters and Buildings	343.00	343.00
(b) Urban Housing	267.00	267.00
(c) Rural Housing		
(i) Provision of Houses sites to landless labourers(MNP)	50.00	..
(ii) Construction Assistance for construction of houses on flats allotted to landless labourers (MNP)	800.00	296.70
Sub-Total (I & II)	850.04	296.70
(iii) Other Programmes of Rural Housing	173.00	160.00
Sub-Total (C)	1023.00	456.70
(d) Police Housing	209.00	209.00
(e) Jail Housing	10.00	10.00
(f) Loans to Government Servants for House Building	81.00	..
Total-Housing	1933.00	1285.70

6. Urban Development

(a) Town and Regional Planning	61.00	..
(b) Urban Development Programmes	61.00	..
(c) Financial Assistance to Local Bodies	253.00	..
(d) Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (MNP)	30.00	..
(e) World Bank Aided Project	605.00	..
(f) Urban Basic Service	4.00	..
(g) Urban Renewal Programme
Total—Urban Development	1014.00	..

7. Capital Project:

520.00	520.00
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8. Information and Broadcasting

(a) Direction and Administration	15.63	..
(b) Direction and Administration (Films)	6.00	..
(c) Rural Broadcasting and Establishment of T.V. Centres	74.04	..
(d) Exhibitions	9.27	..
(e) Film Publicity through Mobile Vans	107.89	..
(f) Strengthening of Information Centres	10.41	..
(g) Share Capital to Gujarat Films Development Corporation Ltd.	15.51	15.51
(h) Share Capital for Small and Medium Newspapers Development Corporation Ltd.	6.25	6.25
Total—Information and Broadcasting	245.00	21.76

9. Welfare of Backward Classes**(a) Scheduled Castes**

(i) Direction and Administration	59.50	..
(ii) Education	41.10	5.00
(iii) Economic uplift	143.95	64.20
(iv) Health, Housing and other Schemes	109.45	14.25
Sub-Total (a)	754.00	83.45

(b) Scheduled Tribes

(i) Direction and Administration	0.50	..
(ii) Education	91.83	3.00
(iii) Economic uplift	30.80	6.50
(iv) Health, Housing and other Schemes	49.27	23.75
Sub-Total (b)	172.40	33.25

(c) Tribal Area Sub-Plan

(i) Direction and Administration	23.00	..
(ii) Education	332.29	25.00
(iii) Economic uplift	128.07	42.70
(iv) Health, Housing and other Schemes	145.64	50.00
Sub-Total (c)	629.00	117.70

(d) Notified Tribes

(i) Direction and Administration	..	..
(ii) Education	13.25	..
(iii) Economic uplift	4.65	0.60
(iv) Health, Housing and other Schemes	2.90	0.95
Sub-Total (d)	20.80	1.55

(e) Denotified Tribes

(i) Direction and Administration	..	..
(ii) Education	13.25	..
(iii) Economic uplift	4.65	0.60
(iv) Health, Housing and other Scheme	2.90	0.95
Sub-Total (e)	20.80	1.55

(f) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes

(i) Direction and Administration	24.00	..
(ii) Education	347.10	5.00
(iii) Economic uplift	97.30	5.00
(iv) Health, Housing and other Schemes	51.60	3.40
Sub-Total (f)	520.00	13.40

(g) Economically Backward Classes

(i) Direction and Administration	1.00	..
(ii) Education	57.25	..
(iii) Economic uplift	21.15	..
(iv) Health, Housing and other Schemes	8.60	..
Sub-Total (g)	88.00	..

(h) Minorities		
(i) Direction and Administration	2.50	
(ii) Education	14.20	
(iii) Economic uplift	26.20	
(iv) Health, Housing and other Schemes	7.10	
Sub-Total (h)	50.00	
Total—Welfare of Backward Classes	2255.00	250.
10. Labour and Labour Welfare		
(a) Training		
(i) Direction and Administration	..	
(ii) Indl. Trg. Instt.	755.50	353.
(iii) Apprenticeship Training	82.14	30.
(b) Employment		
(i) Employment Services	32.86	
(ii) Special Employment Schemes	148.58	105.
(c) Labour		
(i) Indl. relation	32.77	8.
(ii) Working conditions and safety	31.50	
(iii) General Labour Welfare	31.75	
(iv) Social Security for Labour	19.50	
(v) Rehbln. of bonded labour	0.50	
(vi) Other expenditure	25.00	
(vii) Research and Statistics	4.90	
Total—Labour and Labour Welfare	1165.00	500.
11. Social Welfare		
(f) Direction and Administration	3.35	
(b) Child Welfare	7.93	
(c) Women Welfare	26.35	

1	2	3	4
	(d) Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped	30.92	..
	(e) Correctional Services	10.80	..
	(f) Welfare of Poor and Destitutes	3.00	..
	(g) Grant to voluntary organisations	1.25	..
	(h) Other Schemes of Social Defence	16.40	16.40
	(i) Prohibition	11.00	..
	Total—Social Welfare	111.00	16.40
12.	Nutrition		
	Special Nutrition Programme and Integrated Child Development Scheme	300.00	..
13.	Mid-day-Meals Programme State Programme outside MNP	7100.00	..
14.	Social Inputs	49.00	16.50
	Total—Social Services	22372.00	7182.95
	GRAND TOTAL	95000.00	64409.07

STATEMENT—III
ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87

Physical Targets and Achievements

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Achievement				
			Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Targets	Annual Plan 1984-85 Achievements	Annual Plan 1985-86 Target	Anticipated Achievements	Annual Plan 1986-87 Targets Cumulative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES							
1. Production of Foodgrains							
(i) Rice							
	Irrigated	000 Tonnes	440	475	380	} 465	450
	Unirrigated	"	420	363	370		360
	Total	"	860	838	750	465	800
(ii) Wheat							
	Irrigated	"	1645	1250	1420	} 551	1493
	Unirrigated	"	125	79	110		97
	Total	"	1770	1329	1530	551	1590
(iii) Jowar							
	Irrigated	"	47	38	45	} 334	46
	Unirrigated	"	609	461	555		568
	Total	"	656	499	600	334	614
(iv) Bajra							
	Irrigated	"	420	318	358	} 523	290
	Unirrigated	"	1340	1218	1131		1260
	Total	"	1760	1536	1489	523	1550
(v) Maize							
	Irrigated	"	35	} 384	23	} 114	430
	Unirrigated	"	485		377		
	Total	"	520	384	400	114	430
(vi) Other-Cereals							
	Irrigated	"	} 160	119	141	62	146
	Unirrigated	"					
	Total	"	160	119	141	62	146
(vii) Pulses							
	Irrigated	"	} 550	555	475	301	550
	Unirrigated	"					
	Total	"	550	555	475	301	550
Total—Foodgrains							
	Irrigated	"	} 6276	5260	5385	2350	5680
	Unirrigated	"					
	Total	"	6276	5260	5385	2350	5680

