



GUJARAT STATE

DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME
1981-82

GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
(PLANNING)

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17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No.....
Date.....

P R E F A C E

This publication indicates the level of development likely to be achieved by the end of 1980-81 and outlines the development programmes proposed to be undertaken during the year 1981-82. It is hoped that it will be useful not only to those concerned with the implementation of these programmes, but also to all others who are interested in the economic development of the State.

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CHAPTER I

THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SCENE

1.1. The monsoon during the current year 1980-81 had set in time in the country and by and large, the rains were well distributed over different parts of the country. There were, however, spells of scanty and deficient rainfall of three to four weeks in some parts of the country, which affected the crops to some extent. With widespread rains during December in most of the major rabi producing States, the prospects of rabi crops have improved considerably. Thus on account of generally favourable monsoon, the country is expected to harvest a record foodgrains production of the order of about 132 million tonnes during the current year against the production of 109 million tonnes in the previous year. The production of non-food crops is also expected to register a significant increase in the current year.

1.2. The industrial growth which had slowed down in 1979-80 on account of several problems such as periodical inadequacy in supply of power, transport problem for movement of coal, and shortage of basic commodities like coal, steel and cement, has also shown considerable improvement in the later part of the year 1980-81. Recently, there has been significant improvement in the production of basic commodities like coal, steel and cement, which are pre-requisites for industrial growth. The other important industries which have registered an increase in production are cotton yarn and textiles, phosphatic fertilisers, sugar, diesel engines, railway wagons, commercial vehicles, etc. Actual daily generation of power has registered a significant improvement this year, even with lesser available capacity as compared to last year. With the significant improvement in the basic and other important industries, the industrial growth during the current year is expected to be around 3 to 4 percent against the decline in industrial production of about 1.4 percent in the preceding year. The index of industrial production of All-India (1970=100) for August 1980 stood at 149.6 (provisional), indicating an increase of about 2 percent over the corresponding month in 1979.

1.3 According to Quick Estimates, the State Domestic Product in Gujarat in 1979-80 at constant prices (1970-71) is placed at Rs. 2741 crores, which is lower than that of the preceding year by about 1.6 percent. The per capita State Domestic Product of the State for 1979-80 at constant prices (1970-71) is estimated to be Rs. 854, which is lower than per capita figure of Rs. 884 for 1978-79 by about 3.4 percent.

1.4 The monsoon in the Gujarat State in 1979-80 was erratic and extensive damage was caused to crops due to heavy and unseasonal rains in several parts of

the State. The overall foodgrains production in the State during 1979-80 was of the order of 40.08 lakh tonnes against the production of 44.85 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. The groundnut production in 1979-80 is estimated at 17.69 lakh tonnes which was lower than the production of 18.23 lakh tonnes for 1978-79. The cotton production during 1979-80 is estimated at 17.85 lakh bales as against 21.01 lakh bales in the previous year.

1.5 During the agricultural year of 1980-81, the first showers of rain were received during the first fortnight of June in most of the areas of the State. This rainfall was adequate for sowing of kharif crops and in most parts of the State, sowing of kharif crops was started during the first fortnight of June. During the second fortnight of June, there was good rainfall in most of the areas of the State. During the last week of June and first week of July, there was heavy rainfall in most of the areas of the State and as a result kharif crops were affected to some extent.

1.6 During the month of August there was inadequate and uneven distribution of rainfall in large areas of Banaskantha, Mahesana, and Kachchh districts and in some parts of Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Jamnagar districts. During the month of September and thereafter there was no rainfall. The need for rainfall was keenly felt in Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mahesana and Kachchh districts and in most of the areas in Saurashtra region. Kharif crops started withering due to lack of moisture in the soil. The immediate steps taken by the State Government by way of supplying electricity to irrigation pumps by imposing cuts in supply of power to other consumers improved the agriculture considerably.

1.7 During the second fortnight of December, there was widespread and unseasonal rainfall in most of the areas of the State, which affected the standing crops like tobacco, cumin, isabgul, cotton etc. However this unseasonal rainfall brightened the prospects of rabi crops.

1.8 Thus on account of erratic monsoon and absence of rainfall during the later part of the monsoon season, kharif crops were affected to some extent. The deficit in kharif production is sought to be partially made good by bringing more area under rabi and hot weather crops. The total foodgrains production in the State during the year 1980-81 is expected to be around 44.0 lakh tonnes. In respect of groundnut, the State is expected to have a production of about 15.6 lakh tonnes during 1980-81. The production of cotton is likely to be around 18 lakh bales.

1.9 With a view to augmenting the supplies of edible oils and cutting down imports, the Government of India has approved a major oilseeds development project in Gujarat. For increasing the production of groundnut under a centrally aided scheme of Rs. 34.50 crores, the farmers would be given subsidy for buying fertilisers, seeds, agricultural implements and other requirements. The scheme is expected to start with the sowing of summer groundnut crops during the current year.

1.10 According to Annual Survey of Industries 1977-78, the share of Gujarat in the country was 10.23 percent of the net value added by manufacture in the factory sector.

1.11 The number of registered working factories in Gujarat State increased from 9836 as at the end of 1978 to 10611 at the end of 1979, thus showing an increase of 7.9 percent over the previous year. The average daily employment in these factories in 1979 was 6.39 lakhs against 5.89 lakhs in 1978 showing a rise of about 8.5 percent over 1978. Nearly 12 percent of working factories belonged to "Cotton Textiles" and employed about 40 percent of the total number of workers.

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

(1) The site selection committee appointed by the Government of India has recommended Kewas in South Gujarat for setting up of a Gas based petrochemical complex in Gujarat. The Government of India have also approved, in principle, the setting up of such a complex in Gujarat.

(2) The Central Government has given clearance for the power project at Sikka of 120 MW installed capacity.

(3) The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has obtained a letter of intent for a large sized portland cement plant in the joint sector at an estimated cost of Rs. 80 crores in Morasa village in Junagadh district.

(4) The Public Investments Board in the Centre has approved the proposal of Petrofils Cooperatives Ltd. for doubling the existing capacity of 3500 tonnes per annum of polyester filament yarn plant at Vadodara at an estimated cost of Rs. 18 crores.

(5) The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation and Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertiliser Company have jointly floated a new company to set up a project at an estimated cost of Rs. 112 crore to produce methanol in the backward district of Bharuch.

1.13. The new industrial policy of the State Government is to broad base the industrial structure and spread industrial development to the rural and backward areas of the State. For this purpose, the Government had introduced a package of schemes to give incentives to industries for the purpose. Development of the industries in the State, particularly in the small scale sector has received great fillip by the efforts of various Industrial Development Corporations established in the State for providing assistance by way of land, sheds and infrastructural facilities, finance, procuring of plants and machinery, procurement of raw materials, marketing of products, etc.,

1.14 Gujarat is one of the leading States in establishing effective District Industries Centres to cover all the districts of the State for providing all services and support under one roof to the village and small entrepreneurs at their door-steps. Under the programme of District Industries Centres, about 7360 new units providing additional employment opportunities about 31750 persons have been established during the first six months of the current year 1980-81.

1.15. Government of India have announced that the landfall point for second off-shore gas pipeline for delivering gas to Gujarat would be at Ubhrat in Gujarat.

1.16 The State experienced some difficulties in availability of power during the current year primarily on account of lesser availability of capacity, because of prolonged outages of the major generating units at Ukai and loss of 700 million units Hydro-capacity on account of non-filling up of Ul reservoir. Power cuts had, therefore, to be imposed. The State Government kept a close watch over the situation by regularly monitoring the position of generation and supply of power for ensuring that both agricultural and industrial production was not affected to the minimum possible extent.

1.17 The total installed capacity for power generation available at the end of 1979-80 was 210 MW. It is expected that two sets of 210 MW of Wanakbori Thermal Project would start functioning in the State by June and December, 1981 respectively.

1.18 The programme of rural electrification has been vigorously pursued by the State Government.

The number of villages electrified during 1979-80 was 1401 as against 1343 villages electrified during the year 1978-79, bringing the total number of electrified villages to 10867 as at the end of 1979-80. A target of about 1500 villages is fixed for electrification during 1980-81.

1.19 In regard to the price situation, an upward trend in prices was noticed since the beginning of the year 1980-81. The All-India Wholesale Price Index Number: (1970-71=100) which stood at 235.2 in March 1980 recorded a continuous rise and reached a level of 254.2 in October 1980, registering a rise of 13.3 per cent over March 1980. On account of several steps to control the prices taken by the Government, the index has registered a decline in November and December 1980. After reaching a peak level in October 1980 the Index has declined to 256.6 (provisional) in December 1980, indicating a decrease of 2.6 per cent over October 1980. Taking the whole period of April to December 1980, the index in December 1980 was higher by 10.0 per cent over the index for March 1980, against the increase of 17.2 per cent during the corresponding period of the previous year.

1.20 Several factors which can be attributed to this price rise are the increase in basic prices of

several petroleum products, increase in support prices of certain essential commodities, increase in issue prices of sugar, rice and coarse grains, shortage of commodities such as sugar, edible oil.

1.21 The State Government is seriously concerned with the increase in prices of essential commodities. Several steps such as providing incentives for increase in production and necessary imports of commodities in short supply, concessions in excise and other duties, distribution of essential commodities through fair price shops at controlled prices etc. have been taken by the Government.

1.22 The State Government has established 'The Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.' on 2nd October 1980 with a view to procure the essential commodities and for their easy distribution to the vulnerable sections of the society and also to bring more commodities for distribution through the fair price shops scheme. It is also intended to remove the bottlenecks in the public distribution system and also to see that the agriculturists including adivasis and the marginal farmers get reasonable returns for their produce and to remove the intermediaries. It is also intended to protect the interests of the consumers.

CHAPTER II

THE PLAN FRAME

2.1.1. The Annual Plan 1981-82 is formulated within the broad parameters of the Plan Frame of the draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 as approved by the National Development Council in August, 1980 and the priorities of the State. The objectives of the Sixth Plan as given in the document prepared by the Planning Commission are as under :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.2. Removing gross poverty and unemployment have been the foremost objectives of successive Five Year Plans. However, it is the strategy which varies from plan to plan. In the Sixth Plan, the focal point of all major programmes of development will be the target population living below the poverty line.

2.1.3. The Sixth Five Year Plan of Gujarat State aims at improving the quality of life of the

millions of families subsisting below the poverty line. All major programmes will revolve around following target groups: -

(1) Scheduled Tribes	37 lakhs
(2) Scheduled Castes	18.322 lakhs
(3) Socially and economically backward Classes(Baxi Commission)	50.000 lakhs
(4) Minorities	28.000 lakhs
(5) Families of artisans engaged in household industries.	5.000 lakhs
(6) Agricultural labourers of which 50% are Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes.	18.880 lakhs

2.1.4. Removal of poverty through accelerated rural development calls for operationally integrated strategy which will aim on one hand at increasing production and productivity in agriculture and allied sectors based on better use of irrigation and improved technology and on the other at resource and income development of vulnerable sections of the population in all the blocks of the country. Experience has shown that un-coordinated efforts by a multiplicity of agencies do not lead to the desired results. The time has come to reduce the number of independently managed projects at the district and block levels and forge a multi-disciplinary apparatus at the local level as will function effectively and efficiently. In Gujarat State the District Planning Boards have been assigned a crucial role in ensuring effective coordination and integration of the ongoing programmes at the district level.

2.2. The Annual Plan 1980-81

2.2.1. The present State Government on assuming the office revamped the Annual Plan 1980-81 with a fresh vision, dynamism and above all a sense of urgency in imparting new thrust in socio-economic development. The plan budget was stepped up from Rs. 502.50 crores to Rs. 537.50 crores. The additional outlays had been provided for promoting quality of life and the social and economic status of vulnerable groups and weaker sections of the society. The additional outlay were provided for roads, subsidy to meet the part of the increase in the price of fertilizers, irrigation programmes, housing, water supply and the programmes of the welfare of the scheduled castes. A major achievement of the revamped plan was that of stepping up the general flow of the outlay for the Component Plan for the scheduled castes from its original level of Rs. 13.88 crores to a level of Rs. 27.00 crores. Provisions were also made for the first time for the Civil Supplies Corporation and the Rural Workers Welfare Board. The progress of the plan has been satisfactory and most of the key physical targets are expected to be achieved.

fully. Special attention is being paid to the successful implementation of the programmes having large employment potential and those directly benefiting the weaker sections of the society. It will however be necessary to accelerate the pace of programme during 1981-82 towards achieving the objectives of the new strategy of progressive removal of poverty and unemployment and to ensure growth with social justice.

2.22. A major step towards the fulfilment of the commitments by the Government to the people at large would be the reformulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. The State Government has had discussions with the Planning Commission on the size and the content of the State's Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and Annual Plan 1981-82 in the month of October 1980. The details of the Sixth Plan are being worked out separately.

2.3. Annual Plan 1981-82—Strategy of Development:

2.3.1. Consistent with the objectives and strategies of the Sixth Plan 1980-85, the following are the main considerations underlying the formulation of the Annual Plan 1981-82:

(i) The imperatives of the anti-poverty strategy and massive effort for employment generation.

(ii) To provide adequately the requirement of Narnada Integrated Area Development Programmes to which the State accords the highest priority.

(iii) The levels of development already reached and the need to maintain the pace of progress and exploit optimal growth potential built up in the different sectors.

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

(v) The special problems confronting the State in different spheres.

(vi) The sectoral and spatial lags and imbalances in development that have persisted despite three decades of planning.

(vii) The Minimum Needs Programme has special relevance in the context of improving productivity and providing higher incomes for the target groups as well as minimum acceptable standards of shelter, education and health services. Special attention needs to be paid to the programme components like the rural roads, rural water supply, rural health services; where the State has yet to make considerable headway.

(viii) Special attention needs to be paid to the needs of the weaker sections like the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and the socially, educationally and economically backward classes and the poor.

(ix) Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme with the accent on employment generation would also cater to the problems of integrated development and generate growth impulses in the backward areas.

(x) In the case of the educated unemployed apart from the programmes to develop skills and to promote entrepreneurship, it will be essential to evolve a variety of self employment programmes.

2.4. Profile of Investment.

2.4.1. The investment priorities envisaged under the plan is to be in conformity with the new strategy of development. An outlay of Rs. 633.09 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82. The broad break up of the outlays is as under.

Sector of Development	(Rs. in crores)			
	1980-81 Approved outlay	% to total	1981-82 outlay	% to total
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture and Allied Programmes including C.D. and Cooperation	80.27	15.30	95.18	15.03
Water Development (Irrigation)	131.50	25.06	147.29	23.27
Power Development	110.00	20.97	162.83	25.72
Industries and Minerals	28.43	5.42	36.92	5.83
Transport and Communications	59.40	11.32	59.92	9.47
Social, Community and Economic Services	87.03	16.59	98.95	15.63
Decentralised District Planning	28.00	5.34	32.00	5.05
Total	524.63*	100.00	633.09	100.00

* In addition outlays are provided in the State's Plan budget for 1980-81 for Drought relief works (Rs. 3.91 crores), Fertiliser subsidy (Rs. 9.3 crores) and pension to agricultural labourers (Rs. 0.07 crore).

2.4.2. A detailed statement showing the Sectoral, Sub-sectoral distribution of outlays provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82 is appended (Appendix-A).

2.4.3. Highest priority has been given to the programmes of Agriculture, Irrigation and Power. The outlays for these sectors add up to 64.02% of the total outlay. Within this, Agriculture including Cooperation accounts for 15.03%. Irrigation 23.27% and Power 25.72%. The share of industries and minerals is 5.83%, the allocation for Transport and Communications accounts for 9.47% whereas the Social and Community Services including decentralised district planning accounts for 20.68%.

2.4.4. Infrastructural facilities which are necessary pre-conditions for the development are accorded the priority in the allocation of resources. The outlays for Irrigation, Power and Transport Programmes aggregate to around 58.46% of the total Annual Plan outlay.

2.4.5. The largest single provision of Rs. 33.73 crores is made for Narmada Project. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 28 crores is provided under the Irrigation sector and Rs. 5.73 crores in the Power sector.

2.4.6. The rural component is around 70% of the total outlay. A number of existing and new programmes would directly benefit the backward and problem areas and the weaker sections and the poor both in the rural and urban areas. Large outlays are provided for such programmes. An outlay of around Rs. 74 crores (including Rs. 7.50 crores as special Central assistance) is provided for the Tribal Area Sub-Plan. A Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes which has been initiated in the State has been given due importance and around 6% of the outlay is provided for special specific programmes which are considered suitable for extending direct benefits.

2.4.7. The Government of India has introduced the Centrally Sponsored National Rural Employment Programme on a matching basis. The programme aims at generating additional gainful employment and creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. The programme will also improve the nutritional status and the living standards of the rural poor. Another programme launched by the Government of India on a matching basis is that of Integrated Rural Development being implemented throughout the State since 2nd October, 1980. The programmes of Small Farmers Development and works programme of Small Farmers and Agricultural Labourers are merged with this programme. The target is to cover 1.60 lakh identified families during 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 19.75 crores is provided for the Special programmes for the rural development.

2.4.8. An outlay of Rs. 52.93 crores is provided for the Minimum Needs Programmes as under :

Programme	(Rs. in crores) outlay
1. Elementary Education	4.84
2. Rural Health	3.00
3. Rural Water Supply	110.00
4. Rural Roads	225.96
5. Rural Electrification (Rs. 9.90 crores of which MNP.)	0.50
6. Rural Housing	6.07
7. Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums	0.40
8. Nutrition	2.16
Total	52.93

2.4.9. Under the Vocationalisation Programme, it is proposed to introduce additional 2000 seats in the existing ITI's, under various trades. The eligibility qualification for admission to these Vocational Courses would be S.S.C. To begin with a provision of Rs. 80 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82.

2.4.10. A scheme has also been drawn up for the self employment programme. It is intended to meet the small needs of small persons like those engaged in service occupation such as hair cutting, washing etc. and those engaged in selling occupation in small ventures like pan-cigarettes, news, papers, vegetables etc. In the first instance a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82.

2.4.11. A provision of Rs. 32 crores made for decentralised district planning in the form of discretionary grants to the District Planning Boards would go a long way to satisfy the basic local needs of small works in a big way. A large number of small works, which prove productive and crucial in the context of the needs of villages/Talukas which often are lost sight of even at the district level can be taken up under this programme. The programmes of Social and Community Services with an outlay of Rs. 98.04 crores would lead to improve the quality of life in the rural areas. A special mention may be made of the outlay of Rs. one crore for UNICEF assisted social input projects being undertaken in the nine districts of the State.

2.5. Key Targets of Production and Infrastructure Development

2.5.1. An additional foodgrain potential of 2.60 lakh tonnes is expected to be created during

1981-82 raising the assumed base level of 44.00 lakh tonnes to 46.60 lakh tonnes at the end of 1981-82. In the case of oilseeds the target is to reach the level of 22.50 lakh tonnes at the end of 1981-82. In case of cotton level of 21.40 lakh bales is targetted to be achieved.

2.5.2. The Government of India have sanctioned a project of groundnut production on an extensive scale in groundnut growing pockets in the State. The programme covers six districts viz., Rajkot, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Kachhh and will run from 1980-81 summer onwards to 1983-84. Under this programme the cultivators will be encouraged to adopt modern methods of groundnut cultivation through technical guidance and financial assistance.

2.5.3. Irrigation potential created through major and medium Irrigation Projects is 10.12 lakh hectares at the end of 1979-80. It is expected to reach the level of 10.45 lakh hectares at the end of 1980-81 and 10.85 lakh hectares at the end of 1981-82. In case of Minor Irrigation the creation of Irrigation potential of around 0.57 lakh hectares during the period 1981-82 has been targetted.

2.5.4. The installed capacity for power generation at the end of 1979-80 was 2384 MW. With the commissioning of two units of 210 MW each of Wanakbori Thermal Project during 1981-82, the total available generating capacity at the end of 1981-82 would be 2804 M.W.

2.5.5. The addition of 1800 kms to the road net work has been targetted raising the total length to 47273 kms by the end of 1981-82. It is proposed to provide pucca road links to 550 additional villages during the period 1981-82

2.5.6. Under the Minimum Needs Programmes the targets for the Annual Plan are :—

(i) Appointment of 1000 primary school teachers to take care of additional enrolment.

(ii) Providing electricity to 1500 additional villages raising the total number of villages electrified to 13867 by the end of 1981-82.

(iii) Providing safe drinking water facilities to additional 900 'No Source' villages, thus covering 6314 villages by the end of 1981-82.

(iv) Connecting 550 villages with pucca roads covering the total number of villages with population of 1000 and above to around 5243 at the end of 1981-82.

(v) Establishment of additional 5 primary health centres and 100 sub-centres, raising the number of primary health centres to 256 and that of sub-centres to 2700.

(vi) Assisting 59700 allottees of the plots in construction of durable pucca houses.

(vii) Acceleration of the programme of environmental improvement in slum areas.

(viii) To extend the nutrition programme to the vulnerable group-additional beneficiaries 50000 under mid day meal and 70000 under special nutrition programme.

2.6. Employment

2.6.1 The employment oriented programmes in the State Plan account for an outlay of around Rs 269.89crores which would generate about 4.67 lakh personyears of employment during 1981-82.

2.7.1 A statement showing the selected physical targets to be achieved by the end of 1981-82 is appended (Appendix-B). A broad outline of the sectoral programmes is given in Chapter III.

APPENDIX—A

Annual Plan 1981—82

Sector/Sub-Sectoral Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Major/Sub-Major Head of Development	Budgetted outlay	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4
1	Agricultural Research and Education	225.00	00.35
2	Crop Husbandry	1697.00	22.68
3	Land Reforms	190.00	00.30
4	Minor Irrigation	1627.00	22.57
5	Soil and Water Conservation	393.00	00.62
6	Command Area Development	302.34	0).48
7	Animal Husbandry	267.56	0).42
8	Dairy Development	32.00	00.05
9	Fisheries	352.00	00.56
10	Forests	1650.10	22.61
11	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	60.00	(0-09
12	Marketing, Storage and Warehousing	23.00	(0.04
13	Community Development and Panchayats	133.00	00.21
14	Development of Backward Areas	50.00	(0.08
15	Special Programmes for Rural Development :—		
	(a) National Rural Employment Programme	300.00	(0.47
	(b) Small and Marginal Farmers	40.00	0.06
	(c) Drought Prone Area Programme	300.00	(0.47
	(d) Integrated Rural Development	600.00	(0.95
	(e) Local Development Works	125.00	00.20
	(f) Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram	390.00	(0.62
	(g) Antyodaya	100.00	(0.16
	(h) Block Level Planning for Employment	70.00	(0.11
	(i) Off-Season Unemployment Relief Works	50.00	(0.08
	Sub-Total : 15.. .. .	1975.00	3.12
	I. Total Agriculture and Allied Services	8977.00	114.18
	II. Co-operation	541.00	0.86
	III. Water Development (Irrigation)	14729.00	23.27
	IV. Power Development	16283.00	25.72
1	Village and Small Industries	1879.20	2.79
2	Large and Medium Industries	1612.80	2.55
3	Mining	200.00	0.31
	V. Total : Industries and Minerals	3692.00	5.83

1	2	3	4		
1 Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	600.00	0.95
2 Roads and Bridges	3842.00	6.08
3 Road Transport	1500.00	2.37
4 Tourism	50.00	0.08
VI Total : Transport and Communications				5992.00	9.46
1 General Education	877.00	1.39
2 Technical Education	120.00	0.19
3 Medical and Public Health	1176.00	1.86
4 Social Inputs	100.00	0.16
5 Sewerage and Water Supply	2142.00	3.38
6 Housing	1816.00	2.87
7 Urban Development	420.00	0.66
8 Capital Project	577.00	0.91
9 Information and Publicity	32.00	0.05
10 Labour and Labour Welfare	513.00	0.81
11 Welfare of Backward Classes	1715.00	2.71
12 Social Welfare	100.00	0.16
13 Nutrition	216.00	0.34
VII Total : Social and Community Services				9804.00	15.49
1 Secretariate Economic Services	1.00	..
2 Statistics	30.00	0.05
3 Training of Development Personnel	15.00	0.02
4 Administrative Machinery for TASP	20.00	0.03
5 Civil Supplies	25.00	0.04
VIII Total : Economic Services				91.00	0.14
IX Decentralised District Planning				3200.00	5.05
Grand Total				63309.00	100.00

Departmentwise distribution of the Outlays for the Annual Plan 1981-82 in respect of the Sector/Sub-Sectors where more than one Departments are concerned.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	Department	Outlays
1	2	3	4
1	Crop Husbandry	1 Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department	1687.00
		2 Revenue Department	10.00
		Total	1697.00
2	Minor Irrigation	1 Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department	77.00
		2 Irrigation Department	1550.00
		Total	1627.00
3	Soil and Water Conservation	1 Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department	332.00
		2 Irrigation Department	61.00
		Total	393.00
4	C. D. and Panchayats	1 Panchayats, Housing and Urban Development Department	128.00
		2 Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department (Voluntary Agencies)	5.00
		Total	133.00
5	Special Programmes for Rural Department	1 Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department (All Special Programmes including NREP under its control)	1410.00
		2 Panchayats, Housing and Urban Development Department (L. D. Works and Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram)	515.00
		3 Revenue Department (Off Season Unemployment Relief Programme.)	50.00
		Total	1975.00
6	Housing	1 Panchayats, Housing and Urban Development Department	1007.00
		2 Buildings and Communication Department	445.00
		3 Home Department	109.00
		4 Finance Department	255.00
		Total	1816.00
7	Urban Development	1 Panchayats, Housing and Urban Development Department	390.00
		2 Revenue Department	30.00
		Total	420.00

APPENDIX—B

Annual Plan 1981—82

Selected Targets and Achievements

Sr.No.	Item	Unit	Base Year Level 1979-80	1980—81		1981—82 Target
				Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I Agricultural Programmes						
1	Agricultural Production (Progressive Potential)					
	(a) Food grains	Lakh tonnes	40.08	44.00	44.00	46.60
	(b) Oil Seeds	Lakh tonnes	19.93	21.25	17.62	22.50
	(c) Cotton	Lakh bales (170 Kgs. each)	17.85	20.40	18.00	21.40
	(d) Sugarcane (in terms of Gur)	Lakh tonnes	3.19	3.56	3.56	3.80
2	Soil Conservation—Agricultural Lands	Lakh hecets	18.79	19.40	19.40	19.90
3	Live stock Products					
	(a) Milk	Lakh tonnes	22.00	23.40	22.88	23.76
	(b) Eggs	Lakh nos.	2400	2740	2640	2880
	(c) Wool	Lakh kgs.	18.34	18.95	18.52	18.70
4	Fish Production					
	(a) Marine	Lakh tonnes	2.07	2.75	2.75	3.00
	(b) Inland	Lakh tonnes	0.16	0.25	0.25	0.30
	Total		2.23	3.00	3.00	3.30
5	Cooperation-Agricultural Credit					
	(a) Short and Medium Term Advances	Rs. in crores	188.00	193.00	185.00	210.00
	(b) Long Term Advances	„	3.82	15.00	15.00	10.00
II Area under Major and Medium Irrigation						
	(a) Potential	Lakh hectares	10.12	10.45	10.45	10.85
	(b) Utilisation	Lakh hectares	5.29	5.51	5.51	5.81
III Power						
	(a) Installed Capacity	MW	2384	2384	2384	2804
	(b) Rural Electrification					
	(a) Villages Electrified	No.	10867	12367	12367	13867
	(b) Pumpsets energised	No. in lakhs	2.03	2.28	2.28	2.53
IV. Roads (Excluding National Highways).						
	(a) Surfaced	Kms.	28460	30285	31400	34340
	(b) Unsurfaced	„	15213	14721	14073	12933
	Total		43673	45006	45473	47273

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V. General Education—Enrolment						
(a) Classes I to V as percentage of population in age group 6-11.						
(i) Boys	Percent	118.77	113.00	112.14	1120.37	
(ii) Girls	„	84.86	99.00	84.24	92.47	
(iii) Total	„	102.14	105.00	105.24	106.90	
(b) Classes VI to VIII as percentage of population in age group 11-14.						
(i) Boys	Percent	58.01	76.40	59.50	66.00	
(ii) Girls	„	35.44	59.21	36.86	42.05	
(iii) Total	„	47.05	67.97	48.51	54.38	
VI. Health						
1 Primary Health Centres						
(a) Main centres	No.	251	251	251	256	
(b) Sub-centres	No.	2500	2600	2600	2700	
2 Rural Water Supply.						
No. source Villages covered out of 9600 villages.	No.	4514	5814	5414	6314	
VII. Housing						
Rural Housing.						
Rural house sites—oam—huts constructed	No. in lakhs	1.12	1.65	1.65	2.25	
VIII. Training of Craftsmen						
(a) No. of Institutions	No.	22	23	23	25	
(b) Intake (i) Craftsmen	No.	8040	9876	9876	9972	
(ii) Vocationalisation	No.	—	—	—	2002	

CHAPTER--III

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

3.1. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED PROGRAMMES.

1. The Agriculture Sector is the main contributor to the State income. More than 40 percent of the State income is contributed by the Primary Sector of agriculture, 65 percent of the working population depend on agriculture and allied pursuits for their livelihood. Agriculture and Allied Programmes play the most vital role in rural development. Agriculture, besides being a productive sector, possesses the greatest scope for absorbing the labour force.

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

3. Special programmes for rural development designed towards improving the social and economic status of rural poor specially vulnerable and weaker sections of the society would be implemented vigorously with a view to eradicate poverty and improving the quality of life.

4. Out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 633.09 lakhs provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 9518 lakhs has been provided for agriculture and allied programmes including Co-operation; the broad break-up of which is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Major/Sub-Major Head of Development	Outlays 1981-82
1	2	3
1	Research & Education	225.00
2	Crop Husbandry	1697.00
3	Land Reforms	190.00
4	Minor Irrigation	1627.00
5	Soil & Water Conservation	398.00

1	2	3
6.	Command Area Development	302.34
7.	Animal Husbandry	267.56
8.	Dairy Development	32.00
9.	Fisheries	352.00
10.	Forests	1650.10
11.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	60.00
12.	Marketing, Storage and Warehousing.	23.00
13.	C. D. and Panchayats	133.00
14.	Development of Backward Areas	50.00
15.	Special Programmes for Rural Development.	
	(a) National Rural Employment Programme.	300.00
	(b) Small & Marginal Farmers.	40.00
	(c) Drought Prone Area Programme.	300.00
	(d) Integrated Rural Development	600.00
	(e) Local Development Works.	125.00
	(f) Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram	390.00
	(g) Antyodaya	100.00
	(h) Block Level Planning for Employment	70.00
	(i) Off-season Unemployment Relief Works	50.00
	Sub-Total-15	1975.00
	I. Total-Agriculture & Allied Services	8977.00
	II. Co-Operation	541.00

5. The programmes for each of these sector/sub-sector are outlined in subsequent pages.

3.1.1. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

3.1.1.1. Introduction

3.1.1.1.1. The Gujarat Agricultural University aims at promotion of agricultural production in general and improving the economic condition of the rural community in particular through integration of teaching, research and extension education. Keeping in view these broad objectives and State/regional needs of development in agriculture and allied fields, the University, established on 1st February, 1972, started virtual functioning from 1st June, 1972 with the transfer of teaching, research and extension education activities of the State Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and also of other non-Governmental agency namely, the Institute of Agriculture, Anand.

3.1.1.1.2. In order to regulate teaching in different disciplines, the University has at present four faculties in operation namely Faculty of (1) Agriculture (2) Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry (3) Dairy Science and (4) Post-graduate Studies. The University has three constituent colleges of Agriculture at Anand, Junagadh and Navasari, one College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry at Anand and one College of Dairy Science at Anand. I.C.A.R. Team for Sixth Plan Development Assistance has also recommended to establish a College of Home Economics at Sardar Krishingar (Dantiwada). Every year about 1500 under-graduate and 300 post-graduate students are studying in these five colleges of the University.

3.1.1.1.3. The University is responsible, along with teaching and research for the agricultural extension education and training programmes. This is done through 15 training institutions and 7 training programmes in addition to farm advisory services and publications. The Extension Education Council has also been constituted to consider and make recommendations on all matters pertaining to extension education programmes in the State.

3.1.1.1.4. The University is a multi-campus University having four Campuses namely Anand, Junagadh, Navasari with its principal Campus at Sardar Krishingar, Dantiwada in the District of Banaskantha. The Main Campus is baptised as Sardar Krishingar and is being erected *do-nova*. With the four Campuses, the University has divided its State-wise jurisdiction into four administrative zones matching broadly with four agro-climatic zones of the Gujarat State namely Saurashtra, North Gujarat, Middle Gujarat and South Gujarat, each zone comprising groups of districts in

which the teaching institutions, research stations, farms and extension training institutions are situated.

3.1.1.1.5. After its formation, the University has continued to expand its research activities, which include at present mainly applied research problems pertaining to agriculture and allied fields with emphasis on inter-disciplinary, problems oriented and location specific research. This includes research on cereals, millets, pulses, cotton, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane, fruits and vegetable crops, forage crops, spices and medicinal crops etc. Besides crop improvement, special emphasis has also been given to subject matter aspects such as dry-farming, irrigated farming and water-management, agronomy, plant pathology, agricultural entomology, soil science, agricultural economics and statistics, agricultural engineering, animal husbandry and dairy, animal nutrition and reproductive biology etc. Research activities are carried out through (vide Annexure—1) 54 research stations. Sixteen trial-cum-demonstration farms which were managed by the University on agency basis are now transferred back to the State Department of Agriculture for adoptive research. The Research Council constituted by the University is the principal agency to control, guide and co-ordinate researches through its eight research sub-committees. As a result of intensive research efforts by the University from its inception, 49 improved crop varieties having better yield potential and quality character have been evolved and released for adoption by the farmers. Package of practices are also worked out for newly developed varieties. Fertilizer doses are modified and new recommendation based on cost-benefit ratio are made. Schedules are worked out for control of pests and diseases of the old and new varieties and recommendations made with a view to provide plant protection umbrella.

3.1.1.1.6. The University is also collaborating with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in All India Co-ordinated Research Projects and other ad-hoc projects. There are 42 such projects financed by the I.C.A.R. to the tune of Rs. 80/- lakhs annually. For the development of University and educational aspects also the University gets financial assistances from I.C.A.R. The National Agricultural Research Project (N.A.R.P.) has been formulated by the I.C.A.R. for strengthening the regional research capability of the State Agricultural Universities with the assistance from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The University has participated in the N.A.R.P. and accordingly three sub-projects namely Areni, Tarehadia Dantiwada Sub-Centre Bhachau special centre Vijapur and

expansion of Directorate of Research have been sanctioned by the I.C.A.R.

3.1.1.2. Programme for 1981-82.

3.1.1.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 225/- lakhs is provided for 1981-82 in the State Plan. Broad break-up of the State Plan out-lay of Rs 225/- lakhs is as under:

	Rs. in lakhs
Agricultural Education	136.60
Agricultural Research	69.40
State's Share for I.C.A.R. Research Scheme.	19.00

TOTAL :	225.00

Agricultural Education

3.1.1.2.2. The Schemes of faculty improvement through advance training of teachers, workshops seminars, study tours, scholarships and fellowships to best students, strengthening of U.G. and P.G. teaching, library developments, book bank and production of text-books, students welfare programmes and development of Dantiwada Campus and other Campus at Junagadh, Anand and Navsari, Extension Education Trainings, Demonstrations and Farm Advisory Programmes shall be continued in addition to up-grading/strengthening of Agricultural Schools, Livestock Inspectors, School of Baking, Farm Development at Dantiwada etc.

3.1.1.2.3. The construction programmes for residential quarters, farm buildings and structures, laboratory facilities, drainage, water and electricity supply and other minimum infrastructural facilities needed for research farms, educational and training institutions are being carried out and shall be strengthened in a phased manner.

3.1.1.2.4. The University will also continue to receive financial assistance from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other agencies for various educational, research and extension training programmes, I.C.A.R. Co-ordinated Projects and National Agricultural Research Projects.

Agriculture Research

3.1.1.2.5. The crop improvement programmes through inter-disciplinary and location specific research in plant breeding, plant protection and agronomy for various food and cash crops grown in the State shall be continued. The National Agricultural Research Project

3.1.1.1.7. For effective teaching and learning and for achieving integration of teaching, research and extension and to maintain the uniformity of teaching and evaluation standards in the multi campus University, the adoption and implementation of semester system was adopted which is followed by orientation of the faculty through workshops, seminars and higher/in-service trainings of teachers. This was also supported by strengthening of staff and facilities for classes, laboratories, equipments and library. All the under-graduate courses were thoroughly revised for making agricultural education more relevant to the needs of the society and linking of education with production. Introduction of effective courses viz: 'Farm while you Learn Programme', 'Crop production courses', 'instructional farm' etc. are the important features of the new curricular pattern of 10+2+4 system of education for agriculture, veterinary and dairy.

3.1.1.1.8. The developments worthy of note in the field of extension education are the Extension Education Institute at Anand, the Sardar Smruti Kendra at Anand, Junagadh and Navasari and the Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Deesa and Tribal Research-cum-Training Centre at Devgadbaria.

3.1.1.1.9. The University has continued its existing research activities on crop improvement. As a result of intensive research efforts, the University could release the following five improved varieties in 1980-81 for farmers having better yield potential and quality characters.

Sr. No.	Crop	Varieties
1	Wheat	Lok-1 Evolved at Lok Bharati Sanosara
2	Sorghum	CSH-8R, CSH-6, B-98-2.
3	Pulse	Urid T-9.
4	Cotton	Herbaceum 1449 Hirsutum Hybrid Cotton HH3
5	Spices and Condiments.	Garlies-97-1.

Package of practices, suitable doses of fertilizers and suitable measures for control of pests and diseases also recommended to farmers for above new improved varieties.

(NARP) has been formulated by the I.C.A.R. for strengthening the regional research capability of the State Agricultural Universities with the assistance of International Development Association and I.B.R.D. The Gujarat Agricultural University has participated in the N.A.R.P. programmed. Under N.A.R.P. programmes, it is programmed to develop Regional Research Stations at Dantiwada, Anand, Junagadh and Navsari, special stations at Surat, Arnej, Godhra, Vijapur, Targhadia, Jamnagar and sub-stations at Bharuch, Derol, Bhachau, Mahuva, and Dhari. These programmes envisaged location specific problem research in different agro-climatic zones of the State through intensification of research efforts in food grains (cereals, millets), pulses and oilseeds grown under rainfed conditions and on farming systems, soil and water conservation techniques and land use patterns.

Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry

3.1.1.2.6. Gujarat College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry at Anand undertakes under-graduate and post-graduate programmes alongwith research activities with a admission capacity of 40 seats under semester system. There is a very heavy demand of State veterinary and animal husbandry services as the State Department has proposed to strengthen the veterinary services in the State by opening 10 veterinary mobile units, modernisation of 26 veterinary dispensaries and establishment of two veterinary poly-clinics. These veterinary services and existing schemes would require more veterinary graduates. The reliance on supply of milch cattle as a means of improving the economic conditions of small, marginal and tribal farmers and the enlargement of milk chilling collection and processing activities are also likely to augment the demand for veterinary services on a far large scale. In addition, there is demand for veterinary graduates for agriculture research and education in the State. The estimated demand of 300 veterinary graduates in public sector during 1980-85 far exceeds the estimated supply 204 graduates. Considering these demands, the Gujarat Agricultural University has decided to increase the admission capacity from 40 to 60 students from 1980-81 by strengthening of Veterinary Science College at Anand by providing additional facilities of one block of hostel, one classroom, additions and alterations in the existing laboratories, additional staff equipments and fittings etc.

3.1.1.2.7. The existing research programmes of Veterinary College, Anand and Livestock Research Stations, Dantiwada, Junagadh, Navsari and Anand

shall be continued. The Livestock Research Stations are established at Dantiwada for research on Kankrej breed of cows, Mehsana buffaloes, goats and sheep breeding and camel breeding. Livestock Research Station at Junagadh extends research on Gir cows and would be extended for Jafrabadi buffaloes. The Livestock Research Station at Anand is involved in Kankrej cow breeding and poultry breeding, jersey cross breeding, animal nutrition and reproductive biology. The Livestock Research Station at Navsari is in the initial stages and proposed to be extended for Surti buffalo breeding. These Livestock Research Stations are to provide sound base for the research in various branches of Animal Husbandry viz. Animal Production and Health, Animal Breeding, Animal Feeding and Nutrition, Reproduction and artificial insemination. The important object is to evolve and supply the superior germ-plasm of different livestock species. In addition, these farms would collect and provide reliable basic data necessary for the large scale developmental programmes in animal production and cross breeding. These centres serve as demonstration and training farms for improved animal production practices. It is programmed to develop these Livestock Research Stations with herd of 300 heads for progeny testing, breeding, nutrition and animal health along with strengthening of the existing Livestock Research Stations through required staff, additional equipments foundation stock of herds, land, buildings and laboratories in a phased manner.

Dairy Development :

3.1.1.2.8. The College of Sheth M. C. Dairy Science Anand established in 1961, was transferred to the Agricultural University alongwith research activities from 1st June, 1972. The college was established at Anand with the sole intention of imparting training in Dairy Technology and accordingly in the initial stage the activities were concentrated for under-graduate teaching. However, this college was not meeting the needs of the modern dairy technology.

3.1.1.2.9. The dairy industry is fast developing on sound co-operative base and to man this industry and to bring the college to the present level of science and technology and to strengthen the under-graduate and the post-graduate studies as well as to undertake research activities in Dairy Technology, it is programmed to strengthen the College by establishing Department of Dairy Chemistry, Dairy Technology, Dairy Engineering, and Dairy Microbiology. In addition research in technology of indigenous dairy products, recycling and utilisation of dairy waste and system improvements in the use of low level processing technology for rural needs will be initiated.

ANNEXURE-1.

Existing Research Stations of Gujarat Agricultural University

Zone No.	Agro-climatic Zone	Major crop in the Zone	Existing Research Station	
			Main Stations	Sub-Stations.
1	2	3	4	5
Navsari Zone.				
I.	South Gujarat (Heavy Rainfall)	Rice, Millet, Fruit Crops	(1) Navsari (2) Waghai	(1) Gandevi (3) Danti-Ubharat (2) Paria (4) Vyara
II.	South Gujarat.	Cotton, Sorghum	(1) Surat	(1) Bharuch (3) Hansot (5) Tanchha (2) Bardoli (4) Achhalia
Anand Zone.				
III.	Middle Gujarat.	Tobacco, Peral-Millet Mize, Cotton, Rice, Pulses	(1) Anand (2) Godhra (3) Nawagam	(1) Derol (3) Dahod (5) Vadodara (7) Devgadbaria. (2) Dabhoi (4) Thasra (6) Dharmaj (New),
IV.	Bhal Coastal Area.	Rainfed Wheat, Cotton Sorghum, Gram.	(1) Arnej	(1) Vallabhipur (2) Dhandhuka
Dantivada Zone.				
V.	North Gujarat.	Pearlmillet, Cotton, Wheat, Pulses, Castor, Rope ond Mustard	(1) Dantiwada (2) Vijapur	(1) Ladol (3) Talod (5) Deesa (7) Sanand (New). (2) Dchgam (4) Khedhbrahm. (6) Jagudan
VI.	North-West Zone.	Pearlmillet, Sorghum, Kidney bean Cotton, Date-palm.	(1) Mundra	(1) Bhachau (3) Kothara (5) Radhanpur (2) Viramgam (4) Chharodi (6) Khadoi
Junagadh Zone.				
VII.	North Saurashtra	Groundnut, Pearlmillet, Sorghum, Cotton	(1) Targhadia (2) Jamnagar	(1) Amreli (3) Chotila (2) Dhari (4) Jamkhambalja
VIII.	South Sauradhtra	Groundnut, Coconut	(1) Junagadh	(1) Mahuva (3) Mangrol (5) Kodinar (2) Ratia (4) Khapat (6) Manavadar.
TOTAL..			12 Main Stations / 42 Sub:Stations.	

STATEMENT
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Schemewise Outlays.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme.	Outlay 1981-82.		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
A. Agricultural Education.				
1.	AER-1 Post-graduate degree Training in India and Abroad.	3.00	..	3.00
2.	AER-2 Grant in aid to G.A.U. for Education.	108.00	..	108.00
3.	AER-3 Development of Veterinary college.	16.00	..	16.00
4.	AER-4 Development of Dairy science college.	9.00	..	9.00
Total : (A) Agril. Education		136.60	..	136.60
B. Agricultural Research.				
5.	AER-5 Grant-in-aid to G.A.U. for Research.	38.40	..	38.40
6.	AER-6 Estt. of Livestock Research Station.	31.00	..	31.00
TOTAL : (B) Agril. Research		69.40	..	69.40
C. Assistance from I.C.A.R.				
7.	AER-7 State share to I.C.A.R. Scheme			
	(i) Agricultural Research Scheme	16.00	..	16.00
	(ii) Veterinary Research Scheme	3.00	..	3.00
Total (c)		19.00	..	19.00
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		225.00	..	225.00

3.1.2. CROP HUSBANDRY

3.1.2.1. The Background :

3.1.2.1.1. The total geographical area of the Gujarat State is 1,96,984 sq. Kms. accounting for about 6% of the total geographical area of the Indian Union. Extreme variability in the distribution of total annual rainfall is the peculiarity of the State. Geographically the basic complex of the State varies from region to region. Soils in the southern regions are deep black (soils of basaltic origin), central and northern parts of the State have old alluvial and the Saurashtra region have medium black soils of basaltic origin. All along the coast the saline alluvial is found. The variations in rainfall and soil types can be largely attributed to geographical situation of the State. The State is located in the fringe of the area of south west monsoon. The rainfall therefore is confined to 3 to 4 months only, starting from June to September with practically no precipitation in winter months. The annual normal rainfall varies from 349.4 mm. in Lakhpat taluka of Kachchh district to 2409.8 mm. in Dharampur taluka of Valsad district. Coefficient of variability of rainfall even in Surat district which is situated in the so-called assured rainfall zone is 34.22% while that in Dwarka taluka situated in Jamnagar district is as high as 88.38%. Nearly 41 talukas in 10 districts of Gujarat are prone to scarcity or semi-scarcity conditions. Some of the areas which are not prone to scarcity are often hit by floods. The scarcity and floods are two natural calamities which has retarded the economic growth of the State.

3.1.2.1.2. The land utilisation statistics show that in Gujarat, 56.1% of the reported area is put under cultivated crops against 54.7% in India. The State accounts for 28.6% of the total cotton area and 22.2% of the total groundnut area in the country.

3.1.2.1.3. According to 1971 census, only 4.7% of the operational holdings were irrigated and they formed about 16% of the total irrigated area, while 23.5% of the holdings of the State were partly irrigated. Thus, as many as 71.8% of the holdings in the State have no facilities of irrigation and as many as 71.6% of the wholly irrigated holdings fall in the size upto upto 2 hectares. The irrigation facilities still continue to be meagre in the State. Only 16% of the reported area of the State is irrigated from various sources; like canals, tubewells, surface wells, tanks and bandharas. Of the total area irrigated as much as 73% is irrigated by surface wells, 16% by canals, 7% by tubewells, 3% by tanks and about 1% by other sources.

3.1.2.1.4. The principal food crops of Gujarat are bajra, Jowar, maize and wheat, while cotton, groundnut and tobacco are the main commercial crops. In South Gujarat, the deep black retentive soils are suitable for paddy, while in central and northern parts, with less retentive soils and less rainfall, bajra, jowar and groundnut are the main crops. Since the soils and rainfall are generally poor in Saurashtra, natural tendency is to grow crops like groundnut, which mature with the available moisture from the rainfall. Cotton is the other important cash crop which is grown throughout the State. There has also been an expansion in the cultivation of tobacco in the middle Gujarat and spices like cumin and mustard in North Gujarat. Over the years there has also been a general shift towards cultivation of commercial crops like cotton and groundnut.

3.1.2.2. Review of Progress :

3.1.2.2.1. The production of foodgrains and commercial crops have increased rapidly over plan periods as shown in the Annexure.

Season 1980-81 :

3.1.2.2.2. During the Agricultural year of 1980-81, the first showers of rain of monsoon were received during first fortnight of June in most of the areas of the State. This rainfall was adequate and timely for sowing of kharif crops as well as preparation of paddy seedbeds. Cultivators availed the benefit of this rainfall for sowing. During the second fortnight of June, there was good rainfall in greater parts of the State except few pockets of Vallabhipur taluka of Bhavnagar district.

3.1.2.2.3. During the last week of June and first week of July, there was heavy rainfall in most parts of the State. Kharif crops got affected in varying degree due to this heavy rainfall. No serious damage however, was reported due to this heavy rainfall. Due to sunshine and clear weather during the second and third week of July, the growth of Kharif crops picked-up and condition of kharif crops was reported satisfactory. Transplanting of paddy however was held up in paddy growing areas except where irrigation facilities existed. The monsoon became active during the last week of July and transplanting of paddy could be done satisfactorily in paddy growing areas. Condition of kharif crops was also reported satisfactory. The agricultural operations like weeding, interculturing and top dressing of fertilizer could be done satisfactorily.

3.1.2.2.4 During the month of August there was inadequate and uneven distribution of rainfall in large areas of Banaskantha, Mahesana and Kachchh districts and some parts of Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagadh Rajkot and Jamnagar districts of Saurashtra region.

3.1.2.2.5 During the month of September and thereafter there was no rainfall, the need for rainfall was keenly felt in Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mahesana and Kachchh districts and most of the areas in Saurashtra region, kharif crops started withering due to lack of moisture in the soil which has affected seriously the crop prospects except bajri. No serious pests and diseases have been reported during the year.

3.1.2.2.6 Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops like bajri and maize could be done timely. On account of erratic monsoon and complete absence of rainfall in late part of the season prospects of even rabi crops are likely to be affected. Agricultural year 1980-81 therefore can not be termed as favourable to kharif crops in North Gujarat and all over the Saurashtra region and Kachchh district while it is more or less favourable to kharif crops in South Gujarat.

3.1.2.2.7 There was an adverse effect of slight and scattered unseasonal rainfall in second week of November on standing crops like cotton. Preparation of land and sowing of rabi crops was started in first week of November and completed in first week of December.

3.1.2.2.8 There was widespread and effective unseasonal rainfall during the second fortnight of December, 1980 in the greater parts of the State, and hence various crops like tobacco, cumin, isabgul, cotton etc. were affected to some extent.

Kharif Crop prospects 1980-81 :

3.1.2.2.9 Agricultural year 1980-81 can not be termed as favourable to kharif crops in north Gujarat and all over Saurashtra region and Kachchh district, while it is more or less favourable to kharif crops in South Gujarat.

Bajri:—During the year, area under bajri crop is 13.60 lakh hectares as per first forecast which is more than final forecast of the last year. Area under bajri crop has increased due to the timely and favourable rainfall at the beginning of monsoon. The production of bajri crop is 11.73 lakh M.T. as per preliminary estimates which is less than final forecast of the last year. Production has decreased due to inadequate rainfall

during the month of August and thereafter there was no rainfall, resulting in low yield of bajri crop.

Paddy:—During the year, area under paddy crop is 4.75 lakh hectares and production of rice is 5.57 lakhs M. T. as per second forecast which is more than final forecast of the last year namely 4.58 lakh hectares and 4.37 lakh M.T. respectively. The condition of paddy crop was reported to be satisfactory.

Kharif Jowar:—During the year, area under kharif jowar crop is 7.55 lakh hectares which is less than final forecast of the last year which was 7.75 lakh hectares during 1979-80.

Maize:—Area under maize crop is 2.90 lakh hectares as per the first forecast, while production is 3.66 lakh M.T. as per the preliminary estimates. Production of maize crop has increased during the year as compared to the final forecast of last year which was 1.39 lakh M.T.

Cotton:—Area under cotton crop is 17.50 lakh hectares as per third forecast which is more than final forecast of the last year which was 17.17 lakh hectares

Groundnut:—Area under groundnut is 20.25 lakh hectares and production is 15.63 lakh M.T. during the year as per 2nd forecast. The production has decreased during 1980-81 in comparison to that of final forecast of the last year (17.69 lakhs tonnes). The production of the groundnut crop has decreased due to inadequate rainfall during the month of August and thereafter there was no rainfall which resulted in low yield of groundnut crop.

Kharif pulses-Tur and other Kh. pulses:

Areas under tur crop is 1.77 lakh hectares as per first forecast which is more than final forecast of the last year, while area under other kharif pulses is 2.58 lakh hectares as per first forecast which is less than final forecast of the last year. The condition of kharif pulses is reported satisfactory.

Sugarcane:—During the year area under sugarcane crop is 0.65 lakh hectares as per first forecast which is more than final forecast of 0.57 lakh hectares of the last year. Condition of sugarcane crop is reported to be satisfactory.

Wheat (Irrigated and Unirrigated)

During the year, area under wheat crop is 6.75 lakh hectares as per first forecast. Condition of wheat crop is reported to be satisfactory.

1.2.3. Objective and Strategy

3.1.2.3.1. In the strategy of agricultural development high priority is accorded to resources conservation and development which forms the base for expanding agricultural production. Simultaneously, efforts are made for (a) technology improvement for efficient production, (b) expansion of farm-business to increase total earning from farming, (c) upliftment of weaker section of farming community in such a way that instead of being burdensome, they may make significant contribution to State economy by enlarging their farm produce beyond the subsistence level, and (d) strengthening organisation for agriculture so that the march of progress helps going on a faster pace.

3.1.2.3.2. General measures for increasing agricultural production will be to push the use of inputs, help of T & V system and institutional training; and to develop natural resources with watershed approach with greater concentration in drought prone areas. Package of dry farming practices will be combined with the watershed approach. The extension machinery and watershed machinery will work jointly in each watershed so as to achieve the optimum result from moisture conservation; coverage under HYV seed of foodgrain crops and commercial crops and chemical fertilizers will be increased. The coverage under plant protection measures and soil conservation measures will also be increased. Improved water use management practices will be emphasised in irrigated farming.

3.1.2.3.3. In particular, specific measures are desired for different crops. In case of foodgrains, additional production is planned for pulse crop. This will be done by bringing more area of cotton and castor crops under mixed cropping with pulses. Over and above the area of mixed crop of pulse with bajra and cereals, it is also envisaged to expand cultivation of summer Mug after wheat. This will be a short duration variety of Mug.

3.1.2.3.4. Special effects will be made through distribution and easy supply of seed to cover additional area under hybrid jowar.

3.1.2.3.5. Similarly, more area will be covered under HYV of wheat and paddy. In case of bajra besides the coverage under HYV seed summer bajra crop will be expanded in canal areas.

3.1.2.3.6. In case of oil seeds productivity of the groundnut will be increased through fertilizers use, supplementary irrigation in Kharif crop and proper

pest control measures. It is also planned to expand summer groundnut crop to one lakh hectares. Area under HYV of sesamum as sole crop will be expanded besides mixed cropping. Short duration soyabean and sunflower will be stressed in Bhal area in place of dry water. Mustard crop will be increased in non-traditional area of Saurashtra region. More area under castor will be covered under hybrid variety.

3.1.2.3.7. Under horticulture programme, development of Banana and Mango for export promotion will be enhanced in irrigated area of south Gujarat and development of BOR (Zizyphus) will be emphasised on sub-marginal lands in drought prone area of Kachchh and Saurashtra.

3.1.2.3.8. On farm development and utilisation of modern production inputs on the farm holding operated by cultivators belonging to weaker sections of the society viz. Scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, small farmers and marginal farmers will be subsidised.

3.1.2.3.9. In order to augment farm income of small and marginal farmers they will be encouraged through appropriate financial assistance, subsidy and infrastructure development, to undertake supplementary occupations.

3.1.2.4. Programme for Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.1.2.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 1697 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82, as detailed below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1981-82 Outlay
1	2	3
1	Direction and Administration	209.10
2	Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds	15.78
3	Manures and Fertilizers	1212.86
4	Plant protection	22.78
5	Commercial crops	97.52
6	Extension and Farmers' Training	58.63
7	Agricultural Engineering	6.89
8	Agriculture Economics and Statistics	23.37
9	Horticulture	29.07
10	Other Expenditure	—
11	Contingency Plan	10.00
12	Nucleus Budget	11.00
Total :		1697.00

Production Targets

3.1.2.4.2. The target of production potential envisage for important crops are as under:—

Crop	Unit	Base year Level	Anticipated Achievement 1980-81	Target 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
1. Food-grains	Lakh tonnes	40.08	44.00	46.60
2. Oilseeds	Lakh tonnes	19.93	17.82	22.50
3. Cotton	Lakh bales of 170 kgs. each	17.85	18.00	21.40
4. Sugarcane (in terms of gur)	Lakh tonnes	3.19	2.56	3.80
5. Tobacco	Lakh tonnes	1.75	1.50	1.62

3.1.2.4.3. The target of food grains production was fixed at 44.00 lakh tonnes (revised) for 1980-81 out of which 26.00 lakh tonnes were planned for kharif and 18.00 lakh tonnes for rabi season. However due to unfavourable monsoon in districts of Saurashtra vid. Kachchha, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh and parts of Amreli and North Gujarat the kharif standing crops were affected. Keeping this unfavourable season in view the estimate of production for kharif is placed around 24.50 lakh tonnes. This deficit is sought to be partially made good by bringing more area under rabi and hot weather crops. Efforts are made to take rabi/summer production upto 19.50 lakh tonnes. The annual production of food grains is thus expected to be of the order of 44.00 lakh tonnes. The target for food grains production for 1981-82 is fixed at 46.60 lakh tonnes.

Agricultural Extension System :

3.1.2.4.4. An examination of productivity of different regions in the State indicates that several areas will have to be given special attention. These areas are DPAP, SFDA, and Tribal Sub-Plan areas. These areas will have to be given priority for larger coverage under high yielding varieties programme of crops, supply of larger quantities of fertilisers and intensive efforts to combat pests and diseases and in adopting dry farming practices on a massive scale. A new strategy in agricultural extension work has already been initiated (Bennor System). The innovation being introduced in the present system relates to continuous training and visits of the Gramsevak about a particular task to be done by the farmers, only a week or two in advance of the time of its implementation. The gramsevak will visit the contact farmers in the specified villages on specified days every week/fortnight depending upon the task in

hand. The advantage of this system is that as there will be single line of technical direction and administrative control, right from the Directorate of Agriculture to the Gram Sevak through the agricultural staff working in the Panchayat organisation.

3.1.2.4.5. The Cultivators are becoming increasingly aware of the advantages of better agronomic practices like deep ploughing, proper placement of seeds, seasonal, and timely inter-culturing and weeding etc. This increases the yield potential to the extent of about 0.5 to 1.0 quintal per hectare. It is proposed to convert at least 40% of the total farmers in a very intensive way during the year. The farmers will be imparted one latest technological training.

Fertilizers :

3.1.2.4.6. The use of fertilizers in the State is increasing progressively. As the use is progressively picking up and more and more factories coming up which can supply sufficient quantity of fertilizers, it is proposed to increase the use of fertilizers to 4.95 lakh tonnes by the end of the year 1981-82.

3.1.2.4.7. In order to avoid adverse effect on the consumption of fertilizer due to sudden rise in price of fertilizer it has been decided to subsidise the increase in their prices since June, 1980. The subsidy at the rate of 50% of the increase in prices of fertilizers to the cultivators of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and at the rate of 25% of the increase in prices of fertilizers to the other cultivators is being given. This scheme was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.30 crores during the year 1980-81. The whole amount is likely to be spent during the year. It has been decided to continue this scheme during

the year 1981-82 at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.50 crores. This will be helpful in maintaining the level of fertilizer consumption as per planned programmes.

Nutrients	Unit	Achievement		Target
		1979-80	1980-81 (anticipated)	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
Nitrogenous (N)	Lakh tonnes	2.24	2.67	2.90
Phosphatic (P)	Lakh tonnes	1.15	1.36	1.50
Potassic (K)	Lakh tonnes	0.39	0.50	0.55
Total		3.78	4.53	4.95

3.1.2.4.8. An additional area of 1.15 lakh hectares is envisaged to be brought under the high yielding varieties programme. The area proposed to be brought under different crops is as under:—

Crops	Area in lakh hectares		
	1979-80	1980-81 (anticipated)	1981-82 Target
(1) Wheat	4.60	4.80	5.00
(2) Paddy	2.56	2.85	3.10
(3) Bajra	10.46	11.00	11.50
(4) Jowar	0.38	0.55	0.70
(5) Maize	0.76	0.80	0.85
Total	18.76	20.00	21.15

Plant Protection :

3.1.2.4.9. With the advent of high yielding varieties and high yielding crops the incidence of pests and diseases has increased considerably. It is proposed to strengthen the present plant protection machinery to make inspection and control system more rigid. The ground spray of pesticides will be increased. It is envisaged to cover an area of 66.31 lakh hectares during 1981-82.

Cotton :

3.1.2.4.10. It is proposed to achieve total production of 21.40 lakh bales of cotton from 19.43 lakh bales of triennium ending 1979-80 at a linear growth rate of about 5.25 percent. It is decided to plan systematic plant protection measures in specified vulnerable areas of the State by regularly scouting appearance of pests and taking measures as required. An area of 1.5 lakh hectares is covered under scouting

method of pest surveillance and meeting the menace by aerial and ground spraying three times in the rainfed cotton areas and six times in irrigated cotton areas. With the liberalised pattern of assistance by the Government of India and advancing short term loans it will be possible to achieve targetted production.

Groundnut :

3.1.2.4.11. It is contemplated to reach a production level of about 20.12 lakh tonnes under groundnut from 17.85 lakh tonnes triennium ending 1980, which will be 6% linear rate. This will be achieved by introducing better varieties of groundnut, prospective irrigation to the crop during drought period, wherever possible, adequate use of fertilizers and bringing more area under rabi, summer groundnut cultivation progressively by taking the present area under summer groundnut irrigation from 60000 ha to about 70000 hectares.

3.1.2.4.12. A new scheme for introducing groundnut as a new crop in non-traditional groundnut areas under irrigated commands of Ukai and Kadana projects of Kheda, Panchmahals, Bharuch, Surat and Valsad districts and in eastern zone of the State comprising of adivasi areas of Panchmahals, Vadodara, Bharuch and Surat district is being introduced during the Sixth Plan. It is expected that 0.40 lakh hectares of additional land will thus come under groundnut in non-traditional irrigated and adivasi areas of the State.

3.1.2.4.13. In order to overcome short supply of edible oils and to save foreign exchange, Government of India have suggested to take up a project of groundnut production on an extensive scale in groundnut growing pockets in Gujarat State. Six districts, viz., Rajkot, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Kachchh are included in the project. The programme is proposed to run from 1980-81 summer, 1981-82 to 1983-84 at a total cost of Rs. 35.00 crores with an aim to increase groundnut production in the State. It is planned to encourage the cultivators through technical guidance and financial assistance to adopt modern methods of groundnut cultivation such as improved seeds, optimum spacing, pest control management, sprinkler and supplementary irrigation. An amount of Rs. 803 lakhs is proposed for this programme during the year 1981-82 (Rs. 802 lakhs expected from Govt. of India).

Sugarcane :

3.1.2.4.14. The production of sugarcane is 3.32 lakh tonnes in the form of Gur for Triennium ending 1980. The same is contemplated to be increased to 3.80 lakh tonnes during the year 1981-82. More and more factories are coming up in South Gujarat and emphasis will be given to these areas for developing sugarcane crop as water is adequate and as more area is coming under various irrigation projects, the area under this crop will also increase.

Farmer's training programme :

3.1.2.4.15. This programme mainly include need based institutional training for farmers, farm women and youths in modernised agricultural technique and also one day training camps on cultivators' fields i.e. outside the training institutions. The farmers training Centres one at Amreli and second at Rajkot were functioning at the end of the year 1979-80.

Dry Farming :

3.1.2.4.16. A scheme for dry farming in banded area is being implemented since 1965-66 in five districts viz. Kachchh, Jamnagar, Banaskantha, Sabar-

kantha and Panchmahals as non-plan scheme and merged in T.V. system. Considering the importance of dry farming technology in major parts of the State, the scheme of dry farming technology is now functioning as integral part of watershed in all districts. The main features of this scheme are demonstration of package of practices under dry farming technology and subsidised distribution of improved implements and plant protection equipments.

Horticulture Development :

3.1.2.4.17. Under the horticultural programme development of major crops like Banana, Mango and Bor is emphasised, besides imparting training and rendering services to farmers and urban people by way of fruit and vegetable nurseries, eanning and kitchen gardening and certification of grafts. A scheme to develop cultivation of date palm was launched in Kachchh district in 1978-79.

3.1.2.5. Re-organisation and strengthening of extension services (T and V System).

3.1.2.5.1. The scheme intends to reorganise and strengthen the extension services in 18 of the 19 districts of State. It aims to improve the efficiency of the services by (1) Intensifying contacts between extension workers and farmers; (ii) upgrading the standards of extension workers and (iii) improving the quality of technical package through better adoptive research. Project would comprise the reorganisation and strengthening of the agricultural extension services by provisions of additional staff, offices, equipments, vehicles and staff training.

3.1.2.5.2. Under the Programme the special schemes are integrated into a single extension programme. The major thrust would be the implementation of integrated approach to increase crop production of major crops. This programme would require the VLW to maintain an intensive training and visit schedule and would serve as a model for extension programme. Cotton, groundnut, pearl millet, sorghum, paddy and wheat are the important crops for which the extension service would regularly and systematically be provided to farmers with up-to-date advice and demonstration of farming practices best suited to their specific conditions which would have immediate impact on production and income.

Structure of Organisation.

3.1.2.5.3. The Project was introduced in 10 districts in the first phase i.e. 1978-79 and eight districts were covered in the year 1979-80. Full time village

level agricultural workers are working in each group to cover about 500 families in irrigated area and 800 families in dryland farming. The VLM attends the training held once a fortnight by subject matter specialist where he is provided with latest technology to be fed to the farmers during the next fortnight. In all 3440 Gram Sevaks have been provided for the whole State.

3.1.2.5.4. To support the VLWs there is one Agricultural Extension Officer for a group of 8 VLWs. In all 431 AEOs are provided in the State. These AEOs supervise and guide the VLWs in recent technology.

3.1.2.5.5. For the group of 8 Agricultural Extension Officers there is a sub-divisional Agricultural Officer supported by Additional Sub-divisional Agricultural Officers. There are two subject matter specialists for each sub-division, who organise fortnightly training programmes for the AEOs and VLWs. There are 37 Sub-divisions in the State.

3.1.2.5.6. At district level there are three subject matter specialists, who collect the technological developments and communicate them in various training programmes organised in the district.

3.1.2.5.7. The State has been sub-divided in four zones according to agroclimatic conditions. In each zone, there is one Joint Director of Agriculture who supervises and guides the staff in his area. He plans the adoptive research suited to local conditions. Each Joint Director of Agriculture is supported by one Dy. Director of Agriculture.

3.1.2.5.8. At State level programme is manned by Additional Director of Agriculture with three subject matter specialists to organise the programme in the State.

The Extension Methodology

3.1.2.5.9. The extension technique is based on a systematic programme of training of full time agricultural workers combined with frequent visits by VLWs to farmers fields. This system enables a VLW to visit each group of farmers once a fortnight after he has received an intensive training in the Agricultural practices and recommendations which relate directly to farm operations during that fortnight. The fixed schedule of visits enable close supervision.

3.1.2.5.10. In the Gujarat State 2.4 million farm families are divided into about 3420 groups. Each group cover about 800 farm families and is divided into 8 units of about 100 farm families. Each of these

groups (units) is visited by the VLW on a fixed day of week, once every two weeks. Thus, a VLW covers four groups in one week and four groups in other week. 10 farmers of each group are the contact farmers. The VLW contacts these farmers when he visits that group. The VLW spends full day with the scheduled farmers group. During the morning hours he visits their farms and in afternoon holds an open meeting in the village at a pre-determined place and hour. One of the four remaining working days, each fortnight would be devoted for training during which he learns recommended practices to be given to farmers during the following fortnight and have an opportunity to bring problems of farmers for solution to specialists when he comes to attend training. One day in a following week he meets supervisors, where training is reinforced and problems encountered are resolved. In remaining two-days he would attempt to visit and supervise the field trials, arrange special extension activities or take-up visits missed because of odd reasons.

Concentrated efforts

Contact Farmers:

3.1.2.5.11. To achieve a visible impact on production. VLW concentrates on selected contact farmers. He selects 10 farmers from each group. He also concentrates on few important crops, focusing mainly on those practices which bring the best economic results and on making optimum use of available resources.

Inservice Training.

3.1.2.5.12. Continuous in-service training is an essential part of the new approach of extension. Each fortnight on each fixed day VLW receives instructions. The training is organised by SMS at sub-divisional level and at district level. The trainings are practical oriented and provide VLW to carry with him specific recommendations. They get an opportunity to practice the same to create confidence in him. The group of trainees consists of 30-35 VLW only so that personal attention can be paid. Two pre-seasonal training services are organised every year for about 2-3 days each wherein the SMS and specialists of Gujarat Agricultural University participate.

AEOs Training:-

3.1.2.5.13. Once a month, the Agricultural Extension Officers attend one day training at sub-divisional level. The training is supported by SMS at district level. During this training session a detailed schedule of activities would be fixed. Also the script for train-

ing of VLW is prepared. Two pre-seasonal training sessions are organised annually prior to season.

An outlay of Rs. 160.76 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

Subject Matter Specialists Training.

3.1.2.6. Investigation and Survey work for contingency Plan.

3.1.2.5.14. The subject matter specialists are trained two to 3 days in a month at University campuses to keep them uptodate in their know-how of the subject. The SMS receive two week's training every year to refresh their knowledge at University.

3.1.2.6.1. The State is frequently visited by natural calamities like drought, floods. It is necessary to dovetail relief work with the plan project in order to create community assets through such works. A scheme for investigation and survey work for preparing a shelf of projects has been introduced since 1976-77. In the year the scheme was initiated in the districts of Kachchh, Banaskantha and Jamnagar. In the year 1978-79 the scheme was extended to districts of Panchmahals, Surendranagar, Amreli and Bhavnagar. The scheme has been continued in the year 1981-82 for which a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided.

3.1.2.5.15. There is also a provision of orientation training and refresher training to VLM under the programme. Provisions are also made for scholarships, equipments and materials; vehicles, staff quarters etc.

ANNEXURE

Area in lakh hectares.
Production in lakh tonnes.
Yield in kgs/hect.

Sr. No.	Plan Period		Food-grains	Oil-Seeds.	Cotton	Tabacco	S'cane
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
1.	First Five Year Plan 1951-52 to 1955-56	Area	55.86	11.93	13.72	0.60	0.10
		Prod.	18.75	4.40	8.83	0.41	0.57
		Y/H.	336	362	109	683	5182
2.	Second Five Year Plan 1956-57 to 1960-61.	Area	49.80	18.99	17.50	0.81	0.18
		Prod.	20.28	11.07	11.17	0.56	0.94
		Y/H.	407	586	108	691	5222
3.	Third Five Year Plan 1961-62 to 1965-66.	Area	47.96	23.44	17.57	0.86	0.29
		Prod.	25.79	13.58	15.23	0.83	1.05
		Y/H.	538	581	147	965	5594
4.	Average of Three Annual Plan 1966-67 to 1968-69.	Area	51.90	21.57	16.89	0.91	0.33
		Prod.	28.11	11.31	15.48	0.93	1.81
		Y/H.	542	524	156	1026	5476
5.	Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-70 to 1973-74.	Area.	51.82	20.56	19.65	0.88	0.46
		Prod.	37.19	13.87	20.18	1.13	2.53
		Y/H.	714	675	174	1284	5500
6.	Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-75 to 1977-78	Area.	46.92	21.71	18.22	0.89	0.57
		Prod.	35.82	18.03	17.69	1.40	3.40
		Y/H.	763	831	185	1582	5937
7.	1978-79	Area.	45.80	23.53	17.59	0.75	0.58
		Prod.	44.85	20.39	21.01	1.54	3.29
		Y/H.	979	866	203	2060	5677
8.	1979-80	Area.	43.84	23.46	17.17	1.15	0.57
		Prod.	40.08	19.93	17.85	1.75	3.19
		Y/T.	914	850	177	1524	5610

Note—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, Rape & Mustard.

STATEMENT
CROP HUSBANDRY
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue 3	Capital 4	Total 5
DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION.				
1.	AGR-1 Strengthening of accounts & administration of States regional staff.	..	..	..
2.	AGR-2 (1) Reorganisation and strengthening of extension services.	62.99	92.77	155.76
3.	(2) Estt. of world bank cell.	5.00	..	5.
4.	(3) Reorganisation & strengthening for T.A.S.P.	28.30	6.54	34.84
3.	AGR-3 Creation of staff for tribal area sub-plan work.	12.00	..	12.00
4.	AGR-4 Planning machinery for agril. development.	1.60	..	1.50
Total :		109.79	99.31	209.10
MULTIPLICATION & DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS :				
5.	AGR-5 Strengthening of seed testing labs.	2.79	..	2.79
6.	AGR-6 Strengthening of seed certifi. agency.	..	..	..
7.	AGR-7 Production of hybrid cotton seed.	7.50	..	7.50
8.	AGR-8 Free distribution of seeds in Dangs district-GIA to Panchayats.	0.36	..	0.36
9.	AGR-9 Extension of seed multiplication farm providing irrigation facilities.	..	..	..
10.	AGR-10 Distribution of seed, fertilizer & pesticides at subsidised rate in tribal areas.	0.68	..	0.68
11.	AGR-11 Subsidised supply of hybrid/High yielding varieties seed to tribal cultivators.	3.10	..	3.10
12.	AGR-12. Estt. of seed cell.	0.35	..	0.35
13.	AGR-13 (1) Distribution of seeds to Harijan cultivators.	1.00	..	1.00
	(2) Distribution of seeds, fertilizer, pesticides at subsidised rate to SC cultivators of the State.	..	..	..
14.	AGR-14 Foundation of seed corporation.	..	..	..
15.	AGR-15 Flying squad for seed certification works.	..	..	..
Total :		15.78	..	15.78
MANURES & FERTILIZERS :				
16.	AGR-16 Multierop demonstration scheme.	2.75	..	2.75
17.	AGR-17 Distribution of Amm. Sulphate & fertilisers.	..	..	..
18.	AGR-18 Subsidised supply of fertilizer to tribal cultivators for TASP.	1.00	..	1.00
19.	AGR-19 (1) Subsidised supply of chemical fertilizer to ST/SC cultivators in the State.	1.00	..	1.00
	(2) Subsidised supply of chemical fertilizers to cultivators of Sch. Castes/Sch. Tribes & other community.	1035.00	..	1035.00
	(3) To subsidise the increase in prices of Fertilizer to tribal cultivator in tribal area.	115.00	..	115.00
20.	AGR-20 Creation of cell under pollution of gas and water.	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
21. AGR-21	Strengthening of organisation of fertilizer section of the deptt.	..	..	..
22. AGR-22	Development of quality control of inputs fertilizer quality control laboratory.	3.50	..	3.50
23. AGR-23	Grant of subsidy in preparing paoea compost pits.	..	..	..
24. AGR-24	(1) Gobar Gas plant.	1.00	..	1.00
	(2) —do— for T.A.S.P.	6.40	..	6.40
35. AGR-25	(1) Strengthenin of soil testing laboratories & soil testing van in TASP	12.18	..	12.18
	(2) Strengthening of soil testing laboratories in the State normal	1.90	..	1.90
26. AGR-26	Strongthning of soil testing laboratories building works in TASP office building and staff quarters.	..	31.50	31.50
27. AGR-27	Strengthening of STL at Thasra in Kadana Command Area and Bhuj in Kachehh district.	..	..	..
28. AGR-28	Construction of fourth floor of Krishj Bhavan.	..	1.63	1.63
	Total:-	1179.73	33.13	1212.86
PLANT PROTECTION				
29. AGR-29	Training of extension staff in plant protection.	1.25	..	1.25
30. AGR-30	Estt. of central agril. Input testing laboratory at Gandhinagar.	2.99	..	2.99
31. AGR-31	(1) Assistance to farmers using pesticides for aerial spraying only.	0.62	..	0.62
	(2) To help farmers in eradication of pest and disease on crop in endemic area by aero-chemical operation.	2.80	..	2.80
	(3) control of prodonia pest.	..	..	..
	(4) Subsidy on purchase of tractor mounted sprayers.	1.00	..	1.00
	(5) Subsidy on ground spraying of insecticides.	1.00	..	1.00
33. AGR-32	Distribution of pesticides and plant protection appliances under subsidy scheme in tribal area.	3.50	..	3.50
33. AGR-33	Control of white grups.	2.00	..	2.00
34. AGR-34	Surveillance of pest & diseases.	..	..	..
35. AGR-35	Addl. staff for plant protection.	1.35	..	1.35
36. AGR-36	Estt. of plant quarantine station.	1.39	3.27	4.66
37. AGR-37	Demonstration of plant protection measures on cultivators fields.	0.61	..	0.61
38. AGR-38	Promotion of plant protection activities.	..	..	..
39. AGR-39	(1) Encouraging cooperative societies for custom spraying.	1.00	..	1.00
	(2) Subsidy on insecticides and plant protection appliances to Sch. caste cultivators.	..	..	..
	Total :-	19.51	3.27	22.78
COMMERCIAL CROPS :-				
40. AGR-40	(1) Intensive cotton production programme--irrigation cotton.	1.00	..	1.00
	(2) Intensive cotton production programme in tribal area of the State.	5.00	..	5.00
41. AGR-41	Scouting scheme for intensive plant protection measures on cotton in selected area.	7.03	..	7.03
42. AGR-42	(1) Intensive oilseeds development including summer programme in tribal area.	2.25	..	2.25
	(2) Intensive oilseed development programme (groundnut)	23.51	..	23.51
43. AGR-43	(1) Intensive production of groundnut including summer programme.	1.00	..	1.00
	(2) Planning & Monitoring for oilseed processing in State.	1.20	..	1.20

1	2	3	4	5
	development of castor in Kachhh district.	1.00	..	1.00
44.	AGR-44 Cugarcane development.	4.03	..	4.03
45.	AGR-45 V.F. C. tobacco.	..	..	..
46.	AGR-46 Intensive cotton district programme in Bharuch, vadodara, Surendranagar and Sabarkantha districts.	51.50	..	51.50
	Total:—	97.52	..	97.52
EXTENTION & FARMERS TRAINING :—				
47.	AGR-47 Extension of information unit.	..	..	..
48.	AGR-48 Publicity through State Transport.	0.60	..	0.60
49.	AGR-49 (1) Provision of audio-visual vans to	0.70	..	0.70
	(2) Provision of audio-visual vans for TASP.	4.20	9.00	13.20
50.	AGR-50 Audiovisual vans for Kadana command areas.	..	..	..
51.	AGR-51 Farmers Training & Education in tribal area equipping with aid-cum-exhibition units TASP.	..	..	..
52.	AGR-52 Agriculture Education tour by tribal cultivators.	0.42	..	0.42
53.	AGR-53 (1) Establishment of farmers training centres in Gujarat State includ-			
	ing construction of building and staff quarters	19.42	3.27	22.69
	(2) Estt. of farmers Training Centre under TASP.	7.84	..	7.84
54.	AGR-54 Institute Farme Fraining & education programme in Gujarat State.	..	..	..
55.	AGR-55 Coordination unit at headquarter for training centres activities.	..	..	..
56.	AGR-56 (1) Organisation of crop competition.	0.16	..	0.16
	(2) Organisation of crop Comp. under TASP.	0.27	..	0.27
57.	AGR-57 Increase production of pulls.	2.33	..	2.33
58.	AGR-58 Development of pulses.	6.77	..	6.77
59.	AGR-59 Strengthening of adoptive research programme.	3.65	..	3.65
60.	AGR-60 Integrated dryland Agril. development project.	..	..	..
	Total:—	46.36	12.27	58.63
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING :—				
61.	AGR-61 (1) Improved Agril. implements at subsidised rate of Harijans and backward class farmers.	0.50	..	0.50
	(2) Improved Agril. implements at subsidised rates to Harijans and backward class farmers for T. A. S. P.	1.02	..	1.02
	(3) to supply bullocks/male buffaloes to SC. cultivators at subsidised rates in Guj. State.	0.05	..	0.05
	(4) To supply bullock carts to SC. cultivators at subsidised rate in the State.	0.5	..	0.05
62.	AGR-62 Supply of bullock at subsidised rate to tribal cultivators.	3.50	..	3.50
63.	AGR-63 Supply of bullock carts at subsidised rates in tribal cultivators.	0.83	..	0.83
64.	AGR-64 Improved Agril. Implements at subsidised rate to weaker farmers.	..	..	..
65.	AGR-65 Agriculture Engineering activities.	..	..	..
66.	AGR-66 Standardisation of Agricultural Machinery and implements.	0.94	..	0.94
67.	AGR-67 Populasisation of improved Agril. implements	..	..	..
	Total:—	6.89	..	6.89

1	2	3	4	5
AGRIL. ECONOMICS & STATISTICS				
68. AGR-68	Investigation in artificial rain making (tribal area)	14.00	--	14.00
69. AGR-69	Strengthening of mechanical tabulation unit. (EDC) cell	3.26	--	3.26
70. AGR-70	Installation of rain gauge and collection of rainfall data.	..	--	--
71. AGR-71	Agricultural Marketing.	..	--	--
72. AGR-72	Study and investigation on Agriculture activities in the State.	..	--	--
73. AGR-73	Sample survey for methodological investigation in high yielding area	..	--	--
74. AGR-74	Integrated survey for estimation of availability of vegetable and losses taking place in their transit from field to market.	--	..	--
75. AGR-75	(1) Pilot sample survey for determining the cost of production of important fruits and spice and studying their market practices.	1.45	..	1.45
	(2) Coordination programme at preharvest forecasting yielding of crop of Groundnut.	..	..	..
76. AGR-76	Timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal crops.	2.87	..	2.87
77. AGR-77	Improvement of irrigation statistics.	..	..	..
78. AGR-78	Improvement of crop Statistics.	1.79	..	1.79
	Total:--	23.37	..	23.37
HORTICULTURE				
79. AGR-79	Supervision of development activities pertaining to horticulture vegetables, fruit grafts other plants and floriculture.	0.82	..	0.82
80. AGR-80	Subsidised supply of fruit grafts & plant.	0.95	..	0.95
	(2) Subsidised supply of fruit grafts and plant for TASP.	4.86	..	4.86
81. AGR-81	Development of fruits nurseries and supply of grafts and plant etc.	1.50	..	1.50
82. AGR-82	Development of fruit production for export of banana.	1.52	..	1.52
83. AGR-83	(1) package programme on mango in Gujarat State.	1.62	..	1.62
	(2) Package programme on mango plant-protection squad	..	..	..
84. AGR-84	Development of fruit nurseries.	1.00	..	1.00
85. AGR-85	Date palm production in kachehh district	1.35	..	1.35
86. AGR-86	Ber cultivation in the State.	1.90	..	1.90
87. AGR-87	Estt. of community canning centres and kitchen gardening.	3.90	..	3.90
88. AGR-88	Promotion of vegetable cultivation in tribal areas.	6.14	..	6.14
89. AGR-89	Crop development scheme for potato (Dang)	3.51	..	3.51
	Total:--	29.07	..	29.07
Other Expenditure.				
90. AGR-90	Agro-Industries Corporation.	..	..	..
11. Contingency Plan.				
91. AGR-91	Investigation and survey for preparation of a shelf project.	10.00	..	10.00
	Nucleus Budget	11.00	..	11.00
	GRAND TOTAL:--	1549.02	147.98	1697.00

3.1.3. LAND REFORMS

3.1.3.1. Gujarat has consistently followed the policy of elimination of exploitation and achieving social justice in agrarian society. The State has been in the forefront in taking a number of progressive measures such as Tenancy Act, Tenure Abolition laws which have been effectively implemented. The first Land Ceiling Act was enacted as early as 1960 and its implementation has been completed.

3.1.3.2. Review of Progress

3.1.3.2.1. In the first phase of land reforms in the Gujarat State Legislation was enacted for abolition of intermediaries. In addition to Tenancy Act, thirty different tenure abolition laws were enacted for the purpose. The peasants were placed in direct relationship with the State and enabled them to become owners of the land either on payment of occupancy price or without payment of occupancy price. The last tenure of Devasthan Inam was abolished from 15th November 1969. The implementation of the said Acts resulted in the removal of over 5 lakh inter-mediaries and conferment of occupancy rights on about 9.79 lakh persons over an area of more than 46.56 lakh hectares of land.

3.1.3.2.2. The Tenancy Act regulating the relationship between the tenant and landlord was amended from time to time to make it more and more in favour of tenants. The principles of 'Land to the Tiller' and 'purchase or quit' were made applicable as back as in 1957. To plug the loopholes and to do away with concealed tenancies, the Tenancy Act, 1973, has been amended. The provision regarding resumption for personal cultivation in favour of landlords has been removed.

3.1.3.2.3. With the conferment of occupancy rights in respect of an area of 46.56 lakh hectares of land, Gujarat is one of the six States which has enacted such a legislation. In Saurashtra area prohibition of Leases Act is in force by which lease of agricultural land has been totally prohibited.

3.1.3.2.4. In the second phase, the Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act, was enacted in 1960 with a view to imposing ceiling on land holdings for distribution of the available surplus land among the eligible weaker sections. This Act was brought in force from 1st September, 1961. The family was adopted as unit for ceiling right from 1961. Having regard to the types of land, the villages in the State were classified into different categories and ceiling limits were fixed for them. This ceiling legislation has been fully implemented. About 18012 hectares of surplus land has been taken over under this pre-revised Act. Out of this 17762 hectares of surplus land has been distributed to 14729 beneficiaries. Out of this 17762 hectares of surplus land, 10,000 hect.

of land have been distributed to the Scheduled castes and scheduled tribe beneficiaries. Over and above this surplus land 5.39 lakh hect. of Government waste land out of 5.86 lakh hect. have also been distributed to 2.39 lakh persons; majority of them being persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes etc.

3.1.3.2.5. A bill to amend the Ceiling Act which was presented in the State Legislative Assembly in 1972 was passed in 1974 but could not be brought into force on account of litigation. The revised Ceiling Act was brought into force from 1st April, 1976.

3.1.3.2.6. In view of the recommendation of the State Level Committee the Government had also issued instructions that in the case of land already declared surplus, possession should not be taken over and in the case of lands where possession has been taken over, they should not be dispensed off on permanent basis. This ban on disposal of land already declared surplus has now been lifted with effect from 5th March 1980. As a consequence possession of 7478 hect. of land in 1335 cases has been taken upto 30th November, 1980, the possession in remaining cases is being taken over. Out of the land taken, possession of 796 hectares is disposed of on permanent basis while 694 hect. is given on Eksali basis. The ban on cases for declaration of surplus land is being lifted and as a result other 8000 hect. of land is likely to be declared surplus and distributed to eligible allottees primarily belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes.

3.1.3.2.7. Most of the land in these areas will be poor in quality and will require development. As the allottees will be mainly from the weaker sections of the community, assistance will have to be provided for inputs like seeds, fertilisers, insecticides etc. A scheme envisaging an assistance of Rs. 1000/- per hect. consisting of Rs. 500/- for land development and Rs. 500/- for inputs is already sanctioned.

3.1.3.2.8. The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947 is in force in the State. Anti Fragmentation restrictions of the Act are applicable all over the State. While provisions regarding consolidation of holdings are applied to such villages in which Government decided to implement the consolidation scheme, which has been made voluntary. The main restrictions contained in section 31 of the Act was a ban on transfer of holdings of land after the Scheme is implemented. The said provision has now been amended so as to remove restriction on transfer of entire consolidation block. It would now be easier to achieve progress in consolidation of holdings.

3.1.3.2.9. Provisions are also made for the ongoing programmes of updating the record of rights and loans to tenant cultivators for purchase of occupancy rights. Specific Schemes for the tribal area viz-(1) Protection

against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribal and (2) Grant of subsidy interest payable by tribal tenants are also included in the plan—

3.1.3.2.10. The deemed purchasers under the B. T. and L. R. Act 1948 have to pay the purchase price determined by the ALT under the Act on annual instalments. It is proposed to introduce a new scheme to grant subsidy towards financial assistance to the Scheduled Caste tenant purchasers to acquire their occupancy rights.

3.1.3.3. Programme for 1981-82 :

3.1.3.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 190 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1981-82. The broad break up of the same is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs).

1. Land Reforms.	154.25
2. Consolidation of holdings.	35.75
Total ..	190.00

Consolidation of Holdings :

3.1.3.3.2. The scheme has been implemented in 3220 villages covering 14.25 lakh hectares upto the end of 1979-80. During the year 1980-81 it is expected to complete the work in 180 villages covering 90 thousand hectares. In 1981-82, the target is fixed to complete the work in 180 villages covering 90 thousand hectares with an outlay Rs. 35.75 lakhs.

Resurvey and Revision Survey of Villages :

3.1.3.3.3. Revision survey is generally required to be undertaken every 30 years. Original Survey in certain areas of the State was undertaken some 80 to 90 years ago. The work in 959 villages has been completed by the end of the year 1979-80. During the year 1980-81 it is expected to complete the work in 180 villages. The target for 1981-82 is to complete the work in 180 villages with the outlay of Rs. 28.35 lakhs.

Re-writing and Reconstruction of torn land records :

3.1.3.3.4. The work of 111.73 lakh units and 22.14 lakh pages was completed at the end of the year 1979-80. It is expected to complete the works of additional 12 lakh units and 3 lakh pages in 1980-81. In the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs is provided and it is envisaged to complete this work for 12 lakh units and 3 lakh pages.

Introduction of village site survey :

3.1.3.3.5. Village site survey activity is taken up under section 95 read with section 131/135/G

of Land Revenue Code in the following categories of villages viz. (1) villages having population below 2000 and villages having population above 5000 (2) villages situated within the periphery of 5 kms. from the urban agglomeration, (3) villages situated within extended area of Surat Municipal Corporation and (4) villages situated in trial areas.

3.1.3.3.6. The work of introduction of village site survey was completed in 102 villages by the end of the year 1979-80. During the year 1980-81 it is expected to complete the work in 20 villages. The programme for the year 1981-82 is to introduce village site survey in 192 villages including spill over works, with the outlay of Rs. 32.79 lakhs.

Updating the Maintenance of the Land Records of the District survey offices of the State :

3.1.3.3.7. Original Survey/Classification records are required to be preserved carefully by incorporating day to day changes and preserved very safely in good condition. Necessary study is being made by the Director of National Archives, New Delhi and Survey of India, etc., and arrangement will be made for preservation of these original Survey records and maps on those lines. They are preserved by National Archives and Survey of India. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82, for this newly introduced scheme.

Scheme for erection of B.N.D. Marks in the remaining Surveyed villages of the Dangs District :

3.1.3.3.8. The work of erection of B.N.D. marks on completion of Survey is to be done by Government as per provisions contained in Section 122 of L.R.C. The Survey of all the villages of Dangs has been completed by the end of 3rd Five Year Plan. The work of erection of B.N.D. marks has been completed except 154 villages. The occupancy rights have been given to the occupants by the Government in Dangs villages. These are tribal area villages and the occupants are adivasis. There are reserved and protected forest lands in all the villages and hence the work of erection of B.N.D. marks is required to be done early as per rules. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 for this scheme.

Record of Rights :

3.1.3.3.9. In order to discover concealed tenancies and to update the record of rights and to ensure that position as on field tallies with the position as on record, a Scheme to update the record of rights has been introduced from the Fourth Five Year Plan period. Upto 31st March, 1980 the work is completed in 16258 villages in the first Round and 9226 villages in the second round. The total work in 31341 villages (18376 FRT, 12965 SR) is to be completed against which the work in 2686 villages is completed and at the end

of the year 1980-81 the work is likely to be completed in 28341 villages. During 1981-82 it is targetted to cover additional 3000 villages thereby covering all the districts. An outlay of Rs. 22.38 lakhs is provided for the programme.

Scheme for protection against unauthorised alienation of lands held by tribals :

3.1.3.3.10. The scheme for protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals is introduced under the tribal area sub-plan since the year 1976-77 to detect alienation of land held by tribals and to restore possession of such land. Upto 31st March 1980, the detection work is completed in 3691 villages and 17005 cases have been detected and 8050 hectares of land in 6518 cases is restored to tribals up to 30-6.80. The remaining work is likely to be completed during the remaining period of 1980-81. The assent to the bill for proposed amendments in Land Revenue Code and insertion of new section 73 AA is received from Government of India and the bill will take the shape of enactment shortly. The work of regularising transaction between the tribals and make entries in the village records relating to restriction on transfer of lands held by tribals will have to be taken and all the tribal villages have to be covered under this programme. During 1981-82 it is targetted to cover 1800 villages.

Scheme for grant of subsidy on interest payable to tribal tenants :

3.1.3.3.11. Under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, the occupancy rights are given to tenants on payment of purchase price of the land. The Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank advances loans to such tenant purchasers. As the rate of interest in such loans charged by the said Bank is higher than the rate of interest charged by the Government, a scheme to subsidise the difference of rate on interest is introduced in Plan since 1976-77. An outlay of Rs. 0.37 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82.

Scheme for implementation of Agricultural Lands Ceiling Act :

3.1.3.3.12. In the year 1960 Gujarat Agricultural Lands Ceiling Act was enacted with a view to imposing ceiling on land holding and for acquisition of surplus land for distribution preferably amongst co-operative societies, scheduled tribes and scheduled caste persons, landless labourers and other individual agricultural labourers. This Act was materially amended with a view to bring the same in line with guidelines issued by Central Government and the Amendment Act was brought into force with effect from 1st April 1976.

3.1.3.3.13. Under the pre-revised Ceiling Act, Agricultural land admeasuring 18012 hectares was declared surplus out of which 17762 hectares have been permanently disposed off to eligible beneficiaries. Under the revised Ceiling Act 22283 hectares of land is declared surplus in 2672 cases; out of which possession is taken in 1240 cases of 6518 hectares of land and 694 hectares of land is distributed on eksali basis and 1522 hectares of land is disposed off permanently upto 30th November 1980.

3.1.3.3.14. The ban on disposal of land declared surplus is lifted with effect from 9th March 1980. Ban on disposal of cases resulting in declaration of surplus land is also being lifted. As a result the scheme is required to be continued. The work of disposal of cases will be two fold. In cases where the land is declared surplus compensation will have to be fixed. As the ban on disposal of cases resulting in declaration of surplus land is lifted only from 1st September 1980, the work will be continued in 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 14.86 lakhs is provided in 1981-82.

Financial Assistance to the assignees of surplus lands :

3.1.3.3.15. The new allottees of the surplus land get financial assistance for land development and agricultural inputs. The entire amount of Rs. 1,000 is now to be treated as subsidy and the share of Central Government will be 50%. Generally, the allottees of surplus land belong to weaker sections of the society and they need financial assistance for the above purpose. The benefit of the above scheme is not extended to the allottees of land holders in programme areas.

3.1.3.3.16. 2737 hectares of land is distributed under the pre-revised Ceiling Act after 1st January 1975 and 26,000 hectares of land is likely to be declared surplus under the Revised Ceiling Act. Thus, the approximate area for distribution in the non-programme areas will be about 30,000 hectares and atleast 8,000 hectares of land will have to be provided with financial assistance. The scheme will be continued with an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs in 1981-82 as a State share.

Scheme for loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring occupancy rights under B. T. and A. L. Act :

3.1.3.3.17. In order to protect the right of tenants on lands who are in arrears of payment of purchase price, this scheme has been introduced during the Fifth Five Year Plan for advancing loan to such tenant cultivators. Under this scheme 11071 beneficiaries have been covered upto 31st March 1980. The programme will be continued during 1981-82 with an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

STATEMENT

LAND REFORMS

Schemewise outlays

National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, S.1A, Aulade Marg, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No.....
Date.....

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme (Programme)	Outlay 1981-82		Total
		Revenue	Capital	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	LND-1 Consolidation of Holdings	85.78	..	85.75
2.	LND-2 Resurvey and Revision Survey	28.35	..	28.35
3.	LND-3 Rewriting and Reconstruction of Torn Land Records	18.00	..	18.00
4.	LND-4 Introduction of village site survey	32.79	..	32.79
5.	LND-5 Gujarat Survey Training Institute	..	..	..
6.	IND-6 Updating Records of Rights	22.38	..	22.38
7.	LND-7 Protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by Tribals	2.00	..	2.00
8.	LND-8 Grant of subsidy on interest payable by Tribal tenants for acquiring occupancy rights	0.37	..	0.37
9.	LND-9 Implementation of Agricultural Land Ceiling Act—			
	(a) Administrative Set up	14.86	..	14.86
	(b) Financial Assistance to the allottees of surplus land	25.00	..	25.00
10.	LND-10 Loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring occupancy rights under the BT & AL Act	5.00	..	5.00
11.	LND-11 Scheme for granting financial assistances to grantees of Government waste lands	..	..	..
12.	LND-12 Subsidy to tenants for payment of purchase price for occupancy rights under the B' T., A. L. Act, TASP.			
	(a) Tribals	..	..	..
	(b) Scheduled Castes	..	..	..
13.	LND-13 Updating the maintenance revenue work of land records of the District Survey Offices of the State	4.00	..	4.00
14.	LND-14 Re-classification of the lands of the villages of Jamnagar District	..	..	..
15.	LND-15 Purchase of Xerox Machine for supplies of the copies	..	..	..
16.	LND-16 Scheme for creation of BND Marks in the Remaining surveyed villages of the Dangs District	1.50	..	1.50
	Total	190.00	..	190.00

3.1.4. MINOR IRRIGATION

3.1.4.1. Introduction :

3.1.4.1.1. Minor irrigation plays an important role in the irrigation farming. The minor irrigation works are of a simpler nature and their planning and execution are comparatively quicker. The minor irrigation schemes which are of short gestation periods, apart from providing a primary input for increasing agricultural productivity, also help to reduce imbalance in development of different areas. It also improves the levels of living of the weaker sections of the society particularly in tribal and economically backward areas. It generates large potential for employment for the local labour forces.

3.1.4.2. Programmes for the Annual Plan 1981-82 :

3.1.4.2.1. The programme under this Sub-sector is comprised of tanks and bandharas, check dams and percolation tanks, tubewells etc. (these are undertaken by Irrigation Department) and co-operative lift irrigation and financial assistance to backward classes for irrigation facilities, improvement of wells by boring and blasting, (these are undertaken by Agriculture Department). An outlay of Rs. 1627 lakhs is provided for the various programmes of this sub-sector for the year 1981-82, the details of which are as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
<i>ID Programmes.</i>	<i>Outlay-1981-82</i>
1. Tanks and Bandharas	1150
2. Tube Wells	400
<i>AFCQ Programmes</i>	
3. Co-operative lift irrigation	14
4. Boring, blasting operations and assistance to Backward Classes.	63
	1627

Tanks and Bandharas etc :

3.1.4.2.2. An outlay of Rs. 1040 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 which is likely to be utilised fully. The physical targets of additional irrigation potential and utilisation are placed at 9500 hectares and 4500 hectares respectively for the year 1980-81. High priority will be given to the execution of spill over works during 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 1150 lakhs is provided for tanks, bandharas etc for the Annual Plan 1981-82. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 990 lakhs is provided for the works in progress

where as an outlay of Rs. 160 lakhs is for new works to be undertaken during the year 1981-82. Priority will be given to drought prone, tribal and backward areas. Additional irrigation potential of 6000 hectares and utilisation of 4000 hectares is proposed to be achieved during the year 1981-82. Thus, it is targetted to achieve the irrigation potential level of 1.43 lakh hectares and utilisation of 0.88 lakh hectares by the end of 1981-82.

Tube Wells :

3.1.4.2.3. Tube wells are the most assured source of supply of water for irrigation by lifting out water from the underground. The State Government has reactivated the 'Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation (GWRDC) Ltd.' during the year 1975-76 for the effective implementation of the programmes. The GWRDC is eligible for the institutional finance through the ARDC. The State Government provides 20 percent margin money to the corporation. The corporation has undertaken various surveys about the availability of underground water in the State and suitability of the same for irrigation purpose. It has also prepared a feasibility report for drilling of about 3200 tubewells in the State.

3.1.4.2.4. By March 1980, the GWRDC had successfully drilled 785 tubewells under different programmes. Out of this, 376 tubewells were already commissioned by April 1980, creating an irrigation potential of 0.24 lakh hectares during the two years 1978-80 taking the total potential to 1.24 lakh hectares at the end of 1979-80 as compared to 1.00 lakh hectares at the end of 1977-78 through all the tubewells in the State. During the year 1980-81, it is proposed to complete 400 tubewells in all respects creating the irrigation potential of 0.30 lakh hectares (additional). For the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs is provided for this programme. It is proposed to complete additional 400 tubewells creating an irrigation potential of 0.25 lakh hectares and utilisation of 0.15 lakh hectares during 1981-82 and thereby taking the total irrigation potential by tubewells to 1.79 lakh hectares and utilisation to 0.95 lakh hectares at the end of 1981-82.

Survey and Investigations :

3.1.4.2.5. The centrally sponsored scheme of strengthening the existing organisations for survey and investigations of surface water and ground water with 50 percent central assistance was taken up for systematic investigation from 1977-78. The Central

Government has now changed the pattern and according to new pattern, the state has to provide full amount for this scheme into State Plan. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 40.33 lakhs is provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

Co-operative Lift-Irrigation :

3.1.4.2.6. Lift irrigation schemes are taken up either on the banks of rivers or nalas where sufficient flow of water is available in monsoon and on private wells. Minor irrigation activities are organised in the form of co-operative lift irrigation societies. The Government gives 45 percent of the cost of the scheme as subsidy which is raised to 75 percent in tribal areas. 50 percent subsidy towards the share capital contribution is also given to scheduled caste members to encourage them and to join and to take benefit of the co-operative lift irrigation programme. Further, it is proposed to give 50 percent subsidy towards repayment of capital cost in the form of water charges recovered from the scheduled caste members for five years since the commission of the scheme. There were 520 lift irrigation societies in the State at the end of 1979-80. It is envisaged to organise 29 more lift irrigation societies during 1980-81. The target for the Annual Plan 1981-82 is to organise 26 lift irrigation societies and to take the total number of societies to 575 at the end of 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 14 lakhs is provided in the State Plan.