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Commercial Crops							
(i) Oilseeds							
Major oilseeds							
	Groundnut	'000 Tonnes	2190	1573	1687	746	1800
	Caster seed	"	290	349	250	110	260
	Sesamum	"	48	50	50	22	50
	Rapeseed and Mustard	"	312	289	275	122	290
	Linseed	"					
	Total (i)	"	2840	2211	2262	1000	2400
	(ii) Sugarcane (Gur)	"	950	743	740	700	750
	(iii) Cotton	"	2000	2069	1625	1675	1720
	(iv) Jute and Mesta	"	—	—	—	—	—
3. Chemical Fertilizers							
	(i) Nitrogenous (N)	"	523	320	371	200	415
	(ii) Phosphatic (P)	"	246	149	175	80	196
	(iii) Potestie (K)	"	65	35	51	20	56
	Total (NPK)	"	834	504	597	300	667
4. Plant Protection							
	(i) Pesticides consumption. (Technical Grade Material).	'000 tonnes	10.00	4.5	8.5	3.00	5.00
	(ii) Area Coverage	'000 Hectares	13000	10000	11000	6000	11000
5. High Yielding Varieties							
	(i) Rice- Total area Cropped	"	521	566	496	496	502
	Area under HYV.	"	425	380	382	230	302
	(ii) Wheat- Total area cropped	"	750	637	700	700	712
	Area under HYV.	"	610	450	560	337	573
	(iii) Jowar- Total area cropped	"	946	875	946	946	946
	Area under HYV.	"	130	95	126	76	127
	(iv) Bajra- Total area cropped	"	1398	1372	1398	1398	1398
	Area under HYV.	"	1335	1300	1307	786	1314
	(v) Maize- Total area cropped	"	311	310	306	306	307
	Area under HYV.	"	130	105	118	71	121
	Total area under the above five cereals.	"	3926	3760	3846	3846	3865
	Total area under the HYV. above five cereals.	"	2630	2330	2493	1500	2527
6. Dryland/Rainfed Farming.							
(i) Development of Selected Micro watersheds							
	(a) No. of watersheds taken up.	Number	200	200	200	—	438
	(b) Area covered under watersheds.	'000 Hect.	523	—	523	—	—
	(c) Area under land development.	"	234	3.7	3.2	4.20	24.25
	(d) Construction of water harvesting/ storage structures.	Number	1590	940	300	279	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(ii)	Area covered outside the selected watersheds by Dry Farming Practices.	'000 Hect.	2600	2153	2200	2301	2300
(iii)	Adoption of Dry Farming Practices in and outside the selected watersheds.						
(a)	Distribution of seed-cum-fertilizer drills.	Number	} 80000	} 25700	} 16000	} 20400	} 24000
(b)	Distribution of other improved implements.	Number					
(c)	Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers.	'000 tonnes	195	190.4	175	116.4	180
(d)	Distribution of improved/drought resistant sheds.	"	520	458	468	418	474
7. Soil Conservation							
Area Coverage—							
(i)	Agricultural land.	} cumulative	} 1835	} 1597	} 1618	} 1618	} 1632
(ii)	Forest land						
(iii)	Others (Specify)							'000 Ha.
8. Agricultural Marketing.							
(i)	Total No. of markets at mandi level.	No. (cum.)	} 323	} 303	} 308	} 308	} 313
(ii)	Regulated markets.	"					
(iii)	Sub-markets.	"					
(iv)	Sub-market yards developed.	"					
9. Storage							
Owned capacity with.							
(i)	State Warehousing Corporation.	'000 tonnes (Cum.)	221.8	96.8	121.8	121.8	146.8
(ii)	Cooperatives.	"	798	598	638	638	678
(iii)	State Government.	"	—	—	—	—	—
10. Animal Husbandry and Dairy products							
(i)	Milk	'000 tonnes	3285	2640	2662	2662	3200
(ii)	Eggs	Million	308	220	237	237	260
(iii)	Wool	Lakh Kgs.	2300	19.17	19.94	19.94	25.80
11. Animal Husbandry Programmes.							
(i)	I.C.D.V. Projects.	Nos. Cum.	8	8	8	8	8
(ii)	No. of Frozen Semen (Bull) stations.	"	3	1	1	1	1
(iii)	No. of inseminations performed with exotic bull semen per annum.	In Lakhs	5.90	2.87	3.67	3.67	4.47
(iv)	No. of cross-bred animals (Females)	"	1.00	0.26	0.38	0.38	0.50
(v)	Establishment of sheep breeding farms.	Nos. (Cum.)	4	3	4	4	4
(vi)	Sheep and Wool Extension centres.	"	88	88	88	88	88
(vii)	Intensive Sheep Development Products	"	3	2	3	3	3
(viii)	Intensive Egg and Poultry Production cum Marketing Centres.	"	11	10	11	11	11
(ix)	Estt. of odder seed production farms.	"	2	1	2	2	2
(x)	Veterinary hospitals.	"	324	224	244	244	264
(xi)	Veterinary dispensaries.	"	561	561	561	264	561

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Dairy Programmes.							
(i)	Fluid Milk Plants (including composite and feeder/balancing milk plants) in operation.	Nos. [cum.]	13	13	13	13	13
(ii)	Milk product factories including creameries in operation.	„	5	5	5	5	5
(iii)	Dairy Coop. Unions.	„	18	18	18	18	18
13. Fisheries							
(i)	Fish Production						
(a)	Inland	'000 tonnes	50	25	25	25	25
(b)	Marine	„	350	293	310	310	310
	Total		400	318	325	325	335
(ii)	Mechanised boats	Nos.	5204	3399	3760	4557	4847
(iii)	Deep sea fishing vessels	Nos.	2	2	2	2	2
(iv)	Fish Seed produced						
(a)	Fry	} Million	40	15	23	40	48
(b)	Fingerlings		„				
(v)	Fish Seed Farms	Nos.	25	23	23	23	25
(b)	Nursery area	Hectares	24.40	12.65	17.65	15.00	20.00
(vi)	No. of Hatcheries	No.	2	2(wip)	2	2(wip)	2
14. Forestry							
(i)	Plantation of quick growing species	'000 Hect.	5.00	1.50	0.86	1.81	0.98
(ii)	Economic & Commercial Plantations.	„	16.79	3.66	3.85	3.85	3.22
(iii)	Social Forestry	„	60.50	27.70	5.150	15.633	9.00
(iv)	Afforestation						
(a)	Trees planted	'000 Nos.	387500	97944	55300	91142	43073**
(b)	Trees survived	„	.....80% of the Trees Planted				
(v)	Communications						
(a)	New Roads	Kms.	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	Improvement of existing roads	Kms.	40	32	7	7	10
(vi)	Production of some selected forest products.						
(a)	Timber	'000 (cum.)	800	145	.....Not fixed		
(b)	Fuelwood	„	625	125	.....-do-		
(c)	Bamboo	'000 Notional Tonne	600	115	.....-do-		
(d)	Minor forest product						
	Tendu Leaves	'000 Standard Bags	60	10	.....Not fixed		