Grant of subsidy to SC/ST cultivators for irrigation facilities :

3.1.4.2.7. The State Government has been encouraging the construction of new wells and instal-

lation of pump sets to scheduled caste (Harijans etc.) and Scheduled tribe (ST) cultivators for utilising irrigation potentiality and resulting in increasing the agricultural production. Under this programme during 1979-80, 579 new wells were constructed and 1444 pumpsets installed and the number of beneficiaries was 1732. In the year 1980-81, it is likely that 500 new wells would be constructed and 700 pumpsets be installed and the likely number of beneficiaries would be 1540. During the year 1981-82, it is proposed to provide assistance for the construction of 200 new wells and installation of 300 pumpsets. An amount of Rs. 21.60 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

Extension Activity Services :

3.1.4.2.8. It is proposed to provide guidance and advisory service to cultivators for proper selection of agriculture machinery and to provide training in operation and maintenance of agriculture machinery. During 1981-82, about 600 trainees are likely to be trained under this programme. An amount of Rs. 5.40 lakhs is provided in the State Plan.

Boring and Blasting Operation :

3.1.4.2.9. The boring and blasting operation makes it possible to dig and deepen wells expeditiously and thereby to increase water storage capacity in the wells. It is necessary to carry out boring and blasting operation within the paying capacity of the cultivators, so that irrigation facilities are improved thereby increasing agricultural production. An amount of Rs. 36 lakhs is provided for boring and blasting activities for the year 1981-82.

STATEMENT
MINOR IRRIGATION
Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	MNR—1 Tanks and bandharas, check dams, percolation tanks etc.	1145.00	5.00	1150.00
2.	MNR—2 Tubewells including ground water survey and investigations	63.70	336.30	400.00
3.	MNR—3 Co-operative Lift Irrigation ..	14.00	..	14.00
4.	MNR—4 (1) Grants of subsidy to Harijans, SC and ST cultivators for irrigation facilities ..	7.00	..	7.00
	(2) Grants of subsidy to Harijans, SC and ST cultivators for Tribal Area Sub-Plan. ..	14.60	..	14.60
5.	MNR—5 (1) Extension Activity Services ..	2.00	..	2.00
	(2) Extension Activity Services for Tribal Area Sub-Plan	3.40	..	3.40
6.	MNR—6 Improvement of irrigation wells by boring and blasting	36.00	..	36.00
Total		1285.70	341.30	1627.00

3.1.5. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

3.1.5.1. Introduction :

3.1.5.1.1. Soil and Water are the precious natural resources. A large part of the State suffers from poor soil, undulating terrain and undependable rainfall. Measures for prevention of soil erosion and conservation on the moisture assume crucial importance in the State. The soil and water conservation works are now planned to be undertaken on watershed basis. The programme of soil and water conservation; ravine land reclamation and kharland development has a significant contribution to benefit the tribal, backward, rural and other weaker sections of the society and in providing them gainful employment and thereby raising their level of income.

3.1.5.1.2. It has been estimated that an area of nearly 150 lakh hectares need various soil and water conservation measures. The State has also a large area under ravine in about 4 lakh hectares on various rivers viz., Banas, Saraswati, Meshwo, Watrak, Mahi, Narmada, Tapi, Shetrujni and their tributories flowing in the districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mahesana, Khod, Vadodara, Panchmahals, Bharuch, Surat and Bhavnagar. The continuous progress of erosion has cut down the fertile core of vulnerable adjoining lands. This occurs due to vagaries of nature and man made mistakes. There is also a large part of the area adjoining the coastal line under the 12 districts of the State cover-

ring an area of about 2 lakh hectares. The ingress of tidal waters has spoiled the fertility of the upper area of these khar lands. The soils of the northern districts viz., Banaskantha Sabarkantha and Mahesana and the area of Kachhh district are generally sandy in nature which suffers from wind erosion problem.

3.1.5.2. Review of Progress :

3.1.5.2.1. In the past, the approach of this programme was limited on small catchment basis and scattered and hence the benefits accrued could not be visualised. In order to reap the benefits of erosion control and water conservation for complete harvesting of rainfall water to increase the agricultural production and to solve the varied problems like flood prevention, gully control, land reclamation, improvement of pasture, village and farm forestry etc. the programme is now planned to be undertaken on the watershed basis on large areas from the year 1976-77. By adopting this new management system, the State Government proposes to provide, opportunities for stimulating the economic growth and act as a catalyst to the whole rural development. This approach also benefits the weaker sections as there will be adequate employment opportunities and help in building up the economic viability of the areas. The physical progress achieved and the targets proposed are summarised below:-

(in lakh hectares)

Item	Achievement at the end of			
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
			(T)	(T)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Land covered under soil conservation works.	18.14 (0.53)	18.79 (0.65)	19.40 (0.61)	19.90 (0.59)
2. Ravine land reclamation.	0.44 (0.02)	0.48 (0.04)	0.51 (0.03)	0.54 (0.03)

(Figures in the brackets indicate the net achievements).

3.1.5.3. Outlay for the Annual Plan—1981-82.

3.1.5.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 332 lakhs is provided for the soil and water conservation programme whereas, the programme of ghed area development of the Irrigation Department accounts for Rs. 61 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1981-82 totalling to

Rs. 393 lakhs for the Soil and Water conservation sub-sector for the Annual Plan 1981-82. The State plan outlay is likely to be supplemented by way of special central assistance for the Tribal Area sub-Plan. The details of the outlays are given in the following table :—

Sr. No.	Programmes.	1981-82 Outlay.
1.	2	3
AFCI Programmes.		
1.	Direction and Administration	7.77
2.	Research	1.00
3.	Education and Training	3.82
4.	Soil Conservation.	216.26
5.	Other Programmes.	103.15
Total—AFCI Programs.		332.00
I.D. Programme		
6.	Ghed Area Development.	61.00
Grant Total—(Soil and Water Conservation)		393.00

3.1.5.4. Programmes for the Annual Plan : 1981-82

Direction and Administration :

3.1.5.4.1. Soil survey provides some basic information about the characteristics of soil and their extent, use, capability and locations etc. The interpretation of soils for their different use and purposes will help for better use and maximum production. Soil survey and its study provides systematic studies of Soil, water-crop relationship for proper utilisation of land and water for maximum agricultural production. Three soil survey units at Nadiad, Bhavnagar and Navsari are functioning in the State for this purpose. Out of these, two units (Nadiad and Bhavnagar) are started under the scheme for strengthening of State soil survey organisation (central sector scheme). A provision of Rs. 7.77 lakhs is made for the soil survey works under the Direction and Administration programme.

Research :

3.1.5.4.2. Under the research programme, the soil investigation works are proposed to be continued in problematic area viz., at Limbhoi (Sabarkantha), Akru (Ahmedabad) and at Radhanpur (Banas-kantha). An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82 to carry out the research works.

Education and Training :

3.1.5.4.3. The training programme for the officers and the field assistants will be continued to meet the requirement of the technical manpower under various programmes for which an outlay of Rs. 3.82 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

Khar Land Development Programme:—

3.1.5.4.4. The Khar Land Development Board, established under the Khar Land Act, 1963, will undertake the protective works by constructing earthen embankments alongwith the cross drainage works. It is also decided to continue the mobile testing laboratory (in Ahmedabad district) to ascertain progressive reduction in salinity and to recommend corrective measures to the farmers. Demonstrations will also be organised for the benefits of khar land reclamation and methods of improvement under the areas of Ukai-Kakrapar and Shetrunji Irrigation Projects. As per the provision of the Khar Land Act, the expenditure on land reclamation is to be borne by the State Government and the beneficiary in the ratio of 40:60, the Government share being the subsidy. An amount of Rs. 16.15 lakhs is proposed for the reclamation of Khar land programmes for the Annual plan 1981-82.

Soil Conservation works (watershed Programme)

3.1.5.4.5. Soil and water Conservation measures like contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, land reclamation, improvement of pastures including village forests, farm forests, underground pipeline works, construction of farm ponds, kyari making works etc. are now planned in an integrated manner on watershed basis. The soil and water conservation works will be carried out in 446 sub-watersheds already demarcated in the State having an area of 13.89 lakh hectares. Out of this area, an area of about 0.50 lakh hectares (contour bunding equivalent) is proposed to be covered in 17 districts except Gandhinagar and Dangs during the year 1981-82. The existing staff of 6 divisions and 23 sub-divisions will be utilised for the soil and

water conservation works in the watershed area. It is proposed to take follow programme of dry farming practices in watershed area in 1.00 lakh hectares in the year 1981-82 for which an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided. The works will be carried out on demarcated watersheds on an integrated scale in tribal and other areas.

Ravine Land Reclamation:

3.1.5.4.6. The scheme for advance survey and planning for water-shed management is to be strengthened in revinous and other areas of the State. To solve the problem of wind erosion in the northern districts of the State shelter belts are proposed to be established and thereby to protect agricultural lands of the State. Gujarat State Land Development Corporation (at Gandhinagar) will be given share capital contribution to the tune Rs. 1 lakh for the Annual Plan 1981-82 for undertaking its various activities in about 0.03 lakh hectares under ravine land reclamation works. Besides this Rs. 75 lakhs are to be made available from the special central assistance as revolving fund for carrying land development works in the Tribal areas.

Paddy Cultivation

3.1.5.4.7. The agricultural lands of Surat and Valsad districts which is under tribal area are suitable for paddy cultivation. About 1.37 lakh adivasi cultivators are residing in these districts. Government have formulated a scheme under which one acre of the land will be converted into a kyari for paddy cultivation to encourage adivasis to undertake paddy cultivation and thereby to increase their level of income. Necessary technical guidance will also be provided by the State Government. The adivasis will be paid Rs. 500 or the 50% of the total expenditure whichever is less, as a subsidy. An amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is provided for this programme during 1981-82.

3.1.5.5. Centrally Sponsored Scheme:

3.1.5.5.1. The centrally sponsored scheme for carrying out soil conservation works in the catchment areas of river vally projects for the Ukai, Mahi and Damanganga irrigation projects along with the head-quarter cell has been decided to be continued so as to check run off of water and sedimentation progress. The State Government has proposed an outlay (State share) of Rs. 19.44 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1981-82 for this centrally sponsored scheme. Government of India contribute 25% loan and 25% subsidy and the remaining 50% expenditure is to be shared by the State Government.

3.1.5.6. Development of Ghed Area

3.1.5.6.1 For development of this area, two comprehensive master plans are prepared costing about Rs. 417 lakhs for sorthi Ghed area and about Rs. 904.31 lakhs for Barda Ghed Area (including Rs. 810 lakhs for Medha creek reclamation scheme posed to world Bank for assistance).

3.1.5.6.2 The master plan provides for quick, drainage of inundated flood water closing of off-shoots construction on C. D. works cum regulators on established cart tracks, providing steel gates on regulators situated on coastal highway, construction of percolation tanks and reclamation works, etc. Total area of 51230 hect. will be benefitted when implementation of Sorthi Ghed Master Plan and Barda Ghed Master Plan are completed in all respects:

	in hec.
1. Land to be benefited by quick drainage	37,480
2. Land to be reclaimed	13,750
Total	51,230

3.1.5.6.3 The works of urgent nature of interim relief have been undertaken in order to reduce obstructions against free flow of water in the silted up river valleys. The river sections are being widened and straightened to have just adequate water way so as to discharge low flood and post monsoon flow within the firm banks and to drain out the accumulated waters of high floods within a period of 8 to 10 days, so that inundated low land can be used for rabi cultivation. Similarly water way at the mouths of the rivers on coastal highway are also being increased by providing adequate water way with gates. Off-shoots on rivers are being closed by bunds in order to reduce water logging of lands after monsoon. Road crossings cum-regulators across the rivers are being constructed which will also be useful in bringing up subsoil water levels in wells and also in lift irrigation.

3.1.5.6.4 The outlet regulators on rivers Minsar, Ozat and Madhuvanti have been extended. The work of providing steel gates on Madhuvanti regulators is completed and certain drainage works are carried out. Certain C. D. works cum regulators on village roads are completed on priority basis. The works have benefitted 27400 hec. of land by way of quick drainage in the area till 1979-80. It is expected to benefit about 29425 hec. by 1980-81. On these schemes, an expenditure of Rs. 147.97 lakhs is incurred upto March 1980.

3.1.5.6.5 An outlay of Rs. 61.00 lakhs is provided for the development of Ghed area for the year 1981-82. It is proposed that additional area of 3,000 hectares will be benefitted during 1981-82.

STATEMENT
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No & Name of the scheme	Outlay 1981-82.		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1.	2	3	4	5
A.F.C.D. Programmes.				
Direction & Administration.				
1.	SLC-1: Strengthening of Soil Survey Organisation	7.77	..	7.77
Research				
2.	SLC-2 Soil Conservation investigation.	1.00	..	1.00
Education & Training				
3.	SLC-3 Soil Conservation Training.	..	3.82	3.82
Soil Conservation				
4.	SLC-4 Soil Conservation including contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing etc. in non tribal areas	120.26	..	120.26
	(2) Soil, Cons. including contour bunding, nala plugging terracing etc. in TASP.	91.00	..	91.00
	(3) Saurashtra coastal land improvement	3.00	..	3.00
	(4) Staff salary and purchase of vehicles etc.	2.00	..	2.00
	Sub-Total :- (Soil Conservation)	216.26	..	216.26
Other Programmes				
5.	SLC-5 Afforestation and reclamation of Kotar lands.	11.34	..	11.34
6.	SLC-6 Advance survey and Planning for watershed management.	9.00	..	9.00
7.	SLC-7 Pilot projects for Soil conservation in watershed areas	2.00	..	2.00
	(2) Dry Farming Scheme for Soil Conservation in watershed areas.	2.00	..	2.00
8.	SLC-8 Pilot Project for wind erosion problem.	2.50	..	2.50
9.	SLC-9 Recl. of Kharland under kharland Act.			
	(a) Protection of Recl.measures.	10.00	..	10.00
	(b) Kharland Board H.Q.staff.	2.35	..	2.35
	(c) Mobile soil testing laboratory.	2.80	..	2.80
	(d) Drainage work in water lagged alkaline saline	1.00	..	1.00
	Sub-Total:-9 (Khar land)	16.15	..	16.15

1	2	3	4	5
10.	SLC-10 (1) Share Capital for land Development Corporation.	..	..	..
	(2) GIA to Gujarat State Land Development Corporation for the work of reclamation of land in TASP.	1.00	..	1.00
11.	SLC-11(1) Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Surat & Valsad districts.	11.00	..	11.00
	(2) Kyari making for paddy Cultivation in Dangs district.	10.72	..	10.72
12.	SLC-12 Carrying out soil conservation work in River valley Projects	19.44	..	19.44
13.	SLC-13 Pilot projects for stabilisation of table land.	6.00	..	6.00
	Nucleus Budget.	11.00	..	11.00
	Sub-Total:- (Other Programmes.)	103.15	..	103.15
	Total- I (AFCD. Programmes)	328.18	3.82	332.00
II. I.D. Programmes.				
14.	SLC-14 Ghed Area Development	61.00	..	61.00
	Grand Total :- (I + II) Soil and Water Conservation	389.18	3.82	393.00

3.1.6. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

3.1.6.I. Introduction :

3.1.6.1.1. The basic need for Agriculture is water for irrigation. Agriculture is a crucial factor in the economic development of the country. Assured irrigation facilities are of vital importance to Agriculture. A Large investment made in the major and medium irrigation projects highlighted the need for the optimum utilisation of the irrigation potential. It is very important that integrated area development approach should be adopted to increase utilisation of irrigation water resulting in optimum agricultural production.

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

3.1.6.1.3. Mahi-Kadana, Panam, Hiran, Kharicut and Fatewadi Projects are entrusted to Area Development authority Ahmedabad, Ukai, Kakrapar Karjan and Damanganga Projects are entrusted to Area Development authority Surat. While Shetrunji project and certain projects situated in North Gujarat and Saurashtra have been entrusted to the Area Development authority, Gandhinagar.

3.1.6.2. Review of Progress and Programme for 1981-82 :

Pilot projects for soil and water management :

3.1.6.2.1. The objectives under the programme are:-

(i) To study the water losses by seepage and side and deep percolation in earthen and lined field channels.

(ii) To demonstrate water use and management practices and also the proper use of irrigation water, fertiliser and improved seeds for multiple cropping for maximisation of agricultural production.

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

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

Mahi-Kadana

3.1.6.2.2. The scheme has been continued upto March 1981 afterwards it has been decided to discontinue hence the provision has not been kept the year 1981-82. There will be another new scheme titled as 'Adoptive trials and demonstrations' for Kadana Project in place of this scheme. The objectives of the scheme are the same as narrated above. The only difference is that in the new area of the project water management activities such as construction of F. C. LAs etc. will be undertaken.

Area Development Authority Shetrunji, Gandhinagar.

Shetrunji :

3.1.6.2.3. The project for Shetrunji has been completed during first three years i. e. from 1976-77 to 1978-79. Introduction of new crops, gypsum treatment and the crop demonstration plots are arranged and extension activities are done under this project. 75 demonstrations were targetted during 1980-81. 75 more demonstrations are targetted for 1981-82.

Area Development Authority Ukai-Kakrapar :—

Ukai-Kakrapar :

3.1.6.2.4. A project for Ukai-Kakrapar is also sanctioned by Government of India. Due to perennial water, table has come up and it has adversely affected the fertile land reducing its productivity. The area of Bardoli, Kamarej and Palasna Taluka in command area are adversely affected. The programme of field demonstration, composite demonstration and construction of drains is undertaken and is in progress. As the neighbouring villages of these talukas are also affected with water logging problems, it has been decided to cover more villages of affected areas. For effective drainage programme, the scheme is to be continued.

3.1.6.2.5. The provision is made for small staff for carrying out demonstration work for showing extension method to the farmers of CAD project. The level of achievement at the end of 1979-80, targets for 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given below :

Item	Unit	Progress achieved at the end of March, 1980	Target for 1980-81	Anticipated achievement 1980-81	Proposed targets 1981-82
Field Demonstration	No.	56	20	20	20
Composite Demonstration.	No.	6	3	3	3
Field drain.	Hect.	576.47	200	200	250
Soil samples.	Nos.	3605	500	500	750
Water samples.	Nos.	383	100	100	150

3.1.6.2.6. 37 bulldozers and 25 tractors are in operation for land levelling and kyari making work in Ukai-Kakrapar command area. To modernise the agriculture engineering section by providing proper workshop facility; upto date tools, modern machinery equipment for prompt repairs and sheds for machinery. the amount of Rs. 22.49 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

On Farm Development Works :

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

Area Development Authorities Mahi-Kadana :

(i) Mahi-Kadana Project ;

3.1.6.8. (i) The culturable command area of the project was originally fixed at 2,75,000 Hectares on right bank canal and 13,000 hectares on left bank canal. The command area has now been revised

to 2,24,235 hectares (2,12,694 hectares on right bank canal and 11,541 hectares on left bank canal).

(2) The target for land levelling was fixed at 24,972 hectares. Land levelling work has been undertaken upto March, 1980 for 24,662 hectares. The target for 1980-81 is 202 hectares.

(3) As regards field channel, 1,34,234 hectares have been covered upto March 1980. The target fixed for 1980-81 is 8000 hectares (Revised). It is proposed to cover 8000 hectares during the year 1981-82.

(4) Field drains in the Kadana Project command area are to be constructed in 20,000 hectares. The works depend upon prior constructions for main drains and lateral and sub-lateral drains. A master plan has already been sanctioned by Government. The target for 1980-81 and 1981-82 5000 and 2000 hectares respectively.

(5) The details of works done and the programme proposal for 1981-82 are given below:—

Sr. No.	Item.	Unit	Project target	Achiv. upto March 1980.	1980-81 target	Target for 81-82.
1	Land leveling.	Hect.	24972	24662	202	..
2	Field channel.	„	224235	134234	8000	8000
3	Field Drain.	„	20000	..	5000	2000

Panam Projects :

3.1.6.2.9. (1) The details of works done and the programme proposed for 1981-82 are given below:—

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Project target	Achievement upto March 80	1980-81 target	Target for 81-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1)	Field channel.	Hect.	41120	658	7431	7500

3.1.6.2.10. During the year 1980-81 the provision under the plan has been kept to the tune of Rs. 25.10 lakhs. The work has been started and it will gain momentum during 1981-82. This would be a centrally sponsored scheme on the line of Kadana Projectd. after 1981-82 as the project has not been approved by Government of India as a centrally sponsored scheme. An outlay of Rs. 32.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82.

Area Development Authority Shetrunji :

Shetrunji Project :

3.1.6.2.11. On farm Development works in this project consists of construction and remodelling of field channel works in 34800 hectares, land levelling works in 9606 hectares and field drain works in 4046 hectares.

3.1.6.2.12. The details of works done and the programme proposed for 1981-82 are given below:—

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Project target	Achievement upto March 1980	1980-81 target	Target proposed for 1981-82
1	2	3	4	6	5	7
1	Land levelling	Hect.	9606	4270	500	500
2	Field channel	„	34800	21539	4000	4000
3	Field drains	„	4046	300	200	750
4	Soil Survey	„	34800	19235	4000	4000

3.1.6.2.13. This is a centrally sponsored scheme. As per the revised pattern, the State share is proposed under the plan scheme. It is also proposed to take OFD Works in Dharoi Dantiwada and other Major and Medium Projects during 1981-82. The total outlay of Rs. 84.33 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

Area Development Authority Ukai-Kakrapar :

3.1.6.2.14. Land Levelling by field channel circles, Surat is being done in Ukai Left Bank Canal, block number 12 to 14 and this being voluntary, work is done to the extent of consent as available. The farmers are expected to carry out the land levelling once they see the water running into canals. The progress of achievement and the target envisaged for 1981-82 are given below—

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Project Target	Achievement upto March 1980	1980-81 target	Target proposed for 81-82.
1	Land Levelling and Kyari making	Hect.	116000	21700	7000	8050
2	Ravine channel	-do-	468200	206400	2000	10200
3	Field Drain	-do-	251300	57647	10000	18300
4	Drainage	KMS.	6321	1554	1100	2200

The OFD works are to be taken up in Damanganga Projects :—

3.1.6.2.15. The Damanganga project envisages supply of water to Southern part of the Ukai-Kakrapar command. It is expected that the project will start giving water from 1980-81 and will supply to 5000 hectares of land in the first year. Field channels and O.F.D. works are to be

completed before the water is released in the fields. Investigation are required to be made for carrying out the O.F.D. and field channel works. One sub-division for soil conservation work would be required for this purpose for which an amount of Rs. 5.14 lakhs is provided in 1980-81. This sub-division will have to be continued for the purpose of command area development works, for which Rs. 5.14 lakhs have been provided for the year 1981-82.

Pilot Project for Reclamation of Khar Land in Surat and Valsad District :

3.1.6.2.16. The Pilot project for the reclamation of saline coastal land of 1760 hectares to increase agricultural production at the cost of Rs. 82/- lakhs was taken up in 1972. The scheme envisage construction of protective earthen dams, reclamation of land by construction of internal drains, field channels land levelling etc.

3.1.6.2.17. With the introduction of "Modernisation Programme in Kakrapar Command the reclamation of Coastal land is to be carried out by the Superintending Engineer, Modernisation circle. The modernisation programme of Kakrapar command has been posed to the World Bank for I. D. A. credit assistance, and accordingly with the assistance of World Bank, the reclamation of coastal land will be carried out by Modernisation Circle, Surat. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 and Rs. 28-45 lakhs provided for 1981-82.

Ayacut Development Programme :

3.1.6.2.18. The Ayacut Development Programme was taken up in 27 villages near Kim in Ukai-Kakrapar command area development. The results have been encouraging. It has, therefore, been extended in 43 villages covering 8 villages from Ankleshwar Taluka, 20 from Hansot Taluka and 15 from Mangrol Taluka. It is proposed to continue the scheme on existing basis with a view to demonstrate proper method of irrigated Agriculture. 45 to 50 demonstrations of various agriculture practices are carried out yearly. This programme is implemented by Command Area Development Authority Ukai Kakrapar. An outlay of Rs. 0.59 lakh is provided for 1981-82.

3.1.6.2.19. On the basis of Ayacut Development programme in Surat District, Government have sanctioned Ayacut Development Scheme for the two districts in Rajkot and Sabarkantha to educate the farmers in irrigation farming for maximum utilisation of irrigation water. 90 demonstrations are proposed to be carried out yearly. This programme is implemented by the Director of Agriculture. Rs. 2.30 lakhs are provided for 1981-82.

Implements Workshop at Navsari :

3.1.6.2.20. To train village farmers for the use and repairing of improved agricultural appliances and machineries, the cultivators are paid Rs. 150/- per month as stipend under this scheme. In addition to this the repairing works of departmental trucks, jeeps, bulldozers and replacement of spare parts etc. are carried out in the Workshop. Use of improved implements is necessary for effective water management. An outlay of Rs. 3.40 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

World Bank aided scheme :

Command Area Development Authority Mahi Kadana :—

Water Management area in Panam Project :

3.1.6.2.21. As per the proposal contained in the Aide-memoria of Dr. Shanan World Bank consultant of May 14, 1980 it has been decided to implement the programme of undertaking water Management Activities Pilot Programme with 2000 acres in the year, 1980-81 in the Panam Project. Ultimately it will cover 11400 acres in Morva distributary. The staff requirements would entail expenditure of Rs. 4.34 lakhs and work portion of Rs. 8.20 lakhs. Annual recurrent expenditure will be to the tune of Rs. 8.68 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82 for the following activities.

- (1) To evaluate present design standards ;
- (2) To introduce a methodology for preparing seasonal and water allocations and for operating the net work according to determined schedules ;
- (3) To adopt scheduled deliveries to changing cropping patterns ;
- (4) To roster combined planning by engineering agricultural staff
- (5) To establish demonstration farms where farmer can observe efficient field irrigation ;
- (6) To train staff in adopting advanced methodology and operational procedure to other irrigation projects ;

Establishment of Land Development and Training Centre ;

3.1.6.2.22. In order to build up a professional cadre of water management, a training programme in water management and land development for irrigated agriculture has been agreed to be financed by the World Bank. The expenditure involved for a period of five years is Rs. 3.2 crores. The centre is to be located in the Mahi Kadana Command area which offer a good training ground for personnel involved in irrigation management. The centre will be established at Anand.

3.1.6.2.23. The Programme of training varies from 6 to 9 months for new recruits. Refresher course for will be those who are already serving the command areas such as Deputy Engineers, sub-divisional Soil Conservation Officers and for the officers of the level of executive engineers and Deputy Director of Agriculture serving as Divisional Soil conservation Officers. It is proposed to conduct one week workshop as well as three weeks refresher course during 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has has for the year 1981-82.

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

3.1.6.2.24. The World Bank has agreed to finance the introduction of Rotational Water Supply (Warabandhi) in the Irrigation Projects of Gujarat. The total area to be covered is 60,000 hectares out of which 30,000 hectares will be in Mahi-Kadana Command areas. An estimated expenditure for 60,000 hectares is Rs. two crores and the approximate expenditure per hectare would be Rs. 333/- The expenditure would be with regard to upgarding the distribution system by constructions of cross regulators, installation of measuring devices and improvement of field channels and related control structures.

3.1.6.2.25. Before the agreement was signed in April, 1980, 2000 hectares were already covered in

Mahi-Kadana command area in the right bank as an experimental measure during 1978-79 Rabi Season as well as 1970-80 Babi Seasons.

3.1.6.2.26. It is proposed to introduce Warabandhi in an additional area of 9000. Hectares in Kadana Project and the provision has been kept to the tune of Rs. 30.00 lakhs during the year 1980-81. During the year 1981-82 provision has been made to the tune of Rs. 16.00 lakhs covering 4800 Hectares.

3.1.6.2.27. An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs is provided for introducing warabandhi system in selected area of ukai-kakrapar project during 1981-82 with a target to cover about 10,000 hectares.

STATEMENT
COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT
Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	CAD—1 Establishment of Area Development Authority for Mahi Kadana, Ahmedabad.	4.00	..	4.00
2.	CAD—2 Agricultural Support Programme for Kadana Project (J. A.D's office).	2.00	..	2.00
3.	CAD—3 Pilot Project for Soil and water Management in Kadana Project.	..	..	..
4.	CAD—4 On Farm Development Works in Area Development Authority of Mahi Kadana, Ahmedabad.			
	(1) Kadana Project	..	..	..
	(2) Panam Project	32.00	..	32.00
	(3) Kharicut Project	..	..	..
	(4) Fatewadi Project	..	..	..
	(5) Haran Project	..	..	..
5.	CAD—5 Training Centre for land Development and Water Management in Mahi Kadana Authority.	6.00	..	6.00
6.	CAD—6 "Water Management Area" in Panam Project	15.00	..	15.00
7.	CAD—7 Warabandhi in Mahi Kadana Project	16.00	..	16.00
8.	CAD—8 Establishment of Area Development authority for Shetrunji, Gandhinagar.	3.50	..	3.50
9.	CAD—9 Agricultural Support Programme for Shetrunji Project	1.90	..	1.90
10.	CAD—10 Pilot Project for Soil and Water Management in Shetrunji Project	1.49	..	1.49
11.	CAD—11 Establishment of Joint Director's Office at Gandhinagar.	2.14	..	2.14
12.	CAD—12 On Farm Development works in Saurashtra and North Gujrat region Area Development Authority, Shetrunji, Gandhinagar.			
	(1) Shetrunji Project	..	..	..
	(2) Dharoi Project	47.30	..	47.30
	(3) Dantiwada Project	28.00	..	28.00
	(4) Hathmati Project	..	..	..
	(5) Meshwo Project	..	..	..
	(6) Bhadar Project	..	..	..
	(7) Machhundri Project	..	..	..
	(8) Sukhbhadar Project	..	..	..
	(9) Kalubhar Project	..	..	..
	(10) Khodiar Project	..	..	..
	(11) Venu-II Project	..	..	..
	(12) Machhu-I Project	..	..	..
	(13) Sipu Project	..	..	..
	(14) Watrak Project	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
13.	CAD—13 Establishment of Area Development Authority Ukai Kakrapar, Surat.	5.27	..	5.27
14.	CAD—14 Strengthening of accounts and administration at State and regional level.		..	
15.	CAD—15 Opening of regional Soil and Water Management Pilot Project at Bardoli.	2.00	..	2.00
16.	CAD—16 Pilot Project for reclamation of Khar Land in Surat and Valsad Districts.	17.25	11.20	28.45
17.	CAD—17 Ayaout Development Programme in Surat District.	0.59	..	0.59
18.	CAD—18 Bungalow for Area Development Commissioner, Surat.	..	0.19	0.19
19.	CAD—19 Staff quarters for staff of Area Development Commissioner, Surat.	..	0.30	0.30
20.	CAD—20 Office Building for the office of Area Development Commissioner and Joint Director of Agriculture, Surat.	..	10.00	10.00
21.	CAD—21 Establishment of workshop at Navsari.	3.40	..	3.40
22.	CAD—22 Operational Staff for Bulldozer for carrying out Soil Conservation works in Ukai Kakrapar Command Area	..	22.49	22.49
23.	CAD—23 Establishment of T.C.D. Farm in Ukai-Damanganga Project	13.50	7.59	21.00
24.	CAD—24 Introduction of Warabandhi in Ukai Kakrapar Command area	8.00	..	8.00
25.	CAD—25 On Farm Development works in Area Development Authority, of Ukai Kakrapar Authority Surat :			
	(i) Ukai-Kakrapar Project	28.17	..	28.17
	(ii) Karjan Project	..	..	..
	(iii) Daman Ganga Project	5.14	..	5.14
	Director of Agriculture, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.			
26.	CAD—26 Strengthening of TCD Farms	..	..	..
27.	CAD—27 Construction of Residential Buildings and Shed and works in progress.	..	4.91	4.91
28.	CAD—28 Popularisation of improved Agril. Implements	0.80	..	0.80
29.	CAD—29 Ayaout Development Programme in Irrigation Projects of Seven districts of the State.	2.30	..	2.30
30.	CAD—30 Irrigation Demonstrations in the medium irrigation projects.	..	..	..
31.	CAD—31 Establishment of NEW T.C.D. Farm in Irrigation Projects	..	..	..
32.	CAD—32 Development of command area of the World Bank Assisted Projects for composites irrigation projects.	..	..	..
33.	CAD—33. Subsidy to Small and marginal farmers	..	..	..
34.	CAD—34 Special loan account for inelligible farmers.	..	..	..
Total :		245.75	56.59	302.34

3.1.7 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

3.1.7.1. Introduction:

3.1.7.1.1. Animal Husbandry plays a very important role in the agricultural economy of the State. Cattle and buffaloes are the main source of draught power in the agricultural operations and rural transportation. They provide essential foods of animal origin like milk and meat. Large quantities of animal by-products are also provided by these animals. For many years to come bullock and buffalo will continue to be the main stay of agricultural operations, particularly for small and marginal farmers. Even in future, despite the impact of modernisation, a large portion of motive power of rural transportation will be bullock-based. As cattle and buffalo raising involves intensive use of labour usually on the part of the members of a family, more than any other enterprise, it offers very significant employment and income opportunities to the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. A very large portion of female labour force finds scope for fuller employment in several operations connected with cattle and buffalo rearing. Gujarat is endowed with very good livestock wealth. The livestock population as per 1972 and 1977 census is as under :—

(Figures in '000)

Sr. No.	Category	1972 Census	1977 Census (Provisional)
1.	Cows above 3 years	1811	1695
2.	Buffaloes above 3 years	2047	2121
3.	Sheep and Goats	4931	4658
4.	Total Livestock	15088	14374
5.	Poultry	2736	3377

3.1.7.1.2. The important breeds of cattle are Gir and Kankrej which are dual purpose breeds. Amongst buffaloes, Surti, Mehsani and Jafrabadi are important milch breeds. The average milk yield per day per cow was 2.12 litres and for buffalo, it was 3.36 litres as estimated from survey data during 1977-78. The total milk production during 1977-78 was estimated to be 20.25 lakh tonnes. The important breeds of sheep in the State are Patanwadi and Marwadi. Patanwadi sheep produces medium to fine variety of wool, whereas Marwadi sheep produces coarse grade wool suitable for carpet manufactures. The annual production of wool was estimated to be 18.19 lakh kgs. during 1977-78. The annual egg production was of the order of 198 millions by the end of 1977-78.

3.1.7.1.3. Having regard to the need for increasing the contribution of Animal Husbandry coupled with Dairying to the national income and also keeping in view the increasing shift in demand from cereal to livestock products particularly from nutrition point of view and above all, in light of unquestionable utility of this sector in improving the economy of the small farmers and agricultural labourers, considerable stress is required to be laid on fulfilling developmental needs. One of the solutions to the poverty and rural unemployment is that of providing gainful employment to the vast number of persons and put them on productive work. From this point of view, animal husbandry can provide gainful employment even to the weaker sections of the society.

3.1.7.2 Strategy of Development :

3.1.7.2.1 The animal husbandry development policy has the objective of diversification of the agricultural production, improvement of human nutrition, provision of supplementary income to the weaker sections and increasing the employment potential.

3.1.7.2.2 The essential elements of the strategy are : (1) To improve the productive potential of livestock and poultry, weed out inferior and un-economic and surplus animals and arrange for provision of feeds and fodder for the productive stock. Improved animal husbandry practices and better health cover form important components of the strategy. The policy is to adopt scientific methods of cross breeding of cattle to provide adequate feeds and fodder and animal health cover and to improve management practices.

(2) Large scale cross-breeding programme by using exotic breeds of sheep is also undertaken for rapid increase in quality of wool production.

(3) The policy in poultry development is to attain self sufficiency in production of quality chicks and to augment production of eggs and poultry meat.

(4) In the field of animal health the strategy is to develop an effective service and to keep livestock free from hazards of animal diseases for ensuring optimum production.

3.1.7.3. Review of Progress :

3.1.7.3.1. At the commencement of the Fifth Plan, there were 211 veterinary hospitals/dispensaries, 6 intensive cattle development blocks, 5 cattle breeding farms, 70 sheep extension centres, 2 sheep breeding and marketing centres, 9 poultry breeding farms and 3 intensive poultry development projects. Progress achieved

during the Fifth Plan and there after is outlined as under :—

3.1.7.3.2. The main thrust under the cattle development programme was on cross-breeding of local non-descript cows with high yielding exotic bull semen of Holstein Friesian and Jersey breeds for enhancement of milk production. To give impetus to this programme, one LN₂ plant has been installed at Rajkot. Action for installation of one more LN₂ plant in South Gujarat was initiated during 1979-80. Till the end of the year 1979-80, 83906 artificial inseminations were performed under this programme. During 1980-81, about 30,000 artificial inseminations are envisaged to be performed. Six units for cross-breeding programme in non-I.C.D.P. areas in the districts of Valsad, Bharuch, Vadodara, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad and Kachchh have been established. The incomplete intensive cattle development blocks of the districts of Ahmedabad-Sabarkantha and Surat were expanded to make them full-fledged blocks. In addition, two new blocks were also established in the districts of Junagadh and Banaskantha with 40 livestock sub-centres each. There are 605 sub-centres functioning in the State under I.C.D. Blocks. Four cattle breeding farms were taken up under expansion programme for providing additional facilities, such as, land development, purchase of cows, construction of farm buildings, equipments, machineries etc.

3.1.7.3.3. Under the integrated gaushala development programme, 63 gaushalas have been assisted to take up scientific cattle breeding activities. Action for establishment of a buffalo bull mother farm near Gandhinagar has been initiated. Under special development programme, rearing of 558 cross-bred heifers has been subsidised till 1979-80. During 1980-81, assistance will be given for rearing of 1000 cross bred heifers. Under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan, 11176 milch animals were subsidised at 50 per cent subsidised rate to the adivasis for supplementing their source of income till the end of 1979-80. During 1980-81, it is proposed to assist the tribals for purchase of about 2700 milch animals. It is envisaged to construct the building for Artificial Insemination Laboratory at Kadod (Surat) during 1980-81.

3.1.7.3.4. Under the poultry development programme, during the Fifth Plan 1974-78, 6 new intensive poultry development projects were established at Valsad, Vyara (Surat), Dohad (Panchmahals), Vadodara, Valia (Bharuch) and Himatnagar (Sabarkantha). In addition, 4 district poultry extension centres in the districts of Dangs, Banaskantha, Kachchh and Bhavnagar were also established till 1979-80 to promote poultry production. National co-ordinated poultry breeding programme has been undertaken at Makarba (Ahmedabad) as per the technical programme advocated by the Central Government for evolving

high laying strains of chicks and the same is being continued. Under the special development programme, 9185 poultry units each of 50 birds have been established to assist the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers till the end of 1979-80. During 1980-81, about 1000 beneficiaries are proposed to be assisted for establishing poultry units.

3.1.7.3.5. For providing residential facilities to poultry trainees, construction of hostel buildings at Makarba (Ahmedabad), Junagadh, Surat, Chanva (Valsad), Dohad (Panchmahals) and Himatnagar (Sabarkantha) have been undertaken. Another significant development in poultry production programme is the establishment of Gujarat State Co-operative Poultry Farmers' Federation Ltd., during the year 1978-79 for providing better marketing of eggs and poultry. During 1980-81, the farmer's training programme to impart training to about 2000 poultry farmers will be continued. It is envisaged to assist about 1500 adivasis for establishment of poultry units.

3.1.7.3.6. Under the sheep and wool development programme, two intensive sheep development blocks were established at Bhuj (Kachchh) and Bhavnagar for augmentation of wool production both qualitatively and quantitatively. Similarly, 2 district sheep and wool extension units have been established in the districts of Banaskantha and Jamnagar with 8 extension centres each. The existing district extension unit at Rajkot has been expanded by adding 2 more extension centres. Thus, there are 88 sheep extension centres functioning in the State. Under the special development programme, assistance was given for the establishment of 984 sheep units till the end of 1979-80. It is envisaged to assist beneficiaries for establishing 400 sheep units during 1980-81. Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation has been provided the share capital contribution to undertake its activities. During 1980-81, it is envisaged to provide a statistical unit under the intensive sheep development block Bhavnagar to carry out the bench mark and assessment surveys in the project areas.

3.1.7.3.7. Under the veterinary services and animal health programme, during the Fifth Plan 15 veterinary dispensaries were modernised, first aid veterinary centres and 10 veterinary mobile units were established. By the end of 1979-80, 5 more dispensaries were modernised, first aid veterinary centres and 3 mobile units were also established. During 1980-81, it is envisaged to establish 52 first aid centres and to undertake construction work of 11 veterinary dispensary buildings. The expansion of Biological Products Station (Animal Vaccine Institute) at Gandhinagar has also been undertaken. The institute has started manufacturing H.S. (A.E. Vaccine). By now, the institute has produced lakh doses of vaccine (till 1979-80). Experimental productions of B.Q. and E.T. vaccine

have also been undertaken. Under disease control programme, 2 epidemiology units—one for foot and mouth disease and another for other diseases are functioning in the State. For the foot and mouth disease control programme, about 1.58 lakh doses of vaccine were utilised till 1979-80. It is envisaged to assist the beneficiaries for purchase of 0.35 lakh doses of foot and mouth disease vaccine during 1980-81. Under the scheme for training for departmental personnel, the department has already deputed 8 officers for M.V.Sc. and 2 officers for post-graduate diploma training. It is envisaged to depute 5 officers for the training in the year 1980-81.

3.1.7.3.8. The programme of expansion of horse breeding farm at Junagadh and camel breeding farm at Dhori (Kachchh) has also been undertaken. Under rabari bharwad rehabilitation scheme, 35 multi-purpose societies and 22 vasahat mandalies have been assisted by the end of 1979-80. It is envisaged to assist 4 multi-purpose societies, 4 vasahat mandlies and 1 taluka sangh during 1980-81. Integrated fodder development programme has been undertaken from 1977 under which assistance is provided for 1911 demonstration plots, 46 chaff cutters, 39 silopits etc. till the end of 1979-80. It is envisaged to assist for 1700 demonstration plots, 8 silopits and 120 chaff cutters during 1980-81. Under the fodder development programme, 494 gauchar plots under panchayats have been undertaken for gauchar development. Similarly, in 1100 acres, grassland improvement work has been undertaken in Banni area of Kachchh district. The grass production farm alongwith the buffalo bull mother farm near Gandhinagar is also proposed to be continued. It is also envisaged to establish 2 village fodder farms for growing green fodder during 1980-81.

3.1.7.4. Programme for Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.1.7.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 267.56 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82. The broad break-up is as under :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1981-82
1.	Direction and Administration	12.90
2.	Veterinary Education and Training	3.02
3.	Veterinary Services & Animal Health	48.46
4.	Investigation and Statistics	2.32
5.	Cattle Development	95.84
6.	Poultry Development	60.50
7.	Sheep and Wool Development	14.36
8.	Other Livestock Development	4.49
9.	Fodder and Feed Development	5.59
10.	Nucleus fund under Tribal Area Sub-Plan	20.00
Total:		267.56

The programmewise details and targets for 1981-82 are given below :—

Cattle Development.

3.1.7.4.2. There are 8 Intensive Cattle Development Projects with 605 livestock sub-centres functioning in the State covering a breedable cattle population of 6.05 lakhs. It is envisaged to continue the input subsidies under this programme during the year 1981-82. In addition, constructions of office-buildings and residential quarters for 5 sub-centres, namely, Lachhras, Ori, Avidha, Sarsa and Daheli are also envisaged. During 1981-82, it is envisaged to assist the tribal people for purchase of about 5000 milch animals to provide them supplementary source of income. The scheme is implemented by the Gujarat State Tribal Development Corporation and grant-in-aid will be provided to the Corporation. The loan component will be obtained through the financial institutions. Under cross-breeding programme, it is envisaged to perform 30,000 artificial inseminations during 1981-82. The work of establishment of a liquid nitrogen plant which has been initiated in tribal area during 1980-81 is envisaged to be got completed during 1981-82. Under the scheme (Centrally sponsored) for assistance to SF/MF/AL it is envisaged to assist beneficiaries for rearing of 320 cross-breed heifers during 1981-82.

Poultry Development.

3.1.7.4.3. Under this programme, it is envisaged to continue the farmers training programme to impart training to about 2,000 poultry farmers during 1981-82 for effective implementation of production programme. Co-ordinated poultry breeding programme is under implementation at poultry breeding farm, Makarba (Ahmedabad) for evolving high yielding strains of chicks and the same will be continued during the year 1981-82. The Intensive Poultry Development Projects and the District Poultry Extension Centres have proved to be very useful instruments for providing necessary pre-requisites of poultry production programme. During the year 1981-82, existing 9 projects will be continued. The spill over works under these projects will be completed during the year 1981-82. Under the integrated poultry development programme, it is envisaged to assist 500 adivasis for establishments of poultry units during 1981-82 for supplementing their income. Similarly, under special project programme (Centrally sponsored) it is also envisaged to assist 500 beneficiaries for establishment of poultry units during 1981-82, however, the funds for the subsidy component for the units will be availed from IRDP. It will be

ensured that at least 7% of the benefit under this poultry programme will flow to the scheduled caste people. The loan component is proposed to be made available through Financial Institutions. Similarly, under the economically weaker section scheme, it is poultry units. The State Egg Marketing Federation envisaged to assist 95 beneficiaries for establishment of which has started functioning is slowly spreading its activities and necessary assistance for its continuation will be provided.

Sheep and Wool Development.

3.1.7.4.4. Under the Sheep and Wool Development Programme, the existing activities of Intensive Sheep Development Blocks, sheep extension centres, expansion of sheep breeding farm, Patan mahesana will be continued. Provision for share capital contribution to the Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation is also provided for their activities. For better marketing of wool, sheep breeders cooperatives have been organised in some sheep rearing areas. Under special project programme (centrally sponsored), it is envisaged to assist the beneficiaries to establish 400 sheep units for supplementing their source of income, however, the funds for subsidy component for the units will be availed from IRDP. Necessary credit facilities will be made available through financial institutions.

Veterinary Services and Animal Health.

3.1.7.4.5. Under this programme, the existing activities i.e. 57 first aid veterinary centres, 7 mobile units and upgrading of five veterinary dispensaries will be continued. In addition, it is also envisaged to undertake the construction of 7 first aid veterinary

centres and 1 veterinary dispensary building during 1981-82 under tribal areas. The existing spill over work of dispensaries and the Animal Vaccine Institute at Gandhinagar will be completed during 1981-82. Under the disease control programme for foot and mouth disease (Centrally sponsored, it is envisaged to assist the beneficiaries for purchase of 32,000 doses of foot and mouth disease vaccine, for protection of valuable animals. Under the scheme for development of departmental personnel the department has already deputed 8 officers for M.V.Sc. training and it is envisaged to depute 3 more officers for M.V.Sc. training and 1 officer for post-graduate diploma training during 1981-82 for specialisation in different subjects.

Other Livestock Development.

3.1.7.4.6. Under this programme, the expansion of the horse breeding farm at Junagadh and the expansion of camel breeding farm at Dhori (Kachchh) will be continued. Under Gopalak rehabilitation scheme, it is envisaged to assist 2 multipurpose societies and 2 vasahat mandalies during 1981-82. The integrated fodder development programme is gradually making better impact in promoting the fodder production in the State. During 1981-82, it is envisaged to assist for establishment of 2500 demonstration plots, 20 silopits, 75 chaff-cutters and for taking up seed multiplication centres in about 38.5 hectares. The grass production farm which is being undertaken at Gandhinagar will also be continued and 1 village fodder farm will be established during 1981-82. Necessary provision for the construction of Pashupalan Bhavan at Ahmedabad is also made during 1981-82.

STATEMENT
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Number and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Direction and Administration.				
1.	ANH- 1 Expansion of Directorate of Animal Husbandry.	2.00	10.90	12.90
	Total : I	2.00	10.90	12.90
II. Veterinary Education and Training.				
2.	ANH- 2 Development of Departmental Personnel.	3.02	..	3.02
	Total : II ..	3.02	..	3.02
III. Veterinary Services and Animal Health				
3.	ANH- 3. Improvement of veterinary aid.	14.22	13.80	28.02
4.	ANH- 4. Disease control programme.	4.05	1.94	5.99
5.	ANH- 5. Strengthening of Biological Products Station.	12.00	2.45	14.45
	Total : III ..	30.27	18.19	48.46
IV. Investigation and Statistics.				
6.	ANH- 6. Strengthening of statistical wing.	2.32	..	2.32
7.	ANH- 7. Estimation of structure and indices of cost of production of live stock products.	}	}	}
8.	ANH- 8. Estimation of area and production of food and fodder.			
9.	ANH- 9. Establishment of livestock census cell in the Animal Husbandry Department.			
10.	ANH-10. Monitoring and assessment of live stock development programme in the field of animal husbandry and dairying.			
	Total : IV ..	2.32	..	2.32
V. Cattle Development.				
11.	ANH-11. Artificial insemination scheme with semen bank and stud farm	16.30	—	16.30
12.	ANH-12. Intensive cattle development programme.	12.99	7.61	20.60
13.	ANH-13. State farm for Gir and Kankrej cattle.	1.11	0.27	1.38
14.	ANH-14. Buffaloe bull mother farm	..	1.09	1.09
15.	ANH-15. Subsidy to cattle breeding institutions and gaushalas.	14.00	..	14.00
16.	ANH-16. Supply of milch animals in tribal area.	33.32	..	33.32
17.	ANH-17. Locations of cross-bred bulls in tribal areas.	1.00	..	1.00
18.	ANH-18. Progeny testing scheme in co-operation with cattle breeding institutions and gaushalas.	..	..	..
19.	ANH-19. Training of adivasis in animal husbandry practices.	0.60	1.35	1.95
20.	ANH-20. Establishment of cattle breeding-cum-dairy farming centres at ashramshalas.	..	..	..
21.	ANH-21. Assistance to small farmers for crossbred heifers.	5.00	..	5.00
22.	ANH-22. Establishment of live stock production centres in tribal area.	1.20	..	1.20
	Total : V ..	85.52	10.32	95.84

1	2	3	4	5
VI. Poultry Development.				
23.	ANH-23. Farmer's training.	0.40	0.11	0.51
24.	ANH-24. Co-ordinated poultry breeding programme.	6.55	8.50	15.05
25.	ANH-25. Expansion of poultry feed testing laboratory.	..	..	..
26.	ANH-26. Intensive poultry development projects.	5.75	21.79	27.54
27.	ANH-27. State egg marketing federation.	1.60	0.80	2.40
28.	ANH-28. Development of economically weaker section by taking poultry farming.	11.00	..	11.00
29.	ANH-29. Integrated poultry development programme.	4.00	..	4.00
Total : VI.....		29.30	31.20	60.50
VII. Sheep and Wool Development.				
30.	ANH-30. Intensive sheep development block.	9.73	2.00	11.73
31.	ANH-31. Pig breeding farm	..	..	..
32.	ANH-32. Strengthening of sheep breeding farm at Patan and Morvi.	..	..	..
33.	ANH-33. Supervisory unit for sheep extension centres.	..	..	1.00
34.	ANH-34. Service centers for migratory flocks.	..	..	..
35.	ANH-35. Wool grading centres.	..	0.11	0.11
36.	ANH-36. Share capital contribution to the Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation.	..	0.50	0.50
37.	ANH-37. Wool utilisation unit.	..	..	..
38.	ANH-38. Audio-Visual aid.	..	..	..
39.	ANH-39. Modernisation of Wool Analysis Laboratory.	..	..	..
40.	ANH-40. Sheep breeders co-operative societies.	..	..	..
41.	ANH-41. Large scale sheep breeding farms.	1.00	..	1.00
42.	ANH-42. Formation of Wool Board.	..	..	..
43.	ANH-43. Establishment of goat breeding farm.	..	..	..
44.	ANH-44. Location of exotic cross-bred farms.	..	..	..
Total : VII.		11.73	2.61	14.34
VIII. Other Livestock Development.				
45.	ANH-45. Expansion of existing exhibition unit.	0.50	..	0.50
46.	ANH-46. Expansion of horse breeding farm.	2.00	..	2.00
47.	ANH-47. Expansion of camel breeding farm.	0.34	0.65	0.99
48.	ANH-48. Rebari bharwad rehabilitation scheme.	0.20	0.90	1.10
49.	ANH-49. Modernisation of slaughter house.	..	..	..
50.	ANH-50. Financial assistance to cattle market.	..	..	..
51.	ANH-51. Preservation of milch animals (expansion programme)	..	..	..
Total : VIII.		3.04	1.55	4.59
IX. Fodder and Feed Development.				
52.	ANH-52. Feed and Fodder Development Programme.	5.59	..	5.59
53.	Amount earmarked under Nucleus budget for Tribal Area Sub-Plan.	20.00	..	20.00
Grand Total :		192.79	74.77	267.56

3.1.8. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

3.1.8.1. Introduction.

3.1.8.1.1. Dairying, which is an effective instrument for bringing about socio-economic changes in the rural areas ensures economic uplift of small and marginal farmers, milk producers, and agricultural labourers, by encouraging them to take up dairy activities as a means of increasing their income. The State Government has been following policy of the encouraging dairy development in co-operative sector offering gainful subsidiary occupation to the milk-producers with a view to improving their present economic condition. In the State, where there is no co-operative union or the union is weak to take up dairy development, this work is done through Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation Limited.

3.1.8.2. Review of Progress

3.1.8.2.1. Out of 19 districts in the State, 13 districts have modern dairies. In the remaining six districts except Dangs district, viz., Valsad, Panchmahals, Kachchh, Surendranagar and Gandhinagar, the dairies are at different stages of construction/execution. At the end of 1977-78, the installed capacity of milk product factories and liquid milk plants was 18.52 lakh litres per day and this has risen to 20.28 lakh litres per day at the end of 1979-80. It is likely to further rise to 22 lakh litres per day by the end of 1980-81. The handling capacity of these units increased from 13.96 lakh litres per day at the end of 1977-78 to 17.32 lakh litres per day at the end of 1979-80. The number of cattle feed factories which was 6 at the end of 1977-78 rose to 7 at the end of 1979-80. The installed capacity of the cattle feed factories which was 800 tonnes per day rose to 900 tonnes per day.

3.1.8.2.2. During 1978-79, 5 district milk producers unions had been assisted for establishment/expansion of dairies/chilling centres and about 425 primary co-operative societies were established. The financial assistance to the extent of about Rs. 45 lakhs was given to the unions and feeder societies. This included about Rs. 36 lakhs under Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

3.1.8.2.3. During 1979-80, five district unions were assisted for the above purpose and about 300 primary societies have been formed. Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation has taken over Ahmedabad dairy from Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. Government has given Rs. 232 lakhs as share capital contribution for the purchase of this dairy. In addition, Rs. 7 lakhs were provided as share capital to Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation for its activities.

Operation Flood Programme--I

3.1.8.2.4. The Government of India with assistance of World Food Programme of United Nations launched "Milk Marketing and Dairy Development scheme" known as "Operation Flood Programme". The project report was prepared by the National Dairy Development Board, Anand and was approved by the Government of India. This project was started in July 1970 and six districts viz. Kheda,

Mahesana, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Vadodara and Ahmedabad were covered for the installation/expansion of feeder dairies and chilling centres. Dairy projects of Mahesana and Kheda were expanded from 3.5 to 5 lakh litres per day and from 5 to 7 lakh litres per day respectively and two new dairies at Palanpur and Himatnagar were established to handle 1.5 lakh litres each per day. In addition to this, cattle feed plants at Palanpur and Himatnagar were installed and cattle feed plants at Kheda and Mahesana were expanded. Technical inputs, artificial insemination and grass land development activities were also provided to the members of the societies in these districts. About Rs. 10 crores have been paid to the above district unions as loan and subsidy in the ratio of 70% loan and 30% grant respectively upto 1977-78. During 1978-79 an amount of about Rs. 5 crores was further provided to these unions for expansion/installation of dairies and cattle feed plants and technical inputs etc. During 1979-80, an amount of about Rs. 3 crores has been paid to these unions under Operation Flood Programme--I. The programme is expected to be continued upto March 1981.

Operation Flood Programme--II

3.1.8.2.5. This programme has commenced from 2nd October, 1979 in the Country. In Gujarat State, out of 19 districts, 16 districts except Anreli, Bhavnagar, and Dangs districts, are covered in the two clusters. The cluster-I comprises districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Kheda, Mahesana, Panchmahals, Vadodara, Surat, Bharuch, and Valsad. This project will be implemented by Gujarat Co-op. Milk Marketing Federation Ltd. The Cluster-II comprises districts of Kachchh, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Juuagadh, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar. This project will be implemented by Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation.

3.1.8.2.6. At the end of 1980-81, more than six thousand primary societies comprising of about 7.63 lakh members of the milk producers (agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers) will be supplying milk to the respective district milk plants.

3.1.8.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.1.8.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 32 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82. The details of the same are as under:--

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1981-82
1	2	3
1.	Direction and Administration	..
2.	Dairy Development	31.00
3.	Research, Education and Training	1.00
	Total	32.00

3.1.8.3.2. The State Plan outlay of Rs. 32 lakh will be supplemented by special central assistance of Rs. 7 lakhs under Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

Financial Assistance to District Cooperative milk Producers Unions and Feeder Societies.

3.1.8.3.3. Under the scheme, financial assistance will be given to district cooperative milk producers unions to establish/expand the dairies/chilling centres and cooling units. A subsidy at 30% will be given by the State Government and 70% loan will have to be obtained from the nationalised banks. In case of tribal area, 50% subsidy will be given by State Government to the unions and 50% loan will be obtained from nationalised banks. In addition, financial assistance will also be given to primary cooperative milk societies for purchase of cans, utensils etc. at the rate of Rs. 2000 each and for managerial subsidy at the rate of Rs. 100 per month per society for two years in tribal area. An outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82 for the financial assistance to district cooperative milk producers' unions for the expansion/establishment of dairies/chilling centres to district cooperative milk unions which are not covered under Operation Flood Programme-II. It is estimated that about 1500 primary cooperative societies will be formed in the milkshed areas of the district unions and the dairies under Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation to supply milk to the organised dairy plants. This scheme will benefit the tribal areas, small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers also.

3.1.8.3.4. It is proposed to assist 5 district milk unions and to establish 200 primary cooperative societies during 1981-82.

Banni Development Scheme :-

3.1.8.3.5. The area of Banni lies on northern side of main land of Kachchh. It has reclaimed alluvial flat area of 828 Sq. miles covering population of about 11,000. It is mostly inhabited by nomadic cattle breeders with good number of milch cattle of superior quality. The cattle owners depend only on livestock and their products. Banni area of Kachchh is well known for its pasture land. In every five years, three years are of drought due to scarcity of water and fodder. It is, therefore, desirable to take grassland development, water storage, afforestation, poultry development, construction of reclamation dam in this area. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82 envisaging collection of 500 kgs. of grass seeds and land development in 500 hectares.

Milk Production Enhancement Programme and Farmers' Organisation in Kachchh under Operation Flood--II.

3.1.8.3.6. Operation Flood--II Programmes in Kachchh envisages the establishing of 350 village milk producers' cooperative societies with an animal coverage of about 39 thousand. All the village cooperatives will get a package of services consisting of veterinary health care, artificial insemination, feeds and fodder and extension education. Of the total dairy cooperative societies, 120 will have facilities with frozen semen. It is expected that about 21000 animals will be covered under A. I. Approximately 26,000 families are expected to be benefitted.

During the period, the programme also envisages the distribution of 6000 minikits for fodder development programme and 1300 quintals of fodder seeds. It is proposed to induce about 3000 farmers at the Union level and 700 at Anand. Further, the programme envisages training of 350 village society secretaries, 120 village level inseminators and milk recorders and 760 managing committee members. The Union is expected to procure on an average of 40,000 litres of milk per day at the end of the 6th year. The scheme will be implemented on approval by Indian Dairy Corporation.

Share Capital Contribution to Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Gandhinagar.

3.1.8.3.7. Government has formed Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation with authorised share capital of Rs. 200.00 lakhs in the year 1973. The main objectives of the Corporation are :-

- (1) To set up dairies/chilling centres/cattle feed factories in milkshed areas;
- (2) To develop existing weak dairies and to administer the dairies that are not economically viable;
- (3) To encourage organisation of primary milk societies on cooperative basis;
- (4) To handover dairies set up or developed by the Corporation to district cooperative milk unions when they are economically viable;
- (5) To look after collection and marketing of milk economically;
- (6) To evolve working arrangement with the existing milk unions within Gujarat Milk Grid and;
- (7) To take all such measures as may be necessary for fulfilment of the aforesaid objectives including sale and purchase of any equipment, materials and construction of building, plants etc.

3.1.8.3.8. By the end of 1979-80, share capital of Rs. 339.38 lakhs has been paid and during 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82 as share capital.

Technicians Training Centre, Mehsana, (Grant-in-aid to National Dairy Development Board, Anand)

3.1.8.3.9. The training programme which was started in Fifth Plan period is proposed to be conti-

nued during Sixth Plan period. It will cater to the needs of providing technicians for different dairy plants. The scheme will also ensure continued supply of the technicians for cattle development and other animal husbandry programme. The State Government will give grant-in-aid to National Dairy Development Board, Anand for running this scheme. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 1 lakh is provided for 1981-82.

ANNEXURE

Statement showing the handling of milk by organised dairies of
the Gujarat State during 1979-80

(in lakh litres).

Sr. No.	Name of the Dairy	Installed capacity of milk per day	Handling capacity of milk per day	1	2	3	4
				II. Liquid Milk Plants.			
				6.	Ahmedabad Municipal Dairy, Ahmedabad.	1.40	1.61
				7.	Surat District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd; Surat.	1.50	1.54
				8.	Baroda District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd; Baroda.	1.00	0.84
				9.	Bharuch District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd; Bharuch.	0.40	0.25
				III. Under Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation, Gandhinagar.			
				10.	Junagadh Dairy, Junagadh.	0.25	0.09
				11.	Jamnagar Dairy, Jamnagar.	0.25	0.04
				12.	Dudhsarita Dairy, Bhavnagar.	0.08	0.08
				13.	Amreli Dairy, Amreli.	0.20	0.06
				14.	Godhra Dairy, Godhra.	0.30	0.21
				Total..		20.28	17.32
I.	Co-operative Milk Product Factories :						
1.	Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd; Anand	7.00	4.88				
2.	Mehsana District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd; Mehsana.	4.50	4.05				
3.	Rajkot District Goralak Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd; Rajkot.	0.40	0.20				
4.	Banaskantha District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd; Palanpur.	1.50	1.30				
5.	Sabarkantha District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd; Himatnagar.	1.50	2.17				

STATEMENT
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT
Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Schemes	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue 3	Capital 4	Total 5
Dairy Developments				
I Direction and Administrations.				
	1. DMS-1. State level Organisations.	..	..	..
II Dairy Developments.				
	2. DMS-2. Financial Assistance to District Coop. Milk Producers Unions & Feeder Societies.	12.00	..	12.00
	3. DMS-3. Financial Assistance to Consumers Cooperative Societies.	..	..	..
	4. DMS-4. Banni Development Schemes.	4.00	..	4.00
	5. DMS-5. Share Capital Contribution to Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation.	..	15.00	15.00
	6. DMS-6. Financial Assistance to District Coop. Milk Producer's Unions administered through GDDC for Milk Enhancement programmes.	..	..	..
Education, Research & Training.				
	7. DMS-7. Technical Training Centre, Mehsana, (Grant in-aid to NDDB Anand)	1.00	..	1.00
New Schemes.				
	8. DMS-8 State Commitments to Operation Flood-II.	..	..	..
	9. DMS-9 Financial Assistance to District Coop. Milk Producers Unions for Milk room, transport subsidy, spear Head team etc.	..	..	..
		17.00	15.00	32.00

3.1.9. FISHERIES

3.1.9.1. Introduction

3.1.9.1.1. The State has an excellent marine, inland estuarine, brackish water, mariculture and coastal aquaculture potential resources for fisheries. The State enjoys an enviable position amongst all the marine states of the country in view of its longest coast line of about 1600 kms from Lakhpat in Kachch District to Umargaon in Valsad district (roughly one third of the Indian coastline). The State is also gifted with vast sea board forming about 1.65 lakh sq.kms. of potential fishable inshore, off shore and deep sea fishing areas. Besides, the coastal belt of Gujarat provides large numbers of creeks and low lying potential resources of about 3.67 lakh hectares for tapping and launching mariculture, brackish water and coastal aquaculture programmes all along the coastline. There are also two prominent gulfs namely the Gulf of Kachch and the Gulf of Khambhat engulfing the Saurashtra Peninsula.

3.1.9.1.2. Five major river systems namely Narmada, Mahi, Tapi, Sabarmati and Banas, other sweet water swamps also form rich potential sources for development of inland fisheries in the State. Perennial village tanks covering about 10,000 hectares are available for inland fish culture practices, besides about hundred irrigation reservoirs also offer considerable scope to support lacustrine fisheries in the State.

3.1.9.1.3. Our Marine waters surrounding Saurashtra Peninsula comprise the richest fishing grounds consisting of the most important commercial varieties of fish such as Pomfrets, Hilsa, Gol-dara, Perches, Sharks, Cat fish, Bombay ducks and Tuna Besides, availability of crustaceans namely Prawns Shrimans Crabs, lobsters are among our marine life. It has been now an established fact that the waters off Saurashtra offer rich fishing grounds on the west coast of India. Besides, optimum conditions do prevail in the Gulf of Kachch for the growth and sustenance of real Pearl Oysters, Edible Oysters, Window pane Oysters, Chunks and other small fish and turtles and sea weeds of commercial importance.

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

3.1.9.2. Review and Progress.

3.1.9.2.1. Fish production was 2.46 lakh tonnes by the end of 1978-79. During 1979-80, 2.75 lakh tonnes of fish production was targetted but due to cyclonic monsoon, unfavourable weather conditions,

inadequate landing and berthing facilities in the State and especially due to acute-shortage of diesel and price hike to in the fuel, fishermen were compelled to restrict their fishing voyages. As a result fish landed in Gujarat during the year 1979-80 works out to be 2.23 lakh tonnes (2.07 lakh tonnes marine fish and 0.16 lakh tonnes inland fish). It is estimated to reach the level at 3.00 lakh tonnes by the end of the year 1980-81.

3.1.9.2.2. To assess and evaluate the pace of development so far, it is to discover the fact that under the main production oriented scheme namely mechanisation of fishing crafts generating significant permanent self-employment of the fisherman, assistance was provided for mechanisation of 1946 fishing vessel (Powered with 1050 inboard marine diesel engines and 896 outboard motors) and for construction of 947 wooden boats hulls all along. In long spell of 23 years (1951-1974) assistance for mechanisation of 1006 fishing vessels (powered with 853 inboard engines and 153 outboard motors and for construction of 484 wooden boats (Hulls) was provided in a span of only four year (1978-79) of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Against this assistance for 784 Mechanised fishing vessels. 342 fully meachanised trawellers of 11.5 mt. size and above on interest free loan from the State and subsidised purchase of 440 inboard marine diesel engines, for the purpose besides two maxican trawlers imported for deep sea fishing only, was provided during a short spell of past two Annual Plans (1979-80), 12 fish seed farm for supporting inland fisheries including last 3 being completed in 1980-81 have been established being spill over works in progress. About 900 h/a of village tanks have been improved for inland pisciculture. Reservoir fisheries have been taken up in 29 reservoirs so far. 1261 fisher youths/girls have been trained in various aspects of marine fisheries and 1229 Tribal/Weaker Section have been imparted training in culture and capture fisheries in inland water sheets, which includes short term training of 15/30 days duration to 1023 tribals and weaker sections in the hinter land to take up village ponds/tank fisheries. Besides as against 64 fisheries co-operatives existing in 1974, 167 fisheries co-operatives have come into existence by now, this include 60 co-operatives on marine fisheries side and 107 co-operative in inland fisheries including 46 societies in tribal areas.

3.1.9.2.3. The following supporting facilities have also been created during last 29 years of the development programme. Service stations at Veraval, Mangrol, Porbandar, Umargam, Valsad, Mandhwad, Okha, Jamnagar and Salaya for installation and repairs of engines in the mechanised fishing vessels of the State.

(i) Boat building yards through Government aid at Veraval, Porbandar, Mangrol, Umorgam, Valsad and Jafrabad.

(ii) Ice factory and cold storages through Government aid at Kandla, Jmanagar, Porbandar, Veraval and Umergam.

(iii) freezing plant ice factory and cold storage at Bombay and a complex comprising of freezing plant frozen storage, ice factory and cold storage at Veraval processing unit for dry fish processing at Navabunder in Una Taluka (Junagadh district) established by the Gujarat Fisheries Central Co-operative Association Ltd.

(iv) 3 Training Centres for imparting training to fisher youths and girls in marine fisheries at Veraval, Porbandar and Valsad.

(v) 3 training centres two at Ukai and one at Vansda to impart training on inland fisheries to adivasis and weaker section.

(vi) Research stations on marine fisheries at Okha with sub-stations at Sikka, Bhavnagar and Bharuch.

(vii) Research station in inland fisheries at Ukai.

(viii) Fish farmer Development Agencies at Surat and Godhra.

(ix) Level of exporting of fish and its by-products 3954 tonnes worth Rs. 12.69 crores in 1978-79.

3.1.9.2.4. It is estimated that 59,000 fishermen including 3000 adivasis are involved in fishing industry permanently by now.

3.1.9.3. Programmes for Annual Plan 1981-82 :

3.1.9.3.1. While formulating the Annual Plan 1981-82, important considerations kept in view are :

(1) to increase fish production.

(2) to strengthen the infrastructural facilities.

(3) significantly improve the fish distribution channels, for ensuring fair returns to the fishermen, the adivasis and the weaker sections of the societies involved in fisheries and thereby.

(4) To enhance the income of this backward and weaker sections of the society involving them in fisheries and fishing industry through a co-operative fold linked up with marketing activities all along the coastline and in the interior hinterland and to improve their socio-economic conditions.

(5) to intensify survey of brackish water-mariculture and coastal aquaculture resources aiming at intensifying scientific approach in fish farming, fish

culture of selected varieties of commercial importance and increase fish production systematically in these so far untapped and unexploited virgin field.

(6) to intensify efforts in inland reservoirs and tank fisheries.

(7) to establish more fish production rearing farms in the direction of self-sufficiency in production of quality fish seed so vital for inland pisciculture.

(8) to improve village tanks and ponds suitably for augmenting fish production through composite fish culture of inland and exotic species.

(9) to further strengthen the integrated rural development programme involving tribals and weaker section in fish farming along with cropping, animal husbandry, poultry, flowerery, duckery, apiary and piggery.

3.1.9.3.2. It is well known fact that those engaged in the fisheries sector as their permanent vocation for self-employment are mainly from the economically backward castes. The efforts has, therefore, been in the direction to improve the economic condition of these poorer sections engaged in fisheries activities by increasing the productivity as envisaged and expanding the opportunities for their self-employment in this sector giving them gainful income. Towards this end, the activities of the department continue to be concerned with financing the availability of inputs as much as by way of knowledge and skills as by finance, tools and equipments. Thus, opening employment opportunities by way of imparting skills through training on modern method and opening spheres of activities has been a part of this sectoral programme.

3.1.9.3.3. It is, therefore, envisaged on marine fisheries side to give aid to the fishermen to increase mechanised fishing vessels, provide them with ancillaries such as nets, twines, floats, winches, gundies and shore facilities for landing and berthing, processing, preservation and quick transport, provide training to them and their children on modern fishing technology, processing, preservation, boat building, shore mechanics, engine, drivers, master fishermen, deckhands, institute a survey to assess all the fishery resources and to explore them to the optimum, whereas on inland fishery side, also it is envisaged to set up additional fish seed production/rearing farms and to expand the existing ones as required, to augment the resources of reservoirs and tanks and all suitable fresh water sheets and water logged area, to develop composite fish culture in the village tanks and farm ponds especially in the backward area and tribal area by improving them suitably for pisciculture, to institute training programme for the tribals and weaker sections.

3.1.9.3.4. An outlay of Rs. 352 lakhs is provided for 1981-82, the broad increase of which is as under :

Sr. No.	Programme.	1981-82 Outlays.
1	2	3
1.	Direction and Administrations.	3.33
2.	Extension	10.72
3.	Research.	38.03
4.	Education and Training.	21.13
4.	Inland fisheries.	107.08
6.	Deep Sea fisheries.	13.70
7.	Processing, preservation and marketing.	58.82
8.	Mechanisation and improvement of fishing crafts.	72.58
9.	Other programmes.	26.61
	Total :-	352.00

Details regarding important programmes are given below :

Direction and Administration :

3.1.9.3.5. This envisages the organisation of the ministerial staff for the following purposes.

- (1) Audit and reconciliation cell,
- (2) Budget and Budget performance
- (3) Strengthening the statistical cell,
- (4) Strengthening planning and monitoring cell.
- (5) Strengthening the setup for other administrative personnel management work.

Extension :

3.1.9.3.6. The staff is required for appropriate publicity and extension work to transmit the results concluded from various resources projects and experiments to the fish farmers in the interior remote place and all along the coastal villages through various media viz., pamphlets, films, audio visual aid, projectors and personal contacts by the field staff. At the same time field staff is required to study the problems, for failures of the performance by the fish farmers in their own fields and solved them on the spot and in required cases, to take such problems to the laboratory

Research :

3.1.9.3.7. Survey, investigation and exploitation programmes are taken up to support the production oriented programme of the fisheries sub-

sector through various research and investigation. Three 49 footer survey vessels powered with 87 HP engines, with its base at Okha are to continue their operations for exploratory survey in various depths ranging from 25 to 40 fathoms of Saurashtra waters off Dwarka to Jakhau and in the Gulf of Kachchh to know habits and habitats of various marine life in the sea, to establish good fishing grounds and to expose them to the fishermen for commercial fishery to fully exploit such resources, Gujarat Aquatic Science Station at Okha with sub-stations at Sikka Bhavnagar, Bharuch Mundra and Jodia is to continue various research studies on plankton of Gujarat water, survey and availability of various flora and fauna in the Gulf of Kachchh, hydrographical survey and analysis of sea water, biological studies of different fisheries oysters and marine life, problem on water pollution and its effect on marine life, survey rearing and culture of sea weeds, edible oysters, pearl oysters, prawns, processing of trash fish which has no commercial value to create bye-products and various edible preparation to fetch better value and better utilisation of the same, preparation of shell grit, fish protein concentrate (FPC) powder, survey of coastal aquaculture resources, establishment of brackish water fish and mariculture fish farming.

Education and Training

3.1.9.3.8. The Programme includes :- (1) Training to departmental personnel and (2) training to fisher-youths and girls on various aspects of fisheries, fish processing, gear technology, engine driver and allied courses on marine fisheries training centres at Veraval, Porbandar and Valsad are to continue and a new one is envisaged at Umargam and training complex at Porbandar is to come up during 1981-82.

Inland Fisheries

3.1.9.3.9 While Gujarat offers vast potential scope for development of inland fisheries, the programme in

this field slow due to natural conditions also partially due to local causes. The programme covers mainly two programmes:

(1) Fish seed production and augmentation of inland fisheries resources.

(2) Exploitation of inland and fisheries resources.

It is envisaged to establish fish seed production/rearing farms in direction to self-sufficient in fish seed procurement from the State resources itself. About 5/6 crores fish seeds are procured from Calcutta (West Bengal) on an average every year. It is anticipated that about 11 crores of fish seeds would be annual requirement to stock potential water sheets in the State. At present six fish seed farms at Dantiwadras, Prantij, Lingda, Godhra and Kakrapar are run departmentally. Besides two fish seed rearing farms at Sanjti and Bhadar are established by other agencies like Panchayat and Central Fisheries Corporation (now run by Gujarat Fisheries Central Co-operative Association Ltd.) respectively. It also envisages reservoir fisheries exploitation through weaker sections, improvement of village tanks and ponds for pisciculture, aquaculture in fresh water, sheets, besides there is a special integrated rural development programme in tribal area only for fish farming along with cropping, poultry, animal husbandry, apiary, piggery, duckery and flowerery, 50% of subsidy is granted on this aspect at maximum of Rs. 25,000 per unit. 14 such units have been assisted during 1979-80. Village tanks covering 900 hectares have been improved during 1978-79 (two years) for fish culture. 50% subsidy limited to Rs. 3,000 per hectare is granted for improvement of the tank for the 1st year only whereas subsidy on input is granted

50%, 40%, 30%, 20%, and 10% respectively over a period of 5 years from the year of commencement to the beneficiaries. The subsidy is reimbursed to the banks granting loan to the beneficiaries for the purpose. Activities of Fish Farmers Development agencies at Surat and Godhra are to be strengthened, the cost on this activity is to be shared at 50:50% between the State and the Government of India.

3.1.9.3.10. Similary I. C. A. R. Scheme for fish seed production through composite fish culture of Indian and exotic varieties and ecological study of reservoir fisheries taken up during 1975-76 is to continue during 1981-82. The expenditure envisaged of Rs. 3.11 lakhs is to be shared at 25:75% between the State and the I. C. A. R. respectively.

3.1.9.3.11. Three existing training centres, two at Ukai and one at Vansda with capacity of 130 seats per annum are to continue to impart training to adivasis and weaker sections in all modern aspects on inland fisheries in fresh water sheets and reservoirs during 1981-82.

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3.1.9.3.12. Fish seeds farms at Valan (Vansada) and Pipodara are expected to be completed during 1980-81 and additional ones at Vanzana (Kakrapar command area) and Ukai (new farm) and Kadana are proposed to be taken up during 1981-82.

Deep Sea Fisheries.

3.1.9.3.13. Rs. 13.70 lakhs are provided for 1981-82 which envisages operation of two department steel trawlers based at Porbandar for exploratory deep sea fishing off Saurashtra Waters beyond 25 fathoms to 40 fathoms and grant of subsidy to the Gujarat Agro Marine Products Ltd., towards interest to be paid by the Corporation on the loan raised for procurement of two Mexican trawlers, is to be granted in accordance with guarantee given in the terms and conditions agreed by the Government.

3.1.9.3.14. The aim of the programme is to explore the deep sea fisheries grounds through demonstration voyages and transit the data of available good resources for deep sea fisheries. During 1981-82 Rs. 13.70 lakhs is provided.

Processing and preservation and Marketing :

3.1.9.3.15. Since loans for marketing and other activities undertaken by the co-operatives are now forthcoming through National Co-operative Development Corporation, no provision is proposed in the State plan budget since last two years for the scheme--Marketing of fish through co-operatives. Similarly the scheme namely Processing and Preservation under the planned programme is kept in abeyance as the activities are now covered under the research programme at Okha. The scheme "Infrastructural facilities" and fish based ancillary industries is now to continue under this programme the same being one of the backbones for sustenance and growth of fishing industry in the State.

Infrastructural/Shore facilities :

3.1.9.3.16. By now Gujarat fishermen have 9301 fishing vessels which include 3284 mechanised fishing vessels (2454 powered with the inboard marine diesel engines for off-shore fisheries and 830 powered with the outboard motors for inshore fisheries). Due to inadequate landing and berthing facilities in South Gujarat, about 45 mechanised fishing trawlers of Gujarat operated off Bombay and landed their catch directly at Bombay. These catch would be about 67,500 tonnes of fish of an estimated cost above Rs. 14.85 crores.

3.1.9.3.17. Foreseeing these types of difficulties we had approached for creating adequate landing and berthing facilities in Gujarat as early as in 1976. For the systematic, balanced and steady development of fisheries in Gujarat the World Bank, in the first instance has approved an "Integrated Marine

Fisheries Project for the development of Veraval and Mangrol as fishing harbours with all facilities at an estimated cost of Rs. 34.17 crores.

Integrated Marine Fisheries Project-A world Bank assisted Project:-

3.1.9.3.18. The progress made so far under this project is summarised as under:-

(1) An auction hall, a Management building and a Canteen building at Veraval and working sheds surrounding Seven fishing villages of the project area are completed.

(2) A western breakwater at Veraval has been completed upto a length of 100 meters out of total projected length of 334 metres. Out of 7.08 lakhs cum. of basin, excavation of 3.00 lakhs cum. is completed.

(3) At Mangrol, a western breakwater has been completed to the extent of 300 mts. length out of the total projected length of 445 mts. secondary breakwater with a full length of 190 mts. is completed.

(4) Out of 33.5 Kms. of approach roads, about 3.5 Kms. of road remained to be completed during 1980-81.

(5) Water supply scheme of five fishing Villages have been taken up. Out of these five schemes, a water supply scheme for Mangrol-Bara has been linked up with the similar programme for Mangrol proper and the work is in progress. While the work for the remaining 4 villages is in tendering stage.

(6) An independent water supply scheme for Veraval port has been designed in collaboration with the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation of the State with an estimated cost of Rs. 195.89 lakhs for the requirement 2,00 MGD of water per day. This scheme is being revised keeping in view the observations made by the Government of India.

(7) Test fishing surveys have been undertaken along the Gujarat Coast since January, 1979 through a Duth "Vessel" (40.5 m. size) and along the Andhra Pradesh coast since April, 1979.

(8) Market Study through Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad has been initiated since April, 1979.

(9) Out of 270 mechanised fishing vessels of 14.8 m. size, 85 MFVs have been supplied to the fisherman. It is envisaged to supply another 95 MFVs during the year 1980-81.

(10) Out of 1400 OBMs to be supplied, 500 OBMs are expected to be received by the end of March, 1981. Two Net Making machines are also expected to be received during 1980. Out of 350 canoes of 9 m. size about 100 canoes are expected to be ready by the end of March, 1981 and the remaining would be ready by the end of December 1981.

(11) The work on the project for Jakhau and Madhwad will be completed by end of 1980-81 and maintenance expenditure is to be provided for facilities such as ice factories, water supply, auction hall, working sheds and service station are being completed at these centres where insulated trailer vans for quick transport of fish are also provided.

(12) Project at a cost of Rs. 129 lakhs for development of Porbandar as fishing harbour as approved by GOI on 50:50 share basis between GOI and the State has been taken up and the work is in progress.

(13) The works on initial landing and berthing facilities at Kolak, Umargam, Umarsadi is also in progress. It is envisaged that the work at Shivrajpur (Okha) will be initiated during 1980-81 on receipt of clearance from the GOI.

Marine Fisheries.

3.1.9.3.19. This programme include :

- (1) Mechanisation of fishing crafts.
- (2) Incentive for improvement of traditional fishing,
- (3) Financial assistance for improved designed boats,
- (4) Supply of modern requisites and
- (5) Establishment of service stations.

3.1.9.3.20. Under this programme financial assistance is given in the form of interest free loan (a) Rs. 25,000 for a mechanised vessel of 11.5 metre and above from 1979-80 onwards, Prior to this it was granted for mechanised fishing vessels of 14.5 metres and above.

3.1.9.3.21. Also interest free loan for outboard motorised canoe of 9 metre length (a) Rs. 5,000 is given as per existing pattern. Subsidy is also granted only for inboard marine diesel engines and outboard motors who have their own fishing vessel or canon respectively at 30% of the cost

(upto Rs. 20,000) and at 15% of the cost (upto Rs. 400). Subsidy for preparation of gill net, bagnet and dol net is given (a) 33% on bank loan upto Rs. 5,000 only as incentive for improvement of traditional fishing in the area where DPAP and central agency is not granting subsidy for the purpose whereas subsidy (a) 5% is granted on the cost of cotton /monofilament twines and (a) 10% on nylon twines under the

scheme supply of fishing requisites only for non-mechanised vessels in the State.

3.1.9.3.22. The progress of the main components for mechanised fishing vessels, canoes fitted with outboard motors, inboard marine diesel engines, increasing significant sustained, self-employment of the fishermen on marine fisheries is given below:—

Year	Physical				
	Interest free loan		Subsidy on		
	Mechanised vessels Unit Nos.	Canoes fitted with out-board motor unit Nos.	Inboard engines Nos.	Out-board motors Nos.	Wooden boats Nos.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1978-79	125	..	309	..	..
1979-80	217	..	131	..	13
1980-81 (anticipated)	120	100	90	235	80
Proposed					
1981-82	130	125	120	565	90

3.1.9.3.23. Service stations newly established during 1979-80 at Salaya, Jamnagar and Jafrabad will have to be maintained and establishment of additional service stations at Mota-Salaya (Kachhh) and Shivrajpur (Jamnagar district) is envisaged. The service stations at Jamnagar, Jafrabad, Salaya, Verval, Jakhau, Madhwad, Valsad, Umargam, Mangrol, Porbandar, Okha are required to render service to the mechanised fishing vessels for installation of engines and its repairs at scheduled rates.

Other Programmes :

3.1.9.3.24. This programme covers the scheme strengthening of co-operatives and construction of office building and quarters. Co-operative

societies are organised and strengthened by grant of managerial subsidy and share capital contribution and matching contribution towards N.C.D.C. loans and subsidy. Staff quarters, office buildings and similar facilities are required to be provided with the expansion of developmental activities, such facilities become essential on coastal area and in the hinterland where fisheries activities are expanded or initiated.

3.1.9.3.25 Managerial subsidy is granted at, 100%, 75% and 50% respectively in the first second and third year to the society. Works for construction of 129 quarters at various places are in progress and new works for 2 office buildings and 19 quarters are envisaged for 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 26.61 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 for construction works.

STATEMENT

FISHERIES

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the schemes	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1.	2	3	4	5
I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION				
	FSH-1 Strengthening of supervision, planning and statistics.	3.33	..	3.33
II. EXTENSION				
	2. FSH-2 Strengthening of publicity and extension.	10.72	..	10.72
III. RESEARCH				
	3. FSH-3 Survey, investigation & exploitation.	13.59	24.44	38.03
IV—EDUCATION AND TRAINING.				
	4. FSH-4 Training for departmental personnel	2.90	..	2.90
	5. FSH-5 Training of fisher-youths.	7.11	11.12	18.23
	TOTAL-IV	10.01	11.12	21.13
V—INLAND FISHERIES				
	6. FSH-6 Fish seed production and augmentation of inland fisheries resources.	61.04	23.98	85.02
	7. FSH-7. Exploitation of inland fisheries resources.	4.27	17.79	22.06
	TOTAL-V	65.31	41.77	107.08
VI—DEEP SEA FISHERIES				
	8. FSH-8 Deep sea fishing	13.70	..	13.70
VII. PROCESSING, PRESERVATION & MARKETING				
	9. FSH-9 Processing and preservation.	..	..	..
	10. FSH-10—Infrastructure facilities and fish based ancilliary industries.	14.59	44.23	58.82
	TOTAL-VII	14.59	44.23	58.82
VIII—MECHANISATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF FISHING CRAFTS				
	11. FSH-11 Mechanisation of fishing crafts.	25.00	38.75	63.75
	12. FSH-12 Incentive for improvement of traditional fishing.	0.76	..	0.76
	13. FSH-13 Financial assistance for improved designed boats.	4.50	..	4.50
	14. FSH-14 Supply of modern requisites.	0.75	..	0.75
	15. FSH-15 Establishment of service stations.	2.82	..	2.82
	TOTAL-VIII	33.83	38.75	72.58
IX—OTHER PROGRAMMES				
	16. FSH-16 Strengthening of cooperatives.	1.03	13.28	14.31
	17. FSH-17 Constructions of buildings and quarters.	..	12.30	12.30
	TOTAL-IX	1.03	25.58	26.61
	GRAND TOTAL	166.11	185.89	352.00

3.1.10 FORESTS

3.1.10.1. Introduction :

3.1.10.1.1. Forestry in Gujarat is the largest single land use next only to agriculture. Forests play an important multifunctional role in the State and national economy. Besides providing timber, firewood, fodder and host of minor forest product, they protect the soil, improve the subsoil water regime, prevent floods and influence the environment and quality of life. Forests are the renewable natural resources. They are the home of wild life and supports a host of industries such as building construction, paper, rayon, matches etc.

3.1.10.1.2. Bulk of the productive forests are concentrated along the eastern border of our part of the State which is hilly. The plains are almost devoid of forests, with approximately 10% of the land area under forest cover. The per capita forest area is less than 0.06 hectare which is less than 50% of all India figure of 0.13 hectare and far below the world figure of 1.04 hectare. The fuel wood is the main source of domestic energy especially in the rural areas and it will continue to be so for a long time to come. Forests in Gujarat play an important role in providing fodder to the cattle especially during scarcity years. Forestry operations are labour intensive generating labour opportunities mostly during agricultural off season in the interior areas of the State. Various small and cottage industries such as pulp mills, Katha manufacturing, saw mills, bidi, toys, soap manufacturing, ayurvedic pharmacy etc. are based on the forests.

3.1.10.2. Review of progress :

3.1.10.2.1. The forestry development activities under the earlier development plans were aimed at satisfying the present and prospective demands for major and minor forest products and for ensuring the productive and recreative effects of the forests. The activities were, therefore, directed to preserve and maintain adequate forest cover for increasing the productivity of the land, for conservation of soil and moisture, for the protection of water reservoirs and for amelioration of climatic excesses generating in the process considerable employment in rural areas. Grass velds were improved and grass godowns were constructed for the collection and storage. Having regard to the economic value of forests, valuable species like teak, khair, bamboos were raised through man made forests. Coastal and desert areas which were subjected to violent winds, which blow saline sand were treated on a much larger scale than hitherto. More than 60% of the outlay was allotted to the social forestry programme. A World Bank assisted programme viz., Community Forestry Project was also started since November 1979. In the field of nature conservation, great achievements were registered. Gir Sanctuary

was elevated to the status of a national park. The shifting of maldharies from within the sanctuary area was accomplished with credit. Velavadar sanctuary has been developed for black bucks. The Gujarat State Forests Development Corporation has been established in the year 1976 to look after various activities mainly collection, development and marketing of the forest produce.

3.1.10.3. Strategy for Development :

3.1.10.3.1. The strategy recommended by the Planning commission for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 recognises the intimate relation forestry has with the agriculture and has also recommended "Intensification of efforts to bring back ecological balance through massive afforestation programme and planned utilisation and soil conservation measures leading to more assuring agricultural future than at present". The Planning Commission has also recommended that extension organisation for effective transfer of technology should be set up on the lines suggested by the National Commission on Agriculture so as to increase production particularly under farm forestry. In conformity with this observation, the major thrust of the forests programmes will be towards ecological balance, employment generation, energy conservation and economic stability of the tribal population.

3.1.10.3.2. The overall broad strategy for development of forestry sector in the State would be to increase the tree growth wherever possible both inside and outside the forest areas. The core activity of the programme will, therefore, be the plantation schemes including conservation measures and protective plantations. Nearly 85% of the proposed outlay is proposed to be earmarked for this programme. In consonance with the objectives and strategy enumerated above, the priorities are given to the production, conservation, community forestry-environment forestry (including nature conservation) and tribal welfare programmes accordingly. Most of forestry activities are designed to increase production and improve the environment which concomitantly improve the socio-economic condition of the tribals.

3.1.10.4. Programme for Annual Plan 1981-82 :

3.1.10.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 1650.10 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82 under the forests. The State Plan outlay is likely to be supplemented substantially by way of special central-assistance for the Tribal Area Sub-Plan. The programme wise details of the outlays provided are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	1981-82 outlay
1	2	3
1.	Direction & Administration	16.59
2.	Research	7.17
3.	Education & training	30.94
	Forest Conservation and development	142.42
5.	Plantation schemes	132.78
6.	Farm Forestry	24.61
7.	Communication and Buildings	51.41
8.	Preservation of Wild life.	61.36
9.	Extension (World Bank Project)	1082.07
10.	Management of Zamindari	13.94
12.	Other Programmes	86.81
	Grand Total	1650.10

3.1.10.4.2. Bulk of the outlay is provided for extension (World Bank Project), forest conservation and development programme, plantation schemes, preservation of wild life and the farm forestry programmes.

Direction and Administration :

3.1.10.4.3. This programme provides for giving additional Jodi guards in such of those beats where the forest offenders are more active and desperate. Upto the end of 1979-80, 309 Jodi guards have been appointed. It is now proposed to appoint 6 more Jodi guards during 81-82. It is also proposed to strengthen mobile squads for intercepting and checking of forest produce in transit and also to detect forest offenders and apprehend the culprits. By the end of 1979-80, 13 mobile squads have been established in the State. It is proposed to provide 1 more mobile squad during 1981-82. In addition to the mobile squads, it is proposed to establish armed mobile police petrol to give a boost to the morale of forest subordinates. It is also proposed to establish a mobile court for the speedy justice of the forest offence cases booked by the forest authorities during 1981-82.

3.1.10.4.4. It is proposed to further strengthen the vigilance cell/organisation at the State level which was created during 1978-79 to deal speedily with applications giving important information regarding illicit cuttings, serious allegations against the staff members etc. It is also proposed to strengthen the planning, evaluation and statistical cells of the Forest Department.

Research

3.1.10.4.5. For successful implementation of forestry programmes and to enhance productivity of forest areas, research is an essential support activity. All basic forest research and forest product research was till recently centralised at Dehra Dun. The State had only 6 field research stations at the end of Fifth Plan. During 1979-80, a Forest Research Institution has been set up at Rajpipla. This institute is now in a formative stage and is proposed to be developed into a full fledged institute to play an effective developmental role in the forestry programmes. The average annual yield of timber and fire wood per hectare from our forests is very low. The yield can be stepped up by selecting and propagating high yield strains and hybridisation of various species. An outlay of Rs. 7.17 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1981-82 is provided under the research programmes.

Education and Training

3.1.10.4.6. Forestry is a technical subject requiring technically qualified personnel for its proper management and development. The State has strated, during April, 1979, its own Rangers' Training College at Rajpipla to train Range Forest Officers. The college and its campus are in a developmental stage. There is also a training school for the training of foresters and guards at Kakrapar (Surat). It is necessary to expand the training facilities at this school. Upto the end of 1980-81 about 3837 forestry personnel of various categories are likely to be trained. To make the tribals skilled for different professions, a school for training adivasi youths in carpentry was started at Waghai (Dangs) about 3 years ago. Annually, about 30 Adivasi youths are being enrolled for training in this school, about 100 youths are likely to be trained by the end of 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 30.94 lakhs is provided under Education and Training Programme for 1981-82.

Forests Conservation and Development :

3.1.10.4.7. Adverse biotic measures are a major cause for the degradation of forests. Destruction of forests, indiscriminate grazing and repeated fires are the main causes of denudation of forests. Due to destruction of forests, accelerated soil erosion has washed away the top soil. It is estimated that about one half of the State's forest area is urgently in need of soil conservation measures, afforestation and planting them with economically important fuel wood and timber species. Upto the end of 1980-81, soil and moisture conservation and afforestation works are likely to be carried out in 85655 hectares. During 1981-82 it is proposed to cover 5600 ha. of land under this scheme. The winds flowing from the Kachhh desert carry with them fine particles of silt heavily laden with salt. Where these particles are deposited in the adjoining agricultural lands, they reduce the fertility and gradually make them

uncultivable due to accumulation of salt in the soil. This scheme of "afforestation on desert border," was initiated during the Third Plan with the objective of creating shelter belts along the border of the desert so as to act as barrier against the desert winds. Till the end of 1980-81, 22,900 hectares of desert border areas are likely to be planted with "Prosopis Juliflora" which is highly tolerant to saline conditions in the soil. During 1981-82 it is proposed to continue this scheme and to raise plantations on desert border over an area of 1300 hectares.

3.1.10.4.8. The salinity ingress problem is assuming serious dimension with the passage of time. The high level committee appointed by the Government to go into the problem has identified vegetative measures as one of the means to improve percolation of rain water and reduce ingress of sea water into the main land. This scheme of "arresting advancing salinity in the coastal tract of Saurashtra" was started during 1977-78 with the assistance of the World Bank and has raised the plantation in 392 hectares and 91 kms. of shelter belt. It is proposed to continue the scheme and carry out soil and moisture conservation and plantation over an area of 380 hectares during 1981-82.

3.1.10.4.9. An outlay of Rs. 142.42 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1981-82 is provided for the Forest Conservation and development programme.

Plantations :

3.1.10.4.10. The demand for the firewood and raw material for paper and other industries has been increasing rapidly. The scheme of plantation of fast growing species therefore aims at raising of plantations of fast growing species wherever possible in the forest areas. By the end of 1980-81 about 38,385 hectares have been covered under this scheme. It is proposed to cover an additional area of 1,685 hectares during 1981-82. In its natural state, the forest vegetation consists of mixture of a variety of species many of which have a low economic value due to their limited utility. By converting such forest into man made plantations of economically important species like teak, khair, bamboos etc. the productive value of such Forests can be raised. The scheme of "Economic Plantation" proposes to clear fell mixed forests and convert them into a man made forests. By the end of 1980-81 about 63,175 hectares of such plantations have been raised in the forest areas. It is proposed to cover an area of 1685 hectares during 1981-82.

3.1.10.4.11. Gujarat has a coastline of 1663 kms. Due to the heavy wind action along the coastal belt, the sand gradually drifts inwards converting agricultural lands into sandy waste. The object of this scheme is to stabilise the sand and also to obtain return in the form of fuelwood and small timber by raising plantations of suitable species like 'Cansuarana acquisitio folio and Prosopis Juliflora'.

Under plantations an area of about 8,080 hectares has been covered by the end of 1980-81. It is proposed to cover 580 hectares along the coastal region of the State during 1981-82.

3.1.10.4.12. There is a critical storage of good land for extension of forests. One of the alternative of increasing the production of timber and firewood is to intensify tree farming by applying fertiliser and irrigation. A large number of irrigation projects are now coming up in the State and in suitable locations water for irrigating forest plantation is available with little additional investment. With the application of irrigation, fertiliser and selection of suitable fast growing species, the production of wood can be increased upto 4 to 5 times than what is today, per annum. In addition, under irrigated conditions, bamboos intermixed with tree species can be raised. With higher inputs the "irrigated plantations" are much more economical and attractive compared to unirrigated plantations. This scheme of raising "irrigated plantations" was started on pilot scale during 1979-80 and 10 hectares of irrigated plantations were raised. During 1980-81 similar irrigated plantations have been raised over an area of 400 hectares. It is proposed to raise irrigated plantations over an area of 245 hectares during 1981-82.

3.1.10.4.13. In a rapidly developing State like Gujarat, adequate availability of power at reasonable cost is essential for economic, industrial, agricultural and commercial growth. Among the many possibilities, 'energy plantations' stands out on a number of counts including availability and simplicity of technology, economy as well as on ecological consideration. The energy plantations can be defined as one that grows plant material for its full value. Some of the benefits of using wood as fuel are (1) it is the cheapest fuel available which is a renewable natural resource and can be stored safely for long periods, (2) it has no sulphur content and therefore no air and other pollution hazard. The Gujarat Energy Development Authority recently appointed by the Government has given high priority for raising energy plantations over an area of 700 hectares during the Sixth Plan period.

3.1.10.4.14. An amount of Rs. 132.78 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82 under the various plantation schemes under forests sub-sector of development.

Farm Forestry

3.1.10.4.15. The role of the tree in improving the quality of life has been well recognised in Gujarat. This is reflected by the huge demand from the public for seedlings of tree species during Vanmahotsava season. Nearly 500 lakh seedlings were distributed by 1979. It is still raising at a very steep rate. The scheme of "Farm Forestry", therefore proposes to raise about additional 550 lakh seedlings during 1981-82 and distribute the same to the public free of cost to encourage people to raise trees in their lands.

3.1.10.4.16. It is estimated that an area of 97.6 lakh hectares of land is under agriculture. Of this, almost 20% is considered as marginal and sub-marginal and other 1.75 lakh hectares severely affected by erosion along the banks of various rivers. It will be necessary to provide a subsistence allowance to the tribals and small farmers. The scheme of 'rehabilitation of farm lands' is therefore, proposed to raise tree crops on degraded and un-economic and marginal farm lands, belonging to the tribals, schedule castes and other small farmers. The plantations will consist of raising small timber, firewood and fruit trees. For execution of this scheme, a cadre of 'Van Sevaks' will be built up. The van sevaks will be recruited and given training for a period of three months at the Forestry Training School at Kakrapar and then placed in the field. They will also work as extension workers in the farm forestry programme by giving technical guidance to other farmers who will be given seedlings free of cost under the scheme. They will also monitor the survival of seedlings planted under this programme. Van sevaks will be engaged on a regular salary equivalent to that of forest beat guard. An initial cadre of 120 van sevaks will be built up during the year 1980-81. During the training period, they will also be paid stipend of Rs. 120 per month. It is proposed to rehabilitate degraded and marginal farm lands in an area of 200 hectares and to train 195 van sevaks during 1981-82.

3.1.10.4.17. Beginning from 1977-78, a scheme for raising teak and bamboo plantations in the marginal lands belonging to the tribals is being implemented. From 1980-81, as far as Dangs district is concerned, the activity has been transferred to the Community Forestry Project. However, maintenance of past plantations and execution of the schemes in tribal areas other than Dangs still forms a component of this scheme. The scheme also provides for payment of subsistence allowance of Rs. 250/- per hectare per annum to the adivasis in view of long gestation period of the tree crop. The subsistence allowance paid will be recovered at the time of harvesting of the plantation. Plantations have been carried out in about 100 hectares by the end of 1979-80.

3.1.10.4.18. An outlay of Rs. 24.61 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1981-82 has been provided for the fram forestry programme.

Communication and Buildings :

1.10.4.19. A good net work of roads not only adds to the value of the forest produce but also makes it possible to harvest in accessible areas in the interior of the forests. The scheme of "development of communication" aims at converting some of the existing cart tracks into motorable roads and also lay out new alignments and construction of roads. Under this scheme, upto the end 1980-81, improvement/metalling of 482 kms of roads has been carried out. It is proposed to

improve/metal roads over a length of 20 kms. during 1981-82. West and North Gujarat regions are chronically subjected to drought conditions due to scanty or untimely rains. At such times grass becomes a scarce commodity. When it (grass) is stored in godown it remains edible for 4 to 5 years. At present there are 126 godowns with a capacity to store 222 lakh kgs. of grass. The existing capacity of godowns is inadequate to store 2 to 3 years grass production from the grass lands. It is proposed to construct one additional godown and provide it with chowkidar quarter, fencing, fire fighting equipment etc., during 1981-82.

3.1.10.4.20. Forest guards, range clerks, foresters and rangers are entitled to rent free residential Government accommodation. However, more than half the number of such subordinates who have to stay in remote places in the forest areas, are still not provided with such accommodation. Upto the end of 1979-80, about 2000 quarters have been constructed so that they can perform their duties effectively. During 1980-81, 118 quarters are likely to be constructed. It is proposed to construct additional 132 quarters during 1981-82.

3.1.10.4.21. An outlay of Rs. 51.41 lakhs for the annual plan 1981-82 has been provided under the communication and buildings programme.

Wild Life Preservation.

3.1.10.4.22. Gujarat is relatively well endowed with wild fauna, in that it possesses several rare and valuable species like the lion and the indian wild ass which do not occur else where in the country. Several other important wild life species such as the tiger, panther, cloth bear, three species of deer, black buck, chinkara, blue bull, wild bear, wolf, etc. and among birds the great indian bustard, flamingo, pen-fowl, grey jungle fowl, partridges, etc., also occur in this State. A number of wild life sanctuaries and national parks have been established all over the State for the proper protection, preservation and development of this faunal wealth under the scheme for nature conservation of wild life. This includes Gir sanctuary-cum-national park, the wild ass sanctuary in the little run of Kachchh, Velavadar, national park and Nalsarover bird sanctuary. Wild life lovers from within and outside the country visit the Gir wild life sanctuary in large number every year to have a glimpse of the rare and magnificent asiatic lion. The present method of showing the lions to visitors by hankering them on artificial baits has come in for lot of criticism. It has, therefore, been decided to set up natural looking lion safari park in 400 hectares enclosure in the Devalia block of the sanctuary.

3.1.10.4.23. The Jesore hill area near Dantiwada in Banaskantha district which still contains sizeable population of cloth bear, has been notified as a wild life sanctuary in 1978. It is now necessary to develop this sanctuary on scientific lines so as to give complete protection for the wild life existing therein so that they can multiply and flourish. The Bansda forest of Valsad district adjoining the Dangs forest is a well preserved forest and has been notified as a national park in 1979 with a view to protect the wild life which already exists therein including panther, deer species, four horned antelope etc. It is now necessary to develop this national park also so as to rehabilitate the existing wild life and to protect the tiger to return to the old haunt.

3.1.10.4.24. At present the entire population of Asiatic lions occur in the Gir sanctuary-cum-national park. As the asiatic lion is a rare and endangered species, it has been decided to provide an alternative home for the Gir lions in the Barda forests near Porbandar, and to improve the existing degraded habitat for the rehabilitation of Gir lion. It is proposed to set up and elaborate natural history museum complex at Indroda near Gandhinagar (State Capital). Apart from imparting knowledge to the general public in various aspects of natural history through multi media presentation with major emphasis on ecology, it will be developed as a Regional Museum of Natural History highlighting flora and fauna and geological wealth of Gujarat.

3.1.10.4.25. Under the scheme of reintroduction of black buck in the eastern Gir, it is proposed to reintroduce black buck into the eastern part of the Gir sanctuary which is considered as a suitable habitat for the black-buck. It is proposed to traslocate some of the surplus black bucks from the Velavadar national park for reintroduction into the eastern Gir. It has been decided to establish a nature education sanctuary at Higolgadh in Rajkot district and to arrange a series of nature education camps to learn about the various aspects of nature and its conservation. Although Gujarat has a fairly extensive coast line, it contains live coral formations, along the southern coast of the Gulf of Kachchh from port Okha to Jodia in Jamnagar district. Most forms of the marine life seek sheleter in the gulf of Kachchh which has been described by the experts as the finest biological heaven in any marine habitat in this part of Asia. It has been decided to establish a marine national park in this area in order to prevent any further degradation of this unique mariue ecosystem.

3.1.10.4.26. The muggar or the marsh crocodile (*Crocadylus Palustris*) is the only species of crocodile found in Gujarat. It has been decided to undertake

artificial breeding of this species with a view to building up adequate breeding stocks for restocking our rivers and lakes with crocodiles. For this purpose, a crocodile breeding centre has already been set up in the Gir lion sanctuary. Eggs and hatcheries from this centre have also been supplied for breeding purposes to other States Like Maharashtra and Andra Pradesh. The Government of India has so far sanctioned Rs. 8.85 lakhs only for the two years i. e. 1979-80 to 1980-81.

3.1.10.4.27. Sizable population of about 200 chinkaras still exists in the north-western part of Kachehh district covering Lakhpat and Abdasa talukas, steps have been taken to notify this area as a sanctuary for chinkaras so as to afford them timely protection against poaching and to save them from toral extinction.

3.1.10.4.28. An outlay of Rs. 61.36 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82 for the preservation of Wild Life programmes.

Extension

Social Forestry

3.1.10.4.29. Gujarat is perhaps the only State in the country which has broken new ground in evolving a suitable structure for the social forestry organisation and for evolving suitable techniques for dealing with various aspects of social forestry. It has become a major plank of the forestry development programme. Under this activity, the land lying waste along sides of roads, canal banks, village gaucher are successfully planted up with useful tree species. Community forestry particularly the village forest activity has a significant effect on the people. It has created a tree conciousness among the rural people as evident from the increased demand for seedlings during the vanmahotsave celebrations. A good number of farmers have set aside some of their farm lands for raising tree farms. The annual demand for vanamahotsava seedlings which are distributed free of cost, has reached a figure of five crores.

Community Forestry Project (World Bank assisted project)

3.1.10.4.30. In order to meet the requirement of fire wood of the rural population in the shortest time possible, to induce village community to actively

participate in the plantation programme through appropriate extension and sharing of the plantation revenue, to provide additional employment opportunity particularly to the landless agricultural labourers and also conserve energy by introducing improved stoves and cremation facilities, a Community Forestry Project with the assistance of the World Bank has been formulated. The project has started since November, 1979 and has become operative from 1980-81. The project envisages taking advantage of available vacant land, though assigned to other specific uses and to diversify productive and multiple use of land wherever feasible. The project will cover the following activities at an estimated cost of about Rs. 62 crores.

Activity	Target 1980-85	Target 1981-82
Stip plantations.		
Road side	31,600 ha.	} 6000 ha.
Canal banks	2,000 ha.	
Railway banks	3,400 ha.	
Village and woodlots		
Irrigated	2,880 ha.	} 6000 ha.
Rain Fed.	34,560 ha.	
Forest areas.		
Reforestation of degraded forests	30,000 ha.	6000 ha.
Tree farms.		
Plantations in malki lands.	1,000 ha.	200 ha.
Seedlings for farm forestry	1,500 lakhs.	625 lakhs.
Wood saving devices.		
Improved crematoria]	1,000	150 Nos.
Smokeless stoves (Chula)	10,000	1500 Nos.

3.1.10.4.31. Research, training and buildings form support component of the project. To optimise land use and to suit varying edaphic and climatic conditions a total of 1257 lakh plants will be raised in Government lands. 1500 lakh seedlings will be distributed to the public under the farm forestry programme. The project covers a period of five years coinciding with the Sixth Five Year Plan period of 1980-85. Preparatory works under

this project were initiated in the second half of 1979 and an amount of Rs. 150 lakhs was spent on raising of nurseries, ground preparation, encing etc. The Extension Forestry Scheme which was started in 1969-70, has been now merged with the community Forestry Project. Upto the end of 1979-80 about Rs. 10.80 lakhs were spent on raising 5917 km. of strip plantations. along road sides and canal banks and 13,746 hectares of village wood lots.

Management of Zamindari (Acquisition of Private Forests).

3.1.10.4.32. The Government had acquired nearly 1,040 sq. kms. of privately owned forest areas in 1973 for bringing them under scientific management. Under the Private Forest Acquisition Act, 1973, the ex-owner of the private forests are eligible for compensation as per the provisions of the Act. Upto the end of 1979-80, an amount of around Rs. 85 lakhs was spent by way of compensation and for management of the forests. Since the proceedings are not yet completed, provision for payment of awards and for management of the forest will have to be made during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. An outlay of Rs. 13.94 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1981-82 has been provided for the management of zamindari programme.

Other Programmes :

3.1.10.4.33. Survey and demarcation of forest areas recently acquired or transferred to the forests department is essential to prevent unauthorised encroachment and for effective protection. These areas are required to be settled and demarcated for their development and scientific management. Up till now 10854 hectares of forest areas have been demarcated. It is proposed to demarcate 1 lakh hectares of forest areas during 1981-82. The old logging methods followed in harvesting forests involves considerable wastage in felling and conversion operations. By using modern and improved logging technique the wastage of valuable wood can be reduced to the minimum. The scheme also proposes to procure trucks for transport of forest products from the coupes to the depots. Uptill now, 18 trucks and logging equipments were purchased. The scheme of fire protection proposes to instal wireless sets at strategic locations, lay out fire lines, engage fire watches, construct fire towers purchase equipments and vehicles for protecting the forests from fires. Due to consequence of scarcity conditions, the prices of timber and fire wood have been increasing steeply in recent years. This has encouraged unsocial elements to indulge in illicit removal of forests produce. Checking nakas with barricades at strategic locations along the border of the forests and on the roads can keep under control nefarious activities, such as illicit removal of forests producing. Upto the end of 1980-81, 66 checking nakas have been established.

It is proposed to establish additional 15 checking nakas during 1981-82. It is proposed to strengthen the publicity wing of the forest department and to equip it with suitable machinery and audiovisual aid so as to make it an effective instrument of publicity.

3.1.10.4.34. Victoria park situated on the outskirts of Bhavnagar city is an ideal recreational spot. It is being developed into a mini wild life—cum—botanical park. Botanical gardens provide an opportunity to study the flora of not only the local region but also of other regions both moist as well as arid. A botanical garden has already been established at Waghai in Dangs district.

Schemes Benefitting the Tribals :

3.1.10.4.35. Welfare of the tribals depend on the well being of the forest. For employment, housing, cooking, fodder, natural food like fruits and flowers tribals lean heavily on forests. The collection and sale of minor forest products also provides them a means of livelihood. The following schemes are proposed to be continued for the welfare of tribals.

(1) Amenities to Forests Labourers Cooperative Societies :

3.1.10.4.36. Gujarat has the distinction of initiating co-operative movement in the working of annual forests coupes. By now, about 155 Forests Labourers Cooperative Societies which are formed with a view to provide work to the labourers and to prevent their being exploited by contractors, are organised in the State for providing forest amenities. It is proposed to organise 1 FLCS during 1981-82.

(2) Tagavi Loans to the Cultivators of Forests lands :

3.1.10.4.37. The forest settlers are not eligible for tagavi loans from Revenue Department since they do not reside in revenue villages. This scheme therefore proposes to give loans to the residents of the inforest settlement villages so that they can improve their agricultural practices. During 1981-82 it is proposed to give tagavi loans to the extent of Rs. 0.77 lakhs.

(3) Kotwalia's Welfare :

3.1.10.4.38. Kotwalias (primitive tribal community depending on manufacture and sale of bamboo articles for livelihood) are provided with advances for purchase of bamboos, which are given at concessional rate for manufacture of bamboo articles. The articles produced are sold by the Forest Department and the net profits after deducting the advances and loans are given to them. Upto the end of 1979-80, 577 kotwalia families have been covered for giving loans etc. It is proposed to raise 10 hectares of bamboo plantation and giving loan to the 680 Kotwalia families during 1981-82.

(4) Food Grain Banks :

3.1.10.4.39. During the last 4 years, 20 foodgrain banks have been established in the interior of the forest areas from where the tribals can take on loan foodgrains during the lean season. This helps them keep free of dependence on money lenders and shopkeepers.

(5) Mobile Grain shops

3.1.10.4.40. In some of the remote forest areas even the basic necessity of life such as foodgrains, sugar, pulses, oil etc. are not available within easy distance of the forest villages. In order to help them procure these articles of day to day necessity a mobile grains shop has been started by the Department in 1979-80. It is proposed to continue to operate this mobile grain shop.

(6) firewood depots :

3.1.10.4.41. The object of the scheme is to operate fire wood depots with a view to make available timber, fire wood and bamboos at reasonable prices to the adivasis and others residing in/or along the periphery of the forests. 25 fire wood depots have been started in the State upto 1979-80. It is proposed to continue these depots during 1981-82.

(7) Seed Banks :

3.1.10.4.42. Large scale plantations which form the core components of forestry programmes calls for utilisation of quality seeds for best results. The scheme envisages to identify, select, collect, grade testing of seed viability and germination percentage and storing of the seeds. Under this scheme, 5 seed banks have been established in different climatic regions of the State to ensure supply of viable and good quality seeds. It is also proposed to instal new and modern machinery in the saw mill at Waghai.

(8) Gujarat State Forests Development Corporation (G. S. F. D. C.).

3.1.10.4.43. For ensuring fair wages to tribals and eliminating middlemen in the process of collecting and marketing of minor forest products, the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation was established in the year 1976 and assigned mainly with the task of collecting, processing, development, marketing, harvesting, improving and augmenting the production of minor forest products. The GSFDC has initiated programme to train the tribals in bidi preparation and scientific collection of timru leaves. The State Government has recently handed over the management of forest in one division viz., Valsad division to the GSFDC for intensive treatment and working with a view to achieve rapid development with assistance from the financial institutions. The share capital contribution to the Corporation has recently been increased from Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 5

crores. The Corporation has proposed to expand activities in other field such as establishment of integrated wood workshoring, manufacture of toys etc. Upto the end of 1979-80, an amount of Rs. 100.01 lakhs has already been paid to the Corporation by way of share capital contribution. It is proposed to contribute additional amount of Rs. 4.77 lakhs to the Corporation during 1981-82.

Van Rakshak Dal :

3.1.10.4.44. It is necessary to create an institution of Van Rakshak Dal to protect forest property effectively. Local villagers are proposed to be enrolled in this dal.

3.1.10.4.45. Forest settlement villages do not receive any financial assistance or loans from Revenue or Panchayat Departments. These settlements are devoid of even the primary facilities like proper roads, streets lights, drinking water facilities etc. It is therefore, proposed to provide these primary amenities to the forest settlement villages.

3.1.10.4.46. To meet the polythen bag requirement for various plantation activities, a factory for manufacture of polythen bags has been established at Rajpipla. It is proposed expand this Factory.

3.1.10.4.47. There is an old Baniyan tree known as Kabirvad with large number of prop roots and with a historical background at Shukaltirth in Bharueh

district, on the banks of river Narmada. A garden along with some facilities for the visitors is located near this tree. It is proposed to maintain garden and proserving this historical baniyan tree.

3.1.10.5. Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

(1) Soil Conservation in the catchment areas of Dantiwada River Valley Projects :

3.1.10.5.1. The scheme aims at reducing the silt discharge into the Dantiwada reservoir from the catchment area which falls in Gujarat and Rajasthan. Upto 1978-79, the Government of India was releasing the entire expenditure on this scheme by way of 50% grant and 50% loan. However, from 1979-80 the pattern of assistance has been changed and the State is now required to make provision for the 50% of expenditure in the State Plan. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

(2) Wild Life Schemes :

3.1.10.5.2. The Government of India have approved the following wild life schemes in Gujarat as centrally sponsored Schemes.

- (a) Development of Gir lion sanctuary.
- (b) Development of wild as sanctuary and black buck national park.

STATEMENT

FORESTS

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981--82		
		Revenue 3	Capital 4	Total 5
I. Direction & Administration				
1.	FST--1 Appointment of Jodi Guards	3.97	..	3.97
2.	FST--2 Estt. of Mobile Squads	7.47	..	7.47
3.	FST--3 Estt. of Mobile Court.	..	..	..
4.	FST--4 Vigilance Squad	1.40	..	1.40
5.	FST--5 Planning & Statistical Cell	3.75	..	3.75
	Total	16.59	..	16.59
II. Research				
6.	FST--6 Forest Research	7.17	..	7.17
III. Education & Training				
7.	FST--7 Training of Staff	29.36	..	29.36
8.	FST--8 Estt. of Wood workshop -cum-production-cum-carpenter training centre at Waghai	1.58	..	1.58
	Total	30.94	..	30.94
IV. Forest Conservation & Development				
9.	FST--9 Soil & moisture conservation & afforestation in denuded areas.	..	99.96	99.96
10.	FST--10 Afforestation of Desert Borders	..	15.32	15.32
11.	FST--11 Arresting advancing salinity in coastal tract of Saurashtra	..	27.14	27.14
	Total	..	142.42	142.42
V. Plantation Schemes				
12.	FST--12 Plantation of Fast Growing species.	3.09	30.39	33.48
13.	FST--13 Economic Plantation	51.26	..	51.26
14.	FST--14 Plantation on ceastal border.	5.43	10.60	16.03
15.	FST--15 Irrigated plantation.	..	19.86	19.86
16.	FST--16 Energy plantation	..	4.69	4.69
	Rural Fuelwood plantation	..	7.46	7.46
	Total	59.78	73.00	132.78
VI. Farm Forestry				
17.	FST--17 Farm Forestry	..	19.10	19.10
18.	FST--18 Rehabilitation of degraded farm lands.	..	5.51	5.51
19.	FST--19 Malki Teak Plantation	..	..	..
	Total :	..	24.61	24.61
VII. Communication and Buildings				
20.	FST--20 Development of Communication	7.00	4.04	11.04

1	2	3	4	5
21.	FST--21 Construction of Grass Godowns	..	2.75	2.75
22.	FST--22 Construction of Buildings	6.55	31.07	37.62
Total:—		13.55	37.86	51.41
VIII. Preservation of Wild Life				
23.	FST--23 Wild life management and conservation	22.10	..	22.10
24.	FST--24 Estt. of Safari Park	5.33	..	5.33
25.	FST--25 Zoological & Public Garden.	0.30	..	0.30
26.	FST--26 Estt. of Sanctuary at Jessor.	3.22	..	3.22
27.	FST--27 Estt. of National Park at Bansda.	1.81	..	1.81
28.	FST--28 Asiatic Lions in Barda Forests	9.00	..	9.00
29.	FST--29 Estt. of Natural History Museum at Gandhinagar	9.99	..	9.99
30.	FST--30 Introduction of Black Buck in eastern part of Gir Forests	0.19	..	0.19
31.	FST--31 Holding Nature Education camp at Hingolghadh	0.80	..	0.80
32.	FST--32 Estt. of Marine National Park	8.00	..	8.00
33.	FST--33 Estt. of Flamingo Sanctuary in little runn of Kachchh.	..	..	..
34.	FST--34 Crocodile breeding	..	..	..
35.	FST--35 Estt. of Chinkara Sanctuary at Narayan Sarovar in Kachchh	0.62	..	0.62
36.	FST--36 Introduction of Wild Fowls in Dangs forests	..	..	..
Total:—		61.36	..	61.36
IX. Extension				
37.	FST--37 Community Forestry Project	4.06	1077.94	1082.00
38.	FST--38 Plantation at Naha, Bhuj, Kandla, Vadodara & Jamnagar	..	0.07	0.07
Total:—		4.06	1078.01	1082.07
X. Management of Zamindari				
39.	FST--39 Acquisition of Private Forests.	5.66	8.28	13.94
XI. Other Expenditure				
40.	FST--40 Demonstration & Survey	8.42	..	8.42
41.	FST--41 Improved Logging	..	..	..
42.	FST--42 Fire Protection	7.13	..	7.13
43.	FST--43 Establishment of checking Nakas	4.75	..	4.75
44.	FST--44 Forest Publicity	2.31	..	2.31
45.	FST--45 Development of Victori Park	2.04	..	2.04
46.	FST--46 Development of Botanical Garden	2.24	..	2.24
47.	FST--47 Amenities of FLCSS	0.10	..	0.10
48.	FST--48 Tagavi Loans	0.77	..	0.77
49.	FST--49 Kotwalia's Welfare	..	..	..
50.	FST--50 Establishment of Grain Bank and Mobile Grain Shop	..	0.60	0.60
51.	FST--51 Opening of Firewood depots	9.11	..	9.11

1	2	3	4	5
52.	FST.-52 Establishment of Seed Bank	1.90	..	1.90
53.	FST.-53 Expansion of Saw Mill at Waghaj	2.00	..	2.00
54.	FST.-54 Shara Capital Contribution to G. S.F.D.C.	..	4.77	4.77
55.	FST.-55 Van Rakshak Dal	0.20	..	0.20
56.	FST.-56 Development of Forest Settlement	..	..	..
57.	FST.-57 Polythene bag manufacturing unit	2.30	..	2.30
58.	FST.-58 Kabirvad	0.16	..	0.16
59.	FST.-59 Adivasi Children Development	..	..	..
60.	FST.-60 Fodder Bank in Tribal Area	..	..	..
61.	Other Expenditure	6.00	..	6.00
62.	State Share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes	7.57	24.44	32.01
Total :-		57.00	29.81	86.81
GRAND TOTAL :-		256.11	1393.99	1650.10

3.1.11. INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

3.1.11.1. Progressive institutionalisation of the agricultural credit is the strategy adopted in the field of agricultural credit. The long term finance to the agriculturists is provided by Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank for construction of wells, repairs or deepening of old wells, pump sets (engines and motors), tractors, purchase of occupancy rights under Lnd Reforms Act and other miscellaneous purposes.

3.1.11.2. Govt. is participating in lending programme of the bank by making investments in its ordinary and special debentures. There has been a progressive increase in the advances up to the end of the Fourth Plan. But thereafter there has been a decline due to heavy overdues at the branch level and consequent ineligibility of branches of the bank for fresh loaning.

3.1.11.3. Steps are being taken for boosting up the loaning programme of the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank. Upto 1979-80 State Govt. has contributed Rs. 101 lakhs for strengthening the capital base of the Land Development Bank. During 1980 81 an amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is provided of which Rs. 42.00 lakhs is likely to be spent. The problem of overdues is engaging the attention of the Government.

3.1.11.4. Programme for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.1.11.4.1. The total long term advances up to 1979-80 is of the order of Rs. 211.80 crores. It is proposed to make additional long term advance of Rs. 10 crores during 1981-82. The State Govt. would provide support by purchasing debentures floated by the bank so as to enable it to carry-out its loaning programme. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

STATEMENT
I NVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Schemeswise Outlays.

(Rs in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	AGC-1-Investments in debentures of Gujarat State Land Development Bank Ltd; (Share capital)	..	60.00	60.00

3.1.12. MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING.

3.1.12.1. Development of adequate and efficient warehousing and marketing facilities is essential for the sustained growth of agricultural production. The Programme of warehousing is meant to minimise the waste of agricultural produce by providing facilities for storage on scientific lines to the agriculturists, traders and co-operatives and thereby indirectly helping stabilisation of prices of agricultural products. The programme of regulated markets is undertaken to help agriculturists to secure fair prices for their products and to prevent malpractices on the part of the traders.

3.1.12.2. Review of Progress :

3.1.12.2.1. The State Warehousing Corporation is in charge of development of warehousing facilities. The storage capacity with the State Warehousing Corporation was 0.73 lakh tonnes at the end of 1979-80. It is estimated that at the end of 1980-81, the level of storage capacity of State Warehousing Corporation would reach the level of 0.95 lakh tonnes. The State Government gives share capital contribution to the State Warehousing Corporation. A total amount so far given is of the order of Rs 95.50 lakhs. The Central Warehousing Corporation is also expected to contribute an equal amount by way of share capital to the Corporation.

3.1.12.2.2. The Agricultural Produce Market Committees consisting of elected members are in charge of regulated markets. There are 287 markets including sub-yards by the end of 1979-80 out of which 70 were in the tribal area. This is expected to reach 293 by the end of the year 1980-81.

3.1.12.3. Programme for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.1.12.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 23 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82; the details of which are shown below:

Rs. in lakhs.		
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1981-82
1	2	3
1.	Development of Regulated Markets ..	13
2.	Share Capital to State Warehousing Corporation ..	6
3.	Establishment of Directorate of Agricultural Marketing ..	..
4.	Development of Rural Markets ..	4
Total ..		23

3.1.12.3.2 The commodities likely to be regulated will be cotton, ground-nut, wheat and bajara. During the year 1981-82 four markets are targetted to be regulated. In addition, the storage capacity of the State Warehousing Corporation is programmed to be raised to 1.05 lakh tonnes at the end of 1981-82.

STATEMENT
MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

Schemeswise Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Major Head of Development.	Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	WRH-1:—Development of Regulated markets.			
	(1) Loan.	..	5.00	5.00
	(2) Subsidy :-	8.00	..	8.00
	Total :-	8.00	5.00	13.0
2.	WRH-2—State warehousing Corporation—share Capital.	..	6.00	6.00
3.	WRH-3:- Establishment of Directorate of Agril. Marketing.	..	..	..
4.	(1) WRH-4 Development of Rural markets (Subsidy)	4.00	..	4.00
	Total :-	12.00	11.00	23.00

3.1.13. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

3.1.13.1. Introduction :

3.1.13.1.1. Community Development Programme, first introduced in 1952, was designed to create conditions of economic and social progress for the whole community with its active participation and involvement and the fullest possible reliance on the community's initiative. Significant achievements of the Community Development Programme can be seen in the field of agriculture, public health, co-operation, education, communication, animal husbandry, cultural activities

3.1.13.2. Review of Progress :

3.1.13.2.1. The entire rural area of the State was covered by 250.00 CPA Units of Community Development Blocks by the end of 1963. At the commencement of the Fifth Plan 62.50 C.P.A. Units of Community Development Blocks were in Stage II and the remaining 187.50 C.P.A. Units of Community Development Blocks were in Post Stage II. All the 250.00 C.P.A. Units of Community Development Blocks were in the Post Stage II by the end of 1976-77.

3.1.13.2.2. With the inception of the Panchayati Raj in Gujarat from 1st April, 1963, the second phase of Community Development viz., creation of development and democratic institutions at district, taluka and village levels to take over the responsibility of development has been ushered in. The Panchayats have been assigned vast field of development alongwith adequate powers, resources and manpower.

3.1.13.2.3. The Programme comprises of the maintenance of Post Stage II Community Development Blocks, imparting training to officials and non-officials associated with Panchayati Raj Institutions. For strengthening the administration at the village level a programme for creating additional posts of Panchayat Secretaries is taken up in the plan alongwith other development activities.

3.1.13.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.1.13.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 133 lakhs is Provided for the year 1981-82 for the programmes under community Development and Panchayats. The programmewise details of the outlays are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs.)		
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1981-82
1	2	3
1	Direction and Administration	1.00
2	Training	8.45
3	Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions	80.68
4	Community Development Programme	42.87
	TOTAL	133.00

Community Development Blocks :

3.1.13.3.2. The entire rural area of the State has been covered by 250.00 C.P.A. Units of Post Stage-II Community Development Blocks. There is no schematic budget for Post Stage II Community Development Blocks. A scheme of Core Budget was introduced in the Fifth Plan to provide funds for Post Stage II community Development Blocks to maintain the existing level of activities and to enable them to undertake Community Development programme and local works. It is proposed to continue this Scheme for Post Stage-II Community Development Blocks during 1981-82 for which an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided at the rate of Rs. 10000 per C.P.A unit of C.D. Block.

Additional Posts of Panchayat Secretaries :

3.1.13.3.3. As against 12857 Village Panchayats (Provisional) in the State as on 31st March, 1978 10766 posts of Panchayat Secretaries are existing at the end of 1979-80. It would be necessary to strengthen basic minimum administrative structure at the village level by providing one Panchayat Secretary for each Villange Panchayat. To achieve goal of one independent Panchayat Secretary for each Village Panchayat by the end of 1984-85, 2091 posts of Panchayat Secretaries shall have to be created. It is, therefore proposed to create 2091 (including 210 in Tribal areas) additional posts of Panchayat Secretaries during 1980-85. In addition to the existing 10766 posts of Panchayat Secretaries at the end of 1979-80, additional 500 posts including 50 for tribal areas have been created during 1980-81. The target for the year 1981-82 is to create additional 500 posts including 50 for tribal areas. An outlay of Rs. 80.68 lakhs has been provided for 1981-82.

Training, Education and Research in Panchayati Raj :

3.1.13.3.4. For improving the administration of the Panchayati Raj institutions the Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Junagadh is imparting training to officials as well as non-officials associated with Panchayati Raj Institutions. It is necessary to provide funds for hostel buildings staff quarters and water supply facilities at this Institute. The old institute building also requires some additions and alterations. Under this programme training courses for office bearers of District Panchayats, Taluka Panchayats and Village Panchayats under the auspices of Gujarat Pradesh Panchayat Parishad, Gandhinagar are also organised. For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 8.45 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

Gram Safai Shibirs :

3.1.13.3.5. In Order to encourage people in rural areas for maintaining cleanliness and public health through better sanitation and to provide the facilities like sockage pits, smokeless chulas, bathrooms, ventilations, latrines etc. Gram Safai Shibirs are organised by Taluka Panchayats with the participation of village people and village youths, official functionaries and University students. Panchayats provide financial help in organising such Shibirs from their own funds. It is targetted to organise 200 such shibirs (one Shibir per year per taluka); for which an outlay of Rs. 10.87 lakhs has been provided for 1981-82.

Planning Cell for District Plans :

3.1.13.3.6. Having regard to the need for ensuring better co-ordination and supervision as also for guiding and assisting the Panchayati Raj Institutions in formulating Plan programmes and watching, reviewing and monitoring the programmes implemented at the district level a special planning cell has been created in the Office of the Development Commissioner. It is proposed to continue and strengthen the cell with a view to ensure effective supervision for implementation, review and monitoring. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

Padadhikari Sammelans :

3.1.13.3.7. The objective of the scheme is to create active interest among the non-officials associated with Panchayati Raj and to increase their knowledge and familiarise them in the sphere of administration, general rules and regulations, planning etc. For the efficient working of the Panchayati Raj Institutions such Sammelans are held at the district level. For District level Sammelan Rs. 30 per delegate is paid for the duration of 2 to 3 days session. The total number of participants is to be 100. Contingency grant of Rs. 200 per Sammelan is also allowed. For State level sammelan the number of delegates is 200 for 2 to 3 days and Rs. 50 per delegate is provided with contingency grant of Rs. 500 per Sammelan. The participants are selected from among the Sarpanchas and Panchayat members as well as representatives of Social Organisations. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been provided for this programme for the year 1981-82.

Block Level Agencies :

3.1.13.3.8. The Sub-Group of Community Development and Panchayats, appointed by the Government of India for the formulation of Five Year Plan 1978-83 and Annual Plan 1979-80 recommended strengthening of Block level agencies. They have stressed the need for strengthening of the Block level (taluka level)

agencies in view of the introduction of Training and Visit (T & V) system of extension. The High Level Committee (Shri Rikhavdas Shah Committee) on Panchayats has also recommended creation of a Post of Assistant Taluka Development Officer in Taluka having population of more than two lakhs keeping in view the need for administrative strengthening of the taluka level in order to supervise and co-ordinate all the programmes implemented in the taluka. The State Government has in the first instance created 13 posts of Assistant Taluka Development Officers in the talukas having population exceeding two lakhs viz. (1) Kheralu (2) Vijapur (3) Gandhinagar (4) City Taluka Ahmedabad (5) Nadiad (6) Anand (7) Petlad (8) Borsad (9) Kapadwanj (10) Godhra (11) Santrampur (12) Devagadh Baria and (13) Navsari taluka. An outlay of Rs. 1.75 lakhs has been provided for continuing these posts during 1981-82.

3.1.13.4. Rural Development Programme through Voluntary Agencies :

3.1.13.4.1. With a view to give further impetus to the programme of rural development section 35CC and 35CCA has been incorporated in the Income-tax Act, 1961 by the Govt. of India so that Voluntary agencies may participate in the rural development programme and get tax exemption.

3.1.13.4.2. The State Govt. has set-up a high-powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon. Governor to formulate general policy guidelines to the programmes. Moreover, the Govt. has created a special Cell at Ahmedabad for co-ordination and liaisoning the activities done by Voluntary Agencies. The cell also guides the desirous Voluntary Agencies, who have undertaken the programme and who are going to undertake the Integrated rural Development Programme.

3.1.13.4.3. The programme of rural development undertaken by the Industrial houses/Co-operative/-Trusts commenced from December, 1977. In the initial stage, 42 villages of Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar districts were adopted under the programme. Upto the end of March-1980 about 81 institutions have got approval from State Level Committee Consisting of Commissioner of Income tax as Chairman and spl. Secretary to the State Government as a member and covered 1475 villages of the State with an involvement of about Rs. 2138.38 lakhs for the period of 3 to 5 years.

3.1.13.4.4. The programme is implemented entirely by the Voluntary Agencies with their own resources and staff. The State Govt. has to incur the expenditure of the establishment of the Cell. Hence, necessary provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82.

STATEMENT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

Schemewise Outlays

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
A GENERAL (PANCHAYATS)				
I. Direction and Administration				
	1. CDP-1 Planning Cell for District Plan ..	1.00	..	1.00
	Sub-Total I ..	1.00	..	1.00
II. Training				
	2. CDP-2 Training, Education and Research	3.12	5.33	8.45
	Sub-Total : II ..	3.12	5.33	8.45
III. Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions				
	3. CDP-3 Additional Post of Panchayat Secretaries ..	80.68	..	80.68
	Sub-Total-III ..	80.68	..	80.68
	Sub-Total-A(General) ..	84.80	5.33	90.18
B. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT				
	4. CDP-4 Community Development ..	25.00	..	25.00
	5. CDP-5 Sarvodaya ..	..	..	..
	6. CDP-6 Rural Development undertaken by voluntary Agencies ..	5.00	..	5.00
	7. CDP-7 Gram Safai Shibir ..	10.87	..	10.87
	8. CDP-8 Strengthening of Block Level Agency ..	1.75	..	1.75
	9. CDP-9 Padadhikari Sammelan ..	0.25	..	0.25
	Sub-Total B(Community Development) ..	42.87	..	42.87
	GRAND TOTAL ..	127.67	5.33	133.00

3.1.14 Special Programmes for Rural Development.

The main thrust of the development activities is on rural development, providing employment through investments in infrastructure and social overheads for eradication of poverty and improving the quality of life. In addition to the outlays provided in the sectoral programmes benefiting the rural areas, specific provision is also made for special programmes. An outlay of Rs. 1975 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82. This programme covers the (1) National Rural Employment Programme (2) Small Farmers Programme (3) Drought Prone Area Programme (4) Integrated Rural Development (5) Local Development Works Programme (6) Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram (7) Antyodaya Programme (8) Block Level Planning for Employment and (9) Off Season Unemployment Relief Works. The programme-wise details of the outlay are as under:—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Programme	1981-82 Outlay
1	2	3
1.	National Rural Employment Programme.	300.00
2.	Small Farmers Programme	40.00
3.	Drought Prone Area Programme.	300.00
4.	Integrated Rural Development.	600.00
5.	Local Development Works.	125.00
6.	Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram	390.00
7.	Antyodaya.	100.00
8.	Block Level Planning for Employment.	70.00
9.	Off Season Unemployment Relief Works.	50.00
Total:		1975.00

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

3.1.14.1 National Rural Employment Programme.

3.1.14.1.1 The National Rural Employment Programme has been introduced in the Sixth Five Year Plan by replacing the Food for Work scheme. The Programme will have the following objectives:—

(i) generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons, both men and women, in the rural areas;

(ii) creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the income levels of the rural poor;

(iii) improvement of the nutritional status and the living standards of the rural people.

3.1.14.1.2 Under the new programme, the Central Government will make available foodgrains free of charges and cash grants in the ratio of 2:1. The foodgrains will be distributed to the labourers as a part payment of wages while the cash component will be utilised for purchase of materials for the works to be undertaken. The value of foodgrains and cash component will be approximately 50% of the total cost of the scheme. The State will have to provide remaining 50% as matching provision for the programme.

3.1.14.1.3 The foodgrains made available by Govt. of India will be utilised for part payment of wages to the labourers working on the various community works undertaken. The labourers will be provided three kgs. of foodgrains per day and the remaining amount will be paid in cash. The Central Assistance is admissible for three kgs. of foodgrains to a labourer per day. Any amount over and above the aforesaid rate will be paid by the State out of its resources.

3.1.14.1.4. The programme is basically aimed at providing employment to the rural poor, raising their economic status, generating community assets thereby strengthening the rural infrastructure. All works aiming at creation of durable community assets in rural areas, will fall within this programme. The community works like, rural roads, medium and minor irrigation works, flood and drainage works, soil and water conservation, plantation, school buildings, drinking water wells, village ponds etc. can be taken up under the programme. The programme will be executed on departmental works and not through the Contractors.

3.1.14.1.5 A State Level Steering Committee will look after the overall progress in the implementation of the programme, while a District level steering committee will be in charge of planning and execution of the programme, determine the allocation of the resources to the block/panchayats and official agencies executing the works departmentally in the district.

3.1.14.1.6 During the year 1980-81, 22,500 Mts. of food grains and Rs. 287.90 lakhs of cash grants are allotted to the State Government under the programme. During the year 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided in the State plan. An equal amount will be made available by the centre as its share.

STATEMENT
NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

Schemewise Outlays.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. of Scheme and its name.	Outlay 1981-82.		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	NEP-1 National Rural Employment Programmes.	300.00	..	300.00
	Total :—	300.00	..	300.00

3.1.14.2. Small Farmers and Agricultural Labourers' Development Programme.

3.1.14.2.1. The development projects for small farmers and agricultural labourers on the pattern of central sector SFDA/MFAL projects have been started by State Government since 1974-75. Now, since Integrated Rural Development Programme is being implemented in the whole State with effect from 2nd October, 1980 no need is felt for continuance of the State Programme during 1981-82. However, since the Rural Development Programme is being implemented in the State, the provision for field level staff at taluka and village levels is required to be made so as to enable the Agencies to implement the special programmes particularly IRD Programme which is now extended to all the parts of the State. Besides this, it is also contemplated to undertake study and research for IRD Programme and to organise seminar and workshops as and when nece-

ssary for implementation of IRD Programme smoothly and effectively. Moreover, for the wider publicity of the programme, it is considered necessary, to get some literature printed at state level.

3.1.14.2.2. Previously the supporting staff was sanctioned in three SFD Agencies viz. Sabarkantha, Vadodara and Bharuch for truthful implementation of central sector "Small Farmers' Development Programme." From the year 1979-80, onward the staff at taluka level consisting of one Extension Officer (IRD) and one senior clerk/senior accounts clerk has been created for all talukas of the State for the smooth implementation of IRD Programme. The said staff is continued during 1980-81 besides the supporting staff as stated above. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided under the scheme for supporting staff and for conducting study and research, organising workshops and seminar and for printing of programme literature for wide publicity.

STATEMENT
**SMALL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LOBOURERS'
 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1981-82 outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. SFP-I	Small farmers and agricultural labourers programme.	Merged with in 1980-81.	IRD	Prog.
	supporting staff	40.00	..	40.00
		40.00	..	40.00

3.1.14.3. Drought Prone Area Programme.

3.1.14.3.1. The Central Sector Scheme for Drought Prone Area Programme is being implemented in 41 talukas of the Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kachchh, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts of the State. Programme lays stress on intergrated 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 element are; (i) development and management of water resources (ii) afforestation and grassland development, (iii) Soil and moisture conservation on watershed basis (iv) drinking water supply (v) animal husbandry and dairy development (vi) introduction and propogation of dry farming technology and strengthening of the cooperative institutions in drought affected areas. The programme elements are being implemented in each district by an agency set up under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860 under the Chairmanship of the District Development Officer.

3.1.14.3.2. The programme initiated in 1974-75 is continued in Sixth Plan in the Project Areas already covered. The pattern of Central assistance continues to be on matching basis. The yearly financial allocation is Rs. 10 lakhs per Taluka. As 41 talukas of the State are covered up under the programme, a total allocation of Rs. 615 lakhs is to be earmarked every year. The district wise break up is given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1) Ahmedabad	30.00
(2) Amreli	60.00
(3) Banaskantha	90.00
(4) Bhavnagar	15.00
(5) Jamnagar	30.00
(6) Kachchh	105.00
(7) Mehsana	30.00
(8) Panchmahals	105.00
(9) Rajkot	30.00
(10) Surendranagar	120.00
	<hr/>
	615.00

3.1.14.3.3. During 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided for DPAP/DDP. Out of this Rs. 82.50 lakhs is earmarked as state share for Desert Development Programme. The remaining amount of Rs. 217.50 lakhs is earmarked for DPAP. Thus the total programme for DPAP during 1981-82 would be of the order of Rs. 435 lakhs (Rs. 217.50 lakhs State Share +Rs. 217.50 lakhs Central Share). The total available annual allocation for 41 talukas (Rs. 15 lakhs per taluka) is, Rs. 615 lakhs. The remaining

amount of Rs. 180 lakhs-(Rs. 615 lakhs-Rs. 435 lakhs) would be met from likely savings with the DPAP Agencies as on 1-4-1981.

The programme wise allocation of the outlay if as follows :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Minor Irrigation	150.64
(2) Afforestation and Grassland development.	116.42
(3) Soil Conservation	42.78
(4) Drinking Water supply Scheme.	..
(5) Animal Husbandry and Dairying	69.70
(6) Agriculture	..
(7) Co-operation Credit Management	..
(8) Organisation and Management	55.46
	<hr/>
	435.00

3.1.14.3.4. The intensive integrated rural development programme now covers all the blocks of the state, hence no amount is now provided for beneficiary oriented schemes, particularly in Agriculture, Credit Management and Animal Husbandry & Dairying. For drinking water subsidy schemes also no amount is provided as they are being taken under Minimum needs programmes.

Desert Development Programme

3.1.14.3.5. The main objective of this programme is intergrated development of the desert areas by increasing the productivity, income level and employment opportunities for the inhabitants through optimal utilisation of physical, human, livestock and other biological resources. While striving to achieve this ultimate objective, the programme would emphasise prevention of further deterioration of the desert areas and the spread of desertic conditions. The pattern of central assistance is 50%.

3.1.14.3.6. The programme was introduced in the state in the year 1977-78 and is now implemented in following eleven talukas of the State.

Sr. No.	District.	Talukas.
1.	Banaskantha (6 talukas)	(1) Deodar (2) Tharad (3) Kankrej (4) Radhanpur (5) Santalpur (6) Wav
2.	Mehsana (2 talukas)	(1) Sami (2) Harij
3.	Kachchh (3 talukas)	(1) Abdasa (2) Nakhtrana (3) Lakhpat.

3.1.14.3.7. Review of progress.

The details of expenditure incurred during 1977-78 to 1979-80 under the various components of the programme (state+central share) are as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. no. scheme.	Expenditure 1977-78 to 1979-80.
1 Afforestation and Pasture development.	89.09
2. Rural Electrification.	41.18
3. Ground Water development.	121.85
4. Fodder Development (including Milk processing Centre)	13.65
5. Wool Utilisation Centre	8.00
6. Animal Husbandry and dairying.	..
Total..	273.77

An outlay of Rs. 142 lakhs is provided for 1980-81.

3.1.14.3.8. The main items of physical achievement for the period 1977-78 to 1979-80 are as follows :—

Sr. No.	Sector/Item.	Unit	Achievement 1977-78 to 1979-80
1	2	3	4
1	Afforestation and pasture development.		
	(a) Plantation.	Hect.	4800

Sr. No.	Scheme.	Outlay (Proposed Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Programme.		
			Item	Unit	Target.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Afforestation and Grass land development.	80.94	(i) mixed Plantation.	Hect.	2575
			(ii) Grass improvement.	"	600
			(iii) Shelter belt.	K.M.	136
			(iv) Farm belt.	"	350
2.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying.				
	(a) Distribution of bulls.	15.62	Maintenance of bull mothers.	No.	250
	(b) Livestock Research.	8.80	Centre.	No.	1
	(c) Sheep Development.	7.00	Purchase of sheep.	No.	250
	(d) Camel Development.	9.00	Camel stud.	No	10
	(e) Staff for A.H. & Dair.	2.64			
	Total-(2)	43.06	—	—	..
3.	Fodder Development.	20.00	(1) Fodder Farm.	No	10 (Cont.)
			(2) Rural Milk Centre.	No	1 (Cont.)
4.	Uncommitted.	21.00			
		165.00			

1	2	3	4
	(b) Shelter belts	KM	310
	(c) Pasture development	Hect.	1300
	(d) Seedlings.	No. in lakhs.	30
2	Rural Electrification		
	No. of wells energised	Nos.	225
3	Ground Water Development		
	(i) Tubewells energised	No.	44
	(ii) Modernisation of wells	No.	11
4	Fodder Development	No. of farms.	4
5	Sheep Development		
	Wool Utilisation centre.	No. of centre.	1

3.1.14.3.9. Programme for 1981-82.

Under Desert Development Programme annual allocation available is Rs. 15 lakhs per taluka. As eleven talukas of the state are covered under the Programme, an amount of Rs. 165 lakhs (Rs. 82.50 State share+Rs. 82.50 central Share) is provided for 1981-82. Based on the preliminary draft project report of the programme, the following tentative financial and physical programme is envisaged:

STATEMENT
DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	outlay 1981-82			
		Revenue	Capital	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	
Agriculture and allied services					
Special programme for rural development.					
(a) Drought Prone Area Programme.					
1.	Minor Irrigation	IRD-2	75.32	..	75.32
2.	Afforestation and pasture development	IRD-3	58.21	..	58.21
3.	Soil Conservation	IRD-4	21.39	..	21.39
4.	Drinking water Supply Schemes	IRD-5	..	..	..
5.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	IRD-6	34.85	..	34.85
6.	Agriculture	IRD-7	..	..	..
7.	Co-operation and Credit Management	IRD-8	..	..	..
8.	Organisation and Management	IRD-9	27.73	..	27.73
9.	Uncommitted		..	..	..
		Total DPAP	217.50	..	217.50
	(b) Desert Development Programme		82.50	..	82.50
	(c) Special Minor Irrigation Subsidy schemes for SF/MF and other farmers		..	..	..
	(d) Share capital contribution to Gujarat State Rural Development Corporation		..	..	..
		Total	300.00	..	300.00

3.1.14.4 Integrated Rural Development Programme.

3.1.14.4.1. A new programme for Intensive Development of Blocks under the Programmes for Integrated Rural Development has been launched in this state from the year 1978-79. The Government of India allotted 100 blocks at the beginning of the programme i.e. from the year 1978-79. During the second year 3 more blocks were added and thus, 103 blocks were functioning in the state under the programme. From the year 1980-81 i.e. the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the entire state, comprising of 218 blocks is covered under this programme. This programme mainly aims at creating productive assets for the rural poor to help them to increase their level of incomes and to bring them above poverty line. Originally, this programme was started from the last quarter of the year 1978-79 as a fully central sector programme. Thereafter, from the year 1979-80 and onward the pattern of financial assistance for this programme has been changed to 50:50 as Central and State shares. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, this pattern will be continued. The programme in these blocks would be implemented by the staff of the DPAP/SFDA/SFAL Agencies already established in every district of the State.

Review of Progress.

3.1.14.4.2. During the year 1978-79, Rs. 248.90 lakhs were allotted to the agencies in the state, of which Rs. 140.65 lakhs were spent covering 247.34 beneficiaries. In the year 1979-80 against the outlay of Rs. 740.00 lakhs (State and Central combined), Rs. 460.29 lakhs were spent benefitting 75,000 rural families. During the year 1978-79 and 1979-80 the following productive assets have been provided to the poor families in the rural Gujarat.

Name of Assets.	No. of Productive assets.	
	1978-79	1979-80,
(1) Bullocks/Camels supplied.	1359	5171
(2) Bullocks/camel-carts supplied.	182	503
(3) Dug wells	221	849
(4) Wells deepened	41	742
(5) Pumpsets	389	1765
(6) Milch animals	9883	2148
(7) Poultry units	284	575

3.1.14.4.3. From the 2nd October, 1980 this programme is being implemented in all the Blocks of the State and as suggested by the Government of India, each Block of the state will be allotted Rs. 5 lakhs to be shared equally by the state and centre. The other programme namely SFDA and works programme of SFAL are merged with Intensive Rural Development Programme. During the year 1980-81, 1,35,600 rural poor families are likely to be benefitted.

Programme for 1981-82.

3.1.14.4.4. During the year 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs is provided in the State Plan. An equal amount will be available from the centre as its share. The programme will benefit about 1.60 lakh identified families.

STATEMENT

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Schemewise Outlays.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Outlay 1981-82.		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	IRD-I Integrated Rural Development Programmes.	600.00	..	600.00
	Total:-	600.00	..	600.00

3.1.14.5. Local Development Works Programme.

3.1.14.5.1. The Local Development Works programme was being implemented during the earlier Five Year Plans. It was designed to enthuse interest in the plan programme among wide sections of community and to draw forth local initiative. It had received encouraging response from the Local Bodies and the people but had suffered dilution with the revision of the Community Development Programme in 1959. With the establishment of Panchayati Raj in April 1963 a number of district Level schemes have been transferred to the Panchayats which also resulted in relegating the Programme to the back ground.

3.1.14.5.2. In view of the emphasis on rural development particularly rural infrastructure and gene-

ration of large employment opportunities in rural areas, it was considered necessary to review the Local Development Works Programme in a re-oriented form on a large scale in rural areas. The Programme is designed to achieve the important objective of encouraging initiative and participation and involvement of Panchayati Raj bodies in the process of planning and implementation. The Programme will provide employment opportunities to the needy in the rural works through investment in infrastructure and social overheads. Accordingly, a suitable Programme was formulated and introduced in the State during 1978-79.

3.1.14.5.3. An outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs is provided for 1981-82 as the rate of Rs. 0.50 lakh per CPA unit of C.D. Block in the State.

STATEMENT
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS PROGRAMME

Schemewise Outlays.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Schemes.	Outlay 1981-82.		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	LDW-1 Local Development Works Programme.	125.00	..	125.00
Total :—		125.00	..	125.00

3.1.14.6. Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram

3.1.14.6.1. In rural areas efforts have been made in the past to cater to the local needs and aspirations of the people by providing them basic necessities for their uplift, welfare and development in various spheres through Community Development Programme. But these efforts have not materialised to the desired extent and a large number of villages are yet devoid of basic minimum level of amenities and economic development. It has also been observed that lack of adequate employment opportunities in rural areas is not the only reason for the exodus of the people to urban areas. Lack of modern facilities and amenities in the villages is yet another reason for such exodus. The objective of the Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram is to provide certain minimum necessary facilities and amenities in the villages with a view to reducing the imbalance in respect of such facilities between rural and urban areas so that the temptation to leave the villages to migrate to urban areas is lessened. This would help reducing the pressure on facilities in urban areas like water supply and sewerage, housing, transport and other civic amenities.

3.1.14.6.1.2. The Programme of Abhinav Gram Nirman envisaging to provide basic civic amenities in the villages viz (1) construction/conversion of latrines with bio-gas linkages (2) improvement of houses with roof tops, smokeless chulas, ventilation bathrooms etc. (3) stone/bricks paving of the streets with water drain and (4) cultural community centre cum-work place has generated unprecedented enthusiasm among the people and has raised a good deal of hope and aspirations among the rural areas of the State. The programme is reoriented and extended to all the villages in the State having population of 200 and above. The number of such villages is 16221. Under this programme varying amount of assistance is provided to villages in different population range. The villages are categorised as having population of 200 to 1000, 1000 to 3000 and 3000 and above which are given grant of

Rs. 30,000 (Rs. 10,000 per year), Rs. 50,000/- (Rs. 15,000 for first and second year each and Rs. 20,000 for the third and last year) and Rs. 1,00,000 (Rs. 30,000 for the first and second year each and Rs. 40,000 for the third and last year).

3.1.14.6.2. Review of Progress

3.1.14.6.2.1. Under this programme 1700 villages have been covered by the end of 1979-80. It is expected that additional 900 villages will be covered during 1980-81. The details of the villages covered are as under :—

Population size	Villages covered at the end of	
	1979-80 (Level)	1980-81 (Likely)
200-1000	1000	700
1000-3000	600	200
3000 and above	100	..
Total	1700	900

3.1.14.6.3. An outlay of Rs. 390.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82, as detailed below:—

Details.	Rs. in lakhs.
(1) Assistance for 1700 villages taken during 1979-80.	260.00
(2) Assistance for 900 villages taken during 1980-81.	100.00
(3) Direction and Administration	30.00
Total..	390.00

STATEMENT
ABHINAV GRAM NIRMAN KARYKRAM

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr.No.	No. and name of the Schemes.	Outlay -1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	AGK-1. Abhinav Gram Nirman Karykram .	390.00	..	390.00
Total :-		390.00	..	390.00

3.1.14.7. Antyodaya.

3.1.14.7.1. Antyodaya Programme is to uplift the poor families of rural areas so that they can come up above the poverty line. This programme was introduced in the state from 1st May, 1979. The identification of Families without any consideration like caste, creed or religion but purely on the basis of poverty is to be done with the help of gram-sabha/gram panchayat.

3.1.14.7.2. There are two parts of this Scheme-(1) Economic part and (2) Social Security Pensions to old and disabled persons. The pension part of the

Scheme is entrusted to Social Welfare and Tribal Development Department last year Provision of Rs. 286.00 lakhs for this scheme was made, Rs. 200 lakhs have been provided for the 1980-81 for its economic part only on the plan side.

3.1.14.7.3. Keeping in view larger provision available in the expanded Integrated Rural Development Programme for similar programme, provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for the annual plan 1981-82 has been proposed.

STATEMENT
ANTYODAYA

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ANT-I Antyodaya	85.00	15.00	100.00

3.1.14.8. Block Level Playnning for Employment.

3.1.14.8.1. Keeping in view the magnitude of the problem of fighting unemployment and under employment at the local level, it was decided to select compact Block areas for comprehensive planning for employment generation. Accordingly a scheme viz, Block Level Planning was started in the year 1978-79. A batch of 20 talukas was selected during the year 1978-79. Another batch of twenty talukas was selected during the year 1979-80. Thus the schemes is being implemented in the forty talukas out of which 8 talukas are selected in tribal area sub-plan and 32 talukas in non-tribal areas. It was considered to take up the scheme in 20 more talukas every year but as the IRD Progreamme has been expended to the entire state from the year 1980-81, new talukas net may not be

taken up under the Block Level Planning programme. During 1981-82 the scheme will be continued in the selected 40 talukas.

3.1.14.8.2. The task of preparing Block Plans had been entrusted to the academic/professional/voluntary institutions. The work of operating the taluka plans and implementing the scheme had been entrusted to the concerned District Planning Boards. With a view to avoid duplication of schemes and implemot the programme effectively, the implementation of the scheme has been entrusted to the Rural Development Agencies of the Districts from 1st December, 1980. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs provided for the 40 talukas during 1981-82.

STATEMENT

BLOCK LEVEL PLANNING FOR EMPLOYMENT

Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981--82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	LBR-20 1. Block level planning for Employment	70	..	70.00

3.1.14.9. Off-Season Unemployment Relief Works

3.1.14.9.1. The scheme was introduced in the year 1978-79. The aim of the scheme is to provide employment to the agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers affected by lean agricultural situations. The scheme was introduced in the districts of Banaskantha, Panchmahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Mahesana and Kheda in the first spell of the financial year 1978-79 covering the period from 1st April, 1978 to 15th June, 1978 and 2.19 lakh mandays of employment was generated. During the second spell of the scheme commencing

from 15th January, 1979, districts of Amreli, Rajkot, Panchmahals, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar were covered. Employment provided was 4,50,000 mandays and expenditure incurred was Rs. 12,25,000. The scheme has been introduced during the current lean agricultural situation in the districts of Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Panchmahals and Valsad with effect from 16th October, 1979. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 which is likely to generate employment for 10 lakhs mandays. During 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for the Programme.

STATEMENT

OFF SEASON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKS

Schemewise Outlays.

(Rs. in lakhs).

S. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Outlays 1981-82.		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1.	2	3	4	5
	URW-1. Off Season Unemployment Relief Works.	50.00	..	50.00

3.2 CO-OPERATION

3.2.1. Introduction.

3.2.1.1. Co-operation is conceived to be an instrument for encouraging decentralisation and local initiative in our developmental process with the overall purpose of having a society based on democracy and socialism. Co-operative development has, therefore, been accorded a significant place in the successive plans.

3.2.1.2. Gujarat has a long tradition in co-operative movement. It got considerable impetus after the commencement of planning and passed through various levels of development and has become truly voluntary. The movement has become diversified and is no longer confined to the sphere of agricultural credit, consumers' credit, marketing, processing and storage. It has extended itself to numerous other fields of socio-economic activities. A number of co-operative federal organisations have also come up and developed.

3.2.2. Review of Progress

3.2.2.1. Total number of Primary Agriculture Co-operatives stood at 7,647 for the year 1979 out of which 2,535 were viable and 2,735 were potentially viable and 2,377 were non-viable. The membership of PACs stood at 18.57 lakhs at the end of 1979-80. Of these, 13.24 lakh members belonged to weaker sections. 41 Farmers Service Societies and 51 LAMPs have been registered. Short and medium term advances of PACs are estimated to be of the order of Rs. 165 crores by the end of 1979-80 out of which 13.50 crores is estimate for weaker sections. The total loans advanced by the Land Development Bank during 1979-80 was of the order of Rs. 3.82 crores. Percentage of overdues outstanding against shortterm and medium term credits was 37.59 and the long term advance it was 61 in the year 1978-79. An amount of Rs. 4.66 crores has been spent for risk funds. 39 branches were opened by the central co-operative banks in economically backward and undeveloped talukas and Rs. 7,500 was given to the branches as subsidy in the year 1979-80. Agricultural credit relief guarantee fund reached the level of Rs. 70 lakhs by the end of the year 1979-80. During the year an amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs would be given and the guarantee fund would reach to Rs.77.50 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 68 lakhs has been spent on stabilisation arrangements for the co-operatives (short term and medium term). An amount of Rs. 66.94 lakhs was contributed by Government as share capital to the CFAs, FSs, LAMPs PACs, in the year 1979-80.

3.2.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 541 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82 the broad break-up of which is as under.—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	1981-82
		Outlay
1	2	3
1.	Direction and Administration	6.38
2.	Credit-Co-operatives	309.09
3.	Labour Co-operatives	0.96
4.	Farming Co-operatives	1.00
5.	Warehousing and marketing Co-operatives	6.25
6.	Processing Co-operatives	20.00
7.	Co-operative Sugar Mills	5.00
8.	Consumers' Co-operatives	3.82
9.	Co-operative Training and Education	20.00
10.	Other Co-operatives	155.50
11.	Nucleus Budget	13.00
Total—Co-operation...		541.00

Credit Co-operatives

3.2.3.2. For supporting the massive agricultural programme, the State has a strong credit structure. It consists of primary agricultural co-operatives, district central co-operatives, co-operative banks and State co-operative bank. The State's assistance to these co-operatives is in the form of loans and grants for undertaking specific tasks and share capital contributions. The main programmes under the credit co-operatives are briefly detailed hereunder:

(a) Out-right grant is given by the State to primary agricultural credit societies and the central financing agencies as an incentive to provide more and more production loans to the weaker section of the society. This amount is to be utilised to create a special debt reserve.

(b) Share capital loans is given to the PACs by the Government to be passed on to the members of the weaker sections of the society to enable them to get enrolled in the PACs so that they can get production loans.

(c) State Government gives branch subsidy to the Central Co-operative Bank in case the Bank suffers losses in opening branches in 26 economically backward and under-developed talukas.

(d) The State agricultural credit relief and guarantee fund is created to serve as a strong reserves at the Government level for writing off arrears of debt due to co-operative credit institutions when such arrears assume a magnitude which threatens stability of co-operative credit structure and when they have arisen from causes such as wide-spread or chronic famine beyond the control of co-operative credit institutions concerned.

(e) Government contributes to share capital of agricultural credit institutions viz. apex co-operative banks, central co-operative banks, PACs so as to supplement their owned funds and strengthen their capital base to enable them to borrow adequately, from higher financing institutions for carrying out the lending programme.

(f) State Agricultural Stabilisation fund is created at the Government level to give loans to the State Co-operative bank at the rate of 15% of the conversion of the short term loans into medium term and medium term loans into rephasing and a similar fund is created at the level of land development bank also.

(g) Contribution to the risk fund by the State Government to the Co-operative societies at 7.5% and the Central finance agencies at 2.5% of the consumption finance provided by them to weaker section of the society so that their dependence on non-institutional sources for this kind of finance may be eradicated.

(h) Under the scheme of redemption of frozen debts government grants loans to scheduled castes and small and marginal farmers upto Rs. 500 plus interest repayable in 10 annual equal instalments to PACs so that the debt on account of natural calamities do not prevent the flow of credit to them. An outlay of Rs. 309.09 lakhs is provided for these activities the year 1981-82.

3.2.3.3. By means of liquidation, amalgamation, reorganisation, non-viable PACs are to be phased out. Short-term and medium term advances are to be increased to Rs. 210 crores by the end of 1981-82. The long term advances are to be increased to Rs. 10 crores by 1981-82. The consumption finance to the weaker section of the society is projected to reach the level of Rs. 60 lakhs at the

end of the year 1981-82. Government share capital contribution to the co-operatives is expected to be of the order of Rs. 148.12 lakhs for the year 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 45.37 lakhs for the year 1981-82 is envisaged for the scheme for redemption of the frozen debt.

Labour Co-operatives.

3.2.3.4. Labour co-operatives are organised by the labourers in order to prevent exploitation by contractors and also to enable them to earn better wages. Government gives subsidy and share capital contribution to the societies. Government gives work contracts without inviting tenders to the labour contract societies keeping in view the classification given to the societies for this purpose. Share capital subsidy is being made available to scheduled castes members to enable them to become members of labour co-operatives at the end of the year 1978-79, 830 societies with a total membership of 5,8000 have been organised. It is proposed to organise 14 Society during 1980-81 and 18 more (including six in tribal areas) during 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 0.96 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

Farming Co-operatives

3.2.3.5. Farming co-operatives societies are established to help agriculturists with the small holdings to adopt better techniques of agricultural production and to raise their income. There are 371 co-operative farming societies by the end of June, 1980. Out of 371 farming co-operatives 23 are joint Farming Co-operatives in which the land is owned individually and the remaining 348 are Collective Farming Societies in which the ownership of the land rests with the societies. Most of the Collective Farming Societies are formed on the Government waste lands and the members by and large belong to backward classes. It is proposed to organise 10 such societies during 1981-82, with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

Warehousing, Marketing and Processing

3.2.3.6. The co-operative marketing structure in the State consists of the Gujarat Co-operative Marketing Society at the apex level, District Purchase and Sale Union at the District level and the Taluka Purchase and Sale Union at primary level. These co-operatives are engaged in the distribution of agricultural inputs and marketing of crops. Some marketing co-operatives are engaged in processing too. To enable the marketing societies to undertake the purchase and sale of agricultural produce, the sale of fertilizers and other inputs, State Government gives share capital contribution on matching basis as also a subsidy for price fluctuation funds of the value of the agricultural produce, purchased directly from the small and marginal farmers. Target for the sale of agricultural produce is esti-

mated to be Rs. 210 crores in 1981-82 and 210 crores by the end of 1984-85. The total capacity of godowns of marketing societies and rural godowns put together was 3.19 lakhs tonnes at the end of the year 1979-80. It is proposed to increase the same to 3.47 lakh tonnes at the end of the year 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 6.25 lakhs is provided for this programme in the year 1981-82.

3.2.3.7. Processing co-operative societies are established to encourage the agriculturists to process their produce through their own co-operative societies so that their produce may fetch better price. Government gives share capital on a matching basis to agricultural processing units.

3.2.3.8. Sugar co-operative is given share capital to the extent of Rs. 160 lakhs. There are 15 Sugar Co-operative in the State. Government has so far contributed Rs. 1,420 lakhs as share capital to these sugar co-operatives. In order to rehabilitate the sugar industry and strengthen the base as per the recommendations of the study group under the chairmanship of Shri Baveja, it is proposed to provide financial assistance to such units. Further, it is also proposed to establish sugar by product indus-

tries in suitable areas for which assistance is also proposed to be provided. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided in 1981-82.

3.2.3.9. There were 111 ginning and pressing co-operatives, 48 rice mills, and 6 oil mills at the end of 1979-80. It is proposed to organise 3 more rice mills during the year 1981-82. Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided during 1981-82 for this programme.

Consumers Co-operatives

3.2.3.10. Consumers' co-operatives are meant to supply essential articles to the consumers at the fair prices. These consumers co-operatives which have 50 and more members of scheduled castes are given special benefits. The Government gives share capital contribution to the rural consumer co-operatives. By the end of June, 1978, 1,015 primary consumers co-operatives, 24 wholesale public sector stores and a State federation of consumers were organised. The retail sales of consumers goods in urban and rural areas is estimated to reach at Rs. 147.20 crores at the end of 1980-81 and at Rs. 160 crores at the end of 1981-82.

CO--OPERATION
Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Number and Name of the Scheme	Outlay—1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
	2	3	4	5
I(A) Direction and Administration.				
1.	COP—1 Expansion of Administrative and supervisory staff.			
	(a) Staff Subsidy	4.38	..	4.38
2.	COP—2. Expansion of Statistical staff			
	(a) Subsidy	2.00	..	2.00
3.	COP—3 Training for staff			
	(a) Subsidy	..	..	..
	Total—I	6.38	..	6.38
II(B) Credit Co-operatives :				
4.	COP—4 Village Co-operatives :			
	(a) Outright Grant Subsidy	3.30	..	3.30
	(b) Revitalisation subsidy	..	..	..
	(c) Share capital (Loan)	..	..	..
	Sub-Total— II(B),4	3.30	..	3.30
5.	COP—5 Full Coverage Scheme for Projects in Tribal areas.			
	(a) Subsidy	..	..	..
	5(a) Reorganisation and Revitalisation of Co-op. Credit Structure Subsidy.	1.40	..	1.40
6.	COP—6 New Redempton of [Frozen Debts.			
	(a) Loan	..	45.37	45.37
	COP—6(a) Scheme for Sercretariat Cadre for Agri. Credit in Tribal areas.	0.25	..	0.25
	Sub-Total—5+6	1.65	45.37	47.02
7.	COP—7 Risk Fund for consumption finance			
	(a) Subsidy	1.50	..	1.50
	COP—7(a) Risk fund contiribution outright grant to L.D.B. on long term advance to tribal subsidy.	0.15	..	0.15
	Total—7	1.65	..	1.65
8.	COP—8 Central Co operative Bank/Land Development Bank			
	(a) Branches-(Subsidy)	0.20	..	0.20
	(b) Out Right Grant to Co-opratives. (Subsidy).	1.30	..	1.30
	Sub-Total—8	1.50	..	1.50
9.	COP—9 Agricultural Relief and Guarantee Fund.			
	Subsidy	7.50	..	7.50
	Sub-Total—9.	7.50	..	7.50
10.	COP—10 Stablisation arrangement for flow of co-operative credit (short and mediuemet erm) (a) Loan.			
		..	50.00	50.00
	Sub-Total—10.	..	50.00	50.00

1	2	3	4	5
11. COP-11	Credit Stabilisation Fund to State Co-op. Land Development Bank for long term advances			
	(a) Loan	..	12.50	12.50
	(b) Subsidy	37.50	..	37.50
	Sub-Total-11	37.50	12.50	50.00
12. COP-12	Share capital contribution to Agricultural Credit Institutions			
	(a) Share capital			
	(1) Apex and Dist. Co-op. Bank	..	148.12	148.12
	(2) Service Co-operatives			
	Sub-Total-12	..	148.12	148.12
	Total-II-(B)	58.10	255.99	309.09
III. Labour Co-operatives :				
13. COP-13	Labour Co-operatives			
	(a) Share capital	..	0.38	0.38
	(b) Loan	..	..	..
	(c) Subsidy	0.60	..	0.60
	Total-III	0.60	..	0.96
IV. Farming Co-operatives :				
14. COP-14	Co-operative Farming			
	(a) Share capital	..	0.35	0.35
	(b) Loan	..	..	..
	(c) Subsidy	0.65	..	0.65
	Total-IV	0.65	0.35	1.00
V. Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives				
15. COP-15	Apex Marketing Societies			
	(a) Share capital	..	..	..
	Sub-Total-15	..	..	..
16. COP-16	District Marketing Socys.			
	(a) Share capital	..	0.50	0.50
	Sub-Total-16	..	0.50	0.50
17. COP-17	Assistance to Marketing and Processing Socys. for Purchase of truck.			
	(a) Loan	..	..	..
	Sub-Total-17	..	..	..
18. COP-18	Primary Marketing Socy.			
	(a) Share capital	..	2.00	2.00
	Sub-Total-18	..	2.00	2.00
19. COP-19	District Marketing Godowns			
	(a) Subsidy	..	..	..
	COP-19(a) Strengthening of Agril. marketing Society.	..	0.25	0.25
	Sub-Total-19	..	0.25	0.25

1	2	3	4	5
20.	COP—20 Price factuation Fund			
	(a) Subsidy	2.00	..	2.00
	Sub-Total-20	2.00	..	2.00
21.	COP—21 Primary Marketing Socys. Godowns			
	(a) Subsidy	..	..	..
	Sub-Total-21	..	..	..
22.	COP—22 Rural Societies Godowns			
	(a) Loan	..	..	..
	(b) Subsidy	1.50	..	1.50
	Sub-Total-22	1.50	..	1.50
	Total-V	3.50	2.75	6.25
VI. Processing Co-operatives				
23.	COP—23 Other Processing Socys.			
	(a) Share capital	..	20.00	20.00
	(b) Subsidy	..	..	..
	Total-(VI)	..	20.00	20.00
VII. Co-operative Sugar Mills				
24.	COP—24 Co-operative Sugar Factories			
	(a) Share capital	..	5.00	5.00
	(b) Loan	..	..	..
	(c) Subsidy	..	..	..
	Total-VII	..	5.00	5.00
VIII. Consumer's Co-operatives				
25.	COP—25 Distribution of consumers articles in rural areas through village and Marketing Societies.			
	(a) Share capital	..	0.40	0.40
	(b) Loan	..	0.09	0.09
	(c) Subsidy	0.03	..	0.03
	Sub-Total-25	0.03	0.49	0.52
26.	COP—26 Urban Consumer's			
	(a) Share capital	..	1.90	1.90
	(b) Loan	..	1.30	1.30
	(c) Subsidy	0.10	..	0.10
	Sub-Total-26	0.10	3.20	3.30
	Total-VIII	0.13	3.69	3.82
IX. Education				
27	COP—27 Co-operative Training and Education			
	(a) Subsidy	20.00	..	20.00
	Total-IX	20.00	..	20.00

1	2	3	4	5
X. Other Co-operatives :				
28.	COP—28 Grain Depot			
	(a) Loan	..	..	..
	Sub-Total-28	..	..	..
29.	COP—29 Auto Rickshaw & Redda Pullers			
	(a) Share Capital	..	0.50	0.50
	Sub-Total-29	..	0.50	0.50
30.	COP—30 Transport Societies			
	(a) Share capital	..	..	..
	Sub-Total-30	..	..	..
31.	COP—31 Rural Electricity Socys.			
	(a) Share capital	..	..	..
	Sub-Total-31	..	..	..
32.	COP—32 Share capital contribution to co-operatives for contribution towards participation in share capital of IFFCO (Phulpur) by Co-operatives			
	(a) Loan	..	155.00	155.00
	Sub-Total-32	..	155.00	155.00
	Total-X	..	155.50	155.50
	Nucleus Budget	13.00	..	13.00
	Total-Co-operation	97.36	443.64	541.00

3.3. WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)

3.3.1. Introduction :

3.3.1.1 Agriculture in the State is essentially rainfed and dependent upon the vagaries of monsoon. Large areas of the State are frequently visited by scarcity or drought conditions once in every three years. About 36% of the total area of the State is prone to drought conditions, the natural precipitation being either very inadequate or erratic. In this context development of irrigation facilities by harnessing available resources has remained the principal concern of the State in the formulation of its development plans.

3.3.1.2. The geographical area of the State is 19.6 million hectares and the cultivable area is 11.69 million hectares. According to the latest assessment only 5.04 million hectares can ultimately be brought under irrigation through all known sources which come to hardly 43% of the culturable area. Currently only about 16.8% of the culturable area is actually being irrigated in the State. The contribution from surface sources to this is hardly about one third.

3.3.1.3. The Gujarat is one of the States in the country with relatively limited water resources for irrigation. It is assessed from the basinwise studies that only 21.46 maft of water can eventually be harnessed. The overall estimates of irrigation potential of the State may be traced as under:—

Item	Ultimate Potential estimated (In maft.)	Ultimate irrigation potential (In lakh ha.)
1	2	3
I. Surface Waters :		
1. Major & Medium Projects	10.56	14.64
2. Minor Schemes.	1.90	2.49
	12.46	17.13
3. Narmada Project.	9.00	15.26
Total Surface waters.	21.46	32.39
II. Based on Ground Waters :		
	..	18.00 (Tentative)
Total ..	21.46	50.39

3.3.2 Review of Progress :

3.3.2.1. The total irrigation potential created through the multipurpose, major and medium projects at the end of the Fifth Plan was 9.24 lakh hectares. During the Fifth Plan and the subsequent two annual plans the main emphasis was on completing spillover schemes so as to reap early benefits from them. In the latter 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 counteract ingress of salinity along the west coast of Saurashtra.

3.3.2.2. The following table depicts the level of irrigation potential and utilisation in the various plan periods commencing from the first plan.

(Lakh hectares)			
Sr. No.	Plan	Irrigation Potential created	Utilisation achieved
1	2	3	4
1.	At the end of First Plan (1951-56).	0.23	..
2.	At the end of Second Plan 1956-61.	2.48	0.66
3.	At the end of Third Plan (1961-66)	3.41	1.90
4.	At the end of Three Annual Plans 1966-69	4.40	3.11
5.	At the end of Fourth Plan 1969-74.	6.22	4.01
6.	At the end of Fifth Plan 1974-78.	9.24	5.01
7.	At the end of Two Annual Plans (1978-80)	10.12	5.29
8.	At the end of 1980-81(Likely).	10.45	5.51

3.3.2.3. It will be seen from the above table that the tempo of irrigation development picked up in the Fourth Plan increased during the Fifth Five Year Plan and the subsequent two Annual Plans.

3.3.3. Sixth Five Year Plan 1980:85. Key Considerations and Targets.

3.3.3.1 The draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 envisages an overall outlay of Rs. 1000 crores for

the Water Development (Irrigation) sector with a physical target of creating an additional irrigation potential of 2.60 lakh hectares. The main thrust in the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 may be summed up in the following strategy considerations, since these have a direct bearing in the formulation of the Annual Plan 1981-82.

(i) Early completion of all major and medium irrigation schemes spilling into the Sixth Plan, for deriving full benefits therefrom.

(ii) Launching Narmada Project in a big way so that partial benefits start flowing before the end of the Seventh Plan.

(iii) Taking maximum advantage of available external foreign assistance by vigorous implementation of such aided schemes.

(iv) According high priority to the new medium irrigation schemes benefitting the drought prone back-ward and tribal areas.

(v) Accelerating the pace of modernisation of existing earlier plan schemes and effecting conjunctive use of surface and ground waters, and thereby utilising fully the water resources harnessed.

(vi) Taking up in a big way drainage works in the command areas of Ukai-Kakrapar, Mahi-Kadana and other major projects.

(vii) Implementing vigorously the works for preventing salinity ingress in coastal areas.

(viii) Boosting the tempo of studies, investigations, and research relating to irrigation, drainage and flood control works.

(ix) Construction of irrigation channels upto 8 hectare chak instead of 40 hectare chak at project cost for better efficiency of water management.

(x) Implementation of "Warabandhi" system for equitable distribution of water for better use of available water.

(xi) Accelerating the tempo of flood control works as part of the overall flood control master plan for the State in the Five Year period in order to provide relief to atleast those areas which are recurrently vulnerable.

(xii) Anti-sea erosion works.

(xiii) Modification and improvements to the existing schemes due to revision in hydrology.

3.3.3.2 With the target of additional irrigation potential of 2.60 lakh hectares during the period 1980-85, the irrigation potential of 10.12 lakh he-

ctares at the end of June, 1980, will increase to 12.72 lakh hectares at the end of the June, 1985. Practically all the ongoing projects will be completed by the end of March, 1985.

3.3.4 Programme for Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.3.4.1 An outlay of Rs. 147.29 crores is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82; the broad break-up of which is as under:—

	(Rs. in crores.)
I. Schemes in progress as on 1-4-1976.	5.08
II. World Bank Schemes.	
(i) Medium Projects.	58.28
(ii) Major Composite Projects.	38.90
III. Other on-going projects.	7.28
IV. Narmada Project.	28.00
V. New Schemes of 1978-80.	1.05
VI. New Schemes of Sixth Plan.	0.10
VII. Warabandhi System.	0.30
VIII. Extension of Irrigation Channel from 40 Ha. chak to 8 Ha. chak.	0.10
IX. Other Programmes.	8.20
Total ..	147.29

3.3.4.2 The detailed strategy that has been kept in view while formulating the Sixth Five Year Plan as outlined in paragraph 3.3.3 also apply to the Annual Plan 1981-82. While emphasis on on-going projects has been continued to create irrigation potential, the State Government has also given due consideration to increase utilisation of irrigation potential already created.

3.3.4.3 After considering the maturity of all on-going projects on hand the targets for additional irrigation potential and utilisation are placed at 40,000 hectares and 25,000 hectares respectively for the year 1981-82. Narmada Project and a number of other new projects will not contribute to the creation of potential during 1981-82. The level of achieve-

vement in respect of potential and utilisation is as shown below:—

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement				
			1977—78	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81 (Likely)	1981—82 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Potential	'000 Hec.	924	953	1012	1045	1085
2.	Utilisation	—do—	501	503	529	551	581

Lag in Utilisation :

3.3.4.4 The State Govt. is fully seized of all the serious implications of the problem of under-utilisation. The major areas have been already identified and remedial steps are being taken from time to time by holding frequent periodical review meetings at high levels in Govt. It is found that particularly Ukai Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana projects are the major defaulters in this behalf as the area covered by these projects forms more than half the area covered by all the projects of the state, taken together. The State Govt. has also appointed a High Power Committee for taking effective and timely steps for increasing the level of utilisation. It is observed that on an average, compared to the created or planned irrigation potential, the annual irrigation achieved comprised of 20 percent in Kharif, 25 to 50 percent in Rabi and 5 to 10 percent in hot weather seasons. As against this pattern of actual performance, the sanctioned projects by and large provide for a cropping pattern with 40 to 60 percent irrigation in Kharif. Therefore more emphasis is required to be laid on increasing the actual irrigation during kharif season.

Moreover, it is proposed to take-up the following steps in a phased manner :

(i) Introduction of warabandhy system *i.e.* (Rotational water delivery system).

(ii) Introduction of water cooperatives and selling water on volumetric basis.

(iii) Sanctioning water applications inspite of areas of water dues by relaxing canal rules from time to time.

(iv) The activities such as on farm development works undertaken by Command Area Development authorities.

(v) Conversion of large tracts of Grass lands under Kakrapar and Damanganga projects into irrigation lands.

(vi) Fixing seasonwise optimum targets of Annual irrigation and reviewing the performance at the end of every irrigation season at the level of Chief Engineer etc.

(vii) Modernisation Programme.

(viii) Extension of irrigation channels from 40 He. chak to 8 Ha. chak.

(ix) A water management institute is being set-up for training of personnel in this field.

3.3.5 World Bank Assistance for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.

3.3.5.1 The State Government has been able to secure World Bank Assistance for a few medium projects of the State under what is known as medium line of credit which encompasses selected irrigation projects. The amount of assistance which has started flowing from 1st April, 1978, would come to 85 million dollars from the World Bank and is enhanced further by a loan of 30 million dollars under the U.S. Aid programme which is considered as supplemental to the World Bank Loan for this line of credit. The projects covered under the World Bank assistance are given in the Appendix-A. The gross estimated cost of these projects comes to about Rs. 364.12 crores (including escalation) which will correspond to a total aid of about of 106 crores. The outlay for 24 projects (modernisation being considered as one projects with 11 schemes) for the year 1981-82 is proposed at Rs. 58.28 crores.

3.3.5.2. The State Government has been able to further secure World Bank aid for the composite group of major projects viz. Damanganga (with CAD works), Ukai-Kakrapar (CAD Component including Modernisation), Heran, Karjan and Saurashtra Coastal Project. The amount of assistance agreed to is 175 million dollars during the next five years *i.e.* from 1-6-1980 to 30-4-1985. The estimated cost of these projects to be spent during the five years comes to Rs. 343.75 crores. Narmada Project is also under process for world Bank Assistance.

3.3.6. Programme under Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

Rs. lakhs

3.3.6.1. A sizeable part of the benefits to be derived from major irrigation projects in the State will go to tribal area. Since these are major projects and benefit other non-tribal areas also, they have not been included in the Tribal Sub-Plan. For instance Ukai Project will benefit talukas of Mangrol, Bardoli, Mahuva, Vyara, Valod and Songadh in Surat District, Bansda, Dharampur in Valsad District and Jhagadia in Bharuch District. Kadana and Panam Projects will benefit the tribal areas in Panchmahals district. Kakrapara Project benefits the talukas of Mangrol, Mandvi, Bardoli, and Mahuva in Surat district. Daman ganga Project will benefit the talukas of Dharampur, Umargaon and Pardi in Valsad district. Karjan will benefit Nandod and Jhagadia talukas of Bharuch district. Orsang, Heran and Sukhi projects will benefit Chhota Udepur and Naswadi talukas of Vadodara district.

Ukai	52.74
Kakrapar (including machinery)	120.64
Mahi--Kadana Areas	50.00
Other Drainage Schemes.	26.62
Total	250.00

3.3.6.2. There are 25 medium irrigation schemes included in the overall Tribal Area Sub-Plan of the State for which provision is drawn from the Water Development Sector. The estimated cost of these projects is Rs. 12017 lakhs. Against this overall cost, an amount of Rs. 1482 lakhs is spent on them by March, 1980. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 14729 lakhs for Water Development sector for the Annual Plan 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 1077.50 lakhs is provided for these medium irrigation schemes under Tribal Area Sub-Plan. It is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 4000 hectares during 1981-82 through these schemes.

3.3.9. Modernisation of Canal System

3.3.9.1. In tune with the national policy and in terms of the requirement of the State, modernisation of the earlier plan projects especially canal system has been given a higher priority in view of the need to utilise the available water resources optimally and at a relatively smaller capital investment. A general view of the existing irrigation schemes in the State was therefore, undertaken. According to the broad assessment, it has been established that about Rs. 87 crores would be needed for modernisation of Ukai Kakrapar and other 11 projects under World Bank Programme of medium line of credit, which are in progress. Over and above these schemes, modernisation of remaining schemes costing about Rs. 23 crores is also taken up.

3.3.9.2. In all, an outlay of Rs. 1110 lakhs is provided for this programme for the year 1981-82. Details of different programmes are as under :—

3.3.7. Medium Schemes benefiting Drought Prone Areas.

3.3.7.1. In selecting new schemes priority is given to schemes benefiting drought prone areas. There are about 19 medium irrigation schemes included in the Annual Plan 1981-82 which serve such drought prone areas. An outlay of Rs. 725.50 lakhs is provided for these schemes in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.3.8. Drainage

3.3.8.1. With the rapid progress of irrigated agriculture in the State, especially in the tracts with deeper and relatively impermeable soils, the problem of drainage has assumed special importance. Drainage has a special role to play on important projects like Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana. Master Plans for drainage schemes for Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana areas are envisaged at a cost of Rs. 1059 lakhs and Rs. 1400 lakhs respectively. For the year 1980-81 there is a provision of Rs. 400 lakhs while for the Annual Plan 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is provided for drainage. The break up is as under :—

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay
1. Ukai Kakrapar Modernisation	270.00
2. Projects under Medium Line of Credit	820.00
3. Other Projects	20.00
Total	1110.00

3.3.10. Prevention of Salinity Ingress

3.3.10.1. Continuous heavy withdrawals of ground waters for purposes of irrigation and water supply (ground water being the only source for the purpose) of Saurashtra combined with decreased recharges have created problem 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 12562. Large tract of land has been rendered almost unfit for cultivation. The State Government had earlier appointed a Recharge Committee in 1972 which inter-alia recommended construction of check dams, bandharas and tidal regulators at a cost of Rs. 6.65 crores.

3.3.10.2. In view of the high cost and the size of the problem, a High Level Committee was then appointed by the State Government in December, 1976 consisting of experts from various disciplines, headed by the Chief Secretary of the State. The Committee has gone into the question comprehensively and in its final report, has recommended various measures relating to management of lands and ground water, recharge of ground water by engineering works including afforestation and technical works relating to salinity control. The overall cost of the proposal comes to about Rs. 64.00 crores. For recharge of ground waters and control of salinity, construction of 75 check-dams, 10 bandharas, 7 recharge tanks, 200 recharge wells, 7 tidal regulators, water spreading channels etc. are envisaged. A 67 Kms. long static underground belt is also envisaged. The work on check-dams has already been taken up and that on recharge tanks, tidal regulators etc. is being started. An outlay of Rs. 430 lakhs is provided for the current year. An outlay of Rs. 450 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 in order to cater to the works which would give immediate relief. This project is also included in the major composite Projects approved for World Bank assistance.

3.3.11. Survey and Investigations

3.3.11.1. Survey and Investigations have been carried out in the Gujarat Region for a number of projects. However, the data collected and the reports prepared are required to be brought upto-date for the Saurashtra and Kachchh regions. Also, the perspective of projects for the Five Year Plan 1980-85, is inadequate and the entire programme has to be tackled more vigorously. Schemes are being investigated in detail. These are being selected on the basis of preliminary reports. Three separate circles have been created to speed-up investigation and preparation of irrigation projects in the State. A provision of Rs. 225.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82.

3.3.12. Research

3.3.12.1. It has been decided to expand the existing concrete laboratory at Vadodara to meet the increased demands of testing and analysis of samples including special studies for engineering problems. Expansion of Hydraulics section and strengthening of other units under the Gujarat Engineering Research Institute, Vadodara is being done. A number of research projects are undertaken for which the State Government has to participate with Government of India. A provision of Rs. 75 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82.

3.3.13. New Programme of Warabandhi System.

3.3.13.1. Equitable distribution of waters to the cultivators is the primary need of the time, more so when the water resources are limited and scarce and the benefits have to be distributed equally to all. To ensure this the system of

'Warabandhi' or 'Rotational Water Supply System' has recently been introduced. For effective implementation of this system, minor structural improvements in the existing canal system on all the existing schemes have to be carried out. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for 1981-82 for this programme.

3.3.14. New Programme of extension of "Irrigation Channels from 40 ha. chak to 8 ha. chak".

3.3.14.1. As directed by the Planning Commission the irrigation channels upto 8 Ha. chak instead of 40 Ha. chak are to be constructed at project cost. Assuming the rate of Rs. 400/- per hectare, an outlay of Rs. 41 crores would be needed to cover the potential of 10.12 lakh hectares. However, for the present an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82.

3.3.15. Monitoring of Projects

3.3.15.1. In view of the sizeable outlay that has to be deployed on the on-going major and new major projects the State Government has recognised the need for systematic monitoring of these projects with respect to specific long range construction programme. This monitoring is expected to highlight short falls in critical activities with a view to enabling preventive action to be taken. The State level monitoring unit headed by a Superintending Engineer has already started functioning for the purposes of monitoring major projects as well as World Bank aided projects. Three project level monitoring units have also become operative. The projects being monitored are Ukaj, Kadana, Sabarmati, Panam, Damanganga, Watrak, Sukhi, Heran, Karjar, and other medium projects covered under the medium line of credit.

3.3.16. Outline of Projects:

An outline of some of the important irrigation projects included in the Annual Plan 1981-82 is given below:—

3.3.16.1. Narmada:

3.3.16.1.1. The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal has given its final order and decision on 7th December, 1979, in which the Gujarat has been permitted to construct Sardar Sarovar Dam with F.R.L. of 455' and M.W.L. at 460'. The Tribunal has also permitted the construction of the main canal with an off take level of 300 ft at the head. The dam and appurtenant works a.: estimated to cost Rs. 371 crores while the Hydro-Power installations are estimated to cost Rs. 360 crores. Canal system if lined upto 8 Ha. blocks is estimated to cost Rs. 2639 crores and if lining is restricted to canals with carry-

ing capacities of 100 cusecs and above, it could be brought down to Rs. 1600 crores. It is further estimated that the works pertaining to command area development would cost about Rs. 424 crores.

3.3.16.1.2. The multipurpose Sardar Sarovar Project envisages construction of a dam across the Narmada river near village Navagam of Nandod Taluka in Bharuch district and a canal system to provide irrigation benefits to an area of about 15.26 lakh hectares annually on full development. The project also envisages generation of hydro-power with installed capacity of 4 units each of 200 MW rated capacity in the river bed power house and installed capacity of 4 units each of 50 MW rated capacity in the canal head power house. The State Government is anxious to complete the project expeditiously. It has been proposed to complete Dam and power installations in 8 years and to simultaneously take up and to complete canal system in 12 years. Command Area Development works will commence from the 4th year and will be completed in the 15th year.

3.3.16.1.3. An outlay of Rs. 7881 lakhs (gross) inclusive of Rs. 3373 lakhs towards share of Gujarat comprising Rs 2800 lakhs under irrigation sector and Rs. 573 lakhs under power sector is provided. The gross outlay of Rs. 7881 lakhs includes Rs. 4508 lakhs towards share of beneficiary States. The break up of the total gross outlay of Rs. 7881 lakhs provided for the year 1981-82 is as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Diversion and dam works.	5000.00
2. Buildings.	430.00
3. Canal Earth work.	630.00
4. Canal Structures.	289.00
5. Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation.	544.00
6. Other works.	544.00
7. Establishment.	444.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	7881.00
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3.3.16.2 Ukai

3.3.16.2.1. The Project involved construction of a composite dam with masonry spill way and earthen flanks across the river Tapi near village Ukai in the

Songadh taluka of Surat district. All principal components are essentially completed in the Fifth Plan. An expenditure of only Rs. 178 lakhs will spill into the Sixth Plan 1980-85. This is mainly on account of pending liabilities, remaining works of distribution system and the works relating to problematic reach of the right bank canal and the under-ground distribution system for the flood plain areas of the Narmada. Full potential of 153 thousand hectares is developed by the lakhs has been incurred upto the end of March, 1980. end of June, 1980. Total expenditure of Rs. 12519 During the current year 1980-81 Rs. 150 lakhs is provided while for 1981-82 Rs. 28 lakhs have been provided. The project will be completed in all respects during the year 1981-82.

3.3.16.3 Kadana

3.3.16.3.1. This has been a World Bank Aided Inter-State Project involving submergence of lands in Rajasthan. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 91.20 crores. The project has been essentially completed. The Expenditure spilling in the plan period 1980-85 would be only Rs. 353 lakhs. The spillover in the plan 1980-85 is mainly on account of expenditure required for the balance works of radial gates, additional spillway, payments to Rajasthan for properties effected by backwater (including rehabilitation) and also a certain spillover on account of project liabilities. A provision of Rs. 353 lakhs is proposed for the project for the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85. The corresponding physical benefits will be, however, larger proportionately because of the development of potential due to Kadana in the Mahi Command. The potential benefits in the Mahi Stage-II Command due to Kadana Project will be 13905 hectares and 74,595 hectares in Command of Mahi Stage-I. An expenditure of Rs. 87.67 crores has been incurred till the end of March, 1980. During 1980-81 there is a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 153 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82, the broad break-up of which is as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Dam and appurtenant (mostly main gates and additional spillway).	48.00
2. Canals.	51.00
3. Other works including Establishment.	54.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	153.00
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3.3.16.4. Sabarmati (Dharoi).

3.3.16.4.1. Wasna Barrage is already completed and the feeder canal would be completed soon. The Dharoi project would be completed by June 1982. The outlay proposed for the plan period (1980-85) is Rs. 968 lakhs which would cater mostly to direct canal system on both the banks. The benefits that would be derived from this project during the course of the plan period would be 35680 hectares, out of the total potential of 56,630 hectares, the balance of 20,950 hectares is already achieved by June 1980. The larger benefits accruing during the plan period 1980-85 are due to the investment made in the Fifth Plan and the subsequent two Annual Plans which have brought the project to an advanced stage. Total expenditure till the end of March, 1980 is Rs. 5432 lakhs. There is a provision of Rs. 338 lakhs during 1980-81 and an outlay of Rs. 327 lakhs is provided for 1981-82, as under.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Head works.	5.00
2. Canals.	215.00
3. Establishment and other works.	107.00
Total.....	<u>327.00</u>

will be from the Union Territory. For 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 400 lakhs towards share from the Union Territory is provided as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Dam	1050.00
2. Canals.	285.00
3. Establishment and other works.	165.00
Total.....	<u>1500.00</u>

3.3.16.6. Panam

3.3.16.6.1. This is a World Bank aided project. The revised cost of it as per World Bank appraisal reports has been estimated at Rs. 4136 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto March, 1980 is Rs. 2508 lakhs. The spill over in the plan 1980-85 would be Rs. 1628 lakhs, which is mainly in respect of the canal distributin works. The scope of the works has changed because of financing of the project by the World Bank and extending Government Canals upto 8 hectare blocks on an average. The target of potential has increased from 26,440 hectares to 53420 hectares. The remaining works of the canal are planned to be completed by June, 1982, Irrigation potential of 26900 hectares is created by June, 1980 and the balance of 26,520 hectares will be achieved during the plan period 1980-85. This project would be the largest single potential creator in the plan 1980-85 and is expected to be completed by June, 1982. A provision of Rs. 600 lakhs has been made for the year 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Head works (liabilities)	15
Canals.	400
Establishment and other works.....	85
Total.	<u>500</u>

A potential of 14000 hectares is created in the year 1979-80 and the remaining will be created by June, 1982 in stages.

3.3.16.7. Watrak

3.3.16.7.1. This is also spillover project. The spill-over is to the extent of Rs. 1528 lakhs out of the total

3.3.16.5. Damanganga Project

3.3.16.5.1. An expenditure of Rs. 5647 lakhs will spill into the plan period 1980-85. Out of the estimated cost of Rs. 9684 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 5500 lakhs is proposed for the Dam and Canal works. This is an Inter-State project benefitting areas of Gujarat and Union Territories of Dadra, Nagar Havell and Daman. The dam will be completed by June, 1982. The Canal Works have been taken up right from the beginning of execution of the project so that the benefits can accrue soon after completion of the dam woks. The physical benefits will begin to accrue from the third year of the plan and will be fully realised during the plan period with only a small spillover of 6630 hectares in the plan 1985-90. Thus, an irrigation potential of 50000 hectares would be created in the plan 1980-85. This project would be the second largest potential creator in the plan period 1980-85. This is also included under the composite project accepted by the World Bank for assistance. During 1980-81 the likely expenditure is Rs. 1600 lakhs of which Rs. 500 lakhs

estimated cost of Rs. 2409 lakhs. Some physical benefits were to be derived during the Fifth Plan but as a result of change, in the scope of the project, this could not materialise even by June, 1980. The entire benefits have thus, spilled into the plan period 1980-85. Thus the physical benefits during the period 1980-85 will be 18350 hectares. An expenditure of Rs. 881 lakhs is incurred upto March, 1980. This is also a World Bank aided project. An outlay of Rs. 1528 lakhs is proposed for 1980-85 Plan. During 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 300 lakhs is made whereas an outlay of Rs. 550 lakhs is provided for 1981-82 as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Dam (including submergence)	300.00
2. Canals.	165.00
3. Establishment and Other works.	85.00
Total,.....	550.00

3.3.16.8. Mahi Bajajagar.

3.3.16.8.1. This project is being executed by the Government of Rajasthan. An outlay of Rs. 563 lakhs would be needed in the Plan 1980-85. The project would be completed during 1982-83. The schedule for the completion of this project was June, 1982 which will not be materially affected. For 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is provided whereas for 1981-82 and outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is provided.

3.3.16.9. Shedhi Branch.

3.3.16.9.1 The provision of a head regulator for Shedhi branch has already been made in the main Mahi Right Bank Canal Project, since 1958. However, on account of the inadequate availability of water, this canal system has not been taken up. The local cultivators have represented that even if they get the kharif requirements of water in good years, they are prepared to develop irrigation. The scheme has been found to be financially viable from the cost benefit consideration. The entire proposal has, therefore, been reviewed and taking into consideration the saving of water due to the lining of canals, spill from the Kadana reservoir and conjunctive use of ground water, a project estimated to cost Rs. 470.74 lakhs has been prepared to provide irrigation over 26,000 hectares. The project has been considered as a part of the Mahi Right Bank Canal Project Stage-I and is approved by the State Government accordingly. It will be incorporated in Mahi Right Bank Canal Project Stage-I which is

received back from the Government of India and is under compliance of observations of Central Water Commission. The expenditure on this scheme till the end of the year 1979-80 was Rs. 128.21 lakhs. The provision in the year 1980-81 is Rs. 110 lakhs. For the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs is provided. 3,000 hectares of irrigation potential is expected to be generated during 1981-82.

3.3.16.10 Projects of Narmada basin.

An outline of the first three projects is given here-under:—

(1) Karjan:

3.3.16.10.1. The Project was originally estimated to cost Rs. 3,640 lakhs with an irrigation potential of 61,970 hectares. The scope of the project has been revised because of assistance from the World Bank so as to extend Government canals upto eight hectares outlet blocks on an average. The cost is therefore increased from Rs. 3,640 lakhs to Rs. 8,960 lakhs and the planned potential has also been increased from 61,970 hectares to 77,530 hectares. Out of the total revised cost of Rs. 8,960 lakhs the cost allocable to irrigation component is Rs. 7368.84 lakhs and the remaining cost is meant for command area development activities and construction of roads in the command area. It may be stated that the project envisages construction of the highest dam (93.70 meters) built so far in the State. The dam would be a composite one, flanks would be of masonry and central portion would be of concrete. An outlay of Rs. 7120 lakhs is proposed in the plan 1980-85, as against the spillover amount of Rs. 7838 lakhs. An important strategy would be to push-through canal works simultaneously with dam works. Out of the potential of 77,530 hectares 60,000 hectares is proposed to be achieved during the plan 1980-85. This is a World Bank project covered under major composites group. An expenditure of Rs. 11.23 lakhs is incurred till the end of March, 1980. During 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is provided whereas for 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 1400 lakhs is provided as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Dam	1045
2. Canals	170
3. Establishment and other works.	185
Total...	1400

(2) Sukhi.

3.3.16.10.2. The project was originally estimated to cost Rs. 3,640 lakhs with an irrigation potential has been revised because of assistance from the World Bank so as to extend Government canals upto 8 hectares outlet blocks on an average. The cost has therefore increased from Rs. 2,311 lakhs to Rs. 3578 lakhs and the planned potential has also been increased from 21,250 hectares to 25205 hectares. Out of the total cost of Rs. 3578 lakhs the cost allocable to irrigation component is Rs. 3249 lakhs, while the remaining amount provides for construction of roads in the command area. The expenditure spilling into the plan period 1980-85 would be Rs. 2207 lakhs. Full outlay is proposed to be provided in the Plan. The project is proposed to be completed by the end of June, 1983 as per the programme given to the World Bank. Expenditure incurred upto March, 1980 is Rs. 1042 lakhs. During 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 780 lakhs is provided; whereas for 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 739 lakhs is provided as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Dam	520.00
2. Canals.	80.00
3. Establishment and Other works.	139.00

Total...	739.00

(3) Heran:

3.3.16.10.3. This project was originally estimated to cost Rs. 2,526 lakhs. The scope of the project has been revised because of assistance from the World Bank so as to extend Government canals upto eight hectares outlet blocks on an average. The cost of the project is therefore increased from Rs. 2,526 lakhs to Rs. 5064 lakhs and the planned potential has also been increased from 36,420 hectares to 39,507 hectares. Out of the total cost of Rs. 5064 lakhs the cost allocable to irrigation component is Rs. 3954 lakhs, while the remaining cost provides for C.A.D. activities and construction of roads. Out of the potential of 39507 hectares about 20,000 hectares are proposed to be achieved during the plan 1980-85. An outlay of Rs. 4450 lakhs has been proposed for the plan 1980-85. This is a World Bank aided project covered under major composite Group. A total expenditure of Rs. 472 lakhs is incurred till the end of March, 1980. During 1980-81 it is

proposed to spend Rs. 500 lakhs whereas an outlay of Rs. 670.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82 as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Dam	530.00
2. Canals	90.00
3. Establishment and Other Works.	50.00

Total...	670.00

3.3.16.11 Sipu.

3.3.16.11.1. This is a World Bank aided project and is located in the dry tract of Banaskantha District. Essentially, the project would attain maturity in the plan 1980-85. The National Agricultural Commission has made a special mention of this project as having potentialities of an anti desertification project. It is therefore proposed to give it a high priority. An outlay of Rs. 1700 lakhs is proposed during the plan period 1980-85. Out of the total potential of about 32100 hectares, 5000 hectares will be created during the plan period 1980-85. An expenditure of Rs. 104 lakhs has been incurred upto March 1980. During 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 150 lakhs will be spent. For 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 220 lakhs is provided as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Dam	150.00
2. Canal works.	20.00
3. Establishment and Other works.	50.00

Total...	220.00

3.3.16.12. Medium Irrigation Schemes:

3.3.16.12.1. Because of concentration on on-going major projects during the course of the Fifth Plan, only a few of medium schemes (15 nos.) could be taken up and only 13 schemes could be completed in the plan period. It has to be recognised that in the water deficient areas of Saurashtra, Kachchh and most parts of North Gujarat, major irrigation schemes are not feasible intrinsically and as a result, irrigation development has to be sustained by medium irrigation schemes

alone. Promotion of irrigation development in the drought affected or dry areas and also the tribal areas is a national objective and medium schemes have a significant role to play as far as Gujarat is concerned for serving these areas and thereby removing also the regional disparity in the development of irrigation resources. It is in this context that a special thrust has been given to this programme in the Five Year Plan 1980-85, The picture would become clear from the following details :—

1. No. of medium schemes that were in progress in the Fifth Plan.	62
2. No. of medium schemes completed during the Fifth Plan.	13
3. No. of medium schemes spilling into the year 1977-78	49
4. No. of medium schemes newly taken-up in the year 1978-79	34
5. No. of medium schemes taken-up newly in the Annual Plan, 1979-80	37

6. Outlay spent on medium schemes during the year 1977-78. (Rs. in lakhs).	1271
7. Outlay spent on medium schemes during 1978-79. (Rs. in lakhs).	1637
8. Outlay spent on medium schemes during 1979-80. (Rs. in lakhs).	2344
9. Outlay likely to be spent on medium schemes in the Annual Plan 1980-81. (Rs. in lakhs).	2652
10. Outlay provided on medium schemes in the year 1981-82. (Rs. in lakhs).	3539

3.3.16.12.2. It has also to be appreciated that at the present stage of exploitation of projects, many new major projects are not feasible and the tempo of irrigation development even otherwise has to be maintained by including new medium schemes in the developmental frame work pending flow of benefits from the Narmada Project.