**does not include seedlings planted under other programmes such as NREP, DPAP, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Others						
	Kuln Gum	„	1.50	0.30	.....	Not fixed	.....
	Other Gums	„	0.70	0.10	.....	-do-	.....
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
15. I. R. D P.							
(i)	Beneficiaries Identified.	Nos.	385000	163500	39000	39000	27500
(ii)	Beneficiaries assisted (including old Ben.)	„	485000	155070	94000	94000	102000
(iii)	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries. (including old Beneficiaries.)	„	180000	55580	43638	43638	41600
(iv)	Beneficiaries assisted under Industries Services & Business (ISB).	„	101600	36270	12880	12870	6600
(v)	Youths trained/being trained under TRYSEM	„	43600	10475	8720	8720	8720
(vi)	Youths self/employment.	„	—	5141	4360	4360	4360
(vii)	Development of Women and Children in rural Areas (DWCRA).						
	No. of Groups organised Strengthened	Nos.	480	102	115	200	100
16. N. R. E. P.							
(i)	Employment generated.	Lakh Mandays	231.25	99.61	57.00	57.00	40.00
17. D.P.A.P.							
(i)	Blocks covered	Nos.	43	42	43	43	43
(ii)	Minor Irrigation	Area covered	32.04	27.86	28.71	28.71	29.75
(iii)	Soil & Water Conservation	'000 Hect. (Cum.)	197.05	170.85	175.17	175.17	180.57
(iv)	Afforestation	„	84.89	60.14	62.94	62.94	} 92.44
(v)	Pasture development	„	27.80	27.80	27.80	27.80	
18. Desert Development Programme [DDP]							
(i)	Blocks covered	Nos.	9	8	9	9	9
(ii)	Minor Irrigation	Area covered	N.A.	8.18	8.18	8.18	8.18
(iii)	Soil & Water Conservation.	'000 ha. (Cum.)	8.88	0.48	0.94	0.94	1.69
(iv)	Afforestation.	„	21.32	15.52	15.85	15.85	} 18.13
(v)	Pasture Development	„	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	
19. Land Reforms							
Consolidation of holdings							
	Area consolidated.	Hect. (Cum.)	90000	87000	90000	90000	90000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III COOPERATION							
(i)	Short term loans	Rs. crores	460.00	160.00	240.00	240.00	280.00
(ii)	Medium term loans	"	85.00	15.00	25.00	25.00	40.00
(iii)	Long term loans	"	233.60	18.60	30.00	29.00	37.00
(iv)	Retail sale of fertilisers	"	300.00	170.00	195.00	195.00	220.00
(v)	Agricultural produce marketed	"	550.00	300.00	430.00	430.00	460.00
(vi)	Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer cooperatives.	"	180.00	60.00	100.00	100.00	140.00
(vii)	Retail sale of consumer goods through cooperatives in rural areas.	"	200.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	72.00
(viii)	Cooperative storage.	Lakh tonnes	8.50	5.98	6.38	6.38	6.78
(ix)	Processing Units.						
	Organised	No. (Cum.)	185	170	173	173	176
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL							
21. Minor Irrigation							
(i)	Ground Water:						
(a)	Potential	'000 ha.	2159	1821	1839	1839	1845.6
(b)	Utilisation	"	1724	1524	1537	1537	1544
(ii)	Surface Water						
(a)	Potential	"	264	162	179	179	191.4
(b)	Utilisation	"	153	93	103	103	110
22. Major & Medium Irrigation							
(i)	Potential created	"	1161	1061	1081	1096	1134
(ii)	Utilisation	"	743	653	688	688	728
23. Command Area Development Programme							
	Area covered by field Channels	'000 ha.	656.30	49.00	35.57	35.57	—
POWER							
(i)	Installed capacity	(Cum.)	5113	3383.3	3593.5	3593.5	3808.5
(ii)	Electricity generated (+ purchased)	KWH	20240	10577	13580	10915	12125
			+ 2400	1798	1250	1645	1420
(iii)	Electricity sold	KWH	16850	8578	10832	8758	9480
(iv)	Transmission lines (220 KV & above)	KMS	7391	4347	4887	4722	5222
			(3044)			(375)	(500)
(v)	Rural Electrification						
(a)	Villages electrified	Nos. (Cum.)	18275	16135	17005	17005	17655
			(2140)	(1205)	(870)	(870)	(650)
(b)	Pumpsets energised by electricity	"	392387	292387	317387	317387	337387
(c)	Tubewells energised by electricity	"	(100000)	(18625)	(25000)	(25000)	(20000)
V. TRANSPORT							
25. Roads							
(i)	State Highways						
(a)	Surfaced	Kms (Cum)	9292	9205	9240	9240	9275
(b)	Unsurfaced	"	145	182	172	172	162
	Total	"	9437	9387	9412	9412	9437

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(ii) Major District Roads							
	(a) Surfaced	..	10387	10037	10137	10137	16237	
	(b) Unsurfaced	..	958	1158	1108	1108	1058	
	Total	..	11345	11195	11245	11245	11295	
	(iii) Other District Roads							
	(a) Surfaced	..	10642	9642	9842	9842	10042	
	(b) Unsurfaced	..	2188	2688	2588	2588	2488	
	Total	..	✓ 2830	12330	12430	12430	12530	
	(iv) Village Roads							
	(a) Surfaced	..	22775	17937	18702	18702	19467	
	(b) Unsurfaced	..	4312	5575	5235	5235	4895	
	Total	..	7087	23512	23937	23937	24362	
	(v) Total Roads							
	(a) Surfaced	..	53096	46821	47921	47921	49021	
	(b) Unsurfaced	..	7603	9603	9103	9103	8603	
	Total	..	60699	56424	57024	57024	57624	
26	Minor Ports							
	Traffic handled (Portwise)	'000 tonnes	5700	4808	4800	5000	5200	
27	Tourism							
	(i) International tourist arrivals	Nos. (cum)	35000	25000	27000	27000	29000	
	(ii) Domestic tourist arrivals	in lakhs	45.00	40.00	41.00	41.00	42.00	
	(iii) Accommodation available	No. of rooms	400	320	340	340	360	
		beds.	2080	1665	1748	1748	1831	
VII. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES								
28	Elementary Education :							
	(i) Classes-I-V (age group-6-10)							
	(a) Total Enrolment							
	Boys	'000	3050	2759	2778	2819	2899	
	Girls.	..	2722	2068	2445	2158	2233	
	Total	..	5772	4827	5223	4977	5132	
	Percentage to age-Group							
	Boys		102	126.3	102	103	104	
	Girls		98	100.6	97	86	87	
	Total		100	114.6	100	95	96	
	(b) Enrolment of Scheduled Castes							
	Boys	'000	280	263	265	265	267	
	Girls	'000	198	190	191	191	193	
	Total :	.. '000	478	453	456	456	460	