APPENDIX A

Outlay provided for the projects covered under World Bank assistance

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Names of the Projects posed for World Bank assistance	Outlay 1981-82
1	2	3
World Bank Project under Medium Line of Credit		
1.	Panam	500.00
2.	Sukhi	739.00
3.	Watrak	550.00
4.	Sukhbhadar	160.00
5.	Machhundri	150.00
6.	Kalubhar	150.00
7.	Machhan Nalla	117.00
8.	Ver--II	140.00
9.	Deo	270.00
10.	Venu--II	190.00
11.	Aji--II	50.00
12.	Und (Jivapur)	280.00
13.	Bhadar	340.00
14.	Sipu	220.00
15.	Aji--III	150.00
16.	Mazam	80.00
17.	Demi--II	100.00
18.	Hadaf	180.00
19.	Guhai	150.00
20.	Zankhari	45.00
21.	Kelia	173.00
22.	Jhuj	174.00
23.	Uben	100.00
24.	Modernisation of Canals	900.00
Total		5908.00

1	2	3
Major Composite Group Projects posed to World Bank		
1. Karjan		1400.00
2. Heran		670.00
3. Damanganga		1100.00 + 400.00
4. Modernisation of Canals of Ukai-Kakrapar		270.00
5. Saurashtra Coastal Project		450.00
6. Command Area for Roads of all Projects		Provided separately under Roads Sector.
7. C. A. Works		Provided separately under Agriculture Sector.
	Total	<u>3890.00</u> + 400.00 Share of Union Territory <u>4290.00</u>

STATEMENT
WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)
Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
A. Pre-Fifth Plan Scheme				
I. Multipurpose Projects				
1.	IRG—1 Ukai	1.00	27.00	28.00
2.	IRG—2 Narmada	..	2800.00	2800.00
3.	IRG—3 Kadana	..	153.00	153.00
4.	IRG—4 Sabarmati	..	327.00	327.00
5.	IRG—5 Damanganga	..	1100.00	1100.00
		..	+400.00	(UT)+400.00
6.	IRG—6 Panam	..	500.00	500.00
7.	IRG—7 Bajajsagar	..	200.00	200.00
	Total		5107.00	5108.00
		1.00	+400.00	400.00
II. Irrigation Projects				
A. Major Projects				
8.	IRG—8 Mahi Stage-I	..	29.00	29.00
9.	IRG—9 Kakrapar	..	24.00	24.00
10.	IRG—10 Watrak	..	550.00	550.00
11.	IRG—11 Sipu	..	220.00	220.00
12.	IRG—12 Karjan	..	1400.00	1400.00
	TOTAL	..	2223.00	2223.00
B. Medium Projects				
13.	IRG—13 Sarasvati	..	..	..
14.	IRG—14 Dhatarwadi	..	..	..
15.	IRG—15 Kalindri	..	2.00	2.00
16.	IRG—16 Ver-II	..	140.00	140.00
17.	IRG—17 Harnav-II	..	40.00	40.00
18.	IRG—18 Machhnnala	..	117.00	117.00
19.	IRG—19 Rami	..	15.00	15.00
20.	IRG—20 Baldeva	..	18.00	18.00
21.	IRG—21 Pigut	..	4.00	4.00
22.	IRG—22 Vaidi	..	..	..
23.	IRG—23 Madhuvanti	..	..	..
24.	IRG—24 Phopal	..	..	..
25.	IRG—25 Fulzar-II	..	..	..
26.	IRG—26 Sukhbhadar	..	160.00	160.00
27.	IRG—27 Dhari	..	..	..
28.	IRG—28 Bagad	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
29.	IRG—29 Shinghoda	..	10.00	10.00
30.	IRG—30 Chaparwadi (J)	..	10.00	10.00
31.	IRG—31 Chaparwadi (L)	..	..	..
32.	IRG—32 Ambajal	..	2.00	2.00
33.	IRG—33 Raval	..	16.00	16.00
34.	IRG—34 Machhundri	..	150.00	150.00
35.	IRG—35 Venu-II	..	190.00	190.00
36.	IRG—36 Kasvati	..	..	..
37.	IRG—37 Nara	..	5.00	5.00
38.	IRG—38 Deo	..	270.00	270.00
39.	IRG—39 Adj. Sani	..	10.00	10.00
40.	IRG—Adj. Ghodathad	..	4.00	4.00
41.	IRG—40 Bhadar (P)	..	340.00	340.00
42.	IRG—41 Kalubhar	..	150.00	150.00
43.	IRG—42 Amipur	..	30.00	30.00
44.	IRG—43 Jivapur (UND)	..	280.00	280.00
45.	IRG—44 Ghodhdhari	..	10.00	10.00
46.	IRG—45 Hiran (S)	..	9.00	9.00
47.	IRG—46 Jangadia	..	12.00	12.00
48.	IRG—47 Bhukhi	..	20.00	20.00
49.	IRG—48 Wankeshwar Bhey	..	15.00	15.00
50.	IRG—49 Rajwal	..	5.00	5.00
TOTAL 'B'		..	2034.00	2034.00
TOTAL II (A+B)		..	4257.00	4257.00
B.1 New Schemes of Fifth Plan				
1. Multipurpose Projects				
2. Irrigation Projects				
A. Major Projects				
51.	IRG—50 Heran (Vadodara)	..	670.00	670.00
52.	IRG—51 Sukhi	..	739.00	739.00
53.	IRG—52 Zankhari	..	45.00	45.00
TOTAL 'A'		..	1454.00	1454.00
B Medium Projects.				
54.	IRG—53 Mitti (Kachohha)	..	10.00	10.00
55.	IRG Adj. Dam on Nani Vahjal	..	30.00	30.00
56.	IRG—54 Hadaf (PWS)	..	180.00	180.00
57.	IRG—55 Guhai	..	150.00	150.00

1	2	3	4	5
58.	IRG—56 Mazam (S.K.)	..	80.00	80.00
59.	IRG—57 Lakhigam	..	2.00	2.00
60.	IRG—58 Kabutri	..	25.00	25.00
61.	IRG—59 Sankara	..	28.00	28.00
62.	IRG—60 Kelia	..	173.00	173.00
63.	IRG—61 Dholi	..	28.00	28.00
64.	IRG—62 Umania	..	25.00	25.00
65.	IRG—63 Constructing Shedi Branch from MRBC.1	..	80.00	80.00
66.	IRG—64 Constructing Lift Irrigation Schemes for River or Canals.	..	10.00	10.00
67.	IRG 64-(a) Schemes nearing completion including Extension & Improvements.	..	..	..
TOTAL 'B'.		..	821.00	821.00
TOTAL 'B' (A+B).		..	2275 00	2275 00
C. New Schemes of Sixth Plan.				
Irrigation Projects.				
(a) Major Projects.				
68.	IRG—65 Sidhumber	..	5.00	5.00
TOTAL (a) ..		..	5.00	5.00
(b) Medium Scheme.				
69.	IRG—66 Vrajan	..	5.00	5.00
70.	IRG—67 Uben	..	100.00	100.00
71.	IRG—68 Datardi	..	5.00	5.00
72.	IRG—69 Ozat	..	0.50	0.50
73.	IRG—70 Sonmati	..	0.50	0.50
74.	IRG—71 Dai (Minsor)	..	5.00	5.00
75.	IRG—72 Khare	..	5.00	5.00
76.	IRG—73 Lakhanka	..	5.00	5.00
77.	IRG—74 Karmal	..	4.00	4.00
78.	IRG—75 Demi II	..	100.00	100.00
79.	IRG—76 Aji II	..	50.00	50.00
80.	IRG—77 Phophal II	..	..	..
81.	IRG—78 Rajdi	..	0 50	0 50
82.	IRG—79 Rupen	..	..	..
83.	IRG—80 Mathal	..	4.00	4.00
84.	IRG—81 Edalwada '	..	20.00	20.00
85.	IRG—82 Chopadvav	..	5.00	5.00
86.	IRG—83 Kakadiamba	..	10.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5
87.	IRG—84 Khambhala	..	0.50	0.50
88.	IRG—85 Bakrol	..	1.00	1.00
89.	IRG—86 Mukteshwar	..	5.00	5.00
90.	IRG—87 Aji III	..	150.00	150.00
91.	IRG—88 Surajwadi	..	0.50	0.50
92.	IRG—89 Bangawadi	..	0.50	0.50
93.	IRG—90 Malgadh	..	1.00	1.00
94.	IRG—91 Berachia	..	1.00	1.00
95.	IRG—92 Fategadh	..	1.00	1.00
96.	IRG—93 Mithapur	..	0.50	0.50
97.	IRG—95 Ramnath	..	0.50	0.50
98.	IRG—96 Don	..	2.00	2.00
99.	IRG—97 Brahmani -II	..	..	..
100.	IRG—98 Nyari-II	..	0.50	0.50
101.	IRG—99 Men	..	1.00	1.00
102.	IRG—100 Jhuj	..	174.00	174.00
103.	IRG—102 Kajipur	..	0.50	0.50
104.	IRG—103 Rel	..	1.00	1.00
105.	IRG—104 Ani	..	1.00	1.00
106.	IRG—105 Kaniyad	..	0.50	0.50
107.	IRG—106 Falla (Kankavati)	..	2.00	2.00
108.	IRG—107 Veradi	..	0.50	0.50
109.	IRG—108 Kalaghoga	..	0.50	0.50
110.	IRG—109 Bajyava	..	..	..
111.	IRG—110 Saran	..	0.50	0.50
112.	IRG—111 Limbali	..	0.50	0.50
113.	IRG—112 Hanol	..	0.50	0.50
114.	IRG—113 Dared (Molana Navagam.)	..	0.50	0.50
115.	IRG—114 Loliyana	..	0.50	0.50
116.	IRG—115 Hathivam	..	0.50	0.50
117.	IRG—116 Gunda	..	0.50	0.50
118.	IRG—117 Fulka	..	0.50	0.50
119.	IRG—118 Khari-II	..	..	..
120.	IRG—119 Sarangpur (Ningala)	..	0.50	0.50
121.	IRG—120 Rangmati	..	0.50	0.50
122.	IRG—121 Aji IV	..	0.50	0.50
123.	IRG—122 Und-II	..	0.50	0.50
124.	IRG—123 Khari Khijadia	..	..	..
125.	IRG—124 Satali	..	..	..
126.	IRG—125 Karan	..	..	..
127.	IRG—126 Shel (Dedumal Hathisam)	..	0.50	0.50

1	2	3	4	5
128.	IRG-127 Khakhria	..	..	..
129.	IRG-128 Vadi Thebi	..	0.50	0.50
130.	IRG-129 Maohhu-III	..	0.50	0.50
131.	IRG-130 Hamirpur	..	0.50	0.50
132.	IRG-131 Sodavadar	..	0.50	0.50
133.	IRG-132 Jaspur Mandra	..	0.50	0.50
134.	IRG-133 Ishvaria	..	0.50	0.50
135.	IRG-134 Ozat-II	..	0.50	0.50
136.	IRG-135 Uben-II	..	0.50	0.50
TOTAL (b) :		..	674.00	674.00
TOTAL C(a+b.) :		..	679.00	679.00
(D) New Schemes of VIth Plan				
(a)	Goma	..	10.00	10.00
(b)	Other Schemes.	..	..	..
TOTAL "D"		..	10.00	10.00
E. Water Development Services				
(a)	Survey & Investigation	300.00	..	300.00
(b)	Research.			
(c)	Workshop and Training			
TOTAL "E" :		300.00	..	300.00
F.	Drainage	35.00	215.00	250.00
G.	Modernisation of Canals.	43.00	1067.00	1110.00
H.	Flood Control and Anti erosion works.	106.00	94.00	200.00
I.	Prevention of Salinity Ingress Saurashtra Costal Projects	..	450.00	450.00
J.	Narmada Planning Unit	..	..	..
K.	Warabandhi System	..	30.00	30.00
L.	Extension of Irrigation channel from 40 he chack to 8 Ha chaks.	..	10.00	10.00
M.	Extension & Improvements	..	50.00	50.00
N.	Prevention of Salinity Ingress (Other than World Bank)	..	..	..
TOTAL "F" to "N"		184.00	1916.00	2100.00
GRAND TOTAL :		485.00	14244.00	14729.00

3.4. POWER DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1. Electrical power is a basic infrastructure for allround economic growth. It is an effective instrument for influencing spreading out of industrial development and accelerating agricultural growth. Acknowledging the significance of the power sector, ever since the inception of Gujarat State in May, 1960, particular attention has been paid for power development. This has enabled doubling of the installed generating capacity in the State at the end of each successive Five Year Plan period from the Third Plan onwards. At the same time, rate of increase in electricity consumption in the State has been higher than the national average rate. Thus, as against the national average annual growth rate of electricity consumption of 12% for the period 1951 to 1966, sale of power in the Gujarat Electricity Board system increased by more than 100% during the period 1960-61 to 1965-66. Similarly, while the annual national growth rate of electricity consumption slumped to about 6.4% in the early seventies, sale of power by G.E.B. increased three-fold to 3144 million units during the period 1965-66 to 1973-74, which again nearly doubled to 5883 million units by 1978-79. In the matter of per capita consumption of electricity also Gujarat stands next only to Punjab and Haryana.

3.4.2. Review of Progress

3.4.2.1. At the end of 1979-80 the installed generating capacity available was 2384 MW after allowing retirement of old sets; 10867 villages were electrified and 2.03 lakh tubewells energised. The details of available capacity as well as power projects under construction as on 1st April, 1980 are given below:—

(A) Available Generating Capacity :

1. Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station	588.0 MW
2. Utran Thermal Power Station	67.5 MW
3. Shapur Thermal Power Station	16.0 MW
4. Kandla Thermal Power Station	15.0 MW
5. Ukai Hydro Power Station	300.0 MW
6. Ukai Thermal Power Station	240.0 MW
7. Ukai Thermal Extension	400.0 MW
8. Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station	240.0 MW
9. A. E. Company	327.5 MW
10. Share in Tarapore Atomic Power Station	190.0 MW
Total ...	2384.0 MW

(B) Power Projects Under Construction :

1. Wanakbori Thermal Project (3X210 MW)	630.0 MW
2. Wanakbori Thermal Project Extension (3X210 MW)	630.0 MW
3. Ukai Thermal Power Station Extension Unit-V (1 X210 MW)	210.0 MW
4. Ukai Left Bank Canal Power Station (2X2.5 MW)	5.0 MW
5. Kadana Hydro Power Station (2X60 MW)	120.0 MW
6. Lignite Based Thermal Power Station in Kachchh (2X60 MW)	120.0 MW
Total ...	1715.0 MW

3.4.2.2. Besides the above schemes, project reports for the following schemes have been prepared and submitted to CEA/Planning Commission for their consideration:—

1. Installation of 210 MW Thermal Unit as an extension to Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station.	210 MW
2. Replacement of Small Unit at Shapur and Sikka by installing one 120 MW Thermal Unit at Sikka	120 MW
3. Replacement of small units at Utran by installing one unit of 120 MW.	120 MW
4. Replacement of small unit at Kandla	60 MW
5. Gas Based Thermal Power station at Mahuva (2X210 MW)	420 MW
Total :	930 MW

3.4.2.3 The Scheme for replacement of 120 MW Unit at sikka is cleared by the CEA. Approval of Planning Commission is awaited. This scheme will be taken up for execution during the year 1981-82. Rest of the schemes will be taken up for execution as soon as clearance is received from the CEA and Planning Commission.

3.4.3. Programme For 1981-82 :

3.4.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 16283 lakhs has been provided for the power development sector for the Annual

Plan 1981-82. The broad break-up of the outlays is as under :

Programme	1981-82 Annual Plan Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Power Development (Survey and Investigations)	15
2. Power Projects (Generation)	
(a) Continuing Generation Schemes	10480
(b) New Generation Schemes	1223
3. Transmission and Distribution	3500
4. Rural Electrification	990
5. General	75
Total	16283

3.4.3.2. A broad outline of the projects, physical target etc, is given in the following paragraphs:—

(1) Kadana Hydro (2×60 MW)

3.4.3.2.1. The Scheme consists of installation of two hydro units each of 60 MW at Kadana on the bank of river Mahi. This is designed as peaking station. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 3,280 lakhs. The work on this project has already been taken on hand. Major equipments have been imported by BHEL and most of the supplies have been received at site. Civil works are in progress. The scheme is scheduled for completion in 1983-84. A provision of Rs. 500 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82.

**2) Ukai Left Bank Canal Power House
(2×2.5 MW)**

3.4.3.2.2. At the emergence of Left Bank Canal at Ukai Dam, it is envisaged to install 2 units each of 2.5 MW. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 305 lakhs. The scheme has already been cleared by the Planning Commission. The orders for turbo-generator sets have already been placed with M/s.

Jyoti Limited. The scheme is targetted for completion in the year 1983-84. A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82.

(3) Wanakbori Thermal Project (3×210 MW)

3.4.3.2.3. The execution of the project is in full swing. Orders for major equipments and works are already placed. The hydro test of first boiler has been completed. The first unit of 210 MW is programmed for completion in June, 1981 followed by the second and third units in December, 1981 and June, 1982. The expenditure incurred by the end of March, 1980 is Rs. 9393 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 4,000 lakhs is provided in the year 1981-82.

(4) Ukai Thermal Extension Unit-V—(210 MW)

3.4.3.2.4. The scheme envisages installation of further one unit of 210 MW as an extension to the Ukai Thermal Project. The approved estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 6683 lakhs. The scheme has already been cleared by the Planning Commission. The order for turbo-generator set with matching boiler has been placed with BHEL. This scheme is targetted for completion in the year 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 2,500 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82.

(5) Wanakbori Thermal Extension (3×210 MW)

3.4.3.2.5. The scheme envisages installation of further three units each of 210 MW as an extension to the Wanakbori Thermal Project which is under construction. The approved estimated cost of this Project is Rs. 20,679 lakhs. The scheme is cleared by C. E. A. and Planning Commission. The orders for the main equipments will be finalised shortly. The scheme is targetted for completion by 1985-86. A provision of Rs. 2,100 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82.

(6) Lignite based Thermal Power Station (2×60 MW)

3.4.3.2.6. This scheme envisages installation of two units each of 60 MW at Panandhro using lignite as fuel. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 7,127 lakhs. The scheme is cleared by C.E.A. and Planning Commission. The work on this scheme is taken on hand and is targetted for completion in 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82.

(7) Replacement of small Units at Shapur and Sikka :

3.4.3.2.7. At present small sets of 3 MW, 4 MW and 5 MW are installed at Shapur and Sikka. These

units are very old, inefficient and uneconomical to operate. These small units have out lived their useful life and shall have to be retired. It is proposed to install one 120 MW thermal unit at Sikka where the developed site is available with all infrastructures like railway siding, coloney, trained personnel, etc. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 4414 lakhs. The scheme has been approved by the C. E. A. Initial steps are being taken for execution of this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82.

(8) Narmada Hydro Project :

3.4.3.2.8. As per the Narmada Tribunal Award following hydro stations have been proposed:—

- (1) Installation of 5 units each of 150 MW at the river head at Navagam.
- (2) Installation of 5 units each of 75 MW at the canal power house.

This is being further examined by the Sub-Group constituted by the C.F.A. regarding the final size and number of units to be installed. The construction of this project will be started during the Sixth Plan so that the benefits become available atleast by the end of Seventh Plan. A provision of Rs. 573 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82.

(9) Ahmedabad Electricity Company's projects:

3.4.3.2.9. The Company has completed installation of 110 MW unit and commissioned it. The State Government has been the major partner in financing this project. In the context of shortage of electricity in the State, the company has initiated to install further 110 MW and the Company has already submitted its proposal for installing the second 110 MW unit to Central Electricity Authority. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 6000 lakhs. As against this, the assistance required by the Company during the Sixth Plan period is estimated at Rs. 2000 lakhs. It is proposed to assist the A. E. Co. by Rs. 2000 lakhs during the Sixth Five Year Plan period in the form of loan. The expansion programme has been targetted to be completed by 1984-85. The Company's requirement in the form of loan assistance from Government has been estimated at Rs. 1000 lakhs for 1981-82. As against this requirement, it is proposed to provide assistance to the extent of Rs. 500 lakhs to the Company during the year 1981-82.

(10) Transmission and Distribution Schemes :

3.4.3.2.10. Development of Transmission and Distribution net-work is a continuous process and as to

keep pace with the growth of generating capacity. The transmission and distribution capacity should always be adequate not only to evacuate the power generated in the generating stations, but also to distribute it to the various load centres and right upto the consumer's premises. Inadequate transmission line capacity will lead to heavy line losses and poor voltage regulations. Therefore, alongwith the execution of power generation projects, suitable transmission and distribution schemes are always planned and executed simultaneously.

3.4.3.2.11. For the year 1981-82 provision of Rs. 3500 lakhs is made for transmission and distribution orks.

Work on the following main transmission lines will be taken up:

1. 400 KV S/C Wanakbori-Asoj line.
2. 400 KV S/C Wanakbori-Nardipur line.
3. 400 KV S/C Asoj-Jetpur line.
4. 400 KV S/C Ukai-Asoj line.
5. 220 KV S/C on D/C tower Jetpur-Bhatia line.
6. 220 KV Asoj-Godhra (IInd circuit stringing).
7. 220 KV Karamsad-Bhavanagar (IInd circuit stringing)
8. 220 KV Mehsana-Anjar (IInd circuit stringing).
9. 220 KV Jetpur-Bhatia upto Ranavav (IInd circuit-stringing).
10. 220 KV S/C Chhatral-Viramgam line.
11. 220 KV S/C Gandhinagar-Chhatral line.
12. 220 KV S/C on D/C tower Kadana-Dhansura line.

The works of connecting 400 KV; 220 KV sub-stations will also be taken up simultaneously. In addition works of 132 KV and 66 KV lines and sub-station will also be taken up and will be completed progressively.

3.4.3.2.12. To reduce losses and to improve voltage and power factor conditions, installation of capacitor banks and strengthening of transmission lines are also proposed.

Acquisition of Licences :

3.4.3.2.13. Gujarat Electricity Board has taken over most of the licences on the expiry of their licences and which the licencees have requested for premature revocation. This has accelerated the process of acquisition of licences and suitable provision has to be made in the plan for taking over the remaining licences. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

Survey and Investigations:

3.4.3.2.14. It is envisaged to undertake various studies regarding conservation of energy plantation, tidal power, micro-hydel and system studies, for which a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82.

Rural Electrification :

3.4.3.2.15. Rural Electrification is a Socio-economic activity and with a view to change the pattern of living in rural areas and to accelerate growth of rural economy, it is proposed to extend the benefits of electricity to as many villages as possible. There are 18,275 villages in the State out of which 10,867 villages have been electrified by the end of the year 1979-80. The number of wells and Government Tubewells electrified has reached a figure of 2,02,853 by the end of 1979-80. During 1st April, 1980 to 30th November, 1980, additional 842 villages and 16361 wells & Government Tubewells have been electrified.

3.4.3.2.16. Under the rural electrification programme for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, it is proposed to electrify all the balance villages, thereby it is proposed to achieve 100% village electrification in the State. Also, it is proposed to electrify 25,000 Pump-sets every year. Thus, during Sixth Plan period, 1,25,000 pump-sets will be electrified raising the total number of pump-sets electrified to 3,27,853 by the end of 1984-85.

3.4.3.2.17 In order to develop the tribal areas and improve their living standards, special emphasis is given for electrification of tribal areas. So far 2,018 villages have been electrified in tribal areas. During the year 1981-82 it is proposed to electrify 200 villages for all purpose and 150 villages from agricultural purpose to all purposes for which a provision of Rs. 325 lakhs is made under Tribal area sub Plan for 1981-82.

3.4.3.2.18 Whenever a village is electrified for domestic connection, street light, etc. the Harijan Bastis of the village is also being electrified at the time of initial electrification. Thus in the villages which are electrified for all purpose the Harijan Bastis have also been covered. This policy will be continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan while electrifying new villages for all purposes.

3.4.3.2.19. During the year 1981-82 1500 Villages and 25000 pump-sets are proposed to be electrified. To undertake the Rural Electrification Programme during 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 990 Lakhs has been provided in the State Plan, and it is also proposed to raise Rs. 800 lakhs from financial agencies for the year 1981-82.

Assistance to Gujarat Energy Development Agency.

3.4.3.2.20 The Government of Gujarat have set up the Gujarat Energy Development Agency under the Societies Registration Act. The object of the Agency is to diffuse useful knowledge in the various fields of energy and to deal with the situation posed by the rapid depletion of non renewable energy resources. With the setting up of the Gujarat Energy Development Agency, it would be possible to take appropriate steps to explore the various ways of harnessing alternative energy sources. Now that the agency has started functioning it would be necessary to provide sizeable funds. For the Annual Plan 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is made.

STATEMENT
POWER DEVELOPMENT
Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Number and name of the Scheme	Outlay, 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(1) GENERATION				
(A) Approved and Ongoing Schemes				
1.	PWR-1 Ukai Hydro Project(4x75 MW)	..	50.00	50.00
2.	PWR- 2 Kadana Hydro Electric Project (2x60 MW)	..	500.00	500.00
3.	PWR- 3 Ukai L. B. Canal Power House. (2x2.5 MW)	..	100.00	100.00
4.	PWR- 4 Gandhinagar Thermal Project (2x120 MW)	..	..	..
5.	PWR-5 Ukai Thermal Project Extension (2x200 MW)	..	30.00	30.00
6.	PWR- 6 Wanakbori Thermal Project (3x210 MW)	..	4000.00	4000.00
7.	PWR- 7 Ukai Thermal Project Extension Unit-5. (1x 210 MW)	..	2500.00	2500.00
8.	PWR- 8 Wanakbori Thermal Project Extension (3 x 210 MW)	..	2100.00	2100.00
9.	PWR- 9 Lignite Based Thermal Power Station in Kachhh(2 x 60 MW)	..	700.00	700.00
10.	PWR-10 Assistance to A.E. Company	..	500.00	500.00
Sub Total—(A)		..	10480.00	10480.00
(B) New Schemes/Projects Proposed to be started				
11.	PWR-11 Modification of Ukai (H) Dhuwaran (a) Diapharm (b) Upgrading of 62.5 MW. Units.	..	150.00	150.00
12.	PWR-12 Replacement of 120 MW Unit of Sikka	..	500.00	500.00
13.	PWR-13 Replacement of 60 MW Units at Kadana	..	..	..
14.	PWR-14 Replacement of 120 MW Unit at Utran	..	..	..
15.	PWR-15 Gandhinagar Thermal Project Extension (1x210 MW)	..	..	..
16.	PWR-16 Gas based Thermal Project at Mahuwa (2x210 MW)	..	..	..
17.	PWR-17 Narmada Hydro Project	..	573.00	573.00
18.	PWR-18 Kadana Hydro Electric Project Units-III and IV. (2x60MW)	..	..	..
19.	PWR-19 Slurry Pipe-line	..	..	..
20.	PWR-20 Joint Pit Head Station.	..	..	..
21.	PWR-21 Tidal Power Station	..	..	..
22.	PWR-22 Atomic Power Plant	..	..	..
Sub-Total (B)		..	1223.00	1223.00
Sub-Total Generation(A+B)		..	11703.00	11703.00

1	2	3	4	5
II. TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION				
	23. PWR-23 Transmission and Distribution	..	3500.00	3500.00
	Sub-Total—II.	..	3500.00	3500.00
III. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION				
	24. PWR-24 Rural Electrification	..	990.00	990.00
	Sub-Total—III.	..	990.00	990.00
IV. SURVEY & INVESTIGATIONS				
	25. PWR-25 Survey and Investigations	..	15.00	15.00
	Sub-Total—IV	..	15.00	15.00
V. GENERAL				
	26. PWR-26 Acquisition of Licenses	..	50.00	50.00
	27. PWR-27 Financial Assistance to Gujarat Energy Development Agency	25.00	..	25.00
	Sub-Total—V	25.00	50.00	75.00
	GRAND TOTAL (I to V)	25.00	16258.00	16283.00

3.5. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

3.5.1. Introduction.

3.5.1.1. The economy of Gujarat State like the Country's economy is predominantly rural and depends heavily on primary sector for employment and income. However, there is very limited scope for extension of area under agriculture and forest and paucity of potential irrigation sources would also act as a constraint on rapid development in this sector. Therefore, the industries sector would be called upon to bear an increasing responsibility for generating employment and production so as to raise the living standard of the people. Fortunately, State industries sector is well equipped to fulfil its due role in this regard. It has an excellent industrial climate based on long traditions of business and industry. Our principal assets are enterprising and talented people on the one hand and disciplined skilled labour force on the other. The State is endowed with good natural resources—mineral, marine, agricultural etc., on which it has to build a viable industrial base. Since the formation of Gujarat State in 1960, successive State Governments have contributed in building a good infrastructure base, an integrated net work of agencies to support industrial ventures and have established a reputation of enlightened and pragmatic administration of the State Government. Our approach to the Plan for Industries Sector would, have to be an ambitious forward-looking programme exploiting the maximum potential for industrial development and, thereby playing a leading role in meeting the challenges from the problems of poverty and unemployment with special emphasis on the development of backward regions of the State.

3.5.2. Review of Progress :

3.5.2.1. Till 1960 industrial economy of Gujarat rested primary on the textile industry and textile ancillaries came into existence. But these had only a marginal impact on the economy of the State. But, with the discovery of oil and gas, the setting up of a refinery, fertilizer factories and a petrochemical complex the economic horizon has widened considerable scope for wide spectrum of industries in the State. Alongwith this, salt production and mineral exploration received added impetus.

3.5.2.2. On 31st December, 1960, there were 3647 working factories providing employment to 3.30 lakh persons. The number of these factories and the number of persons employed therein rose to 6939 and 5.11 lakh respectively by the end of 1973 and to 9836 and 5.89 lakh respectively at the end of 1978. The productive capital in the registered factories sector in 1961 was Rs. 245.79 crores and goods worth Rs. 420.23 crores were produced. The corresponding figures for 1976-77

were Rs. 1969.99 crores and Rs. 3531.43 crores. The net value added was Rs. 121.33 crores at the end of 1961. This rose to Rs. 687.49 crores at the end of 1976-77. This represents nearly six fold increase in the net value added in a span of sixteen years.

3.5.2.3. Correspondingly, there was also momentum in the registration of Small Scale Industries units in the unorganised sector. The total number of small scale units registered with Industries Department in 1961 was 2169. This increased to 18093 in 1971 and over 41,000 by the end of June 1980.

3.5.2.4. Promotion of village and cottage industries has received equal importance. In the year 1978-79, 3,435 beneficiaries were assisted with subsidised loans to the extent of Rs. 71.25 lakhs. In the year 1979-80, the number of beneficiaries rose steeply to 10,140. The financial assistance also rose significantly to Rs. 2.91 crores. During 1980-81, 22,400 people will benefit with the total financial investment of Rs. 5.34 crores. Similarly, the production of Khadi increased from 56.3 lakh meters in the year 1978-79 to 65.35 lakh metres in 1979-80 and will go upto 80 lakh metres during 1980-81.

3.5.2.5. On the infrastructure and finance front, the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (G. I. D. C.) Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (GIIC) and the Gujarat State Financial Corporation (GSFC) are trying to keep pace and Government is augmenting their resources to the maximum with the demand for infrastructure and finance. The GIDC has so far developed 110 estates on 8,000 hectares of land with a total number of sheds allotted 5,400 and land plots allotted 27 million sq. metres. About 5,400 units are functioning with annual production of over Rs. 700 crores and total employment of 81,500. In major estates set up in backward areas where housing accommodation is scarce, the Corporation tries to provide industrial housing also, and has so far constructed, 3,300 quarters. It has an ambitious programme of constructing another 2,335 quarters during 1980-81. Industrial sheds developed at innumerable small, intermediate and rural locations, such as Vapi, Ankleshwar, Kalol in Mehsana and Kalol (Panchmahals) have provided large employment to the surrounding areas and has prevented migration of workers from hinterland to metropolitan cities.

3.5.2.6. On the investment side, the GIIC has assisted units under three schemes; Technicians Scheme, New Entrepreneurs scheme and the Gen

eral Scheme. Under the Technician's Scheme the number of units assisted on 31st March 1980 would come to 1,111 with an assistance of Rs. 863.45 lakhs. It may be worth mentioning here that, Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has pioneered in starting the Technician's scheme in 1968-69 thereunder, 100% finance was provided to techno-entrepreneurs who had viable schemes but did not possess the requisite financial backing. More than 60% of the units assisted so far are working in a viable manner and are regularly paying loan instalments and interest to the Corporation. So far as the large and medium industrial units are concerned, the Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 7380.86 lakhs as on 31st March 1980 to 568 units.

3.5.2.7. The Gujarat State Financial Corporation sanctioned term loan assistance of Rs. 190.13 crores to 12,918 units till 31.3.1980. The disbursement has been made of Rs. 131.60 crores. Of the total term loan extended, as much as Rs. 127.07 crores was extended to 10,808 small scale units. The Corporation also extended flood loan assistance of Rs. 2.35 crores to 1,640 units. 470 medium and small scale units were also extended assistance of Rs. 60.71 crores.

3.5.2.8. To provide self employment opportunities, the Corporation has already evolved a scheme known as New Entrepreneur Scheme. Under the Scheme till 31st March, 1980, the Corporation has extended a loan of Rs. 8.62 crores to 665 units. The assistance under the scheme is proposed to be increased by Rs. 15.42 crores having regard to Government emphasis of eliminating unemployment amongst the technically qualified persons.

3.5.2.9. Under the Mini Loan Scheme, the Corporation provides assistance upto Rs. 25,000 to artisans, craftsmen and small borrowers. The Corporation has extended term loan assistance of Rs. 1.89 Crores to 2,458 units till 31st March, 1980.

3.5.2.10. Fertilizer is becoming an important sub-sector of industry in Gujarat with Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company nearing completion, and two other big plants under IFFCO, being already firming up and efforts under way for a third gas-based fertilizer plant.

3.5.2.11. On the Electronic side, the Gujarat Communications and Electronics Limited, Vadodara is making rapid strides on the high technology sophisticated electronics area. Simultaneously, growth of electronics as a wide spread cottage-cum-small industry would also be encouraged.

3.5.3. Policy framework and programme linkages :

3.5.3.1. The policies and programmes for the Annual Plan 1981-82 would revolve around the princi-

pal objectives of removing poverty through generation of employment and raising production in the State. This would be effectively translated in the following directions :

(1) Generating massive employment opportunities through special emphasis on small scale, cottage and village industries and employment oriented schemes.

(2) Achieve further diversification and broad-basing of industrial sector with emphasis on promoting industries based on local raw materials, and also by supporting special programmes for electronics etc.,

(3) Provide adequate infrastructure, finance and other inputs so as to give full scope to the local talents and enterprises for development of industries.

3.5.3.2. The strategy of opening of backward areas with a view to ensuring balanced development as well as direct attack on area of concentrated poverty, would of course, be interwoven in all the above directions while formulating the detailed programmes.

3.5.4. Programme for Annual Plan 1981-82.

3 5 4 1 The outlay provided for Industries and Minerals Sector for Annual Plan 1981-82 is Rs. 3692 lakhs. The broad break-up of the same is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1981-82
1	General Industries	89.40
2	Large and Medium Industries.	1523.40
3	Village and Small Industries.	
	(a) Small Industries	1298.20
	(b) Village and Cottage Industries	581.00
4	Mining and Metallurgical Industries	200.00
	Total	3692.00

3.5.4.2. An outline of the programmes are given in the subsequent paragraphs.

3. 5.5. General Industries :

3.5.5.1. The programmes covered under this group are shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs).

Programmes.	Outlay for 1981-82
1	2
1 Direction and Administration.	4.00
2 Weights and Measures.	9.00
3 Industrial Education, Research and Training.	56.00
4 Other Expenditure.	
(a) Export Award	0.40
(b) Pollution Control	5.00
(c) Financial Incentives to Film Studios setup in the State	4.00
(d) Quarters for employees of Government Press	11.00
	89.40

Weights and Measures :

3.5.5.2. Bombay Weights and Measures Enforcement Act, 1958 is the consumer's oriented Act and protects consumer's interest. The Government of India have passed the New Act *i. e.* Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 in April, 1976. The State Government have been provided with model thereof for implementing in their respective territories. The introduction of the New Act in the State is under active consideration of State Government.

3.5.5.3. The State Government is much anxious to protect the consumer's interests. As a preliminary action in this direction, the State Government has separated the weights and measures activities from the Industries Department and weights and measures department has been made independent department with effect from 1st February 1979.

3.5.5.4. With a view to carry out the various activities such as annual verification, implementation of packaged commodities rules, verification and stamping of electricity, water, authorickshaw and taxi meters, inter-state verification of weights and

measures, verification and stamping of clinical thermometers, implementation of Numeration Act etc. an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

Industrial Education, Research and Training :

3.5.5.5. Industrial development in Gujarat is taking place in various fields. New fields have been opened after establishment of petrochemicals complex in the State. The diversified and fast changing industrial structure demands creation of research and development facilities. These facilities are very much necessary to meet various requirements of the industries. There is scope for creating such facilities in glass and ceramics, chemicals and petrochemical engineering, machine tools, textiles etc. With the cooperation of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Industries in the State, it is proposed to create such facilities by setting up branches of Central Institute of Plastic Engineering Technology, (CIPET) Mechanical Engineering Research and Development Organisation (MERADO), Central Machine Tool Institute (CMTI), etc. It is also proposed to create Polymer Research wing in Industrial Research, Laboratory. Additional testing facilities will also be provided in IRI for testing new products.

3.5.5.6. To carry out these various research and developmental activities, an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1981-82.

Industrial Research and Development Institute Vadodara.

3.5.5.7. The Industrial Research Laboratory at Vadodara is equipped for testing paint, varnish, ink, soaps, oil, boot polish, water, chemical effluents, minerals etc. With a view to add plastic and polymers wing to this Industrial Research, Laboratory a Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri V. B. Eswaran M. D GSPCL. The Committee had recommended establishment of plastic and polymers wing to strengthen industrial research laboratory. The expenditure estimated to strengthen this wing will be to the tune of Rs. 740 lakhs.

3.5.5.8. Government have accepted the recommendation of the Committee looking to the future requirement of plastic processing and conversion industries in the State and in the context of much larger availability of polymers in future on account of IPCL. This is has already gone into production. This institute would facilitate growth of plastic and conversion industries in the State. The scope of industrial research and development institute will be as under:—

1. Finished products testing facilities for processing and conversion industries.
2. Polymers (Resin) characterisation facilities.

3. Development of the new uses of polymers and plastics and requirement of suitable polymers grades as the programme of products application and development division in liaison with the processing and conversion industries etc.,

3.5.5.9. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

Export Award

3.5.5.10. The Scheme is to provide incentive to registered exporters, export houses and merchant exporters to boost exports of products of both small and large scale units from Gujarat. The export awards to be given since 1979-80 is in the form of 'Silver Replica' instead of merit certificate which used to be awarded earlier. As recommended to Government by Export Award Committee, there will be 16 commodity groups instead of 13 and 32 awards instead of 26 awards will be given. For this scheme an amount of Rs. 0.30-lakh was spent during 1979-80 and for the year 1980-81 also, the expenditure is likely to be of the order of Rs. 0-10 lakh for the Annual Plan 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been provided for the programme.

Pollution Control Schemes :

3.5.5.11. To help the Gujarat Water Pollution Control Board to augment its monitoring facilities, it is proposed to create the testing facilities for characterisation of industrial effluent including the facilities for analysis of industrial effluent cases and commissions in various polytechnics, Engineering Colleges, University Departments and Science Colleges located in various districts of the State. Financial assistance is given for the purchase of testing equipments etc.

3.5.5.12. The Small and Medium scale sector units in the field of Chemical, dyestuffs and its intermediates, pharmaceuticals and other polluting engineering units find it difficult from their existing sources of finance to have pollution testing equipments. To serve an encouragement to the industry, it is proposed to subsidise the cost of equipments for testing to the tune of 25%.

3.5.5.13. The task of Pollution Control and the protection of environment is very vast because the problem of Pollution Control requires attention both in urban and rural areas, particularly with increase in S.S.I. units in the rural areas. For running the effluent control plants, the services of qualified and experienced environment engineers will be required. The scheme, therefore, envisages providing 25% subsidy amounting to Rs. 1800/- per person to the industries that employ such engineers. In implementing the scheme the industry may have to approach a consultant seeking the guidance for setting up a suitable effluent treatment plant. On an average, fees for such consultancy amount

to Rs. 10,000/-per unit for deciding the character of effluent, method to be adopted for its treatment and equipment required for the same. It is envisaged to provide cash subsidy at a rate of 25% of cost to the industrial units.

3.5.5.14. For the Annual Plan 1981-82, Rs. 5.00 lakhs are provided in the form of subsidy.

Financial incentive to the studios set up in the State.

3.5.5.15. The scheme envisages giving financial incentive to the Film-studio to be set up in the State and to give encouragement to the film industry in Gujarat. The assistance is given to each studio at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per film up to 12 films, 3 Film studios have been given assistance worth Rs. 6.00 lakhs during the year 1977-78. During 1978-79 the assistance to the extent of Rs. 2.60 lakhs was given and in 1979-80 the studios were assisted to the extent of Rs. 6.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs made for the year 1980-81 is likely to be fully utilised. For the Annual Plan 1981-82 Rs. 4.00 lakhs are provided.

Construction of residential quarters for employees of Government Press.

3.5.5.16. The Government Printing and Stationery Department has to provide to the industrial workers of the Presses with residential quarters at economic rent. An outlay of Rs. 11 lakhs for 1981-82 is provided to construct the quarters at Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad.

3.5.6. Large and Medium Industries

3.5.6.1. The details of the programmes covered under this group are shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs).		
Sr. No.	Programmes	Outlay for 1981-82
1	2	3
1	Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers Industries.	
	(a) Gujarat Petrochemical Corporation.	50.00
	(b) Gujarat Narmada Fertiliser Company-Water Supply Plant.	100.00
2	Ship Building and Aeronautical Industries.	
	M/s. Alcock Ashdown Co.	1.00
3	Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd.	50.00

1	2	3
4 Consumer Industries.		
(a)	Gujarat State Textile Corporation.	1.00
(b)	Girnar Scooter Project.	50.00
5 Industrial Financial Institutions.		
(a)	G.I.I.C. (Market Borrowing).	110.00
(b)	G.I.I.C. (Projects).	600.00
(c)	Captive Power generation (G.I.I.C.).	456.40
6 Other Programmes		
(a)	Index Grant for promotional activities.	5.00
(b)	Grant of Loan to Industries for amount of Sales Tax paid on the sale of finished products.	100.00
Total..		1523.40

The Schemewise details are as under.

Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries.

Gujarat Petrochemical complex.

3.5.6.2. The State Government has constituted Gujarat State Petrochemicals Corporation Limited for setting up a petrochemical complex in Gujarat based on offshore gas with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores. The proposed petrochemicals complex will consist of a gas separation unit, a gas cracker, common utilities and offsite facilities and downstream units for the manufacture of LDPE, HDPE, PVE, etc. It is proposed that the gas separation, gas cracking and the common utility facilities will be owned by the Gujarat State Petrochemicals Corporation and the investment of the Corporation in equity will be 40% and 11% of the equity will be by Government agencies. Assuming a debt equity ratio as 3.1, Corporation's equity will be Rs. 44 crores based on the erected plant cost of Rs. 440 crores for gas separation, gas cracking and utilities and off site facilities. The downstream units would be in the joint sector in which GSPCL will be holding an equity of 26%. The estimated total outlay in the downstream units being Rs. 340 crores on the basis of debt equity ratio of 3.1. GSPCL contribution towards equity in the downstream units would be Rs. 22 crores. The paid up capital of the Company as on 31st March, 1980 stood at Rs. 49,00,700, wholly subscribed by the Government.

3.5.6.3. On the basis of the technology evaluation and short listing of process licensors the Corporation has issued tender enquiries for various process plants and the responses from leading process licensors have been received. The committee constituted by the Government of India for recommendations regarding the land fall point for the gas pipe line and site for the petrochemical complex have finalised their reports.

3.5.6.4. In view of the above for the Annual Plan 1981-82, Rs. 50 lakhs are provided in the form of Share Capital. An ad-hoc provision of Rs. 3 crores for the year 1980-81, is made as share capital contribution by the State Government to GSPCL. However only Rs. 10.00 lakhs are likely to be utilised during 1980-81.

Third GNVFC Plant (Water Supply).

3.5.6.5. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Company Limited is implementing a fertiliser project for production of 1350 tonnes of Ammonia and 1800 tonnes of Urea. The project cost of company's projects has been placed at Rs. 445 crores. Government of Gujarat and Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Limited will hold 26% and 25% respectively of the share capital of the company. The finance for the project has been arranged through the share capital (Rs. 89 crores) and loans (Rs. 356 crores). The project is expected to start commercial production by middle of 1981 and will provide direct employment to about 1000 persons. In addition, the project will generate considerable secondary and tertiary employment.

3.5.6.6. The company is having its own water supply scheme for its captive use, for drawing 68 million litres of water per day from Ukai Right Bank Canal by a pipeline.

3.5.6.7. Considering the requirement of reliable water supply to Bharuch Municipality/City and the requirement of a new fertiliser project (Expansion project) at Bharuch, which is under consideration of Government of India, it was resolved by Government to have a new scheme of water supply from upstream Narmada taking into account the requirement of:—

- (a) Expansion of fertilizer project.
- (b) Bharuch Municipality/City and
- (c) GIDC Estate, if required on long term basis.

3.5.6.8. The total requirement of water under this/new/additional scheme is estimated at 68 million litres a day. The funds required for the scheme are at present estimated between Rs. 5 to 6 crores. As decided by Government the amount is to be fully made available initially in full by Government as an interest bearing loan to GNFC Ltd. a

the scheme is to be got investigated and the work awarded and completed by GNFC as its own scheme. Also the scheme when completed will be operated and maintained by GNFC Ltd.

3.5.6.9. When the fertilizer expansion project is approved and the means of financing are finalised, the loan would be continued as loan or will be converted into equity or partly both in so far as the cost of the scheme is attributable to expansion project.

3.5.6.10. So far an amount of Rs. 1.05 crore has already been released to Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Limited.

3.5.6.11. The final location for drawal of water will be decided and the work on the project will start immediately. The Company anticipates that before March, 1981 the total expenditure will be sound Rs. 2.5 crores. For the year 1981-82 Rs. 100 lakhs are provided to be advanced to GNFC in the form of loan for water supply Plan.

Ship Building and Aeronautical Industries.

Alcock Ashdown Company Limited.

3.5.6.12. M/s. Alcock Ashdown Co. Ltd., went into liquidation in 1971. The Government of India nationalised this company in 1973 and appointed the Industries Commissioner as the manager of its Bhavnagar unit. The State Government has decided to form a new company taking over the management of the unit. In this company the State Government and the Mazgaon Dock Bombay proposed to participate to the extent of 33 percent and 67 percent respectively in the equity capital. The Government of India have approved of the arrangements and the company will be formed and registered as soon as the writ petition in the High Court of Bombay is disposed of. Until the Company is formed, the State Government has appointed a Management Committee for supervising the management of the Bhavnagar unit. The unit has been given a loan of Rs. 31.55 lakhs by the State Government upto 1976-77. Technical guidance is provided to the unit by the Mazgaon Dock Bombay. The unit started production from 1st September, 1975 with technical assistance and supervision of Mazgaon Dock who have also provided designs and drawings for the construction of barges. After reactivation, the unit has carried out turnover worth Rs. 216.26 lakhs approximately upto 10th August, 1978. Progress of Barges Constructed is as under:—

1. 6 barges of 500 tonnes with engine.
2. 4 barges of 300 tonnes without engine for Iran
3. Barges without engine for Norway and potons capacity 4000 Tonnes.

4 45 barges 150/25 tonnes without engine for Iran.

5. 2 barges with engine for Gujarat Government.

3.5.6.13. For the year 1981-82, a token provision of Rs. 1 lakh is made.

Gujarat Communication and Electronics Ltd.

3.5.6.14. Gujarat Communications and Electronics Limited has been set up as a Public Sector Company, owned by the State Government with a view to promoting the electronic industry in the State by manufacturing professional grade equipments which are presently being imported or in short supply in the country. The broad aspects of the policy followed and the result achieved are as follows.

3.5.6.15. The scheme for setting up this unit envisages fulfillment of certain socioeconomic objectives, which are.

- (a) providing employment, directly and indirectly
- (b) Development of the State's manpower resources through training scheme.
- (c) Development of the electronic industry in the State.
- (d) Acquiring of technological base in the State either by Research and development within the Company or by acquiring it from the National Laboratories or by obtaining technical know-how from abroad.
- (e) Obtaining reasonable rate of return on the investment.
- (f) Development of ancillaries and import substitution.

Progress so far achieved.

3.5.6.16. Considerable progress has been achieved in the development and Engineering programme of the Company and the Company now has a sound technical base on which production activities can be built now and in the future.

3.5.6.17. Apart from the social benefits resulting from the increased participation by local industries in the Company's production programmes, the Company has itself derived considerable advantage in that it has been able to diversify its product Mix and achieve an expanding production capability without itself incurring heavy investment in plant and machinery.

Training.

3.5.6.18. Intensive inplant training is being given to fresh graduate engineers and diploma holders from Universities and Technical Institutions to develop engineering and technical skills. On completion of the training such personnel are absorbed in the regular cadres of the Company depending upon available vacancies and the results have been most gratifying in that the company has today highly skilled task force capable of precision engineering work.

3.5.6.19. The following are the important projects of the Company.

(A) Instrument Landing System.

The Instrument landing system is a navigational aid which renders assistance to the pilot of aircraft during the initial period of approach and touch down. The total project cost is Rs. 133.18 lakhs to be met by Government equity-share capital contribution of Rs. 48/- lakhs and from the loans of Rs. 72/- lakhs from the financial institutions. The Company has got licenced capacity of five ILS system per annum.

(B) Telephones.

The Company has licenced capacity for manufacture of 2,00,000 telephone instruments per annum. The total project cost is Rs. 77.84 lakhs to be met by equity share capital contribution of Rs. 24.00 lakhs from the Government of Gujarat and Rs. 36.00 lakhs from the loan from financial institutions. The Company has developed Electronic Push button telephone instrument. For the mechanical dial telephones the Company has made an agreement with M/s. Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation, a public sector unit.

(C) Communication equipments.

As per the present Government policy, Electronic equipments have been indigenously developed by a recognised B & D unit such as GCEL and exempted after the scrutiny by the Department of Science and Technology from the necessity for obtaining an industrial licence for production. Such exemption has been given to the manufacture of communication equipment with an annual capacity of 100 terminals per annum. The total project cost is Rs. 94.63 lakhs to be met by Government equity share capital contribution of Rs. 55.90 lakhs and Rs. 37.26 lakhs as loans from the financial institutions.

(D) TV Broadcast and Studio Equipment.

The Company has been exempted from the procedure of the licensing by the Department of Sci-

ence and Technology. The Company is intending to establish production facilities for 10 systems per annum. The total project cost is Rs. 27.00 lakhs to be met by Government equity share capital of Rs. 11.00 lakhs and Rs. 16.00 lakhs from loans from financial institutions.

(F) Data Processing System.

Data processing systems are being developed by the company on the basis of customers requirements using communication channels for telex and tele control or locally available computer systems for electronic data processing.

For all these ongoing projects, the existing factory complex is inadequate and Board has approved additional factory building for which a plot of land in Makarpura Industrial Estate has already been acquired and on which factory construction work has already started. The total estimated cost of the factory is Rs. 190/- lakhs.

(G) Research and Development.

The future of the Company is in its Research and Development activities, where the Company has been able to demonstrate its strength by winning prestigious contracts against global competition and competition from well established Indian Companies. The Company has certain ongoing research programmes and in addition, with an eye on the future the Company is planning to take up fresh research projects for meeting the production needs of the future. This is necessary in view of very quick rate of obsolescence which is inherent in the field of electronic equipment manufacture due to the rapid advance in the State of the art in the field of material component and devices.

The following are the on going research projects of the Company.

- (1) Communication Equipment
- (2) FLM MUX
- (3) Marker Beacon.
- (4) Distance Measuring Equipment
- (5) Direct Reception Satellite.

The Company has also planned for the following new projects.

- (1) Inset DCP Data Conversion Storage and Transmission sub-system :(DCSTS)
- (2) Microwave Communication Equipment.
- (3) Digital Switching System.

(4) Microprocessor based Systems.

For the year 1981-82, Rs. 50/- lakhs are provided.

Gujarat State Textile Corporation

3.5.6.20. The Gujarat State Textile Corporation Limited was formed by the Gujarat Government in the year 1968-69, as an instrument to take over and run the sick textile mills which were closed. The Corporation had accordingly taken over nine sick textile mills for management till April, 1974, when Government of India issued the Ordinance for nationalisation of the sick textile mills. Subsequently these mills were handed over to the National Textile Corporation, Gujarat. When more mills fell sick, the Gujarat State Textile Corporation was asked to take over such mills. Currently, the Gujarat State Textile Corporation is running two sick textile mills, the Priyalaxmi Mills, Vadodara and Shree Abhalaxmi Mills, Cambay as authorised controller. The mills were restarted in the end of 1977 and after incurring a loss of Rs. 28 lakhs in 1977-78, mainly due to inadequate utilisation of capacity, getting troubles during the start up period, they turned the corner in 1978-79 and have been making profits ever since. The Corporation has obtained soft loans from the Industrial Development Bank of India to the extent of nearly Rs. 304 lakhs for both the mills for modernisation. The Corporation proposes to take up production of blended fabrics which will increase the financial viability and the profitability of the Mills. In addition, for diversifying the activities of the Corporation and also to develop the productive capacity and employment in the backward areas, as well as to enable greater utilisation of the surplus cotton production in the State, the Corporation has proposed to go in for five new spinning units of a nominal capacity of 25000 spindles each to be located in the backward areas in the State at a total estimated cost of Rs. 25 crores in the joint sector. The requirement of funds for these projects from the Corporation is to be generally met with its own internal resources. However, to provide for mobilisation as well as additional requirements of capital, a token amount of Rs. 1 lakh for the annual Plan 1981-82 is provided.

Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation

3.5.6.21. Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has basically to perform the functions of (a) developing banking activity and (b) investment catalyst by way of project provision. As regards development of banking activity, the Corporation has assisted units under three schemes, Technicians' scheme, New Entrepreneurs' scheme and General scheme. For the Sixth Plan 1980-85 for Development of Banking activity the Corporation has planned to sanction Rs. 188 crores which would give catalysed total investment of the order of Rs. 564 crores and provide employment opportunities both direct and indirect. As regards other major activity of the

Corporation for project promotion, so far GIIC have promoted 6 projects for caustic soda and chlorine, (GACL) Carbon Black, (GCL), Methyl Methacrylate (POGL), Machine Tools (GMTC), Leather Project (GLIL) and Cresols (GAL). The Corporation has planned additional 55 projects in the next 5 years. The criteria for selection of the projects are as follows:-

- (a) Projects which are critical but capital intensive with long gestation, e.g. Sponge Iron.
- (b) Local resources based projects; e.g. cement, Soda Ash.
- (c) Projects to fill in gaps in the industrial structure of State, to ensure self-reliance and balanced development e.g. Foundry.
- (d) Project which, in terms of national policy, should be with public ownership, e.g. Trans-receivers
- (e) Projects for goods which are in chronic short supply; e.g. Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, etc.

3.5.6.22. The Corporation along with its co-promoters has already received 34 Letters of Intent out of 61 projects and for the remaining, sanctions are under way. All these projects when completed would mean a total investment of the order of about Rs. 1000 crores, out of which GIIC's contribution would be around Rs. 80 crores. Thus, the Corporation would have galvanised investment efforts of Rs. 1000 crores with its own investment at only Rs. 80 crores.

Backward Area Development

3.5.6.23. Our efforts in the direction of sanctioning more and more loans in Backward Areas have been kept up as will be evident from the following table, where, as a percentage to the total sanctions of the concerned year, the percentage works out to 60 as compared to 71 in the previous year i.e. 1978-79. However, in terms of absolute amounts, the figure is considerably high at about Rs. 1062.51 lakhs.

Sanctions in Backward Districts :

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	% to total sanctions
1976-77	197.40	38
1977-78	381.54	55
1978-79	692.63	71
1979-80	1062.51	60
Cumulative as on 31-3-80	3176.45	43

3.5.6.24. However, we have made up for lower percentage of sanctions by speeding up disbursements in Backward Areas, where the percentage has gone up to 54% as compared to 42% for the year 1978-79 as will be seen from the following table :—

Disbursements in Backward Districts :

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	% to total disbursements
1976-77	37.62	17
1977-78	52.29	29
1978-79	168.79	42
1979-80	460.18	54
Commulative as on 31-3-80.	978.30	31

3.5.6.25. In addition, the Corporation follows a conscious policy of locating its various projects in the backward areas. Out of the 6 projects which have already been commissioned, 4 projects are in the backward areas with a total investment of Rs. 24.00 crores. The other two projects GACL and PGCL are located in the petrochemicals areas in Vadodara because of technoeconomical considerations. The new projects planned by GIIC, will also have same plan for taking them in the Backward Areas.

3.5.6.26. During 1981-82 the Corporation would need funds of the order of Rs. 21 crores for project activity. However, due to resources constraint, the Corporation is provided with funds of the order of Rs. 6 crores for project activity. The Corporation would also be provided with market borrowings at the rate of Rs. 110.00 lakhs per annum.

Captive Power Plant—GIIC/GSFC

3.5.6.27. Gujarat State is experiencing considerable power shortage due to inadequate supply of fuel for stations in the State. As a result several Engineering Units are in the process of installing captive diesel generating sets to meet with their power needs. Depending upon their work-load, these units are installing one or more generating sets to fill the gap between the power required and available which entails a considerable amount of initial investment. Besides, the unit cost of power by diesel generation is much higher than the electricity tariff. There are two ways in which captive power generating sets could be installed in an industry. In an Industry using steam back pressure, turbine generators could be installed to generate power and if an industry is not using steam, diesel generators may have to be installed.

3.5.6.28. In order to help industries combat power shortage in the State, GIIC has evolved a

scheme to finance installation of Power Generating Sets. Under the scheme, assistance is available to install either Diesel Generating Sets or Back Pressure Turbines depending upon the other existing facilities available with that particular industry. Installation of these equipments would help the industrial units to increase their production and thereby resulting in better energy management and productivity.

3.5.6.29. For this scheme an amount of Rs. 456.4 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1981-82 in the form of loan to be advanced to GIIC.

Girnar Scooter Project

3.5.6.30. An idea was mooted in 1967 for setting up Girnar Project mainly to encourage development of ancillary industries and thereby to provide additional opportunities for employment and to utilise technical services available in Automobile line in Gujarat.

3.5.6.31. The Corporation obtained Letter of Intent in 1971 and an industrial licence to manufacture 24000 scooters per annum was obtained in October, 1972. It started modest production of 100 Scooters in 1972. The project at present has the production capacity of 9000 scooters per annum. Revised project report is being prepared for approaching IDBI for grant of requisite project loan. The project is now expected to cost about Rs. 15.3 crores. Investment of the order of Rs. 270 lakhs has already been made till 31-12-1979 of which Government of Gujarat has sanctioned loan of Rs. 186 lakhs till the end of 31-12-1979.

3.5.6.32. Procurement of body panels had been the main bottleneck. With the alternative arrangement having been already made, the project will shortly be self sufficient in this respect also. The production of the new model scooters has already commenced. The project is at present manufacturing 500 scooters per month. The rate of production will go to 780 scooters per month. It is proposed to expand the production capacity from 9000 to 30,000 scooters per annum by 1985 in a phased manner. It is proposed to approach financial institutions for obtaining requisite funds. The Merchant Banking division of the State Bank of India has been entrusted with the job of preparing revised project report and to negotiate with the financial institutions for grant of long term loan for the scooter project.

3.5.6.33. 744 scooters were produced in 1979. Till the end of June 1980, 1409 scooters have been produced. It is proposed to produce about 6000 Scooters during 1980-81 which will reach 10,000 Scooters in 1981-82.

Grant of Loan to Industries for the amount of Sales Tax paid on sale of finished products.

3.5.6.34. For accelerating the industrial growth ensuring balance and systematic development of

industries and also with a view to decongest already developed areas and cities like Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat, Government have introduced a scheme of interest free sales tax loan with effect from 1st November, 1977. The scheme envisages grant of interest free sales tax loans to all new medium and large scale industrial units as well as expansion and diversification of existing units commissioned during the period of the Scheme. The loan amounts will be equal to the amount of Sales Tax paid by the industrialists on the sales of their finished product during the first five years of production limited to a ceiling of 15% to 25% of the fixed assets of new undertaking or expansion or diversification as the case may be or Rs. 15 to 25 lakhs whichever is less. For being eligible for the loans the industrial units should be established in area beyond 24 Kms. from the municipal limits of Ahmedabad and Vadodara, 10 K. M. from municipal limits of Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar and also not located in towns/cities having a population of more than one lakh on the basis of 1971 Census. Within these areas loans at half sale would be given at selected growth Centres. The Scheme will be in force for a period of Five Years. The amount of Rs. 113.43 lakhs has been disbursed to 10 units by GIIC. For the year 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs in form of loan is made and for the Annual Plan 81-82 Rs. 100 lakhs are provided.

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

3.5.7. Small Scale Industries :

3.5.7.1. The details of the programmes covered in this group are shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1981-82	Total
1	2	3	1298.20

1	2	3
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Small Industries :

1	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (Market borrowing)	} 700.00
2	G. I. D. C. Margin Money.	
3	Subsidy to G. I. D. C. for Industrial areas and townships.	0.20
4	Pilot Plant for testing facilities (GIDC).	4.00
5	Critical infrastructure facilities for backward areas (GIDC).	14.00
6	Workshop in Rural and Backward Areas (GIDC).	4.00

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1	2	3
7	Common Industrial Facility Centres (GIDC).	2.00
8	Grant-in-aid for providing integrated training skills to Industries in GIDC areas (Captive Training Centre).	5.00
9	Grant-in-aid to CED Industrial self employment in Rural and backward areas.	14.00
10	Loan to Gujarat Small Scale Industries Corporation for Hire Purchase Scheme.	10.50
11	Contribution for marketing funds for G. S. I. C. to provide marketing assistance to SSI Units.	18.00
12	Trade Centres.	10.00
13	Diamond Industries Complex.	5.00
14	Capital Subsidy and Growth Centres.	425.00
15	District Industries Centres	35.00
16	Rural Industries Project	34.00
17	Apprentice Training in Government Printing Presses	3.50
18	Package Assistance to small Scale Industries.	14.00
Total		1298.20

Gujarat State Financial Corporation :

3.5.7.2. GSFC provides term loan assistance to Small and Medium Scale Industries in the State to a limit of Rs. 30 lakhs for loanees who are companies or Co-operative Societies and for partnership and proprietary concerns the limit of loan is fixed at Rs. 15 lakhs. Under the Mini Loan Schemes, the Corporation provides assistance upto Rs. 25,000 to artisans, craftman and small borrowers. The Corporation has extended term loan assistance of Rs. 1.89 crores to 2458 units till 31-3-1980.

Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation

3.5.7.3. The industrial estates of GIDC are an instrument for rapid and orderly development of industrial growth in Gujarat. Industrial estates have achieved following socio economic objectives :—

Decentralisation of Industrial growth

3.5.7.4. Industrial estates have provided the thrust to the decentralisation of industrial growth. Such industrial growth is taking place at present at 109 different locations in the State. Of these, 53 i.e. 49 per cent are in backward areas.

Preventing migration of workers from rural hinterland to metropolitan cities.

3.5.7.5. Industrial estates help develop small and intermediate and rural locations i.e. Vapi, Ankleshwar, Surendranagar, Kalol (Mahesana), Kalol (PM) etc. These industrial estates provide means of employment through units being set up there. It, therefore, prevents migration of workers from rural hinterland to metropolitan towns. Industrial estates also help develop small intermediate towns.

Multiplier economic impact of investment, production, employment in secondary sectors and trade, transport commerce in tertiary sectors.

3.5.7.6. Units being set up help generate massive economic impact in the State of Gujarat. Following table would reveal this impact :

Indicator	Impact
1. Units in production as per 1978-79 economic survey	4281
2. Investment	Rs. 192.27 crores.
3. Production	Rs. 630.57 crores.
4. Employment	76082

Of the above, 605 units with investment of Rs. 29.40 crores, production of Rs. 55.10 crores and employment of 13,878 are working in 10 backward districts.

Development of SSI Units

3.5.7.7. Ready built factory sheds and developed infrastructure coupled with entrepreneurial base in Gujarat help develop SSI units. Thus 96% of the GIDC units fall in SSI sector (Old definition). Thus according to 1978-79 survey there are 4133 SSI Units with Rs. 131.86 crores of investment, employment of 63,186 and producing goods worth Rs. 444.46 crores.

Demand for GIDC's factory sheds and plots and resources required to meet with this demand 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1980-85 period.

3.5.7.8. The demand for GIDC's goods and services is constantly expanding. Following picture

reveal position as on June 1980 of the pending demand.

Indicator	No. of applications	Area/No.
Plots	3452	156.86 lakh sq. mts.
Sheds	2857	2857
Housing tenements	900 (approx.)	3000

3.5.7.9. This demand represent 70% of the total cumulative GIDC allotment upto 1978-79 in case of plots and 65% in case of sheds.

Demand expected by March, 1981.

Indicator	No. of applications	Area No.
Developed plots	4802	221.60 lakh sq. mts.
Sheds	4285	4285
Housing tenements.	1500	5000

3.5.7.10. Demand for 1981-82 could be considered to be atleast same as in 1980-81 if not more. Over period of 1981-82 to 1982-85 the demand would increase particularly in view of favourable industrial climate. Govt. of India's recently liberalised policy decision, expected improvement of about 10% in industrial growth in the country in 1980-81, halting of negative growth rate by DGTD units in the first 3 months of 1980-81 and expected improvement in the core sectors of coal and transport. A conservative 10% increase would show the following picture for demand of GIDC goods and services.

Indicator	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Plots (Area in Hectares)	3100	3410	3800	4200
Sheds	4200	4620	5080	5500
Housing tenements	5000	5500	6050	6600

Impact on Gujarat economy

3.5.7.11. If the GIDC can satisfy 1980-81 present demand and expected demand by March, 1981, follo

wing multiplier impact on Gujarat economy would be felt in next 2 to 3 years when these units will go into production.

Indicator	Impact	Remarks
Units being set up	6309	
Investment likely to be generated	Rs. 283 crores	Per firm investment according to GIDC economic survey is Rs. 4.50 lakhs
Production	Rs. 650 ,,	Average per firm production is Rs. 11 lakhs according to GIDC economic survey.
Employment	95000	Average per firm employment according to GIDC economic survey is 15.

3.5.7.12. At March, 1981 demand level the following impact will be generated.

Indicator	Impact	Remarks
Units being set up	9087	Nil
Investment	Rs. 409 Crores	Average per firm investment is Rs. 4.5 lakhs according to GIDC economic survey.
Production	1000 Crores	Average per firm is Rs. 11 lakhs.
Employment	1,36,000	Average per firm employment according to GIDC economic survey is 15.

Decentralisation of industrial development

3.5.7.13. The thrust towards development of backward areas began only in the year 1972 particularly after the Pande Committee Report and fiscal incentives declared by the Government of India. In line with this policy GIDC has been increasing its thrust in the backward areas. Thus in the past 3 years the development expenditure in backward areas has been raised to about 35%. This is planned

to be raised to 50% by 1983-84 and proportionate increase in the remaining years of the Sixth Plan. This is therefore, expected to reach a level of 55 to 60% by the last year of the Sixth Plan. Government policy is oriented towards the dispersal of industries to hinterland. However, the decentralisation of industries is a cascading process, which follows step by step process of de-urbanisation. It is felt that the first phase of de-urbanisation is now over and this is the time industries should move deeper into the rural areas away from cities and high-ways. As part of this exercise, GIDC has already completed a Growth Centre Study and has formulated its plans for selectively promoting rural locations for both small and large estates. Thus in 1979-80, the Corporation developed 16 mini-estates in small Taluka locations and this is being continued by developing a similar number of estates. In addition, most of the large estates are being planned for expansion of the existing estates. Even in the non-backward districts, the GIDC has stopped acquisition in the metropolitan cities of Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat. Instead, to cater to the growth needs of these towns it is developing small town locations like Sanand, Dholka, Dehgam near Ahmedabad, Sachin near Surat, Kashi-pura near Vadodara. Thus no future acquisition will take place in these 3 cities. The GIDC is also conscious of the necessity of development of infrastructure facilities in an integrated fashion in such a manner that the development plans in the other sectors are dovetailed effectively. Thus, as a part of this thrust of inter-sectional linkages, the GIDC has already taken steps to integrate the Damanganga command area development with its estate development plans. A similar exercise is planned to be undertaken in regard to the Narmada Project.

3.5.7.14. The GIDC will try to generate funds from other sources. The demand for 1981-82, on account of partial spill over of the demands and the fresh demands likely to be generated, a higher allocation would be required. The demand for 1981-82 would be of the order of about Rs. 80 crores. However an amount of Rs. 7 crores is provided for the year 1981-82 as State budgetary support. The budgetary support from the Government of the order of Rs. 1 crore ultimately generates about Rs. 12 crores by way of total private investment.

Other Plan Schemes.

3.5.7.15. In addition to regular development programmes being undertaken by the Corporation, various schemes sponsored by Central and State Government which are complementary to the industrial development are also undertaken by the Corporation. Following plan schemes have already been undertaken.

1. Critical infrastructure in rural and backward areas
2. Pilot and plant testing laboratory

3. Common Industrial Facility Centres ;
4. Captive Training Centre (New).

Workshop in rural and backward areas :

3.5.7.16. Unemployment and shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers co-exists. Such shortages are particularly acute in backward areas and small town locations. Facilities available in the different technical training institutions are either not adequate or are not relevant to small scale industries. At the same time need for skilled and semi-skilled workers do exist. To overcome such need and to provide a complementary facility of semi-skilled and skilled labour in rural and backward locations, workshops are set up. One such workshop has already been set up as a part of the 1979-80 plan. The other workshop at Lunawada in Panchmahals District is in the process of being set up. A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs (inclusive of Rs. 1 lakh for recurrent expenditure) for one workshop is made for 1981-82.

Critical Infrastructure in rural and backward areas :

3.5.7.17. Certain infrastructure particularly of power and water are very critical for developing some backward and rural locations. For the lack of this basic infrastructure, such industries are not set up or have not become economically viable. Such critical infrastructure at Veraval in the backward district of Junagadh and Bamanbor in the backward district of Surendranagar are conceived and the execution of these schemes would start soon. In the year 1980-81, a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs and for 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 14 lakhs is made.

Pilot plant and testing facility :

3.5.7.18. Chemical industries have reached a proportion of 16% of the total functioning units. Share of chemical industry has gone up from 6% to 16% and is constantly increasing. Chemical industries cause water pollution which has social cost. Water Pollution Control Act has also been enacted and the Pollution Board has been also set up. The small scale units before they can treat their effluents require facilities of testing characteristics of their effluents to identify effluent parameters. Therefore, pilot plants and testing facilities are required. One such facility is being set up in Ankleshwar which is a very large chemical complex. A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs is made for 1981-82.

Common Industrial Facilities :

3.5.7.19. Often entrepreneurs particularly belonging to SSI sector cannot afford certain equipments and facilities which are costly but critical for their operation. Such facilities can improve quality of production and certain diversification. It is proposed to provide tools and equipments as well as testing laboratories under the scheme. Such facilities are

provided at Surendranagar and are being provided at Vapi. For the year 1980-81, a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82.

Captive Training Centre :

3.5.7.20. On account of the growing industrial needs, constant shortage of particular type of skills relevant to particular groups of industries are experienced in GIDC estates. While the skilled workers available through the ITI's are suitable for the medium and large scale industries, both from the level of skills required as well as from viability criteria SSI units cannot afford such skills. It is estimated that skilled workers required for the GIDC estate alone will be of the order of 5,000 to 8,000 for the next five years. It is, therefore, proposed that captive training centres be set up in GIDC estates to provide specific need based training. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the year 1980-81. A provision of 5 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82.

Grant-in-aid to Centre for Entrepreneurship Development—Industrial Self Employment in Rural and Backward Areas.

3.5.7.21. The following training programmes are to be taken up under this scheme :—

(1) Manufacturing Entrepreneurs Training Programme (PDP)

The basic task of CED is to develop manufacturing entrepreneurs and CED has been working in this field since 1970. Under this scheme prospective entrepreneurs desirous of setting up their own industry are given the required training, guidance and encouragement. These training programmes are run in the major cities as well as the backward areas of Gujarat, like the 20 backward talukas declared by the Government of Gujarat as well as other backward talukas. Under this scheme the educated unemployed are also given training.

(2) Non-manufacturing Training Programme :

This scheme primarily aims to develop educated unemployed persons who do not possess any technical expertise but who can be absorbed in small scale industries. Under this scheme the trainees are trained for self employment for getting suitable employment in industry, as Store Keepers, Time Keepers, Accountants, Salesman, Stenographers and Managers, etc. The programme is being run in major cities like Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Mahesana, Bharuch etc.

(3) I.T.W. Scheme for developing semi-skilled workers for catering to the need for industrial employment.

Having obtained financial assistance from the Government CED has established workshop at

Odhav, Ahmedabad. This workshop develops semi-skilled workers. The trainees are given on the job practical training so that they may be in a position to obtain employment immediately after the completion of the course. Under this scheme it is now proposed to give training in additional areas like automobile, refrigeration and air-conditioning repairing and servicing etc.

(4) Feasibility Study Programme :

To gauge the industrial potential in villages and others under developed areas it becomes extremely useful to have training programmes for feasibility studies. As a part of this programme the trainees are made to prepare feasibility reports for particular items selected by them. For this programme class-room theoretical training is imparted. Also during the day time the trainees are made to collect the required data/details for the selected items for which the report has to be prepared. This report proves useful in future both to the trainees as also to entrepreneurs interested in starting their units.

(5) Training for Development of Village Entrepreneurs :

To ensure that entrepreneurs come forward and set up their units successfully during the initial teething years particularly in backward and rural areas, it is necessary to provide specialised training to them. Under this scheme entrepreneurs are given special technical training for production of items selected by them for setting up units in potential areas. Besides, training for product-selection, management and project report preparation is also given so that the entrepreneurs are equipped with skills to successfully set up and manage their units.

3.5.7.22. By imparting training under the above mentioned schemes, the Centre for Entrepreneurship Development aims to achieve higher and higher targets for increasing employment opportunities in the State. An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1981-82 are provided towards grant-in-aid to CED to implement this scheme.

Scheme for Hire Purchase of Machinery :

3.5.7.23. The Hire purchase scheme for supply of machinery to SSI Units being operated by the GSIC is one of the most important support activities extended by the Corporation to the SSI sector. Not only does the scheme ensure availability of crucial machine tools, lathes and other machinery of the SSI sector, but also extends credit facilities on easy terms at concessional rates of interest. Consequently this scheme has proved to be one of the most popular activities of the Corporation and has been registering steady growth over the past few years. In order to extend this important facility to the backward

districts and tribal areas, the Corporation has evolved a hire purchase scheme with substantial reduction in the interest rates and earnest money deposit. The Scheme is also applicable to persons belonging to SC/ST and other backward classes. As a result, value of machinery supplied under the scheme has risen from Rs. 19.51 lakhs in 1978 to Rs. 37.49 lakhs in 1979. As against 33 units assisted in 1978, the number of units benefited by the scheme increased to 47 in, 1979. In 1979 an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was disbursed in backward/tribal areas, entrepreneurs belonging to SC/ST and other backward classes. It may be mentioned here that the turn over of 1979 is the highest the Corporation has ever made in the history of its existence. During January, 1980 to August, 1980, machinery worth Rs. 33.95 lakhs have already been delivered to 35 entrepreneurs of which machinery worth Rs. 10 lakhs were in the backward areas and to entrepreneurs belonging to SC/ST categories. The Hire purchase Scheme of the GSIC is an important promotional activity designed to assist the small entrepreneurs to acquire much needed machinery for their industrial units. Concessional facilities both in interest rates and earnest money deposits extended by the Corporation in the backward Districts/Tribal areas of the State as well as SC/ST Backward classes make the scheme an extremely important element in the conditions of the down-trodden masses of the State and ameliorating and ensuring that the benefit of industrialisation will reach the common man. The main features of this scheme are as follows :—

3.5.6.24. There is a nominal service charge of 2% and earnest money deposit of 10% of the value if machinery does not exceed Rs. 25,000/- in each individual case and 20% if the value of the machinery exceeds Rs. 25,000 in each individual case. The maximum limit for supplying machinery under this scheme has been increased from Rs. 2.5 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs. The balance amount is required to be repaid in 7 years in 13 equal half yearly instalments after a moratorium period of one year. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum over the normal rate of interest is collected in case of default by the party. Third party guarantee is obtained if the value of the machinery exceeds Rs. 25,000/- in each individual case. The Corporation also gives facilities on special concessional terms for supply of machinery on hire purchase to small scale units situated in the backward areas. Under this scheme the earnest money deposit is restricted to 5% if the value of the machinery is upto Rs. 25,000/- and to 10% if the value of the machinery is more than 25,000 in each individual case upto a maximum of Rs. 5,00,000 in place of normal 10% and 20% respectively. The benefits under the Corporation's backward area development Hire purchase Scheme have also been extended to (a) The State Tribal Areas for the development of tribal concentration ; and (b) the scheme in favour of scheduled caste communities.

3.5.7.25. With effect from 1st January, 1979 interest in developed areas is charged at 12% instead of 14% if the value of the machinery is less than Rs. 2 lakhs and 12 1/2% if the value of the machinery is more than Rs. 2 lakhs and 9 1/2% in backward areas against original rate of 13%. Reduction in interest become possible due to availability of funds from Government at a cheaper rate of interest. In the year 1981-82, it is tentatively proposed to fix a target between Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs. 75 lakhs for the Hire Purchase Scheme as against Rs. 50 lakhs in 1980-81. A sum of Rs. 10.50 lakhs is therefore, provided by way of long term loan for the Hire Purchase Scheme for 1981-82. The balance amount of expenditure will be met from the internal resources of the Corporation.

Marketing Scheme :

3.5.7.26. Assisting SSI units to market their products is an important activity undertaken by the GSIC. This activity is integral to the overall development of SSI sector in the State. An outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs is provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

Trade Centres :

3.5.7.27. The Trade Centre is an important forum to bring together the various SSI units in the State and the major purchasers. It thus serves the parties by providing an important link between small producers and the big buyers. The objectives of the Trade Centre are enumerated below:—

1. Market development for the sale of the products of small units.
2. Exhibition of the products of the SSI Units.
3. Activities conducive to the promotion of market and sale of the products of SSI Units,
4. Creation of information and business cells.
5. Raising of sub-contracting agencies.
6. Assistance to be rendered for quality products and its standardisation.
7. Creation of library of technical magazines, periodicals, guide books, giving details of trade regulations etc, and.
8. Products of SSI units are to compete with the products of large industries.

3.5.7.28. The trade Centres have already done excellent work in the field of marketing. It has already made an impact among the SSI units wishing to enlarge their markets. Within a short period of a little over one year, it has already registered 46 units. 35 units have put their products on display. The products of 73 units have been taken up for publicity by slides. Installation of Telex

and a photo copying machine has ensured that the tender enquiries are promptly communicated to the interested parties to enable them to quote on competitive basis.

3.5.7.29. The infrastructure work of the scheme has been completed during the first year. The Trade Centre will undertake all the activities in a phased manner. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made to meet recurring and non-recurring expenditure during the year 1981-82, out of which an amount of Rs. 8 lakhs has been provided for construction of the building for the Trade Centre.

Diamond Industries Complex.

3.5.7.30. The Diamond Cutting and Polishing Industry which has developed in Gujarat is highly labour intensive industry. It is estimated as of today that this industry provides employment to about 1.5 lakh people. The Industry is at present mainly concentrated in Surat, Navsari, Bhavnagar and Palanpur. The growth of this industry has however, not been consciously planned and as a result it has developed certain unhealthy features such as the unhygienic surroundings in which the workers have to operate, lack of adequate facilities or the welfare of the labour etc. The Diamond Industry is also basically an export oriented industry. The formation of the Hind Diamond Trading Corporation by the Government of India is a significant measure in the context of boosting the export of diamonds. In this context, therefore, it is necessary to provide for a systematic growth of the diamond industry in Gujarat to serve the twin purposes of optimising the employment potential of the industries and maximising the export. To achieve this, it is decided to set up a Diamond Complex with the following facilities :—

a. A Diamond Training School where the training in the latest techniques of diamond cutting and polishing is imparted to selected 100 trainees from 1978. From 1st June, 1978 to 31st March 1979 263 trainees are trained.

b. Setting up a series of standard design sheds at minimum cost where the diamond polishing units can be set up. The design of the shed will be such that the workers can operate in a healthy atmosphere.

c. A Diamond Training Centre with close liaison with the Hind Diamond Trading Corporation and the Gujarat Export Corporation as well as the site holders of Diamond to take full advantage of the Air Cargo Complex set up at the proposed diamond complex will have to be located in the backward district adjoining Ahmedabad so that the employment opportunities are created in a backward and rural area and at the same time the export potential of the air cargo complex at Ahmedabad is fully utilised.

3.5.7.31. The Government have already initiated various measures for encouragement of the diamond cutting and polishing industry in the State and the proposed Diamond Complex will be part of the multi-pronged approach of the Government to develop this industry covering the aspects of training of workers, creating infrastructure for the industry and providing the necessary incentive for the commercial activities to flourish. For the year 1980-81 it is likely to incur an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs and for the year 1981-82 Rs. 5 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

District Industries Centres :

3.5.7.32. This is a centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis. According to the new industrial policy of the Central Government 17 District Industries Centres have started working in Gujarat State. They are busy in intensive drive to industrialise the rural and backward areas of the State. In the State the DICS were started first in 10 backward districts of the State on 1st May, 1978 and the rest of the districts were covered on 2nd October 1978. In each of the districts target programmes have been chalked out and given to them for 18 months period from October, 1978 to March, 1980. As per the instruction of the Central Government targets for 4 years have been fixed. A committee under the Chairmanship of the Collector has been appointed to advise and supervise the working of the District Industries Centre.

3.5.7.33. The Central Government has given Rs. 5.00 lakhs per DIC as non-recurring expenditure for the building, vehicles etc. As per the revised pattern, the Central Government contributes 50 percent of the recurring expenditure.

3.5.7.34. The schemes implemented through the DIC are cash subsidy on Capital Investment, Power subsidy, interest subsidy, testing subsidy, Sales tax loans and tax holiday, State Cash Subsidy Bankable Scheme for Cottage Industries, the tribal sub-plan scheme and Central Plan Scheme.

3.5.7.35. A Monitoring Cell has been established at State level to centralise and supervise the progress of the district industries centres and to help in smooth implementation of the programme.

3.5.7.36. For the year 1980-81, it is expected to incur an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 100 lakhs. The State has to bear 50% of this expenditure. For the year 1981-82, Rs. 35 lakhs are provided for this scheme as State share.

Capital Subsidy and Growth Centres :

3.5.7.37. Hitherto, Industrial Development of Gujarat was mainly confined in 6 industrially forward cities of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot, Surat, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar. Though the industrial

development in the State has taken place significantly since formation of the State there was a tendency to locate new units in and around these 6 cities inspite of various encouragements offered by the Government for dispersal of industries. It has been generally agreed that establishment of industries whether in public or private sector would be primarily guided by Techno-Economic considerations. Unless some concessions or additional incentives are offered to entrepreneurs, there will be a lack of enthusiasm on the part of entrepreneurs to locate industries in industrially backward regions. As a result of various deliberations at different levels, Government of India decided to offer a package of incentives in the form of cash subsidy, transport subsidy, income tax rebate and soft loans etc. Sometime in 1968 Government of India set up a Committee known as Pande Committee for indentifying backward areas in the Country. This committee after careful consideration identified backward areas in various States based on certain economic indicators of the development. Accordingly, 10 districts of Gujarat were identified as industrially backward for the purpose of liberal incentives to be offered to the entrepreneurs for setting up a new industry. Subsequently Government of India set up Wanchhoo Committee for going through various incentives which can be considered for development of industrially backward areas. One of the recommendations of the Wanchhoo Committee was to offer capital subsidy to entrepreneurs for setting up their units in identified backward areas. Accordingly, Government of India introduced a scheme of Central Cash Subsidy with effect from 1st October, 1970. The benefit of the scheme was available only in 3 districts of Gujarat viz., Panchmahals (from 1st October, 1970) Bharuch (from 26th August, 1971) and Surendranagar (from 26th August, 1971).

3.5.7.38. The State Government introduced a scheme of State Cash Subsidy with effect from 1st November, 1977. The State Government also introduced a concept of growth centre alongwith the new scheme since the Government felt that the infrastructure facilities available at a particular location are of primary importance for the industrialist to take decision, for setting up an industrial venture. Concept of growth centre has been based upon various indicators covering factors like availability of railways, road, water etc. There are 16 criteria on the basis of which the decision is taken to decide whether a particular place is to be recognised as a growth centre. The idea behind such concept is to achieve industrialisation of various areas at comparatively rapid pace since otherwise it would not take place if incentives are offered on general basis in all areas in the State. This will also regulate the development of industries in the planned manner and restrict mushroom and haphazard growth of industries in the State. Since inception of the scheme, 5527 units were registered up to 31st March 1980. Out of these units 2647 units were sanctioned subsidy of Rs. 1040.42 lakhs and were disbursed an amount of Rs. 681.03 lakhs. The total investment in fixed assets is of the order of Rs. 81.49 crores.

3.5.7.39. The response received from entrepreneurs to set up industrial units in locations of Growth centres can be seen from the fact that out of 5527 industrial units registered under the scheme as large as 4056 *i. e.* nearly 73 per cent are registered in various centres.

3.5.7.40. An outlay of Rs. 425 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

Intensive Development of Small Industries in Rural Areas :

3.5.7.41. The Government of India have directed to implement the Rural Area Scheme with effect from 1st May, 1978 in 10 Districts and from 2nd October, 1978 in several other districts through the District Industries Centres in the entire State except the towns and villages having population of more than 25000 according to the 1971 census, with ratio of expenditure 50:50 by Central and State Government. Under this scheme, financial as well as other assistance are given as under:—

- (a) All types of entrepreneurial training.
- (b) Expenditure on common facility service including land, building, machinery equipment etc.
- (c) Expenditure on technical and managerial staff of experimentally run production centre on economical schemes such as raw materials, deposits, emporia, sale depots, etc.
- (d) Expenditure on other departmental scheme including publicity, exhibition, research and departmentally run pilot technological experimental scheme and subsidy on power.

3.5.7.42. These schemes were implemented through the five District Panchayats *viz.* Kachchh, Panchmahals, Junagadh, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha upto 30th April, 1978 and the same are implemented through District Industries Centres from 1st May, 1978. For the year 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 31.50 lakhs is made in plan as a State share. The Central Government will give assistance on the matching basis. For the year 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 34 lakhs is made as State share.

Apprentice Training in Government Printing Presses :

3.5.7.43. Under the Apprentice Act, 1961, the Government presses have to train apprentices in the ratio of 1:7 worker. The above apprentice scheme has been introduced from 1st September, 1967. The duration of training is three years and the apprentices are paid stipend of Rs. 130, Rs. 140 and Rs. 150 for the first, second and third year respectively. The object of the scheme is to overcome the acute shortage of trained craftsmen in printing trade.

The number of apprentices trained is shown below:—

Year	No. of posts sanctioned	No. of apprentices trained
1976-77	234	217
1977-78	234	211
1978-79	212	211
1979-80	212	193
1980-81	212	192 (under training)

3.5.7.44. A provision of Rs. 4.5 lakhs for the year 1980-81 is made and about 192 apprentices are likely to be trained. For the year 1981-82 Rs. 3.5 lakhs are provided and it is targetted to impart training to about 200 apprentices.

Package Assistance to SSI Units :

3.5.7.45. Uptil now subsidy was granted under the provision of Gujarat State Subsidy to Electric Power Consumption (Cottage and Small Industries) Rules, 1965 to industrial units which have total connected electrical load not exceeding 30 H. P. only for electromotive power and not on lighting. Government has further liberalised the policy and new power subsidy can be given to units having any number of H. P. connected load excluding some big cities. The idea behind giving this subsidy is to enable the small scale industrial units to stand in competition in the market. The quantum of subsidy given per unit depends upon the place of establishment of the unit and the period between 5 to 10 years graded on population basis.

3.5.7.46. The absence of quality consciousness has adversely affected the sales of SSI Units. A scheme of quality marking of products of selected SSI has been introduced and recently products are covered under the scheme which is implemented through the Industrial Chemical Laboratory, Vadodara and in respect of diesel engines by the photo type-*cum*-training centre, Rajkot. The sale of quality marking products has increased to Rs. 130.32 lakhs in 1978-79 and more than Rs. 1.25 crores in 1979-80.

3.5.7.47. In order to make industrialists quality conscious a scheme of subsidy for purchase of testing equipment as well as subsidy on cost of testing charges is in vogue. The grant of such subsidy is regulated under the provisions of Gujarat State Aid to Industries (Purchase of Testing equipment for establishment of Testing House or hut laboratories) Rules, 1971 and Gujarat State Aid to

Industries (Testing of Products of small scale Industries) Rules 1971. Establishment of Testing House is also encouraged by giving financial assistance. Under the said rules the quantum of assistance in case of testing of product is at the rates of 50 per cent of charges subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per annum per unit. The quantum of assistance for establishing a Test House is 12 1/2 per cent of capital cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25,000.

3.5.7.48. A Provision of Rs. 14 lakhs for Annual Plan 1981-82 is made to give subsidy in various forms under package scheme of SSI Units.

3.5.8. Village and Cottage Industries

3.5.8.1. The details of the programmes covered under this group are shown below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1981-82
1	2	3
1.	Direction and Supervision	5.00
2.	Handloom Industry	
	(a) Handloom Industry ..	50.00
	(b) Intensive Development of Handloom Industry ..	45.00
	(c) Gujarat Handloom Development Corporation ..	5.00
3.	Handicraft Industry	
	(a) Handicraft Industry ..	6.00
	(b) Gujarat Handicraft Development Corporation ..	1.00
	(c) Carpet Weaving Centre ..	6.00
	(d) Woolen Carpet celling GEC ..	18.00
4.	Co-operative Industry	
	(a) Co-operative Spinning Mills ..	10.00
	(b) Financial assistance to Industrial Co-operatives ..	20.00
	(c) Powerloom co-operative Industry ..	2.00
5.	Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries Board ..	250.00

1	2	3
6. Other Programmes		
(a)	Training of Industrial artisans	60.00
(b)	Financial assistance to individual artisans	48.00
(c)	Gujarat Marketing Corporation for Village and Cottage Industries (GRIMCO) ..	10.00
(d)	Establishment of village flaying centres and village tanneries	20.00
(e)	Rural Production Centres ..	10.00
(f)	Rural Technology Institute ..	5.00
(g)	Tribal Development Corporation ..	..
(h)	Mini Industrial Estates in Rural Areas ..	10.00
	Total ..	581.00

3.5.8.2. Cottage Industry is an industry having fixed capital investment upto Rs. 25,000 and not covered by Factory Act. Cottage Industries could be classified either as traditional and modern or as production based or service oriented. Traditionally, in rural economy 25 to 30% population depend on non-agricultural activities. Rural Artisans constitute integral part of the rural society and fulfil basic needs of goods and services to rural society. Most of the activities are low-cost oriented and hereditary. Our country is having a very large pool of skills, and the emphasis of the Sixth Plan is going to be put-on development and optimum utilisation of human resources. It is natural that rural artisans be given due importance. The Cottage Industries are also eminently suitable to achieve major objectives of the Sixth Plan viz. generation of productive employment in non-agricultural sector and dispersal of industrial activities in rural and backward areas. Since the Cottage Industries create more opportunities with the limited capital investments, it could be considered as appropriate sector for development. However, there are certain difficulties in rapid growth of cottage industries which are as under :—

(i) The sector is unorganised and without proper linkages,

(ii) Though the State have a large number of skilled persons they have to extend proper organisational support to optimise the use of such skill.

(iii) The tools, equipments and technic adopted are outdated and artisan by himself is unable to replace and/or modify them.

(iv) The Sector is heavily dependent mostly on middleman for raw materials, credit and market. There has been only neeglible flow of the institutional finance in this sector.

3.5.8.3. It was estimated that 3.6 lakh families in Gujarat are engaged in house-hold industries as per 1971 census. At present about 5 lakh families are engaged in house-hold industrial activities.

3.5.8.4. A large number of rural poor families derive their liveli-hood from traditional Cottage Industries. The occupational groups in scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are also engaged in various cottage industries such as Handloom, Leather, Bamboo work and Ceramics, including brick making. Development of Cottage Industries will ensure additional employment opportunities and income to the rural artisans, bulk of whom belong to weaker sections of society.

3.5.8.5. The Directorate of Cottage Industries has been formed as Head of Department in 1973. Gujarat has provided separate agency for looking after different activities such as Khadi and Village Industries, Handloom and Handicrafts, Training and Financial Assistance to rural artisans and technical and marketing guidance to the rural artisans. Director of Cottage Industries is also ex-officio additional Registrar for Co-operatives and he is looking after all the Industrial Co-operatives in the State. The Directorate of Cottage Industries will have to execute many new plan schemes, as well as supervise the work of various organisations set up specifically for rendering services to the rural artisans. The Directorate of Cottage Industries needs technically qualified persons whose services could be utilised for solving various problems of this sector. Director of Cottage Industries needs specialists in Handloom, Leather Ceramics and Coir, Institutional finance, marketing and cooperatives, to ensure proper implementation of the programmes. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82 for strengthening the Directorate.

Handloom Sector

3.5.8.6. Once upon a time 80,000 handlooms were active in Gujarat State but on account of proximity of modern textile industry organsied in the State the handlooms have suffered heavily. There has been steady decline in the number of handlooms as shown below:—

Year	No of looms in State
1950	80,000
1963	40,000
1973	36,000
1976	25,000 out of which 21,000 are active.

3.5.8.7. Handloom industry in its employment potential is only next to agriculture in our country. Majority of the weavers in Gujarat almost 85% belong to Scheduled Casts and the remaining beong to various backward and minority communities. Development of Handloom industry in Gujarat especially in the context of 20 Point Programme, assumes significant importance. The State Government would like to intensify the efforts with a view to ensure that there is no future decline in the number of handlooms in the State and all handlooms work at optimum level of production. Government also envisages to see that employment potential in this sector is fully exploited and opportunities for better earnings are made available. The Development of Handlooms will be in cooperative sector throught primary, central and apex cooperative societies of weavers and through Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation. It is planned to train non-hereditary group of persons and to provide unemployed youths and to introduce manmade fibre of handlooms.

3.5.8.8. It would be necessary to strengthen the training facilities. The Handlooms will also be required to be modernised by adding new accessories and replacing out-dated parts. It would also be necessary to provided supporting services for pre-weaving and post weaving process. Financial assitance in form of share capital, interest and managerial subsidy and margin money would be required for both the Handloom development Corporation Co-operatives. Government has to make special provision for marketing incentives in the form of subsidy for development of net work and rebate on sales. It is expacted that an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs provided for the Year 1981-82 would cover 900 looms under New Intensive Programme and 85 looms in Cooperative Sector. Total cloth to be produced in the sector would be 41 lakhs sq.meters, valued at Rs. 205 lakhs during 1981-82.

Handicraft Industry.

3.5.8.9 Gujarat has a rich heritage in arts and crafts. In addition to artistic value of the products Gujarat Handicrafts have a large market at home and abroad. The Gujarat Handicrafts mainly are based on textile, wood and ceramics. The State Design Centre provides valuable service in preservation of traditional skills and innovate them to suit the modern requirements. A special rebate is gratnted every year for a week to promoted marketing of handicrafts. An outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1981-82 is provided.

Gujarat Handicrafts Development Corporation.

3.5.8.10. Gujarat State Handicrafts Development Corporation provides marketing support to the artisans of Gujarat. It has a small net-work of emporia in big eities viz. New Delhi, Bombay and Ahmeda

bad. There is a need to improve the marketing network by opening new emporia at other important centres in the country. The Corporation has also to perform development role by setting up 3 Museums at Gandhinagar, Shamalaji and Saputara to exhibit rare collections of handicrafts. It has also to popularise improved specimen of various handicrafts. It also sets up production Centres, introduces new designs and patterns and helps the artisans to project their products and exhibitions. It also exports articles of handicrafts. In Annual Plan 1981-82 a provision of 1.00 lakh is in the form of Share Capital.

Carpet Weaving Centres.

3.5.8.11. During the last Five Year Plan it was a centrally sponsored scheme which is now transferred to the State Sector. Carpet weaving is a new activity which requires the skill formation at a comparatively young age. Gujarat Handicraft Development Corporation with the help of voluntary agencies has trained 200 new artisans in this art. A few private firms have also set up their production units in Gujarat. The crucial need for development of Carpet Industry in Gujarat is the need for skill formation. The scheme envisages to train 50 carpet weavers per centre per year at an estimated cost of Rs. 200 lakhs which will include the initial cost of looms and accessories, training cost and stipends. 25 such centres are planned during the Sixth Five Year Plan. This programme will encourage setting up of new Carpet production units in the State as well as provide opportunities to the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections to acquire skill, which can lead them to earn better wages. Development of Carpet Industry would also encourage consumption of local wool and its processing. In order to take up the programme, Rs. 6 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1981-82 has been provided.

Woolen Carpet Cell in GEC.

3.5.8.12. Gujarat has sizable production of wool and Woolen Carpet Industry has a good potentiality for self employment as well as earning foreign exchange. As a part of package programme to promote this industry in our State, it is envisaged to set up export cell in Gujarat Export Corporation to ensure quality control of Woolen Carpet Products in Gujarat State which will be channelised for export through the Corporation. The Corporation also will advise weaving centres/producing centres to develop and adopt new design and techniques for manufacturing carpets and also on quality control measures. An outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs have been provided for the year 1981-82, to provide financial assistance to the Corporation in the form of loan.

Cooperative Spinning Mills.

3.5.8.13. Government of Gujarat has earlier participated in share capital of 5 cooperative spinning mills. After their teething troubles, these units have now become profitable giving benefit to cotton-growers and weavers. The Cooperative Spinning Mill at Limbdi on account of poor equity base and heavy debt burden and mismanagement had become a sick unit. The State Government have taken over the unit which employs 800 persons mainly from Scheduled castes. The State Government is to contribute equity to correct debt-equity ratio. It is provided to contribute 20.00 lakhs to the Limbdi Mill's equity and ensure that unit becomes normal and runs at profit at the end of the Sixth Plan. It has already reduced the loss by earning a net profit of Rs. 70 lakhs during last 2 years.

3.5.8.14. In addition to the above, State Government desires to encourage establishment of new Co-operative Spinning Mills for wool. Out of 20 lakh kgs. of wool Production in the state only 10% is spun in Gujarat. This has encouraged traders to exploit wool producers. Two Co-operative units have already prepared project-reports and placed orders for machineries, obtained land etc., to process wool into yarn. In order to carry out these activities a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan, 1981-82.

Financial Assistance to other Industrial Cooperative Societies.

3.5.8.15. There are 1418 Cooperative Societies in the State and 365 societies are under liquidation on account of non-viability. The Industrial Cooperatives cover 90,000 members. The societies for Handloom (191) Khadi (12) Gramodhyog (49) Handicraft (155) would be covered under sectoral schemes but the remaining societies are to be covered under the Package Assistance scheme. It will provide for the following assistance :-

- (1) Share capital Participation to Societies.
- (2) Share capital loan to weak members,
- (3) Managerial subsidy,
- (4) Infra-structure subsidy on acquisition of new capital, tools, equipments,
- (5) Interest subsidy on working Capital
- (6) Work-shed-cum-storage godown subsidy against bank-loan, and
- (7) Reserve fund loan/subsidy for revival of available dormant society.

3.5.8.16. The package scheme emphasises project finance in a package to ensure that poor performance on account of high debt-ratio, mis-management Sub-optional finance, heavy interest debt, shortage of raw-materials or difficulty in storage or marketing do not occur. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for 1981-82 for this schemes.

Powerloom Industry:-

3.5.8.17. There are 28 power loom. societies in the State having 853 licenced power-looms. Of the above 28 powerloom societies 20 are working and 600 powerlooms are active. Eight powerloom societies are defunct having 253-idle power-looms It is proposed to activese the power-loom by revitalising the existing societies or by transfer of looms to new societies.

3.5.8.18. The Capital invested in these powerloom has become idle investment and needs to be activised for productive purpose. The idle powerlooms when activised will produce 60,72,000 meters of cloth per year.

Details of the Schemes:

3.5.8.19. The members of the powerloom societies are given Rs. 3,000/- as loan per powerloom. Government share contribution of Rs. 1000/- per powerloom is given to the society to raise working capital Financial assistances of Rs. 1500 per powerloom is given to the society to construct shed. It is proposed to raise the limit of loan per power-loom to meet increased cost and financial assistance towards construction of sheds. It is also proposed to give management subsidy to the new or revitalised society to the extent of Rs. 7200/- for 3 years to enagage one good technician and one officient Secretary/ Manager to run the society.

3.5.8.20. Physical targets and outlays under the schemes during Sixth Five Year Plan are as under:-

Year	No. of Powerlooms to be activised.	Outlays of the scheme (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	50	2.00
1981-82	50	2.00
1982-83	50	3.00
1983-84	50	4.00
1984-85	53	4.00

3.5.8.21. The scheme will benefit the people belonging to scheduled Castes and other backwards communities as 50% of powerlooms are reserved for for such categories only.

3.5.8.22. If the ban on new powerlooms is the removed, there is a a great to scof eenlist more cooperatives in this field and provide means of live lihood to unemployed and poor persons in this industry. Under this programmes, a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is made to cover 1000 Workers.

Training of Artisans :

3.5.8.23. Gujarat is now second in industrial development in the country. The demand for skilled workers is rising very rapidly. The following facilities for skill formation are given:-

1. Apprentice scheme.	12,000	persons
2. I. T. I. and Mini I.T.I.	11,000	„ „
3. Non I.T.I. level course under Directorate Cottage industries.	3,500	„ „
4. Vocational and technical of educational stream	6,000	„ „
	Total	32,500 „ „

3.5.8.24. The private training facilities and-TRYSEM will impart skills to 15,000 person. However, with establishment of untrained big and medum scale industries and 4,000 SSI units under in the State the demand for skilled and sami skilled workers would not be less than 50,000 per year. Since the training institutions have spill over recurring liability it will not be possible to obtain funds from IRD and TRYSEM. The capacity for institutional training whic is now limited to 3500 is to be in increased to 7155 trainees per year for the institutions. The Schemes will "impart-training to 3900 artisans during the year, 1981-82 for which provisions of Rs. 60 lakhs is made.

3.5.8.25. The 85% of trainees from these institutions have found placement. It also helps many of them to start small ventures with the hale of scheme for financial assistance to artisans from Banks (Bankable Schemes). They are also encouraged to join various industrial cooperatives in the talukas. The outlay proposed here is in addition to other training schemes. Government has also considered to consolidate all training work under one functionary to make best use of existing facilities.

Financial assistance to individual Artisans:-

3.5.8.26. A new scheme is introduced from 1st April, 1979 under which artisans are given financial assistance at concessional rate of interest by public sector banks. Artisans and Entrepreneurs falling within the definition of Cottage Industries are eligible to obtain such loan from public sector banks. Urban Co-operative Banks and recognised financial institutions to the extent of Rs. 25,000/- at a rate of interest not exceeding 12 per cent. In respect of the artisans belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes the loans will be routed to them through the Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation and the Tribal Development Corporation respectively. Those artisans who are not entitled to get the benefit of D. R. I. schemes will be given interest subsidy at the following rate :-

	Rate of Interest subsidy
1 Loans to artisans from Tribal.	6%
2 Loans to artisans from Scheduled Castes and other backward classes.	5%
3 Loans to other artisans.	4%

3.5.8.27. The benefit of the differential rate of interest on loan will be made available to all eligible artisans. Besides, as against loans sanctioned by the banks for purposes of tools and equipments subsidy at the following rates is given:-

Limit of the loan.	Tribals.	S.C. and other B.C.	Others
1. Upto Rs. 5000	50PC	40PC	30PC
2. 5000 to 10000	50PC	35PC	25PC
3. 10000 to 25000	40PC	30PC	20PC

3.5.8.28. During the year 1979-80 an expenditure of Rs. 53 lakhs was incurred benefitting 9453 artisan loanees. For the Annual Plan 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 48 lakhs has been provided.

Khadi and Village Industries.

3.5.8.29. Khadi and Village Industries are employment oriented programmes. With the adoption of improved technology in khadi and village industries there has been a rise in production of khadi and village industries and simultaneously it has ensured quality of products and lessening of manual labour. The khadi and village industries programme is still capable of providing employment

in remote and tribal areas of the State. The programme has provided employment to 72,000 workers at the end of 1979-80. Its production has been of the order of Rs. 2792 lakhs and sale has been of the order of Rs. 2681 lakhs. It has paid wages of Rs. 637 lakhs.

Development of Khadi.

3.5.8.30. New Model Ambar Charkhas with 6 spindles can provide full employment. Till 1979-80 33,000 Ambar Charkhas are made available. Providing of Ambar Charkhas need be coupled with supply of quality slyvers (pooni). At present there are 8 puni plants and 10 more units are likely to be commissioned shortly. If khadi industry has to stand and consolidate its position expert weavers are necessary. Alongwith this, strengthening of sale outlets is also necessary. Thus, for 3 objectives viz., supply quality slyvers facilities to weavers and strengthening of marketing outlets the State Khadi and Village Industries Board has drawn out a phased programme. Since Khadi and Village Commission gives Charkhas only on loan and the beneficiaries being too poor are not able to afford it. State Board's scheme of 'Right to Work' is modified to provide 75% subsidy to tribals and 50% subsidy to others and also to provide all other supporting facilities like training, management, grant, rent and processing facilities from State budget.

Village Industries.

3.5.8.31. Village pottery, tanning, oil ghani, rice milling etc. are village industries. KVIC generally, provides loan and subsidy. KVIC schemes have to be supported in various ways and publicity work shops, rebate and interest subsidy are required to motive village artisans and render assistance. Cumulative efforts of this have been that there has been a rise both in number and quality of products from small rice millers, paper units, toilet-soap and laundry soap and leather items. It is also realised that institutions engaged in promotion of khadi and village industries have to be subsidised atleast for loan from financing institutions. State Khadi Board has also to make provision for some welfare schemes for their employees who are in service on the same terms and conditions generally obtained in Government. In Annual Plan 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 250 lakhs is made under these programmes.

Establishment of Villages Flaying Centres and Village Tannaries.

3.5.8.32. The Cattle population of the State is 1.15 crore as per 1971 figures and now it will be around 1.80 crores. There are 3 lakh leather workers in the state mainly in flaying (0.50 lakh), Tanning (1.00 lakh) and cobblers (1.5 lakhs). The strategy to develop this sector envisages provision of training of flayers and tanners to up-grade techniques and tools.

3.5.8.33. It is proposed to implement the scheme of development in an integrated way through Director of Cottage Industries and Gujarat Leather Co. 5 centres are under integrated development since 1979-80. The leather workers are also encouraged to form viable cooperatives whenever common production work and marketing would call for joint efforts. To carry out these various activities, a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporations.

3.5.8.34. Cottage Industries by their very nature are dispersed over a large number of centres and cover a variety of activities. The coverage of artisans by Khadi and Village Industries Institutions for Handlooms and Handicrafts and Industrial Co-operatives would be around 2 lakhs. Out of 5.60 lakh artisans in Gujarat; 1.80 lakh artisans engaged in Diamond Industry are in high wage employment. However, 1.80 lakh artisans are not provided with services and linkages. They need to be covered by State Level Organisations which could provide a package of services for raw material, marketing network and definite production programme to the artisans. Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation has been set-up with a view to filling up the existing lacuna in solving problems of the unorganised and scattered units of Cottage Industries.

Rural Production-cum-Service Centres.

3.5.8.35. GRIMCO is entrusted with a task to identify groups of artisans and provided them with full time or supplementary employment and also offer them all the necessary services. It proposes to work on the same model as Rural Marketing Centre proposed by Government of India for each Block through all India Handicraft Board. The State Government in order to intensify the programmes of employment oriented nature has decided to establish 50 such centres and to cover 4500 artisans. GRIMCO will be subsidised at the rate of Rs. 600/- per artisan per annum. It will guarantee employment and reasonable level of income. GRIMCO will use this centres as a linkage between a rural artisan on one hand and raw material procurement and market outlet on the other. It will be able to have optimum utilisation of the capacity and skills.

3.5.8.36. The outlay provided for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 10 lakhs with a target to cover 400 artisans.

Rural Technology Institute, Gandhinagar.

3.5.8.37. One of the major handicaps of rural industries is its out dated and perhaps obsolete technology and tools and equipments. If it has to survive it should imbibe advances made in science and technology. Advancement in rural technology is therefore necessary.

3.5.8.38. Government of Gujarat therefore, has set-up a Rural Technology Institute; Intermediate

Technology Development Group, London has been engaged as consultant. The Institute has been set up on the lines of ITDG recommendations. It is a society registered under Societies Registration Act and a Trust under Public Trust Act. Its role is to identify technological problems to develop tools and equipments which will reduce fatigue of an artisan's labour and ensure greater productivity. The institute has a plan to undertake various projects. Most of the artisans in Gujarat belong to category of village potters, carpenters, black-smiths, leather workers and bamboo workers. The institute therefore, proposes to motivate and induce artisans to adopt scientific technology and provide improved tools and equipments of their operations. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

Mini Industrial Estates:

3.5.8.39. The units of cottage industries generally exist side by side with the residential accommodation of artisans. There is concentration of them at many places for a particular craft or industry. There is a scheme to offer Godown-cum-Workshed under Industrial Cooperatives. But artisans who are generally individuals prefer to have direct support and to have independent space for their work. Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation set-up modern Industrial Estates for organised small-scale industries and it is over burdened in view of the rapid industrialisation in the State. It is therefore, necessary to entrust to D.I.C. some provision which could be utilised to provide common infrastructural facilities to Cottage Industries. Gujarat Rural Industrial Marketing Corporation would also need infrastructural facilities. Many handloom weavers, leather workers and other handicraft artisans have already indicated their preference for worksheds at a common side. They may also be organised in service cooperatives or as Rural Marketing Centres. Voluntary agencies and Industrial Houses have also shown their willingness to undertake the work-shed construction programme; the same is supported by the Government subsidy. The loan portion is to be obtained from banks and the Margin required will be covered by subsidy and self help. For the Annual Plan 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made for the purpose.

3.5.9. Mining and Metallurgical Industries :

3.5.9.1. The broad break up of the outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs provided for this purpose is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1981-82
1	2	3
1.	Expansion and reorganisation of Directorate of Geology and Mining	80.00
2.	Loans to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation	120.00
	Total ..	200.00

3.5.9.2. The activities under Mining Sector can be broadly indentified in four divisions *viz.* (1) Mineral exploration, their development and mining, (2) Commercialisation, (3) Growth of mineral based industries, and (4) Mineral Administration.

3.5.9.3. Mineral exploration and mineral administration of Geology and Mining carried out by the State is supplemented by the work of the Geological Survey of India. Mineral Administration consists of grant of lease licences for mining, Collection of royalty, rents, conservation of mineral and regulation of mining activity. The mineral exploration carried out provides the platform for developing the Mining industries based on them and this results in creation of employment, for the people of these backward areas of the State. The Directorate also provides technical guidance to the private entrepreneurs.

3.5.9.4. Mineral exploration only is not enough. After exploring minerals, they have to be exploited meaningfully for the commercial purposes. The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited and other private bodies play a role in this area. This provides vast scope for establishing mineral based industries in the State.

3.5.9.5. Mining activity results also in creation of facilities like roads, water supply and power supply in remote areas of the State.

Twenty three years of Planning-1951-52 to 1973-74.

3.5.9.6. The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation was established in 1963. As a result of policies it may be stated that by the end of the Fourth Plan, the Department became most active.

3.5.9.7. As a result of the Mineral Surveys made since last seventeen years, Gujarat has now acquired an important place on the mineral map of India. Gujarat has got a wide range of minerals such as agate, bauxite, bentonite, clacareous and chalk, calcite, china clay, dolomite, fluorite, fireclay, gypsum, graphite, limestone, moulding sand, quartz, silica sand, base metals, oil and gas etc.

3.5.9.8. The State has a total area of about 190.00 sq.kms. out of which about 149.00 sq.kms. are of mineral interest. By the end of the Fourth Plan period 39 field parties were created to undertake survey work. 16,856 sq.kms. were covered by Geological Survey and 31,432 meterage drilling was completed, 11,945 samples were analysed. As a result of this work, the following minerals were assessed.

Sr. No.	Name of Mineral	Reserves in Million tonnoe
1	2	3
1.	Bauxite	40.00
2.	Bentinotine	42.25
3.	Limestone	10000.00
4.	Chalk	20.00
5.	China clay	63.45
6.	Coal	2.71
7.	Dolomite	720.00
8.	Fire clay	9.7
9.	Marble	47.00
10.	Lignite	227.00
11.	Nepheline syenite	14.00
12.	Siderite	14.65

3.5.9.9. So far 9.00 kms. of link roads were constructed in Ambaji area of Banaskantha and Chhotaudepur taluka of Vadodara districts.

3.5.9.10. The highlights of these achievements are the possibilities of establishing a Thermal Power Station based on the lignite deposits of Kachchh, alumina plant based on the bauxite deposits of Kachchh and Jamnagar, Cement and chemical plants based on the limestone deposits of Saurashtra and North Gujarat. At present, five cement plants are working in the State based on these limestone deposits. Further based on the assessment work conducted by the Geological Survey of India and the Mineral Exploration Corporation in Ambamata area of Banaskantha district, the GMDC is planning to set up multi-metal project plant to produce lead, zinc and copper concentrates which will reduce the foreign exchange outgoing on import of these metals. Similarly, the production of fluoroite at Ambandungar area has considerably reduced the imports of the mineral into the country.

Progress during 1974-75 to 1979-80.

3.5.9.11. During the Fifth Five Year Plan period, it was planned to create in all 15 survey parties to enhance the tempo of mineral survey in the State. But due to short of funds, this expansion of capacity could not be created and thus a larger part of the State is left to be covered still. After the reorganisation of the exploration woiing in 1976 the maximum number of survey parties that can be developed is only 18 as against the snactioned strength of 39.

3.5.9.12. During the Fifth Plan period, an additional 9413 sq.kms. area have been covered by preliminary and detailed survey. Also about 19188 mts. of drilling was completed. This has resulted in establishing sizeable reserves of important minerals such as china clay, bauxite, benotinite etc.

3.5.9.13. The details of physical targetes and achievements are as under :—

Year	Drilling (Mts.)		Surveys/Mapping(Sq.Mts.)		Analysis of samples (Nos.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1974-75	8000	3180	3500	2323	2800	1702
1975-76	8000	2752	3500	1497	2800	2122
1976-77	2200	2378	1350	2368	1984	1584
1977-78	3000	3335	1350	1567	1975	1974
1978-79	3500	4333	1350	879	1975	3310
1979-80	3500	3210	1350	779	2000	4218

Programme Proposed to be carried out :

Directorate of Geology and Mining

3.5.9.14. Most of the mineral potential in the State is found in the economically backward districts such as Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Kachhh. There is need for quick assessment of mineral potentialities in these areas.

3.5.9.15. It is planned to strengthen the position of mineral survey parties by utilising fully the capacity already created. Consequent upon the increase in the number of survey parties, provision for necessary extra tents, survey instruments, drilling equipments etc. will have to be made.

3.5.9.16. Modern techniques of Geological survey will have to be adopted for quick and efficient work. This will entail the use of photography method for survey, geochemical and geophysical surveys. Thus specialised units for photo-interpretation and geochemical work will have to be created. A geophysical cell has already been created.

3.5.9.17. Keeping in view more survey parties, the laboratory of the Department will have to be equipped with sophisticated instruments such as automatic absorption unit, X-ray differection etc. and necessary staff to undertake analysis of a large number of samples which will need to be tested will to required.

3.5.9.18. To help entrepreneurs to acquire, lease, the technical reports, with cadastral maps of the area surveyed will be made available to private parties so that they can directly apply for mineral concessions. This will be a major undertaking. The present technical staff therefore will have to be strengthened. In this regard cement cell has been created to transfer all the geological maps of lime-

stone on cadastral maps. This is the beginning and it has to be strengthened so as to prepare maps on cadastral scale for all economic minerals in the State.

3.5.9.19. A well equipped library and museum are essential for study and preparation of reports of geological surveys.

3.5.9.20. Training in modern techniques such as photo-interpretation geochemical survey, geophysical prospecting etc. in addition to other aspects such as project planning, management etc. will have to be given to officers staff.

3.5.9.21. Mineral administration covers the administrative set up and improvement necessary to streamline the work of grants and regulation of lease, collection of royalty and other rents, etc. It is necessary to have a full time cell having technical and research staff for this purpose.

3.5.9.22 With a view to rendering help to the small mine owners it is proposed to purchase some mining equipments and to help them on reasonable charges.

3.5.9.23. The scheme of providing link road facilities to the mines of the interior areas has been started but the progress has not been adequate so far due to the requirements of part contribution by the mine owners towards constructions.

3.5.9.24. An area of 167.50 sqkms. is expected to be covered by geological surveys. Drilling to the extent of 25000 mts. is expected to be done to assess the mineral potentialities.

3.5.9.25. To carry out the above activities during the year 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 90 lakhs is provided.

Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited.

3.5.9.26. GMDC was established on 15th May, 1963 with a view to develop and exploit on commercial scale and where necessary beneficiate mineral wealth available in backward and forest areas of Gujarat State. The Corporation's present activities are mainly centred in and around most backward districts like Kachchh, Surendranagar, Banaskantha and Bharuch as well as in the Adivasi inhabited backward region of Ambadungar in Chhotaudepur taluka of Vadodara District. The Corporation has put up 5 projects viz. Flourspar Project, Kadipan (Dist. Vadodara), Bauxite Mining Project, Mandvi (Dist. Kachchh), Bauxite Mining Project, Mevasa (Dist. Jamnagar), Glass-sand Project, Surajdeval (Dist. Surendranagar) and Lignite Mining Project, Panandhro (Dist. Kachchh) with an investment of about Rs. 700 lakhs. Implementation of these five projects has helped to create and provide direct employment to about 2500 employees out of whom 80% comprises of Adivasis and tribal people. Employment at projects are provided free housing, water, medical treatment, education for children, entertainment and other facilities in addition to subsidised electricity and food from the canteen. While certain facilities like medical, educational, water supply and electricity have been made available free of cost to the entire population of the surrounding villages, consequent upon the implementation of various projects, public roads, electric power, educational institutions, medical centres, family planning centres and such other socio-infrastructural facilities have reached such backward areas of the State. In addition to the direct employment given to local Adivasis and tribal people, indirect employment for several thousands have been created, trade and small scale industries have increased and general level of prosperity has gone up in the areas where projects are situated.

3.5.9.27. Brief details about the projects are given hereunder :—

Flourspar Project—Kadipani (District—Vadodara).

3.5.9.28. The activities of mining and running beneficiation plant based on the world largest bulk deposit of acid grade flourspar available in inhabited backward area of Ambadungar in Vadodara District are being carried on satisfactorily. The plant is the first and only one of its kind in the country and has been put up with Indian know-how, indigenous machineries and Indian Engineers. The project has successfully helped in saving crores of rupees of foreign exchange and providing employment to large number of Adivasi workers besides earning appreciable return on capital investment.

3.5.9.29. With a view to meet with the increasing demand of acid grade and metallurgical grade flourspar powder/briquette, it is proposed to put up a duplicate beneficiation plant with a capacity of about

14,000 MT per year at an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs.

Glass-Sand Project, Surajdeval (District—Surendranagar)

3.5.9.30. The Corporation is considering to put up 500 MT per day capacity crushing, grinding and washing plant in point sector to meet with the demand of washed silica-sand which is estimated to be over 3 lakh MT per year by the end of 1984-85. The mining of sand-stone will have to be developed so as to mine and feed such a plant to the extent of 700/800 MT per day. Mining will be partially mechanised and more labourers will be employed.

Lignite Project, Panandhro (District Kachchh).

3.5.9.31. Lignite mine in Kachchh Dist. are being developed and exploited rapidly with a view to mitigate acute shortage of coal being experienced for last two to three years in the State. On an average 800 MT of lignite per day is being supplied to various industries and thermal power stations of the State.

3.5.9.32. Based on the test work done at CFRI and at Neyvill Lignite Corporation as well as at laboratories in West Germany, it is now planned to go ahead with phase-wise increased mining of lignite from 800 MT to 5000 MT per day with a view to cater to the needs of the proposed 120 MW Power Station of GEB. Carbonisation and briquetting plant with a capacity of 500 MT of domestic fuel and volatiles and various consuming industries in the State.

Lignite Project, Jhagadia (District—Bharuch).

3.5.9.33. It is proposed to develop and exploit lignite deposit estimated at 19 million tonnes covered under the mining lease in Jhagadia (Dist. Bharuch). Although, overburden ratio of earth to lignite is of high order and consequently cost of mining is expected to be around Rs. 200 per MT, the Corporation has commenced operations to exploit this deposit with a view to mitigate the acute shortage of solid fuel being experienced particularly by the industries of central and south Gujarat region.

Multi Metal Project, Ambaji (District—Banaskantha).

3.5.9.34. Detailed exploration work on multi-metal deposit consisting of lead, zinc and copper at Ambaji reveals total multimetal deposit of 7.5 million tonnes averaging 5.3% zinc, 3.3% lead and 1.5% copper which is considered to be a rich deposit. After extensive test work having been done by the technical consultants M/s. Golder, Moffitt and Associates Ltd. in their London Laboratory, a techno-economic feasibility report has now been submitted by them. With a view to confirm the test results obtained by GMIA at London, further

tests were carried out in the laboratory set-up for the purpose at site. To achieve the optimisation of all the three separate concentrates to the desired level of purity 50 Mt. capacity pilot plant has also been commissioned recently. The pilot plant results to obtain the bulk concentrates have been found quite satisfactory. However, further optimisation tests are yet to be proved to be satisfactory for obtaining separate concentrates. In the circumstances the Corporation has decided to go up the level of bulk concentrates *i.e.* mixed concentrates of lead, zinc and copper and sand abroad for toll smelting which also gives reasonable economics of the project. Detailed economics of toll smelting of such bulk concentrates abroad have been worked out in consultation with the technical consultants and have been submitted to Indian Bureau of Mines who have been asked to report on the same by IDBI who has in turn agreed to finance the project. The Government of India has given their concurrence to send the bulk concentrates abroad for toll smelting and bring back the metals contained therein. It is considered that the project will save Rs. 15 to 20 crores of foreign exchange consequent upon producing the bulk concentrates and bringing back the metals contained therein. The Corporation has so far invested Rs. 390 lakhs towards this project. The estimated total project cost is expected to be around Rs. 3647 lakhs.

Bauxite Mining and Alumina Project (Dist. Kachchh).

3.5.9.35. The Corpn. has been mining bauxite in Saurashtra and Kachchh regions with a view to supply to consuming industries.

3.5.9.36. The Corporation has been endeavouring for putting up an Export Oriented Alumina Plant on rich bauxite deposit of about 30 million tonnes available in the Kachchh Dist. In the year 1978, the Corpn. entrusted the work of study and preparation of techno-economic feasibility of Alumina Project of 3,00,000 MT capacity per year to a Hungarian firm M/s. Chenokamplex at the cost of U.S. 400,000. The feasibility study report was received and the same was sent to the Ministry of Mines and Metals and Bharat Aluminium Company for their study and comments. As per the recommendations, the Corporation will have to find out a foreign smelter which can undertake to purchase alumina atleast for first 10 to 15 years besides raising finance to meet with the estimated capital outlay of Rs. 20,170 lakhs. The Corporation is in touch with the Central Ministry as well as Hungarian Consultants to find out the ways and means for implementation of the project.

Bauxite Calcination Project, KFTZ(District-Kachchh).

3.5.9.37. Based on the available high quantity bauxite in Kachchh District the Corporation is considering to put up a joint sector project to manufacture refractory grade calcined bauxite, which is

prime raw material for high alumina refractories which is being used in glass steel, cement, chemical and aluminium industries. The estimated capacity of the Calcination Plant will be 100.000 lakhs M.T. per year. The entire production will be exported from Kandla Free Trade Zone which will earn precious foreign exchange for the country. The estimated capital outlay on this project will be Rs. 1000 lakhs.

Brown Fused Alumina, Kachchh.

3.5.9.38. Based on the quality of bauxite containing high AL 203 available from the bauxite deposits in the region of Saurashtra and Kachchh, it is considered to put up a plant to manufacture brown fused alumina which is mainly being used in the manufacture of bonded abrasives. It is ascertained that there is substantial market for the product both in India as well as in the foreign countries like Japan, Taiwan, South Korea etc. There are about 25 to 30 small/medium scale manufacturing units producing different types of bonded abrasives in the country who are mainly dependent for the requirements of brown fused alumina on two major manufacturers *viz.* Orient Abrasive and M/s. Carbonrundum Universal. The market of the brown fused alumina therefore is almost monopolistic leading to high pricing and indefinite supply position of good quality alumina need in the country. The Corporation proposes to put up a brown fused alumina with the capacity of 3600 MT per year in joint sector with private party with an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs.

Granite Cutting and Polishing Project, District Banaskantha.

3.5.9.39. Granite is a natural building and decorative facing material "par-excellence". It has high mechanical strength, high resistance to all types of weathering variety of colours and capacity to action very high ever lasting polish. Granite is most suitable stone for decorative use in all monumental buildings for architectural uses. There are well known deposits of granite in several areas of North Gujarat. With a view to obtain better utilisation of granite deposits available in North Gujarat it is considered to put up a granite mining, cutting and polishing project in Banaskantha District. The total imports of granite by the leading importers (U.S.A., U.K., Italy, Japan and West Germany) is approximately one million tonnes. Of this import quantity, India's present share in the world market is less than 7%. There is significant potential demand for finished granite product in fast developing oil rich countries of the middle-east. Small quantity of finished granites can also be supplied to other Central countries. Exports of finished granite could easily be increased to over Rs. 10 crores a year considering a rise in demand for this high quality product from the development countries as well as

middle-east oil rich areas. The estimated capital outlay on this project is Rs. 135 lakhs.

Bentonite (District-Kachchh).

3.5.9.40. The Corporation had obtained two pockets of quarry leases of bentonite besides bentonite available in the reserved areas of bauxite deposits. However, not much headway has been made towards mining of bentonite as more than 100 private parties are already engaged in mining of this deposit. There has been constant demand from MNDC, ONGC and other public sector organisations for good quality sodium based bentonite which is not available to them from the private sector. In view of this the Corporation is now planning to go for mining of bentonite on a large scale. The estimated capital outlay on this project is Rs. 15 lakhs.

**Coal Mining Project, Khakhara (District-Suren-
dranagar).**

3.5.9.41. Thin seams of coal are found to occur in Saurashtra region. Of all the areas explored so far, coal seams occurring in Than and Khakharatal are found to be occurring at a shallow depth. Out of these two areas Khakharatal is proved to contain nearly 1.9 million tonnes of coal and as the coal field is centrally located to various ceramic industries of the State, the Corporation thought it fit to exploit the deposit. The mining lease application for mining the coal in Khakharatal area has been submitted to Government of India and the state is awaiting for its clearance.

3.5.9.42. As against the total estimated requirement of Rs. 1708 lakhs for the year 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 120 lakhs is made in the form of loan to carry out various projects by G.M.D.C.

STATEMENT
INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS—SCHEMEWISE OUTLAYS

Sector:—Industries and Minerals

Schemewise outlays.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(A) General :				
(a) Direction and Administration				
1.	IND-1 Monitoring and Planning cell in IM and PD.	1.00	..	1.00
2.	IND-2 Strengthening of Technical and Statistical Wing in the Office of I. C.	3.00	..	3.00
	Total (a)	4.00	..	4.00
(b) Standardisation of Quality Control				
3.	IND-3 Weight and Measures.	9.00	..	9.00
	Total (b)	9.00	..	9.00
(c) Industrial Education, Research and Training				
4.	IND-4 Research and Development Scheme.	35.00	..	35.00
5.	IND-5 Hosiery Training and Research Centre (C.E.D.)	1.00	..	1.00
6.	IND-6 Industrial Research Laboratory, Vadodara,	20.00	..	20.00
	Total (c)	56.00	..	56.00
(d) Other Expenditure				
7.	IND-7 Export Award.	0.40	..	0.40
8.	IND-8 Pollution Control Scheme	5.00	..	5.00
9.	IND-9 Financial Incentive to film Studios, set up in the State.	4.00	..	4.00
10.	IND-10 Construction of Residential quarters for employees of Government Presses.	..	11.00	11.00
	(d) Total	9.40	11.00	20.40
	(A) GENERAL	78.40	11.00	89.40
B) Large and Medium Industries				
a) Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers industries				
1.	IND-11 Gujarat Petrochemicals Corporation.	..	50.00	50.00
2.	IND-12 Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertiliser Co. Ltd.	..	..	..
3.	IND-13 G.N.F.C. Water Supply Plant.	..	100.00	100.00
4.	IND-14 New Fertilizer Project based on Bombay High Gas.	..	..	..
	Total (a)	..	150.00	150.00
(b) Ship Building and Aeronautical Industries				
15.	IND-15 M/S Alock Ashdown Co.	..	1.00	1.00
	Total (b)	..	1.00	1.00
(c) Tele-Communication and Electronics Industries.				
16.	IND-16 Gujarat Communication and Electronics Ltd.	..	50.00	50.00
	Total (c)	..	50.00	50.00

1	2	3	4	5
(d) Consumer Industries				
17.	IND-17 Gujarat State Textile Corporation	..	1.00	1.00
18.	IND-18 Government Contribution to Narmada Cement Co.	..	..	..
19.	IND-19 Girnar Scooter Project	..	50.00	50.00
	Total (d)	..	51.00	51.00
(e) Industrial Financial Institutions				
20.	IND-20 Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (M.B.)	..	110.00	110.00
21.	IND-21 G.I.I.C. (Projects)	..	600.00	600.00
22.	IND-22 Captive Power Connection GIIC.	..	458.40	456.40
	Total (e)	..	1166.40	1166.40
(f) Other Expenditure				
23.	IND-23 Indext Grant for Promotional Activities	5.00	..	5.00
24.	IND-24 Grant of loan to Industries for the amount of sales tax paid on sale of finished products	..	100.00	100.00
	Total (f)	5.00	100.00	105.00
	TOTAL (B)	5.00	1518.40	1523.40
(C) Village and Small Industries				
(a) Small Industries				
25.	IND-25 Share Capital Contribution / Loan to GSFC.	..	..	..
26.	IND-26 Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (M.D.B.)	}	700.00	700.00 (Includes M.B. of Rs. 135 lakhs)
27.	IND-27 GIDC Margin Money			
28.	IND-28 Subsidy to GIDC for Industrial areas and Township (GIDC)	0.20	..	0.20
29.	IND-29 Pilot Plant for testing facilities (GIDC)	4.00	..	4.00
30.	IND-30 Critical Infrastructure facilities for backward areas (GIDC.)	14.00	..	14.00
31.	IND-31 Workshop in Rural and Backward areas (GIDC.)	4.00	..	4.00
32.	IND-32 Common Industrial Facilities Centres (GIDC.)	2.00	..	2.00
33.	IND-33 Grant-in-aid for integrated training skills to Industries in GIDC Areas (Captive Training Centres)	5.00	..	5.00
34.	IND-34 Grant-in-aid CED Industrial self employment in Rural and Backward Areas	14.00	..	14.00
35.	IND-35 Loan to Gujarat Small Scale Industries Corporation for Higher Purchase Scheme	..	10.50	10.50
36.	IND-36 Contribution for Marketing fund for GSIC to provide Marketing Assistance to SSI units	18.00	..	18.00
37.	IND-37 Trade Centres	6.00	4.00	10.00
38.	IND-38 Diamond Industries Complex	5.00	..	5.00
39.	IND-39 Capital Subsidy and Growth Centres	425.00	..	425.00
40.	IND-40 District Industries Centres	35.00	..	35.00
41.	IND-41 Rural Industries Project	34.00	..	34.00
42.	IND-42 Apprentice Training in Govt. Printing Presses	3.50	..	3.50
43.	IND-43 Package Assistance to SSI	14.00	..	14.00
	Total (a)	583.70	714.50	1298.20

1	2	3	4	5
(b) Village and Cottage Industries				
44.	IND-44 Administrative and Supervisory Staff	5.00	..	5.00
		Total (1)	5.00	5.00
(2) Hand Loom Industries				
45.	IND-45 Handloom Industries.	43.50	6.50	50.00
46.	IND-46 Intensive Development of Handloom Industry.	25.00	20.00	45.00
47.	IND-47 Gujarat Handloom Development Corporation.	..	5.00	5.00
		Total (2)	68.50	100.00
(3) Handicraft Industries				
48.	IND-48 Handicraft Industry.	6.00	..	6.00
49.	IND-49 Gujarat Handicraft Development Corporation.	..	1.00	1.00
50.	IND-50 Carpet Weaving Centre.	6.00	..	6.00
51.	IND-51 Woolen Carpet Coll in Gujarat Export Corporation.	18.00	..	18.00
		Total (3)	30.00	31.00
(4) Co-operative Industry				
52.	IND-52 Co-operative Spinning Mills.	..	10.00	10.00
53.	IND-53 Financial assistance to Industrial Co-operatives.	13.50	6.50	20.00
54.	IND-54 Powerloom Co-operatives.	0.50	1.50	2.00
		Total (4)	14.00	32.00
(2) Khadi Industries				
55.	IND-55 Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries.	220.58	29.42	250.00
		Total (5)	220.58	250.00
(6) Other Expenditure				
56.	IND-56 Training of Industrial artisans.	51.20	8.80	60.00
57.	IND-57 Financial assistance to Individual Artisans.	48.00	..	48.00
58.	IND-58 Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation for Village and Cottage Industries (GRIMCO.)	2.50	7.50	10.00
59.	IND-59 Establishment of Village Flaxing Centres and Village Training.	20.00	..	20.00
60.	IND-60 Rural Production Centres.	10.00	..	10.00
61.	IND-61 Rural Technology Institute.	5.00	..	5.00
62.	IND-62 Tribal Development Corporation.	..	..	..
63.	IND-63 Mini Industrial Estates in Rural Areas.	10.00	..	10.00
		Total (6)	146.70	163.00
		Sub-Total Village and Cottage Industries	484.78	581.00
		Total (C) : Village and Small Industries	1068.48	1279.20

1	2	3	4	5
(D) Mining and Metallurgical Industries				
(a) Mineral Exploration Development				
64	IND-64 Expansion and Reorganisation of Directorate of Geology and Mining	80.00	..	80.00
65	IND-65 Link Roads in Mining Areas	..	..	..
(b) Loan for Mining and Metallurgical Industries				
66	IND-66 Loans to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation	..	120.00	120.00
Total (D) Mining and Metallurgical Industries		80.00	120.00	200.00
Total Industries and Mineral (A + B + C + D)		1231.88	2460.12	3092.00

3.6 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Development of infrastructural facilities has been given a high priority in the current phase of development. Transport constitutes one of the most important infrastructural facilities for supporting productive activities and the distribution system. Development activities in this Sector also generate large employment opportunities. Each mode of transport has a distinct role to play in the economy and its inherent advantage should be exploited optimally within a co-ordinated system.

2. The State is lagging behind in the sphere of road development including rural roads. The passenger transport service also calls for expansion. It is, therefore, necessary to accelerate the road development programme with special attention to rural roads. The development of ports and harbours has also special significance for Gujarat which is a principal maritime state in the country. There is vast scope for development of Tourism with a number of places of tourists interest both ancient and modern which can attract even foreign tourists in large numbers.

3. An outlay of Rs. 5992 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1981-82 for Transport and Communications Sector. Its distribution over the various sub-Sectors is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Sub-Sector of Development.	Outlay 1981-82
1	2	3
1.	Road Development.	3842
2.	Road Transport.	1500

Sr. No.	Year	N.H.	S.H.	M.D.R.	O.D.R.	V.R.	Total
1.	1950-51	597	1,507	2,710	4,680	3,660	13,154
2.	1955-56	716	1,956	3,112	6,951	5,052	17,787
3.	1960-61	1,005	4,025	6,086	7,008	4,505	22,629
4.	1965-66	1,033	5,125	7,132	7,065	5,674	26,929
5.	1968-69	1,056	6,983	7,127	8,417	8,628	32,211
6.	1973-74	1,352	8,605	8,480	10,183	10,361	38,981
7.	1977-78	1,383	9,027	9,830	9,639	12,480	42,359
8.	1978-79	1,425	9,088	10,043	9,834	12,896	43,256
9.	1979-80	1,435	9,097	10,542	13,591	13,463	45,108

3.6.1.2.2. Despite the good rate of progress achieved in road development, Gujarat in relation to several other States of the country has been lagging in this field. According to the basic road Statistics 1978-79 the State ranks 18th among the States in the country with only 23 Kms. of road length per 100 sq.kms. against all India average of 39 kms. In terms of road length per lakh population the State occupied the 20th place. The road length was only 7,622 kms. in 1947 i.e. only 4 kms. per 100 sq.kms. as compared to all India average of 12 kms. There

1	2	3
3.	Tourism.	50
4.	Ports, Shipping and Lighthouses.	600
Total :—		5992

An outline of the programme is given in subsequent paragraphs.

3.6.1. ROAD DEVELOPMENT

3.6.1.1. Introduction

3.6.1.1.1. Roads play a vital role in the development of agriculture and industries, trade and commerce and the economy in general. They constitute important components of the basic infrastructure for economic development. That apart constructions of the roads is one of the most highly employment intensive activities. Within the roads system the rural roads constitute one of the basic minimum needs.

3.6.1.2. Review of Progress

3.6.1.2.1. Total road length including national highways which was about 13,154 Kms. in 1950-51 was increased to about 38981 Kms. by the end of Fourth Plan and 42,359 Kms. by the end of the Fifth Plan i.e. 1974-78. There was an increase of 19,730 Kms. of road during the period 1960-61 to 1977-78. In 1979-80 total length of roads was 45,108 Kms. The details are given in the following table :—

after the rate of progress in road development in the State was more or less the same as the all India average, however, mainly on account of the initial lag, the State remained in deficit to the extent of 42 per cent at the end of the Nagpur Plan period i.e. March 1961, When India as a whole had exceeded the Nagpur Plan target by 36 per cent. The State is behind the second 20 year road plan (1961-81) by 22% at the end of 1979-80 when the country as a whole had exceeded the target by 21%.

3.6.1.2.3. The progress achieved till the end of 1979-80 is indicated in the following table :—

Sr. No.	Category of Roads	Kilometers		20 Year Plan Target (1961-81 Kms.)	Nos. existing 31-3-80	Balance (Column 5-7)
		31-3-47	31-3-61			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Main Roads						
1.	National Highway	..	1,005	3,602	1,435	2,167
2.	State Highway	4,408	4,025	6,168	9,097	(—) 2,929
3.	Major District Roads	..	6,086	14,382	10,542	3,840
Total : I		4,408	11,116	24,152	21,074	2,078
II. Rural Roads						
1.	Other District Roads	3,214	7,008	16,441	10,571	5,870
2.	Village roads	..	4,505	17,035	13,463	3,572
Total : II		3,214	11,513	33,476	24,034	9,442
Grand Total : I and II		7,622	22,629	57,628	45,108	12,520

Thus as on 1st April 1980, it is necessary to construct 12520 Kms. of roads to achieve the target of the Twenty Year Road Plan 1961-81.

3.6.1.4.1. The proposals for 1981-82 have been formulated with the following main consideration in view :—

3.6.1.3. Programme for 1980 81

3.6.1.3.1. During the year 1980-81 there is a provision of Rs. 3,850 lakhs including the additional allocation of Rs. 1,000 lakhs provided during the course of the year 1980-81 with a view to completing the works under M.N.P. which are nearing completion. The anticipated expenditure during 1980-81 is Rs. 3850 lakh. It is envisaged to construct additional road length of 1800 K.M. of roads and will connect 500 villages having population more than 1500 and above 350 villages having population between 1000 to 1500 and 500 villages will be connected by pucca roads below 1,000 population by the end of 1980-81

(1) All the spillover works are to be given top priority.

(2) Missing links and missing bridges are proposed to be included, where roads on either side are ready or nearing completion.

(3) Widening of the State Highway where traffic intensity is more than 300 P.C.U. per day.

(4) Rural Roads connecting to villages having population more than 1,500 and also the villages having population between 1000 to 1500 which are not connected with any all weather roads.

3.6.1.5. Spillover liability.

3.6.1.5.1. The Annual Plan 1981-82 will open with very heavy spillover liabilities of Rs. 12805 lakhs. The break up of the spillover liabilities is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Spillover liabilities of 1979-80	Estimated cost of new works of 1980-81	Anticipated expenditure during 1980-81	Spillover liabilities in 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
Normal				
(a) Panchayat	6188	3078	1899	7367
(b) Government	2917	1870	975	3812
Total ..	9105	4948	2874	11179
Tribal				
(a) Panchayat	1321	532	864	989
(b) Government	339	410	112	637
Total ..	1660	942	976	1626
Grand Total ..	10765	5890	3850	12805

3.6.1.6. Programme for 1981-82.

3.6.1.6.1. An outlay of Rs. 3842.00 lakhs is provided for the sub-Sector "Road Development" for the year 1981-82. The broad break up of the outlay is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sr. No.	Item	Liabilities after March, 1981	Outlay 1981-82
1	2	3	4
1 Normal Plan			
(a)	Works in progress	11179.00	2792.00
(b)	New works of 1981-82	3500.00	50.00
	Sub-Total :	14679.00	2842.00
2 Tribal Area Sub-Plan			
(a)	Works in progress	1626.00	850.00
(b)	New works of 1981-82	1500.00	150.00
	Sub-Total :	3126.00	1000.00

The details are as under :—

Sr. No.	Item	Villages having population 1500 & above	Villages having population 1000 to 1500	Villages having population 500 to 1000	Villages having population below 500	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Connected by pucca road as on 31-3-80	2441	1402	1830	1739	7412
2.	Connected by Kutchra road as on 31-3-80	174	533	1554	1789	4050
3.	To be connected B/E for 1980-81 by Kutchra or pucca roads	970	690	825	834	3319
4.	Not connected by any road	79	339	1008	2068	3494
	Total	3664	2964	5217	6430	18275

3.6.1.6.4. The State aims at achieving the norms of Minimum Needs Programme. The cost of achieving these norms will be very substantial in view of the State's lag in rural roads.

3.6.1.6.5. According to the revised norms fixed by the Government of India for the minimum needs programme for rural roads it is necessary to provide all weather link roads to all villages having popula-

1	2	3	4
3 Total			
(a)	Works in progress	12805.00	3642.00
(b)	New works proposed for 1981-82	5000.00	200.00
	Grand Total :	17805.00	3842.00

Rural Roads

3.6.1.6.2. Out of an outlay of Rs. 3842.00 lakhs for 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 2595.85 lakhs is provided for Rural Roads including Rs. 400.00 lakhs for command area roads development for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

Minimum Needs Programme

3.6.1.6.3. The position in regard to the rural roads is even worst. Out of 18,275 inhabited villages in the State only 7412 villages have all weather communications.

tion of 1500 and above and 50 percent of the villages having population between 1000 to 1500. The State Government aims at achieving these norms for the minimum needs programme at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. 1980-85.

3.6.1.6.6. By the end of March 1980 out of 3,664 villages having population of 1500 and above 2441 villages have been connected by all weather roads

During the year 1980-81, 500 villages will be connected by pucca roads. In the year 1981-82 it is targetted to connect 230 villages by pucca roads.

3.6.1.6.7. There are 2,964 villages having population of 1000-1500. Out of these villages 1402 villages have all weather communications by the end of March 1980. During the year 1980-81, 350 villages will be connected by pucca roads. It is targetted to connect further 320 villages by pucca roads in the year 1981-82. It is also proposed to join 280 villages having population below 1000 during 1981-82.

3.6.1.6.8. For the M.N.P. there was a provision of Rs. 1400 lakhs in 1979-80 against which an expenditure of Rs. 2383.92 lakhs was incurred. During the year 1980-81 there is a provision of Rs. 2763 lakhs including the additional allocation of Rs. 949.00 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during 1980-81 is Rs. 2763.00 lakhs. During 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 2595.85 lakhs is made.

Main Roads (State) Programme

3.6.1.6.9. During 1979-80, there was a provision of Rs. 1000 lakhs against which expenditure of Rs. 741.89 lakhs was incurred. During the year 1980-81 there is a provision of Rs. 1036 lakhs against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1234.68 lakhs. For 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 1246.15 lakhs is provided.

3.6.1.7. Tribal Area Sub-Plan

3.6.1.7.1. During the year 1980-81 there is a provision of Rs. 976 lakhs for road development programme in Tribal Area Sub-Plan, about 615 road works including bridges estimated to cost of Rs. 2602.00 lakhs have been taken up against the above provision. After March, 1981, there will be a spill-over liability amounting to Rs. 1626.00 lakhs. The provision made for 1981-82 is Rs. 1000.00 lakhs.

3.6.1.7.2. Expenditure and achievement during the last few years are as under :—

Year	Tribal Area Sub-Plan expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Road length in kms.
1974-75	149.95	177
1975-76	111.35	120
1976-77	265.28	250
1977-78	301.71	294
1978-79	438.15	315
1979-80	473.18	300

3.6.1.7.3. The likely expenditure and achievement for the year 1980-81 and outlay made and target proposed for the year 1981-82 are as under :—

Year	Expenditure/Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Target (Kms.)
1980-81	976.00	510
1981-82	1000.00	520

3.6.1.8. Roads of Inter-State Importance and Roads of Economic Importance.

3.6.1.8.1. During the Fifth Plan 1974-78 seven works were taken up under the programme of roads of Inter-State and Economic Importance. According to the decision taken by N.D.C. i Roads of Inter State Importance will continue to be 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Programmes and the programme of Economic Importance Road will continue on sharing basis i.e. 50% shared by the Central Government and 50% shared by the State Government.

3.6.19. National Highways.

3.6.1.9.1. At the end of 1979-80 the total length of National Highways in Gujarat State was 1435 Kms. In 20 year's Road Plan at the end of 1981 the target of the total length of National Highways in Gujarat is 3601 Kms. In view of this wide deficit, Gujarat State has proposed to the Government of India to declare 10 important State Highways as National Highways. The total length of the roads proposed for upgradation is 2273 Kms. The State Government has also requested that the following three roads need to be given priority in declaring them as National Highways :—

Name of the Road	Length in Gujarat State (In Kms)
1 Ahmedabad-Bhopal Road via Indore	180
2 Kandla-Bombay Coastal highway—Porbandar-Bhavnagar-Khambhat—Vadodara	861
3 Surat-Calcutta Road via Dhulia-Nagpur.	86
Total ..	1127 (Kms.)

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays 1981-82

Sector/sub-Sector of Development : Road Development

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of Scheme	Outlay for 1981-82		
		Revenue 3	Capital 5	Total 6
1	RDP-1 Roads and Bridges			
	(i) Roads under Minimum Needs Programme (Rural Roads)	..	2595.85	2595.85
	(ii) Other than M.N.P. Roads	..	1246.15	1246.15
	Total ..	..	3842.00	3842.00

3.6.2. ROAD TRANSPORT

3.6.2.1 Nationalisation

3.6.2.1.1. The nationalisation of passenger road transport services has been completed 100% 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 uncovered areas for the economical, social and cultural development of the rural areas. The Corporation after its formation has, therefore, been taking active measures to meet the above needs of the travelling public in the State.

3.6.2.2 Growth of traffic in Gujarat State

3.6.2.2.1. The passenger traffic on roads in Gujarat State has been increasing at a compound rate of 12.6% per year as against 9% in the country as a whole, and the growth of railways traffic at about 5% per year. To cope up with this rise in traffic, it is necessary to increase the number of schedules operated at least at the rate of 8% per year, the balance of the rise in traffic being catered to by increase in the seating capacity and increase in vehicle utilisation. Out of the total increase in schedules, 6% is utilised to cater to the natural increase in traffic on existing routes and the balance of 2% to extend bus services in uncovered areas.

3.6.2.2.2. It is the policy of the Corporation to extend direct services to all the villages in the State in stages subject to the availability of a motorable road connecting the villages and funds for expansion. On account of rapid expansion of services made by the Corporation, as on 31st March the Corporation provides direct services to 80.7% of the towns and villages, covering 94.8% of the State population. All

villages with population of above 1000, excluding those not connected by a motorable road, have been provided with direct services. Steps are being taken to extend direct services to the villages with population between 500 and 1000 in the State. At present there are 3578 villages in the State which have not been directly served.

3.6.2.3 Annual Plan 1980-81

3.6.2.3.1. As a result of short fall in receipt of chassis and constraints on resources the latest estimates for the year 1980-81 envisages decrease in the total outlay from Rs. 2216.00 lakhs to 2105.50 lakhs. To cater to the needs of traffic it is proposed to purchase 925 chassis (364 for expansion and 561 for replacement). The No. of schedules operated will be increased by 6% from 5237 in S.T.T. 80 to 5551 in S.T.T. 81. As the number of vehicles likely to complete the stipulated life is estimated at 728 as against 561 vehicles available for replacement, the No. of overaged vehicles for operation of schedules will increase heavily from 317 in S.T.T. 80 to 484 in S.T.T. 81.

3.6.2.4 Annual Plan 1981-82

3.6.2.4.I. An outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs is provided in the State Plan for the year 1981-82. The total outlay is placed at 1868.50 lakhs. It will be possible to purchase 748 vehicles and build bodies thereon (718 for replacement of vehicles completing life during 1981-82 and 30 for expansion). The number of schedules operated will increase from 5551 in S.T.T. 1981 to 5577 in S.T.T. 1982. The expansion will generate additional employment of 2980 persons in 1981-82 and linking of about 220 additional villages by direct bus services, at the rate of 1% expansion for taking over new routes.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays 1981-82

Sector/sub-Sector of Development :—Road Transport.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1981-82 Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	RTS—1 Road Transport	..	1500.00	1500.00

3.6.3. TOURISM

3.6.3.1.1. Gujarat is rich in ancient temples and monuments, historical pilgrimage centres, beach resorts, wild life habitants, etc., and therefore there is immense potential for development of tourism in the State. It has also a great potential to attract a large number of foreign tourists.

3.6.3.2. Review of Progress

3.6.3.2.1. The outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs for the year 1980-81 is expected to be utilised fully. During 1980-81 provision has been made for the development of holiday homes, tourist bungalows, hotels and motels, ropeways, opening of tourist offices and training of personnel, etc. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided for the Tourism Corporation. The Corporation has taken up new projects like transport units at important places over and above development of existing centres. Development of Ahmedabad Complex is also under progress.

3.6.3.2.2. **The Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd.**—The Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited was incorporated on 10th June, 1975 with an Authorised Share Capital of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for development of tourism in the State with the main objectives as under :—

- (i) to take over, develop and manage places of tourist interest;
- (ii) to provide tourism by all ways and means and to adopt such methods and devices to attract tourists in large number;
- (iii) to carry on business as tourist and travel amenities and another recreational facilities to tourists.

3.6.3.3. Programmes for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.6.3.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 260.00 lakhs is proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and a provision

of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1981-82 for the "Tourism" sub-Sector. The scheme-wise outlays are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	1981-82 outlay
1	2	3
1.	Development of hot springs, Picnic Spots, Holiday Homes, tourist bungalows, hotels and motels, opening of tourist offices, training of personnel etc.,	27.00
2.	Coastal tour and Inter-State tours, improvement of dharmshalas, transport facilities, etc.	17.00
3.	Publicity abroad	1.00
4.	Gujarat Tourism Corporation and Development of hill station.	5.00
GRAND TOTAL:—		50.00

3.6.3.4. Programmes for 1981-82.

3.6.3.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 of which an outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakhs is provided for the development of Holiday Homes, Tourist Bungalows, Hotel and Motel and ropeways, etc. An outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is also provided for the various schemes of Directorate of Tourism which include Inter-State Tours, transport facilities, improvement of Dharamshalas, development of picnic sports, etc. The scheme of Directorate of Tourism like living accommodation and other facilities at Madvi (Kachchh), Pavagadh Holiday Homes, Junagadh Chorwad Holiday homes etc. proposed to be considered during 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for the Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd.

SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY 1981-82

Annual Development Programme—1981-82

Sector/sub-sector of Development : Tourism.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Number and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Tourist Accommodation :				
TRS—1	Development of Sasan Veraval Por-bandar Complex	..	..	..
TRS—2	Development of Ahmedabad Complex	..	..	..
TRS—3	Development of Hot Springs Picnic Spots.	..	..	..
TRS—4	Development of Holiday Homes, Tourist Bungalows, Hotel and Motel and Ropeways, opening of tourist offices, training of Personnel, etc.	..	27.00	27.00
	Total—I	..	27.00	27.00
II. Tourist Information and Publicity				
TRS—5	Publicity Abroad.	1.00	..	1.00
	Total—II	1.00	..	1.00
III. Other Expenditure.				
TRS—6	Coastal conducted tours and inter-state tours and development of tourist bungalows, transport facilities, improvement of Dharamshalas, development of picnic Sports, etc.	17.00	..	17.00
TRS—7	Establishment of Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd.	5.00	..	5.00
	Total—III	22.00	..	22.00
	GRAND TOTAL—I + II + III	23.00	27.00	50.00

3.6.4. PORTS SHIPPING AND LIGHTHOUSES

3.6.4.1. Introduction.

3.6.4.1.1. Gujarat is a principal maritime State of the country. The total coastline of Gujarat represents over 30% of the coastline of the country. Gujarat can serve a very large hinterland, extending over central and northern India. Because of these natural advantages Gujarat has been very prominent in the development of maritime economy of the country.

3.6.4.1.2. The 11 Intermediate, 28 Minor and one Major Ports are dotted over 1600 kms. of coastline from Koteswar in the North to Umbargaon in the South. Four of these ports-Bhavnagar, Okha, Porbandar and Sikka are direct berthing ports for ocean going ships. 11 Ports are lighterage ports where steamer traffic is worked by lighters. The remaining 24 ports are either sailing vessels ports or have fishing activities. About 98% of the total traffic is handled by only 15 ports viz. Bhavnagar, Okha, Bedi, Sikka, Porbandar, Veraval, Navlakhi, Mandvi, Mahuva, Pipavav, Salaya, Valsad, Jakhau, Bharuch and Mundra. The main feature of these ports is exports which constitute 60% of the total traffic mainly to foreign countries earning foreign exchange of more than Rs. 100 crores per annum. The development activities of the ports have therefore been concentrated at these ports.

3.6.4.2 Growth of Traffic :

3.6.4.2.1. The ports of Gujarat are traditionally export oriented ports. The traditional commodities of imports are food-grains, fertilizers, mineral oils, coal, sulphur, etc. whereas items of exports are salt, oil-cakes groundnut seeds, cement, lime and lime stone, etc. The pattern of growth of traffic since the turn of the seventies and the projections for the two years 1980-81 and 1981-82 are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs tonnes)			
Year	Import	Export	Total
1	2	3	4
1970-71	7.05	19.61	26.66
1973-74	10.43	17.75	28.18
1974-75	12.47	17.80	30.27
1975-76	12.19	18.83	31.02
1976-77	6.25	22.03	28.28
1977-78	5.80	14.65	20.45
1978-79	7.63	13.14	20.77
1979-80	10.40	14.20	24.60
1980-81 (Projected)	14.35	15.65	30.00
1981-82 (Projected)	14.35	25.65	40.00

3.6.4.2.2. There has been a steady increase in the traffic handled at the ports during the earlier plans period. The decline in the traffic in the recent past is on account of the stoppage of import of food-grains and fertilizers. Restrictions placed by the Government of India on export of cement, salt and groundnut seeds and oil-cakes which are the traditional bulk export items of Gujarat affected the growth of traffic. The traffic of mineral oil at Okha has also come down considerable due to its diversion to Kandla which is comparatively nearer to the consuming centres in North India. In order to compensate for this loss attempts are made to attract imported fertilizers at suitable ports and a sizeable quantity of imported fertilizers will be handled at Ports of Bhavnagar, Veraval, Jamnagar, and Navlakhi.

3.6.4.3. Approach and Strategy

3.6.4.3.1. Ports constitute one of the important infrastructural facilities necessary for economic advancement of a region. The development expansion and improvement at the ports are not only necessary for catering to the likely increase in traffic but also to improve efficiency of steamer working. It is necessary to develop modern direct berthing facilities. Present day shipping demands quicker turn round of the ships. Also large craft vessels are being employed increasingly in international trade. Even to cater to the present level of the traffic existing facilities at the ports are required additional lighterage fleets, increase in warehousing and transit facilities and addition of cargo handling equipments. It is also necessary to improve the navigational conditions by dredging and provide additional navigational facilities and introduce mechanisation of cargo handling.

3.6.4.3.2. There is an urgent need to set up an autonomous Maritime Board on the lines of the major Ports Trusts for efficient Management of ports on the Gujarat Coast on commercial lines.

3.6.4.3.3. M/s. Narmada Cement Co. are putting up one million tonnes capacity cement plant at Port Jafrabad. The plant will produce clinker at Jafrabad which will be shipped in self propelled barges to Magdalla Port (about 6.67 lakhs tonnes) and to Ratnagiri (about 3.33 lakh tonnes). The self propelled barges on their return voyage from Magdalla, will carry coal for Jafrabad. In order to serve this traffic of clinker and coal, it has been decided to provide port facilities including break-water, dredging etc. at Jafrabad at a cost of Rs. 393.62 lakhs and at Magdalla at a cost of Rs. 815.60 lakhs. Various works, connected with this project, such as construction of jetty, break-water approach bund, dredging etc. have been already started.

3.6.4.3.4. It has been decided to provide modern ferry services between Dahej on South Gujarat Coast and Ghogha on the Saurashtra Coast. A joint sector company, namely M/s. "Ghogha-Dahej-Trans-Sea Ferry Service Limited," has also been formed. Necessary terminal facilities at Dahej and Ghogha such as landing jetty, parking areas passenger facilities etc. will be provided by the State Government. The company will provide ferry boats and will operate the same. Preliminary Work for providing the terminal facilities has been started.

3.6.4.4. Programme for 1981-82

3.6.4.4.1 An outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82. A broad break up of this outlay is under:—

		(Rs. in lakhs).
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1981-82.
1.	Development of minor Ports	453.00
2.	Investigation	1.00
3.	Dredging and Surveying	24.00
4.	Ferry Service including Light Houses and Light ships, Construction and Development of other Navigational Aids.	120.00
5.	Navigational Aids.	2.00
Total:—		600.00

The major part of the outlay is for development of (i) Jafrabad and Magdalla Ports (ii) Porbandar all weather Port (iii) Ferry Service Dahej-Ghogha.

3.6.4.5. Development of Intermediate and Minor Ports

3.6.4.5.1 Jafrabad Magdalla Port Project-Infra-structural port facilities proposed to be provided at Jafrabad and Magdalla Ports, as M/s. Narmada Cement Co. had decided to set up cement plant at Jafrabad and clinker grinding plant packing at Magdalla port. Port facilities are proposed to be provided for transport of cement clinker, coal etc. Government has accorded administrative approval to the plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 12.09 crores. These Works include infrastructure port facilities at Jafrabad port at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.94 crores and those at Magdalla port an estimated cost of Rs. 8.15 crores. The works include approach bund break water, RCC Jetty, dredging in Tapi river etc. which are already started. Other Works such as road buildings, water supply, etc., are proposed to be taken up.

3.6.4.5.2 As per programme finalised, the Narmada Cement Company will start its production by the middle of 1981 and hence, it is proposed to provide port facilities by that time.

3.6.4.5.3. The programme include Jetties at both ports, Break water and Bund at Jafrabad Navigational aids and miscellaneous items. The work has been started during the year 1980-81. of Rs. 300 on outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

3.6.4.5.4. Other Schemes such as security arrangements at important ports, sea protection works and reclamation, water supply, construction of a shed at Khadakwasla will also be carried out.

3.6.4.5.5. Development of Porbandar port:—An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 for completing the remaining works under the project of all weather port at Porbandar. The work is almost completed except for acquisition of a tug and completion of transit godowns etc. and these works are expected to be completed during 1981-82.

3.6.4.5.6. Construction of Docks, Berths and Jetties:—Important works to be carried out are (i) Jetty for port crafts at Port Bhavanagar (ii) landing wharf (iii) extension of wharf at Rozi (Bedi), (iv) slipway at Bhavanagar, (v) wharf wall at Navalakhi. etc. In addition other smaller works for improving the landing facilities at various ports are proposed to be carried out. An outlay Rs. 41.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

3.6.4.6. Port Equipment and Machinery.

3.6.4.6.1. It is proposed to purchase equipments like wharf cranes, mobile cranes, dumpers, loaders fire fighters, trucks etc. for various ports. In addition walki-talki set for lighterage working port is also proposed to be provided. An outlay of Rs. 43.25 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

3.6.4.7. Transport Facilities and Fleet

3.6.4.7.1. It is proposed to provide concrete platforms for bulk cargo and other facilities at important ports, for which a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is made.

3.6.4.8. Floating Crafts:

3.6.4.8.1. It is proposed to purchase one No. 1000 BHP. Tug for Bhavanagar No. 1000 BHP for Okha, one No. 350 BHP. Tug for Mandvi and one No. 350 BHP. Tug for Dredging cell at Bhavanagar. Provision is also proposed for one water barge for Navalakhi. An outlay of Rs. 28.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

3.6.4.9. Maritime Board:

3.6.4.9.1. As per the recommendation of the Committee on the Administrative set up of Gujarat

Ports, the State Government has taken a Policy decision to enact a legislation for setting up an autonomous State Maritime Board on the lines of the Major Ports Trusts for the efficient management of the Gujarat Ports on commercial lines. It would therefore, be necessary to provide for contribution to the new Autonomous Board. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for 1981-82 for this purpose.

3.6.4.10. Warehousing Facilities

3.6.4.10.1. At Bhavnagar and Veraval, there is demand for additional storage facilities which has to be met. The construction of storage godown at Bhavanagar and Veraval has been commenced in 1979-80. It is proposed to complete the work in 1980-81. It is also proposed to construct storage godowns and open transit shed at Valsad, Pipavav, Okha and Bedi. A provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is made for 1981-82.

3.6.4.11. Construction of Staff quarters and Amenities at Ports

3.6.4.11.1. It is proposed to provide Class-I, Class-II and Class-III staff quarters at the ports of Bhavnagar, Bedi, Veraval, Mandvi and Mahuva, For which a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is made.

3.6.4.12. Dredger and Dredging

3.6.4.12.1. A provision of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is provided for carrying out dredging at various important Porsts in 1981-82.

3.6.4.13. Inland Water Transport

3.6.4.13.1. Dahej-Ghogha Ferry Service.—The Project is to provide a modern ferry Service for transporting loaded trucks/houses etc. across the Gulf of Khambhat between Ghogha and Dahej. The Port and terminal service facilities at both end will be provided by the Port department at an estimated cost of Rs. 515.40 lakhs. Acquisition of Ferry Board and operation if Ferry service the responsibility of Joint Sector Company viz., "Dahej-Ghogha Trans--Sea Ferry Service Limited" which is already functioning. The State's share in the Capital of that company is Rs. 26.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.6.4.14. Landing Facilities for Inland Water Transport at Matwad, Chandod, Rander and Mangleshwar.

3.6.4.14.1. Till 1978-79 these schemes were fully financed out of assistance from the Central Government. However, according to the reclassification centrally sponsored schemes, these schemes are continued as centrally sponsored on sharing basis. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for 1981-82 as State share for completing the works of landing facilities for LWT at the above ports. As equal provision is expected from the Government of India.

3.6.4.15. Construction and Development of other Navigational Aids at various Ports

3.6.4.15.1. Local Navigational aids at various ports are required to be provided particularly at salt loading ports where the lighterage fleet have to go in meandering creeks. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose for 1981-82.

3.6.4.16. Central Sector Schemes.

3.6.4.16.1. The following port development projects are very important for the State and therefore the Government has taken up the matter with the Government of India to approve these projects as centrally sponsored projects.

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Estimated cost
1.	Development of Hazira	1650.09
2.	Development of Salaya as a direct berthing port.	750.00
3.	Development scheme for Inland water Transport in River-Narmada and Tapi.	275.00
		<u>2675.00</u>

It is expected to undertake the works under these projects on getting the approval of the Government of India.

STATEMENT

Scheme-wise Outlays 1981-82

(Rs. in lakhs).

Ports, Shipping and Lighthouses Annual Plan:—

Sr. No.	Number and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
A. I. Ports and Pilotage.				
PRT-1.	Development of intermediate and minor Ports			
a.	Construction of docks berths and jetties.	..	41.00	41.00
b.	Ports, equipment and machineries. ..	..	43.25	43.25
c.	Transport facilities & fleet. .. ..	..	6.00	6.00
d.	Floating Crafts. .. ..	..	28.00	28.00
	Maritime Board. .. ..	..	5.00	5.00
e.	Warehousing facilities. .. ..	..	8.00	8.00
f.	Other expenditure including project. ..	..	308.75	308.75
g.	Creation of mechanical circle. ..	5.00	..	5.00
	Total I ..	5.00	440.00	445.00
II. Construction and Repairs				
PRT-2.	Construction of office building, Staff quarters and other amenities at various ports. .. ..	..	8.00	8.00
	Total : II. ..	..	8.00	8.00
III. Dredger and Dredging :				
PRT-3.	Survey and investigation of Gujarat coast. ..	..	1.00	1.00
PRT-4.	Dredger and dredging. .. ..	..	24.00	24.00
	Total : III. ..	..	25.00	25.00
IV. Ferry Service :				
PRT-5.	Inland water transport and Dahej-Ghogha ferry Services. .. ..	..	120.00	120.00
	Total : IV. ..	..	120.00	120.00
	Sub-Total : A (I to IV.) ..	5.00	593.00	593.00
B. Light houses and Lightships				
	Construction of and Development of other Navigational aids.			
PRT-6.	Development and construction of other navigational aids at intermediate and minor ports. ..	..	2.00	2.00
	Total : B ..	..	2.00	2.00
	GRAND TOTAL ..	5.00	595.00	600.00

3.7. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.

Economic development makes growing demand on the quality of human resources. It is necessary to pay greater attention to improvement in the quality of education at all levels and improvement diversification of the skills of the people. Better medical and health services, safe drinking water and housing facilities are needed not only for the social and economic well being of the people but also for improving the efficiency of the working population to ensure steady growth in the rate of production in fields and factories. The welfare programmes for the Backward Classes other weaker sections and particularly for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to be considerably expanded and speeded up.

2. An outlay of Rs. 9804 lakhs is provided for the Social and Community Services for the Annual Plan 1981-82. The Sectoral and Sub-Sectoral break-up is as under:—

		(Rs. in lakhs).
Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	Outlay 1981-82
1	2	3
1.	General Education	877
2.	Technical Education	120
3.	Medical and Public Health	1176
4.	Social Inputs	100
5.	Sewerage and Water Supply	2142
6.	Housing	1816
7.	Urban Development	420
8.	State Capital Project	577
9.	Information and Publicity	32
10.	Labour and Labour Welfare	513
11.	Welfare of Backward Classes	1715
12.	Social Welfare	100
13.	Nutrition	216
Total :		9804

An outline of the programme is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

3.7.1.. GENERAL EDUCATION

3.7.1.1.1. An outlay of Rs. 877.00 lakhs is provided for General Education for Annual Plan 1981-82. The break up of the outlay is as under:—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Minor Head	1981-82 outlay
1	Primary Education (M.N.P.)	
	(i) Elementary Education	431.50
	(ii) Teacher's Training	5.65
	(iii) Special Education	46.85
2	Secondary and Higher Secondary Education	175.60
3	University Education	98.55
4	Games, Sports and Youth Welfare	39.00
5	Art and Culture	51.85
6	Development of Languages	12.00
7	Nucleous Budget	16.00
Total ..		877.00

The details of the programmes are discussed in the following paragraphs:—

3.7.1.2. Primary Education (M.N.P.)

3.7.1.2.1. The Primary education including Adult Education being the item of the Minimum Needs Programme, it has been given highest priority during the Sixth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 484.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82. The main programmes are given in the following paragraphs.

Elementary Education

3.7.1.2.2. Appointment of Additional Primary Teachers:—The position of enrolment in the age group 6-14 at the end of 1979-80 is as under.

(Figures in lakhs)			
Age group	Boys	Girls	Total
6-11	24.80 (119%)	16.58 (85%)	41.38 (102%)
11-14	6.99 (58%)	4.03 (35%)	11.02 (47%)
6-14	31.79 (96%)	20.61 (66%)	52.40 (82%)

3.7.1.2.3. By the end of 1980-81 the enrolment is expected to rise to 105% and 48% in the age group 6-11 and 11-14 respectively. It is targetted to achieve 107% and 54% coverage at the end of 1981-82 in the respective age group.

3.7.1.2.4. In 1979-80, an expenditure of Rs. 100.46 lakhs was incurred for 4,000 teachers, while an amount of Rs. 256.30 lakhs has been provided for 1900 teachers during 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 334.40 lakhs has been provided for 1000 additional teachers for the year 1981-82 as well as to continue 5900 teachers.

3.7.1.2.5. Construction of Class Rooms:—Physical facilities form an important aspect of universalisation of elementary education. It is necessary to take up in a big way the programme of construction of school rooms. The present requirement of the school rooms on the basis of one teacher one room is about one lakh rooms for rural areas. At present there are 72,000 school rooms in rural areas. At the end of Sixth Plan the total requirement of rooms will be 43000 including for 11000 new teachers who are to be appointed during the Sixth Plan. Against this 8800 rooms are targetted to be constructed in a phased manner. In the first phase it is proposed to cover the four categories viz.. (1) where a school exists but there is not even one room (2) Incomplete works to be completed (3) works sanctioned but not started to be taken up and completed (4) schools having more than three teachers in one room should be provided with one more room. An amount of Rs. 12.60 lakhs has been provided to construct 115 new class rooms and also for 150 incomplete class rooms for the year 1981-82.

3.7.1.2.6. Opening of New Primary Schools.—There were 414 villages having population of 200 or more according to 1971 census which did not have school facilities within a radius of 1.5 kms. All these villages will have been covered by the end of 1980-81.

3.7.1.2.7. Two new primary schools at the cost of about 0.40 lakh have been opened in 1980-81 at Gandhinagar and two more schools are targetted for 1981-82 and for that an amount of Rs. 0.40 lakh is provided.

3.7.1.2.8. **Conversion of Single Teacher Schools into Two Teachers Schools:**—Single teacher schools remain closed when the teacher is absent. This weakens the elementary education system. It is, therefore, desirable that there should be no single teacher schools. At present there are about 7000 single teacher schools in the State including 2400 schools in tribal area. An amount of Rs. 10.75 lakhs has been provided for 100 schools in total area during 1980-81 while an amount of Rs. 13.50 lakhs is provided to continue 250 teachers during the year 1981-82.

3.7.1.2.9. **Physical facilities.**—Many primary schools which are lacking in physical facilities such as water supply, sanitation, compound wall, electrification etc., are proposed to be provided with such facilities at a cost of Rs. 1,000 per school. It is targetted that 200 schools including 50 schools in tribal area will be covered during 1981-82 at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

3.7.1.2.10. **Science Kit Boxes :** Schools having Std. I to IV were supplied science kit boxes during Fifth Plan. It has been decided to continue this scheme during Sixth Plan to cover schools having std. V to VII. It is integrated to cover 300 schools including 100 schools from tribal area during 1981-82 and for which an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided.

3.7.1.2.11. **Incentive to parents of tribal pupils:**—Literacy rate in the tribal areas as compared to that in non-tribal area is very low. Due to poverty, tribal people are reluctant to send their children to school. It is therefore necessary to give them incentives so that they may send their children to schools. There are 6.19 lakh children who have enrolled in schools in tribal area. About 1 lakh sets of text-books at a cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs are targetted to be supplied free of cost and also supply of 80,000 pairs of uniforms costing Rs. 16.00 lakhs to the children of lower standards, are targetted for 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82

3.7.1.2.12. Families of primitive groups viz. Kolgha, Kotwalia, Kathodias, Padhar, Sidi, etc. are more backward among the tribal communities. To enable these families to send their wards to schools it is necessary to offer them incentives. It is proposed to supply them food and clothes for sending their children regularly to schools. The cost of these incentive will be Rs 200/- per family per annum. Under special central assistance scheme an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. has been provided during 1980-81. This scheme will be continued during Sixth Plan and every year Rs. 10.00 lakhs is expected to be provided for it.

3.7.1.2.13. **Financial assistance to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes (Baxi Panch) girl pupils.**—There is a huge wastage after standard fourth particularly in girls. To avoid stagnation and wastage and also to promote girls education particularly in backward communities, it is proposed to give a cash award of Rs. 100 per student every year to the first five girls of S.C., S.T.

and OBC in order of merit in the annual examination of std. IV in each taluka, and this award will be continued till they complete their education upto Std. VII. An amount of Rs. 2.79 lakhs has been provided for 2775 girl pupils during 1980-81. The figure of beneficiaries will be doubled in 1981-82 and therefore an amount of Rs. 5.55 lakhs is provided for the same.

3.7.1.2.14. **Nirikshaks:**—Persuasion is found more effective than litigation for smooth implementation of the scheme of compulsory primary education. Hence it was decided to appoint Nirikshaks to look after enrolment campaign and guide teachers in their day-to-day school work also. 139 Nirikshaks have been appointed during 1979-80. These Nirikshaks are required to be continued during the Sixth Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 14.18 lakhs has been provided and an amount of Rs. 14.85 lakhs is provided to continue this scheme during 1981-82.

3.7.1.2.15. **Coaching classes for Weaker Students:**—One of the main objective is of reduction in the number of drop-outs towards achieving the goal of universal primary education. To avoid considerable stagnation, it has been decided not to hold annual examination at the end of stds. I and II. Looking to the stagnation rate at the end of Std. III it is desirable to conduct coaching classes for weaker students during summer vacation so as to enable them to appear for re-examination. A teacher who will conduct such class having strength not less than 30 pupils will be paid Rs. 100/- as remuneration. It is targetted to cover 51600 pupils during 1981-82 by conducting 1720 classes. An amount of Rs. 1.72 lakhs is provided for 1980-81.

3.7.1.2.16 **Non Formal Education:**—It is found that despite all efforts, it is very difficult to bring all children of the age group 6-14 to schools under formal education system. Economic factors are mainly responsible for this apathy to education. It is, therefore, imperative that due stress should be given on non-formal education centres and to mobilise identified learned teachers or the unemployed educated youths to take-up this programme. It is targetted that 2.24 lakh pupils which comes to 20% of the total additional enrolment of the entire period of Sixth Plan will be given coaching to make them eligible for the multiple entry at the elementary stage. An amount of Rs. 9.25 lakhs to cover 10,000 pupils has been provided during 1980-81 and it is targetted to cover 7,500 pupils during 1981-82 at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

3.7.1.2.17. **Pre-Primary Schools:**—At present the total no. of pre-primary schools working in the State in rural areas is 1172. More and more pre-primary schools are expected to be started and they will have to be given grant-in-aid as per Government rules. As per the present rates pre-primary schools are paid 90% grant on the expenditure of the salary of teachers and contingency equipment grant of 20% of 90% grant on salaries of teachers. An amount of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been proposed to be provided for 1981-82.

3.7.1.2.18 For strengthening the existing machinery at the state level as well as district level an amount of Rs. 0.98 lakh is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.1.3. Teacher's Training.

3.7.1.3.1. With a view to keep teachers in constant touch with the new trends, in the field of education, in-service training has been considered necessary once in a period of five years. Duration of the in-service training programme will be of one month and it will be organised by the State Board of Teacher's Education. The teachers undergoing the in-service training will be paid a stipend of Rs. 150/- for one month. An amount of Rs. 0.60 lakh is provided for the year 1981-82 for this purpose.

3.7.1.3.2. It is proposed to provide science kit boxes to Panchayat schools for Std. V to VII. It is inevitable that the teachers should know how to make use of these kit boxes. It is therefore, necessary to impart training to these teachers in the use of the kit boxes. An amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.1.3.3. It is proposed to pay grant to the training institutions for primary teachers for strengthening and improving existing facilities in these institutions. The expenditure to Government on account of each Government institution is estimated at Rs. 50,000 and at Rs. 30,000 for each non-government institution. The non-Government Institution will have to contribute a matching share of Rs. 20,000. An amount of Rs. 0.60 lakhs is provided for 1981-82 to cover 2 institutions including 1 in tribal area.

3.7.1.3.4. The syllabi of Mathematics and Science have already been upgraded and there is no standard agency which will guide the students for proper study. Many talented students are eager to know the latest development in mathematics and Science. It is proposed to bring out a Magazine which will serve this purpose. It will also discuss difficulties faced by teachers in their day-to-day teaching of these subjects. 4000 copies will be printed to begin with. It would be a bi-monthly (6 issues a year). An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.1.3.5 To develop the Science activities and to inspire teachers and students to take up research activity in science, district level Science Fairs are organised every year in each District. State level Science Fair is also organised every year. Teachers and students of schools take active part in these fairs in large numbers. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh for 1981-82 is provided.

3.7.1.3.6 To make the process of teaching and learning of science interesting and effective, students should be encouraged to do things by themselves. For this purpose a scheme has been evolved. About 40 students of Std. V-VII interested in Science will attend a hobby corner once a week. Students enjoy the different activities in Science. The hobby corners will be run by 67 primary teachers training colleges in the State. The training colleges will be paid Rs. 450 per year as contingency charges. For hobby corners

and innovation, experimentation in Science education and amount of Rs. 6.40 lakh is provided for 1981-82

3.7.1.3.7 The State Institute of Education is located in 110 years old building of the P. R. Training College, Ahmedabad. The building is very old and not suitable to the needs and programmes of the State Institute of Education. It is, therefore proposed to construct a building for S.I.E. at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.1.4. Special Education (Adult)

3.7.1.4.1 According to the 1971 Census about 41.75 lakh adults were illiterates in the age group 15-35. Taking into consideration the normal increase of adults in the said age group the projected population at the end of the Sixth Plan 1984-85 will be around 62 lakhs. By the end of the year 1979-80 about 9 lakh adults have been covered under the Adult Education Programme. It is proposed to cover 35.30 lakh illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 in the Adult Education Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan through implementation of the following schemes:—

1. Rural Functional Literacy Programme (Sponsored by G.O.I.).
2. National Adult Education Programme (Sponsored by G.O.I.).
3. State Adult Education Programme (Similar to NAEP) (Sponsored by State Government).
4. Adult Education Projects by Universities / Colleges.
5. Adult Education Projects through Nehru Yuvak Kendras.

3.7.1.4.2. The involvement of voluntary agencies is emphasised in almost all the adult education programmes. These programmes have to be publicised in the State to attract the voluntary agencies towards this Programme. Similarly the society as a whole and illiterate adults in the age-group 15-35 in particular will also have to be made aware of the importance and their obligations towards these Programmes.

3.7.1.4.3. During 1981-82, 5,35,000 illiterate adults are proposed to be covered under the State Schemes as well National Schemes. An amount of Rs. 46.85 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.7.1.5. Secondary and Higher Education

3.7.1.5.1. An outlay of Rs. 290 lakhs for is provided for the programmes under Secondary and Higher Education for 1981-82 as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs).		
Sr. No.	Name of the Programme	Outlay 1981-82
1	2	3
1.	Secondary and Higher Secondary Education including programmes for Vocationalisation	175.60
2.	University and Higher Education including Scholarship (loan)	98.55
3.	Games and Sports	3.10
4.	Art & Culture (Library Development)	12.75
Total		290.00

3.7.1.6. Secondary Education

3.7.1.6.1. Secondary education in the State has rapidly expanded and has almost reached a saturation point except in rural areas. 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.

3.7.1.6.2. By the end of May 1980 there were 118 secondary schools in the State. It is envisaged that about 35,000 pupils seek admission in the secondary schools every year. These students are accommodated in the existing secondary schools, by opening of additional divisions and by opening of new secondary schools. A provision of Rs. 59.10 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82.

3.7.1.6.3. With a view to avoid drop outs at Secondary school stage it is proposed to provide a remedial teaching for the weak students who lag behind in their study. Accordingly a class of 20 such students will be conducted with the help of 2 teachers (per class) for 8 months (July to March) For this extra work each teacher will be paid Rs. 125 p. m. per class which will amount Rs. 2000 per class. During the year 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is made for 125 classes covering 2500 weaker students under this scheme.

3.7.1.6.4. As a part of qualitative improvement programme, stress is laid on teachers training. During recent years the syllabus of the Secondary as well

as higher secondary schools have undergone a radical change. It is, therefore, proposed to provide in-service training to teachers. During the year 1981-82 it is proposed to impart in-service training to about 1000 teachers for which a provision of Rs. 1.15 lakhs is made.

3.7.1.6.5 **Book Banks:-** Students coming from the weaker section of the society are not able to purchase text-books for their studies at secondary and higher secondary stage of education. The scheme envisages provision for free supply of text-books, to the needy students. The text-books are distributed through the District Education Officers. The average cost of one set of text books is estimated at Rs. 25/-. During the year 1981-82 a provision of Rs 6.00 lakhs is proposed for supply of 24,000 sets of text-books.

3.7.1.6.6. With the introduction of new pattern of Higher secondary school education in the 72 Government secondary schools in the State, it has become necessary to strengthen the existing laboratories and carry out extension of additional rooms to accommodate increasing number of pupils admitted in the schools. With the normal increase of students in schools it has also become necessary to provide additional health and sanitary facilities in the existing school buildings. For the Year 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 11.43 lakhs is made.

3.7.1.7. Higher Secondary Education.

3.7.1.7.1. The Government has accepted the pattern of Higher Education viz., 10+2+3 to comply with the National Pattern. Under this scheme the existing secondary schools will be permitted to open Higher Secondary class of Std. XI during the first year of conversion and Std. XII during the second year of conversion. The cost of opening one additional class of Std. XI works out to Rs. 36,000. A provision of Rs. 68.00 lakhs is made to cover about 100 higher secondary schools during the year 1981-82.

3.7.1.7.2. Although science at higher secondary stage has three distinct disciplines viz., physics, chemistry and biology there is only one science laboratory per school. The effective teaching of these subject necessitates the division of the laboratory into three separate laboratories one for each discipline. A special grant of Rs. 10,000 will be given to each school for conversion and improvement purpose. During the year 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided to cover 30 higher secondary schools.

6.1.8. Vocationalisation

6.1.8.1. Vocationalisation of Education is vital for the purpose of suitable moulding of our youth towards gainful vocations, thus reducing unnecessary

pressure on our universities. The number of vocational institutions functioning under the Directorate of Education at present is about 30 and the enrolment of students is about 3000. A provision of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is made for 1981-82.

3.7.1.8.2. Commission appointed for reviewing the pattern of higher secondary education has recommended a Special Unit, to plan, organise and coordinate vocational education at +2 stage. A provision of Rs. 2.30 lakhs is made for 1981-82.

3.7.1.8.3. The Directorate of Education and other departments viz., Agriculture, Forest, Animal Husbandry, Technical Education run the certificate and diploma course in the field. Voluntary agencies like productivity council etc., also run post graduate Diploma Courses. In view of the Survey Reports it is essential to plan, coordinate, direct and supervise the vocational courses. It is proposed to set up a Vocational Education Board under the Directorate of Education. The Chairman of the Board may be a full time honorary worker, who is supposed to deal with the officials of the Government, Semi-Government and voluntary bodies to plan and coordinate the vocational education at + 2 stage in all fields.

3.7.1.8.4. Besides supervision and control of the institutions implementing the vocational education, it is necessary to provide direction and make arrangement of placement of students who complete the vocational courses. A provision of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is made for district level staff for 1981-82.

3.7.1.9. State Board of Examination :

3.7.1.9.1. The State Board of Examination conducts various types of examinations. At present 42 examinations relating to teachers training, award of different scholarships, etc. are conducted. A provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh is made for continuing programme during the Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.7.1.10. Higher Education :

3.7.1.10.1. The main emphasis will be on qualitative improvement. It is proposed to provide matching assistance to the Universities so as to enable them to avail of the matching assistance from the U.G.C. towards their development schemes. It is also proposed to provide assistance to the universities towards their development schemes which are not assisted by the University Grants Commission. A provision of Rs. 35.40 lakhs is made for the Annual plan 1981-82.

3.7.1.10.2. A residential university is established at Bhavnagar during the year 1978-79. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for its development programme during the year 1981-82.

3.7.1.10.3. It is proposed to provide matching assistance to the affiliated colleges in respect of educational schemes proposed by them and approved by the University Grants Commission provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for the Annual plan 1981-82.

3.7.1.10.4. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Paul Committee, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made towards 'performance award' to colleges during the year 1981-82. This will initiate healthy competition among the colleges to improve the quality and standards of education and maintain their rank in the educational world.

3.7.1.10.5. There has been a good response to the scheme of special coaching class for weaker students studying in colleges. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for the Annual Plan 1981-82 for this purpose.

3.7.1.10.6. For improvement of physical facilities of the Government colleges a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82.

3.7.1.10.7. An outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh is provided for conducting the courses in higher administrative and management development by the Universities during the year 1981-82.

3.7.1.10.8. Every year, about 625 loan scholarships are awarded to the students coming from lower income group and students of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. For the Annual Plan 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is made for this purpose.

3.7.1.11. Games and Sports :

3.7.1.11.1. Under this head of development provision is made for continuance of N.S.S. Programme and for providing physical education equipment to the secondary schools in the tribal areas. For the Annual Plan 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 3.10 lakhs is made.

3.7.1.12. Art and Culture (Development of Public Libraries.)

3.7.1.12.1. Under this head of development a total provision of Rs. 12.75 lakhs is made for various improvement programmes under Library development for 1981-82. The main schemes are viz., the opening of new village libraries and provision for construction of Government libraries for which a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs and 4.00 lakhs respectively are made.

3.7.1.13. Other Programme.

3.7.1.13.1. State Youth Boards.—The existing programmes of Youth Welfare include around youth development, Grishma Shibir, Music Camp, Reading Camps, Know Your Border, Gram Gazetters, Cottage Industries Camps, Deep Sea Swimming Coaching Camps, Financial assistance for tours and excursions. New activities viz., workshop for young writers

Regional Camps for Yogic Activities, District Youth and Cultural Office-Establishment, Establishment of Water Sports Training institute at Chorward. A provision of Rs. 8.16 lakhs is made for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.7.1.13.2. State Sports Council.—Programmes under state sports councils are— Children Sport, Opening of Arvindo Sports Centre, Scholarships, Children Sports Competition at National level, Stadium facilities in 4 Municipal Corporation areas, Play-grounds, Strengthening of District Organisation and State Sports Council, Strengthening of Sub-Coaching Centres, Opening of New Sub-Coaching Centres, A provision of Rs. 23.90 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1981-82 is made for this purpose.

3.7.1.13.3. The Programme under the Sangeet Nriya Natya Akademi are— establishment of Art and Culture Centre cum Museum, Studio, Documentation Centre, Establishment of performing art centre, grant for production, provision of retiring rooms and addition of facilities at Jaishankar Sunderi Natya Griha, Establishment of Bhavai Training Centre at Visnagar, Financial assistance to artists, children Drama Training work shop and Festival Scholarship for Lok Sangeet Vidhyalaya, Jamnagar and National School of Drama Delhi, Establishment and maintenance of theatres at Visnagar and Bhavnagar. The programme for construction of theatres in the remaining three cities under corporation areas on the lines of Jaishankar Sunderi Natya Griha at Ahmedabad, Grant-in-aid for construction of theatres and construction of Open air-Theatres at taluka levels in the State. A provision of Rs. 16.85 lakhs is made for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.7.1.13.4. Lalitkala Akademi:—The programmes under the Lalit Kala Akademi are the construction of Art Gallery and its establishment and maintenance, financial assistance for publication of art books, providing guru-shishy scholarship, mobile exhibition, library services at art gallery, etc. A provision of Rs. 7.25 lakhs is made for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.7.1.13.5. Archaeology.—It is proposed to expand exploration, escavation and conservation

activities. It is proposed to undertake chemical presevation of monuments, publication, construction of quarters and strengthening of administrative machinery. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.1.13.6. Archives.—A separate Department of Archives was set up in 1971. It is being developed gradually. It serves as an instrument of public administration and also as a source of historic material and seeks to preserve the cultural heritage for posterity. The department also looks after preservation and maintenance of old non-current records of a permanent nature. A scientifically designed building for housing archives is under construction at Gandhinagar. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is made for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.7.1.13.7.—Museums.—The Department of Museums is mainly concerned with the preservation of our cultural heritage and enrichment of museums by additions of new collections, re-organisation of museums on modern lines for the educational benefit, research students and scholars and the people. At present there are nine Government Museums. A museum has been started at Saputara in Dangs District and the work of construction of its building is expected to be completed during the Sixth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is made for 1981-82.

3.7.1.14. Development of Languages

3.7.1.14.1. Gujarati Language.—The scheme of development of Gujarati Language and its literature was first initiated in the year 1966-67 and has since been continued during the Fourth and the Fifth Plans. This programme is proposed to be accelerated during the Sixth Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is made for the Annual Plan 1981-82 for this purpose.

3.7.1.14.2. Other Languages.—The scheme for the development of Sindhi, Urdu and other Modern Indian Languages is proposed to be continued during the Sixth Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1981-82 is made for this purpose.

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays for 1981-82.

Sector-Sub-sector of Development :—General Education.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme.	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Primary Education.				
(i) Elementary Education.				
1.	EDN— 1. Additional teachers for primary schools for enrolling additional pupils.	334.40	..	334.40
2.	EDN— 2. Construction of class Rooms.	..	12.60	12.60
3.	EDN— 3. Construction of quarters for teachers in tribal area.	..	..	..
4.	EDN— 4. Opening of New Primary schools.	..	..	..
5.	EDN— 5. Opening of New Primary schools at capital town.	0.40	..	0.40
6.	EDN— 6. Conversion of Single teachers schools into two teachers schools.	13.50	..	13.50
7.	EDN— 7. G.I.A. to schools for improvement of physical facilities.	2.00	..	2.00
8.	EDN— 8. Science Kit Boxes.	1.50	..	1.50
9.	EDN— 9. Incentives to parents of tribal pupils.	22.00	..	22.00
10.	EDN—10. Financial Assistance to talented SC/ST/OBC (Baxi Panch) girl pupils.	5.55	..	5.55
11.	EDN—11. Strengthening of Supervisory Machinery.	14.85	..	14.85
12.	EDN—12. Coaching classes for weak students in summer vacation.	1.72	..	1.72
13.	EDN—13. Introduction of Non-Formal education for age group 9-14.	5.00	..	5.00
14.	EDN—14. Medical check-up for primary school children of the age group 6-14.	..	..	..
15.	EDN—15. G.I.A. Pre-Primary schools.	17.00	..	17.00
16.	EDN—16. A Strengthening of Planning Machinery and setting up of monitoring cell in D.E.S. Office.	0.98	..	0.98
Total (Elementary Education) (i)		418.90	12.60	431.50
(ii) Teacher's Training :				
17.	EDN—17. Teachers Training Programme.	0.60	..	0.60
18.	EDN—18. Training to Primary teachers of std. V to VII (science kit boxes.)	0.05	..	0.05
19.	EDN—19. Strengthening of Improving existing primary teachers training institutions.	0.60	..	0.60
20.	EDN—20. Magazine for school Boys.	0.50	..	0.50
21.	EDN—21. Science fair at Dist. and State level.	0.50	..	0.50
22.	EDN—22. A Science Hobby Corner and innovation and experimentation in science Education.	0.40	..	0.40
23.	EDN—23. Workshop for Science Teachers of primary schools.	..	..	..
24.	EDN—24. A construction of Building of State Institute of Education.	..	3.00	3.00

1	2	3	4	5
25.	EDN—25. Strengthening the administrative wing of State Institute of Education Ahmedabad. .. .. .	..	..	..
26.	EDN—26. Strengthening of publication unit (Jeevan shikhs) of State Institute of Education, Ahmedabad. .. .. .	..	..	..
	Total (Teachers Training) (ii)	2.65	3.00	5.65
(iii) Special Education. (Adult)				
27.	EDN—27. Rural Functional Literacy programme. .. .. .	..	..	..
28.	EDN—28. State Adult Education programme.	38.12	..	38.12
29.	EDN—29. Adj. post Literacy project.	2.08	..	2.08
30.	EDN—30. Incentive grants to voluntary agencies.	3.00	..	3.00
31.	EDN—31. Publicity (Adults).	1.00	..	1.00
32.	EDN—32. Administrative set up.	2.65	..	2.65
	Total—(Special Education) (ii)	46.85	..	46.85
	Total—Primary Education (including Adult Education) (i + ii + iii)	468.40	15.60	484.0
II. Secondary and Higher Education.				
33.	EDN—33. Regulated growth of secondary Education and assistance to non Government secondary schools.	57.10	2.00	59.10
34.	EDN—34. Remedial teaching for weak students.	2.50	..	2.50
35.	EDN—35. Improvement of science education.	3.00	..	3.00
36.	EDN—36. Programme of social useful productive work. .. .. .	..	..	..
37.	EDN—37. Inservice training of teachers.	1.15	..	1.15
38.	EDN—38. Improvement in supervision and guidance. .. .. .	..	..	..
39.	EDN—39. Opening of New Higher secondary schools.	68.00	..	68.00
40.	EDN—40. Introduction of artificial sources in technical resources. .. .. .	..	..	..
41.	EDN—41. Setting up of a special cell for 1+2 stage vocational education.	2.30	..	2.30
42.	EDN—42. Introduction of vocational centres. .. .. .	..	..	..
43.	EDN—43. Formulation of Vocational Education Board. .. .. .	..	..	..
44.	EDN—44. Vocational education GIA to Voluntary Agencies.	16.00	..	16.00
45.	EDN—45. Vocationalisation of Education, Supervision, control and direction and placement of.. .. .	1.20	..	1.20
46.	EDN—46. Setting up of Book Banks.	6.00	..	6.00
47.	EDN—47. Strengthening of Library facilities in Higher secondary schools. .. .. .	..	..	..
48.	EDN—48. Strengthening of the Directorate of Education and District Education Offices.	2.40	..	2.40
49.	EDN—49. Construction/Repairs in Government secondary schools. .. .. .	..	11.43	11.43
50.	EDN—50. Strengthening of Gujarat secondary education Board. .. .. .	..	..	..
51.	EDN—51. Strengthening of the State Board of Examination.	0.60	..	0.60
52.	EDN—52. Strengthening of institution of vocational guidance.	0.50	..	0.50

1	2	3	4	5
53.	EDN—53. Development of Sanskrit Language.	0.42	..	0.24
54.	EDN—54. Appointment of Hindi Teachers in non Hindi speaking States.	1.00	..	1.00
Total :—Secondary and Higher Education (II) ..		162.17	13.43	175.60
III. University Education.				
55	EDN—55 Gujarat Council of studies for social cultural and scientific advancement.	0.35	..	0.35
56	EDN—56 Grant to Universities for Higher Administrative and Managerial Development courses.	0.60	..	0.60
57	EDN—57 Performance award to colleges.	2.00	..	2.00
58	EDN—58 Development grant to Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Research, Ahmedabad. .. ..	..	..	..
59	EDN—59 Development of Government Colleges	5.00	..	5.00
60	EDN—60 Faculty development programme	..	..	..
61	EDN—61 Asst. to professional association of an academic nature.	0.20	..	0.20
62	EDN—62 Assistance to colleges for inviting experts for lecture and seminars	..	..	..
63	EDN—63 Spl. Coaching classes for weak students.	2.00	..	2.00
64	EDN—64 Provision of Matching shar against UGC grant to colleges.	5.00	..	5.00
65	EDN—65 Hostel Environment programme.	..	..	..
66.	EDN—66 Opening of Education and Vocational Guidance Department in Colleges.	..	..	..
67	EDN—67 Grants to Universities	35.40	..	35.40
68	EDN—68 Grant in aid to Residential University at Bhavnagar	40.00	..	40.00
69	EDN—69 Scholarship & Freshship (Including for secondary education)	8.00	..	8.00
Total :—University Education (III) ..		98.55	..	98.55
IV. Games, Sports and Youth Welfare				
70	EDN—70 Games and sports	0.10	..	0.10
71	EDN—71 Introduction of National service scheme.	3.00	..	3.00
72	EDN—72 Integrated scheme of T.W.	6.00	1.00	7.00
73	EDN—73 Expansion of activities of State sports Council	28.60	0.30	28.90
Total :—Games Sports and youth Welfare (IV)		37.70	1.30	39.00
V Art and Culture				
(i) Development of Libraries.				
74	EDN—74 Library Development	2.45	..	2.45
75	EDN—75 Construction of Building for a New Government libraries.	..	4.00	4.00
76	EDN—76 Furniture for Government Libraries	0.40	..	0.40
77	EDN—77 Reading Materials for Govt. Libraries	1.33	..	1.33
78	EDN—78 State contribution towards R. R. Mohan Ray Library Foundation	0.75	..	0.75
79	EDN—79 Opening of village libraries	2.00	..	2.00
80	EDN—80 Refresher Courses for employees etc.	0.15	..	0.15

1	2	3	4	5
81	EDN—81 Strengthening of Office of the Curater of Library	..	..	..
82	EDN—82 Strengthening office of the Asstt. Curator of Library	0.40	..	0.40
83	EDN—83 Strengthening of Central Library Baroda.	0.41	..	0.41
84	EDN—84 Strengthening of Govt. Dist. Lib.	0.80	..	0.80
85	EDN—85 Strengthening of Other Govt. Lib.	0.06	..	0.06
86	EDN—86 Improvement in G.I. Pattern of non-Govt. Village Libraries.	..	..	..
	Total Development of Libraries V (i)	8.75	4.00	12.75
(ii) Other Schemes.				
87	EDN—87 Cultural Schemes.			
	(A) Sangeet Academy	10.63	6.22	16.85
	(B) Lalitkala Academy	2.25	5.00	7.25
88	EDN—88 Development of Archaeology	3.00	..	3.00
89	EDN—89 Development of Archives	5.30	0.70	6.00
90	EDN—90 Development of Museums	2.89	3.11	6.00
	Total Other schemes V (ii)	24.07	15.03	39.10
	Total : Art & Culture (V)	32.82	19.03	51.85
VI. Development of Languages				
91	EDN—91 Development of Languages	12.00	..	12.00
	Nucleous Budget	16.00	..	16.00
	Grand Total—General Education :—	827.64	49.36	877.00

3.7.2. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

3.7.2.1. Introduction

3.7.2.1.1. The existing facilities for Technical Education in Gujarat have been provided with a view to satisfying the increasing needs for technical and specialised man-power required in the State and out-side the State. The State had concentrated on consolidation and improvement of quality of Education through curriculum development, diversification of courses, introduction of new electives through need based training programme, during the Fourth and Fifth Plan and has made continuous efforts to ensure a steady supply of Engineers/Technologists and Technician at appropriate level.

3.7.2.2. Review

3.7.2.2.1. Gujarat State has established seven Engineering Colleges and nineteen Polytechnics with an intake of 1885 for degree courses and 3705 for diploma courses at the end of terminal year 1979-80. There are 44 technical high schools which give technical back-ground to secondary school students. Gujarat State has started several job-oriented vocational trades and certificate courses, and at the end of terminal year 1979-80, total 834 seats have been introduced. The certificate courses have been developed but largely augmented by the trade courses run in Industrial Training Institutes.

3.7.2.3. Programmes during 1980-81.

3.7.2.3.1. Under the Major Programmes during the year 1980-81, it was planned to introduce new diploma course, increase the seats at diploma and degree courses and to introduce vocational trade courses. Following gives the achievement.

1980-81.

Item	No. of Seats	
	Target	Achievements
(a) Increase in seats		
i. Degree courses	151	123
ii. Diploma courses	369	369
(b) Starting of 2½ years diploma courses.	210	210
(c) Post-diploma courses.	10	10
(d) Additional seats for vocational trades (I.T.I.)	45	48

3.7.2.3.2. As a remedial teaching, measures have been taken to organise the special coaching classes for students belonging to scheduled caste, and other students weak in study. Two Government Engineering Colleges and eight Government Polytechnics have been entrusted with the conduct of such classes.

3.7.2.4. Programmes for 1981-82.

3.7.2.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs is provided for Technical Education for the year 1981-82. The broad break up of the outlay is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1981-82.
1	2	3
1.	Direction and Administrations.	2.90
2.	Technical Schools.	27.48
3.	Polytechnics.	38.55
4.	Engineering Colleges and assistance to non-Government Technical Colleges/Institutions.	27.27
5.	Scholarships.	0.10
6.	Research and Training.	2.00
7.	Other expenditure.	21.70
Total :		120.00

3.7.2.4.2. The details of the programmes for the Annual Plan, 1981-82 are as under :—

3.7.2.4.3. Degree level : It is proposed to introduce 30 seats (10 seats for each) for undergraduate courses i (i) Plastic Technology, (ii) Rubber Technology and (iii) Silicate Technology.

3.7.2.4.4. Diploma level : It is proposed to introduce 287 additional seats as under :—

(I) Three years Diploma Courses

No. of Seats

(i) Architectural Assistanceship

(ii) Restoration of 180 intake

(II) Part-time Diploma

(i) Civil Engineering	70
(ii) Mechanical Engineering	70
(iii) Electrical Engineering	35
	<hr/>
	175
	<hr/>

(2) Fitter	16	Govt. Tech. High School Ahmedabad
(3) Draughtsman (Mech.)	16	G. T. H. S., Palanpur.
(4) Draughtsman (Mech.)	16	G. T. H. S., Patan.
(5) Electrician	16	F. S. P. T. H. S., Surat;
	<hr/>	
	Total	160
		<hr/>

(III) Post Diploma courses

(i) Interior Design	15
(ii) Industrial	20
	<hr/>
	35
	<hr/>
Grand Total :	287
	<hr/>

3.7.2.4.5. Technical High School Level**(I) Secondary Education**

(i) It is proposed to start one division of 45 seats especially for girl students at F. S. Parekh Technical High School, Surat.

(ii) It is proposed to start additional division of 45 seats at P. N. Technical High School and Smt. K. S. Dani Vocational Centre, Kapadwanj.

(iii) It is proposed to start additional divisions of 45 seats at Government Technical High School, Junagadh.

(II) Certificate Level

Following certificate courses are proposed to be introduced :—

	No. of seats	
(1) Textile Design	10	Govt. Girls Polytechnic, Ahmedabad.
Part-time		
(2) Higher Certificate in-spinning.	20	R. C. Tech. Institute, Ahmedabad.
(3) Weaving	20	-do-
(4) Head Compositor part-time.	20	-do-
(5) Machineman Part-time	10	-do-
I. T. I. Trade courses.		
(1) Radio and T. V. Mechanic	16	Govt. Tech. High School, Ahmedabad.

2.7.2.4.6. Others.—(i) It is proposed to introduce the ad-hoc short duration courses to cater to the varied needs of the society. The centre is proposed to be at Government Polytechnic, Ahmedabad.

(ii) Existing Book Service Centres are proposed to be strengthened by providing additional sets of text books.

(iii) It is proposed to continue the process of replacement of obsolete equipment and to provide for purchase of new modernised equipment.

(iv) It is proposed to provide the adequate number of staff for accounts division of Government Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics and strengthen the management of accounts.

(v) It is proposed to provide adequate personnels for management of hostels in Government Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.

(vi) Strengthening of Directorate and Technical Examination Board.