*It may be ensured that operational programme relating to Water Pollution Control is not included under this Sector.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Percentage to age-group							
Boys			134	142	140	140	137
Girls			102	111	109	109	107
Total :	..		114	127	125	125	124
<i>(v) enrolment of Scheduled Tribes.</i>							
Boys		'000	427	391	404	394	412
Girls		'000	395	275	287	287	302
Total :	..	'000	822	666	691	681	714
Percentage of age-group.							
Boys			103	105	106	106	103
Girls			102	80	82	82	84
Total :	..		102	94	94	94	95
<i>(ii) Classes VI-VIII (age-group 11-13) Enrolment.</i>							
Boys		'000	1273	902	1128	1052	1122
Girls		'000	901	551	680	651	701
Total :	..	'000	2174	1453	1808	1703	1823
Percentage to age-group							
Boys			82	72	79	74	77
Girls			66	47	55	53	55
Total :	..		75	60	68	64	67
<i>Enrolment of Scheduled Castes.</i>							
Boys		'000	95	80	85	85	88
Girls		'000	86	47	56	56	58
Total :	..	'000	181	127	141	141	146
Percentage of age-group							
Boys			87	83	86	86	87
Girls			90	56	65	65	66
Total :	..		89	70	76	76	77
Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes.							
Boys		'000	189	82	84	84	88
Girls		'000	173	46	49	49	54
Total :	..	'000	362	128	133	133	142
29 Secondary Education;							
<i>Percentage of age-group.</i>							
Boys			97	43	43	43	44
Girls			91	27	28	28	30
Total :	..		89	35	36	36	37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Classes IX- X							
Enrolment							
	Boys	'000	341	383	398	398	414
	Girls	'000	185	208	216	216	224
	Total :	'000	526	591	614	614	638
(ii) Classes XI-XII (General Classes)							
Enrolment							
	Boys	'000	282	260	267	267	275
	Girls	'000	62	65	67	67	69
	Total :	'000	345	325	334	334	344
(iii) Post High School Stage.]							
	Total :	Nos.	5000	6330	8360	8360	9860
	Girls	..	2000	2400	2800	2800	3700
30. Enrolment in Non-Formal.							
(Part Time/Continuation Classes) Age group-6-13							
	Total :	..	491000	91000	164000	164000	264000
	Girls	..	196200	36177	66000	66000	66000
31. Adult Education. :							
(i)	Number of participants (age-group 15-35)	'000	5229 (8400)	2829	3290 (461)	3290 (461)	3751 (461)
(ii) No. of Centres opened under							
(a)	Central Programme	Nos.	52666	21666	27866 (6200)	27866 (6200)	34066 (6200)
(b)	State's Programme	..	37037	24316	28316 (4000)	28316 (4000)	32316 (4000)
(c)	Voluntary Agencies	..	38239	20626	24126 (3500)	24126 (3500)	27626 (3500)
(d)	Other Programme	..	11841	10833	12833 (2000)	12833 (2000)	14833 (2000)
32. Teachers.							
	Primary Classes I-V	..	179516	152866	10650	10650	15150 (4500)
33. Health and Family Welfare.							
(i) Hospitals and Dispensaries							
(a)	Urban	Nos.(Cum)	308	302	305	305	305
(b)	Rural	..	481	449	453	453	456

1	2	3	4	5	9	7	8
(ii)	Beds :						
(a)	Urban hospitals and dispensaries	..	12983	11621	11956	12360	12300
(b)	Rural hospitals and dispensaries	..	8337	5387	5507	5737	5897
(c)	Bed population ratio	No.(per 1000)	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49
(iii)	Nurse and Doctor Ratio	No. (per 3 doctors)	1 : 1	1 : 1	1 : 1	1 : 1	1 : 1
(iv)	Doctor population Ratio	No. (per 1000 population)	1:2021	1 : 2231	1 : 2175	1 : 2175	1 : 2175
(v)	Health Centres :						
(a)	Sub-Centres	Nos.(cum)	6119	4869	5169	5169	5469
(b)	Primary Health Centres	..	1000	310	360	360	435
(c)	Subsidiary Health Centre (New PHCs)	..					
(d)	Community Health Centres	..	21	21	41	41	71
(vi)	Training of Auxilliary Nurse-Mid-wives.						
(a)	Institutes	Nos. (cum)	29	29	29	29	29
(b)	Annual Intake	..	1305	1305	1305	1305	1305
(c)	Annual Outturn	Nos. (Cum)	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015
(vii)	Control of Diseases :						
(a)	T. B. Clinics	..	21	19	20	20	20
(b)	Leprosy Control Units	..	15	10	10	10	10
(c)	Filaria Units	..	11	11	11	11	11
(d)	SET Centres	..	480	380	380	380	380
(e)	District T. B. Centres	..	21	19	20	20	20
(f)	T. B. Isolation Beds	..	400	300	325	325	325
(g)	Cholera combat Teams	..	1	1	1	1	1
(h)	STD Clinics	..	4	4	4	4	4
(i)	Filaria Control Units	..	1	11	11	11	11
(j)	National Scheme for Prevention of Blindness :						
	Mobile Units set up	..	4	4	4	4	4
	P. H. Cs. assisted	..	400	210	210	210	210
	Ophthalmic Departments assisted	..	23	23	23	23	23
(viii)	Training and Employment of Multi-purpose Workers :						
(a)	Districts covered	..	19	19	19	19	19
(b)	Trainees trained	..	804	804	804	804	804
(c)	Workers trained	..	6501	5921	5921	6121	6121