(a) An Unit is established to carry out the regular academic inspection of technical institutes. It is necessary to strengthen this unit and to provide additional manpower.

(b) The Technical Examination Board has been conducting Examinations for diploma and certificate courses. Due to increase in number of courses and the students it is necessary to strengthen the administrative set-up of the board.

3.7.2.4.7. *Students amenities.*—It is proposed to provide Canteen furniture at Porbandar and Patan. It is also proposed to provide Water-coolers for hostels at all Government Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.

3.7.2.4.8. *Construction.*—Besides, the existing works in progress, the following works are proposed to be taken up during 1981-82 :—

(i) Class room at the Government Technical High Schools at Surendranagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Navsari and Kapadwanj.

(ii) Additional floor at Government Polytechnic for Girls, Ahmedabad for interior design course.	Vyara	(i) Wireman	16
(iii) Additional floor at Government Polytechnic, Ahmedabad for Bio-Medical Instrumentation course.		(ii) Welder	16
(iv) New building for diploma course in Ceramic at L. E. College, Morbi.			32
		Total :	52

3.7.2.4.9. Special Component Plan

(i) The Special coaching classes as a part of remedial teaching to Scheduled caste students will continue.

(ii) It is proposed to establish special book service centres for the students belonging to the scheduled caste, to give them a set of essential Text-Books.

(iii) It is proposed to take up the work of construction of hostels for the S.C. Girls at the following centres :

- (1) Government Polytechnic for Girls, Ahmedabad. 50 seats
- (2) K. D. Polytechnic, Patan. 50 seats

3.7.2.4.10. Tribal-Area Sub-Plan

(1) It is proposed to increase the existing seats of diploma courses from 120 to 180 at Government Polytechnic, Dohad.

(2) It is proposed to establish vocational centres and to introduce 52 seats as under :—

	No. of Seats
Chhotaudaipur (i) Carpentry	10
(ii) Wireman App.	10
	20
	—

(3) It is proposed to introduce 64 additional seats for the I.T.I. Courses and 12 seats for Technical Examination Board Courses as under :—

	No. of Seats
(a) G.T.H.S. (i) Fitter Godhra	16
(ii) Scooter Mech-cum-Driver	12
	28
(b) G.T.H.S. (i) Radio & T.V. Mech. Dahod.	16
(ii) Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanic	16
(iii) Motor-Mechanic	16
	48
Total :	76

(4) It is proposed to construct additional floor on the hostel block at Weir Industrial Institute, Dharampur and one hostel block at Government Technical High School, Dohad.

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlay 1981—82.

Sector : of Development:—Technical Education.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981—82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Direction and Administration.				
1.	TED-1 Strengthening of Administrative Setup of Technical Education Department & Tech. Examination Board.	2.90	..	2.90
II. Technical Schools.				
2.	TED-2 Technical High Schools (vocationalisation)	17.65	9.83	27.48
III. Polytechnics.				
3.	TED-3 Development of Government Polytechnic and Girls Polytechnics including quality improvement programme Industrial Training for students of diversified and sandwich courses at Diploma level.	27.70	9.80	37.50
4.	TED-4 Grant in aid for Private Polytechnics.	1.05	..	1.05
Total—III.		28.75	9.80	38.55
IV. Engineering Colleges & Institutions Non-Government Technical Colleges and Institutes.				
5.	TED-5 Development of Govt. Engineering Colleges including quality improvement programme and development of other special training programme for specific requirement in Gujarat.	11.30	14.27	25.57
6.	TED-6 Grant in aid to private Engineering Colleges including S. V. Regional College of Engg. Surat.	1.70	..	1.70
Total—IV.		13.00	14.27	27.27
V. Scholarships.				
7.	TED-7 Increase in number of scholarships in Engg. Colleges/Institutes.	0.10	..	0.10
VI. Training and Research.				
8.	TED-8 Training for Teachers and Instructors of Technical Institutes.	2.00	..	2.00
VII. Others.				
9.	TED-9 Other expenditure Provision of students amenities in Technical Institutions.	2.50	4.10	6.60
10.	TED-10 Revision of staff structure.	..	..	..
11.	TED-11 Continuing Education programme.	..	..	..
12.	TED-12 Construction of staff quarter for staff of Engineering Colleges & Polytechnics.	..	8.20	8.20
13.	TED-13 Construction of hostel for students of Technical Institutions.	..	6.90	6.90
Total—VII.		2.50	19.20	21.70
GRAND TOTAL		66.90	53.10	120.00

3.7.3. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

3.7.3.1 Considerable expansion of the health and medical services has taken place over the period of planned development. However, the wide gap between the scale of services required and that actually provided, exists even today between urban and rural area. Moreover, approach to the State Plan has to be conditioned by the demographic profile of the State, geographical and climatic conditions and existing level of medical and health facilities in the State.

3.7.3.2 The Major thrust is on the expansion and improvement of medical and health facilities specifically in the rural and tribal areas.

3.7.3.3 The need for integration of the Health Programme with the Family Welfare Programme and the great significance of the provisions of acceptable and reliable medical facilities in Rural areas and of the Family Welfare Programme has also been kept in view in planning for the health programme.

3.7.3.4 The Minimum Needs Programme in the plan is given due priority. The existing medical institutions in the developed areas are proposed to be adequately equipped and deficiencies in staff, equipments etc. are proposed to be made good so as to bring up the standards and quality of their services. To provide medical facilities to the rural population a referral structure linking the Primary Health Centre, with district hospitals in each district is also visualised. The indigenous system of medicines is also proposed to be encouraged especially in the tribal area.

3.7.3.5 Programme for 1981-82.

3.7.3.5.1 The outlay for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 1120.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1176.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82.

3.7.3.5.2 A broad programme-wise break up of the outlay of Rs. 1176.00 lakhs is given in the following table:—

(Rs. in lakhs).		
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1981-82.
1.	2.	3
A.	Medical	
(i)	Direction and Administration	16.02
(ii)	Medical Relief (Health and Medical).	78.33
(iii)	Training (Health & Medical)	9.88
(iv)	Medical Education & Research.	161.82
(v)	Indegenous System of Medicine Ayurved and Homeopathy.	29.00

1	2	3
(vi)	Employees' State Insurance Scheme.	5.41
B.	Public Health.	
	Minimum Needs Programme	299.86
C.	Other Programmes.	
(i)	Drugs Control Administration	11.64
(ii)	Health Education etc.	2.94
Total Medical and Public Health		614.90
D.	State Scheme for Payment of additional incentives under the Family Welfare Programme.	57.25
E.	Provision for Contrelly Sponsored Scheme on Sharing basis.	503.85
Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)		1176.00

A Medical

3.7.3.6 Direction and Administration.

3.7.3.6.1. Under the programme of Direction and Administration, it is proposed to strengthen the Directorate of Health and District Health Organisation. An outlay of Rs. 16.02 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 for the purpose.

3.7.3.7 Medical Relief (Medical).

3.7.3.7.1. 21 X-Ray machines have been set up in different hospitals and 15 Ambulance Vans have been provided till 1979-80. Till 1978-79, 210 beds (50 at Nadiad, 25 at Khedbrama, 42 at Upleta, 50 at Gandhinagar, 28 at Navsari and 15 at Zalod) had been provided. During 1979-80, 76 beds including 26 in tribal areas have been added. It is expected to increase 50 beds in the Civil Hospital, Mehsana during 1980-81. It is proposed to increase 50 beds at Junagadh and ward at Dharampur during 1980-81.

3.7.3.7.2. The construction of staff quarters at Jetpur, Nadiad, Bharuch, Dharampur, Vansada, Godhra, Upleta, Dhangadhra, Palanpur, Himatnagar, Rajpipla and Bhiloda will remain in progress during 1981-82. It is proposed to construct staff quarters at Unjha and Ahwa and to provide water facilities at Mehsana and Patan during the year 1981-82, it is also proposed to construct a building for new cottage hospital at Dedialpada in Bharuch District during 1981-82.

3.7.3.7.3. For providing referral services in rural areas 5 vehicles have been purchased to deliver services to district hospitals during 1979-80 and 5 more are expected to be added during 1980-81. Besides 6 existing paediatric clinics, 5 more clinics have been established. It is proposed to provide water cooler, zerox machine and duplicating machines at various hospitals in 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 58.99 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 for under taking all such activities.

3.7.3.8 Medical Relief (Health).

3.7.3.8.1. During 1980-81, two X-Ray machines for Referral Hospitals at Rajula and Mansa have been sanctioned. Additional 60 beds in the existing Referral Hospitals viz. at Dwarka 10, Khambhalia 25, and Anjar 25 are being provided. It is expected to increase additional 10 beds at Idar Referral Hospitals during 1980-81.

3.7.3.8.2. The construction work of two new Referral Hospitals one each in Panchmahal and Surendranagar Districts are undertaken during 1979-80. The construction works in regard to conversion of Cottage Hospitals at Radhanpur and Dhandhuka is in progress. The construction work of 50 staff quarters at various existing Referral Hospitals is also in progress. During 1980-81, construction of 20 staff quarters in the various existing Referral Hospitals is in progress. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the completion of such works. During the year 1981-82, it is proposed to remove deficiencies in beds and staff at Referral Hospital, Bhilad (Valsad) and Vyara (Surat) by providing 40 additional beds and additional staff. An outlay of Rs. 19.34 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.3.9 Training (Health and Medical)

3.7.3.9.1 Due to shortage of Public Health Nurses in rural areas, it is proposed to start a "certificate course in Public Health and Nursing" at the School of Health Visitors, Surat.

3.7.3.9.2 At present 19 A.N.M. Schools are functioning. During 1981-82 it is proposed to start three A.N.M. schools one each at Gondal, Morvi and Rajpipla by providing necessary facilities as required by the Nursing Council. An outlay of Rs. 9.88 lakhs is provided during 1981-82.

3.7.3.10 Medical Education and Research.

3.7.3.10.1 The approach towards Medical Education and Research Programme is to develop Medical and Health man-power by providing suitable training to medical, dental, nursing and Para-Medical personnel.

For this, minimum standards are required to be maintained for planning the education system in the above fields and to provide adequate facilities to all the institutions. The health personnel employed in these institutions are required to provide medical services to the public and impart training to various categories of personnel. Further, it is required to promote research to solve the health problems being faced by the people. In order to meet the above need, it is necessary to make provisions for competent and adequate teaching staff, equipments, beds, library and laboratory facilities in all the institutions. It has been proposed to remove deficiencies as per recommendations of the Medical Council of India, the Dental Council of India and the Nursing Council. An outlay of Rs. 161.82 lakhs has therefore been provided for Medical Education and Research for the year 1981-82, which includes the requirements of the hospitals attached with 4 medical colleges, Dental Colleges, Nursing College, 1 Physiotherapy School and 4 General Nursing Schools. The important activities are as under :—

Ahmedabad.

3.7.3.10.2. During the year 1979-80, 61 beds have been increased in the Civil Hospital. The construction work of airconditioning to Animal House of B. J. Medical College has been completed. It is envisaged to construct residential quarters for Class-III servants during the year 1980-81. It is also envisaged to air-condition 3 operation theatres and construction of one additional ward in Civil Hospital. A provision of Rs. 36.84 lakhs is therefore made for the purpose during 1981-82.

Vadodara.

3.7.3.10.3. 30 beds have been increased in S.S.G. Hospital. Central Casualty service has been developed with provision of emergency beds in the hospital. Equipments for Parenteral Fluid Unit, Cardio therapeutic department, E.N.T. and Dental Department have been purchased. It is envisaged to construct Mortuary plant with cold storage during the year 1980-81. The construction of Orthopaedic workshop, the construction of hostels for under-graduate and post-graduate students, and quarters for Class-IV servants are also being taken up. It is also proposed to start second E.N.T. Unit in the Medical College. The S.S.G. Hospital is provided with intensive Care Unit with two beds. One more E.N.T. Unit will be established. It is proposed to provide additional teaching and administrative staff in Medical College, Vadodara according to the standard of M.C.I. The construction work for hostels of under-graduate and post-graduate as well as ladies students is expected to be started. Similarly a

new building for orthopaedic workshop will be taken on hand. Construction of quarters of Class IV servants, provision of grill to 300 beds in surgical ward and providing cold storage room for mortuary room have already been approved during the year 1980-81. During the year 1981-82, all the construction works mentioned above are expected to remain in progress. An outlay of Rs. 37.09 lakhs has been provided for 1981-82 for the purpose.

Jamnagar

3.7.3.10.4. 25 beds are being increased in Irwin Group of Hospitals during 1980-81. New Services such as Intensive Care Unit, Resuscitation Unit, Central Casualty services, peripheral unit, Limb fitting centre and additional nursing staff for the above services are also being provided. X-Ray machine and equipments required for the above services are also being provided during 1980-81. It is envisaged to construct the Central Animal House, General Workshop, P.G. Hostel and staff quarters for Medical College during the year 1980-81. These works would be continued during 1981-82 and for that purpose an outlay of Rs. 21.20 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

Surat

3.7.3.10.5. One new ambulance Van has been provided during 1979-80. It is envisaged to construct O.P.D. Block, Housemen and Registrars quarters, students hostel, examination hall Auditoriums and Dhobighat for Medical College and New Civil Hospital during the year 1980-81. The construction works started during 1980-81 would remain in progress during 1981-82 and for that purpose an outlay of Rs. 40.13 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.3.11. Indigenous system of Medicine Ayurved and Homeopathy.

3.7.3.11.1. Ayurved forms a vital part of the indigenous system of medicines and it has stood the test of time with the progressive increase in the allocation in the last few years, the development of indigenous system of medicines, Ayurved and Homeopathy is making a head way. Till 1979-80, 51 dispensaries including 35 in the Tribal Areas have been opened. An Ayurvedic hospital at Talaja has also been started. The expansion of Ayurvedic hospitals at Khambholai (Dist. Kheda) is also envisaged. Additional staff and equipments are also being provided so as to meet with the requirements of the Central Council of Indigenous systems of Medicines towards additional staff and provision of equipments etc.

3.7.3.11.2. The existing teaching staff in Government Ayurvedic Colleges is proposed to be strengthened towards fulfilling the requirements of C.C.I.M. It is also envisaged to provide additional beds 25 each in the Government Ayurvedic Hospitals at Vadodara, Bhavnagar and Junagadh towards meeting with the requirements of the C.C.I.M. An outlay of Rs. 27.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 for continuing the existing Ayurved dispensaries, opening of Ayurvedic hospital, botanical gardens, collection of herbs centres, expansion of Directorate of Ayurved, Panch-Karma section and starting of District Administrative Offices. The pharmacy College at Rajpipla under Tribal Area Sub-Plan is being developed. An outlay of Rs. 29.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 for development of all these schemes.

3.7.3.12. Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

3.7.3.12.1. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been introduced as a security scheme for the Industrial workers in the State. It provides medical benefit, sickness benefit, maternity benefit, disablement benefit, dependent benefit and funeral benefit. The State Health Department provides medical benefit to 5,99,400 employees at 17 centres. An outlay of Rs. 5.41 lakhs is provided under the State plan for the year 1981-82. The Construction of Hospitals for E.S.I. workers at Vadodara, Rajkot and Kalol will be completed before the close of the year 1980-81. One centre at Junagadh and one each at Nandesari (Dist. Vadodara) and Katar Gam (Surat) has already been started during 1979-80. During 1980-81, it is envisaged to start three more centres. Pending commissioning of one more hospital with 500 beds in Ahmedabad, it is proposed to reserve additional beds in Municipal and Charitable hospitals, 10 more dispensaries for Ahmedabad Centre are proposed to be established during the year 1981-82.

B. Public Health

3.7.3.13. Minimum Needs Programme :

3.7.3.13.1. The Fifth Plan Norms of establishing one Primary Health Centre for C.D. Block, one sub-centre for every 10,000 population and the provision of drugs at Rs. 12,000 per annum for each P.H.C. and Rs. 2,000 per annum for each sub-centre have been fully achieved by the State. 251 P.H.CCs. are functioning with 2500 sub-centres of all categories at the end of March, 1980. The upgradation of 4 primary Health Centres into rural hospitals and provision of specialised services have been taken up. The surgical instruments and equipments have been purchased for 4 primary Health Centres. However,

upgradation of one P.H.C. out of every four could be achieved and there has been a heavy backlog construction of staff quarters and sub-centres.

3.7.3.13.2. During the Fifth Plan, 4 primary Health centres have been upgraded and 9 mobile dispensaries have been opened till 1978-79. 100 new sub-centres have been established during the year 1979-80. During 1980-81, it is envisaged to establish additional 100 new sub-centres, 28 sub-centres are expected to be provided with 4 bedded Maternity facility. During 1981-82, it is proposed to establish 100 new sub-centres.

3.7.3.13.3. The construction of 175 sub-centres of P. H.C. buildings have been completed by the end of 1979-80. It is envisaged to provide building for additional 50 sub-centres during 1980-81.

3.7.3.13.4. The establishment of separate Taluka hospitals and strengthening of existing referral hospitals is proposed for taking over the referral cases from surrounding Primary Health Centres. This will not only provide referral services which is the basic philosophy behind upgradation of Primary Health Centres but will also allow P.H.C. to maintain its identity as preventive and promotive centre. It is envisaged to construct buildings for 13 Taluka hospitals during 1980-81. It is proposed to undertake construction of works of 30 sub-centres buildings during 1981-82. It is also proposed to undertake construction work of additional 5 new P.H.C's. during 1981-82.

3.7.3.13.5. By the end of 1979-80, 72 staff quarters of P.H.Cs. have been completed and 41 sub-centres have been upgraded into Rural Health Clinics. Out of these 35 Rural Health Clinics have been provided with building facilities. In addition, 4 staff quarters at the upgraded P.H.Cs. have been completed till 1979-80. It is also envisaged to construct 30 staff quarters during 1980-81. It is also envisaged to construct 7 quarters for the staff of mobile dispensaries. During 1981-82, it is proposed to construct 30 sub-centre buildings and 15 staff quarters of P.H.Cs. It is also proposed to construct 57 post mortum rooms at 57 P.H.Cs. which will be selected from each district during 1981-82. Besides, the schemes of Community Health Volunteers and Multipurpose Workers come within the purview of the "Minimum-Needs Programme" With a view to ensure surveillance on various communicable diseases and provide Health Education and basic health services at door steps of the people, both Community Health Volunteers and Multipurpose Workers prove very useful. An outlay of Rs. 166.50 lakhs (State Share) has been provided for these two schemes during 1981-82. Total outlay of Rs. 299.86 lakhs, has thus been provided for the Minimum-Needs Programme during 1981-82, in the State Plan.

3.7.3.13.6. During 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 299.86 lakhs is provided for the Minimum Needs Programme.

3.7.3.14. C—Other Programmes :

3.7.3.14.1. Suitable provision is made for the following other programmes :—

Drugs Control Administration ,
Health Education ;
Health Statistics ;

Sera and Vaccine.

Health Services to school going children.

3.7.3.14.2. Since 1979-80, the programmes for the expansion of drugs Laboratory, Vadodara and provision of additional staff for drugs control administration has been undertaken. As regards enforcement of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 one new circle at Nadiad in addition to 6 circles with necessary staff have been created. The training programme for the food Inspectors has been undertaken as required under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. The intake capacity of students has increased to 60 students for Diploma course in Pharmacy, conducted at Government Polytechnic, Rajkot.

3.7.3.14.3. During 1980-81 one new Circle at Junagadh is being created. The existing staff at the Head Quarter Office is being strengthened and arrangements are being made for the purpose of equipments for combined food and drugs Laboratory at Vadodara. Condensed course for imparting training to un-qualified Pharmacists who are at present in the pharmacy profession is being started. During 1981-82, it is proposed to create one new circle at Bhuj. It is also proposed to increase the testing capacity from 3,000 samples to 4,000 samples for drugs at Vadodara Laboratory and 7,000 samples to 10,000 samples of food at Vadodara and Bhuj Laboratories respectively. An outlay of Rs. 11.64 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 for Drugs Control Administration.

3.7.3.15. Health Education

3.7.3.15.1. The existing facilities for the drawing of samples and their analysis is inadequate from the standpoint of speedy deterrent action. It is therefore envisaged to set up 2 Mobile Laboratories which would be suitably equipped and staffed for the expeditious drawing of samples and their analysis.

3.7.3.16 It is also envisaged to strengthen Health Education Bureau, Health Statistics and expansion of Vaccine Institute, Vadodra. An outlay of Rs. 2.94 lakhs is provided for the purpose.

3.7.3.17. D—Family Welfare Programme State Incentive Scheme :

3.7.3.17.1. The Family Welfare Programme is to continue as fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It is however, proposed to provide in the State Plan additional incentives under the Family Welfare Programme. An outlay of Rs. 57.25 lakhs is provided for 1981-82 for payment of State additional incentives.

3.7.3.18. E—Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

The programmewise details are as under :—

3.7.3.18.1. Filaria Control Programme :

3.7.3.18.2 In Gujarat State, it was estimated that 10 million population faces the risk of this disease. The disease is mainly prevalent in coastal areas of Southern districts and Saurashtra region extending to hinterland and has also affected urban areas. In 1960, when Gujarat was formed 3 1/2 units were working. Since then 4 more units have been established. 3 Filaria Control Units, 4 Filaria Clinics and 4 Survey units are also functioning. A Rural Filaria Project has been established since 1978-79. The emphasis now will be on education and interruption of transmission by antilarval measures and to reduce reservoir of infection, clinical manifestations by anti-parasitic measures and to delimit the problems of filariasis. An outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82 of which the State's share is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

3.7.3.19. National Leprosy Control Programme

3.7.3.19.1. In Gujarat 8 Leprosy control units, 370 S.E.T. centres, 30 urban leprosy centres 2 reconstructive surgery units, 1 leprosy training centre, 6 temporary hospitalisation wards and 4 District zonal leprosy offices have been established. An outlay of Rs. 21.78 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 of which Rs. 10.89 lakhs will be the State share.

3.7.3.20. National T. B. Control Programme :

3.7.3.20.1. Under the State Plan, 19 district T. B. centres and 25 bedded isolation wards have been established at District T. B. Centres till 1979-80. During 1980-81 it is envisaged to construct additional rooms in the selected 65 P.H.Cs. and construction of staff quarters at T. B. Sanitorium Bharapur. It is also proposed to construct T. B. isolation Wards at districts T. B. Centres, Navsari Palanpur, Himatnagar, Amreli and Ahwa (Dangs). An outlay of Rs. 34.78 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 of which Rs. 17.39 lakhs has been provided as State share for 1981-82.

3.7.3.21. Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness

3.7.3.21.1. National Programme of Prevention of Visual impairment and control of blindness has been started from the year 1978-79 in Gujarat. The programme envisages the ophthalmic services in rural areas and district hospitals in Primary Health Centres by providing trained ophthalmic assistants. Medicines and equipments are being supplied by the Government of India. 9 hospitals and 70 P. H. Cs. have been covered under this scheme by the end of 1979-80. During 1980-81, 3 District Health Head Quarters hospitals are expected to be upgraded and 50 more P. H. Cs. are likely to be covered. During 1981-82, it is proposed to cover 50 more P. H. Cs. During 1979-80, School of Optometry in Ophthalmic Institute one each at Ahmedabad and Surat has been started with annual intake of 20 and 15 students respectively. During 1980-81, 1 mobile ophthalmic unit attached to medical college, Surat is expected to be started. It is proposed to start unit attached to medical college, Jamnagar and upgrade the Ophthalmic Department of Medical College, Jamnagar. An outlay of Rs. 38.06 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 of which Rs. 19.03 lakhs has been provided as State share.

3.7.3.22. Multipurpose Health Workers' Programme

3.7.3.22.1. 7254 Health Workers have been trained as Multipurpose Health Workers in the entire State till 1979-80.

3.7.3.22.2. With a view to ensure surveillance on various communicable diseases and provide health education and basic health services at doorstep of the people it is envisaged to distribute block population among the existing peripheral health workers belonging to different programmes like N. M. E. P. Family Welfare, N. E. S. I., etc. As a result of such distribution, each worker will cover a population of about 8000. The experience has shown that in rural areas M. P. W. (Basic Health Workers) can effectively cover population of about 5000. For this purpose 350 posts of female and 422 of male M. P. Ws. are proposed to be created during 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 33.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82 of which an outlay of Rs. 16.50 lakhs is provided as State's share.

3.7.3.23. Reorientation of Medical Education

3.7.3.23.1. Each of the medical college is required to adopt 3 P. H. Cs. to provide compulsory rural field training to under graduate students. A beginning has been made and the proposed set-norms would be fulfilled during 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 20.98 lakhs is provided for 1981-82 of which Rs. 10.49 lakhs has been provided as State share.

3.7.3.24. National Malaria Eradication Programme

3.7.3.24.1. Under the modified Plan of Operation NMEP has been modified since 1st April, 1977. The objectives under modified plan of operation are that there is no death due to malaria, and to retain advantage gained so far under the Malaria Programme. With these objectives view, Malaria organisation has been put under Panchayats so as to get effective community participation. Five Zonal Offices have been established.

3.7.3.14.2. In Gujarat, there is double resistance found amongst Malaria carrying mosquitoes against DDT/BHC. In certain areas tolerance is found against Malathion also amongst vector species. Every year about 30 lakh persons will be covered by malathion spray and about 80.00 lakhs persons will be covered under B. H. C. The population coverage has been planned taking into consideration the insecticidal supply from the Government of India. In the rural areas, drug distribution centres and fever treatment Depots have been established to check the spread of the disease. The laboratory services at District level have been further decentralised to P. H. C. level so that immediate facilities for examination of blood smears of fever cases and prompt medical treatment can be given. Malaria Clinics have also been established at the district hospitals and at the dispensaries where the facilities of laboratory technicians exist. Under the Malaria scheme, anti-larval measures are undertaken in 7 towns. Further 6 more towns have also been sanctioned by the Government of India. As per the direction of the Government of India, Orientation training to the representatives from village panchayats, school teachers and voluntary organisations have been started. 3637 such people

representatives have been trained so far. The above activities of Malaria Eradication are proposed to be continued during 1981-82 with suitable modifications as and when necessary. An outlay for the year 1981-82 would be Rs. 890.10 lakhs of which Rs. 445.05 lakhs will be borne by the State on matching basis.

3.7.3.25. Community Health Workers

3.7.3.25.1. The scheme of community Health worker has been introduced since 1977-78. 19271 C. H. Ws. are in position till the end of December, 1980. The scheme now covers all the 251 P.H.Cs. After training each community Health Worker is given Rs. 50 per month as honorarium and medicines worth Rs. 50 p. m. This is centrally aided scheme and the requirement of outlay for the period 1981-82 is estimated at 300.00 lakhs of which the State will share an amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs as matching contribution.

3.7.3.26 Assistant to post Graduate Department (ISM)

3.7.3.26.1 This scheme has been treated a fully centrally sponsored scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1980-81. It is proposed to give assistance to Post-Graduate Departments. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has therefore be provided for this scheme for the year 1981-82.

3.7.3.27 Establishment of I.S.M. Pharmacies.

3.7.3.27.1 This scheme also has been treated as fully centrally sponsored scheme. It is proposed to establish I.S.M. Pharmacies in the State. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlay 1981-82.

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development:— Medical and Public Health.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Direction and Administration.				
	1. HLT-1 Direction and Administration (Medical)	1.73	..	1.73
	2. HLT-2 Strengthening of Health Directorate (Health)	9.00	..	9.00
	3. HLT-3 Strengthening of District Health Organisation (Health)	4.09	..	4.09
	3A. Scheme for procurement of services of Indian Institute of Management for recognising set-up (including those of Directorates).	1.20	..	1.20
	Sub-Total—I.	16.02	..	16.02
II. Medical Relief.				
	4. HLT-4 X-Ray Services to Hospitals.	0.07	..	0.07
	5. HLT-5 Ambulance Services.	0.10	..	0.10
	6. HLT-6 Ambulance Garage Drivers' quarters.	..	0.20	0.20
	7. HLT-7 Increase of beds in District Headquarters Hospitals.	22.93	3.05	25.98
	8. HLT-8 Increase of beds in Taluka Hospital	6.29	4.70	10.99
	9. HLT-9 Staff quarters in District Headquarters Hospitals.	..	2.50	2.50
	10. HLT-10 Staff quarters in Taluka Hospitals.	..	3.60	3.60
	11. HLT-11 Paediatric Services.	2.75	..	2.75
	12. HLT-12 Orthopaedic Unit.	..	..	..
	13. HLT-13 Ophthalmic Units and Eye Camp.	1.00	..	1.00
	14. HLT-14 Improvement of Laboratory Services.	..	..	..
	14.A B.T.S. Centres.	0.30	..	0.30
	15. HLT-15 Emergency Medical Aid (Casualty Department).	..	..	..
	16. HLT-16 Mobile Surgical Units at District Hospitals.	..	..	..
	17. HLT-17 Mental Health at District Hospital.	1.00	..	1.00
	18. HLT-18 Expansion of Mental Hospital at Jamnagar.	..	0.50	0.50
	19. HLT-19 G.I.A. to Cancer Hospital.	..	..	..
	20. HLT-20 Internship quarters.	..	..	..
	21. HLT-21 Rehabilitation Unit (Physiotherapy and occupation therapy)	..	..	..
	22. HLT-22 Air Conditioner Unit of Operation Theater.	..	..	..
	23. HLT-23 Provision of Medical Officers in Hospitals.	..	..	..
	24. HLT-24 Improvement of nursing Care in Hospitals.	6.25	..	6.25
	25. HLT-25 Additional Staff Classes-III, IV and Technical.	3.40	..	3.40

1	2	3	4	5
26.	HLT-26 Specialists Services at all Taluka Hospitals/(Ancillary requirement).	..	..	..
27.	HLT-27 Grant-in-aid to Panchayat for upgrading Medical Institution.	..	..	..
27.	A. Dental Clinics.	0.35	..	0.35
28.	HLT-28 Central Medical Stores.	..	..	..
29.	HLT-29 Consultant Home.	..	..	..
II. Health.				
30.	HLT-30 Establishment of new Referral Hospital.	..	..	..
31.	HLT-31 Strengthening of existing referral Hospitals.	6.51	7.34	13.85
32.	HLT-32 Conversion of Cottage Hospital into referral Hospital.	..	5.49	5.49
Sub-Total (II).		50.95	27.38	78.33
III. Training.				
Medical.				
33.	HLT-33 Training to M.O. S. in Paediatric etc.	0.20	..	0.20
34.	HLT-34 Construction of Hospital for nurses.	..	..	..
35.	HLT-35 Expansion of A.N.M. and Central Nursing School.	8.43	..	8.43
Health.				
36.	HLT-36 Certificate course in H. V. School.	1.25	..	1.25
Sub-Total (III)		9.88	..	9.88
IV. Medical Education and Research.				
37.	HLT-37 Expansion of Medical College and Hospital at Ahmedabad	30.84	6.00	36.84
38.	HLT-38 Expansion of Medical College and Hospital at Vadodra.	27.09	10.00	37.09
39.	HLT-39 Expansion of Medical College and Hospital at Jumnagar.	15.20	6.00	21.20
40.	HLT-40 Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Surat.	22.13	18.00	40.13
41.	HLT-41 Expansion of Medical Education facilities.	13.12	..	13.12
42.	HLT-42 Strengthening of Medical records organisation.	1.59	..	1.59
43.	HLT-43 Strengthening of libraries in Medical Colleges.	2.54	..	2.54
44.	HLT-44 Specialists Unit.	3.45	..	3.45
45.	HLT-45 Expansion of Dental College and Hospital, Ahmedabad.	0.50	1.00	1.50
46.	HLT-46 Expansion of General Nursing School.	..	..	..
47.	HLT-47 Expansion of Nursing College at Ahmedabad.	2.36	2.00	4.36
48.	HLT-48 Training of Dental hygienists in Government Dental College and Hospital.	..	..	..
49.	HLT-49 Training of Dental Mechanic at Government Dental College and Hospital Ahmedabad.	..	..	..
50.	HLT-50 Is shown below Sr. No. 89.			
Sub-Total (IV)		118.82	43.00	161.82

1	2	3	4	5
V. Indigenous system of Medicine Arurved and Homeopathy.				
51. HLT-51	Taking over of Ayurvedic College and expansion of existing Ayurved College.	7.75	0.20	7.95
52. HLT-52	G.I.A. to Ayurvedic Teaching Institutions.	..	..	..
53. HLT-53	Construction of Hostel building.	..	0.10	0.10
54. HLT-54	Development of Auyrvedic University, Jamnagar.	0.25	..	0.25
55. HLT-55	G.I.A. to Homeopathic Institutions.	..	..	..
56. HLT-56	Trainees training.	0.10	..	0.10
57. HLT-57	Expansion of Ayurvedic Hospital attached with teaching Colleges.	2.75	0.50	3.25
58. HLT-58	Opening of New Ayurvedic dispensaries in rural areas.	6.45	..	6.45
59. HLT-59	Construction of Dispensary building with Staff quarters.	..	0.10	0.10
60. HLT-60	Strengthening the directorate of Ayurvedic and starting of district ayurvedic offices.	2.98	..	2.98
61. HLT-61	Opening of new ayurvedic hospitals and expansion of existing ayurvedic hospitals.	3.82	0.55	4.37
62. HLT-62	Botanical surveys and Herbs.	1.35	..	1.35
63. HLT-63	Upgrading and expansion of Pharmacy.	0.15	0.05	0.20
64. HLT-64	Establishment of Collection Centres.	1.00	..	1.00
65. HLT-65	Opening of Ayurvedic wing in District headquarter hospital (Allopathy).	0.50	..	0.50
66. HLT-66	Provision of Panch Karma Section in Government Ayurvedic hospital.	0.40	..	0.40
Sub-Total (V)		27.50	1.50	29.00
VI. Employees State Insurances Scheme.				
67. HLT-67	Employees State Insurance Scheme.	5.41	..	5.41
Sub-Total (VI)		5.41	..	5.41
VII. Minimum needs Programmes.				
68. HLT-71	A Upgrading of PHCS into 30 beded hospitals.	14.68	3.94	18.62
	B Construction of Taluka hospital for Referral Services and strengthening of taluka Referral hospital.	3.12	17.02	20.14
69 HLT-72	Construction work of sub centres of P.HCs building	..	10.20	10.20
70 HLT-73	Drugs and Medicines to PHCs (Estt. of new P.H.Cs.)	41.85	..	41.85
71 HLT-74	Upgrading sub-centres of PHC into dispensaries with maternity facilities.	20.48	3.14	23.62
72 HLT-75	Strengthening of PHC. Intensive Immunisation Medical and to 14 years children	..	18.93	18.93
72 (A)	Community Health Volunteer Scheme	150.00	..	150.00
72 (B)	Multipurpose Workers Scheme	16.50	..	16.50
Sub Total VII		246.63	53.23	299.86
VIII Other Programme				
73 HLT-76	Expansion of Vaccine Institution, Vadodara.	1.69	0.57	2.26
74 HLT-77	Creation of Regional Health Education Unit.	0.18	..	0.18
75 HLT-78	Strengthening of Health Statistics.	0.50	..	0.50
Sub-Total-VIII		2.37	0.57	2.94
76 IX	Health Services to The School going Children	..	..	..
Sub-Total-IX		..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
X Drugs Control				
77	HLT-79 Training of pharmacist	1.00	..	1.00
78	HLT-80 Expansion of administrative section of Drugs control Administration for enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1980 and Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954.	6.10	..	6.10
79	HLT-81 Expansion of Intelligence branch	0.28	..	0.28
80	HLT-82 Expansion of Drugs Laboratory, Vadodara	2.00	1.00	3.00
	B. Mobile Laboratory.	..	..	..
81	HLT-83 Estt. of Regional Laboratory	..	1.00	1.00
82	HLT-84 Estt. of Planning & Statistical Cell.	0.26	..	0.26
83	HLT- Health Transport	..	..	..
84	HLT- Central Medical Store	..	..	..
	Sub-Total X	9.64	2.00	11.64
85	State Schemes for payment for additional incentive under Family Welfare Programme	57.25	..	57.25
86	II. Control of Communicable Diseases and provision for Centrally Sponsored Scheme on sharing basis.			
87	HLT-68 National T. B. Control Programme	11.08	6.31	17.39
88	HLT-69 National Filaria Control Programme	1.00	..	1.00
89	HLT-70 Prevention of Visual Impairment and control of Blindness			
	HLT-70 (Health)	7.03	..	7.03
	HLT-29 (Medical)	5.56	..	5.56
50	HLT-50 (Medical Education)	6.44	..	6.44
90	National Leprosy Control Programme	10.14	0.75	10.89
91	Re-orientation of Medical Education	10.49	..	10.49
92	Provision for National Medical Eradication Programme	445.05	..	445.05
	Sub-Total (CCD.) II	496.79	7.06	503.85
	Grand Total	1041.26	134.74	1176.00

3.7.4 FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

3.7.4.1 Demographic Profile :

3.7.4.1.1 In terms of population Gujarat ranks 9th among the States in India. During the decade 1961-71, the rate of growth of population in Gujarat has risen from 26.98 per cent to 29.39 per cent as against the corresponding rise from 21.64 percent to 24.80 per cent for the country as a whole. Gujarat has thus recorded an Annual growth rate of 2.9 per cent as against the national growth rate of 2.5 percent. The State also has a higher fertility rate in the age group 20-24 and 25-29. The general fertility rates as projected by the expert committee for the periods 1971-75 and 1976-80 are 188 and 150 respectively. These demographic indicators point to the need for a massive effort to scale down the birth rate to 30 per thousand population by 1982-83. It is expected that the birth rate would be around 34 per thousand population by 1980-81.

3.7.4.2 Review.

3.7.4.2.1 Performance during the year 1977-78 and onwards in respect of birth control measures is indicated by the following table.

Method.	Achievement (nos. in '000)				
	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81 likely achievement	81-82 (Target)
	1	2	3	4	5
Sterilisations	112	197	220	200	325
I.U.D. insertions	30	35	38	40	75
Conventional contraceptive	155	205	187	180	250

3.7.4.2.2 The number of couples protected in the productive age group is given in the table below:-
(Fig. in '000).

Year	Estimated couples in productive age group ('000).	No. of couples protected.					
		Sterilisation		I.U.D. Insertions		Conventional contraceptives.	
		No.	% age	No.	% age	No.	% age
1977-78	5264	1309	24.9	78	1.5	155	2.9
1978-79	5383	1436	26.7	89	1.6	205	3.8
1979-80	5487	1519	28.8	99	1.18	186	3.4
1980-81 (Anticipated).	5643	1710	30.3	110	2.0	180	3.2

3.7.4.2.3. During the year 1979-80 2.20 lakhs sterilisation, 38,000 I.U.D. insertions were performed in Gujarat. In addition to this, there were 1.87 lakhs Conventional Contraceptive Users. since inception of the programme 21.3 lakhs sterilisation, 5.9 lakhs IUD insertion have been performed in Gujarat till March, 1980. There are about 1.61 lakhs conventional contraceptive users in Gujarat. During the year 1980-81 it is expected to perform about 2.00 lakhs sterilisation, 40,000 IUD insertions and increase the number of 1.80 lakhs conventional contraceptive users from the present level of 1.61 lakhs.

3.7.4.2.4. To achieve a goal of reduction in the birth rate to a level of 30 per thousand population by the end of 1980-85. It is proposed to achieve the target of 3.25 lakhs sterilisation, 75,000 IUD insertions and 2.50 lakhs conventional contraceptive users during the 1981-82. However these targets are provisional and subject to the norms fixed by Government of India.

3.7.4.2.5 Since the inception of the programme 22.6 lakh sterilisation operations have been performed in Gujarat till December, 1980 giving a cumulative rate of 69.5 sterilisation per thousand population. A total of 3.9 lakhs of I.U.D. insertions have been carried out till December/1980 giving a cumulative rate of 12.5 I.U.D. insertions per thousand population. Taking all the methods of family welfare into account, 19.7 lakh couples are thus currently protected in Gujarat. The birth rate in the State has dropped from 45.7 during the decade 1951-61 to 34.96 (provisional) per thousand during the year 1978 according to sample registration surveys, thus recording almost an eleven point decline.

3.7.4.2.6 Maintenance of Beds and State Sterilisation units : In all 802 reserve beds including 60 in UKAID have been sanctioned under the sterilisation maintenance scheme upto 31st December 1980.

3.7.4.3. Post Partum Programme.

3.7.4.3.1. The main objective of the Post Partum Programme is to maximise contraception among the target population in the community catered to by institutions which attract large number confinement cases. There are 36 post Partum Units functioning in the State till 31st December, 1980. 382 sterilisation beds are sanctioned under post Partum Programme till 31st December, 1980. 5 post partum centres are proposed to be created during 1981-82.

3.7.4.4. Medical Termination of pregnancy.

3.7.4.4.1 The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, is in force in the State. There are 448 Medical Termination of Pregnancy centres recognised by the Government at the end of December-80. A training programme for Medical officers working in Primary Health Centres and Rural Family Welfare Centres has been organised. The number of medical terminations of pregnancy performed is as under :—

Year	No. of M. T. Ps.
1975-76	10995
1976-77	15863
1977-78	16780
1978-79	23033
1979-80	21316
1980-81 (up to December-80)	12241 (Provisional)

3.7.4.4.2 To cope with the rise in tubectomy acceptance a new dimension has been added to the programme from 1980-81; that is the laproscopies tubal-ligation camp approach. In Gujarat, Laproscopic Tubal-ligation are conducted at recognised hospitals where trained surgeons and instruments are available. Under the camp approach 1980-81, surgeons competent in the technique have been sent to district or sub-district hospitals together with other doctors to perform laproscopic tubal-ligation.

3.7.4.5 Oral Pill Programme :

3.7.4.5.1 In Gujarat State, oral pill programme was started on a pilot basis in 7 Centres during 1973-74. The programme has since been intensified and oral contraceptive tablets are now distributed by all Rural Family Welfare Centres, Post Partum Units, and Urban Family Welfare Centres. Since 1978-79 to December, 1980, 6.30 lakhs oral pill cycles have been distributed in the State.

3.7.4.6. Mass Media Efforts :

3.7.4.6.1 Mass Media activities are being undertaken towards stepping up, programme under the Family Welfare Programme.

3.7.4.7. Provision of Sterilisation Facilities under British aid Scheme in Rural and Semi Rural Areas :

3.7.4.7.1. In order to provide adequate sterilisation facilities at PHCs and selected sub-divisional Hospitals, the Government of India has sanctioned extension of facilities at 48 P.H. cs and 9 Sub-divisional hospitals till January, 1981 under the scheme.

3.7.4.8 Training of ANMS, LHVS and Dais :

3.7.4.8.1 There are 28 ANM training Schools, 2 LHV schools, and 1 PHN school in the State. A total number of 14,258 dais have been trained upto January, 1981.

3.7.4.9. Regional Family Welfare Training Centres :—

3.7.4.9.1 There are two Health and Family Welfare Training Centres in the State: one at Rajkot the other at Ahmedabad. In addition, there are four rural Health and Family welfare Training Centres at Bavla, Aliabada, Padra and Sachin.

3.7.4.10. Training of Public Health Nurses and Health Visitors :—

3.7.4.10.1 The State is experiencing shortage of public Health Nurses. The Government of India has recommended to start an eighteen month course for female and male Health Workers. The course for female Health Worker is proposed to be taken up in consultation with the Gujarat Nursing Council. A certificate Public Health Nursing Course has been introduced at Surat during 1980 81,

3.7.4.11 Immunisation Programme :

3.7.4.11.1 The Progress of immunisation service since 1977-78 is as under :—

Category	Achievement			
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (November 19 80)
1. Tetanus Toxoid	3.07	4.1	5.6	2.86
2. Diptharia pertussis Tatarus	5.21	6.7	11.6	4.63
3. Diptharia and Tatarus	5.75	9.5	15.73	7.28

3.7.4.12 Family Welfare Centres.

3.7.4.12.1 At present, there are 158 Urban Family Welfare Centres in the State covering 57 lakhs of the total urban population of 75 lakhs. During 1980-81, additional 17 Urban Family Welfare Centres are being established with a coverage of 3.91 lakhs.

3.7.4.13 Population of City Family Welfare Bureau

3.7.4.13.1 Family welfare Bureau in three of the four Municipal Corporations in the State : Ahmedabad, Vadodara, and Surat have been sanctioned.

3.7.4.14. Programme 1981-82.

3.7.4.14.1. The Family Welfare Programme is wholly Centrally sponsored. An outlay of Rs.1593-12 lakhs is expected for the Annual plan, 1981-82. The additional facilities proposed to be created during 1981-82 are as under:—

Additional facility	Number
	1981-82
Urban Family welfare Centres	16
Mobile sterilization and IUD Units	16
Post partum Units	5

3.7.4.14.2 The Government of India has recently sanctioned a special project for the speedy development of infrastructure for Health and Family Welfare in Panch Mahals and Bharuch districts. The project aims at improvement in the delivery of health services in rural, backward, and tribal areas. An outlay of Rs. 238.02 lakhs for the Annual Plan, 1981-82, has been approved for the project by the Government of India. This outlays will be in addition to the provision made for the centrally sponsored Family Welfare Programme.

ANNEXURE

Proposed outlay under the Family Welfare Programme. (Centrally Sponsored Programme)

		(Rs. in lakhs).
Sr. No.	Programme Component	Outlay 1981-82.
1	2	3
(a)	(1) State F. W. Bureau.	10.96
	(2) City F. W. Bureau.	4.00
	(3) Dist. F. W. Bureau.	55.45
(b)	(1) Rural F. W. (Main) Centres	229.07
	(2) Rural F. W. (Sub) Centres.	146.16
(c)	(1) Urban F. W. P. Centres.	74.00
(d)	Immunisation scheme.	25.00
(e)	(1) Maintenance and supply of vehicles at R. F. W. Centres.	20.62
	(2) State Health Transport (F. W.) Organisation.	1.94
(f)	(1) Vasectomy	237.00
	(2) Tubectomy	352.00
	(3) IUCD	6.35
	(4) Ex-gratia Financial Assistance	7.50
(g)	(1) Maintenance of beds.	16.58
	(2) Post Partum Centres.	55.41
	(3) Conventional Contraceptives.	50.00
	(4) Intensive Dist. F. W. Programme.	6.95
	(5) Awards	1.50
(h)	(1) Mass Education Programme.	19.77
(i)	(1) Regional F. W. Training Centres.	7.33
	(2) Training of ANMS, Dais and LHV's.	27.26
	(3) Demographic Research Centres	0.25
	Total:-	1355.10
	Area Project (USAID) in Panch Mahals and Bharuch Districts.	238.02
	GRAND TOTAL:	1593.12

3.7.4. SOCIAL INPUTS IN AREA DEVELOPMENT

3.7.5.1.1. The UNICEF has expanded the scope and range of programmes and projects being supported by it in the country over the period of last three decades. In the recent past the scope has been further expanded and the UNICEF assistance is now being provided for supporting a broad spectrum of development programme such as rural development projects, income generating activities for women, environmental sanitation etc.

3.7.5.1.2. In pursuance of the suggestion made by the Government of India to prepare suitable projects for availing of the assistance from UNICEF for Area Development for Social Inputs, the State Government has selected nine districts for the purpose and have retained nine State based institutions to help formulate the area plans for these nine districts (Appendix).

3.7.5.1.3. The selection of the districts as also the Voluntary agencies and professional institutions has been approved by the Government of India and the UNICEF representatives have been associated at various stages in the process. A seminar was organised at Gandhinagar in February, 1980 where the official functionaries administering the social services facilities in the District the Collectors and Officers from the State Level Department closely concerned with social services development were fully briefed regarding the formulation of plan programmes and projects for the selected areas in the field of the social services. Representatives of UNICEF also participated in the seminar.

3.7.5.1.4. In order to enable presentation of some projects from availing of UNICEF assistance during the year 1981-82 it has been envisaged to prepare the interim plan for two talukas in each of the selected nine districts and the remaining areas are expected to be covered during the course of the plan period. The professional institutions have been entrusted with the work of preparation of plans in consultation with the Collectors of districts, the District Panchayats and other officials, the Voluntary Organisations and the District Planning Boards. These institutes will conduct surveys, collect baseline data and will carryout situation analysis and feasibility studies while formulating the plan and projects.

3.7.5.1.5. A State Level Steering Committee is constituted to oversee the progress of preparation of plan and monitor entire project work. The institute retained for preparation of plan are to receive financial support from the UNICEF. These institutions have initiated their work and they are expected to submit interim plan and there after they will be submitted to the Government of India for their scrutiny and clearance or being posed for assistance from UNICEF.

3.7.5.1.6. The sectors and programmes which UNICEF is likely to assist are:—

1. Health care: primary health care for mothers, infants and children, health education and disease control;

2. Clean water for drinking;

3. Nutrition education and provision of nutritious food;

4. Education : Pre-primary and primary;

5. Training for health workers, school teachers, social workers;

6. Welfare services: balwadis, daycare centres, youth and women's groups and self-help projects to improve family and community life.

3.7.5.1.7. UNICEF assistance is expected to have particular reference to the needs of children and women belonging to weaker section of society with special emphasis on those belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Illustrative examples of possible sectors of assistance as incorporated in the guidelines issued by the Government of India are:—

(i) training of personnel of nutrition programmes and support for applied nutrition activities;

(ii) health and nutrition education,

(iii) primary health care for children and mothers including immunization programmes;

(iv) rural water supply and environmental sanitation;

(v) pre-school and non-formal education;

(vi) simple technological programmes for women, aimed at benefitting the family and the children;

(vii) upgradation of skills as a preliminary to the addition of social inputs to the area development programmes;

(viii) projects and plans of community centres;

(ix) rural multi-purpose community participation;

(x) individual based programmes like 'Antodaya' taken up recently by the State Government;

(xi) income generating programmes for women.

3.7.5.1.8. Preference is to be given to integrated child development projects in the frame-work of Community Projects.

3.7.5.1.9. The projects to be undertaken in different districts need not be necessarily identical. The programmes proposed to be included would depend upon the local need of the project areas. Besides, the actual extent of participation by UNICEF is still to be ascertained. However, the programmes for Area Development expected to be comprehensive so as to take care of all the relevant sectors of development. During the year 1980-81 two talukas in each of the selected districts have been taken up and other talukas will be taken up subsequently during the plan period. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82 for the purpose.

APPENDIX

Institutions selected for preparing the Social Inputs Plan and the districts allocated among them

<i>Institution</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>District</i>
1. Faculty of Home Science, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, University Office, Vadodara-2.	Vadodara	6. Centre for Social Studies, Dargore Street, Nanpura, Post Box No. 38, Surat-395001.	Sabarkantha
2. Indian Institute of Management, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-380015	Valsad	7. Operation Research Group, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Road, Vadodara-380007.	Bharuch
3. Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Post Box No. 4062, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009.	Surendranagar	8. Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology, Navrangpura, University Road, Ahmedabad-380009.	Panchmahal
4. Gujarat Institute of Area Planning, Near Brahmakshatriya Society, Pritamrai Road, Ahmedabad-380006.	Junagadh	9. Gujarat State Rural Development Corporation, Patnagar Yojana Bhavan, Sector No. 16, Gandhinagar.	Kachehh
5. Mahatma Gandhi Department of Rural Studies, South Gujarat University, University Campus, Udhana Magdalla Road, Surat-395007.	Surat		

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays 1981-82

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development:—Social Inputs in area development.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	SIP-1 Social inputs in area development	100.00	..	100.00

3.7.6. SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

3.7.6.1 Introduction

3.7.6.1.1. Supply of protected drinking water in adequate quantities and safe disposal of waste water are essential for preservation and promotion of public health. With the rapid urbanisation and concentration of large industries in certain areas of the State, the problem, of treatment and safe disposal of waste water calls for serious attention. The problem of air pollution though localised at present to certain industrial belts has started causing concern and is required to be checked in its infant stage. The programme under the sub-sector mainly concentrate on development of rural water supply, urban water supply, urban drainage and effective control measures for preventing water and air pollution.

3.7.6.1.2. There are 18275 inhabited villages in the State covering about 72% of the total population of the State and the remaining 28% of the population is covered in 216 towns. Out of the said villages 9600 villages *i. e.* about 50% of the villages in the State have been identified as "No Sources" problems villages. The State Government has given the highest priority to the programme of providing drinking water supply facilities to these villages.

3.7.6.2. Development Programme for 1981-82.

3.7.6.2.1. As against the provision of Rs. 2040.00 lakhs made for the year 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 2142.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82. The programme-wise outlay for the year 1981-82 is as under:—

		Rs. in lakhs.
Sr.	Programme	Outlay 1981-82.
1	2	3
1	Survey and Investigation	50.00
2	Research	1.00
3	Urban sanitation	20.50
4	Rural Sanitation	0.50
5	Urban Water Supply	31.50
6	Rural water Supply (GIA)	0.50
	Rural Water Supply (MNP)	550.00
	Total	654.00
	Market Borrowing	371.00
	LIC Loan	546.00
	World Bank assisted project	571.00
	Grand Total	2142.00

3.7.6.3. Programmes :

3.7.6.3.1. The main programmes in the Annual Plan 1981-82 are discussed in the following paragraphs.

3.7.6.4. Rural Water Supply (MNP)

3.7.6.4.1. Most areas of the State depend upon rainfall which is insufficient and erratic. The large areas in North Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchha are arid and semi-arid zones and they do not get adequate rainfall. Only a few rivers are perennial. A part from this, in some areas bordering the run of Kachchh there is high salinity in Sub-soil water. The coastal areas also have the problem of salinity in water. The sub-soil waters are going deeper every year and in some area are turning saline. Around 9600 villages have been identified as 'No source' villages as per 1977 survey.

6.7.6.4.2. By the end of March 1980, 4514 villages have been covered under water supply programme leaving about 5086 villages to be tackled from the beginning of 1980-81. Additional 1300 villages are targetted to be covered during 1980-81. However, looking to the past progress about 900 villages are likely to be covered. The state Government has given top priority to this programme so as to cover all the remaining "No source" villages by the end of 1984-85.

3.7.6.4.3. Since 1977-78, Government of India has reintroduced a Central Sector Programme namely "Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme" fully aided by the Central. It is proposed to obtain central assistance atleast of Rs. 400 lakhs under Accelerated Rural W.S. Programme during 1981-82,

3.7.6.4.4. Of these remaining villages, some regional as well as individual Rural Water Supply Scheme are posed for World Bank assistance estimated to cost of Rs. 450 lakhs to be completed during 1981-82. Thus the provision is made as under :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Normal (MNP)		550
World Bank (MNP)		450
Accelerated Rural Water Supply (C.S.P.)		400

Piped Water Supply

3.7.6.4.5. Piped water supply schemes for 97 villages are on hand during 1980-81. During 1980-81, it is proposed to complete the water supply

schemes of 400 villages. Thus, at the end of 1980-81, there will be spill over schemes in respect of 575 villages. Apart from the 575 villages in which there will be spill over schemes, it is proposed to start new schemes for about 600 villages at the cost Rs. 1200 lakhs during 1981-82. Thus, the programme to be taken on hand during the year 1981-82 will be for 1175 villages. This will need Rs. 2360 lakhs of these 1175 villages, 400 villages are targetted during 1981-82.

Simple Well Programme

3.7.6.4.6. The programme which is part of the MNP is being implemented through the Development Commissioner. The funds are placed at the disposal of the Development Commissioner who identifies the villages for this programme and execute the schemes. The simple wells are provided in villages having the population upto 500 souls.

3.7.6.4.7. During the year 1980-81, a programme of simple wells in 868 villages is on hand for which an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for this programme and 450 villages are proposed to be covered under this scheme of which about 300 villages are likely to be covered. It is proposed to cover additional 300 villages for which an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

Tubewell with handpump programme

3.7.6.4.8. In addition to the piped water supply scheme and simple well programme, the villages upto 500 souls are also being supplied water through tube wells with hand pumps in rocky regions wherever possible. This is also a part of MNP. It is proposed to cover 200 villages under this programme during 1981-82.

Other Programmes

3.7.6.4.9. Water supply programme of No source villages is being financed under state MNP as well as under Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural W.S. programme. In addition to these programme, it is also proposed to take up some individual and regional Rural W. S. Projects aided by IDA. An outlay of Rs. 1400.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82. as under:—

	1981-82
MNP	550.00
Accelerated Rural Water Supply (C.S.P.)	400.00
W.B. Projects	450.00
	<hr/>
Total..	1400.00
	<hr/>

Physical target of 900 villages in proposed during 1981-82 as under :—

	Villages
(i) Piped water supply scheme	400
(ii) Tube well with hand pump	200
(iii) Simple wells	300
	<hr/>
Total	900
	<hr/>

3.7.6.5. World bank aided Projects

3.7.6.5.1. The Gujarat Water and Sewerage Board has submitted a project package consisting of Rural Water Supply and sanitation schemes urban water supply and sewerage schemes including the sewerage schemes of Ahmedabad and Rajkot Corporations. The World Bank Mission has evaluated and identified a project package consisting of twenty sub projects including corporations.

3.7.6.5.2. These would include sewerage of Ahmedabad Corporation and Rajkot Municipal Corporation the water supply schemes for six cities (Jamnagar,, Bhavnagar, Nadiad, Surendranagar, Godhra and Anand) and Sewerage Schemes of Nadiad, Anand and Savarkundla towns. Further ten Regional Rural Water Supply Schemes covering 285 villages and water Supply Schemes of 111 villages (individual village water supply scheme).

Low cost sanitation Project UNDP

3.7.6.5.3. It is proposed to under take a programme of low cost sanitation under UNDP Global project in 15 towns of Gujarat State. This programme is proposed to be taken up under world Bank assisted programme. Rs. 1.00 lakh is therefore provided for the purpose as a token provision during 1981-82.

3.7.6.5.4. During 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 571.00 lakhs is proposed for schemes to be executed by Gujarat W. S. and Sewerage Board and to obtain the World Bank assistance in the next year *i. e.* 1982-83 as per the following break up.

Programme	Provision provided during 1981-82 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Urban W. S. S. GIA	60.00
2. Urban Sewerage GIA	60.00
3. Rural W. S. (MNP)	450.00
4. UNDP Global Project	1.0
	<hr/>
	571.00
	<hr/>

3.7.6.6. Water and Air Pollution

3.7.6.6.1. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 has come into force. The Gujarat Water Pollution Board has been constituted during 1974. The board is expected to take up the work of air pollution during 1981-82. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.6.7. Water Supply and Sewerage Board

3.7.6.7.1. Gujarat Legislative Assembly had enacted for establishing a separate statutory Board for water supply and sewerage projects in March, 1979. This board has come into existence since August,

1979. The activities of this Board are gradually increasing.

3.7.6.7.2. State Government has allotted Rs. 50.00 lakhs upto the end of March, 1980 as Government contribution against Rs. 100 lakhs proposed in the Act for meeting with the initial expenditure. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.6.8. Research

3.7.6.8.1. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the period 1981-82 towards construction of building of P.H.E. Laboratory at Vadodara and equipments etc. for the same.

3.7.6.9. Urban Sanitation

3.7.6.9.1. Sewerage Schemes.—Out of 216 towns in the State, 22 towns including 3 Corporation cities have been covered under sewerage facilities by the end of March/80. It is absolutely necessary to have underground drainage facilities for the towns other than Corporation towns where adequate water supply facilities are available. But the local body find it difficult to provide funds due to their weak financial position. Efforts would be made to get loans for such needy local body from institutional bodies like LIC. During 1980-81, schemes of 38 towns are in progress and drainage schemes of 2 towns are expected to be completed by the end of March 1981. It is targetted to cover 3 more towns during 1981-82 for which a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs as grant in aid is provided. Drainage projects are also implemented on "As and when basis" and as such the local bodies have to depend on outside finance like LIC where LIC loan is not available due to the cost of project is less than Rs. 15 lakhs, it is necessary to give Government Loan. It is, therefore, proposed to give loan to needy local bodies. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is, therefore, provided for grant of loans in the year 1981-82.

3.7.6.10. Conversion of dry latrine programme (Bhangi Kashta Mukti)

3.7.6.10.1 Under the programme of conversion of dry latrines known as "Bhangi Kashta Mukti" 76383 latrines out of 106383 latrines have been converted upto the end of March/80, with flush type. A target of 5000 latrines is fixed for 1980-81. It is proposed to cover additional 6000 latrines in 1981-82 for which a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made

3.7.6.11. Rural Sanitation

3.7.6.11.1. The Programme of rural sanitation is implemented on "as and when" basis upto the end of 1979-80 only. 5 villages have been covered with drainage facilities. Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided for GIA during 1981-82.

3.7.6.12. Urban Water Supply

3.7.6.12.1. Out of 216 towns, 167 towns are having protected pipes water supply facilities by the end of March, 1980; leaving 49 towns to be tackled as on 1st April, 1980.

Urban water Supply Schemes for non Corporation Towns :

3.7.6.12.2. It is envisaged to cover additional 25 towns with water supply schemes during 1980-85. It is also proposed to augment water supply projects of 30 towns during this period. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made during 1981-82.

3.7.6.12.3. The urban water supply schemes are executed on "as and when" basis. Full capital cost is to be deposited by the local body for execution of the project from its own resources. Looking to the general financial condition of the local bodies, it is extremely difficult for them to spare funds for such projects from their own resources. They have to depend on outside financial assistance. The LIC gives loans to such needy local bodies. However in Gujarat State number of towns now remaining to be covered are smaller in population and the estimated cost of individual projects work out to be less than around Rs. 15 lakhs in many cases. LIC does not entertain applications from the local bodies if the projects are costing less than Rs. 15 lakhs. Till now provision was made only for giving grant-in-aid to such local bodies for implementing their water supply projects considering that the matching loan part will be made available by the local body either getting loan from LIC or from their own resources. However, it has now become necessary to provide for loan from the State Government in the State Plan. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is made for Government loan during 1981-82.

3.7.6.12.4. A permanent water supply scheme costing Rs. 5 to 6 crores for Bharuch town and GNFC is to be constructed through GNFC to solve its water supply problem. Funds will have to be initially made available by the Government towards the share of Bharuch and released to GNFC in a phased manner. It is proposed to provide Rs. 15.00 lakhs for the purpose towards the loan to Bharuch Municipality during 1981-82.

3.7.6.12.5. Government Schemes.—A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made during 1981-82 to take up emergent capital works as and when necessity will arise in four Government urban water supply schemes of Porbandar, Kandla, Dwarka and Godhra of which Head works are maintained and operated by Government.

3.7.6.12.6. Corporation Towns.—For water supply project of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, it is proposed to provide Rs. 5.00 lakhs towards Government loan during 1981-82.

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlay 1981-82

Sector/Sub- Sector of Development :-

Sewage and Water Supply

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	WSS-1 Survey and investigation	50.00	..	50.00
2.	WSS-2 Research	..	1.00	1.00
3.	WSS-3 Sewerage scheme (Urban)	15.00	5.50	20.50
4.	WSS-4 Drainage schemes (Rural)	0.50	..	0.50
5.	WSS-5 Urban W.S.S.	10.00	21.50	31.50
6.	WSS-6 Rural W.S. (GIA)	0.50	..	0.50
7.	WSS-7 Rural W.S. (MNP)	150.00	400.00	550.00
Total ..		226.00	428.00	654.00
M. B.		..	371.00	371.00
LIC Loan		..	546.00	546.00
World Bank Projects		..	571.00	571.00
Grand Total ..		226.00	1916.00	2142.00

3.7.7: HOUSING

3.7.7.1.1. Housing is one of the basic necessities of life. House construction is also an economic activity. Besides, generating direct and indirect employment on a massive and decentralised scale, it also generates demands for goods and materials produced and manufactured by Village-Cottage and Small scale industries and organised industries.

3.7.7.1.2. Growth of population, rapid pace of industrialisation and urbanisation has added to the urgency of the problem of housing. Migration of population from village to towns and cities has created the problem of slums. In villages also acute shortage of housing is felt on account of natural growth in population and comparatively stagnant housing activities. Housing inadequacies have both quantitative and qualitative dimensions.

3.7.7.1.3. According to information available through 1971 census, there were 44.97 lakh occupied residential houses in the State of which 12.96 lakh houses were in urban areas and 32.10 lakh in rural areas. The number of households was 45.37 lakh of which 13.04 lakh households were in urban areas and 32.33 lakh were in rural 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. Another 29.4% of the household in urban areas live in two rooms accounting for 29.7% of the urban population. Thus, about 81.7% of the urban households covering about 75.3% of the urban population live in houses with two rooms or less. Besides, it was also revealed that about 58% of the urban households were living in rented houses. In so far as six major cities viz. Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar are concerned it was found that the proportion of households living in one room was 54.9% and that living in two rooms was 28.5%.

3.7.7.1.4. In the rural areas, according to the 1971 census data, about 32.01 lakh houses were used for residences accommodating about 32.33 lakh households. The average household size for rural areas was 5.8 persons as against 5.6 persons in urban areas. The number of persons per room was 3.8 in rural areas as compared to 3.1 persons per room in urban areas. Moreover, the dwellings in rural areas do not have proper sanitary conditions and ventilation facilities and in many cases, rural houses are dwelling-cum-cattlesheds. The census data further revealed that about 2.20 lakh houses were having both walls as well as roofs made of such material as grass, leaves, rods, bamboo, mud, etc.

3.7.7.1.5. Various housing schemes are being implemented as part of the State Plan. The Gujarat Housing Board, the Gujarat Slum Clearance and the Rural Housing Board are undertaking the

housing activities from the Plan resources of State as well as from the resources outside the State Plan.

3.7.7.1.6. Till the end of 1979-80, the programmes under housing comprised of integrated subsidised housing scheme, low income group housing scheme and slum clearance scheme. In addition to this, contribution to the share capital of the Gujarat State Co-operative Housing Finance Society limited was also given to encourage housing activities by private initiative through Co-operatives. The 'Economically Weaker Section's Housing Scheme' was also introduced during the Fifth Plan to cater to the housing needs of the vulnerable sections. Till the end of the Fourth Plan, housing activities undertaken through the Plan were mainly in the urban areas.

3.7.7.1.7. As regards housing, a plan scheme viz., 'Village Housing Project' was in operation since the Second Plan to cater to the needs of rural areas till the fourth year of the Fourth Plan. The scheme of providing house sites free of cost, to the rural landless labourers/artisans was introduced during the fourth year of the Fourth Plan as a central sector scheme. Thus, a very little had been done in the sphere of rural housing till the end of the Fourth Plan. During the Fifth Plan, the central sector scheme for providing free of cost house-sites to rural landless labourers was taken up as a State Plan scheme under the 'Minimum Needs Programme'. In addition, a low income group housing scheme for rural areas was also introduced during the Fifth Plan. A scheme to provide financial assistance to allottees of free house-sites was introduced with effect from 2nd October, 1976 to enable them to construct modest dwellings on the housesites allotted to them.

3.7.7.2 Approach and Strategy :

3.7.7.2.1. Housing being a basic need and as the weaker sections and the poor both in the rural and urban areas cannot easily afford to construct houses on their own, it will be necessary to assist them suitably. In view of the thrust on the rural development and the need to provide more facilities in rural areas, it is necessary to give much higher priority to rural housing than hitherto. Under Urban housing, the strategy of attempting a massive relocation of slums will be given up and instead increased investment will be made on slum improvements. In view of the large magnitude of the problem, the State alone would not be in a position to undertake a massive housing programme. Public housing schemes are being allotted higher outlays and will be restructured to make them consistent with the real needs and the paying capacity of the low income group for which these are meant. The development of housing has to be

generally through the efforts and investment by the private sector. Cooperative housing societies 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.

3.7.7.2.2. The employers too will be expected to play a more effective role. It will be necessary to secure as much institutional finance as possible. The local bodies, financial institutions, banks, co-operatives and employers will be expected to make

their utmost contribution by providing their own resources towards reducing the magnitude of the housing problem. It is also necessary to promote research in building technology and development cheap and local housing materials.

3.7.7.3. Programme for 1981-82 :

3.7.7.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1816.00 lakhs is provided for various Housing schemes for the year 1981-82. The broad break-up of the outlay is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay provided for 1981-82
1	2	3
1.	Urban Housing	277
2.	Rural Housing	730
3.	Government Residential Quarters and Administrative Buildings	445
4.	Police and Jail Housing	109
5.	House Building advances to Government employees	255
Total		1816

3.7.7.4. Urban Housing

3.7.7.4.1. The Urban Housing programme is mainly comprised of Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme, Economically Weaker Sections' Housing Scheme, Low Income Group Housing Scheme and Slum Clearance Scheme.

3.7.7.4.2. The Site and Services Scheme has been introduced from the year 1979-80 only to provide shelter with basic amenities to the slum dwellers and economically weaker sections of the society.

An outlay of Rs. 277 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82. The details are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme	Outlay provided for 1981-82
1	2	3
1.	Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme	2.00
2.	Economically Weaker Sections' Housing Scheme	121.00
3.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	79.00
4.	Slum Clearance Scheme	30.00
5.	Site and Services Scheme	40.00
6.	Constitution of Action Group for Settlement of Slum Dwellers	5.00
Total :—		277.00

3.7.7.4.3. The physical achievements under various urban housing schemes during 1974-78 and 1978-79 are under:-

Name of the Scheme 1	Achievements (No. of houses)			
	1974-78 2	1978-79 3	1979-80 4	1980-81 Likely 5
1. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme	1288	312	24	..
2. Economically Weaker Sections' Housing Scheme	10290	6457	3404	96
3. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	5352	1818	2174	348
4. Slum Clearance Scheme	2520	..	192	..
Total:-	19950	8587	5794	444

3.7.7.4.4. The Gujarat Housing Board undertakes programme of above mentioned planned scheme except slum clearance scheme, with the funds from the State Plan as well as from HUDCO, LIC., and other financial institutions. The Gujarat Housing Board also undertakes middle income Group Housing Scheme and has constructed 152 tenements till December, 1980.

3.7.7.4.5. The Gujarat Slum Clearance Board undertakes programme with Hudco assistance. The Board has completed 388 tenements till December, 1980. In addition to this, the Board has completed 320 tenements for cyclone affected slum people in Jamnagar.

Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for works in progress

3.7.7.4.6. Industrial Workers within the meaning of the Factory Act, or members of economically weaker sections of the society, whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 350 can avail of the benefit under the scheme. The approved ceiling cost per tenement is Rs. 6,050. The pattern of assistance is as below :-

Agency	Pattern of assistance (% of approved cost)		
	Loan	Subsidy	Agency's share
1. Co-operative Housing Society of industrial workers	65	25	10
2. Employees (Rental)	50	25	25
3. Gujarat Housing Board (Rental)	50	50	..

3.7.7.4.7. As the prescribed ceiling cost is very low and the number of industrial workers whose income is not more than Rs. 350 per month are limited, the progress under the scheme is not possible. It has, therefore, been decided to emphasise on the

hire purchase scheme rather than subsidised rental scheme. A scheme for Economically Weaker Sections whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 350 is implemented and houses are given on hire purchase basis. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82 for works in progress.

Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme.

3.7.7.4.8. To provide greater and better opportunities in securing housing accommodations to the people belonging to economically weaker sections of the society, the Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme was introduced during the Fifth Plan. This scheme is specifically designed to cater to the needs of the people belonging to economically weaker sections having a monthly income not exceeding Rs. 350 so as to give preferential treatment amongst the Low Income Group people. This scheme is being executed through the Gujarat Housing Board and the tenements constructed under the scheme are given on hire purchase basis. The Gujarat Housing Board reserves 10% of the tenements for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Moreover, 2 % of the tenements are reserved for blinds and 5 % tenements for the communities declared socially and educationally backward by Baxi Panch. The ceiling cost of the tenement is Rs. 10,000. Government gives 100 % loan assistance.

3.7.7.4.9. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) also grants loans for execution of Housing programmes for this section on the strength of the State Government Guaranteed for a period of 20 years. The effective interest rate is 5 %. The Gujarat Housing Board, Gujarat Slum Clearance Board, and the Municipal Corporations have taken benefit of such loan assistance. Government has also decided to exempt these institutions/agencies from payment of Government guarantee fee in respect of the projects for economically weaker sections category. In addition to HUDCO, LIC., Nationalised Banks, etc., extend loan assistance for executing this scheme.

3.7.7.4.10. Normally HUDCO provides funds on sliding scale and the same is not sufficient to cover the entire cost of the project. The Gujarat Housing Board needs funds for matching the balance requirement, acquisition of land, etc. Government has, therefore, decided to permit the Gujarat Housing Board to utilise the amount of loans given under the State Plan Scheme as "Seed Capital" which will help in boosting the programme. An outlay of Rs. 121.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82, for this purpose.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

3.7.7.4.11. A Person whose income does not exceed Rs. 600 per month can avail the benefit of the scheme. The maximum ceiling cost for the dwelling unit is Rs. 18,000 exclusive of land development charges for the tenements/houses constructed through the Gujarat Housing Board. The Board implements the scheme and tenements houses constructed are given on hire purchase basis. The State Government gives 100 % loan assistance to the Board under the scheme. The Board reserves 10 % of the tenements for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Moreover, 2 % of the tenements are reserved for blind and 5 % tenements for the communities declared socially and educationally backward by Baxi Panch. The HUDCO loans for low income group projects can be held on the Government Guarantee for a period of 15 years with effective rate of interest at 7 %. The Gujarat Housing Board undertakes the projects with the loan assistance from HUDCO, LIC, etc., over and above State Plan funds.

3.7.7.4.12. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) grants loan for execution of this housing scheme on a sliding scale which is not sufficient to cover the entire cost of the project. Government has, therefore, decided to permit the Board to utilise the amount of loan given under the State Plan Scheme as "Seed Capital" for matching the balance requirement, acquisition of land, etc. This will help in boosting the programme. An outlay of Rs. 79.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

Slum Clearance Scheme.

3.7.7.4.13. The Slum Clearance Scheme envisages providing pucca houses to the slum dwellers. The local bodies are given financial assistance as detailed below for construction of houses. The approved ceiling cost per tenement is Rs. 6050. The tenements so constructed are to be given on rental basis with subsidised rent to slum dweller whose income does not exceed Rs. 350 per month.

Agency	Percentage of approved cost.		
	Loan	Subsidy	Agency's share.
Municipal Corporation	50	43.75	6.25
Municipality	50	45	5

3.7.7.4.14. As the tenements programme under the scheme cannot cover all the slum dwellers within near future, it is considered necessary to give more emphasis on improvement of slum areas rather than the clearance. The improvement of slums under Environmental Improvement Scheme has been taken-up under Minimum Needs Programme continued during 1980-85 in the Urban Development Sector.

3.7.7.4.15. However, in order to improve the living conditions of the slum dwellers, it is necessary to improve their huts. At present, there is scheme for Environmental improvement in slum areas under Urban Development Sector which aims at providing basic services in the slums. But, there is no scheme for improvement of their huts and hence it has been decided to give assistance for improvement of huts through the local bodies on the pattern of the slum clearance scheme. In view of above, an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

Site and Services Scheme

3.7.7.4.16. The problems of eradication of slum pockets in big cities is becoming acute day by day. Thus, to prevent further growth of the existing slum pockets and to stop the creation of new slum areas by influx of the migratory population from the areas to the urban areas for livelihood, a new scheme for providing cheaper and skeleton houses within the reach of such population has been introduced in the State Plan from 1979-80. The Site and services scheme introduced by State is as per the guidelines prescribed by HUDCO. The various agencies engaged in housing activities obtain funds from HUDCO, under this scheme. The HUDCO gives loan on sliding scale. For meeting the matching contribution, remaining balance of the cost of land acquisition, initiating preliminaries, etc., these agencies require funds. For accelerating programme with the loan assistance of HUDCO, the loan under the scheme is given as "Seed Capital" to various implementing agencies i. e., Gujarat Housing Board, Gujarat Slum Clearance Board, Urban Development Authorities, Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, etc.

3.7.7.4.17. The Site and Services scheme introduced by HUDCO envisages to provide housing facilities to economically weaker sections within their paying limits. The object of the scheme is to utilise self-help capability of the weaker sections of the urban area to enable them to procure minimum shelter. A skeleton house or plinth or developed plots of land equipped with essential services like pathways, water supply, sewerage, electricity, community facilities, etc., is provided under the scheme. The ceiling cost is Rs. 2,700 for Economically Weaker Sections and Rs. 4500 for Low Income Group. The effective rate of

interest and repayment period is 5 % and 20 years for Economically Weaker Sections and 7 % and 15 years for Low Income Group respectively.

is provided for the year 1981-82. The details are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Building Materials Bank :—

3.7.7.4.18. It is envisaged to establish a Building Materials Bank in the State with a view to ensuring supply of building materials like steel, cement, wood, bricks-etc., at reasonable rates. The main idea behind this concept is, chiefly to augment procurement of them essential materials by the Bank and make these available to particularly to people who belong to the Economically Weaker Sections and the Low Income Group at reasonable rates. The concept is, therefore, a result of the hardship being faced by such people due to acute shortage of the building materials. The funds for setting up this Bank are to be made available from the seed capital money given as loan by the State Government to the above mentioned Agencies who prepare and implement programmes under the Site and services scheme. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82 under the scheme of Site and Services Scheme.

Constitution of Action Group for Settlement of Slum Dwellers.

3.7.7.4.19. A lasting solution to the problem of slum dwellers can be found only in giving more attention to slum improvement, than in slum clearance. Orderly slum improvement can be fruitful only with the participation of the slum dwellers and unless they have a stake in such improvement, their participation will not be forthcoming. Making them owners of the lands they occupy will be a long way in this regard. To consider the issue regarding conferring the title of the lands to the Slum dwellers and if that is not possible to locate other lands for this purpose, it has been decided to constitute an "Action Group for Settlement of Slum Dwellers". To meet with expenditure of Group and to start with the activities, an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

3. 7. 7. 5. Rural Housing

3.7.7.5.1. The Rural Housing Programme is comprised of Minimum Needs Programme for (a) housesites for landless labourers and (b) assistance for construction of houses on the housesites allotted, Low Income Group Housing scheme, Economically Weaker Sections, Housing Scheme with HUDCO participation, and assistance for improvement of rural houses. A new scheme for loan to farmers for construction of houses has also been taken up with effect from 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 730.00 lakhs

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay provided for 1981-82
1	2	3
1.	M. N. P.	
	(i) Housesites for landless rural labourers.	10.00
	(ii) Assistance for construction of houses, on the house sites allotted.	597.00
2.	Assistance for improvement of rural houses.	12.00
3.	Low Income Group housing scheme.	35.00
4.	Economically weaker sections' housing scheme with HUDCO participation.	45.00
5.	Loans to farmers for construction of houses.	31.00
	Total	730.00

Minimum Needs Programme

3.7.7.5-2. Under the scheme of allotment of free house-sites to landless labourers, the following number of plots have been allotted in the State upto 31st December, 1980.

Total No. of housesites allotted. 4.25 lakhs

Out of which-

(a)	Plots allotted to SC.	0.92 lakh
(b)	Plots allotted to ST.	1.00 lakh
(c)	Others.	2.33 lakhs
	Total:—	4.25 lakhs

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the scheme of house-sites to landless labourers for the year 1981-82.

3.7.7.5.3. It is proposed to construct 53333 houses under this scheme during the year 1980-81. The State Government has given top priority to the programme of allotment of house sites plots to the landless labourers and constructing of houses thereupon. In fact, this is one of the important programme covered under the 20-Point Economic Programme as also under the Minimum Needs Programme. At the end of 1977-78, construction of 56,013 houses were completed and the total expenditure on these houses was Rs. 336.98 lakhs. During the year 1978-79, an amount of Rs. 151.45 lakhs has been spent against the provision of Rs. 300.00 lakhs. During the year 1979-80, 32,977 houses have been constructed against the target of 75,000 houses. In order to achieve the objective of providing houses to all the landless rural labourers the following steps have been taken:

(1) The last date for receiving applications for house sites plots is extended upto 31st Dec., 1981 to enable many landless labourers to take benefits of this scheme who are so far left out for some reason or the other.

(2) To enable the beneficiaries to construct a small but durable pacca house at the estimated cost of Rs. 3000/- which would be met with as under:—

Rs.	1000/-	Government subsidy in place of present subsidy of Rs. 750/- per house.
Rs.	250/-	District Panchayat contribution.
Rs.	250/-	Beneficiaries contribution in terms of labour.
Rs.	1500/-	Loan from Nationalised Bank or HUDCO.

Rs.	3000/-	Total :
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3.7.7.5.4. It is also envisaged to provide essential amenities like drinking water, Street Light, roads on a priority basis to the housing colonies of these beneficiaries. It may be pointed out that through the instrumentality of the State Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan, the Government has ensured that the benefits under this scheme meant for SC and ST people might not be diverted to other sections of the communities. The programme for 1981-82 envisages to cover around 5,9700 beneficiaries for which an outlay of Rs. 597.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.7.6. Assistance for improvement of Rural Houses.

3.7.7.6.1. There are many houses/huts in rural areas which need improvement in respect of ventilation, smoke nuisance, etc., keeping in

view of health, sanitation and good habitance. There is ample scope for improvement in such matters especially in respect of the weaker sections of the society. Under the scheme, in rural areas, the beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and people belonging to a group of socially and economically backward persons whose income do not exceed Rs. 2400/- per annum, assistance for providing Ventilator, is being given at the rate of actual cost of the ventilator limited to Rs. 50/-. The assistance is also given to the extent of Rs. 100/- for erection of smokeless chullas. To the beneficiaries other than specified above, such assistance under these two schemes is at the rate of Rs. 50/- for the total cost and limited to Rs. 25/- for Ventilators and Rs. 50/- for smokeless chullas.

3.7.7.6.2. In the first two years of the inception of this scheme i. e. in the years of 1978-79 and 1979-80, 22710 smokeless chullas and 33,389 Cement or wooden Ventilators have been installed or constructed. During 1980-81 3661, Chullas and 3710 ventilators have been installed upto December, 1980. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82 for this propose.

3.7.7.7. Low Income Group Housing Scheme:-

3.7.7.7.1. This scheme envisages construction of houses by Gujarat Rural Housing Board for persons whose income do not exceed Rs. 600 per month. The State Government provides loan assistance to the Board for Construction of houses. The loan is given at a sliding rate ranging from 100% to 76% of the ceiling cost which is Rs. 18,000/- per unit. The houses constructed under the scheme are given on hire purchase basis. An outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.7.8 Economically weaker sections, Housing Schemes with H.U.D.C.O. participation.

3.7.7.8.1. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has introduced a rural housing finance scheme in 1978-79 for construction of houses, cost of which does not exceed Rs. 4000/- per unit for economically weaker section family, whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 350/-. HUDCO provides loan not exceeding of 50% of the cost of house at the rate of 5 1/4% interest and the period of repayment is ten (10) years in equal instalment. The State Government will finance 30% of the cost by way of loan to the Gujarat Rural Housing Board and the remaining 20% of the cost of house and land will be borne by the beneficiaries. Thus, the loan assistance from the State Government is about Rs. 1200/- per unit. An outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs is provided during 1981-82.

Loans to farmers for construction of houses:-

3.7.7.8.2. The scheme envisages to provide financial assistance to rural farmers other than

landless labourers for construction of modest dwellings. Under this scheme it is proposed to give loans to the beneficiaries through District Panchayats. An outlay of Rs. 31.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.7.9. Government Residential and Administrative Buildings.

3.7.7.9.1. According to information gathered in 1971, the requirement of residential quarters for Government employees stationed at District Head Quarters in the State was about 29,000 and that of Talukas Head Quarters was about 12684. Beginning from 1971-72, Government has upto March, 1980 sanctioned construction of 5220 of quarters at District and 2334 Units at Taluka Head Quarters (Including 576 units in 32 tribal talukas). Government has also purchased 1115 tenements (872 at District Head Quarters+243 at Taluka) from the Gujarat Housing Board at various places in the State. Thus, provision of 8669 of quarters could be made so far since 1971-72. A big head way is still to be made to meet with the demand of 33014, quarters for the Government employees needing Govt. accommodation. It has therefore, been necessary to accelerate the programme of construction of quarters. Details of various of quarters sanctioned and new quarters required as on categories 1-4-1980 in the State are given below:—

District Head Quarters

Category.	requirement assessed in 1971.	No. of quarters sanctioned/ purchased upto March 1980.	Quarter to be required constructed as on 1-4-80
1	2	3	4
I. Class (IV)	7606	1212	6394
II.	19442	4205	15,237
III.	1451	530	921
IV & V.	500	145	355
Total :-	28999	6092	22907

Taluka Head Quarters.

Category	Quarters Required as assessed in 1971.	No. of Quarters sanctioned/ purchased upto March, 1980	Quarters required to be constructed as on 1-4-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I Class(IV)	3744	356	3388
II	8400	2185	6215
III	450	36	414
IV	90	—	90
Total	12684	2577	10107

3.7.7.9.2. Thus, this programme requires to be pursued so that the employees residing in the private rented premises may not have to continue to face the hardship of paying abnormally high rent for inferior accommodation. An amount of Rs. 125 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 and Rs. 292.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82. Works on about 2300 units are in progress of which 800 units are expected to be completed by March, 1981. Works of 681 units are being taken up shortly. It is also proposed to take up construction of 1314 units at a cost of Rs. 304 lakhs at Ahmedabad so as to provide accommodation to the Government Employees occupying leased colonies of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation which were to be handed over to the Corporation within 3 years. The spillover liabilities as on 1-4-1981 is expected to be Rs. 900 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 292.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 of which an amount of Rs. 266.00 lakhs is for spillover works and Rs. 26.00 lakhs is for the new works.

3.7.7.10. Administrative Buildings.

3.7.7.10.1. The problem of accommodation for Government Officers at District and Talukas Head Quarters is of great magnitude. Several Government Offices are housed in hired buildings and huge amount is spent by way of rent. Many of these premises are not quite suitable for Offices. There has been a considerable emphasis on improving the working environment in Govt. Offices and in that context it becomes necessary to undertake the construction of suitable buildings for Housing of these Offices. So far, multistoried Office buildings have been constructed at Ahmedabad and Surat. Works on construction of office buildings at Vadodara and Rajkot are in progress and Office buildings at Palanpur and Navsari have been taken up during the year 1980-81. It is also proposed to take up the construction of Office Building for Labour Employment and Training (Shram Bhavan) at Ahmedabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 150 lakhs.

3.7.7.10.2. The demand for the Office Buildings at district head quarters has increased considerably. During the year 1979-80, the following important new works estimated to cost about Rs. 46 lakhs have been taken up.

Sr. No.	Name of the work	Estimated cost
1.	Regional Transport Office Building.	16.00
2.	Regional Transport Office Building at Rajkot.	20.00
3.	Regional Transport Office Building at Surat.	10.00
		46.00

3.7.7.10.3. In addition to above, the following new works have also been taken up during 1979-80.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Work
1	2
(1)	Central Office Building at Navsari.
(2)	Rest House at Navsari.
(3)	Rest House at Ahwa.
(4)	„ „ Nadiad.
(5)	„ „ Godhra.
(6)	„ „ Gondal.
(7)	Rest House at Kandala.
(8)	„ „ Bardoli.
(9)	Expansion of Government Offices at Palanpur.
(10)	Expansion of Villa Bungalow at Porbandar.
(11)	Rest House at Una and Circuit House Annex at Ahmedabad.

3.7.7.10.4. During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 110 lakhs is provided. New works of Office Buildings estimated to cost about Rs. 90 lakhs have been envisaged for execution during current year. 1980-81

3.7.7.10.5. An outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs is provided for the 1980-81 and an amount of Rs. 153.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 of which an amount of Rs. 151.00 lakhs is for spillover works and Rs. 2.00 lakhs is for the new works.

3.7.7.11. Police Housing Scheme :

3.7.7.11.1. The housing needs for the police personnel are to be viewed in a context different from the needs of the other Government employees. This is because the Police personnel up to the rank of Inspectors are entitled to rent free quarters as per their service conditions. The Police housing scheme is being implemented as Plan scheme, since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Police housing scheme has been transferred to State Sector from 1979-80.

3.7.7.11.2. During the year 1980-81, a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made for construction of quarters for 15 P.Is., 62 Sub-Inspectors and 2202 Constabulary Staff.

3.7.7.11.3. A provision of Rs. 99 lakhs is provided for Police Housing for the year 1981-82 out of which an amount of Rs. 19 lakhs has been provided for new works, while an amount of Rs. 80 lakhs has been provided for works in progress.

3.7.7.12. Jail Housing Scheme :

3.7.7.12.1. The Jail employees are required to reside in the Jail premises and as such they are provided with rent free quarters in the Jail premises, but due to insufficient number of quarters, some of the employees have to stay outside the Jail premises. The timings of the Jail officers are morning and afternoon hours. Hence it becomes inconvenient for such employees to attend the office as they have to come and leave the office twice a day. In view of this, it is necessary to provide residential accommodation to the staff members in the Jail premises. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/sub-Sector of Development:—Housing.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981—82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Integrated Subsidised scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker sections of the community :				
1.	HSG-1 Integrated subsidised housing scheme.	1.00	1.00	2.00
2.	HSG-2 Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme.	..	110.00	110.00
Sub-Total-I :		1.00	111.00	112.00
II. Low income group Housing Scheme:—				
3.	HSG-3 Low income group Housing Scheme.	..	90.00	90.00
III. Rental Housing Scheme (Government Residential Quarters):—				
4.	HSG-4 Government residential quarters for Govt. employees.	..	392.00	292.00
IV. Slum Clearance and Rehousing Scheme:—				
5.	HSG-5 Slum Clearance Scheme.	..	30.00	30.00
V. Village Housing Projects Scheme:—				
6.	HSG-6 Low income group Housing Scheme.	3.00	32.00	35.00
VI. Minimum Needs Programme:—				
7.	HSG-7 House sites for landless rural labourers.	10.00	..	10.00
8.	HSG-8 Assistance for construction of houses on the house sites allotted to landless labourers.	597.00	..	597.00
Sub-Total-VI. :		607.00	..	607.00
VII. Police Housing and Jail Buildings:—				
9.	HSG-9 Police Housing.	..	99.00	99.00
10.	HSG-10 Jails Buildings.	..	10.00	10.00
Sub-Total-VII. :		..	109.00	109.00
VIII. Others:—				
11.	HSG-11 Site and services scheme.	..	40.00	40.00
12.	HSG-12 Construction of Action Group for settlement of Slum dwellers.	5.00	..	5.00
13.	HSG-13 Assistance for improvement of rural houses.	12.00	..	12.00
14.	HSG-14 Economically Weaker Sections' Housing Scheme with HUDCO participation.	..	45.00	45.00
15.	HSG-15 Loans to farmers for construction of houses.	..	31.00	31.00
16.	HSG-16 Administrative Buildings.	..	153.00	153.00
17.	HSG-17 Loans to Govt. employes for House building advance.	..	255.00	255.00
Sub-Total-VIII. :		17.00	524.00	541.00
GRAND TOTAL :		628.00	1188.00	1816.00

3.7.8. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

3.7.8.1. Trends in Urbanisation:

3.7.8.1.1. Gujarat has been experiencing repaid urbanisation during the last two decades. According to 1971 census, of the total population of 2.67 crores in the State about 28% (74.96 lakhs) constituted urban population, compared to 20% in the country indicating a very high degree of Urbanisation in the State. Gujarat ranks third in urbanisation among all the States of India. During the decade 1961-71 the growth of urban population was 41.1% (from 53.17 lakhs in 1961 to 74.96 lakhs in 1971) against the growth of 29.4% in total population and 25.4% in rural population, in the State.

3.7.8.1.2. The growth of urban population was 20.1% during the decade 1951-61 against the All India figure of 26.4% whereas during 1961-71 it was 41.1% against 38.2 in All India. This is a pointer as to how rapid is the process of urbanisation in Gujarat. The pattern of urbanisation is heavily weighted towards the larger cities. 7 cities account for 45% (33.80 lakhs people) of the total urban population, whereas as 18 medium size towns (with population range 50,000 to 99,999) accounted for 16% of the total urban population. The remaining 39% of the total urban population is distributed in 191 towns.

3.7.8.2. Review of Programme 1974-80 :

3.7.8.2.1. During the Fifth Plan the activities and programme 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 development activities through loans and market borrowings;
- (v) City survey of towns and cities; and
- (vi) A Minimum Needs Programme of providing environmental improvement in Slum areas. Besides,

there was a centrally sponsored scheme for the Integrated Development of Metropolitan cities.

3.7.8.2.2. The Urban population of the State has increased by 41% during the decade 1961-71 as against 20% during the decade 1951-61. The urban amenities are lagging behind the growth of population in urban concentrations. Fast growth of urban areas has resulted in host of problems pertaining to education, health, housing, water supply, transport, ecology and crime. This necessitates short term strategy of checking of congestion in urban concentrations built into the long term strategy of integrated area development resulting in optimum spatial distribution of population checking the growth of large cities and postering the development of smaller towns would be the twin strategies govern the approach to Urban Development during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

3.7.8.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1981-82

3.7.8.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 420 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1981-82 for various Urban Development Programmes. The break up of the outlay is given as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project (Minor Heads)	Outlay for 1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	(i) Town and Regional Planning	40
	(ii) Introduction of city survey around Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation Areas.	30
2	Urban Development Programme	128-00
3	Loans to Local Bodies	147-00
4	Environmental improvement of slums (MNP)	40
5	Integrated Urban Development of Small and medium Towns,	35
		420

3.7.8.4. Town Planning and Regional Planning

3.7.8.4.1. During the Fifth Plan 1974-78 and Annual Plans from 1978-79 to 1979-80, the programmes comprised of:—

(i) Preparation of Regional Plan for Ahmedabad-Vadodara-Surat Region;

(ii) Preparation of Metropolitan plans of Ahmedabad; and

(iii) Preparation of comprehensive Traffic and Transportation plan of Ahmedabad Metropolitan Area.

3.7.8.4.2. Regional planning is necessary not only to prevent sporadic and unhealthy urban expansion but also to arrest deterioration of rural environment and to secure balanced growth of industry and agriculture, to achieve better utilisation of human and physical resources and a more desirable pattern of agro-industrial and rural urban relationship. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.8.4.3. Within the frame work of the Regional Plan, the Development Plan emphasises all aspects of the physical planning such as designation of land use, proposals of broad circulation and transportation systems, reservation of lands for public purposes such as schools, gardens, play-grounds and shopping centres. Preparation of Development Plan and Town Planning schemes being a continuous process has to be continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 also. By the end of the Fifth Plan (1977-78) 77 Development Plans (including 11 revised plans) were prepared and the work of preparation of 21 Development Plans (including 12 revised plans) was in progress. During 1978-79 and 1979-80 12 Development Plans (including 10 revised plans) were prepared and at the end of 1979-80 the work of 5 Development Plans (including 2 revised plans) was in progress. Moreover, 5 Development Plans are also prepared by Urban/Area Development Authorities. During the next five years, Development Plans previously sanctioned will be due for revision. It is proposed to prepare 25 Development Plans during 1980-85. In addition to these, some of the Area Development Authorities will prepare their Development Plans themselves. At the end of the Fifth Plan (1977-78), 132 Draft Town Planning schemes were prepared. During 1978-79 and 1979-80, 6 Town Planning Schemes were prepared and at the end of 1979-80, preparation of 4 Town Planning schemes were in

progress. It is proposed to prepare 25 Town Planning schemes during 1980-85 on behalf of various Area Development Authorities. In addition to these, it is expected that Urban/Area Development Authorities will also prepare some schemes. For preparing these Development Plans and Town Planning schemes an outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.8.4.4. Local Authorities do not have adequate financial resources for the implementation of the Development Plan proposals either by way of preparation of Town Planning schemes or by acquisition of lands. It was felt that the Local Authorities should be encouraged to implement the proposals of the Development Plans through preparation of Town Planning schemes to effectively control the haphazard development taking place all around. Therefore, scheme for giving grant-in-aid to Municipalities for implementation of the proposals of Development Plans through preparation of Town Planning scheme was introduced in the Fifth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 82.85 lakhs was provided during the Fifth Plan (1974-78) against which an expenditure of about Rs. 76.07 lakhs was made. Grant-in-aid was given to 16 local authorities during Fifth Plan for preparation of 24 Town Planning schemes. During 1978-79 and 1979-80, an outlay of Rs. 28.20 lakhs and Rs. 43.00 lakhs respectively was provided. During 1978-79, grant-in-aid of Rs. 28.20 lakhs was given to 4 local authorities, Rs. 35.20 lakhs was distributed among 16 local authorities during 1979-80. At present there are 41 Town Planning schemes which are either in process of finalisation with Town Planning Officer or are already finalised. In addition 29 draft Town Planning schemes have been submitted recently to Government and are pending for sanction. For these purposes a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.8.4.5. The work of Regional Plan in the State has taken into consideration the developments in connection with Narmada Project and also the rapid economic changes taking place in the Surat-Bharuch region. Narmada Project will necessitate considerable amount of regional planning to provide for projected location, land use, manpower, ecological balance, etc. Regional Planning is necessary to co-ordinate the intersectoral activities on a rational basis and also for providing for rehabilitation and settlement. The Department has already initiated policy formulations in this regard and the required agency will be created soon for preparation of Regional Plan. Similarly, taking into consideration the rapid developments taking place in the Surat-Bharuch region, it is necessary to control the activities there with the help of a regional plan. A provision Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for 1981-82.

Introduction of city survey of 23 villages, Ahmedabad Municipal Agglomeration Area

3.7.8.4.6. Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation area is the important urban area of the State. It is necessary to pay greater attention to the needs of this urban Area. While provisions for Water Supply, Housing and Slum improvement for Urban Areas are made in the relevant sub-Sectors, further specific provision is made under the Urban Development sub-Sector. The schemes under this sub-Sector relate to Town Planning, City Survey, Preparation of Regional Plans, Metropolitan Plan, Implementation of Development Plans and Town Planning Scheme, and Assistance to Municipalities as well as Urban Community Development Projects.

3.7.8.4.7. City Survey is undertaken under Section 95 read with Section 131 of L.R.C. It provides the basis for preparation and execution of development plans, T. P. Schemes. It provides the Records (Property Cards) showing clear rights to and liabilities on each property. Such survey is also administratively useful in determining unauthorised N. A. uses, etc. City Survey maps are also useful for providing accurate topographical details required for various developmental schemes. The cost is fully recoverable from property holder on completion of the work.

3.7.8.4.8. Till now, regular survey in Municipal Corporation limits of Ahmedabad has been undertaken only for the area included within the fort wall of the City and in village sites of certain suburbs and was not taken-up in the developed N. A. areas of such villages within the Municipal Corporation limits. These areas are fully developed and covered under the Town Planning schemes. The Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1976 covers the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation area, and some adjoining peripheral area. These are 23 such developing villages covered in the Urban Agglomeration area. An introduction of City Survey within this area is very useful for implementation of Urban Land Ceiling Act and for solving other administrative problems, such as for detection of unauthorised non-agricultural uses, recovery of N. A. Assessment, Detection of encroachment of Government/ Public Street Lands. Up-to-date records of Rights will be prepared after detailed measurement and enquiry in respect of each property and thereby the rights titles and interest of the private owners, municipality and Government will be settled.

3.7.8.4.9. In the Fifth Plan, the theodolite work of 11 T.P. Schemes area was completed. P.T. work of 3 T.P. Schemes was completed at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. During the year 1978-79 and 1979-80, the

theodolite of 15 T. P. Schemes and P. T. work of 18 T. P. Schemes is completed at a cost of Rs. 16.70 lakhs.

3.7.8.4.10. In the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 it is proposed to complete the remaining inquiry work of 32 T.P. Schemes covering 20 villages, consisting of 2.75 lakh properties and P.R. stand writing work of these properties. 15 Enquiries products of Class-I can complete the Enquiry within a period of 34 years at an estimated cost of Rs. 45 lakhs. The remaining theodolite and P.T. work on 10 T.P. Schemes can be completed at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs and Sanad and P.R. writing work of 32 T.P. Schemes can be completed at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. Thus, the entire work of agglomeration cost survey can be completed within a period of 3 to 3½ years. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.7.8.5. Urban Development Programme

3.7.8.5.1. The Urban Development Authorities and Area Development Authorities will require assistance at least in the initial stage of their existence. These authorities are expected to study the problems of their areas, prepare the Development Plans and Town Planning Schemes for the Development Area and to implement the proposals of the Development Plans and Town Planning schemes. They are also expected to undertake various development programmes. They are empowered to obtain contribution 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 to development authorities was introduced in the Fifth Plan. The seed capital in the form of loans provided to them will form the basis of revolving funds for undertaking various projects. The authorities were established towards the end of the Fifth Plan and a modest loan of Rs. 10 lakhs was given as seed capital. A loan amounting to Rs. 251 lakhs was given to Urban Development Authorities (Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot and Vadodara) and two Area Development Authorities (Bhavnagar and Jamnagar) during last two years (1978-79 and 1979-1980). An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82 for this purpose. In due course the benefits of open market borrowings will have to be extended to three Authorities.

3.7.8.6. Urban Community Development Projects :

3.7.8.6.1. Urban Community Development Projects lay special emphasis on self help on the part of the local communities and enable the relatively disadvantaged section of the community to obtain the maximum benefits from facilities provided under various Government and municipal programmes. The nature of activities to be undertaken in a project will depend upon the needs and condition of the area but it will be desirable that only a few selected activities are undertaken so that the project may take an impact. Broadly the activities may cover physical improvements and civic amenities, health, and sanitation, recreation and cultural activities, educational activities, economic programmes such as employment referral services, credit referred services, production centres, small saving, etc., looking to the long experience of all these existing projects, it is seen that the economic backwardness always acted as a major brake on rapid social development so that projects were advised to pay more attention to provide the communities with tools to improve their economic status in order to accelerate their social upliftment.

3.7.8.6.2. In Gujarat, there are 17 projects sanctioned since starting of the scheme, out of which, 3 projects (Porbandar, Godhra and Bhavnagar-II) are discontinued. Thus 14 projects are at present located at Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot, Municipal Corporations and Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Mahesana, Dabhoi, Khambhat, Kalol, Nadiad, Surendranagar and Palanpur municipalities are functioning.