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(ix) Village Health Guides Schemes							
	(a) V.H.G.'s Selected	"	32178	26178	26178	26178	30178
	(b) V.H.G.'s trained	"	31091	25091	25091	25091	29091
	(c) V.H.G.'s Working in the field	"	31091	25091	25091	25091	29091
	(d) No. of PHCs covered	"	100	310	360	360	435
(x) Family Welfare							
	(a) Rural F.W Centres	Nos. (Cum)	385	260	278	278	278
	(b) District F.W Bureau	"	19	19	19	19	19
	(c) City F.W. Centres	"	4	4	4	4	4
	(d) Urban F.W Centres	"	204	204	204	204	204
	(e) Post Partum Centres	"	95	45	55	55	65
	(f) Regional F.W Training Centres	"	2	2	2	2	2
	(g) AMM Training Schools	"	29	29	29	29	29
34 Sewerage and Water Supply							
A. Urban Water Supply							
(i) Other than Corporation Towns							
(a) Original Schemes							
	Towns covered	Nos.	74	2	8	8	8
(b) Agamentation schemes							
	Towns covered	Nos.	53	4	5	5	5
B. Urban Sanitation							
Sewerage Schemes							
Other than Corporation Towns							
Original Schemes							
	Towns covered	Nos.	20	..	4	..	6
(C) Urban Low Cost Sanitation							
	(a) Latrines constructed	Nos.	25000	..	5000	5000	6000
	(b) Towns covered	Nos.	15	..	..	..	..
(D) Rural Water Supply							
(i) Minimum Needs Programmes (State Sector)							
(a) Piped Water Supply							
	Villages covered	Nos.	200	261	400	400	400
(b) Hand Pump Tubewells :							
	Villages covered	Nos.	800	95(14)	200	200	200
(c) Open Dug Wells :							
	Villages covered	Nos.	800	209	200	200	200
(ii) Central Sector (ARP) :							
(a) Piped Water Supply :							
	Villages covered	Nos.	400	411	100	100	100
(c) Hand-pump Tubewells :							
	Villages covered	Nos.	800	308	100	100	100 (290 outside 1980 list)
(e) Open Dug Wells :							
	Villages covered	Nos.	..	90	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
E. Rural Sanitation							
i.	Latrines constructed	Nos.	3000	..	200	200	1000
ii.	Villages covered.	Nos.	60	..	20	20	100
35 Housing							
(i) Rural Housing							
	Provision of House sites cum Construction scheme for rural landless workers :						
(a)	Allotment of sites	Nos. (Cumulative)	1055564	848898	864898	868898	901898
(b)	Construction assistance,	..	647025	340025	377225	377225	416725
(c)	Village Housing Project.	..	6863	3399	3782	3782	4240
(ii) Urban Housing							
(h)	Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	..	—	3164	—	—	—
(i)	Police Housing	Nos. ..	3000	965	300	300	600
36. Urban Development.							
(i) Town and Regional Planning ;							
	Master Plans Prepared.	..	64	50	Not fixed		
(ii) Environmental Improvement of Slums (MNP) ;							
	Persons benefitted.	..	705497	505497	515897	515897	527897
37. Labour and Labour Welfare :							
(i) Craftsman Training ;							
(a)	No. of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)	..	138	95	109	104	108
(b)	Intake capacity.	..	38648	26648	28072	28072	29272
(c)	No. of persons undergoing training.	..	39500	25914	27428	27428	29000
	Out turn	..	23000	14800	16200	16200	17800
(ii) Apprenticeship Training.							
(a)	Training places located.	Nos. (cumulative)	3000	2690	2690	2690	2690
(b)	Training places utilised.	..	3000	2690	2690	2690	2690
(c)	Apprentices trained.	..	24000	19315	19500	19500	19500
(iii) No. of Employment Exchanges.							
..		..	44	42	42	42	42
(iv) Labour Welfare.							
	No. of Labour Welfare Centres.	..	161	101	116	116	126
38 Welfare of Backward Classes							
(i) Pre-matric Education Incentives.							
a.	Scholarships/stipends.	Nos.	948662	551289	196000	196000	220000
b.	Other incentives like boarding grants, books/stationery and uniforms.	No. of students.	1241930	241909	123750	123750	148750
c.	Ashram Schools.	Nos. (cumulative)	225	22	25	25	40
(ii) Economic Aid.							
	For Cottage Industry.	No. of Families.	149798	17000	18273	18273	19493

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(iii) Hostels.						
	(a) Hostels started.	Nos.	365	35	73	73	30
	(b) Hostel buildings constructed.	Nos.	110	40	18	18	15
39.	Social Welfare :						
	(i) Child Welfare ;						
	Creches—Units	No.	43	38	39	39	41
	Beneficiaries	Total (cum.)	1540	1140	1170	1170	1230
	(ii) Women Welfare ;						
	(a) Training-cum-Production Centres—Units.	No. . . of Units.	7	2	3	3	3
	Beneficiaries.	Nos.	410	210	240	240	240
	(iii) Welfare of the Handicapped.						
	(a) Programmes for the Blind—Units. Beneficiaries.	Nos. Total (cum.)	16 820	14 720	14 720	14 720	14 720
	(b) Programmes for the Deaf—Units. Beneficiaries.	Nos. Total (Cum.)	8 890	6 690	6 690	6 690	6 690
	(c) Programmes for the Orthopaedically handicapped Units. Beneficiaries.	Nos. Total (cum.)	4 380	2 180	2 180	2 180	3 230
	(d) Programmes for the mentlly retarded Units. Beneficiaires.	Nos. Total (cum.)	8 870	6 570	7 720	7 720	8 745
	(e) Supply of prosthetic aids—Beneficiaries	Total (cum.)	4000	200	2400	2400	2800
	(iv) Welfare of destitutes and poor						
	(a) <i>Financial assistance to :</i>						
	Women (Beneficiaries)	Total (cum.)	2500	2000	2100	2100	2300
	Children —do—	„	400	100	160	160	230
	(b) Old age pension (Beneficiaries)	„	—	65000	65000	65000	65000

STATEMENT--IV

ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87

Minimum Needs Programme-Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Programme	Outlay for 1986-87	
		Total	Capital
1	2	3	4
1	Rural Roads	380.00	380.00
2	Elementary Education	748.52	36.16
3	Adult Education	150.48	..
4	Rural Health	625.00	141.99
5	Rural Water Supply	1135.00	1125.00
6	Rural House-sites-Cum-Construction Scheme		
	(a) Allotment of Sites	50.00	..
	(b) Construction Assistance.	800.00	296.70
	Sub-Total (6)	850.00	296.70
7	Environmental Improvement of Slums	30.00	..
8	Nutrition	300.00	..
	Total	4219.00	1979.85