3.7.8.6.3. During 1980-81, Rs. 8.00 lakhs are provided under Plan item of this scheme. In all 16 projects are proposed to be taken up during the period 1980-85. The UNICEF has volunteered to assist in the existing of 3 UCD projects in the slum areas of Ahmedabad city and 2 projects in the slums of Vadodara city. These projects will be implemented under the joint auspicious of the State Government, Municipal Corporation and UNICEF. The agreements in this regard have been already executed and the preliminary works in this regard have begun. When the UNICEF withdraws from the scene, the liability is to be shared by the State Government and the Municipal Corporation in 40 : 60 ratio. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.7.8.7. Urban Local Development Programme :

3.7.8.7.1. The benefits of socio-economic development should reach effectively to the people in different areas of a town or city. The different areas of a town

or city must have adequate schools, nurseries, playgrounds, gardens, auditorium, reading room, recreation centres, gymkhanas, swimming pools, community halls and such similar facilities. In order to improve the standard of living in Urban areas, a number of small projects at the local level can be taken up by the Urban local bodies which can bring social and cultural benefits to the people in the local area. The urban local bodies do make efforts and take necessary measures to provide these amenities. However, they do not find adequate funds to provide for such facilities to the extent it is necessary. There are number of voluntary organisations such as Lions' Club, Rotary Club, Charitable Institutions, Religious bodies, etc., in the towns and cities which make efforts to provide such facilities and amenities in the local areas from their own funds and from the financial assistance and donation from the residents of the local areas and other resources. In order to encourage the urban local body and social and voluntary organisations to come up with more projects, it is proposed to augment their resources by giving financial assistance for such projects depending upon the plan priorities, merits, importance and social and economic benefits to the people for whom these projects are to be implemented. The outlay for 1980-81 is Rs. 10 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.8.8. Loan assistance to Gujarat Housing Board, Urban Development/Area Development Authorities, Local self Government bodies to take up Urban Development Authorities.

3.7.8.8.1. The need to have State Level Board for formulating projects for urban local bodies, approaching the financing institutions for securing loans, channelising of these funds to these bodies and to undertake implementation and execution of the project, if necessary, recover the funds from the local bodies and repay the same to the financing agencies has been felt for long. These objects are proposed to be achieved by expanding Gujarat Housing Board to undertake urban development activities also. The Board can also formulate and implement various Urban Development projects. The existing Act relating to Gujarat Housing Board requires to be amended suitably so as to expand its activities. The proposed amendment is under consideration. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.7.8.9. Assistance to Municipal Finance Board :

3.7.8.9.1. The Gujarat Municipal Finance Board has been constituted under the Municipal Finance Board Act to streamline the finances of Urban Local

bodies, to enable them to manage their finances on sound lines, to recommend to the State Government the criteria governing the grant of loans and grants and also to disburse the loans and grants according to the criteria adopted by the Government. The Board is expected to promote and faster urban development activities in line with the thinking of the State Government. The Board has to meet with the administrative expenditure including staff, office and equipments. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.7.8.10. Loans to Municipal Bodies :

3.7.8.10.1. Loans are given to Municipal bodies for miscellaneous development activities which are not covered in the general sectoral programmes in the State Plan. Loans worth Rs. 6.88 lakhs were given to Municipal bodies during the Fourth Five Year Plan and Loans worth Rs. 15.63 lakhs were advanced during the Fifth Plan (1974-78). Loans worth Rs. 31.40 lakhs were given to Municipalities for purchase of fire-fighters and for other purposes for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80. The scheme will be continued during 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.7.8.11. Market Borrowing by Municipal Corporations :

3.7.8.11.1. Open market Borrowings are sanctioned to Municipal Corporations for developmental activities. Loans worth Rs. 677.00 lakhs and loans worth Rs. 340.00 lakhs and Rs. 303.00 lakhs were borrowed by Municipal Corporations of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot and Surat during the year 1974-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, respectively. The scheme will be continued during the Sixth Plan 1980-85. Urban/Area Development Authorities will also need assistance by way of Market Borrowing for developmental activities. An outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.8.12....Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas (MNP);

3.7.8.12.1. The Government of India had introduced the Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas scheme in 1972-73 under central sector covering cities with a population of 8 lakhs and more, and accordingly, only Ahmedabad city was covered. From 1974-75 i.e. Fifth Plan, the scheme was transferred to State Sector and taken-up under Minimum Needs Programme. The scope of the scheme was extended to the cities with a population of 3 lakh and more. Accordingly, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot cities were covered in addition to Ahmedabad city. However, from February 1980,

the scope of the schemes has been extended to all urban areas with municipal corporations and municipalities.

3.7.8.12.2. The scheme envisages to give financial assistance of Rs. 150/- per capita to local bodies for providing certain basic facilities and services like water supply, drainage, community latrines and bath, street lights, road improvement, 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/Municipality land and/or inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes particularly, scavengers.

3.7.8.12.3. The services under the scheme are to be provided in the existing slums on Government or Municipal land as well as lands belonging to private owners. The Government/Municipality lands are no longer easily available particularly in the major towns. In view of certain stipulations in the scheme, it has been difficult to cover the slums on private land. The scheme envisages that if the land covered under slum area is to be acquired by the Government, in future, the landlord should be prohibited by the legislation for not asking addition/higher compensation and should not earn any benefit on account of the amenities provided with the assistance of Government. It is necessary to amend the land Acquisition Act suitably. The necessary amendment in the Land Acquisition Act is under way to overcome the difficulties. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.7.8.13. Integrated Urban Development of Small and Medium Towns :

3.7.8.13.1. According to the strategy for Urban Development in the Sixth Plan, the growth of small and medium towns is required to be postured by positive state intervention for enabling the infrastructural and basic facilities of these towns to reach a desired level. The urban local bodies due to their poor financial conditions is not in a position to cope with the widening gap in urban services. Government of India has introduced during 1979-80 a centrally sponsored scheme for the integrated development of towns below 1 lakh population according to which the assistance limited to Rs. 40 lakhs per town will be available from the Central Government as loan. The rest is to be raised by the State Government and the implementing agencies as matching contribution.

3.7.8.13.2. The State Government had appointed an expert committee to study the problems, potential and

prospects of the development of such towns and the committee has already submitted its report. This committee has identified that the towns falling in the population bracket of 50000-100000 need to be taken up in the first phase of this programme. Accordingly, as many as 18 towns have been identified and the project formulation work thereof has begun. In addition, it would be also necessary to take up the development of the growth centres identified by the Urban Development Authorities under this scheme. During 1979-80, five projects were submitted to Government of India and all the five were admitted.

3.7.8.13.3. It is proposed that at least 20 towns and growth centres could be developed under this scheme during the Sixth Plan. As a part of matching contribution an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs is provided in the

Annual Plan 1981-82 which the State Government would be disbursing as loan to the implementing agencies *i.e.* local bodies and development authorities to supplement the resources raised by them.

3.7.8.13.4. The concept of Urban Development is a fast growing one and in coming years new approaches to this are bound to come up. For example, Government of India is considering a scheme for the development of towns in 1 lakh to 3 lakh population bracket. The bigger cities do not get the benefit of any central sector/centrally sponsored schemes now. The possibility of other national and international agencies involvement in the Urban Development of the State also cannot be ruled out. It will be the endeavour of the State to avail of maximum benefits out of such possibilities in future.

STATEMENT
Annual Plan 1981-82
Schemewise outlays

Sector/usl-Sector of Development :—Urban Development.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Number and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Urban Development Programme				
(i) UDP—1	Seed Capital to Urban/Area Development Authorities ..	..	100.00	100.00
(ii) UDP—2	Urban Community Services.—Urban Community Development Project ..	5.00	..	5.00
(iii) UDP—3	Urban Local Development Programme	13.00	..	13.00
(iv) UDP—4	Loan Assistance to Gujarat Housing Board, Urban/Area Development Authorities, Local Self Government Bodies to take up Urban Development activities ..	..	5.00	5.00
(v) UDP—5	Assistance to Municipal Finance Board	5.00	..	5.00
Sub-Total—I		23.00	105.00	128.00
II. Loans to Local Bodies				
(i) UDP—6	Loans to Municipalities for miscellaneous development activities ..	..	17.00	17.00
(ii) UDP—7	Market Borrowing for miscellaneous development activities ..	..	130.00	130.00
Sub-Total—III		..	147.00	147.00
III. Town and Regional Planning				
(i) UDP—9	Preparation of Regional Plan ..	2.50	..	2.50
(ii) UDP—10	Preparation of Development Plan and Town Planning Scheme ..	7.50	..	7.50
(iii) UPD—11	Grant-in-aid for implementation of Development plan and Town Planning Scheme ..	30.00	..	30.00
(iv) UDP—12	Introduction of City Survey around Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation Area ..	30.00	..	30.00
Sub-Total—III		70.00	..	70.00
IV. Minimum Necess Programme				
(i) UDP—13	Environmental improvement of slums	40.00	..	40.00
V. UDP—8 Integrated Urban Development of Small and Medium Towns				
		..	35.00	35.00
Grand Total		133.00	287.00	420.00

3.7.9. CAPITAL PROJECT

3.7.9.1.1. Gandhinagar, the new capital of Gujarat, is situated on the bank of the river Sabarmati about 24 K.Ms. north of Ahmedabad City. The population of the capital township has risen to approximately 55,000 by the end of March, 1980.

3.7.9.1.2. The master plan of the township envisages the development, in two phases of self-contained city with a population of about 1.50 lakh (0.30 lakh families). The first phase contemplates development for a population of about 0.75 lakh at an estimated cost (revised) of Rs. 4,577 lakhs. A large proportion of works to be taken up during the first phase, as also a few new works not included in the first phase, were completed by the end of March, 1980.

3.7.9.2. Review of Progress

3.7.9.2.1. Though the preliminary survey works, etc., for the capital project were started in the year 1960-61, the actual execution of works commenced in 1966-67. The actual expenditure incurred by the end of March, 1980 was Rs. 5,367 lakhs.

3.7.9.2.2. The main item of work completed by the end of March, 1980 are : The acquisition of 4,234 hectares of land; the construction of 9698 residential quarters and administrative buildings, and of buildings for schools, colleges, dispensaries, and a hospital, the laying of main and internal roads, and the provision of water supply, drainage and electricity in 15 of the 30 sectors the capital project area comprises. Owing to the development of infrastructure (roads, water supply, etc), the demand for plots has been rising. Upto 1979-etc., the demand for plots has been rising. Upto 1979-sold. Land was also been sold to religious, educational and other institutions. Government has allotted land to the Gujarat Housing Board, the Gujarat Electricity Board for the construction of a Thermal Power Station, and to the Railways for railway lines and the construction of Gandhinagar Railway Station.

3.7.9.3. Development Programme : 1981-82 :

3.7.9.3.1. The programme during the Annual Plan, 1981-82 will be directed largely to the completion of the following works in progress :—

- (1) Residential quarters.
- (2) Sachivalaya Building including Head of Department Building.
- (3) Assembly Building.
- (4) Town Hall.
- (5) Olympic Size Swimming Pool.
- (6) Building for Police Head Quarter (876 Nos. of Residential and Administrative Building).

3.7.9.3.2. The major new works proposed are those for the provision of community and infrastructural facilities (School building, shopping centres, water supply, drainage, etc.) in six sectors and in the industrial area allotted to the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation. These new works are to be taken up in 1981-82. The outlays provided for the major components of the programme are as under :—

	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).
	1981-82
Works in progress	467.00
New Works.	40.00
Direction and Administration.	70.00
	577.00

Of the major works in progress, the works relating to the Sachivalaya building and about 2,056 units of residential accommodation (including 876 units for the Police Headquarters) are expected to be completed by the end of 1981-82.

STATEMENT
Annual Plan 1981-82
Schemewise Outlays

Sector/sub-Sector of Development:—Capital Project.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Number and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	SCP-1 Direction and Administration ..	..	70.00	70.00
2.	SOP-2 Construction of State Capital Project..	..	507.00	507.00
	Total..	..	577.00	577.00

3.7.10. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

3.7.10.1.1. The Plan needs considerable support of publicity media for educating the people on its strategy and for dissemination of information regarding various programmes with a view to enthusing more purposeful participation of the people in development activities. The message of the new development strategy will have to be spread by extending the coverage of the publicity media to remote and backward areas and the poorer sections of the people so that they can avail of the benefits of the plan programmes adequately.

3.7.10.1.2. The broad objectives of the publicity schemes is to cover larger sections of the population such as factory workers, students, agriculturists, residents in rural areas and such other sections for whom special treatment will be provided. Thus, it is proposed (i) to select the most suitable areas for different regions and programmes and (ii) formulation of the schemes for the preparation of publicity material for the general resume of the development programmes.

3.7.10.1.3. There is sufficient potential to implement publicity schemes in such areas of the State during the period 1981-82 over and above continuing the existing schemes and expanding them.

3.7.10.2. Programmes for Annual Development Plan 1981-82:—

3.7.10.2.1. The scheme-wise outlays are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	1981—82 Outlay
1	2	3
1.	Rural Broadcasting & T.V. Centre	24.00
	(i) Exhibitions	0.60
	(ii) Field publicity and coverage of tribal areas.	0.70
2.	Strengthening of Information Offices	0.55
3.	Building of Publicity Officers.	6.15
	Total..	32.00

3.7.10.3. Rural Broadcasting and T.V. Centres.

3.7.10.3.1. Radio and T.V. are the most powerful media of mass communication. Even illiterate people also can be approached successfully through this media to educate the common mass including those

residing even in far off interior regions regarding the policies and progress of Government on different subjects like programmes relating to the welfare of weaker and poorer sections of the society, agriculture and industrial activities, rural development, family welfare, sanitation, etc.

3.7.10.3.2. There are 18275 villages in our State out of above only 7864 villages are covered under community T.V. viewing scheme upto 31-3-1980. During 1979-80, 278 Radio Sets and 25 T. V. Sets were installed against the target 250 radio and 25 T.V. sets. During the year 1980-81 it is envisaged to construct about 600 community radio sets and 25 sets. The radio and TV sets are installed and maintained on contributory basis in the villages. In 1981-82 it is decided to install 300 Radio and 25 TV sets.

3.7.10.3.3. A High Power T.V. Transmitter is to be installed. The State Government is committed to provide land free of cost. As a result of acquisition, a compensation of Rs. 20 lakhs will be required to be paid. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1981-82 for such activities.

3.7.10.4. Exhibition.

3.7.10.4.1. Among the visual media exhibition constitute one of the most effective and powerful media both for mass education as well as for spreading the message in the urban and rural areas, irrespective of the age group factor. The due importance has, therefore, been given to this effective medium.

3.7.10.4.2. Mobile Exhibition units will move even in the remote and especially in the backward and tribal areas of the State. The units will, *inter-alia* include various visuals pertaining to development activities of the State, in the context of the social economic change, being ushered in, at the National and the State levels. Exhibitions will be so equipped that the schemes and programmes formulated and being implemented for the uplift of the vulnerable groups are effectively and properly depicted. Provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh is made for the Annual Development Plan 1981-82.

3.7.10.5. Field publicity and coverage of tribal areas.

3.7.10.5.1. News reels, documentaries as well as educative and training films play a vital role in

field publicity and public relations and therefore fuller utilisation of this media is a matter of prime importance particularly in the tribal areas. To achieve the objective a publicity van equipped with one projector, generator, films, allied equipment and publicity literature, will tour in tribal areas of the respective districts of the State. An outlay of Re. 0.70 lakh is provided during 1981-82.

3.7.10.6. Strengthening of Information Officers.

3.7.10.1. It would be necessary to strengthen information offices at the Head quarters as well as at district level by providing necessary specialised and trained staff and also by providing latest equipments and machinery to bear up the

publicity drive. An outlay of Rs. 0.55 lakh is provided for the year 1981-82.

3.7.10.7. Building of Information Offices.

3.7.10.7.1. There is long felt need to construct office premises to each District Head quarter as suitable premises are not available on hire, and where those are available the rent is exorbitant. It is, therefore, contemplated to construct office building for district offices. During 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 6.15 lakhs is provided and two more office buildings at Jamnagar and Surendranagar districts are proposed to be constructed. Moreover the work of construction of buildings at Amreli and Himatnagar are expected to be completed during the year 1981-82.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/sub-Sector of Development:— Information and Publicity:—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Number and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	PUB—1.			
	(i) Rural Broadcasting ..	24.00	..	24.00
	(ii) Exhibitions. ..	0.60	..	0.60
	(iii) Development of film section and film libraries ..	..	..	..
	(iv) Field Publicity and coverage of tribal area. ..	0.70	..	0.70
2.	PUB—2 Strengthening of Information Offices ..	0.55	..	0.55
3.	PUB—3 Building of Information Offices. ..	..	6.15	6.15
	Grand Total	25.85	6.15	32.00

3.7.11. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

3.7.11.1. The working class plays an important role in the economic life of the State. It is, therefore, necessary to provide for suitable programmes for the well being of the workers by ensuring adequate wages, good service condition and social security measures. It is also necessary to assure the workers of reasonable measures of security in employment and protect them against unfair labour practices. The labour should be protected against the unfair labour practices through appropriate legislative measures and effective administrative machinery. It is also necessary to provide suitable measures for welfare of the poor and weaker sections of the society. Agricultural and rural labour belong to the poor and weaker section of the society. It is, therefore, proposed to provide suitable measures for the welfare of the agricultural and rural poor such as establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Centres in rural areas and to provide oldage pension for agricultural labourers. The need for improving and diversifying skills of the unemployed youths through appropriate training programmes has also assumed considerable importance. The programmes under this sub-Sector cover Labour and Labour Welfare activities, training and employment services and other related activities.

3.7.11.2. Programme for 1981-82.

3.7.11.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 513.00 lakhs is provided for the programmes under this sub-sector for the year 1981-82. A broad break up of the outlay is as under.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Programme.	Outlay 1981-82
1	2	3
1	Direction and Administration	22.78
2	Industrial Relations	66.14
3	Working conditions and safety	3.46
4	Education and Training.	284.61
5	Research and Statistics	1.62
6	Career Development Courses	14.59
7	Incentive scheme for educated unemployed.	113.06
8	Other expenditure	6.74
	Total	513.00

3.7.11.2.2. An outline of the programme is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

3.7.11.3. Direction and Administration.

3.7.11.3.1. By the end of 1979-80 there were 19 employment exchanges in all the 19 Districts of the State, 5 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, 1 special employment exchange for physically handicapped, and 1 professional and executive branch. In addition, there were 10 employment Information and Assistant Bureau, all at Taluka places. 7 town employment exchanges at Khedbrahma, Chhota-Udepur, Dohad, Mandvi, Dharampur, Rajpipla, and Songadh are also functioning in the tribal areas for exclusive employment assistance to tribal youths. 1 town employment exchange at Porbandar is also functioning in Junagadh District. The head quarters and the field offices are suitably strengthened.

3.7.11.3.2. During the year 1980-81, 1 examination cell for craftsman Training scheme is created at the Directorate; 1 cell for foreign employment is also created at the Directorate to inspect and verify the conditions of services, safety, salarie setc. of the employees employed in the middle cast countries. Additional staff for apprenticeship scheme has also been sanctioned at the Directorate. A scheme for studies and survey is also sanctioned during the year 1980-81.

3.7.11.3.3. During the year 1981-82 it is proposed to strengthen the Directorate. It is also proposed to suitably man the major employment exchanges, to set up project employment exchange at Kevadia colony, to adopt ledger system in the employment exchanges and to form District employment generation council in all the Districts. A provision of Rs. 22.78 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82 for Direction and Administration.

3.7.11.4. Industrial Relations.

3.7.11.4.1. During the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 66.14 lakhs has been provided for the programmes like protection and welfare of unorganised and unprotected labour, provision of suitable measures for the poor and weaker section of the society, training to trade union workers, enforcement of the payment of gratuity Act, 1972 as well as the implementation of Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

3.7.11.4.2. **Establishment of Institute for Research, Training and Development.**—Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Labour Studies has already been established at Ahmedabad during the year 1980. This Institute is established for resesach, training and development in various aspects of labour, employment and training at Ahmedabad. An outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is provided during 1981-82.

3.7.11.4.3. To constitute A rural labour welfare Board for Agricultural and Rural Workers.—It is also proposed to establish a Rural Labour Welfare Board as an apex body at Ahmedabad and District Labour Welfare Boards at district level. The purpose of Establishment of this Board is to start various welfare activities such as educational recreational, cultural etc. through welfare centre for the upliftment of agriculture and rural workers. During the year 1981-82 it is proposed to open a few welfare centres in the rural areas having concentration of agricultural workers. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

3.7.11.4.4. A scheme for the Financial help for the Maintenance of old age Agricultural Labourers. The landless Labourers are the most under-privileged and malnourished sections of the population. They have compounded problems of unemployment low and uncertain income and nutritional deficiencies. The Agricultural Labourers have to struggle hard throughout the life for their maintenance and as there is no certainty of getting work excepting during the seasons that too for a few days only. These people most of their life have to live in debt. On attaining the age of sixty, they will have no physical capacity to do any gainful manual work. It is, therefore, proposed to provide financial help for the maintenance of such agricultural labourers. A provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is made for 1981-82.

3.7.11.4.5. Implementation of Gujarat Unprotected manual workers (Regulation of Employment and welfare) Act, 1979:—Gujarat Unprotected Manual Workers (Regulation and Employment and Welfare) Act, 1979, has been brought into force. According to the provision of this Act, it is proposed to constitute a statutory Board for the regulation of employment and welfare of unprotected workers. Till the Statutory Board does not raise its sources of income, it is proposed to advance loan for the administration of the Board. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82 for the purpose.

3.7.11.4.6. Workers' participation in Industry-Constitution of joint Management Councils:—In recent years strained industrial relations have also contributed to under utilisation of capacities in several key centres. It is necessary to devise an effective strategy for reducing the incidence of industrial unrest which causes hardship to the community and also leads to loss of output. As a part of this strategy, it is proposed to encourage workers' participation in industry. Early consultations with representatives of workers and employees will be necessary to workout an acceptable strategy. This is only possible if Joint Management Councils are constituted in undertakings of different industries. Constitution of Joint Management Councils is made statutory in undertakings of certain industries covered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in Gujarat

State. Accordingly, first Joint Management Councils in Cotton Textile and other industries was formed during the year 1976 and thereafter it was reconstituted in the year 1979. Under the Scheme it is proposed to give grant-in-aid to those institutions other than Government departments 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. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for the year 1981-82.

3.7.11.4.7. Welfare of Migrant Labour Welfare. There are several seasonal employments which induce frequent migration of agricultural labourers in search of job from one place to another. The children of the migrant labourers suffer mentally and bodily due to migration. It is proposed to give Grant-in-aid to those institutions which can undertake to impart primary education to the children of the agricultural labourers and provide nutrition care to the children upto 10 years. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.7.11.4.8. Abolition of Bonded Labour system and to Rehabilitate them:—The available reports indicate that the system of Bonded Labour is not widely prevalent in the State of Gujarat. However, intensive surveys and investigations, especially in the backward and tribal areas of the State are proposed to be carried out in order to identify the prevalent of the system and also to initiate further action. With this objective in view, it is proposed to create one post of Scrutiniser and adequate number of Investigators for undertaking survey and investigation. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is made for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

3.7.11.4.9. Working Conditions and Safety and Social Security for Labourers.—An outlay of Rs. 3.46 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82 for improving working conditions and the safety measures for the working class.

3.7.11.5. Education and Training.

3.7.11.5.1. The programme mainly consists of Craftsman Training Scheme, Introduction of additional seats under Vocationalisation programme, grant-in-aid to private agencies for Industrial Training Institute based courses, National Apprenticeship Training Scheme, Expansion of Government Industrial Training Workshops.

3.7.11.5.2. The Craftsman Training Scheme aims at the development of skilled Craftsman for operation levels in various industries. The industrial Training Institute impart this training. By the end of 1979-80, there were 22 I.T.Is. with two Girl wings at I.T.I. Gandhinagar and Vadodara and including one rural I.T.I. at Sarkhej. These 22 I.T.Is. are imparting training in about 32 trades. The total intake capacity

was 8040 seats at the end of 1979-80. Seven I.T.I.s have their own hostels for 700 seats. I.T.I. at Suredranagar has the facility of staff quarters for limited staff. The construction work of hostels at I.T.I. Modasa, Ahwa and Palana, is in progress. The construction work of hostels at I.T.I., Dohad and Ankleshwar has started. It is proposed to construct hostels at Gandhidham, Amreli, Rajkot and Bhavnagar. The construction work of staff quarters at I.T.I., Ankleshwar, Palana and Ahwa is on the verge of completion. The construction work of staff quarters at I.T.I., Dohad is in progress. I.T.I., Gandhidham, is expected to be provided with staff quarters.

3.7.11.5.3. During the year 1980-81, 1836 seats including 1508 seats sanctioned in third shift have been added in the existing I.T.I.s, raising the intake capacity to 9876 seats. The construction works of hostels for I.T.I.s. at Junagadh, Visnagar, Gondal and Godhra and the construction work of staff quarters at I.T.I.s. Palanpur, Visnagar and Amreli sanctioned during 1980-81 will start shortly. The expansion of the existing buildings of I.T.I.s., Ankleshwar, Dohad, Palanpur, Visnagar, Gandhidham and Surendranagar and compound walls of these I.T.I.s, sanctioned during the year 1980-81 will also start soon.

3.7.11.5.4. During the year 1981-82, it is proposed to strengthen some of the I.T.I.s. with staff and equipments etc. It is proposed to convert one mini I.T.I. into Tribal I.T.I. with intake capacity of 96 to cater to the needs of tribal youths. It is also proposed to provide the hostel facilities at the remaining I.T.I.s. at Gandhinagar and Sarkhej. It is also proposed to expand the buildings of I.T.I.s. at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Billimora, Modasa, Godhra, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Gondal.

3.7.11.5.5. A provision of Rs. 170.31 lakhs is made for 1981-82 under the Craftsman Training Scheme. This is exclusive of the provision for 256 seats sanctioned in 1978-79 under Incentive Scheme for educated unemployed for which provision is made separately

3.7.11.5.6. It is also proposed to introduce additional 2002 seats in the existing I.T.I.s. to cover S.S.C passed boys under vocationalisation programme for which a provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82.

3.7.11.5.7. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for grant-in-aid to private agencies for I.T.I. based courses for the year 1981-82.

3.7.11.5.8. The Apprenticeship Training Act-1961 is in force from 1963 in Gujarat. At the end of 1979-80, there were 12,000 seats sanctioned in 61 trades. Two Apprentice hostels at I.T.I., Ahmedabad and

Jamnagar are constructed. During the year 1980-81, additional 3000 seats are sanctioned. Two additional hostels for Apprentices at I.T.I., Vadodara and Surat are sanctioned. It is also proposed to sanction additional 2000 seats during 1981-82. In the years 1981-82, it is proposed to start basic training centres at four regions viz. Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Vadodara and Surat. A provision of Rs. 23.85 lakhs is made for the scheme for the year 1981-82.

3.7.11.5.9. The construction work of workshop building for G.I.T.W., Vadodara is in progress and the building of G.I.T.W., Ahmedabad will be expanded. A provision of Rs. 5.45 lakhs is made for the scheme during the year 1981-82.

3.7.11.6. Research and Statistics.

3.7.11.6.1. Collection of Employment Market data through effective implementation of Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act is one of the major activities of employment exchange organisation as also the studies about employment and unemployment trends. It is proposed to strengthen the enforcement machinery at field offices by creating additional posts of Inspectors during the year 1981-82. A provision of Rs. 1.62 lakhs is made for 1981-82.

3.7.11.7. Career Development Courses.

3.7.11.7.1. These courses were started since the second year of Fourth Plan with an objective of enhancing the employability of educated unemployed youths by offering them short-term job oriented training.

3.7.11.7.2. At the end of Fifth Plan, 20 such courses conducted through 15 agencies were in operation. Since inception 27951 candidates have been trained upto 1979-80. During the year 1980-81, 1127 candidates are under training in 21 various courses. The existing 8 courses in additional 8 centres are sanctioned during the year 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 14.59 lakhs is made for 1981-82.

3.7.11.8. Incentive Scheme for the Educated un-Employed.

3.7.11.8.1. In view of the growing magnitude of unemployment among the educated and need to supplement training and employment opportunities for them it is proposed to continue the following schemes in the year 1981-82.

(A) Additional 256 seats in the existing 10 I.T.I.s. were sanctioned during the year 1978-79. A provision of Rs. 4.73 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82 for continuing this programme.

(B) Providing relief to the hard core applicants on the live register of employment exchanges for a period over five years, by offering them retention

allowance against guaranteed part-time work or training. Some relaxations are made for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes and physically handicapped in terms of duration of waiting on live register. A provision of Rs. 23.56 lakhs is made during the year 1981-82.

(C) In order to encourage recruitment in defence forces, a scheme for improving the knowledge of English language and physical standard of prospective candidates has been introduced during the year 1979-80. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82.

(D) Increasing facilities for informal type of training in various vocational skills, with due regard to special schemes for training rural youths in self employment. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made for the year 1981-82.

(E) In order to give quick placement service to the incumbants on the live registers according to the needs of industries, Job Development Machinery unit is created at S.R.E.E., Vadodara, from the yer 1979-80. A provision of Rs. 0.21 lakh is made for the year 1981-82.

(F) A scheme for imparting pre-service training to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates (To be operated through Social Welfare Department). A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made for the year 1981-82.

(G) With a view to foster self employment suitable provisions have also been made for special schemes to give margin money assistance to a wide range of small entrepreneurs. (Operated through Industries Department). A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82.

(H) Making available periodically on no cost basis employment information through "Rojgar Samachar" to hard core applicants on the live register of employment exchange, a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82.

(I) Training facilities, exclusively for the tribal youths by starting 19 mini Industrial Training Institutes with an intake capacity of 2024 seats. It is also proposed to construct hostels and

staff quarters for mini ITIs at Meghraj, Tilakwada and Pardi. A provision to Rs. 20.50 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82.

(J) A scheme to impart pre-service examination training to scheduled castes and schedule tribes candidates to enable them to compete for various vacancies reserved for them. (To be operated through Social Welfare Department). A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made for the year 1981-82.

(K) A pioneering scheme has been drawn to help the totally neglected sector of self-employed who come in the lower income categories. It is intended to meet the small needs of small persons like those engaged in (i) service occupations like hair cutting, washing, repairing of house hold goods, zinc plating and house hold utensils. (ii) selling occupations like pan-egarattes, news-papers, vegetables, fruits, camel cart transporters. etc., through the agency of the Directorate of Cottage Industries with the help of district industries centres. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made for 1981-82.

(L) It is proposed to provide financial assistance to vocationally trained persons qualifying from recognised vocational training centres. The candidates will be given an amount of Rs. 500/- in setting up self employment ventures in collaboration with the training Institutions district training centres and the banks. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1981-82.

(M) Nucleus Budget is being provided for immediate needs of the project administrators located in the tribal area. A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is made during the year 1981-82.

3.7.11.9. Other Expenditure.

3.7.11.9.1. With a view to provide practical job training to the tribal youths, two multipurpose workshops have been started in tribal areas during the Fifth Plan. A provision of Rs. 6.74 lakhs is made for 1981-82.

STATEMENT-

Schemewise outlays—1981-82

Sector/sub-Sector of Development :—Labour and Labour Welfare.

(Rs. in Lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981-82			
		Revenue	Capital	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	
I. Direction and Administration.					
1.	LBR—1	Strengthening the Directorate of Emp. and Training.	5.14	..	5.14
2.	LBR—2	Job Development Machinery.	0.45	..	0.45
3.	LBR—3	Expansion of Emp. Service.	12.67	0.55	13.22
4.	LBR—4	Youth Employment Service.	0.27	..	0.27
5.	LBR—5	Studies and surveys for Employment promotion Board.	2.00	..	2.00
6.	LBR—6	Formation of District Employment generation Council.	1.70	..	1.70
		Total..I	22.23	0.55	22.78

II. Industrial Relations.

7.	LBR—7	Unit for Collection of labour Statistics including introduction of card index system for reference data.	0.54	..	0.54
8.	LBR—8	Protection and Welfare of unorganised Labour including Saetern Commission.	24.25	..	24.25
9.	LBR—9	Modernising Library in Headquarter office.	0.50	..	0.50
10.	LBR—10	Training to Trade Union Workers and others.	0.50	..	0.50
11.	LBR—11	Enforcement of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.	0.40	..	0.40
12.	LBR—12	Establishment of Institute for Research, Training and Development.	5.00	17.00	22.00
13.	LBR—13	Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Board.	5.00	..	5.00
14.	LBR—14	Old age Pansions for Agricultural Labourers.	7.00	..	7.00

1	2	3	4	5	
15.	LBR-15	Implementation of Gujarat Unprotected Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment & Welfare) Act, 1979, Constitution of a Statutory Board.	1.50	..	1.50
16.	LBR-16	Workers Participation Joint Management Council.	0.50	..	0.50
17.	LBR-17	Welfare of Migrant Labour.	0.50	..	0.50
18.	LBR-18	Abolition of Bonded Labour System.	0.50	..	0.50
19.	LBR-19	Expansion of Labour Establishment.	2.95	..	2.95
		Total.. II	49.14	17.00	66.14
III. Working Condition & Safety.					
20.	LBR-20 (A)	Safety Cell for Prevention of Accidents.	1.06	..	1.06
		(B) District Establishment	2.40	..	2.40
		Total.. III	3.46	..	3.46
IV. Education and Traing					
21.	LBR-21	Craftsman Training Scheme	72.76	97.55	170.31
22.	LBR-22	Grant-in-aid to private agencies for I. T. I. based courses	5.00	..	5.00
23.	LBR-23	Introduction of Additional seats under Vocational Programmes	80.00	..	80.00
24.	LBR-24	National Apprenticeship Training Scheme	19.49	4.36	23.85
25.	LBR-25	Expansion of Existing Government Industrial Training Workshops	..	5.45	5.45
		Total IV ..	177.25	107.36	284.61
V. Research and Statistics					
26.	LBR-26	Collection of Emp. market inforation	1.62	..	1.62
VI. Carrer Development Courses					
27.	LBR-27	Carrer Development courses	14.59	..	14.59

1	2	3	4	5
VII. Incentive Schemes for Educated Unemployed				
28. LBR-28				
(A)	Additional Seats in I. T. Is.	4.73	..	4.73
(B)	Scheme for grant of retension allowance against part time work/Training	23.56	..	23.56
(C)	Scheme for pre-service training for recruitment in defence service	4.00	..	4.00
(D)	Informal type of Apprenticeship Training	1.00	..	1.00
(E)	Job-Development Machinery	0.21	..	0.21
(F)	Pre-service training Scheme for competative examination for SC/ST	1.00	..	1.0
(G)	Scheme for Margin money Assistance for self-Employment	20.00	..	20.00
(H)	Supply of Rojgar samachar	3.00	..	3.00
(I)	Mini I. T. Is.	11.56	9.00	20.56
(J)	Pre-services examination scheme (D. S. W.)	1.00	..	1.00
(K)	Scheme for providing financial assistance for self employment	20.00	..	20.00
(L)	Financial Assistance to vocationally trained persons for self-employment	5.00	..	5.00
(M)	Training for School deoptouts	..	..	..
(N)	Nucleous Budget	9.00	..	9.00
(O)	Sachivalaya Cell	..	..	..
	Total	104.06	9.00	113.06
VIII. Other Exenditure				
29.	LBR-29 Multipurpose workshop for rural areas	5.65	1.09	6.74
	Total	5.65	1.09	6.74
	Grand Total	378.00	135.00	513.00

3.7.12. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

3.7.12.1. The Backward Classes in Gujarat comprise of the so-called Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Denotified Tribes. At the time of 1971 census, the populations of Scheduled Castes was 18.25 lakhs and that of Scheduled Tribes was 37.34 lakhs i. e., 6.84% and 13.99% of the total population of 266.97 lakhs of the State respectively. The population of the Nomadic and Denotified Tribes has been estimated to be 4 lakhs and 3 lakhs respectively.

3.7.12.2. In addition, certain communities have been declared as socially and educationally backward in accordance with the recommendation of the Baxi Commission. Provision for their advancement also is made under this Sub-Sector. Provision is also made under this Sub-Sector for certain Economically backward Classes.

3.7.12.3. The State has set up a Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation and also Gujarat backward Class Board. The Tribal Area Sub-Plan is being implemented systematically, since 1976-77. Steps have been taken to work out a separate special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.

3.7.12.4. As per the 1971 census, the proportion of literacy amongst the Scheduled Castes was 27.71% and amongst the Scheduled Tribes was 14.12% as against the general literacy level of 35.79% for the State. The literacy level of the Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes and the Socially and Educationally and the Economically Backward Classes has been estimated to be very low as compared to the general literacy level. It is, therefore very essential to raise the literacy level of such Classes through the extensive and speedy measures such as granting various Educational concessions etc.

3.7.12.5. It has been emphasised in the Constitution that the State shall promote with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker section of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In conformity with this provision, special attention is being paid to the welfare of the backward communities in the development Plan.

3.7.12.6. The Development Programme for backward Classes has assumed greater significance in the context of the high priority accorded to social justice in the strategy of their rapid upliftment.

3.7.12.7. In addition to the benefits which accrue to the backward classes from the schemes included in the general sectors of development,

special programmes have been devised for the welfare of the backward classes and are included in the plan under this supplementary sub-Sector of Welfare of Backward Classes.

3.7.12.8. The State Government has also established separate board for Minority Communities for amelioration of their backwardness in the field of Education and Economic condition.

3.7.12.9. PROGRAMMES

3.7.12.9.1. The Government of India have classified the backward classes into four main categories—Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes. The State Government had appointed a commission popularly called as Baxi Commission to study the social and Economic conditions of the backward classes other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The State Government accepted the recommendations of the Baxi Commission fully and decided to implement the same with effect from the year 1978-79. Government also decided to consider 82 castes/classes/groups identified by the Commission as Socially and Educationally and Economically backward. In addition, Government also decided to consider certain categories, (13) with a family income limit of Rs. 4800/- per annum as economically backward.

3.7.12.9.2. These castes/groups have remained backward as compared to the rest of the society. Education is the very back bone of all welfare measures undertaken to promote the assimilation of the socially backward communities in the main stream of social life. Besides the fundamental change in their environmental conditions is also very essential for their integration with the rest of the society. In addition to the programme for Welfare of SC/ST/NT/DNT which were undertaken so far, specific measures for welfare of Socially, Educationally Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes and Minorities are proposed to be undertaken.

3.7.12.10. Review of the Progress 1980-81

3.7.12.10.1. An outlay of Rs. 1456.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81. Out of which, and an outlay of Rs. 284.48 lakhs is for the Tribals, Rs. 598.84 lakhs for the Scheduled Castes and Rs. 23.67 lakhs for the Nomadic and Denotified Tribes. Thus, an outlay of Rs. 907.00 lakhs is for the SC/ST/NT and DNT. A provision of Rs. 549.00 lakhs is made for the Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes

and Minorities. Out of which a provision of Rs. 347.91 lakhs is for SEBC and Rs. 161.09 lakhs is for EBC. The category wise and programme wise anticipated expenditure for the year 1980-81 is as shown below.

1980-81

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Category	Education	Economic Uplift	Health Housing & Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	S. C	238.21	180.86	197.67	598.84
2.	S. T.	36.64	9.80	25.04	71.48
3.	T. A. S. P.	115.46	33.41	64.13	213.00
4.	N. T.	7.93	1.98	2.25	12.16
5.	D. N. T.	7.34	1.95	2.23	11.52
6.	S. E. B. C.	160.90	85.73	101.28	347.91
7.	E. B. C.	76.44	41.22	43.47	161.09
8.	Minority	22.00	7.60	10.40	40.00
Total ..		664.98	362.55	428.47	1456.00

11. During the year 1980-81 the following main achievements are anticipated :—

Sr. No.	Item	No.	Unit
1	2	3	4
1.	Examination Fees.	41138	Students
2.	Pre-SSC Scholarships	210000	Students
3.	Free School Books and Uniforms.	62569	Students.
4.	Grant-in-aid (Hostels)	150	Hostels.
5.	Ashram Schools.	34	Nos.
6.	Government Hostels for College going students.	33	Students
7.	Financial Assistance for Medical Graduates.	35	Persons
8.	Tailoring Class for women	10	Classes
9.	Pre-Employment Centre	1	Centre
10.	Financial Assistances for cottage industries.	11000	Persons Assisted
11.	Milch Cattle	3300	"
12.	Balwadi	100	Nos.

Sr. No.	Item	No.	Unit
1	2	3	4
13.	Ananwadi	100	Nos.
14.	Typewriting and Stenography Class.	1	Unit

3.7.12.11. Programme for 1981-82

3.7.12.11.1. An outlay of Rs. 1715.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 out of this an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is provided for Tribal Area Sub-Plan and Rs. 100.00 lakhs for the Tribals residing outside the Tribal Area Sub-Plan. An outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs for the Scheduled Castes and an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for the Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes. Total amount of Rs. 1130.00 lakhs is provided for SC/ST/NT and DNT. An outlay of Rs. 530.00 lakhs is provided for the welfare of SEBC and EBC. Government has decided to provide for suitable programmes for the minorities also under this sub-sector. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is provided for minorities. The programme wise and categoriwise break-up is as under :—

1981-82

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No	Category	Education	Economic Uplift	Health Housing and Others.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Scheduled Castes.	248.80	179.71	171.49	600.00
2.	Scheduled Tribes.	29.94	20.16	49.90	100.00
3.	T. A. S. P.	191.35	116.91	91.74	400.00
4.	Nomadic Tribes.	6.35	1.95	6.50	15.00
5.	Denotified Tribes.	5.20	1.35	7.25	15.00
6.	Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.	169.18	135.40	125.42	430.00
7.	Economically Backward Classes.	53.50	22.50	24.00	100.00
8.	Minority Linguistic Communities.	22.75	14.50	17.75	55.00
Total ..		727.87	493.08	494.05	1715.00

3.7.12.11.2 Bhangis are the last in the ladder of Social hierarchy. Government have implemented various schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes in general which include the Bhangi community also. However taking into account their socio-economic and education backwardness, it is found necessary to frame special schemes so as to bring them on par with other and to bring them out from hereditary unclean occupation. With this end in view, it is envisaged to implement special schemes such as Special Balwadis, special Ashram Schools, Training Centres, Appointment of propaganda workers so as to provide employment opportunity to the educated unemployed youths. It is also envisaged to provide Bamboos for preparing baskets etc. at subsidised rate. A special programme of housing is also proposed to be under taken.

3.7.12.11.3. With a view to provide alternative employment, a special scheme of starting Ambar Chakha Centres for them is also proposed.

3.7.12.11.4. Government has also constituted a board for the welfare of minorities for the welfare of these classes, schemes have been introduced during the year 1980-81. The schemes are on par with schemes being implemented for SEBC and EBC. The programme is divided into three categories viz., Educational, Economic uplift and Health, Housing and other Schemes. The benefit of these schemes are made available to those persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 4800. This programme will help the poor persons of such classes and provide opportunity for the Educational and Economical development. Under this programme, an outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82.

3.7.12.11.5. There are still certain tribes which are living primitive life. It is necessary to pay special attention for the improvement of the conditions of such tribes. In Gujarat, certain tribes, viz., Kolcha, Kolga, Siddi, Kathodi and Padhar are identified as primitive groups amongst the Scheduled Tribes. The percentage of Education amongst these groups is almost negligible. They are found to be living below the poverty line. As such they do not send their children to schools. They are therefore required to be given special incentives so that they may impart education to their children. With this object in view special schemes like Ashram Schools, Balwadis, ashram Schools, Special scholarships to their children studying from Standards I to VII at Rs. 140 p.m. for boys and Rs. 190 p.m. for girls are proposed during the year 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 for undertaking such activities.

3.7.12.12. An outline of the programme for 1981-82 is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

Education

3.7.12.12.1. For the advancement of education, it is proposed to continue the present educational programmes. Under these schemes, pupils of the Backward Classes are granted examination fees, Pre-SSC Scholarships, post-SSC Scholarships. Hostel facilities, Ashram Schools facilities etc. Besides this the following educational schemes are proposed for the year 1981-82.

1. The scheme for granting special scholarships to Bhangi students studying in Std. I to VII have been extended to the students belonging to shenwa, Hadi and Nadia communities being these very backward. The rate of scholarships is Rs. 140 p.m. for boys and Rs. 190 p.m. for girls.

2. A special scheme for granting scholarships to Bhangi, Hadis, Senva and Nadia students studying in Std. VIII to X at the rate of Rs. 200 for boys and Rs. 240 for girls has been continued.

3. Special educational facilities are given to students belonging to the primitive groups (tribal) viz., Siddi, Kolcha, Kolga, Kathodi and Padhar in Std. I to X at the rate of Rs. 140 for boys and Rs. 190 for girls in Std. I to VII and in Std. VIII to X Rs. 200 for boys and Rs. 240 for girls. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided in T.A.S.P. under fully centrally sponsored programme for the year 1981-82.

4. 10 New Grant-in-aid Hostels will be started, for primitive tribal groups viz., Siddi, Padhar, Kolcha and Kolga children.

5. 5 New Ashram Schools will be started for tribal primitive groups.

6. 50 New Balwadis will be started for Siddi, Kathodi, Padhar, Kolcha and Kolga children.

7. Examination fees, pre-SSC Scholarships, scholarships for Higher Secondary students and Hostel facilities will be continued to be given to the students of minority communities during the year 1981-82. An Outlay of Rs. 22.75 lakhs is provided for the various educational schemes for the minority communities.

8. 17 New Ashram Schools will be started for SCs, including Bhangi children.

8A. 17 New Ashram Schools for tribals will be started.

9. 55 Balwadis will be maintained for the Bhangi children.

10. 1 (One) Training Centre will be started for Scheduled Caste girls students for I. A. S. Training and All India Services.

3.7.12.13. Under the education programme, the important targets for various schemes are as under—

72500 Hadi, Nadia, Senva and Bhangi students will be given school uniforms, text-books and scholarship in primary Std. I to X.

25 New Government Hostels will be started for college going students.

75 Grant-in-aid hostels will be started for S.E.B.C

63 Grant-in-aid hostels will be started for B.C.

366 Minority community inmates will be given hostel facilities.

1000 S.E.B.C. Students will be given free books and school uniforms in Std. I to IV.

1500 Additional Seats will be increased in the existing S.E.B.C. Hostels.

12. New Ashram Schools will be started for S.E.B.C. communities.

4. Hostel Buildings will be constructed for college going students.

9. SC/ST persons will be given stipend for I.A.S. Training.

16666 Minority community students will be given Pre-SSC Scholarships & Post SSC Scholarships.

8333 Minority community students will be given examination fees.

240 S.E.B.C. students will be given incentive in the Std. I to IV

3.7.12.14. The following are other targets proposed for 1981-82:—

Sr.	Item	B. C.	S. E. B. C. E. B. C.
1	2	3	4
1.	Examination Fees (Students)	30359	22221
2.	Pre SSC Scholarships to Students	210832	111665
3.	Post SSC Scholarships (Students)	41428	6000
4.	Development of Book Banks (No.)	4 Old 1 New.	—
5.	Starting New Government B. C. Hostels (No.)	25	—
6.	Building grant to Hostels(No)	4	7
7.	Anganwadis.	—	100

The students will also be benefited under the various other Educational Development Schemes.

3.7.12.15. Economic Uplift.

3.7.12.15.1. The component of the main programme provided for the year 1981-82 are the grant

of financial assistance for cottage industries and professional development of agricultural, land and imparting training in various crafts. It is contemplated to grant financial assistance to doctors to start their own dispensaries. The Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and Tribal Development Corporation will be given financial assistance of Rs. 200.72 lakhs for implementation of economic development programme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is also provided for Gujarat State Backward Class Corporation. These benefits will be in addition to the benefits which will flow to persons of these groups and communities under various schemes in the general sectors.

3.7.12.16. Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.

3.7.12.16.1. The State Government has prepared Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes. An outlay of Rs. 27.59 crores has been provided for the benefit of these castes during 1980-81. An outlay of about Rs. 37.89 crores is provided for 1981-82. Family oriented programmes with target group approach under different sectors included in the "Component Plan" are expected to help to a very great extent in improving the Socio-Economic condition of the scheduled castes and raising the standard of their living.

3.7.12.17. The following are the main targets proposed for 1981-82:—

Sr. No.	Item	1981-82	
		B.C. S.C/S.T/ N.T/DNT	S.E.B.C.& E.B.C.& MINORITY
1	2	3	4
1.	Granting Financial Assistance For cottage industries(Persons)	6540	7500
2.	Granting Financial Assistance For Development Agricultural Land (Persons)	1200	..
3.	Milch Cattle (Persons)	100	1985
4.	Granting Financial Assistance for Law and Medical Graduates (Persons)	66	38
5.	Subsidy for purchase of Bamboos.	305	372
6.	Self-Employment	250	1375
7.	Coaching Centre for Women	100	100

3.7.12.13. Health, Housing and Other Schemes

3.7.12.18.1. Under the Health, Housing and Other programme, the members of the Backward classes are granted financial assistance for medical treatment and in Civil and Criminal proceedings. With a view to encourage cultural activities and inculcate a sense of cleanliness and to develop aptitude for education amongst the Backward Classes, Balwadis will be started. The Government has decided to eradicate untouchability within a period of Five Years. Therefore, massive efforts at all levels are to be made. In the Social Welfare Department a Special Cell for supervision of the untouchability eradication programme is started during 1979-80. Under Bhangi Kasht Mukti Programme, Local Bodies will be given incentives to purchase hand gloves, gum-boots and wheel barrows in order to eradicate the practice of carrying night soil as head loads. Moreover a scheme of Financial Assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who become victims of atrocities has been introduced under the State Plan. For the encouragement of inter caste marriages between Hindus and Harijans an amount Rs. 5000/- is granted to each couple.

3.7.12.18.2. With a view to provide clean and well ventilated dwelling to the weaker sections several housing Schemes have been taken up. Financial aid is granted to Scheduled Castes, Halpatis, Tribals and members of NTs, D.N.Ts. and S.E.B.C., E.B.C. and Minority Communities for construction of houses. Financial Assistance is given to their co-operative housing societies also.

3.7.12.18.3. It is contemplated to organise Social Education Camps for propagating the schemes. It is also proposed to undertake the scheme of giving Financial Assistance to Youth and Mahila mandals for cultural activities.

3.7.12.19. The following new Schemes are proposed in Education, Economic-Uplift, Health, Housing and other schemes in 1981-82.

1. State Scholarship for post S.S.C. Girls students will be given to S.E.B.C.

2. F.A. to very needy Children will be given to S.T., N.T., D.N.T., S.E.B.C. & E.B.C.

3. Opportunity Costin Primary education will be given to B.C. Students.

4. Electrification of Hostels will be extended to S.T. & SEBC.

5. F.A. for Admission to SC/ST students in hostels attached to colleges will be given.

6. New Government Hostels & Building Construction for S.E.B.C.

7. Vetrernity aid to Social Economic centre for S.E.B.C. will be started.

8. F.A. for inherited professions will be given to S.C./S.T.

9. F.A. for self employment will be given to S.T./S.E.B.C./Minority.

10. F.A. to Law and Medical gradutes will be given to S.E.B.C.

11. Coaching centre for women for field jobs such as teacher in Balwadi, Anganwadi, Health & Paramedical Services will be opened.

12. Coaching centre for constables, teachers etc. for sch. tribes will be started.

13. Full fledge Hostels at Gandhinagar for Pre Examination Training centre.

14. Migrating Working men shed & Hostel will be started.

15. Free clothes & Books will be provided in Balwadi.

16. Community Centre for S.C./S.T. will be opened

17. Social Education Camps & aid to Yuvak Mahila Mandal of Minorities will be given .

3.7.12.20. With a view to enthuse and induce panchayati Rajya Institution to Plan and under take suitable and appropriate programmes for the advancement of SCs, STs, NTs, DNTs and SEBCs State Government had decided to provide funds for them.

3.7.12.21. For such weaker Sections of the community, the panchayats are expected to supplement the outlays from their own funds. With a view to energise the Social Justice Committees established in the varius panchayat for the due fulfillment of their respective roles and with an idea to permit formulation of small schemes of vital importance for the weakers sections of the community, an utlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82 for the upliftment of SCs, STs & other categories.

3.7.12.22. Targets of some of the programmes of 1980-81 and proposed targets for 1981-82 are Summarised as under:—

Item	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	N.T.s & D.N.T.s.	S.E.B.C., E.B.C.& Minority
1	2	3	4	5
Free legal assistance (Number of cases).				
1980-81	10	10	..	150
1981-82	30	3	..	33
Social Education Camps. & Seminar (Number)				
1980-81	50	50	..	160
1981-82	25	25	..	125
Inert-Castes Marriages(Couples)				
1980-81	16	..	..	..
1981-82	20	..	..	..
Balwadis				
1980-81	85	15	..	..
1981-82	100	50	..	..
Financial Assistance for Housing (Number of Houses) of Halpatis.				
1980-81	..	1985	..	..
1981-82	..	2909	..	..
Sweepers Housing				
1980-81	1250	..	..	..
1981-82	1111	..	..	..
Individual Basis (Housing)				
1980-81	3400	705	70	1280
1981-82	3856	1261	100	4325
Youths and Mahila Mandals(Number)				
1980-81	134	20	..	660
1981-82	166	183	..	832
Victims of atrocities (No. of Cases)				
1980-81	300	30	..	..
1981-82	100	50	4	..

3.7.12.23. Centrally Sponsored Programme:

A provision of Rs. 266.76 lakhs is made during the year 1980-81 under Centrally Sponsored Programme. The following main achievements are expected during the year 1980-81.

2100 Scheduled Castes students will be given post SSC Scholarship.

1400 Scheduled Tribes students will be given post SSC Scholarship.

10 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (grant-in-aid) Hostels will be assisted for the construction of Building.

68 Bhangi children will be given Pre-SSC Scholarships.

112.00 lakhs sanctioned to the Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation as share capital.

3.7.12.23.2. For the year 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs towards fully Centrally Sponsored Programme and Rs. 159.89 lakhs towards the 50 percent aided Centrally sponsored Programme is expected from the Central Government of India.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay provided 1981-82
1	2	3

I. Education :

50% Matching Share basis C.S.P. Schemes for the Welfare of SC/ST.

1. Pre-Matric Scholarships for those who are engaged in unclean occupation S.C.	SC.	9.95
Total		9.95
2. Development & Maintenance of Book-Banks for Medical & Engineering students. S.C./S.T.	SC	1.00
	ST	1.35
Total		2.35
3. Grant in aid to voluntary agencies for Construction of Hostels for Girls.	SC	3.00
	ST	2.00
Total		5.00

1	2	3
4. Construction of Government Hostels for Girls studying in Colleges.	SC	4.62
	ST	1.12
Total		5.74
5. Coaching, guidance & Pre-Examination training centres for competitive examination.	SC	2.00
	ST	1.50
Total		3.50
II. Economic Uplift.		
6. Sch. Castes, Economic Development Corporation	SC	112.00
	ST	5.25
Total		112.00
III. Health Housing & Others.		
7. Intensive drive for eradication of untouchability	SC	10.50
8. Tribal research and training Institutes	ST	0.35
9. Full fledged Hostel at Gandhinagar.	SC	5.25
	ST	5.25
Total		10.50
Grand Total		159.89

3.7.12.24. The broad details of the schemes are as under:—

3.7.12.24.1. Pre-Matric Scholarships to children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation:

The scheme is introduced from the year 1977-78. The Central Government has changed the pattern of Central Assistance under C.S.P. Now 50% Central Assistance will be given by the Central Government and 50% expenditure will be accounted under State Plan. Hence Rs. 1.00 lakh will be under State Plan and Rs. 1.00 lakh under C.S.P. in the year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 9.95 lakhs is provided under C.S.P. for the year 1981-82.

3.7.12.24.2. Book Bank for Medical & Engineering SC/ST Students:-

The BC students studying in Medical and Engineering colleges find very difficult to purchase the

costly prescribed books due to the poor financial condition of their parents or guardians. They also do not get books easily from other sources. Hence the scheme is proposed with a view to make costly books easily available through Book-Banks. An outlay of Rs. 2.35 lakhs is provided on the 50% matching share basis for the year 1981-82.

3.7.12.24.3. G.I.A. to voluntary Agencies for construction of Girls Hostel Buildings.

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided under C.S.P. for the year 1981-82 on 50% matching share basis for giving Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary agencies for Construction of Hostels for girls.

3.7.12.24.4. Pre-Examination Training Centres:

The Central Government has now modified the Pattern and the Scheme will now be operated 50% matching basis. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is provided for the existing centre on 50% matching share basis during 1981-82.

3.7.12.24.5. Intensive Drive For Eradication of Untouchability

A scheme under C.S.P. for the enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act was sanctioned in February, 1979. Organising taluka shibirs of village Sarpanchas and S. C. members of the Village Panchayats, organising workshops at district level, Seminars, Sadhu-Santa Sammelans etc. were included as intensive programmes for removal of untouchability. Shibirs of Sarpanchas and S. C. members of the Panchayats to acquaint them with provision of Act and also with the various programmes undertaken for educational, economic and other development of S.C. Similarly, at district level 15 workshops in different districts were organised with the participation of-

Collectors; D. D. Os; D.S.Ps. District Panchayat Presidents, Chariman of Social Justice Committees of talukas and districts, Police prosecutors, and Dist. Govt. Pleaders, Social Workers and Propaganda-workers. Various problems and difficulties connected with effective implementation of the protection of Civil Right Act were discussed. For the Year 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 10.50 lakhs is made under C.S.P. on 50% matching share basis.

3.7.12.24.6. Tribal Research Training Institutes

The Tribal Research Training Institute was started at Ahmedabad in 1962-63 under C. S. Programme. On the 50% matching share basis between State and Central Government a provision of Rs. 0.35 lakhs is made under C.S.P.

3.7.12.24.7. Schemes for Primitive groups under Tribal Areas Sub-Plan for the year 1981-82.

There are five tribal groups in the State which are very backward both socially and economically and they can be classified as primitive. They are Kotwalia, Kathodia, Kolgha, Padhars and Siddis. These are small groups which have to be taken special care of in the development programmes for the tribal areas which has been undertaken by the State Government. The literacy is hardly 2 percent among male and less than 1 percent among female population of these groups.

A part from the provision made for S. T. and T.A. S. P. under State-Plan, Rs. 400.00 lakhs respectively the provision for Scholarship, Balwadi hostel and Ashram School for primitive Groups is proposed totalling to Rs. 43.25 lakhs which will be borne by Government of India.

STATEMENT

Shemewise outlays 1981-82

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development:-Welfare of Backward Classes

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Name and Number of the Schemes	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
J---Education				
1	BCK-1 Examination Fees			
	A.S.C.	1.23	..	1.23
	B.S.T.	1.35	..	1.35
	C. N. T.	0.10	..	0.10
	D. D. N. T.	0.10	..	0.10
	E. S. E. B. C.	3.00	..	3.00
	F. E. B. C.	2.00	..	2.00
	G. Minority	3.00	..	3.00
	Total	10.78	..	10.78
2	BCK-2 Tutor Fees			
	A. S. C.	0.50	..	0.50
	B. S. T.	0.50	..	0.50
	C. N. T.	0.05	..	0.05
	D. D. N. T.	0.05	..	0.05
	Total	1.10	..	1.10
3	BCK-3 State Scholarship for Pro. S.S.C, Students			
	A. S. C.	12.00	..	12.11
	B. S. T.	11.00	..	11.00
	C. N. T.	0.75	..	0.75
	D. D. N. T.	0.75	..	0.75
	E. S. E. B. C.	32.00	..	32.00
	F. E. B. C.	25.00	..	25.00
	G. Minority	10.00	..	10.00
	Total	91.50	..	91.50
4	BCK-4 State Scholarship for Pre. S.S.C. children of those who are engaged in unclean Occupation			
	A. S. C.	9.95	..	9.95
5	BCK-5 State Scholarship for Post S.S.C. Girls students			
	A. S. C.	7.00	..	7.00
	B. S. T.	1.80	..	1.80
	C. N. T.	0.65	..	0.65
	D. D. N. T.	0.35	..	0.35
	G. Minority	2.75	..	2.75
	Total	12.55	..	12.55
6	BCK-6 State Scholarship for Post SSC Boys Students			
	C. N. T.	2.00	..	2.00
	D. D. N. T.	2.00	..	2.00
	Total	4.00	..	4.00

1	2		3	4	5	
7	BCK-7	State Scholarships for Higher Secondary students	E. S. E. B. C.	12.00	..	12.00
			F. E. B. C.	15.00	..	15.00
			G Minority	5.00	..	5.00
			Total	32.00	..	32.00
8	BCK-8	State Scholarship for Technical diploma, professional and Industrial courses	A. S. C.	1.77	..	1.77
			B. S. T.	0.30	..	0.30
			E. S. E. B. C.	5.00	..	5.00
			F. E. B. C.	9.50	..	2.50
			G Minority	2.00	..	2.00
			Total	18.57	..	18.57
9	BCK-9	Free Books and Clothes to very needy students, studying in primary upto I to VII std.	A. S. C.	5.80	..	5.00
			B. S. T.	5.00	....	5.00
			C. N. T.	0.25	..	0.25
			D. D. N. T.	0.25	..	0.35
			E.S. E. B. C.	3.00	..	3.00
			Total	14.30	..	14.30
10	BCK-10	F. A.to very needy children studying in primary schools	A. S. C.	100.00	..	100.00
			B. S. T.	4.00	..	4.00
			C. N. T.	0.25	..	0.25
			D. D. N. T.	0.25	..	0.25
			E. S. E. B. C.	3.00	..	3.00
			Total	107.50	..	107.50
11	BCK-11	Oppertunity Cost of Education for very needy Children studying in Primary schools	A. S. C.	1.95	..	1.95
			B. S. T.	1.80	..	1.80
			C. N. T.	0.25	..	0.25
			D. D. N. T.	0.25	..	0.25
			E. S. E. B. C.	3.00	..	3.00
			Total	7.25	..	7.25
12	BCK-12	Free Books and clothes to very needy Students studying in VIII to X. Std.	A. S. C.	5.00	..	5.00
			B. S. T.	0.50	..	0.50
			Total	5.50	..	5.50
13	BCK-13	F. A. to very needy students studying in VIII to X students	A. S. C.	2.00	..	2.00
			B. S. T.	..	..	..
			Total	2.00	2.00	2.09
14	BCK-14	Development and Maintanance of Book-Bank for Medical and Engineering students	A. S. C.	1.00	..	1.00
			B. S. T.	1.35	..	1.35
			C. N. T.	..	..	..
			D. D. N. T.	..	..	..
			Total	2.35	..	2.35

1	2	3	4	5	
15	BCK-15 Grant-in-Aid to Backward Class Hostels	A. SC.	9.50	..	9.50
		B. S. T.	14.59	..	14.59
		C. NT.	1.00	..	1.00
		D.D.N.T.	0.55	..	0.55
		E. SEBC.	39.18	..	39.18
		G. Minority	..	..	..
		Total	64.82	..	64.82
16	BCK-16 G. I. A. to B. C. Boys Hostel for Building construction	A. SC.	3.00	..	3.00
		B. ST.	3.00	..	3.00
		C. NT.	0.50	..	0.50
		D. DNT.	0.50	..	0.50
		E. SEBC.	10.50	..	10.50
		Total	17.50	..	17.50
17	BCK-17 G. I. A. to B. C. Girls Hostel for Building construction	A. SC.	3.00	..	3.00
		B. ST.	2.00	..	2.00
		E. SEBC.	2.00	..	2.00
		F. EBC.	0.50	..	0.50
		Total	7.50	..	7.50
18	BCK-18 G. I. A. to B. C. Hostel for Electrification	A. SC.	0.10	..	0.10
		B. ST.	2.00	..	2.00
		E. SEBC.	1.00	..	1.00
Total	3.10	..	3.10		
19	BCK-19 G. I. A. to cosmopolitan Hostels	A. SC.	1.15	..	1.15
		B. ST.	2.25	..	2.25
		C. NT.	0.25	..	0.25
		D. DNT.	0.25	..	0.25
		E. SEBC.	..	..	..
		G. Minority	..	..	..
		Total	3.90	..	3.90
20	BCK-20 G. I. A. To Higher Secondary & College Hostels	A. S. C.	..	..	..
		B. S. T.	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..
II Admission to S. C. and S. T. students in Hostels attached with colleges		A. S. C.	5.00	..	5.00
		B. S. T.	2.50	..	2.50
		Total	7.50	..	7.50
21	BCK-21 G. I. A. for additional coaching and studying centre	A. SC.	1.50	..	1.50
		B. ST.	0.80	..	0.80
		E. SEBC.	2.00	..	2.00
Total	4.30	..	4.30		
IGIR to BC Hostels for Amber Charkha sewing & Khitting Machines		A. S. C.	..	..	..
		B. S. T.	..	..	..
22	BCK-22 Establishing of New and Development and Maintenance of Government	A. SC.	14.00	..	14.00
		B. ST.	11.55	..	11.55
		C. N. I.	..	..	..
		D. DNT.	..	..	..
		E. SEBC.	3.00	..	3.00
		F. EBC.	1.00	..	1.00
		G. Minority	..	..	..
		Total	29.55	..	29.55
23	BCK-23 Establishing of New and Development and Maintenance of Government Hostel for Girls	A. SC.	26.85	..	26.85
		B. ST.	13.45	..	13.45
		C. N. T.	..	..	..
		D. DNT.	..	..	..
		E. SEBC.	6.00	..	6.00
		F. EBC.	0.50	..	0.50
		G. Minority	..	..	..
		Total	46.80	..	46.80

1	2		3	4	5	
24	BCK-24	Construction of Government Hostel for Boys	A. S. C.	..	5.63	5.63
			B. S. T.	..	9.81	9.81
			E. SEBC.	..	2.00	2.00
			Total ..	..	17.44	17.44
25	BCK-25	Construction of Government Hostel for Girls	A. S. C.	..	4.62	4.62
			B. ST.	..	1.12	1.12
			C. NT.	..	..	..
			D. DNT	..	..	..
			E. SEBC.	2.00	..	2.00
			F. EBC.	..	0.50	0.50
			G. Minority	..	..	..
			Total ..	2.00	6.24	8.24
26	BCK-26	Additional coaching Centre in Government Hostel for Medical Engineering College going Students	A. S. C.	0.25	..	0.25
			B. S. T.	1.45	..	1.45
			Total ..	1.70	..	1.70
27	BCK-27	Lok Sahitya Vidyalaya	E. SEBC.	2.30	..	2.30
28	BCK-28	Ashram Schools	A. S. C.	21.00	5.00	26.00
			B. S. T.	57.07	10.00	67.07
			C. N. T.	0.50	..	0.50
			D. D. N. T.	0.50	..	0.50
			E. S. E. B. C.	40.42	..	39.20
			Total ..	118.27	15.00	133.27
29	BCK-29	Post basic Ashram School	B. ST.	62.10	..	62.10
		TOTAL EDUCATION	A. SC.	233.55	15.25	248.80
			B. ST.	200.36	20.93	221.29
			C. N. T.	6.55	..	6.55
			D. DNT.	5.80	..	5.80
			E. SEBC.	167.18	2.00	169.18
			F. EBC.	53.00	0.50	53.80
			G. Minority	22.75	..	22.75
			Total ..	689.19	38.68	727.87
II—ECONOMIC UP LIFT :						
30	BCK-30	F. A. to agri. for Development of Agri. land	A. SC.	5.00	..	5.00
			B. ST.	1.00	..	1.00
			Total ..	6.00	..	6.00
31	BCK-31	F. A. for Electrification of Agri. wells	A. SC.	1.00	..	1.00
32	BCK-32	I F. A. for Milch Cattle and Poultry	C. NT.	0.50	..	0.50
			D. DNT.	0.50	..	0.50
			E. SEBC.	15.00	..	15.00
			F. EBC.	3.35	..	3.35
			G. Minority	1.50	..	1.50
			Total ..	20.85	..	20.85
		II Training centre for farmers	A. S. C.	..	..	..
33	BCK-33	Veternity aid to Socio Economic counselling centre	E. SEBC.	1.00	..	1.00
34	BCK-34	F. A. to small trades/cottage Industries and Other professions	A. SC.	20.00	..	20.00
			B. ST.	11.70	..	11.70
			C. NT.	0.50	..	0.50
			D. DNT.	0.50	..	0.50
			E. SEBC.	26.50	..	26.50
			F. EBC.	7.00	..	7.00
			G. Minority	4.00	..	4.00
			Total ..	70.20	..	70.20

1	2		3	4	5	
35	BCK-35	Subsidy for purchase of Bamboo	A. SC.	1.50	..	1.50
			B. ST.	..	..	..
			E. SEBC.	1.75	..	1.75
			Total ..	3.25	..	3.25
36	BCK-35	F. A. for purchase of inherited profession	A. SC.	0.50	..	0.50
			B. ST.	1.50	..	1.50
			E. SEBC.	2.50	..	2.50
			G. Minority	0.50	..	0.50
			Total ..	5.00	..	5.00
37	BCK-37	F. A. for Self Employed Person	A. SC.	1.00	..	1.00
			B. ST.	1.50	..	1.50
			C. NT.	..	..	..
			D. DNT.	..	..	..
			E. SEBC.	13.75	..	13.75
			F. E. B. C.	..	..	..
			G. Minority	2.00	..	2.00
			Total	18.25	..	18.25
38	BCK-38	F. A. for Ambar Charkhas Units	A. SC.	2.00	..	2.00
			B. ST.	1.30	..	1.30
			C. N. T.	..	..	..
			D. DNT.	..	..	..
			E. SEBC.	10.00	..	10.00
			F. EBC.	0.65	..	0.65
			Total ..	13.95	..	13.95
39	BCK-39	F. for Law Graduates	A. SC.	0.16	0.20	0.36
			B. ST.	0.21	0.20	0.41
			C. NT.	0.03	0.02	0.05
			D. DNT.	0.02	0.03	0.05
			E. SEBC.	0.42	0.38	0.80
			Total ..	0.84	0.83	1.67
40	BCK-40	F. A. to Medical Graduates	A. SC.	1.40	1.60	3.00
			B. ST.	1.82	2.08	3.90
			C. NT.	0.07	0.08	0.15
			D. DNT.	0.07	0.08	0.15
			E. SEBC.	1.50	1.70	3.20
			Total ..	4.86	5.54	10.40
41	BCK-41	Training for women in Tailoring	A. SC.	3.00	..	3.00
			B. ST.	3.00	..	3.00
			C. NT.	0.50	..	0.50
			D. DNT.	0.50	..	0.50
			E. SEBC.	4.50	..	4.50
			G. Minority	1.00	..	1.00
			Total ..	12.50	..	12.50
42	BCK-42	Training Centre for repairing of Radio and T. V. for Women	A. SC.	1.50	..	1.50
			B. ST.	1.75	..	1.75
			Total ..	3.25	..	3.25
43	BCK-43	Coaching Centre for Women for Field Jobs such as a teachers in Balwadi, Anganwadi, Health and Paramedical Services	A. SC.	0.50	..	0.50
			B. ST.	0.50	..	0.50
			E. SEBC.	0.50	..	0.50
			F. EBC.	0.50	..	0.50
			Total ..	2.00	..	2.00

1	2		3	4	5	
44	BCK-44	Training to Backward Class artisans at approved Workshop	A. SC.	1.00	..	1.00
			B. ST.	3.00	..	3.00
			D. NT.	0.10	..	0.10
			D. DNT.	0.10	..	0.10
			E. SEBC.	10.00	..	10.00
			F. EBC.	7.00	..	7.00
			G. Minority	3.00	..	3.00
			Total ..	24.20	..	24.20
45	BCK-45	Rehabilitation Scavengers and Sweepers in Other trades occupation	A. SC.	10.50	..	10.50
			Total ..	10.50	..	10.50
46	BCK-46	Stupend to Trainees in Training-cum-Production Centres	E. SEBC.	1.40	..	1.40
			G. Minority	1.50	..	1.50
			Total ..	2.90	..	2.90
47	BCK-47	Building for Training-cum-Production Centres	A. SC.	..	3.70	3.70
			B. ST.	..	4.91	4.91
			E. SEBC.	..	10.00	10.00
			G. Minority	..	..	..
			Total ..	..	18.61	18.61
48	BCK-48	Opening of New Training-cum-Production Centres	E. SEBC.	13.00	..	13.00
			A. SC.	..	..	..
			B. ST.	0.50	..	0.50
			C. NT.	..	..	..
			D. DNT.	..	..	..
			E. SEBC.	13.00	..	13.00
			Total ..	13.50	..	13.50
49	BCK-49	Maintenance and Development Training-cum-Production Centres	A. SC.	2.00	..	2.00
			B. ST.	1.50	..	1.50
			E. SEBC.	3.00	..	3.00
			Total ..	6.50	..	6.50
			Total ..	6.50	..	6.50
50	BCK-50	Pre-Examination training coaching centre for competitive examination	A. SC.	2.00	..	2.00
			B. ST.	1.50	..	1.50
			E. SEBC.	3.00	..	3.00
			Total ..	6.50	..	6.50
			Total ..	6.50	..	6.50
			Total ..	6.50	..	6.50
51	BCK-51	Professional and Industrial Training and coaching centre.	A. SC.	3.00	..	3.00
			B. ST.	2.13	..	2.13
			C. NT.	0.15	..	0.15
			D. DNT.	0.15	..	0.15
			E. SEBC.	1.50	..	1.50
			Total ..	6.93	..	6.93
52	BCK-52	Coaching centre for Administrative Field jobs such as constables Teachers and Paramedical Services	B. ST.	2.00	..	2.00
			Total ..	2.00	..	2.00
53	BCK-53	Full Fledge Hostel at Gandhinagar	A. SC.	1.25	4.00	5.25
			B. ST.	1.25	4.00	5.25
			Total ..	2.50	8.00	10.50
54	BCK-54	F. A. for Coaching central and State Services (IAS and IPS) Examination	ASC.	0.25	..	0.25
			B.S.T.	..	..	..
			Total	0.25	..	0.25
55	BCK-55	Special facilities for Girls students for the central and State Services (IAS and IPS) Examination	A. SC.	0.15	..	0.15
			B. ST.	..	..	..
			Total	0.15	..	0.15
56	BCK-56	Apprentice Hostels	A. SC.	0.50	..	0.50
			B. ST.	0.50	..	0.50
			E. SEBC.	..	..	..
			Total ..	1.00	..	1.00
			Total ..	1.00	..	1.00

1	2	3	4	5
57	BCK-57	Migrating workingman shed		
		A. SC.	1.00	..
		B. ST.	..	..
		C. NT.	..	..
		D. DNT.	..	..
		E. SEBC.	2.00	..
		G. Minority	..	..
		Total ..	3.00	..
58	BCK-58	Working Men's Hostel		
		A. SC.	1.00	..
		B. ST.	2.00	..
		Total ..	3.00	..
59	BCK-59	Economical Development Corporation and Boards		
		A. SC.	12.00	100.00
		B. ST.	88.72	..
		E. SEBC.	2.00	..
		F. EBC.	4.00	..
		G. Minority	1.00	..
		Total ..	107.72	100.00
				207.72
		TOTAL — ECONOMIC UPLIFT ..		
		A. SC.	70.21	109.50
		B. ST.	125.88	11.19
		C. NT.	1.85	0.10
		D. DNT.	1.84	0.11
		E. SEBC.	123.82	12.08
		F. EBC.	22.50	..
		G. Minority	14.50	..
		TOTAL ..	360.10	132.98
				493.08
III—HEALTH HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES				
60	BCK-60	Free Medical Aid		
		A. S. C.	10.09	..
		B. S. T.	13.65	..
		C. N. T.	0.30	..
		D. N. T.	0.30	..
		E. S. E. B. C.	5.00	..
		F. E. B. C.	5.00	..
		G. Minority	..	..
		Total ..	34.34	..
61	BCK-61	Balwadi, Anganwadi and Primary Education Centres		
		A. SC.	12.00	..
		B. ST.	6.00	..
		C. NT.	2.20	..
		D. DNT.	2.20	..
		E. SEBC.	16.00	..
		G. Minority	1.00	..
		Total ..	39.40	..
62	BCK-62	Special facilities to children studying in Privats Balmandir		
		A. SC.	0.50	..
		B. ST.	0.55	..
		Total ..	1.05	..

1	2		3	4	5	
63	BCK-63	Free clothing to children in Balwadi	A. SC.	7.00	..	7.00
			B. ST.	3.00	..	3.00
			C. NT.	3.00	..	3.00
			D. DNT.	3.00	..	3.00
			Total ..	16.00	..	16.00
64	BCK-64	F. A. to Youth Mandal and Mahila for supply of sport articles and cultural activities	A. SC.	0.50	..	0.50
			S. ST.	0.55	..	0.55
			E. SEBC.	1.00	..	1.00
			E. EBC.	1.00	..	1.00
			G. Minority	0.50	..	0.50
			Total ..	3.55	..	3.55
65	BCK-65	Community centre	A. SC.	12.00	..	12.00
			B. ST.	6.50	..	6.50
			E. SEBC.	..	..	..
			Total ..	18.50	..	18.50
66	BCK-66	F. A. for Housing on individual basis	A. SC.	38.56	..	38.59
			B. ST.	12.61	..	12.61
			C. NT.	0.50	..	0.50
			D. DNT.	0.50	..	0.50
			E. SEBC.	28.50	..	28.50
			F. EBC.	7.00	..	7.00
			G. Minority	7.75	..	7.75
			Total ..	95.42	..	95.42
			67	BCK-67	F. A. for Housing on urban area	A. SC.	17.09	..	17.09
B. ST.	10.00	..				10.00
E. SEBC.	12.25	..				12.25
F. EBC.	10.00	..				10.00
G. Minority	5.25	..				5.25
Total ..	54.59	..				54.59
68	BCK-68	F. A. to Halpatis for Housesites	B. ST.	29.10	32.00	61.10
69	BCK-69	Subsidy for Housing and provision for sweepers and scavengers	A. SC.	10.00	..	10.00
70	BCK-70	Special Housing Scheme for Bhangi on individual basis	A. SC.	5.00	..	5.00
71	BCK-71	F. A. to Co-operative Housing Societies P.W.B. 219	A. SC.	0.60	1.40	2.00
			B. ST.	0.99	1.10	2.09
			C. NT.	0.18	0.22	0.40
			D. DNT.	0.52	0.63	1.15
			Total ..	2.29	3.35	5.64
72	BCK-72	F. A. to Co-op. Housing Societies (through Rural H. B.)	A. SC.	..	..	..
			B. ST.	..	..	..
			E. SEBC.	20.00	..	20.00
			F. EBC.	1.00	..	1.00
Total ..	21.00	..	21.00			
73	BCK-73	Free legal assistant for Civil and Criminal proceedings	A. SC.	1.35	..	1.35
			B. ST.	0.14	..	1.40
			E. SEBC.	1.50	..	1.50
			Total ..	2.99	..	2.99

1	2		3	4	5	
74	BCK-74	F. A. Sch. Castes for special boycott and other calarity	A. SC.	2.00	..	2.00
75	BCK-75	F. A. to victims of atrocities	A. SC.	1.00	..	1.00
			B. ST.	0.50	..	0.50
			C. NT.	0.10	..	0.10
			D. DNT.	0.10	..	0.10
			Total	1.70	..	1.70
76	BCK-76	F. A. to encourages inter caste marriages Harijans, casts Hindu	A. SC.	1.00	..	1.00
77	BCK-77	Additional F. A. to local bodies for Purchasing of wheel barrows shjbers etc. removal of untouchability	A. SC.	0.25	..	0.25
78	BCK-78	Grant-in-aid to district Panchayat for upliftment	A. SC.	8.00	..	8.00
			B. ST.	8.00	..	8.00
			E. SEBC.	9.00	..	9.00
			Total	25.00	..	25.00
79	BCK-79	Shibir for Bhangi Kasta Mukti and seminar of untouchability and training classes for intensive drive for eradication of Untouchability	A. SC.	3.00	..	3.00
80	BCK-80	Social Education Camprs	A. SC.	0.25	..	0.25
			B. ST.	0.25	..	0.25
			E. SEBC.	1.00	..	1.00
			F. EBC.	..	..	..
			G. Minority	0.25	..	0.25
			Total	1.75	..	1.75
81	BCK-81	Speoial Cell and Vehioles for intensive drive for eradication of untouchability	A. SC.	10.50	..	10.50
82	BCK-82	Civil Protection Right Act	A. SC.	1.00	..	1.00
83	BCK-83	Special Pracharak for Bhangi Welfare	A. SC.	5.00	..	5.00
84	BCK-84	F. A. to Voluntary agencies for propaganda Field Workers	A. SC.	..	..	..
			B. S. T.	..	..	..
			C. NT.	..	..	..
			D. DNT.	..	..	..
			E. SEBC.	5.35	..	5.35
			Total	5.35	..	5.35
85	BCK-85	Quantification Cell	E. SEBC.	..	..	..
			F. EBC.	..	..	..
			G. Minory	..	..	..
			Total	..	..	..
86	BCK-86	Administrative Machinery for post S. S. C. Scholarships	A. SC.	1.00	..	1.00
			B. ST.	2.00	..	2.00
			E. SEBC.	..	..	..
			Total	3.00	..	3.00

1	2		3	4	5	
87	BCK-87	Strengthening of administrative machinery at all level	A. SC.	1.00	..	1.00
			B. ST.	1.00	..	1.00
			E. SEBC.	22.27	..	22.27
			F. EBC.	..	..	..
			G. Minority	3.00	..	3.00
			Total	27.27	..	27.27
88	BCK-88	Strengthening of staff for Special Component Plan	A. SC.	10.00	..	10.00
			B. ST.	..	..	..
			E. SEBC.	..	..	..
			Total	10.00	..	10.00
89	BCK-88	Technical Unit	A. S. C.	0.40	..	0.40
			B.S.T.	..	..	..
			C.NT	..	..	..
			D. DNT	..	..	..
			E. SEBC.	..	..	..
			F. EBC	..	..	..
			Total	0.40	..	0.40
90	BCK-90	Survey of individual family oriented programme for 282 villages under component plan	A. SC.	1.00	..	1.00
91	BCK-91	Research study and evaluation	A,S,C.	..	..	..
			E. SEBC.	0.30	..	0.30
			Total	0.30	..	0.30
92	BCK-92	Tribal Research and Training Institutes	B. ST.	0.70	..	0.70
93	BCK-93	Training Programme for improving quality of personal to seat in university for formulation assesment of scheme	E. SEBC.	1.25	..	1.25
94	BCK-94	Nuolues Budget	A. SC.	10.00	..	10.00
			B. ST.	13.00	..	13.00
			E. SEBC.	..	..	..
			Total	23.00	..	23.00
95	BCK-95	Purchase of Maintanance of Vehiole	E. SEBC.	2.00	..	2.00
		TOTAL HEALTH HOUSING AND OTHERS	A. SC.	170.09	1.40	171.49
			B. ST.	108.54	33.10	141.64
		SCHEME--	C. NT.	6.28	0.22	6.50
			D. DNT.	6.62	0.63	7.25
			E. SEBC.	125.42	..	125.42
			F. EBC.	24.00	..	24.00
			G. Minority	17.75	..	17.75
			TOTAL ..	458.70	35.35	494.05
		GRAND TOTAL	A. SC.	473.85	126.15	600.00
			B. ST.	434.78	65.22	500.00
			C. NT.	14.68	0.32	15.00
			D. DNT.	14.26	0.74	15.00
			E. SEBC.	415.92	14.08	430.00
			F. EBC.	99.50	0.50	100.00
			G. Minority	55.00	..	55.00
			TOTAL	1507.99	207.01	1715.00

3.7.13. SOCIAL WELFARE

3.7.13.1. "Social Welfare" programmes cover the destitutes and delinquent children, afflicted young girls and women beggars, physically handicapped and young offenders. Measures are directed to provide relief and succour to these categories of weaker sections of the society so that they can have an opportunity of over coming the difficulties facing them. The various measures are carried out through institutional and non-institutional services. The activities under the sub-sector cover educational and propoganda work on prohibition also. The programmes for the period 1981-82 have been designed to increase self-reliance among socially and physically handicapped persons who are the most vulnerable sections of the society. Year 1981 is being celebrated as International year for the Disabled persons. During the year 1981-82, different programmes benefitting the disabled persons are expected to be implemented. Due priority has been given to the welfare programmes for women and children. In order to assist women to become self-reliant through self-employment, it is envisaged to establish a women's Economic Development Corporation in the State. Provision is made for the care and rehabilitation of the orphans and for effective implementation of the Children Act as well as the Probation of offenders Act. In view of the strategy now adopted in the field of social welfare for the betterment of the weaker sections, suitable new schemes are also proposed to be taken up during 1981-82.

3.7.13.2. Programme for 1981-82

3.7.13.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided for programmes under the Social-Welfare Sub-sector for the year 1981-82. The broad break up of the outlay is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1981-82
1	2	3
1.	Direction and Administration	3.00
2.	Family and Child Welfare (Including Women Welfare)	31.00
3.	Education and Welfare of Handicapped (International year for Disabled persons).	28.00
4.	Welfare of Poor and Destitute.	1.00
5.	Grant to Voluntary Organisations.	6.90
6.	Other Schemes of Social Defence.	20.10
7.	Prohibition.	10.00
	Total	100.00

3.7.13.2.2. The main features of the different programmes indicated in the above table are given in subsequent paragraphs :—

3.7.13.3. Direction and Administration.

3.7.13.3.1. The various programmes are implemented through the Directorate of Social Defence. During the last 10 years the activities have been expanded. It is, therefore, envisaged to strengthen the machinery at State level. In order to coordinate the women welfare programmes and to implement new services, a women's Bureau has been suggested at Head quarter. The department is disbursing state and central scholarships to physically handicapped children. State Scholarships is for the students upto VIII standard and the Government of India scholarships is for students above VIII standard and Higher Education. A Scholarships cell at the head quarter is proposed to be established. Similarly it is proposed to establish a Monitoring Unit for effective feed back of the programme. The Rehabilitation Colony established for the flood affected women, children and old persons will be continued as the programmes organised will benefit the other beneficiaries too. Provision is also made to organise seminars for the International Year of the Child and for the International year for the Disabled persons. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82.

3.7.13.4. Family and Child Welfare.

The Programmes consist of child welfare and women welfare.

3.7.13.4.1. **Child Welfare:**—Under this sub-sector, the provision for 50% state share has been made for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.*, Services for the Children in need of Care and Protection and a programme of Foster Care including the programme in tribal areas. The Programmes for holiday Homes for children, Balwadies started in urban slum rural and tribal areas during I. Y. C. children centres etc. will be continued. Provision is also made for providing a vehicle at the Mental Hygiene clinic, Ahmedabad to bring mentally retarded children to the clinic for play-room programme. One more clinic is proposed to be established. It is proposed to strengthen the administrative machinery at District level for the effective implementation of the social legislations. The programmes under the I.Y.C. will be continued. It is proposed to implement the welfare programmes for the children working in an unorganised sector by establishing welfare centres and providing training programmes for children engaged in child labour work. It is also proposed to improve the facilities and to expand the programmes for children in the Government and Voluntary Institutions. An outlay of Rs. 24.00

lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 for the purpose.

3.7.13.4.2. Women Welfare.— Under the women welfare programmes, it is envisaged to establish Socio-economic units every year. During the year 1980-81, one socio-economic unit is expected to function for the bamboo work in the tribal area through which women will learn a new trade for their self-employment. It is proposed to make a quick study of the health problem of women engaged in hazardous work. The economic programmes will be organised through training centres and the destitute widows will be assisted to become self-reliant by sanctioning them the financial assistance for maintenance of themselves and two dependent children and stipend of Rs. 50/- per month will be given during the training period. To Co-ordinate and to implement new economic programmes for women, it is proposed to establish a Women's Economic Development Corporation. In order to make an impact on the problem of infant mortality, by improving the health of mother, it is proposed to provide food grains of the value of Rs. 100 for the first and second birth, provided they accept the family planning practices. The expectant or nursing mothers will be covered from the Segments of landless labours and working women engaged in hazardous work living below the poverty line. This is a programme for the assistance in the Area Development Programme with the help of Social Inputs. One more Reception centre for women has been established at Vansda, Dist. Valsad and it is proposed to establish one or two such Reception Centres in the area where no women's organisation is working. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82.

3.7.13.5. Education and Welfare of Handicapped. (International Year for Disabled persons).

3.7.13.5.1. The welfare activities which are being carried out for physically handicapped are education, training and rehabilitation of blind, deaf-dumb, the orthopedically handicapped, mentally retarded etc. These activities are proposed to be strengthened during the International year for the Disabled persons. The normal activities under this programme will be continued. It is envisaged to grant unemployment allowance to the educated physically handicapped, but this has been taken up with the retention allowance scheme run by Directorate of Employment and Training. It is proposed to establish 1 school for Blind and Deaf-dumb Children in the tribal area and to recognise new institutions serving the physically handicapped children. The application for State scholarships to physically handicapped students and for prosthetic aid to physically handicapped persons are increasing, and it is therefore proposed to

cover all the beneficiaries. It is proposed to revise the rate of prosthetic aid from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 1000/- per case with the relaxation of income slab so as to cover all the beneficiaries during International Year for the Disabled persons. A new scheme has been proposed to encourage the parents to send their handicapped children to normal schools and under which it is proposed to give financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 25/- per month in the form of food grains. This will enable to enhance the roll of physically handicapped children in normal schools and thereby strengthening the scheme of Integrated Education for physically handicapped children. Provision has been made to develop the training programme in the existing schools and institutions for the physically handicapped. Similarly the number of voluntary institutions serving the physically handicapped children have been increasing and hence a provision has been made with the high allocation in the grant in aid programme to cover up the needy during the I.Y.D.P. Provision for two Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.*, Integrated Education for the physically handicapped and Special Employment Exchange for the physically handicapped persons at Surat, Vadodara and Rajkot has been made to meet 50% share of the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 28.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82.

3.7.13.6. Welfare of Poor and Destitutes.

3.7.13.6.1. Under this programme the orphan children are given scholarships for higher studies and the released prisoners or their dependents are given financial aid for their rehabilitation. It is proposed to increase the rates of aid from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 1000/- for the purchase of house-hold equipments etc. and Rs. 3000/- in the form of National Savings Certificate to the orphan girls in their rehabilitation in marriage. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1981-82.

3.7.13.7. Grants to voluntary organisations.

3.7.13.7.1. The rate of grants towards diet charges of the inmates of the voluntary institutions has been revised from Rs. 55/- per month to Rs. 75 per month. The provision is also made for the expansion of existing services and for starting new services through voluntary organisations. An outlay of Rs. 6.90 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82 for the purpose.

3.7.13.8. Other schemes of Social Defence.

3.7.13.8.1. The probation services provided to the courts for the work under the Probation of Offen-

ders Act, need expansion at taluka places. It is proposed to provide the probation services and other social reforms in the State. The provision is also made for the continuation of the rehabilitation programme of the beggars. Under the building programme the construction of 11 buildings which are in progress have been continued and the new programmes under taken during 1980-81 of building for two women's Reception Centres overhead tank and bore at Beggars Home, Odhav and Staff quarters at State Home for Women, Surat are being continued. These programmes are expected to provide the suitable living conditions in the existing homes. An outlay of Rs. 20.10 lakhs has been provided for 1981-82.

3.7.13.9. Prohibition.

3.7.13.9.1. During the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been provided for the schemes under prohibition, mainly for starting of new Nasa bandhi Sanskar Kendras, Subsidy to Bhajan Mandals, Setting up of vigilance and prohibition intelligence Squad, and subsidy to Yuvak and Mahila Mandals.

3.7.13.10. Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

3.7.13.10.1. An outlay of Rs. 2.55 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 as State's share under

the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to be continued on sharing basis as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Outlay 1981-82 (State)
1	2	3
Family and child welfare.		
1.	Scheme for the welfare of destitute children.	1.50
Women Welfare.		
2.	Scheme for training centre for rehabilitation of women in distress	0.20
Education and welfare of Physically Handicapped (International year for disabled persons)		
3.	Scheme for the Special employment exchange for physically Handicapped persons.	0.55
4.	Scheme for Integrated education of Handicapped children.	0.30
Total..		2.55

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays 1981-82.

Sector-Sub-sector of Development :—Social Welfare.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Outlay 1981-82.		
		Revenue	Capital.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Direction and Administration.				
1	SCW—1. Strengthening of Administrative machinery at State level.	1.55	..	1.55
2	SCW—2. Training, Research and Seminar in the field of Social Welfare.	0.40	..	0.40
3	SCW—3. Establishment of Women's Bueau (Cell)	0.50	..	0.50
4	SCW—4. Establishment of Scholarship cell at Headquarter.	0.30	..	0.30
5	SCW—5. Monitoring Unit for Development Programme.	0.25	..	0.25
Total—I.		3.00	..	3.00

II. Family and Child Welfare

(i) Child Welfare

6	SCW—6. Services for children in need of care and protection (C. S. P.).	1.50	..	1.50
7	SCW—7. Holiday Homes for Children.	0.20	..	0.20
8	SCW—8. Development Programmes for Child Welfare Balwadies etc.	2.05	..	2.05
9	SCW—9. Setting up of machinery for implementation of Social Legislation and Social Reforms.	1.30	..	1.30
10	SCW—10. Setting up of Mental Hygiene Clinic for problematic children and mentally retarded children.	1.10	..	1.10
11	SCW—11. Established of an Institutional under Children Act and expansion of institutions/services.	2.00	..	2.00
12	SCW—12. Training programme for children working as child labour.	0.50	..	0.50

1	2	3	4	5
13	SCW-13. Implementation of National Policy for children and establishment of Children's Board (I. Y. C. Programmes).	15.55	..	15.55
Total—(i) :		24.00	..	24.00
(ii) Women Welfare				
14	SCW-14.(a)Setting up of Pay Day Centres and Creches for working women (Gandhinagar complex)	0.10	..	0.10
	(b)Establishment of working womens Hostel	..	..	..
15	SCW-15. Setting up of Socio-economic units.	1.00	..	1.00
16	SCW-16. Study of the Health problem of women engaged in economic activities.	0.20	..	0.20
17	SCW-17. Grants to taluka Panchay ats to organise Mahila Mandals.	0.30	..	0.30
18	SCW-18. Establishment of Women's Development Corporation.	1.00	..	1.00
19	SCW-19. Establishment and Expansion of Institutions and new services under S. I. T. Act.	1.00	..	1.00
20	SCW-20. Social inputs in Area Development Programme.	2.50	..	2.50
21	SCW-21. Grant of financial Assistance to destitutes widows for their rehabilitation.	0.70	..	0.70
22	SCW-22. Training Centre for the rehabilitation of the women in distress (C. S. P.)	0.20	..	0.20
Total (ii)		7.00	..	7.00
Total—II		31.00	..	31.00
III. Education and Welfare of Handicapped (International Year for Disabled Persons.)				
23	SCW-23. Establishment of one school for blind, deaf and mute children.	0.50	..	0.50
24	SCW-24. Scholarship to Physically Handicapped children.	5.00	..	5.00
25	SCW-25. Financial Assistance to parents of Handicapped children to encourage schooling in the form of Food Grains.	3.00	..	3.00

1	2	3	4	5
26	SCW-26. Prosthetic Aid and other relief to Physically Handicapped.	3.75	..	3.75
27	SCW-27. Expansion and Improvement of facilities in the existing institutions and schools for physically handicapped.	3.75	..	3.75
28	SCW-28. Grant in aid under the scheme of welfare of Physically Handicapped.	11.15	..	11.15
29	SCW-29. Integrated Education for Physically-Handicapped Children (C.S.P.).	0.30	..	0.30
30	SCW-30. Special Employment Exchange for Physically-Handicapped Persons (C.S.P.).	0.55	..	0.55
Total-III.		28.00	..	28.00
IV. Welfare of Poor and Destitutes.				
31	SCW-31. After Care and Rehabilitation programmes for orphans and persons released from Correctional and non-correctional Institutions.	1.00	..	1.00
Total-IV.		1.00	..	1.00
V. Grant to Voluntary Organisations				
32	SCW-32. Grant to Voluntary Organisations for expansion of existing services and for starting new services.	6.90	..	6.90
Total-V.		6.90	..	6.90
VI. Other Schemes of Social Defence				
33	SCW-33. After care and rehabilitation programmes for beggars in big cities and places of pilgrimages.	5.00	..	5.00
34	SCW-34. Expansion for Probation Services under P. O. Act.	0.10	..	0.10
35	SCW-35. Provision for building Programmes of new and existing homes.	..	15.00	15.00
Total-VI.		5.10	15.00	20.10

1	2	3	4	5
VII. Prohibition :				
36	SCW-36. Starting of new Nashabandhi Sansker Kendras.	3.15	..	3.15
37	SCW-37. Subsidies to Bhajan Mandalics.	2.12	..	2.12
38	SCW-38. Vigilance and Prohibition Intelligence squad.	3.00	..	3.00
39	SCW-39. Subsidies to yuvak Mandals and Mahila Mandals.	1.73	..	1.73
Total-VII.		10.00	..	10.00
GRAND TOTAL		85.00	15.00	100.00

3.7.14. NUTRITION

3.7.14.1.1. Surveys both elsewhere in the country and in the State have revealed deficiencies of calories and protein in the daily diet of the following groups:—

Group	Deficiency in daily diet	
	Calories	Protein
a. Children below 6 years belonging to weaker sections	300	10-12 gm.
b. Pregnant women and nursing mothers	500	20 gm.

A large number of school-going children also suffer from nutritional deficiencies. Nutritional deficiency in these groups correlates with morbidity and mortality and malnutrition amongst pregnant women with premature births. There is some evidence to show, further, that the growth (including the cognitive development) of a child may be permanently affected if nutritional deficiency occurs during the terminal part of gestation in the uterus and the first year of post-natal life. These facts constitute the context of the inclusion of 'Nutrition' in the Minimum Needs Programme.

3.7.14.1.2. Of the three schemes that the programme in the State comprises, two (the Special Nutrition Programme and the Mid-day Meals Programme) are primarily schemes of supplementary feeding. The features of these schemes are summarised in the following table.

	Special Nutrition Programme	Mid-day Meals Programme
a. Target group(s)	Children in the age group 0-6 years; expectant and nursing mothers	School-going children in the age-group 6-11
b. Area of operation	Tribal/rural areas; urban slums	Rural areas
c. Supplementary calories/protein supplied	300 calories and 12-14 gm. of protein to children; 500 calories and 20 gm. of protein to others	300 calories 12-14 gm. of protein
d. Annual duration of supplementary feeding	240 days (CARE food materials); 300 days (WFP food materials)	180 days
e. Coverage :		
—at the end of the Fifth Plan	5.90 lakhs	2.40 lakhs
—additional during 1978-79	1.05 lakhs	1.40 lakhs
—additional during 1979-80	0.75 lakh	0.48 lakh
—total coverage at the end of 1979-80	7.70 lakhs	4.28 lakhs
Implementing agency	Local bodies	Primary schools

The Special Nutrition Programme envisages, further, the integration of medical care, immunisation health and referral services, and nutrition education with the provision of the nutritional supplement. These services are delivered through the organiser (*balsevika*) at the feeding centre under the supervision of health visitors, the auxiliary nurse mid-wife, and the medical officer of a Primary Health Centre/dispensary. At the end of 1979-80, 550 feeding centres under the programme had been upgraded to integrated health-cum-nutrition centres. The nutrition component of ICDS projects is also served under the Special Nutrition Programme.

3.7.14.2. Programme : 1981-82

3.7.14.2.1. The outlay provided for the three schemes for Annual plan 1981-82 are as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	1981-82
Special Nutrition Programme in non-I.C.D.S.	86.60
Nutrition element in ICDS	73.45
Mid-day Meals Programme	55.95
	<hr/> 216.00

3.7.14.3. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (Contrally Sponsored Programme)

3.7.14.3.1. The Integrated Child Development Scheme is calculated to provide the following package of services in an integrated manner to children in the age group of 0-6 years and expectant and nursing mothers.

1. Supplementary nutrition.
2. Immunisation.
3. Health check-up.
4. Referral services.
5. Nutrition Health education.
6. Non-formal education.

Initially a project was started in Chhota-udepur, tribal block on an experimental basis in the Fifth Plan. 12 more blocks namely Chikhali, Chotila, Ahmedabad, Dehgam, Valia, Talala, Danta, Valod, Dohad, Vododara, Chhotaudepur and Khedbrahma have been taken up during 1979-80. The UNICEF assists this project through the provision of vehicles refrigerator equipment etc.

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays 1981—82

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development:—Nutrition.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the scheme	Outlay-1981—82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	NTR-1. Special-Nutrition Programme in non-ICDS.	86.60	..	86.60
2.	NTR-2 Nutrition element in ICDS.	73.45	..	73.45
3.	NTR-3 Mid-day Meal Programme.	55.95	..	55.95
Total:—		216.00	..	216.00

3.7.15. CIVIL SUPPLIES-PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMERS' PROTECTION.

3.7.15.1.1. In Gujarat which has a significant tribal population and areas which have poor communication, implementation of plan programme becomes all the more relevant urgent and significant. The State Government did not adequate machinery for open market purchases. Moreover, in the absence of such a Central Agency, it was very difficult to open fair price shops in remote places and tribal areas, as private entrepreneurs were not willing to open shops at such places.

3.7.15.2. Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation.

3.7.15.2.1. The State Government has, therefore, set 2nd October, 1980 primarily with a view to achieve objectives viz. streamlining of procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities, streamlining public distribution system by widening products mix of essential commodities sold through the fair price shops, supplement existing outlets by opening outlets in remote and tribal areas to make essential commodities available easily to the vulnerable sections of the society, and to act as an agency to get better deal for the vulnerable sections of the producers especially tribals and marginal farmers by achieving reasonable returns for their products. The Corporation will be the nodal agency for negotiating with the producers of various products, average distribution through the existing fair price shops as well as additional outlets will be opened. It is also expected to undertake agency for distribution of cooking gas in the first instance.

3.7.15.2.2. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation for 1981-82 towards the share capital for the Corporation. The Corporation has to maintain its field staff at district/

taluka levels as the fair price shops are in existence throughout the State of Gujarat and entire population is covered under the public distribution system.

3.7.15.3. Creation of additional storage capacity.

3.7.15.3.1. At present, there is a network of nearly 412 godowns with capacity of about 1.92 lakh tonnes. 45 taluka headquarters are without godowns. It is proposed to enhance the capacity of the Godowns and put them in the standard type. It is also proposed to provide outlets at remote places, to ensure steady supplies of essential commodities in the tribal and remote areas of the State. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.15.4. Consumers' Protection.