STATEMENT—V

ANNUAL PLAN—1986-87

Minimum Needs Programme—Physical Targets and Achievements

Head of Development	Unit	Level of Achievement						
		1979-80 Level	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Target	1984-85 Achie- vement	1985-86 Target	Antici- pated Achie- vement	1986-87 Target Cumulative	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Rural Roads								
(a) Length	Kms.	24034	1000 + 3075 Outside MNP	11808	400	400	525	
(b) Total No. of Villages in the State.	No.				18114			
(c) Villages connected.								
(i) With population of 1500 and above	No. (5051)	2441	407	2203	75	75	75	
(ii) With population of 1000—1500	No. (3249)	1402	450	1070	75	75	75	
(iii) With population below 1000	No. (9814)	3569	926	1293	200	200	200	
	Total	7412	1783	4566	350	350	350	
2. Elementary Education								
(a) Classes-I-V (Age Group 6-11 Years) Enrolment	'000 No.	4209	945	618	396	150	155	
(b) Classes VI-VIII (Age Group 11-14 Years) Enrolment	-do-	1098	721	355	355	250	120	
3. Adult Education								
(a) No. of participants (15-35 years)	No. in Lakh	8.69	24.00	19.60	4.61	4.61	4.61	
(b) No. of Centres								
(i) Centre	No.	6202	31000	15664	6200	6200	6200	
(ii) State	No.	2820	20000	14487	4000	4000	4000	
(iii) Voluntary Agencies	No.	13318	18000	6921	3500	3500	3500	
(iv) Other Programme	No.	..	10000	1841	2000	2000	2000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Rural Health :								
(a) Sub-Centres	No.	2500	6119	4869	5169	5169	5469	
(b) PHCs	No. } No. }	251	1000	310	360	360	435	
(c) Subsidiary Health Centres								
(d) Community Health Centres	No.	12	100	21	41	41	71	
(e) Community Health Centres (Ayurved)	No.	469	100	500	20	20	40	
5. Rural Water Supply								
1. <i>State Sector</i>								
(a) Problem Villages	No.	3326	3800	2720	800	800	800	
(b) Villages Covered by								
(i) Piped Water Supply	No.	2046	2200	1088	400	400	400	
(ii) Dug Wells	No.	482	800	779	200	200	200	
(iii) Hand-pump Tubewells	No.	798	800	853	200	200	200	
(iv) Power-pump Tubewells	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Other (Specify)	No.	..	..	(1165)*	..	..	..
(*Additional villages covered outside 1980 list)								
2 <i>Central Sector (A R P)</i>								
(a) Problem Villages	No.	394	1200	1772	200	200	200	
(b) Villages covered by								
(i) Piped Water supply	No.	394	400	1376	100	100	100	
(ii) Dug wells	No.	..	..	90	..	..	..
(iii) Hand-pump- Tubewells	No.	..	800	306	100	100	100	
(iv) Power-pump- Tubewells	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Others (Specify)	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Rural House-sites-cum-Construction Scheme								
Allotments of Sites	Lakh No.	4.07	2.06	0.65	0.16	0.20	0.33	
Construction Assistance.	Lakh No.	1.12	3.07	0.45	0.37	0.37	0.40	(39500)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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7 Nutrition

(a) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme in ICDS.								
Children 0-6 years.	'000	}						
Women	'000							
(b) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme outside ICDS			770	725	655	326	326	105
Children 0-6 years	'000				(cum)			
Women	'000							
(c) Beneficiaries under Mid day Meals Programme	'000							

8 Environmental Improvement of Slums

(a) Cities Covered	No.	4 Not fixed	6 Not fixed	..Not fixed			
(b) Persons benefitted	No.	149338	200000	356159	10400	10400	12000

STATEMENT—VI

ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87

Centrally Sponsored Schemes on sharing basis—Summary

(Outlay under Central Sector only as per departmental proposals)

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-sector	Annual Plan 1986-87 outlay.
1	2	3
1.	Crop Husbandry	546.63
2.	Animal Husbandry	39.96
3.	Fisheries	170.10
4.	Forests	44.14
5.	Co-operation	70.50
6.	Special Programme for Rural Development	1827.50
7.	Land Reforms	45.00
8.	Command Area Development	996.00
9.	Power Development	859.00
10.	Industries and Minerals	109.00
11.	Ports	12.00
12.	Roads	44.31
13.	Planning Machinery	56.00
14.	General Education	9.00
15.	Medical and Public Health	510.37
16.	Urban Development	1.00
17.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.	160.80
18.	Labour and Labour Welfare.	0.50
19.	Social Welfare	4.20
GRAND TOTAL		5506.01

STATEMENT—VI

ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Sharing basis

(Outlays under Central Sector Only as per departmental proposals)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Sharing exp- penditure i.e. 50:50 etc.	Annual Plan 1986-87 outlay
1	2	3	4
1. Crop Husbandry			
Multiplication and distribution of seeds.			
	1. Processing facilities for seed Corporation (AGR-14)	50:50	..
	2. Reserved stock for certified and foundation and breeder seed. (ARG-15)	..	1.00
	Sub Total : 1		<u>1.00</u>
2. Plant Protection			
	3. To help farmers in eradication of pests and diseases by areo-chemical operation (AGR-20)	..	5.50
	4. Control of white grubs. (ARG-22)	..	2.00
	5. Rodent control (ARG-25)	..	..
	6. Pilot sample survey to estimate the incidence of pests and disease and consequent loss in crop yield of oil seeds (ARG-26)	..	..
	Sub Total : 2		<u>7.50</u>
3. Commercial Crops :			
	7. Intensive cotton district programme including minikits in dry farming areas (ARG-28)	50.50	45.80
	8. Development of pulses (ARG-30)	,	37.29
	9. Sugarcane Development in Gujarat State (AGR-31)	,	—
	Sub Total—3 :		<u>83.09</u>
4. Extension and Farmers Training			
	10. Popularisation of improved Agricultural implements (AGR-63)	,	8.00
	Sub Total—, 4		<u>8.00</u>

1	2	3	4
5. Agricultural Engineerin			
11.	Sprinkler drip irrigation facilities and improved devices for life irrigation (AGR-73)	50 : 50	26.00
		Total : 5	26.00
6. Agricultural Economics and Statistics			
12.	Co-ordinated programme for pre-harvest fore-casting yields of crop of groundnut (AGR-78)	"	1.34
13.	Timely reporting of estimate of area and production of principal crops (AGR-79)	"	6.90
14.	Improvement of crop statistics (AGR-80)	"	3.95
15.	Sample survey for studying the constraints in transfer of new technology under field condition (AGR-83)	"	0.85
16.	Pilot sample survey for determining cost of production of important fruits and spices and studying their market practices (AGR-87)	"	..
		Sub Total : 6	13.04
7. Dry Farming			
17.	Popularisation of input use in dry farming areas (AGR-88)	"	1.00
		Sub Total : 7	1.00
8. Small and Marginal Farmers			
18.	Project for SF/MF (AGR-92)	"	407.00
TOTAL : CROP HUSBANDRY			546.63

ANNUAL HUSBANDRY

Veterinary Services and Animal Health :

1. ANH-4 Disease Control Programme :

(a)	Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (Purchaser of Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine) and Control of Diseases of National Importance	50 : 50	4.26
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(b) Establishment of Pullorum Disease Unit	50.50	0.89
(c) Establishment of cell Culture Viral Diagnostic reagents production unit under Animal Vaccine Institute	"	..
(d) Animal Disease Surveillance-Rinder pest eradication zero programme	"	8.50
Sub Total :		<u>13.65</u>

Administrative Investigation and Statistics :

2. ANH-5 Strengthening of statistical wing. Cattle and Buffalo Development	50.50	4.75
3. ANH-6 Cross Breeding Programme Embryo Transfer unit	"	..
4. ANH-8 Cattle Breeding Farms Progeny Testing Programme	"	..
5. ANH-9 Subsidy to Cattle Breeding Institutions and Gaushalas subsidy to progressive gaushala for production of high quality indigenous cross bred heifers	"	5.00
6. Assistance to small famers for rearing of Cross bred heifers	"	5.00
Sub Total : 5 & 6		<u>10.00</u>

Poultry Development :

7. ANH-12 Coordinated Poultry breeding Programme	50.50	-
8. ANH-14 Beneficiary Oriented Programme		
(a) Assistance to SF/MF/AL for Poultry/Sheep/Pigunits Under Special Project Programme	50.50	-
(b) Establishment of district officers under special project programme.	"	1.72
Sub Total :		<u>1.72</u>

Sheep and Wool Development :

9. ANH-16 Establishment of Sheep breeding farms	50.50	2.74
		<u>2.74</u>

7. Other Livestock Development :

10. ANH-18 Expansion of Horse Breeding Farm	50.50	-
11. ANH-20 Marketing of livestock and livestock product	5.00	5.00
Sub Total :		<u>5.00</u>

Fodder and Food Development :**12. ANH-21 Fodder Development Programme**

(a) Establishment of seed multiplication farms	50.50	2.10
		<hr/>
Sub Total :		2.10
		<hr/>
Total-Animal Husbandry :		39.96
		<hr/>

Fisheries :**Fish Farm ;**

1. Estt. of Coastal aquaculture fishfarm and hatchery unit (FSH-10) 50.50 20.00

2. Hatcheries

Estt. of two 10 hectares hatcheries unit at Kheda and
Surat Distts.—(FSH-11) 30.70 20.00

3. Inland Fisheries :

Scheme sponsored by F.F.D.A. (FSH-20) 50.50 34.30

4. Fishing Harbours and Landing Facilities :

(a) Development of fishery harbours (FSH-23) 50.50 6.00

(b) Landing and berthing facilities at Minor ports (FSH-24) 50.50 65.32

(c) Scheme for water supply at various fishing centres (FSH-25) „ 2.00

(d) Providing dredging facilities at minor ports (FSH-27) „ 10.00

5. Others :

(a) Scheme of accident insurance of fishermen members of
cooperative societies (FSH-44) 50.50 3.60

(b) Programme under National Welfare Fund Programme
(FSH-49) Five time of the State's share 8.88

Total : Fisheries

 170.10

Forests :

FST-30 Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Rs. 1000 (per Ha.) 29.87

FST-17 Development of Gir and Baroda Lion Sanctuary 50% Non Recur- 5.00
rent Expenditure

1	2	3	4
FST-20	Development of Ratanmahal, Dumkhal and Jessor Sloth Bear Sanctuary	50% Non-Recurent Expenditure	2.00
FST-18	Development of Wild Ass sanctuary	„	1.00
FST-21	Development of Vansda National Parks & Purna Game Sanctuary	„	1.35
FST-24	Scheme for Exhibition to promote wild life conservation	„	..
FST-28	Development of Black Buck National Park	„	1.42
FST-19	Development of Zoological and Wildlife Parks	„	2.00
FST-22	Wildlife Education interpretation and training	„	1.50
Total : Forests			44.14

Co-operation

1.	Providing assistance to Co-operation credit institutions in the under developed and special areas. (Assistance to Distt. Central Co-operative Bank for non over due cover)	50 : 50	10.00
2.	National Grid Godown	„	60.50
Total : Co-operation			70.50

Special Programme for Rural Development

1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	50 : 50	750.00
2.	Development of women & children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	„	5.00
3.	Scheme for strengthening & suporting spl. progs.	„	150.00
4.	Drought Prone Areas Prog. (DPAP)	„	322.50
5.	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	„	600.00
Total : Spl. Pro. for Rural Dev.			1827.50

Land Reforms

	Financial assistance to the allottee of Surplus land under G.A.L.C. Act, 1972.	50 : 50	45.00
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Command Area Development

1.	Establishment of C.A.D. organisation (A.D.C./Jt./Director/S.E. offices and Administrative Set up at) Government and field level	50 : 50	280.00
2.	O.F.D. Works (Field channel and wara bandhi)	„	705.00

1	2	3	4
3.	Science and Technology	50 : 50	..
4.	Education and Training	„	11.00
5.	Introduction of sprinkler/drip system of Irri. as adaptive trial	„	..
6.	Soil survey of the command area of Irri. Schemes	„	..
Total : Command Area Development			996.00
Energy		55 ; 45	859.00
Renovation Schemes—PWR-16			
Industries and Minerals			
1.	District Industries Centres IND-29	50% (Limited to Rs. 4 lakhs)	90.00
2.	Rural Industries Project/Rural Artisans Project-IND-30	50%	9.00
3.	Margin money loan for working capital to sick units under revival Programme (IND 34)	50%	10.00
Total : Industries & Minerals			109.00
Ports :			
1.	Development of Inland Water Transport in rivers of Gujarat	State 25% Central 75%	12.00
Total : Ports			12.00
Roads :			
1.	Roads of Economic Importance	50%	44.31
Total : Roads			44.31
Planning Machinery :			
1.	Strengthening of monitoring unit	67 : 33%	1.32
2.	Strengthening of Cartographic Unit	„	1.00
3.	Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery	„	4.44
4.	Strengthening of Computers center at state and regional level	50%	25.24
5.	Establishment of EDP cell in districts	„	22.90
6.	Establishment of a Central EDP cell in for district micro Computers/regional EDP cell	„	1.10
Total : Planning Machinery			56.00
General Education			
1.	Appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking States	50%	4.00
2.	National service scheme	50.70%	5.00
Total : General Education			9.00

1	2	3	4
Medical and Public Health			
1.	Re-orientation of Medical programme	50%	21.87
2.	National T. B. Control Programme	„	52.93
3.	National Filaria Control Programme	„	9.00
4.	National Malaria Eradication Programme	„	418.00
5.	National Leprosy Control Programme	„	3.07
6.	National Goitre Control Programme	„	5.50
Total : Medical and Public Health			510.37
Urban Development			
1.	Integrated Development of small and Medium Towns	50%	1.00
Total : Urban Development			1.00
Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes			
1.	State Scholarship for Pre-SSC. Children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation	50%	19.00
2.	Book-bank for students studying in medical and Engineering	„	2.50
3.	Grant-in-aid to Backward Class hostels boys and Girls (SC/ST) for construction	„	9.50
4.	Construction of Government hostels for boys and girls	„	18.00
5.	Pre-examination training Centre for SC/ST	„	5.00
6.	Training complex at Gandhinagar	„	12.00
7.	Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation	51 : 49	49.00
8.	Nagrik Cell	50%	23.75
9.	Special Fracharaka For Bhangi Welfare	50%	5.00
10.	Tribal Research Training Institute	„	1.50
11.	Research Unit for S.C.	„	0.55
12.	Staff for scheme of protection of Civil Rights Act.	„	15.00
Total : Welfare of Backward Classes			160.80

1	2	3	4
Labour and Labour Welfare			
1.	Abolition of Bonded labour	50%	0.50
Total : Labour and Labour Welfare			0.50
Social Welfare			
1.	Services for children in need of care and protection	50%	3.60
2.	Training Centre for women in districts	„	0.60
Total : Social Welfare			4.20
GRAND TOTAL			5506.01

STATEMENT—VII

ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87

Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes— Summary

Outlays under Central Sector only as per Departmental Proposals

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector.	Annual Plan 1986-87 Outlay
1	2	3
1.	Crop Husbandry	521.33
2.	Soil and Water Conservation	75.00
3.	Animal Husbandry	182.87
4.	Forests	38.88
5.	Marketing, storage and Warehousing	40.63
6.	Co-operation	145.00
7.	Special Programme for Rural Development (RLEGP and DDP)	1685.00
8.	Energy	300.00
9.	Industries and Minerals	120.50
10.	General Education	338.00
11.	Technical Education	7.00
12.	Medical & Public Health	3925.34
13.	Water Supply	1200.00
14.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.	220.00
15.	Nutrition.	615.54
Total		10504.09

STATEMENT--VII

Annual Plan 1986-87.

Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Outlays under Central sector only as per Departmental Proposals

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1986-87
1	2	Outlay 3
CROP HUSBANDRY		
1. Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds.		
	1. Scheme for community nursery programme in rice.	6.75
	Sub-Total : 1	6.75
2. Commercial crops		
	2. National oilseeds Development project	495.00
	3. Minikit Demonstration of pulses crops	5.10
	Sub-Total : 2	500.10
3. Extension and farmer training		
	4. Reorganisation and strengthening of extension services.	1.87
	5. Demonstration of intensive cultivation of maize in S.C. and S.T. areas.	1.96
	Sub-Total : 3	3.83
4. Agricultural Economics and Statistics		
	6. Improvement of Irrigation statistics.	2.80
	7. Scheme for crop estimation survey of fruits, vegetable and minor crops	6.20
	Sub-Total : 4	9.00
5. Dry farming		
	8. Free minikit for cereal crops in dry farming areas	1.65
	Sub-Total : 5	1.65
	Total : Crop Husbandry	521.33

Soil and Water Conservation		
Carrying out Soil Conservation work in River valley Project.		75.00
Animal Husbandry		
<i>Poultry Development</i>		
(i) Subsidy to Gujarat Poultry Farmer's Co-op. Fed.- NCDC.		41.06
(ii) Loan to Guj. State Poultry Farmer's Co-op. Fed.-NCDC.		141.81
Sub-Total		182.87
Forests		
Soil conservation in catchment area of DRVP		38.88
Marketing, Storage Warehousing		
1. Development of selected markets		10.00
2. Development of Rural Markets		30.00
3. Establishment of grading centres at producers level		0.63
Total Marketing, Storage & Warehousing		40.63
Co-operation		
1. Agricultural credit Stabilisation Fund for Co-Op. Bank.		140.00
2. Development of consumers Co-operatives.		5.00
Total Co-operation		145.00
Special Programme for Rural Development :		
(i) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)		1587.00
(ii) Desert Development Programme		98.00
Sub-Total : 2		1685.00
Energy		
1. National project on Bio-gas development		300.00
Industries and Minerals		
1. Interest subsidy to Engineering Centres		3.50
2. Census-cum-Sample Survey		6.00
3. 10% or 15% Central outright subsidy		1200.00
Total : Industries & Minerals,		1209.50

1	2	3
General Education		
1.	Strengthening of administration structure	25.00
2.	Rural Functional literacy Programme	186.00
3.	Assisted projects	6.00
4.	Award for increasing enrolment for girls at Elementary Education.	13.75
5.	Award scheme for increasing women enrolment in Adult Education.	7.75
6.	National fitness corps.	70.00
7.	Production of Text-Books and other literature in Gujarati at Univesrity Stage	4.00
8.	National loan scholarship to students	18.00
9.	National merit scholarships	3.00
10.	Talented students school in rural areas	3.50
11.	Scholarship to non-hindi speaking State for post-matric students in Hindi	1.00
Total : General Education		338.00
Technical Education		
1.	Development of post graduate course and Research work.	7.00
Total : Technical Education :		7.00
Medical and Public Health		
1.	National Programme for control of of blindness	40.51
2.	National leprosy control programme	78.28
3.	Upgrading the development of postgraduate training and reserach in kaya-chikitsa	7.65
4.	Development of ISM Pharmacy and Drug testing laboratory	3.45
5.	Family Welfare	3668.71
6.	Family Welfare unit in Sachivalaya	2.50
7.	Multi-purpose workers scheme	113.45
8.	Project Planning and Monitoring cell in Sachivalaya.	2.50
9.	S.T.D. Cell in DHS (H) D. Ahmedabad.	2.87
10.	Regional Public Health Training Institute	5.42
Total : Medical and Public Health		3925.34

1	2	3
Water Supply		
I.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	1200.00
		Total : Water Supply
		1200.00
Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes		
I.	Government of India Scholarships for Post-S.S.C. Students	
(a)	Scheduled Castes	130.00
(b)	Scheduled Tribes	90.00
		Total : Welfare of Backward Classes
		220.00
Nutrition		
I.	Intergarated Child Development Programme (I.C.D.S)	615.54
		Total : Nutrition
		615.54
		Grand Total :
		10504.09

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