3.7.15.4.1. Consumers' Protection Programme includes consumers' education and assistance to consumers' protection societies. A systematic programme is visualized under which a multi-media approach is proposed to be adopted for making consumers aware of their rights under the various orders relating to the Essential Commodities Act, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Weights and Measures Act, etc. The Consumers' education programme envisages display of cinema slides, advertisements in paper, TV and documentary films as well as booklets and pamphlets. It is proposed to extend grant-in-aid to the consumers' protection societies for undertaking activities like formation of consumers' libraries, organising campaign for consumers' education and the scientific study of selected products with a view to improve their quality and reduction in prices. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

3.7.15.4.2. Thus, an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided for 1981-82 for the different programmes mentioned above.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/sub-Sector of Development : Civil Supplies

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
<u>Public Distribution and Consumers' Protection :</u>				
1	PDS-1 Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation	..	20	20
2	PDS-2 Creation of additional storage capacity	..	2	2
3	PDS-3 Consumers' Protection	3	..	3
Grand Total ..		3	22	25

3.7.16 STATISTICS

3.7.16.1.1. With the development in different sectors economy and the expansion of Government activities are becoming more and more complex. Correspondingly, the demand on statistical system to provide empirical data for planning and policy making considerably increased. Timely availability and accuracy of data on various socio-economic characteristics are also gaining greater importance.

3.7.16.1.2. An integrated system of comprehensive, accurate and timely statistics is needed at every stage of the planning process, namely, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. For an integrated system, various statistical data whether obtained as a by-product of administration or through specially designed statistical surveys need to be properly coordinated and linked to one-another in terms of coverage, concept and definitions, classifications and frequency of collection.

3.7.16.1.3. Keeping in view the above points, the following schemes are provided for the year 1981-82 with the outlay shown against them:

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme.	1981-82 outlay (Rs. in lakhs),
1	2	3
(A) Bureau of Economics & Statistics.		
1	Development of Computer Centre ..	2.70
2	Strengthening of Administration in Bureau of Economics & Statistics. ..	0.90
3	Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at District level in District Panchayat. ..	6.30
4	Financial Assistance to Research Institutions for Socio-Economic Studies/Surveys. ..	2.00
5	Training Division. ..	1.20
6	Socio-Economic Research Studies and Economic analysis of Statistical data. ..	1.00
7	Setting up of a Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy. ..	6.53
8	Preparation of Planning Atlas of Gujarat ..	2.50
	Sub-Total (A) ..	23.13
(B) Directorate of Evaluation.		
9	Strengthening of Directorate of Evaluation. ..	1.05
10	Creation of field task force in the Directorate of Evaluation. ..	1.10
11	Creation of District Project Planning Cell. ..	4.18
12	Establishment of Training Unit for planning personnel ..	0.54
	Sub-Total (B) ..	6.87
	Grand Total (A+B) ..	30.00

3.7.16.2. **Strengthening of Administration in Bureau of Economics and Statistics** : The administrative work of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics has considerably increased during the last few years on account of increase of various statistical activities of the Bureau and conduct of surveys and studies. There is also considerable expansion of staff in the cadres of the Bureau by creation of statistical posts in various departments. As the Bureau has to operate these cadres, there is heavy increase in the administrative work of the Bureau. The various statistical schemes included in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 has further increased considerable administrative work in the Bureau. This scheme was continued in the year 1980-81 and is proposed to be continued during the year 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 0.90 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

3.7.16.3. **Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at district level in District Panchayats** : District Statistical Offices attached to the District Panchayats are at present responsible for collection, compilation and tabulation of different types of statistics at the district level and also for co-ordination of Statistical activities in the district. The District Statistical Agencies at present look after the specific areas of activities which are transferred to the District and Taluka Panchayats. There are several other fields which are not entrusted to the District Panchayats and the arrangement for collection and compilation of data in these fields is inadequate. As per recommendations of the conference of the Central and State Statistical Organisation, the district offices will be required to maintain time series on regional level statistics for which a minimum essential list of economic, demographic and social indicators has been suggested for this purpose. Information will have to be collected and compiled for a large number of items in the prescribed formats. In the context of district and block level planning, the District Statistical Offices will have to supply considerable information for planning purposes and they will be expected to provide technical support to the District Planning Board in carrying out the planning exercises. In view of the increase in responsibility and the quantum of Statistical work it has been decided to upgrade the post of District Statistical Officers from Class-II to Junior Duty Class-I post in all the districts, except Gandhinagar and Dangs District in a phased manner over three years. The scheme was taken up in the year 1979-80 and was continued in the year 1980-81. It is proposed to continue the scheme in 1981-82. During 1981-82, it is proposed to upgrade remaining 5 posts of District Statistical Officer from Class-II post to Class-I (Junior

Duty) posts. An outlay of Rs. 6.30 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82.

3.7.16.4. Financial Assistance to Research Institutions for Socio-Economic Studies/Surveys : The Bureau of Economics and Statistics conducts Socio-Economic Surveys and studies and collects necessary data for the use in planning process. There are, however, a number of fields of economic activities where the advantage of expertise and technical competence of research institutions, departments of universities, management institutions etc. can be availed by entrusting them studies on various aspects of development in different areas of the State. At present there are a number of institutions in the State which are engaged in research on Socio-Economic and other aspects of the development of the State. These institutions have got considerable experience in carrying out such research studies. The research studies by these institutions can be of great help to the State Government in planning at different levels. Particularly when the Government is giving more importance to district and block level planning, so as to tackle the problems of economic backwardness at the grass root level. It has, therefore, been proposed to entrust some research studies to research institutions. It has been continued during the year 1980-81 and will also continue during the year 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82.

3.7.16.5. Training Division.—The functions of the Bureau have increased considerably during the course of the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods. The Planning/statistical cells have come into existence in several of the Secretariat Departments and offices of the Heads of the Departments. There are District Statistical Offices in each of the District Panchayats and Statistical Cells are also created in special projects like D.P.A.P., S.F.D.A., I.C.D.P., I.T.D.P., etc. The statistical posts in most of these offices and agencies have been filled up by the persons from the cadres of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. In the Five Year Plan 1980-85, there are several proposals for strengthening the statistical machinery for the expansion of statistical activities at various levels. Thus there will be further demand of statistical persons from the cadres of Bureau. In order to improve the quality of collection, analysis and interpretation of data therein therefore, an urgent need for imparting intensive training to the statistical personnel by organising training courses within the State. Moreover, with the introduction of computerisation in various government departments, more and more officers and staff members will have to be trained in the programming, systems, designing and use of software programmes for computer work. Therefore, a scheme to esta-

lish a separate Training Division in the Bureau to conduct regular training course for different categories of statistical personnel in the State during 1979-80 was taken up. It has continued during the year 1980-81 and will continue during 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82.

3.7.16.6. Socio-Economic Research Studies Economic Analysis of Statistical Data.—During year 1977-78, the Economic Census of enterprise in the non-agricultural sectors of the economy was conducted under the Central Scheme of Economic Census and Surveys as a part of the nationwide programme and the basic information regarding location, management, nature of activities and employment was collected from the non-agricultural establishments. Under the Central Scheme, followup sample Surveys were conducted during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 to obtain more detailed information of non-agricultural enterprises. The analysis of the data collected in the census and sample surveys will be extremely useful for policy decision and planning. Moreover, it would be necessary to undertake more detailed analysis of available statistical data on various Socio-economic aspects, with a view to obtaining better understanding of social and economic conditions in various sectors of the populations at different levels in the State and also to meet the data requirements for planning and policy formulation by the Government. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

3.7.16.7. Setting up of Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy.—With a view to study selected microlevel socio economic aggregates like production, income, prices, employment, consumption levels etc. to collect village indicators and to undertake monitoring of major projects in the State and to collect such other information as may be decided by the Government from time to time, it has been decided to set up a Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy in the State and a post of Officer on Special Duty has been created to start with. An outlay of Rs. 6.5 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82.

3.7.16.8. Preparation of planning Atlas of Gujarat. The State Government has decided to prepare a Planning Atlas for Gujarat, which would facilitate to work out development plans and programmes at sub-district/talukas levels of for groups of talukas which are socio-economically homogeneous. The objectives of such a planning Atlas would be to give vivid and visual presentation of the distribution pattern and level of development reached in the sub-regions at district and taluka levels etc. in various sectors of economy such as natural resources, agriculture

industry, transport, health and medical facilities, education etc. This will also help to obtain a clearer comprehension of the Socio-Economic problems of the zones. This scheme has been in progress since 1979-80 and is proposed to be continued with an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for the year 1981-82.

3.7.16.9. Creation of Field Task Force in the Directorate of Evaluation.—The Field Task Force Unit Created in the Directorate of Evaluation is being extensively used in carrying out field enquiries wherever necessary in evaluation studies. It has helped a lot in improving the quality of field work. It is therefore proposed to continue this unit for successive years of the Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

3.7.16.10. District Project Planning Cells.—A District Project Planning Cell at Godhra in Panchmahals

District was established in April 1978 as a Central Project (which works under the technical guidance of the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad). This unit has proved useful in formulating projects which are realistic, effective and consonant with local needs and resources. The cell completes its term as a Central Project by the end of 31st March 1981 and the State Government has decided to continue this Cell under the State Plan from the year 1981-82.

3.7.16.10.1. In view of the encouraging results of the Panchmahal's experiment a similar Cell is being established in the Kachchh district in the year 1980-81 under the State Plan and continuance of this Cell in the year 1981-82 is proposed. The total outlay of Rs. 4.17 lakhs for both the Cells has been provided for the year 1981-82.

STATEMENT.

Schemewise outlays for 1981-82

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development:— Statistics.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme.	Outlays 1981-82.		
		Revenue	Capital	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
A. Bureau of Economic & Statistics.				
1.	STT-1 Development of Computer Centre ..	2.70	..	2.70
2.	STT-2 Strengthening of Administration in Bureau of Economic and Statistics. ..	0.90	..	0.90
3.	STT-3 Strengthening of Statistical machinery at district level in District Panchayat.	6.30	..	6.30
4.	STT-4 Financial Assistance to Research Institution. ..	2.00	..	2.00
5.	STT-5 Training Division. ..	1.20	..	1.20
6.	STT-6 Socio-Economic Research Studies and Economic analysis of Statistical data.	1.00	..	1.00
7.	STT-7 Studies for compilation of Regional Accounts. ..	..	..	..
8.	STT-8 Setting up of a Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy. ..	6.53	..	6.53
9.	STT-7 Preparation of Planning Atlas of Gujarat. ..	2.50	..	2.50
Total (A) ..		23.13	..	23.13
B. Directorate of Evaluation.				
10.	STT-10 Strengthening of Directorate of Evaluation. ..	1.05	..	1.05
11.	STT-11 Creation of Field Task Force in the Directorate of Evaluation. ..	1.10	..	1.10
12.	STT-12 Creation of District Project Planning Cell.	4.18	..	4.18
13.	STT-13 Establishment of Training unit for Planning Personnel. ..	0.54	..	0.54
14.	STT-14 Creation of Evaluation Machinery at district level. ..	..	..	..
Total (B) ..		6.87	..	6.87
Grand Total (A+B) ..		30.00	..	30.00

3.7.17. PLANING MACHINARV.

3.7.17.1.1. There is no separate Planning Department in the State. The Planning Division in the General Administration Department headed erst while by the Chief Secretary has been placed in charge of the Special Secretary (Planning) from 1978. This division provides general directions, looks after co-ordination of plan programmes and reviews the overall progress of plan implementation. It is obvious that to justify the wok of the formulation of the appropriate economic policies, programmes and projects at different stages, their effective implementation is necessary. In order to achieve the objectives of the Plan for the next phase of development of the State, it was deemed necessary to strengthen and reorganise the Planning Division and, therefore, some new posts have been created and the division has been strengthened and reorganised with the following Units :—

1. Programming Unit
2. Financial Analysts Unit.
3. Perspective Planning Unit.
4. Multi-level Planning Unit.
5. Monitoring and Evaluation Unit.
6. State Planning Board Unit.
7. 20-Point Economic Programme Unit.

3.7.17.1.2. At the apex level the State Planning Board in its present form was constituted for the first time in August, 1973 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. It underwent modifications from time to time. The State Planning Board has now been 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 functions of the Board includes those relating to Plan formulation, monitoring and evaluation and training for Development Personnel.

3.7.17.1.3. Plan programmes at State level are implemented by the executive Heads of Departments under the directions and control of the various Administrative Departments of the Secretariat concerned with their respective sectors of development. 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 are implemented by the district executive heads of departments under the direction and supervision of the Government Departments directly while the transferred schemes are implemented by the District Panchayats.

3.7.17.1.4. In the Draft Plan Frame prepared by the Planning Commission for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) emphasis has been laid on grass-root planning by augmenting the capabilities of development administration both at the district level as well as the block level. Greater importance is also being attached to effective decentralisation of the planning process. In this context, systematic and realistic formulation and efficient implementation of district plan assumes considerable significance. It is of vital importance that planning at district level fully reflects the local aspirations and that meaningful popular participation as also participations of experts and local leaders is ensured to the utmost extent possible both in the formulation and implementation of the plans. It is equally necessary that district plans are formulated having due regard to the State Plan objectives, strategies and priorities and within the limits of financial resources in sight.

3.7.17.1.5. In addition, effective linkages need to be established between the State level and the district level planning. Having regard to these considerations the State Government has reconstituted on 11th September, 1980, the District Planning Board in each district with District Collector as Chairman, President of the District Panchayat as Co-Chairman, Presidents of two or three Taluka Panchayats, all M.Ps. and all M.L.As. in the district, President/Mayor of one Municipality/Corporation, President of One Nagar Panchayat, expert from a Research Institution, Chairman, District Central Co-op. Bank a member of the State Planning Board, a representative of the District Lead, Bank District Development Officer, Project Administrator, Tribal Area Sub-Plan as members and District Planning Officer and District Statistical Officer as Member-Secretary and Additional Member-Secretary, respectively. A small Executive Planning Committee for ensuring effective working of the District Planning Board under the Chairmanship of the District Collector has also been constituted. The functions of the District Planning Board are wide enough to cover various aspects of the Plan formulation, monitoring and evaluation besides facilitating popular participation in the development process. Special monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of minimum needs programme also constitutes the vital function of the District Planning Board. A new element of discretionary and incentive outlay for district level schemes has been introduced with effect from the year 1980-81. The schemes to are 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 selected fields such as Agri culture, Minor Irrigation, Cottage Industries and the programmes covered under the Minimum Needs Programme.

3.7.17.1.6. 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 control of the Collector has been sanctioned by Government. Each such unit has a small technical staff consisting of one Research Assistant one Statistical Assistant and a clerk and typist and is headed by a District Planning Officer. Posts of one Research Officer one Deputy Mamlatdar and a sub-auditor have recently been added to the unit. 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.

3.7.17.1. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82 share towards machinery in the Planning Division at apex level to be supplemented by the Central share of Rs. 50 lakhs, thus resulting in the total outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs for the five year period 1980-85.

3.7.17.2. Training of Development Personnel

3.7.17.2.1. Plan projects and programmes in the various sectors are being implemented by a number of agencies namely Government departments, public undertakings, Panchayats, other local bodies and even voluntary agencies. Realising the role of training in developing necessary skills, the State has been taking advantages of the training facilities available with the Government of India and the National Institutes working in the field of training and research etc. The State also runs certain training centres/courses for imparting training to suit the needs of programme in specific sectors like Community Development, Public Works, Medical and Health etc. Even though there is a functional division of work and responsibilities amongst various administrative and implementing agencies concerned with different sectoral projects and programmes, there has to be a close inter-relationship in the total scheme of plan formulation and implementation. The quality of formulation and implementation of plan programmes ultimately depends on the quality of personnel deployed on this task. It is, therefore, necessary to pay more-special attention to the training needs of development personnel. This is sought to be achieved by the development of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration which has been set up by the Government in 1962.

3.7.17.2.2. The Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration imparts pre-service and in-service training to various categories of officers and staff. It is now proposed to improve the coverage and quality of training imparted through this institute and to develop it as the premier institute in the State

for imparting training to improve the administrative, technical and managerial capabilities of the personnel engaged in the economic development, planning and implementation task. For this purpose, it has been considered necessary to provide suitable and adequate accommodation to the institute, better facilities for the trainees and to strengthen and improve the library and research facilities and to provide modern equipments and teaching aids etc. on an adequate scale.

3.7.17.2.3. The institute does not have its own building at present. It is proposed to construct a suitable building for the institute. Land for the building has already been acquired. The institute will also conduct research in the behavioural agencies, management techniques and district administration. It has therefore been proposed to set up a research cell in the institute. It is also proposed to strengthen and provide upto date facilities for library teaching equipments and aids etc. In view of the new strategy of decentralised planning which also calls for much more intimate popular participation in the development process and the massive programmes for accelerating the development of rural and backward areas, and the upliftment of the weaker sections and the poor, it will also be necessary to impart the appropriate motivation and healthy attitudinal changes in the minds of the trainees. This aspect will be given due importance in the programme for faculty development.

3.7.17.2.4. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1981-82 for development of the Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration and the training programmes etc. Broad break-up of the outlay is as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Outlay 1981-82
1. Training Programmes for development personnel	1.00
2. Building, Training equipments aid etc.	14.00
	<hr/> 15.00 <hr/>

3.7.17.2.5. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for organising training Programmes which will be useful for the implementation of Plan schemes during the year 1981-82. Rs. 14.00 lakhs have been provided for the construction of the campus building of the institute at Ahmedabad.

STATEMENT
Schemewise outlay

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development:—Planning Machinery and Training of Development Personnel

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1981-82		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I Training of Development Personnel.				
1.	TDP-1 Training Programme for Development of Personnel	1.00	..	1.00
2.	TDP-2 Building, Training Equipment and etc.	..	14.00	14.00
	Total....	1.00	14.00	15.00
II. Planning Machinery.				
3.	PLM-3 Planning Machinery.	1.00	..	1.00
	Grand Total....	2.00	14.00	16.00

CHAPTER IV

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

4.1. The Minimum Needs Programme launched in the Fifth Plan had envisaged the allocation of adequate resources for programmes aiming at the upgradation of levels of social consumption of the poorer covering elementary education, rural health, drinking water supply, rural roads, rural electrification, house sites for rural landless labourers and environmental improvement of slums in the urban areas. The programme had aimed at establishing a net work of certain essential services based on the criteria of uniformity and equality throughout the Country.

4.2. In the Fifth Plan some of the target under the programme could not be fully achieved. The programmes of elementary education, setting up of primary health centres and sub-centres, allotment of house-site plots to the landless labourers had progressed satisfactory, while the State had lagged behind in the case of rural roads and environmental improvement in urban slums.

4.3. The Minimum Needs Programme apart from providing essential infrastructural and welfare services to the weaker sections of the population, is also labour intensive and can create substantial additional employment. Considerable attention is to be given both to locational aspects of these basic services and their integration so as to confer optional benefits on the target groups. The Sixth Plan envisages to accelerate the implementation of the programme.

4.4. An outlay of Rs. 5292.71 lakhs is provided for the Minimum Needs Programme for 1981-82.

4.5. The broad break-up of the outlay is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs).	
Name of the programme	Outlay 1981-82.
Rural Electrification	50.00*
Rural Roads	2595.85
Elementary education	484.00
Rural Health	299.86
Rural Water Supply	1000.00
Rural Housing	607.00
Environmental Improvement of slums	40.00
Nutrition	216.00
Total:—	5292.71

* Provision for Rural Electrification in the State Plan is Rs. 990 lakhs.

4.6. The Programme proposed for 1981-82 is outlined in subsequent paragraphs.

Elementary Education.

4.7. The norms for the Country for the Minimum Needs Programmes for elementary education is to achieve 95 per cent enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 50 per cent in the age group 11-14 by 1985. The State having attained a higher level of enrolment aims to achieve the enrolment of 110 per cent in the age group 6-11 (classes I to V) and 70.29 per cent in the age group 11-14 (classes VI to VIII) by the end of the Sixth Plan, 1984-85.

4.8. The progress of the enrolment is as under:-

(Fig. in percentage).

Item	Age group	Achievements		
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5
Enrolment of children	6-11	99.80	102.14	105.24
	11-14	46.63	47.05	48.51

4.9. The progress of enrolment has been satisfactory towards achieving the Sixth Plan target. Annual plan 1981-82 aims at achieving the target of 106.90 per cent in the age group 6-11 and 54.38 per cent in the age group 11-14.

4.10. An outlay of Rs. 484.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82 inclusive of Rs. 46.85 lakhs for adult education. In the field of primary education main activities contemplated during the year 1981-82 are— (1) provision for 1000 new teachers, (2) incentives for increased enrolment and for attending schools by way of free supply of books and uniforms to the tribal students, (3) construction of 115 class rooms and also 150 incomplete classrooms, (4) provision of non-formal education to 7500 children in the age group 9-14 to minimise dropouts and wastage.

Rural Health.

4.11. The Fifth Plan norms of establishing one Primary Health Centre (PHC) per C. D. blok, one sub-Centre for every 10,000 population and the provision of drugs at Rs. 12,000 per annum for each PHC and Rs. 2000 per annum to each sub-Centre have been fully achieved in the State. There are 251

Primary Health Centres and as a result of the various programmes under the health, family welfare, minimum needs programme and the multipurpose workers' schemes, in all 2500 sub-Centres are functioning in the State, at the end of 1979-80.

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

4.13. During 1980-81 it is envisaged to establish additional 100 sub-Centres and 28 sub-Centres are expected to be provided with a 4 bedded maternity facility. During the Annual Plan 1981-82 it is proposed to establish additional 100 sub-Centres and 5 PHCs.

4.14. The construction of 175 sub-Centre buildings have been completed by the end of 1979-80. It is envisaged to provide buildings for additional 50 sub-Centres during 1980-81. It is also proposed to undertake construction work of 30 sub-Centre buildings during 1981-82.

4.15. By the end of 1979-80 72 staff quarters of PHCs have been completed and in addition 34 staff quarters of the upgraded PHCs have also been completed. The construction of 10 staff quarters of PHCs sanctioned in the year 1979-80, is in progress. It is envisaged to construct 30 staff quarters of PHCs during 1980-81. It is proposed to undertake construction of 15 staff quarters of PHCs during 1981-82.

Rural Water Supply

4.16. Large areas in the State fall under the arid and semi-arid zones. Recent draughts have severely depleted the ground water resources. Villages along the coast-line also face serious problems of potable water.

4.17. Of the 18275 villages in the State, 9600 villages have been categorised as having "No Source" of drinking water supply by June 1977. At the end of March, 1980, 4514 villages (inclusive of 1000 villages covered by the end of the Fourth Plan) have been covered leaving a balance of 5086 villages to be covered under the Sixth Plan 1980-85. The States Government attaches a high priority to this Programme. The implementation machinery at the functional and apex levels has been strengthened to handle successfully the massive programme. The Government aims at covering all the remaining villages by the end

of 1984-85. In addition to the State Plan outlays, sizeable funds are expected to be available from fully centrally sponsored—"Accelerated Rural Water Supply" Programme. Additional 900 villages are likely to be covered under the Water supply programme raising the total number covered to 5414 by the end of 1980-81.

4.18. The progress achieved is as under:-

Total No. Villages of "No Source" Villages	Villages covered upto the end of 1979-80	Remaining villages to be covered during 1980-85	Level of achievement.	
			1980-81 likely	1981-82 target.
9600	4514	5086	5414 (900)	6314 (900)

(figures in bracket indicate net figures).

4.19. An outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is provided for 1981-82 in the State's Annual Plan. This is expected to be supplemented substantially by the Centrally Sponsored Programme. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 400 lakhs would be made available by the Government of India during 1981-82 for enabling the State Government to adhere to the proposed target of 900 villages.

Rural Roads

4.20. The norm under the Minimum Needs Programme is to provide road links to all villages with a population of 1500 and above and 50 percent coverage of villages with a population of 1000 to 1500. Out of 3664 villages of the first category 2441 have been connected by pucca all weather roads and out of the 2964 villages of the second category 1402 villages have been connected by pucca roads by the end of 1979-80.

4.21. The Government aims at achieving the norms of the programmes fully at the end of Sixth Plan 1980-85. In keeping with this additional 500 villages and 350 villages in the population range of 1500 and above and 1000 to 1500 respectively are likely to be covered during the year 1980-81. Similarly it is targetted to connect 230 villages and 320 villages in the respective group during the Annual Plan 1981-82.

4.22. The following table depicts the achievements and the target for 1981-82.

Population range	Total No of Villages	Level of achievements (No. of Villages)		
		1979-80	1980-81 likely	1982-83 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5
1500 and above	3664	2441	2941 (500)	3171 (230)
1000 to 1500	2964	1402	1752 (350)	2072 (320)

(figures in bracket indicate not figures).

Rural Electrification

4.23. In Gujarat, out of 18,275 villages, 10,867 have been electrified at the end of March, 1980. 1,500 villages are likely to be electrified during 1980-81, thus raising the total number electrified to 12,367 by the end of 1980-81. However, it has to be borne in mind that there is considerable variation in the pace of rural electrification in the different regions of the State. In the 32 talukas covered under the Tribal Sub-Plan the overall percentage of rural electrification is only 37 per cent. Only about 39% of the villages are electrified in 41 talukas covered under the drought prone area programme.

4.24. The policy of the State Government is not to allow any slackening of the efforts in extending the benefit of rural electrification to the villages that remain to be electrified. It is proposed to achieve 100% villages electrification by the end of 1984-85. It is proposed to extend electricity facilities to additional 1500 villages during the Annual Plan 1981-82.

4.25. The progress of the rural electrification is as under:-

No. of Villages in the State.	Villages electrified.		
	1979-80	1980-81 likely	1981-82 Target.
18275	10867	12367 (1500)	13867 (1500)

House sites for landless labourers and rural housing:—

4.26. The scheme for allotment of plots to landless labourers/artisans in the rural areas has been under implementation in the State since July, 1972 as a Central sector scheme. This was continued as a State Plan Scheme under the Minimum Needs Programme during the Fifth Plan.

4.27. The Minimum Needs Programme aims at the provision of house sites and housing assistance

to all rural landless labour households. 4.25 lakhs plots have been allotted till the end of December, 1980.

4.28. In respect of housing assistance, the Government has launched a massive programme of assisting the allottees of the free plots since 2nd October 1976. The scheme has been recently revised and it envisages the construction of a small but durable pucca house costing about Rs. 3000/- with Government assistance by way of subsidy of Rs. 1000/-, contribution from the District Panchayats Rs. 250, loans from banks /HUDCO Rs. 1500 and Rs. 250 as beneficiary contribution in terms of labour.

4.29 At the end of 1979-80, construction work of 1,11,866 houses were completed. It is envisaged to assist the construction of 53,333 houses during 1980-81. It is proposed to provide assistance towards construction of 59700 houses during the Annual Plan 1981-82.

Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas

4.30 In the Fifth Plan the scheme envisaged the provision for financial assistance to local bodies for providing certain essential services like water supply, drainage, community bath rooms and latrines, street lights and road improvements in the slum areas not likely to be cleared by the next 10 years under the slum clearance scheme.

4.31 At the end of the Fourth Plan 70 projects covering 51,015 persons were sanctioned in Ahmedabad Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot. During the Fifth Plan 1974-78, 40 projects have been sanctioned covering 57,360 persons. The services under the scheme are to be provided in the existing slums to Government or Municipal lands as well as land belonging to the private owners. Government or Municipal lands are no longer easily available particularly in the major towns. Due to certain legal difficulties local bodies have not been in a position to take up this project on large scale on slum lands. Necessary amendments to the relevant legislation are under way to obviate these difficulties.

4.32 The environmental improvement programme in the Sixth Plan includes water supply, sewerage, paving of the streets and provisions for the community latrines. Area inhabited by the scheduled castes, particularly, scavengers, etc., are to be given priority.

4.33 By the end of the 1979-80, 1,49,338 slum population have been covered. It is targetted to cover 10,000 slum population during 1980-81. It is proposed to cover 15,000 beneficiaries during 1981-82

Nutrition

4.34 The Minimum Needs Programme covers two schemes namely the Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Mid-day-Meal Programme. The

services under the Special Nutrition Programme are delivered through the organiser at the feeding centre. At the end of 1979-80, 550 feeding centres under the programme have been upgraded to integrated Health-cum-Nutrition Centres. The nutrition component of ICDS Projects is also served under the S.N.P. Mid-day Meal programme with the assistance of care aims to supplement the nutrition content by providing supplementary feeding to the school going children in the age group 6-11.

4.35 At the end of March 1980, the beneficiaries covered under the SNP and MDM are 7.70 lakhs and 4.28 lakhs respectively. The additional likely beneficiaries to be covered are 50,000 under SNP and 50,000 under MDM during 1980-81. It is proposed to cover 70,000 under SNP and 50,000 under MDM during 1981-82 for which an outlay of Rs. 216.00 Lakhs is provided.

CHAPTER-V

PROGRAMMES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS AND THE WEAKER SECTIONS OF SOCIETY

5.1. Reduction of the 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 been evolved such as in the case of the tribal areas and drought prone areas. A specific strategy has been adopted also for industrially backward areas. In the case of backward classes, weaker sections and the poor, a target group oriented approach has been adopted and programmes suited for their socio-economic upliftment have been evolved.

5.2. Gujarat has a large population of backward classes, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes constitute respectively 7% and 14% of the total population. The population of nomadic and denotified tribes is estimated around 7 lakhs. In addition, the State has a large number of the economically backward classes; apart from the small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers constituting vast segments of the rural poor, who need special attention. The problems of the urban slum dwellers and the urban poor in general also demand special consideration. Specific programmes initiated for the welfare of distinct sections of the under privileged groups have been under implementation having regard to the needs of individual sections. Mention may be made of the programmes for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the special programmes for the small and marginal farmers and a variety of social welfare measures aimed generally at the weaker sections. Apart from continuing such programmes, the Plan for 1981-82 provides also for specific programmes for improving the socio-economic condition of the weaker sections. The principal amongst them are 20 point economic programme, setting up of Rural Workers Welfare Board, Financial Assistance for the maintenance of old aged Agricultural labourers, social inputs programmes for women and children, Housing for Rural Poor as well as the Integrated Rural Development Programme which is designed to help large segments of the poor. The programmes for the socially and educationally backward classes and the economically backward classes as well as disabled persons have also been proposed. Another significant step is the acceleration of special component plan for the scheduled castes. The new thrust on employment generation would not only increase the tempo of economic activities in backward areas but would also bring about a rise in the income level of the backward and the weaker sections of the people. All such programmes aim at upgrading of the levels of social consumption of the poor and increasing their income.

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

5.3. Tribal Area Sub-Plan :

5.3.1. In pursuance of the national policy of evolving an integrated development programmes for the tribal areas, the State formulated a Five Year Tribal Areas Sub-Plan. The Sub-Plan of the State covers 32 talukas with a majority of the tribal population. In addition, 15 pockets of tribal concentration have been included in the Tribal Area Sub-Plan. A list of the 32 talukas and 15 pockets is given in Appendix-"A". The tribal areas are situated mainly on the eastern hilly belt of the State, spread over eight districts, Dangs, Valsad, Surat Bharuch, Vadodara, Panch Mahals, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha. The total areas covered under the Sub-Plan is 27189 Sq. Kms. constituting 13.87 per cent of the total area of the State. The tribal population of the Sub-Plan area is 30 lakhs which is 68.18 per cent of the total population of the Sub-Plan area and 81 per cent of the total tribal population of the State.

5.3.2. The long term objectives of the Tribal Area Sub-Plan are : (1) to narrow the gaps between the levels of development of the tribal and other areas of the State ; (2) to improve the quality of life of the tribal community, (3) to tackle important socio-economic problems of tribal people.

5.3.3. Elimination of exploitation in all forms and speeding up of the process of socio-economic development are the Primary focus of the Plan. Steps have been taken continuously to save the tribal from exploitation in the spheres of land alienations, forest labour and in securing their essential consumption needs. The gains of the protective measures initiated earlier are being consolidated.

5.3.4. The proposed Sub-Plan outlay for 1981-82 comprises of four elements (1) flow of funds from the State Plan sectors (2) Special central assistance (3) Programmes of central ministries and (4) institutional finance. The bulk of the programmes in the Sub-Plan are proposed to be funded under the State Plan. An outlay of amount Rs. 66-00 crores is expected to flow in the tribal Sub-plan area. Besides, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores is also expected to flow under Decentralised District Planning process. Thus an outlay of around Rs. 71.00 crores out of a total outlay of about Rs. 633.09 crores of the State Annual Plan 1981-82 is expected to flow in the Tribal Area Sub-Plan. In addition Special Central assistance of Rs. 7-50 crores is expected to be received. Thus an outlay of around Rs. 78 crores is expected to flow under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan from the total State's outlay during the year 1981-82. Besides, allocations are expected to flow from the Central Ministries for the centrally sponsored/central sector Programmes. The scope for securing institutional finance will also be fully explored.

5.3.5. Emphasis has been placed on production oriented programmes and infrastructure development and due priority has been accorded to the generation of larger employment opportunities.

5.4. A number of measures for protecting the tribals from the exploitation of vested interest are being taken. The plan also provides for a few schemes such as 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 Bank for purchase of occupancy rights under B. T. and A. L. Act, 1958.

5.5. Drought Prone Area Programme :

5.5.1. The National Irrigation Commission has identified 58 talukas in the State as drought prone. The current Drought Prone Area Programme covers 41 talukas in 10 Districts namely Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kachchh, Mahesana Panchmahals, Rajkot and Surendranagar (Appendix-B). These talukas cover a total area of 52202 Sq. Kms. which is 28.2 percent of the total area of the State and a population of 47.46 lakhs which is 17.8 per cent of the total Population of the State.

5.5.2. Stress under the programme is on integrated area development to restore the ecological balance to stabilise the agriculture base by the optional utilisation of the land and water resources in the area and the development of supplementary occupations which are not entirely dependent on rainfall. The ultimate objective is to reduce through appropriate investment and technology, the severity of drought and create a long terms stable base for productive employment.

5.5.3. An outlay of Rs. 435 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 to be shared equally by the State and the Centre. The programwise allocation of the outlay of Rs. 435.00 lakhs is as follows :-

(Rs. in lakhs).

(1) Minor Irrigation	150.64
(2) Afforestation and grass land development.	116.42
(3) Soil Conservation.	42.78
(4) Animal Husbandry & Dairying	69.70
(5) Organisation and Management.	55.46
Total :-	435.00

5.6. Desert Development Programme ;

5.6.1. Desert Development Scheme covers 11 talukas of three districts, viz. Banaskantha, Mehsana and Kachchh of which, 6 talukas viz. Vav, Tharad, Kankrej, Decdar, Radhanpur, and Santalpur, talukas of Banaskantha District, two talukas of Mahesana district viz; Jami and Harij and three talukas of Kachchh district viz, Abdasa, Nakhtrana and Lakhpat get the benefit of this programme.

5.6.2. Activities like afforestation, fodder development, rural electrification and dairy development are being taken up. An outlay of Rs. 165 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 of which Rs. 82.50 lakhs is provided as the State Share. An equal amount will be contributed by the Government of India.

5.7. Accelerated Development of Backward Talukas :

5.7.1. Special Programme is being implemented at present for the relatively more backward talukas for taking up specified categories of small works of local importance. A special provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for the year 1980-81 at the rate of Rs. 2.00 lakhs per taluka for 25 talukas. An equal outlay is provided for 1981-82 for the purpose. The amount is being placed at the disposal of the concerned District Panchayats as grant-in-aid for undertaking essential works in these talukas having due regard to the local needs under the specified programmes namely roads, minor irrigation, primary education, primary health facilities and rural water supply.

5.8. Coastal Areas :

5.8.1. 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 problem of water pollution. Thus, some of the problems of the coastal areas call for specific attention. A programme of development of Khar Land is in operation. Another programme of prevention of salinity ingress in certain parts of Saurashtra where the problem has become very acute has also been initiated and significant provision is made for attending to urgent works on the basis of a comprehensive plan formulated by a high level committee. In addition, a separate working group was entrusted with the task of studying the various problems of the coastal areas and deficiencies in the development and making suitable recommendations for accelerating development in the needed directions. The Report of the Working Group has been received recently which is expected to be considered by the State Planning Board.

5.9. Industrially Backward Areas

5.9.1. Ten districts (1) Amreli, (2) Banaskantha, (3) Bhavnagar, (4) Bharuch, (5) Junagadh, (6) Kachchh, (7) Panch Mahals, (8) Mehsana, (9) Sabarkantha and (10) Surendranagar have been declared by the Government of India as industrially backward for the purpose of concessional finance from financial institutions. Three of these districts, Surendranagar, Panchmahals and Bharuch have been declared eligible for the central cash subsidy. Industries in these districts receive special benefits in respect of liberal finance on concessional terms for procuring developed plots/built up sheds, special rates in respect of purchase of machinery on hire purchase, preferential treatment for allotment of scarce and imported materials etc.

5.9.2. 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 have been kept at the centre of attention. Efforts are being made to divert the flow of resource so as to pull the industries for the development of backward areas. Thus for instance, the share of infrastructure expenditure by the GIDC in backward areas has been to 35% and to a level of 55 to 60% by the end of Sixth Plan. A further fillip to backward areas development would be achieved through the New Incentive Scheme under which, the capital subsidy and sales tax benefits on liberal scale would be offered to industries to be set up in rural and backward areas so as to compensate them for economic burden and handicaps, such units have to bear. Under new scheme, sales tax exemption or Sales tax deferment will be allowed on a liberal scale to industrial units being set up away from Metropolitan areas and large cities. Under a deferment scheme, the amount of sales tax payable by a unit during the first five years of production will be deferred for a period of 12 years and would be recovered thereafter in six annual instalments. The quantum of exemption would be upto Rs. 80 lakhs for each units and in case of deferment upto Rs. 50 lakhs depending upon the backwardness of location. The more backward a location, the larger will be the quantum of assistance available. Adequate provision has been made in the Annual Plan 1981-82, so that the trend of industries to be set up in backward areas is accelerated and paucity of resources does not in any way throttle the working of this effective instrument of backward area development. The package of incentives in the form of cash subsidy, sales tax exemption and interest free loan to new industries set up and commissioned after 1st November, 1977 are proposed to be continued and expanded. GIIC has adopted the policy of locating its various projects in the backward areas of the

State. Out of six projects already commissioned four are located in backward areas with a total investment of about Rs. 24 crores. The new projects planned by GIIC will also have some plots in the backward regions. GIIC has adopted the policy of the decentralisation of industrial growth through the setting up of industrial estates. Out of 109 different locations in the State 53 i.e. 49% are located in backward areas. During the last three years, the development expenditure of GIDC in backward areas has been raised to about 35%. It is also proposed to set up work-shops in rural and backward areas. GIDC has proposed schemes for developing infrastructural facilities in rural and backward areas. District Industries Centres have started functioning in the State according to the new industrial policy of the Central Government. It is proposed to undertake intensive drive to industrialise the rural and backward areas. The State Government have introduced a scheme of cash subsidy and he has adopted the concept of "growth centres". Since, the inception of the scheme, 5527 units have been registered till 31st March, 1980. Out of these units, 2647 units have been sanctioned subsidy of Rs. 10.40 crores and were disbursed an amount of Rs. 6.81 crores. The total investment in fixed assets is of the order of Rs. 81.40 crores. These units together have created employment for one lakh persons. The State Public undertaking viz., GSFC, GIDC, GIIC, etc. will continue to play a significant role in the promotion of industrial development in the backward areas during 1981-82 also.

5.9.3. The Khadi and Village Industries Programme is being expanded considerably. This includes the setting up of a number of Ambar Charkhas Parishramalayas and gramodyog wadies. This programme together with other programme of cottage industries will make significant contribution to the development of rural industries in the State including the backward areas. The new thrust on development and spread of industries in the rural and backward areas of the State will also result in generation of large employment opportunities and help improving the income levels of the poor. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 crores for 1981-82 has been provided for the purpose.

5.10 National Rural Employment Programme

5.10.1. The National Rural Employment Programme has been introduced in Sixth Five Year Plan by replacing the food for work scheme. The objectives of the programmes are (i) generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons in the rural areas, (ii) creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the income levels of the rural poor and (iii) improvement of the nutritional status and the living standard of the rural people. Under this new programme, Central

Government will make available foodgrains free of charges and cash grants in the ratio of 2 : 1. The foodgrains will be distributed to the labourers as a part payment of wages while the cash component will be utilised for the purchase of materials for the works to be undertaken. The value of foodgrains and cash component will be approximately 50% of the total cost of the scheme. The State is expected to provide remaining 50% as matching provision for the programme. During the year 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided in the State Plan. An equal amount will be made available by the centre as its share. The works of local importance in accordance with the objectives of the Programme are proposed to be undertaken and employment of 80 lakh mandays is expected to be generated during 1981-82.

5.11. Integrated Rural Development.

A new programme for intensive development of blocks under the programme for "Integrated Rural Development" has been launched in the State since 1978-79. From 2nd October, 1980, the entire State comprising of 218 blocks stands covered under this programme. Integrated Rural Development Programme mainly aims at creating productive assets for the rural poor to help them to increase their level incomes and to bring them above poverty line. Originally this programme was started from the last quarter of the year 1978-79 as a fully central sector programme. Thereafter from the year 1979-80 and onwards the pattern of financial assistance for this programme has been changed to 50:50 as central and State share. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, this pattern will be continued. Each block of the State will be allotted Rs. 5.00 lakhs to be shared equally by the State and the Centre. Two other programmes namely SFDA and SFAL are merged with Integrated Rural Development Programme. During the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs is provided in the State Plan. An equal amount will be shared by the Centre. The programme will benefit about 1.60 lakhs identified families.

5.12. Rural Artisans.

5.12.1. It is essential to upgrade existing skill and develop new skills among traditional artisans. The needs of changing times necessitate identification of suitable technology and provide help to the artisans to acquire the same. The aim is to tie up effectively the training programme with the local requirements. It is proposed to suitably expand the existing programme wherever necessary. The State has facilities for the formulation of skills through different schemes and institutions viz, apprentice scheme, vocational and technical education schemes, ITIs and mini ITIs, courses run by the Directorate of the cottage Industries, etc. It is proposed to provide training facilities through private training institutions and TRYSEM will also play a vital role. However with the establishment of big and medium

scale industries and around 43,000 SSI units in the State, the demand for skilled and semiskilled workers is expected to be of the order of 50,000 persons per year. Provision has been made for undertaking different programmes of skill formation and training.

5.12.2. Under the programme of financial assistance to artisans, it is envisaged to give loans to individuals at a lower rate of interest for purchase of raw materials and tools and equipments for starting their business. The artisans belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes will get the financial assistance at concessional rate of interest through the Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and Tribal Development Corporation. Besides, benefit of the differential rate of interest on loan will be made available to all eligible artisans. An outlay of Rs. 48 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82.

5.13 Labour Welfare

5.13.1. Rural Labour Welfare Board for Agricultural and Rural Workers.

It is proposed to establish a Rural Welfare Board as an apex body at State Level and District Labour Welfare Board at district level. The purpose of establishment of such boards is to start various welfare activities such as educational, recreational, cultural etc. through the welfare centres for the upliftment of agricultural and rural workers. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the purpose.

5.13.2 Financial assistance for the maintenance of old age agricultural labourers.

The landless agricultural labourers are the most under privileged and malnourished sections of the population. They face different problems of unemployment, low and uncertain income and nutritional deficiencies. The agricultural labourers have to struggle hard through out the life for their maintenance and there is no certainty of getting work excepting during the season that too for few days only. Most of them live life in debt. On attaining, the age of 60, they will have no physical capacity to do gainful manual work. It is therefore proposed to provide financial assistance for such agricultural labourers. A provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is made during the year 1981-82.

5.13.3. The implementation of Gujarat unprotected manual workers act 1979 has been brought in to force. According to the provision of this act, it is proposed to constitute a statutory Board for the regulation of employment and welfare of unprotected workers. To begin with, an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82. Measures are also proposed to be taken for the welfare of migrant of labour.

5.14 Minimum Needs Programme :

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

5.14.2 An outlay of Rs. 52.92 crores is provided for the Minimum Needs Programme for the year 1981-82. The norms for the country for the Minimum Needs Programmes for elementary education is to achieve 95 percent enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 50 percent in the age group 11-14 by 1985. The State have attained higher level of enrolment aims to achieve the enrolment of 110 percent in the age group 6-11 (Classes I to V) and 70.29 percent in the age group 11-14 (Classes VI to VIII) by the end of Sixth Plan 1984-85. It is expected to achieve 105.24 percent enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 48.51 percent in the age group 11-14 by 1980-81. The annual Plan 1981-82 aims at achieving the target of 103.90 percent in the age group 6-11 and 54.38 percent in the age group 11-14. As regards "Rural Health", the norms set up for the country is one PHC for 30,000 in plains and 2,000 in Tribal and hill areas and one sub-centre for a population of 5000 in plains and 3000 in tribal and hill areas by 2000 AD. In addition it is also envisaged to have community health volunteer for a population of 1000 or village by 1990 and establishment of one community health centre for a population of one lakh or one C.D. Block by 2000 A.D. There are 251 Primary Health Centres and as result of the various programme under the health, family welfare, Minimum Needs Programme and multi purpose workers schemes. in all 2500 sub-centres are function in the state at the end of 1979-80. During 1980-81 it is envisaged to establish additional 100 sub-centres and 28 sub-centres are expected to be provided with four bedded maternity facility. During the annual plan 1981-82 it is proposed to establish additional 100 sub-centres

and 5 PHC. Construction work of 30 sub-centres buildings and 15 staff quarters of PHC's is proposed to be undertaken during 1981-82. Under rural water supply programme, out of 18275 villages in the State, 9600 villages have been categorised as having "No Source" of drinking water supply by June 1977. Till 1979-80 4514 villages have been covered and 5414 villages are likely to be covered by 1980-81. During 1981-82 it is proposed to cover additional 900 villages and thus by 1981-82, 6314 villages are proposed to be covered. As regards "Rural Roads" the norms set by the Government of India is to provide road links to all villages with a population 1500 and above and 50 percent coverage of villages with a population of 1000 to 1500. Out of 3664 village of the first category 2441 have been connected by pucca all weather roads and out of 2964 villages of the second category 1402 villages have been connected by pucca roads by the end of 1979-80. The Government aims at achieving the norms of the programme fully at the end of Sixth Plan 1984-85. In keeping with this, additional 500 villages and 350 villages in the population range of 1500 and above and 1000 to 1500 respectively are likely to be covered during the year 1980-81. Similarly it is targeted to connect 230 villages and 320 villages in the respective group during the Annual Plan 1981-82. By the end of 1981-82, it is thus proposed to cover 3171 villages with population of 1500 and above and 2072 villages in the population of 1000 to 1500. Under the Rural Electrification Programme in Gujarat, out of 18275 villages, 10867 have been electrified till March 1980. 1500 villages are likely to be electrified during 1980-81 raising the total number of electrified to 12367 by the end of 1980-81. It is proposed to achieve 100 percent village electrification by the end of 1984-85. It is proposed to extend electricity facilities to additional 1500 villages during 1981-82 raising the total number of villages to 13867. The Minimum Needs Programme aims at the provision of housing and housing assistance to all rural landless labour house holds. 4.07 lakh plots have been allotted till the end of 1979-80. The scheme in respect of housing assistance has been re-oriented and liberal provision have been made. At the end of 1979-80 construction works of 1,11,866 houses were completed. It is envisaged to assist the construction of 53333 houses during 1980-81. It is proposed to provide assistance towards construction of 59700 houses during the Annual Plan 1981-82. The environmental improvement programme in the Sixth Plan includes water supply, sewerage, paving of the streets and provision for the community latrines in the urban slums. By 1979-80, 149338 slums population have been covered. It is targeted to cover 15000 beneficiaries during 1980-81. It is proposed to cover 15,000 beneficiaries during 1981-82. Minimum Needs Programme under 'Nutrition' covers two schemes namely, the supplementary Nutrition Programme and Mid-day Meal Programme. At the end of March 1980, the beneficiaries covered under the SNp and MDM are 7.70 lakhs and 4.28 lakhs respectively. Additional likely beneficiaries to be covered are 50,000 under SNp and 50,000 under MDM during 1980-81.

It is proposed to cover 70,000 under SNP and 50,000 under MDM during 1981-82, for which an outlay of Rs. 216.00 lakhs is provided

5.15. Backward Classes

Welfare of Backward Classes (SCs, STs, NTs., and INTs.)

5.15.1. Greater stress is being placed on the role of the general sectors providing a major thrust for the development of backward classes. A sizeable provision is being made for the supplementary sector of welfare of backward classes i.e., scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, nomadic tribes and denotified tribes. Programme in this sector fall under three main groups, education, economic uplift, and health, housing and other schemes. An outlay of Rs. 1715 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1981-82. This is expected to be supplemented by the Government of India substantially.

5.15.2. The State has already set up a Tribal Development Corporation to participate actively in the process of promoting the economic well being of the tribals. A Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation has also been set up.

Special Component Plan :

5.15.3. While the Government is already implementing the Tribal Area Sub-Plan, a special component plan for the Scheduled Castes, has been initiated since 1979-80, An outlay of about Rs. 37.89 crores is expected to be provided for the special component plan for the year 1981-82.

Socially and Economically Backward Classes :

5.15.4. The Government accepted all the recommendations of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Commission (Baxi Commission) which has classified 82 castes, classes and groups as socially and educationally backward. A programme for their upliftment has been initiated since 1978-79. Government has also decided to extend the benefits of various recommendations of the Commission. An outlay of Rs. 530 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82 for the socially and educationally backward classes and economically backward classes. The Government has also set up a Board for the Welfare of minority communities. An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has also been provided for minority communities for the year 1981-82 for the Socio-Economic Welfare measures for the vulnerable amongst them. During 1981-82, 30359 students of Backward classes and 22221 students of S.E.B.C. and E.B.C. are proposed to be given examination fees. 2,10,832 students of B.C. and 1,11,665 students of S.E.B.C. and E.B.C. are proposed to be given pre-S.S.C. scholarships.

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Financial Assistance for cottage industries is proposed to be given to 6540 B.C. and 7500 S.E.B.C. and E.B.C. during 1981-82. Besides, different schemes are proposed for the Socio-Economic welfare of such communities.

5.15.5. For weaker sections of the communities, the Panchayats are expected to supplement the outlays for such communities from their own funds. With a view to energise the Social Justice Committee established in the various panchayats for the due fulfilment of their respective roles and with an idea to permit formulation of small schemes of vital importance for the weaker sections of the community, it has been decided to provide an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the year 1981-82 for the upliftment of S.Cs., S.Ts., and other backward classes.

5.16. Antyodaya

5.16.1. One of the factors constituting the plan strategy is uplifting the lowest of the socio-economic strata above the poverty line. This programme was introduced in the State from 1st May 1979. The Identification of families without any consideration like caste, creed, or religion but purely on the basis of poverty is to be done with the help of gram sabha/Gram Panchayat. The components of the programme are Economic and Social Security pension to old and disabled persons. Keeping in view larger provision available in the expanded Integrated Rural Development Programme for similar programmes, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

5.17. District Plans for Social inputs ;

5.17.1. As a part of the basic minimum needs approach and with women and children as a focal point, the State Government proposes to formulate district plans for social inputs with the assistance of UNICEF in nine districts of the state viz. Valsad, Surat, Vadodara, Bharuch, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Junagadh, and Kachchh. Meaningful programmes have been formulated for reducing child and maternal mortality among the families below poverty line in these talukas which are proposed to be covered under this programme. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

5.18. Physically Handicapped ;

5.18.1. Various activities for the educational, training and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped persons such as blind, deaf and dumb, or other orthopaedically handicapped are carried out in the State. Grants are also paid to voluntary agencies for carrying out such activities. The programme is proposed to be continued on an expanded scale during 1981-82 which has been declared as International year for the Disabled persons. An outlay of Rs. 28.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82 for carrying out different activities for the welfare of physically handicapped.

APPENDIX-A

List of Talukas covered under Tribal Area Sub-Plan

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Name of District	Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Name of District
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Vijayanagar	Sabarkantha	17	Jhagadia	Bharuch
2	Khedbrahna	Sabarkantha	18	Uchchhal	Surat
3	Bhiloda	Sabarkantha	19	Vyara	Surat
4	Meghraj	Sabarkantha	20	Mahuva	Surat
5	Jhalod	Panchmahals	21	Mandvi	Surat
6	Dahod	Panchmahals	22	Nizar	Surat
7	Santrampur	Panchmahals	23	Songadh	Surat
8	Limkheda	Panchmahals	24	Valod	Surat
9	Devgadhbaria	Panchmahals	25	Mangrol	Surat
10	Chhotaudepur	Vadodara	26	Bardoli	Surat
11	Naswadi	Vadodara	27	Dharampur	Valsad
12	Tilakwada	Vadodara	28	Bansda	Valsad
13	Dediapada	Bharuch	29	Chikhali	Valsad
14	Sagbara	Bharuch	30	Pardi	Valsad
15	Valia	Bharuch	31	Umbergaon	Valsad
16	Nandod	Bharuch	32	Dangs	Dangs

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

Sr. No.	Name of Tribal Pocket	Name of Taluka	Name of District	Sr. No.	Name of Tribal Pocket	Name of Taluka	Name of District
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Ankleshwar	Ankleshwar	Bharuch	9	Bhatpur	Sankheda	Vadodara
2	Kamrej	Kamrej	Surat	10	Kareli	Jabngam	Vadodara
3	Palsana	Palsana	Surat	11	Bhikhapura	Jabugam	Vadodara
4	Palej	Gandevi	Valsad	12	Kathola	Halol	Panchmahals
5	Atgam	Valsad	Valsad	13	Mora	Godhra	Panchmahals
6	Ronval	Valsad	Valsad	14	Amirgadh	Palampur	Banaskantha
7	Sisodaganesh	Navsari	Valsad	15	Danta	Dangs	Banaskantha
8	Vadeli	Sankheda	Vadodara				

APPENDIX—B

41 Talukas covered under the Drought Prone Area Programme

District/Talukas	District/Talukas
1. Ahmedabad.	5. Rapar
1. Viramgam	6. Bhachau
2. Dhandhuka	7. Anjar
2. Amreli	7. Mehsana
1. Rajula	1. Sami
2. Lathi	2. Harij.
3. Dhari	8. Panch Mahals.
4. Khambha.	1. Godhra
3. Banas Kantha	2. Jhalod
1. Tharad	3. Limkheda
2. Dhanera	4. Dahod
3. Radhanpur	5. Lunawada
4. Wav	6. Santrampur
5. Santalpur	7. Shehra.
6. Deodar.	9. Rajkot.
4. Bhavnagar	1. Jasdan
1. Gadhada.	2. Wankaner.
5. Jamnagar	10. Surendranagar.
1. Okha-Mandal	1. Dasada
2. Kalyanpur.	2. Lakhtar
6. Kachehh.	3. Wadhwan
1. Lakhpat	4. Muli
2. Abdasa	5. Dhrangadhra
3. Nakhatrana	6. Halvad
4. Bhuj	7. Sayla
	8. Limbdi.

CHAPTER VI

IMPLEMENTATION OF 20--POINT PROGRAMME

6.1. 20-Point programme that deals with the economic nerve centres of the weaker sections of the people is being revived and implemented in the State in a dynamic manner. While a number of steps have been taken for its revitalisation, it has been decided to further accelerate its implementation with a view to ensure speedier benefits to the weaker—sections of the society. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 307.70 crores which constitutes nearly 49 per cent of the total outlay of the Annual Plan 1981-82 has been provided for the various programmes included in the 20-Point Programme. Irrigation (Rs. 136.19 crores) and Power (Rs. 162.83 crores) Development together claim nearly 97 per cent of the total outlay for the 20-Point Programme. Rs. 6.07 crores have been provided for both the distribution of house-sites to the landless labourers and construction of houses thereon while Rs. 1 crore have been provided for development of handlooms in the State.

Production, Procurement and Distribution of Essential Commodities.

6.2. The State Govt. has taken a series of administrative measures to fight the rising trend in the price of essential commodities. These include the constitution of a Secret Fund, formation of Vigilance Committees in the districts and strengthening of Intelligence Wing in the Civil Supplies Department. While these measures will considerably help in easing the availability of the essential commodities, the State Govt. has embarked on the establishment of the State Civil Supplies Corporation as a long term measure to combat the price rise. The Corporation will undertake the procurement, storage and distribution of essential commodities; gradually introduce a sale-mix of the products to be distributed through fair price shops and help in securing a better deal to the producers especially the tribals, small and marginal farmers. The Corporation will also open fair price shops in difficult, inaccessible and backward areas. It will also promote consumer awareness and disseminate consumer education through the display of cinema slides, advertisement in paper and TV, documentary films as well as booklets and pamphlets with a view to make the consumers aware of their rights under the various orders relating to the Essential Commodities Act, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, and Weights & Measures Act, etc. To enable the Corporation to carry out these activities, a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs have been made in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

6.3. Concomitant with the steps taken to improve the distribution system, efforts have also been launched to increase agricultural production through improved agricultural practices, increased use of fertiliser, better extension services and more use

of high yielding varieties. It is targetted to increase food grain production of 44 lakhs tonnes in 1980-81 by another 2 lakh tonnes in 1981-82. Necessary programmes for augmenting the production have been included in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

Implementation of Agricultural Lands Ceiling Act.

6.4. The implementation of Agricultural Lands Ceiling Act has been accelerated in the State with a creation of additional staff of 40 agricultural land tribunals. The work under the pre-revised Ceiling Act has almost been completed with the distributions of 17762 hectares of land permanently out of 18012 hectares of land declared surplus. Another 26000-hectares of land has been estimated to be declared surplus under the revised Ceiling Act which came into force from 1-4-1976. 22283 hectares of land have however already been declared surplus in 2072 cases under the revised Ceiling Act; possession has been taken of 6518 hectares of land of which 1522 hectares of land has been disposed of permanently while 694 hectares has been given on Eksali basis. Since the possession of all the land will not be taken in 1980-81, the work is likely to continue in 1981-82. at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.82 lakhs. Another Rs. 25 lakhs have been provided for 1981-82 to give financial assistance in the form of subsidiary to the allottees of the surplus land for undertaking development of the land.

Updating Records of Rights.

6.5. Eight Record of Rights teams including two in tribal areas have been functioning in the State for updating the village Record of Rights. The work has been completed in 29996 villages in the State by the end of December, 1980 which include 12965 villages in first round and 9527 villages in second round in Gujarat area of ex Bombay State. 3770 villages in tribal area, 2770 villages in Saurashtra and 954 villages in Kachchh. 62422 cases of concealed tenancy have been discovered of which 58411 cases have been brought on record by these teams. 14619 concealed tenants known as 'Bhala-manias' have been discovered by team in Kachchh area. 3000 more villages are proposed to be covered during 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 22.38 lakhs have been provided for this purpose in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

House sites to the landless labourers and construction of houses.

6.6. Under the programme for house sites to the landless labourers, the last date for submission of application has been extended to 31st December, 1981 with a view to enable more rural families to benefit from the scheme. 4.25 lakh plots have

already been allotted to the families of the landless labourers free of cost by the end of December, 1980. 1.53 lakh houses have been constructed on these housesites by the end of December, 1980. Another 25,000 houses are likely to be constructed during the last quarter ending March, 1981. It has been decided to intensify the programme of the construction of houses on the housesites allotted during 1981-82. For this purpose not only has the scheme been liberalised to provide pucca houses costing Rs. 3,000, steps have also been taken for easy availability of the institutional finance. Unlike in the past the finance will now be obtained directly by the Gujarat Rural Housing Board from HUDCO/Banks and disbursed to the beneficiaries through taluka and district panchayats. 75,000 more houses are proposed to be constructed during 1981-82. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 6.07 crores have been provided which includes Rs. 10 lakhs for covering the cost of acquisition of land wherever it is necessary.

Implementation of Minimum Wages Act.

6.7. As regards the programme for minimum wages to the agricultural labourers, the machinery for enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act has been strengthened in the State. A separate post of Rural Labour Commissioner has been created who along with his staff will address themselves mainly to the task of implementation of Minimum Wages Act. Besides 23 posts of additional government labour officers will also be created during 1981-82. A provision of Rs. 24.25 lakhs has therefore been made in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

Irrigation Development

6.8. Increasing the Irrigation facilities have been one of the important point of the 20-point Programme. High priority has therefore been accorded to increase the irrigation potential and its optimal utilisation during 1981-82. Irrigation (Rs. 136.19 crores) alone claims 44 per cent of the total outlay provided for the 20-point programme. Of the total outlay for Irrigation Development, 8 per cent will go to the tribal areas while 5 per cent will go to the drought prone areas. Additional potential of 40,000 hectares is proposed to be created during 1981-82 of which 4,000 hectares will be in the tribal areas. At the same time, considering the present low utilisation of the potential already created, steps have been proposed for improving it to an optimum level. These steps include the introduction of Rotational Water Supply System, modernisation of the canals, creation of cadre of Water Management Specialists etc.

Power Development

6.9. Looking to the increasing consumption of power in the state for industrial, agricultural and domestic purposes, power development has been

given a high priority during the Annual Plan 1981-82. 420 MW will be added to the existing installed capacity of 2384 MW with the commissioning of Wanakbori Thermal Station during 1981-82. Significant progress will be made in respect of the other on-going schemes too. A provision of Rs. 162.83 crores has been made in the Annual Plan for this purpose.

Handloom Development

6.10. Of the total number of 20,471 handloom in the State, a little over 50% are in the Co-operative sector. Assistance to looms outside the Co-operative Sector is provided by Gujarat Handloom Development Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided to cover 900 looms under the new intensive programme of handloom development and 85 looms in the Co-operative Sector.

Implementation of Gujarat Rural Debtors' Relief Act.

6.11. Of the total 41452 applications received under the Gujarat Rural Debtors Relief Act, 1976, 33194 applications were required to be published by the local bodies. Of these, 27800 applications have already been published by the end of 30th October, 1980. 17870 applications have been disposed of by the Debt Settlement Officers by the end of the 30th October, 1980 granting relief to 9505 debtors to the tune of Rs. 1.94 crores. The disposal of the remaining applications is being expedited while at the same time the local bodies are being exhorted to publish the remaining 5399 applications as provided under the Act.

6.12. As a follow up action to meet the credit requirements of the beneficiaries of the implementation of the Act, alternative sources of finance are also being tapped. Since most of the borrowings by them are for the household expenditure, arrangements have been made to provide them consumption loans through the Farmers Service Societies/Large Agricultural Multi-purpose Societies. Provision has been made in the Annual Plan 1981-82 of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the risk fund subsidy to be given to the societies who are not able to recover the loans given for pure consumption purpose. Since the granting of pure consumption loans will not achieve the objective of rehabilitation of such groups, it has been decided to secure production credit for these beneficiaries from the Commercial Banks. Bankable schemes are therefore being prepared by the State Corporations to improve the economic condition of these people and make them self reliant.

Implementation of Apprenticeship Act.

6.13. Under the Apprenticeship Scheme, 12,000 seats have been sanctioned. The utilisation of the seats has increased from 8425 at the end of 1979-80 to 8975 by the end of September, 1980. Of the total number of seats utilised, 1001 seats have gone to

scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and disabled while 334 seats have gone to the minorities. Looking to the phenomenal growth of the industries in the State, the State Government has sanctioned additional 3000 seats raising the total number of sanctioned seats to 15000 during 1980-81. It is proposed to sanction additional 2000 seats during 1981-82.

Workers' Participation in Industries.

6.14. Under the scheme for Workers' Participation in the industries, Joint Management Councils have been formed in 182 units under both the voluntary and statutory schemes of Joint Management Councils. To study and to evaluate comparative advantages of these two schemes, Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided in the year 1981-82.

Supply of Text Books.

6.15. Under the Book Bank Scheme, text books are provided to the students coming from the weaker sections of the society at the secondary and higher secondary stage of education. The text books are

distributed by the Gujarat State Board of Text Books through the District Education Officers 33774 sets of text books were distributed during 1979-80. Text books costing Rs. 5 lakhs have been distributed during 1980-81. It is targetted to distribute 24000 sets of text books during the year 1981-82. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed for the year 1981-82.

Implementation of Recommendations in Krishnaswami's Report.

6.16. The State Government has begun the implementation of the recommendations made in Krishnaswami's report. The task of the identification of beneficiaries of 20-Point Programme has already been undertaken with the help of State Corporations. At the same time, economically viable schemes are being worked out by the State Corporations in close consultations with banks for their economic rehabilitation under the economic programme. The banks are being exhorted to increase the priority sectors lending to 40% of which a major portion should go to the beneficiaries of 20-Point Programme as far as possible.

CHAPTER-VII.

DISTRICT PLANNING

7.1.1. In pursuance of the accepted policy of the Government in regard to the decentralisation of the Planning process and with a view to making planning at district level more effective, the District Planning Boards have been associated actively and intimately with the formulation of the District Annual Plan also from the year 1980-81. To begin with, a tentative outlay for District Plans was adopted and its distribution amongst various districts was determined with reference to objective criteria such as rural population, population of weaker sections like Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, etc., level of development in selected sectors like agriculture, irrigation, industry, selected programmes covered under Minimum Needs Programme. While major part of the District Plan outlay for district level schemes has been on schemes that are to be formulated in accordance with the National and State guidelines a specific outlay has been made available to the District Planning Boards as discretionary outlay (including incentive outlay) for schemes to be formulated with complete freedom of choice in keeping with local needs and local situation. Schemes representing urgent and local needs mainly in selected fields such as Agriculture, Minor Irrigation Cottage Industries and the programmes covered under the Minimum Needs Programme such as Primary Education, Adult Education, Public Health, Drinking water supply and Rural Roads are expected to be suggested against the discretionary and incentive outlays. It is intended that larger number of small works such as the missing culverts which can open up road communications for villages, pipelines for providing drinking water to the villages, repairs to pipelines which are broken, electric connections to the colony of pucca buildings built for landless labourers on the house-sites already allotted, adequate water facilities for the primary health centres etc. are expected to be taken up in a big way from the discretionary and incentive outlays. The District Planning Boards are thus expected to formulate meaningful programmes which will provide main window to the rural poor. It is this discretionary outlay that has aroused good deal of optimism among the District Planning Boards. Efforts are already being made by them to formulate meaningful programmes providing missing links in the existing infrastructure.

7.2. Annual Plan 1980-81.

7.2.1. Initially a tentative outlay of Rs. 140 crores for district Annual Plan 1980-81 was assumed inclusive of Rs. 28 crores for discretionary and incentive outlays. However, an outlay of about Rs. 132 crores has been provided for normal district level schemes by respective departments in their development sectors. This is exclusive of programmes like medium irrigation (39.42 crores) under water Development and rural electrification (Rs. 11 crores)

under Power Development which are planned at State Level. Programmes under Agriculture and Allied Services have been given the highest priority by providing Rs. 60.67 crores (33.42%), the second priority has been accorded to the programme for water development for which an amount of Rs. 39.42 crores (21.71%) has been provided. An amount of Rs. 31.64 crores has been provided for Social and Community Services which accounts for 17.43% of the total outlay for normal district level schemes. Likewise Rs. 26.71 crores and Rs. 11.00 crores have been provided for Transport and Communications and power Development sectors. An outlay of Rs. 12.12 crores has been provided for the programmes for Co-operation, Industries and Economic Services. In addition, an amount of Rs. 28 crores has been provided for discretionary and incentive outlays for being placed at the disposal of the District Planning Boards for formulation of schemes of local importance by themselves.

7.2.2. As the programme for Decentralised District Planning which has been introduced for the first time from the year 1980-81 formed a part of the New Items proposed to be incorporated into the budget estimates for 1980-81 which were sanctioned on 22nd September, 1980, it could be taken up only after the budget allocations for the entire year of 1980-81 were sanctioned by State Legislative Assembly. The amount of Rs. 21 crores which was provided in the Plan budget estimates for 1980-81 as discretionary outlay was placed at the disposal of the district Collectors who are the Chairman of the District Planning Boards immediately after the budget was passed. Regarding the amount of Rs. 7 crores provided for in the budget for 1980-81 as incentive outlay, the districts were required to raise additional financial resources and the appropriate amount of incentive outlay was being released and placed at the disposal of the Collector as soon as the intimation was received from the Collector that the funds to be raised by the District were deposited with the Government in the prescribed ratio. It might be pertinent to mention here that as this procedure resulted into avoidable delay, it has since been modified and accordingly, the amounts of incentive outlays allocable to respective districts are placed at the disposal of the Collectors who are now to release the amount to the respective agency after due verification of the amount of additional resources having been deposited with the Government. He is also authorised to reimburse the amount deposited by the agency, against the incentive outlay.

7.2.3. The programme for Decentralised District Planning has been launched from the 14th November, 1980 i.e. from the birth day of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. A few important schemes in each of the Districts of the State have been stated at

taluka level. The District Planning Boards have been advised to meaningfully utilise the full amount allocated to them as discretionary and incentive outlays within the short period available for 1980-81. The response from the District Planning Boards has been quite encouraging and efforts are being made by them to ensure full utilisation of these outlays on meaningful schemes of local importance.

7.3. Annual Plan 1981-82.

7.3.1. In the light of the discussions with the Planning Commission and keeping in view the needs of different sectors of development, the size and

content of the State's Annual Plan 1981-82 had to be finalised. As regards normal district level schemes, while determining the districtwise break-up of the outlays the Heads of Departments will have to keep in view the proposals formulated and sent to them by the District Planning Boards within the tentative outlay of Rs. 168 crores communicated to the Boards. The size of the discretionary outlay (including incentive outlay) for 1981-82 has been fixed at Rs. 32 crores. Districtwise break-up of these discretionary and incentive outlays for the year 1981-82 is indicated in Appendix. I which also shows the districtwise break-up of the tentative outlay of Rs. 168 crores communicated earlier for normal district level schemes.

APPENDIX--I

Statement indicating districtwise allocation of outlays for District Annual Plans for the year 1981-82.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the District.	Districtwise allocation of tentative outlay 1981-82.			
		Outlay for normal Dist. level schemes.	Discretionary outlay.	Incentive outlay.	Resources to be raised by the District for becoming eligible to draw the incentive outlay in col. 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmedabad	932	133	44	44.00
2.	Amreli	633	91	30	30.00
3.	Kutch	724	103	35	11.67
4.	Kheda	1,260	180	60	60.00
5.	Gandhinagar	331	47	16	16.00
6.	Jamnagar	674	96	32	32.00
7.	Junagadh	931	133	44	44.00
8.	Dangs	452	65	22	7.33
9.	Panoh Mahals	1,389	199	66	22.00
10.	Banaskantha	937	134	45	15.00
11.	Bharuch	924	132	44	14.67
12.	Bhavnagar	827	118	39	39.00
13.	Mehsana	1,193	170	57	57.00
14.	Rajkot	736	105	35	35.00
15.	Baroda	1,112	159	53	53.00
16.	Bulsar	1,118	160	53	17.67
17.	Sabarkantha	932	133	44	44.00
18.	Surat	1,112	159	53	17.67
19.	Surendranagar	583	83	28	9.33
		16,800	2400	800	569.34

CHAPTER-VIII

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER SITUATION

8.1. Dimension.

(in lakhs)

8.1.1. The proposals included in the Annual Plan 1981-82 have been drawn up keeping in view the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) objective of progressive removal of poverty and unemployment. In this background it would be interesting to know the magnitude of unemployment in the State.

8.1.2. There are a few aspects of the State's economy which are basic to an understanding the unemployment situation in the State; (i) nearly two million landless labourers constituting 22.5% of the total number of workers-about 48% of them belonging to the scheduled castes and tribes. (ii) about 10.6 lakhs small and marginal farmers, around 65% of whom are of the later category, (iii) a sustained increase in the number of Job-seekers in urban areas, (iv) about 44% of rural population and 51% of the urban population living below the desirable minimum (v) impact of the natural calamity including recurrent droughts on rural economy.

8.1.3. Now so far as the estimates of jobs to be provided are concerned they consists of (i) the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the plan period, and (ii) the number of those who are entering in the labour force during the plan period. As per the estimates based on the projections of data obtained from the labour force survey carried out by the National Survey Organisation in the 27th round in Gujarat in 1972-73, as on 1st April, 1980, the chronic unemployed was estimated to be 1.77 lakhs, while underemployed was estimated to be of the order of 7.90 lakhs. These give the total size of chronic unemployed and the under employed at the beginning of the Sixth Plan (1980-85) out of 9.67 lakhs total unemployed.

8.1.4. If the distribution of figures of unemployment (9.67 lakhs) is looked at 65% (1.15 lakhs) of the chronic unemployed were in the urban areas whereas 35% (0.62 lakh) were in rural areas.— However, in case of underemployed, only 24.31% (1.92 lakhs) belonged to urban areas as against— 75.69% (5.98 lakhs) in rural areas.

8.1.5. The number of fresh entrants to the labour force has also to be considered. The table given below brings out the forecasts of new entrants to the— labour force in the beginning and the total Labour force at the end of the Plan period according to the estimates based on the 27th round of N. S. S:-

Item	Based on participation rate of 27th Round of National Sample survey.
(1) Chronic unemployed and under employed at the beginning of the Sixth Plan (1980-85)	9.67
(2) New Entrants during 1980-82.	4.86
(3) Total (backlog plus new entrants)	14.53
(4) Total Labour Force-	
(i) in 1980	134.82
(ii) in 1981	137.01
(iii) in 1982	139.68

Educated Unemployed

8.1.6. The following table gives the data obtained from the live register of the employment exchanges:-

(Figures in '000)

	1-4-74	1-4-78	1-4-80
Matriculates and undergraduates	92	186	205
Diploma Holders	1	4	3
Graduates and Post-Graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce and Law.	20	41	36
Graduates and Post-Graduates in Technical and Professional subjects.	3	7	10
	116	238	254

8.1.7. While assessing the magnitude of the educated unemployed for whom work opportunities are required to be created, the figures of outturn of the educational institutions have also to be considered.

The category-wise outturn during 1981-82 has been estimated as under:-

	<i>Out-turn</i> 1981-82
(a) Matriculates	1,80,000
(b) Non-Technical graduates and Post-graduates.	45,585
(i) Arts	18,630
(ii) Science	5,225
(iii) Commerce	17,855
(iv) Law	3,875
(c) Technical graduates and post-graduates.	3,435
(i) Engineering	1,577
(ii) Medicine (Allopathy)	885

(iii) Ayurvedic	290
(iv) Agriculture	355
(v) Veterinary science	43
(vi) Others	285
(d) Diploma Holders in Engineering	2,830
Total :—	2,31,850

8.2. Employment in organised Sector.

8.2.1. Viewing the employment in the organised sector on the basis of the data available from the Employment Market Information Service, it is observed that it grew by 49,000 during 1980-81, the share of the public sector being 30,000 and that of the private sector 19,000. This will be clear from the following table showing figures from the E.M.I. Service (Covering factories and establishments employing ten or more persons)

(In '000)

Sector	Employment at the end of June										
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Public	510	518	544	579	590	599	630	652	679	706	736
(Index No.)	(100)	(102)	(107)	(114)	(116)	(117)	(124)	(128)	(133)	(138)	(144)
Private	429	445	475	482	498	505	493	518	535	555	574
(Index No.)	(100)	(104)	(111)	(112)	(116)	(118)	(115)	(121)	(125)	(129)	(134)
TOTAL	939	963	1019	1061	1088	1104	1123	1170	1214	1261	1310
(Index No.)	(100)	(103)	(109)	(113)	(116)	(118)	(120)	(125)	(129)	(134)	(140)

8.2.2. Organised sector has shown expansion of employment at the rate of 3.9 percent per annum; public sector claiming annual increase at the rate of 4.4 percent and private sector showing increase of only about 3.4. percent annually.

8.3. Strategy for employment generation under the Plan.

8.3.1. The employment policy during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) has to meet two major goals of reducing under-employment for the majority of the labour force and cutting down unemployment.

8.3.2. Consistent with the above, soil conservation including contour bunding, Nala-plugging, terracing, reclamation of khar land etc. have been planned to provide sizable employment. In addition, minor irrigation and water development construction of tanks, bandharas, tube wells as well as medium irrigation schemes are having high poten-

tiality for employment generation. The road development activities as also the road transport are expected to create a bulk of job opportunities. Most of the above works are intended not only to create jobs but also to increase the job potential of the areas

8.3.3. A considerable emphasis has been placed on animal husbandry fisheries, forestry, Khadi and Village industries as also on the special programmes for rural development consisting of Local Development Works Programme, S. F. D A.; D. P. A.P. I. R. D.; etc. These programmes provide employment to educated as well as manual workers and part time gainful opportunities to the under-employed beneficiaries in the rural areas. These will be augmented through the implementation of National Rural—Employment Programme.

8.3.4. It is also planned to adopt concerted measures for encouraging self-employment, and to expand training and apprenticeship facilities for

developing skills particularly for rural artisans and the educated unemployed. Direct measures are also envisaged for dealing with the hard-core educated unemployed.

8.3.5. It is also envisaged to cover 50% of the matriculates under the Vocationalisation Programme during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) period.

8.3.6. A new scheme has also been drawn to assist the totally neglected group of self-employed who come in the lower income categories like persons engaged in small ventures likely service occupations (e.g. hair cutting, washing etc.); selling occupations (viz. Pan-cigarrattes, news papers etc.)

8.3.7 In order to promote mutually beneficial relationships among education, employment and development, the issue of unemployment needs to be viewed in medium term context of the Five Year Plan as also in the long term perspective. A decentralised approach is called for in this direction and District planning Boards could become the focal point for employment planning. With this in view, District Employment Generation Council in each district of the State is being constituted. The Council will consist of peoples' representatives, and it will be called upon to prepare an integrated district employment plan. Such integrated plan will help to provide jobs in the industrial, agricultural and service sectors and will also ensure that the district employment plan and the district credit plan are mutually supportive. Thus, it is felt that the constitution of such council at district level will play a vital role in achieving the objective of progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment.

8.4. Employment Generation during 1980-81

6.4.1. An expenditure of Rs. 237.26 crores is likely to be incurred on employment intensive programmes during 1980-81. The employment potential of these programmes for unskilled labour is estimated to be 3.37 lakh person years. The major contributors for creating employment opportunities for unskilled labour, are Agriculture and Allied programmes (144923 person years), Irrigation (61583 person years) and Social and Community Services (64356 person years).

8.4.2. Off Season unemployment relief works for agricultural labourers.

8.4.2.1. The aim of the scheme is to provide employment to the agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers affected by the lean agricultural situation through the budgeted works or by undertaking departmental works included in the Five year Plan. The provision is also being made under the scheme to undertake non-budgetted works or those works for which sufficient amount is not provided in the budget, especially where the budgeted works are found to be inadequate to provide

jobs to the required number of workers. The scheme was introduced in certain affected districts of the State in 1978-79. An outlay of Rs. 100/- lakhs is provided for 1980-81 which is likely to generate employment for about 3663 person years. For 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 50/- lakhs is proposed to be made.

8.4.3. Block level Planning for employment

8.4.3.1. Keeping in view the magnitude of the problem of unemployment and under-employment and the need for a suitable action programme, the programme of Block Level Planning for employment is initiated in the State. No. of talukas (compact areas) are selected under the Programme for preparing Taluka Plans and for initiating schemes suggested therein. During 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs has been provided which is expected to generate employment of about 20814 person years.

8.4.4. Integrated Rural Development Programmes

8.4.4.1. During 1980-81, with a total provision of Rs. 350 lakhs it is envisaged to cover about 1.39 lakhs beneficiaries and to provide financial assistance for bullocks, bullockcarts Camels etc; under the the programmes. The above assets would provide subsidiary Occupation for augmenting the levels of income of the beneficiaries.

8.4.5. Antyodaya

8.4.5.1. This programme is meant for the poorest among the poor families, living at the bottom of the poverty line. The Programme envisages providing social security pension and assistance for purchase of equipments, etc. to enable the needy persons to undertake economic activities generating family income. The criteria for selection is poverty. Rs. 200 lakhs have been provided in the current years' plan.

8.4.6. National Rural Employment Programme

8.4.6.1. The Programme has been introduced in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 by replacing the Food for work scheme. The objectives of the programme are as under:-

(i) generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons in rural areas;

(ii) creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructures which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the income level of the rural poor,

(iii) improvement of the nutritional status and the living standard of the rural poor.

8.6. An over view :

8.6.1. The target of employment opportunities to be generated in the Annual plan consist of (i) All new entrants to the labour force (2.67 Lakh). (ii) 20 % of the chronic unemployed (0.35 lakh) and (iii) 15% of the under employed (0.52 lakh) Considering that one person year of employment would be needed to be provided to the new entrants and the chronic unemployed and that employment of 120 days would be required for providing full employment to the under employed, a total of 3.54 lakh person years of employment opportunities would have to be generated in the year. The Annual plan of 1981-82 is estimated to generate 4.67 lakh person years of employment.

8.6.2. This order of employment generation should be able to meet the target indicated above. However, the location where the employment opportunities might be created and where job seekers are available might not match. There would also be discrepancies between the period for which under employed persons might be willing and available for work and the period for which employment would be available at a given location. Migrant labour from neighbouring States would also have to be reckoned with. Given

these factors leading to mismatching the jobs available and jobs needed in terms of time and place, it appears that the estimate of 4.67 lakh person years of employment opportunities likely to be available should be able to take care of the requirement of 3.54 lakh person years during 1981-82.

8.6.3. Also Employment opportunities might arise in locations where adequately qualified job seekers might not easily available; discrepancies might arise between qualifications required by employers and those possessed by applicants; discrepancies between remuneration offered and remuneration expected by the applicants. Constraints of mobility, particularly in respect of less qualified educated job seekers would also have to be taken into account.

8.6.4. It is in recognition of the significant gap between the estimates of job opportunities likely to be available for educated persons and the targetted requirement, self employment is being fostered on a far wider scale than hitherto. Measures for augmenting opportunities for acquiring technical and vocational skills are also expected to reduce in some measure, the mismatching prevailing between the requirement of skilled and trained persons and the large number of educated job seekers available without any vocational skills.

8.7. Manpower

8.7.1. The availability of high level and highly skilled manpower is of crucial significance in executing programmes of developments. Avoiding surpluses leading to under utilisation of trained personnel and anticipating shortages leading to difficulties in operating programmes are main objectives of the manpower planning. The handicaps on account of data on crucial aspects relating to technical manpower continued to persist; studies of stock of highly skilled manpower in the State; studies to the extent of self employment among the highly skilled categories of manpower are also lacking. Detailed studies of occupations, industry wise in respect of demand, supply and utilisation are also needed. The migration in and out regarding which the data is not available, though material has been overlooked. The analysis of manpower situation in the state that follows should be viewed in the light of these limitations.

8.7.2. Taking into consideration the recruitment experience of Government departments and the data relating to occupations in shortage as revealed by employment exchanges statistics, the following categories of personnel were found to be in short supply in the State; post-graduate teachers in medical colleges; graduates in animal husbandry; supervisory personnel in forestry and livestock inspectors, stenographers, nurses etc.

8.7.3. Significant surpluses persist in respect of graduates and post-graduates in arts, science and commerce; graduates in education, agriculture and ayurved; diploma holders in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. The supply of SSCs and intermediates also continues to exceed substantially the demand. Surpluses in the case of trained primary school teachers continue to grow.

8.7.4. Among certificate holders trained in the industrial training institutes, turners, fitters, wireman, welder, draughts man in civil and mechanical disciplines, mechanists, diesel mechanics, motor mechanics, electricians etc, were the categories where the supply exceeded the demand. There are wide variations in the extent of job seekers among the districts.

8.7.5. In addition to domestic demand, the demand arising as a result of employment opportunities overseas, especially for skilled and semi-skilled must be taken into account. Statistics of passports issued from 1st January, 1979 to 31st December, 1979 by the Regional Passport Officer, Ahmedabad show that 17614 technical personnel got passports during the year. Principal categories are carpenters, masons, drivers, engineers, mechanics and fitters. This study also reveals that certain districts, viz. Ahmedabad, Kachchh, Valsad, Kheda, Vadodara, Surat and Jamnagar have contributed significantly.

8.7.6. The proposals included in the Annual Plan for 1981-82 indicate several areas where remedial measures towards correcting imbalance between demand & supply are being taken. The main proposals are as under.

(i) To increase 2002 seats in the existing Industrial Training institutes.

(ii) To increase 2000 seats under Apprenticeship Training Scheme.

(iii) To increase 30 seats for under graduate courses in Plastic Technology, Rubber Technology & Silicate Technology.

(iv) To increase total 287 additional seats for Diploma (77) Part time Diploma (175) & Post Diploma courses (35).

(v) To introduce the adhoc short duration courses at Govt. Polytechnic, Ahmedabad to cater the needs of the society.

(vi) To start a certificate course in public Health & Nursing at the School of Health Visitors, Surat.

(vii) To start 3 A.N.M.S. Schools one each at Gondal, Morbi and Rajpipla by providing necessary facilities as required by the Nursing Council of India.

Engineering Personnel

8.7.7. There are seven engineering colleges in the State with an estimated out-turn of 1509 engineering graduates in 1981-82; of these, the traditional disciplines of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical engineering account for 1124. There are 19 Polytechnics in the State, with an estimated out-turn of 2830 diploma holders in 1981-82. The bulk of the out-turn is composed of civil, mechanical and of electrical engineering diploma holders who number 2120. There were 754 degree holders and 3496 diploma holders registered on live as on 31st March, 1980. About 75% of the job seekers in respect of diploma holders and 85% degree holders are from civil, mechanical and electrical engineering disciplines.

8.7.8. The demand for engineering personnel has been worked out on two alternate assumptions viz., growth rate of 4.2% based on the observed trend during 1970 to 1978 for non agricultural sectors (excluding some minor sub-sectors) and an alternate targetted growth rate of 6.1% for non-agricultural sectors as envisaged in the Five Year Plan (1980-85). On this basis, the demand for engineering graduates and diploma holders together by the end of 1981-82 would be 58967 and 61403 respectively.

8.7.9. During the annual plan 1981-82, it appears that at the trend growth rate of 4.2% there will not be any shortage of either degree or diploma level

candidates. By the end of annual plan there would be surpluses of 270 degree holders and 2875 diploma holders. By taking into consideration the requirement of Narmada Irrigation Project (263 degree & 133 diploma holders) the surplus would reduce to 7 & 2742 for degree & diploma holders respectively. While at the growth rate of 6.1% there would be shortage of 62 degree holders & surplus of 771 diploma holders. By taking in to consideration the requirement of Narmada Irrigation Project the surplus of diploma holders would reduce to 638 while for degree holders shortage would rise to 325.

Medical Personnel

8.7.10. There are five medical colleges in the State with an estimated out-turn of 720 medical graduates in 1981-82. There were only 122 medical graduates in allopathy on live registers as on 31st March, 1980. The number of doctors registered with Gujarat Medical Council was 13259 on 31st December, 1979 indicating a doctor population ratio of 1 : 2414 as against the norm of 3000 to 3500 prescribed by the Mudaliar Committee. These figures must be viewed with some caution. The registration include a considerable number of doctors who might have retired from active practice or those who have migrated. Not all the dead doctors are removed from the register. It may further be noted that vacancies of allopathic doctors in remote areas, particularly in tribal belt were about 10% of the sanctioned posts on 1st April, 1980. There were also vacancies of post graduate medical personnel for teaching posts in medical colleges. On 31st March, 1980, nearly 25% of the posts were not manned. The situation in 1979-80 was one of the selective shortages in tribal areas and in certain teaching posts.

8.7.11. There are nine Ayurvedic colleges with an estimated out turn of 290 graduates in Ayurvedic system of medicine in 1981-82. The number of job seekers with a degree in Ayurvedic system of medicine was 939 on 31st March, 1980. Given the limited opportunities in the Government health care system and the negligible prospect of private practice in urban areas or imigration overseas, it appears that self-employment in small towns and rural areas seem the major out-lets for the surpluses that seem certain during the plan period.

8.7.12. There are two institutions in the State offering degree courses in Pharmacy. The sanctioned intake capacity is 107 and estimated out-turn would be 140 in 1981-82. There were 107 job seekers on live register as on 31st December 1979. There are three institutions offering diploma courses in pharmacy with a sanctioned intake capacity of 260; the estimated out-turn in 1981-82 is placed at 255. The live registers indicated 239 job seekers on 31st December, 1979. An amendment in 1976 to the Pharmacy Act lays down that from 1st September 1984 no person other than registered pharmacists shall compound,

prepare, mix or dispense any medicines on prescriptions of a medical practitioner. This amendment would affect the 5000 unqualified pharmacists (as indicated in survey conducted by the Indian Pharmacy Association) in the State. Refresher courses to such pharmacists (already at work but without formal qualification in Pharmacy) are also planned.

8.7.13. A major innovation in the field of public health in rural areas is the training and deployment of community health workers. Under this scheme, literate persons are provided training in the basics of health, hygiene and first aid treatment of minor ailments. A centrally sponsored scheme for training of community health workers was started on 2nd October, 1977. Out of 251 Primary Health Centres in State, 103 were selected for imparting such training. During 1977-78 and 1978-79 a total 4060 and 3936 persons were trained respectively. In 1979-80 such training was imparted in all P.H.Cs. in the State. By the end of December, 1980, 19271 community Health workers are in position.

Agricultural Personnel

8.7.14. There are three institutions in the State with an intake capacity of 300 for the course of graduates in agriculture. The estimated out turn in 1981-82 is 300. The number of graduates in agriculture on live registers as on 31st March, 1980 is 575. There are 12 institutions offering diploma in agriculture, with a sanctioned intake capacity of 385. The anticipated out turn in 1981-82 is 350.

8.7.15. The demand for agricultural graduates and other specialists emerges from acceleration of programmes for agricultural production, soil conservation, command area development and minor irrigation. The average annual demand of agricultural graduates is placed at 116.

8.7.16. The average annual demand of diploma holders is placed at 95 against the expected supply of 350.

8.7.17. Taking into consideration the excess of supply of agricultural graduates and diploma holders over the demand, it seems necessary to promote opportunities for employment in non-Government activities such as banking, fertilizer industry; augmenting opportunities for self employment in agro-service centres etc. would also have to be undertaken.

8.7.18. A major shift in the pattern of agricultural extension services by the introduction of training and visit system would have a significant effect in the utilisation of extension functionaries. Under this system, Gramsevaks would be allotted a specified number of families to visit on specific days in the month; they would be trained at regular intervals and specific knowledge relating to crops in the local

areas and the stage of growth would be imparted to them. In the long run the massive increase in irrigated areas on account of Narmada Project and the consequent work of command area development and intensified agricultural extension in hitherto unirrigated areas would add to the demand for qualified extension workers.

Animal Husbandry.

8.7.19. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, major emphasis has been placed on cattle, poultry and Sheep and Wool Development for increased production of important items of mass consumption such as milk, eggs, wool etc. The programmes envisaged will need veterinary and animal husbandry personnel in good number to implement the schemes of cross breeding programme with sophisticated techniques. The reliance on supply of milch cattle as a means of improving the economic conditions of small/marginal farmers, landless labourers, tribal and Scheduled Castes members and enhancement of milk production are likely to augment the demand for veterinary services on a large scale. Moreover the enlargement of milk chilling collection and processing activities are also likely to lead to a demand of veterinary services on far large scale.

8.7.20. There is only one veterinary college in the State. The intake capacity was 44 in 1980-81. The out turn in 1981-82 is expected to be 40.

8.7.21. The demand of veterinary graduates in public sector is estimated at 60 as against the estimated supply of 40. This is one category where the demand exceeds the supply. Considering the long lead time required for turning out veterinary science graduates substantial increase in intake capacity for graduate course is called for.

8.7.22. The demand for live stock inspectors during 1981-82 is estimated at 120; the anticipated supply would be 40. This is also a category where demand exceeds the supply. A part of the deficit can be met from experienced field assistants.

8.7.23. In respect of field assistants, demand is placed at only 8; as the institutions training field assistants are wholly under the control of State Government, it would not be difficult to match the supply with the demand.

Dairying Personnel

8.7.24. A degree course in dairying is offered by one institution in the State with a sanctioned intake capacity of 40; the anticipated out-turn in 1981-82 is 35. The average annual requirement (Government and Co-operatives) is placed at 28. Supply will be adequate to meet the demand for Government and Co-operative sectors.

Forestry Personnel

8.7.25. In this sector, shortage is being felt for the persons at supervisory and higher levels. Officers of Indian Forests Services and Gujarat Forest Services are trained in institutions under the Central Government. It is essential that seats allotted to Gujarat are increased, by at least five per annum. The increased emphasis on afforestation, social forestry and the role of tree cover in antisalinity and anti-desert measures would lead to even higher levels of demand in the future. The needs of supervisory personnel in forestry for the Forest Development corporation is also slated to go up in future.

8.7.26. The demand of Range Forest Officers during 1981-82 is placed at 140. At present there is a shortage of Range Forest Officers. A fullfledged college for training Range Forest Officers with intake capacity of 40 had been started at Rajpipla during 1979-80.

8.7.27. The demand for foresters is placed at 326 as against the anticipated supply of 380. There is one training institute at Kakrapar imparting training to forest guards; its annual intake capacity is 240. The need for augmenting training facilities for forest guards is recognised.

Teaching Personnel.

8.7.28. In respect of both graduates in education (B.Ed.) and primary teaching certificate (P.T.C.) holders supply far exceeds the demand. There are 35 institutions in the State with an intake capacity of 3500. An anticipated out-turn in 1981-82 is 4271. The number of graduate teachers on the live registers has steadily increased from 1905 in 1974-75 to 7022 as on 31st March, 1980. This indicates a situation of persistent over supply. The supply of trained secondary school teachers during 1981-82 is expected to be 4271 as against the demand of 2000.

8.7.29. A similar situation prevails for trained primary school teachers. There are 67 institutions in the state with an intake capacity of 4040 in 1979-80.

An out-turn of 5000 is expected in 1981-82. The number of job seekers on live registers was 10455 at the end of December, 1979. As against the annual supply of 4620 trained teachers for primary schools, the demand is likely to be 1690.

8.7.30. The need for reduction in intake capacity of training institutions for secondary school teachers and primary school teachers is recognised.

Vocationalisation Programme.

8.7.31. The State Government has already accepted the policy of 50% vocationalisation for matriculates who are turned out each year. Accordingly a number of persons to be covered under vocational and technical training by the end of the Five Year Plan (1980-85) is about 1.10 lakhs. The training facilities available at present is for about 30,000 matriculate students. Considering the target for the Five Year Plan (1980-85) this leaves the gap of about 80,000.

8.7.32. By the end of 1979-80 there were 22 I.T.I.S. with two girl wings at I.T.I. Gandhinagar and Vadodara and including one rural I.T.I. at Sarkhej. There are 22 I.T.I.S. imparting training in about 37 trades. The total intake capacity was 8040 seats. During the year 1980-81, 1836 additional seats have been sanctioned in the existing I.T.I.S. thereby raising the intake capacity to 9776 seats. Moreover under the Vocationalisation Programme it is proposed to introduce additional 2002 seats in the existing I.T.I.S. to cover S.S.C. passed candidates during the Annual Plan 1981-82.

8.7.33. The Apprenticeship Training Act, 1961 is in force from 1963 in Gujarat. At the end of 1979-80 there were 12000 seats sanctioned in 61 trades. During the year 1980-81 additional 3000 seats are sanctioned. During the Annual Plan 1981-82 it is proposed to start basic training centres at four regions viz. Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Vadodara and Surat. During the Annual Plan 1981-82 it is also proposed to increase 2000 seats under this programme.

ANNEXURE—I

Broad estimates of direct employment generation through State Plan programmes during 1981-82

Sr. No.	Major Head Sub-Head of Development	Outlay(Rs. in lakhs)		Employment Generation				
		Total	On -em- ployment intensive schemes	Person years			Educated(No.)	
				Unskilled/ uneducat- ed	Semi- skilled	Skilled	Technical	Non- Technical
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.1	Crop Husbandry	1697.00	..	..	..	..	37	62
1.2	Storage and Warehousing	23.00	..	86	..	15	..	10
1.3	Special Programmes for Rural Development							
	(a) National Rural Employment Programme.	300.00	180.00	11989	..	..	..	..
	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme	300.00	135.60	3062	..	..	..	..
	(c) Off season unemployment Relief Works	50.00	50.00	1831	..	..	..	..
1.4	Minor Irrigation	1627.00	1550.00	28912	2241	1395	65	181
1.5	Soil and Water Conservation	393.00	285.04	13446	..	19	..	..
1.6	Animal Husbandry	267.56	..	52	..	..	52	..
1.7	Fisheries	352.00	233.31	5896	2	90	19	31
1.8	Forests	1650.00	1564.72	35278	183	147	1054	268
1.9	Community Development and Panchayats	133.00	4500	—	—	..	..	500
1.10	Local Development Works	125.00	12500	6868	..	915	..	..
	Total-I Agriculture and Allied Programmes	6917.56	4168.67	107420	2426	2581	1227	1052
II	Water Development	14729.00	14729.00	143872	9711	7912	266	694
III	Power Development	16283.00	..	613	214	203	238	140
IV	Industries and Minerals	3692.00	566.20	13571	20667	1986	40	418
5.1	Ports, Light houses and Shipping	600.00	..	905	1319	..	1176	211
5.2	Roads and Bridges	3842.00	3842.00	33212	8161	2249	..	..
5.3	Road Transport	1500.00	1500.00	1227	1222	..	19	511
	Total-V Transport and Communications	5942.00	5342.00	35344	10702	2249	1195	722
6.1	General Education	877.00	144.22	..	..	..	..	2562
6.2	Housing	1816.00	1237.24	71960	..	11193	203	645
6.3	Capital Project	577.00	577.00	872	1267	1132	..	..
6.4	Labour and Labour Welfare	513.00	224.54	..	..	..	..	11227
	Total-VI Social and Community Services	3783.00	2183.00	72832	1267	12325	203	14434
	GRAND TOTAL	*51346.56	26988.87	373652	44987	27256	3169	17460

* 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 1981—82.

Discipline	Category of personnel	Demand during Annual Plan	Supply during Annual Plan	Surplus(+) or Deficit(-)	
1	2	3	4	5	
Engineering	Degree in Engineering *	a	23711	23981	+ 270
		b	24043		- 62
	Diploma in Engineering *	a	35256	38131	+ 2875
		b	37360		+ 771
Agriculture	B..Sc. (Agri.)	116**	295	+ 179	
	Diploma (Agri.)	95**	350	+ 255	
Forestry	Range Forest Officers	140	35	- 105	
	Foresters	326	380	+ 54	
	Forest Guards	496	240	- 256	
Veterinary	Veterinary graduates.	60	40	- 20	
	Livestock Inspectors.	120	40	- 80	
	Field Assistant Veterinary.	8***		***	
	B. Sc. (Dairy Tech.)	28**	35	+ 7	
Teaching.	Secondary School Teachers.	2000	4271	+2271	
	Primary School teachers.	1690	5000	+ 3310	

* For degree and diploma the demand and supply figures indicate total number required and total availability as on 31st March, 1982.

** In absence of requirement for the year 1981-82, the estimates are arrived on the basis of corresponding estimates of requirement for the Five Year Plan (1980-85)

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

(a) Estimates at 4.2% trend growth rate in State Domestic product for non-agricultural sectors (excluding some minor sub-sectors).

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

Note.—(c) The demand likely to arise on account of taking up the execution of Narmada River Projects is not taken into account in the Statement. However, estimates of engineering graduates and diploma holders have been worked out by the Irrigation Department for Narmada Project and are placed at 263 and 133 respectively.

ANNEXURE—III

Statement showing Sanctioned strength, actual admission, probable out turn during 1981--82 numbers on live register and total availability during 1981--82.

Category/Course	Sanctioned Strength (1979)	Actual Admissions (1979)	Estimated out Turn 81-82	Total on L.R. as on 31-12-79	Total availability (4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
ENGINEERING.					
Post Graduates					
Civil	76	45	40	2	42
Mechanical	46	26	16	2	18
Electrical	39	26	8	..	8
Textile Engineering	10	3	2	..	2
Metallurgy	10	5	2	..	2
Graduates					
Civil	530	575	555	241	796
Mechanical	440	425	394	293	687
Electrical	370	346	175	146	321
Chemical	120	124	115	62	177
Instrumentation Control	15	18	15	1	16
Metallurgy	40	31	25	10	35
Electronics Communication	15	19	15	..	15
Textile-Engineering	20	44	20	..	20
Textile Technology	40	52	35	16	51
Production Engineering	20	19	20	32	102
Electronics	20	42	20	19	39
Architecture	70	65	90	31	121
Textile Chemistry	10	..	5	..	5
Architecture Diploma (Equivalent to Degree)	10	..	15	..	15
Post Graduate Diploma					
Air Contitioning Refrigeration	5	..	1	..	1
Planning	20	16	14	..	14
Low Cost Housing	5	3	..	..	..
Post Diploma					
Production	40	40	35	1	36
Power Plant	..	3	1	..	1
Television	20	18	14	..	14
Tele-communication	10	11	7	..	7
Instrumentation Control	20	22	20	..	20
Technical Sales Representative	15	28	6	..	6
Air-conditioning and refrigerations	25	26	10	..	10
Automobile Engineering	10	3	3	..	3
Construction Engineering	10	7	7	66	73

1	2	3	4	5	6
Diploma ;					
Civil	945	1016	950	1567	2517
Mechanical	676	758	730	978	1708
Electrical	555	609	440	596	1036
Chemical	40	23	65	40	105
Textile Technology	45	20	25	5	30
Textile Chemistry	45	52	110	..	110
Radio Engineering	45	45	30	25	55
Electornics/Sound	20	23	18	..	18
Aut-omobile Engineering	90	83	95	260	355
Printing Technology	30	42	24	10	34
Textile Manufacturing	45	78	75	11	86
Technology of Production/Oil Gas.	15	59	15	..	15
Metallurgy	15	17	12	..	12
Architectural Assistanceship	60	67	40	32	72
Plastic Engineering	30	25	30	..	30
Ceramic Techology	15	18	12	..	12
Manmade fibers fabrics	25	33	20	} 13	58
Manmade fibres processing	30	33	25		
Production of Synthetic resins	15	..	15	..	15
Tech. of producing Fertilizers	15	..	15	2	17
Industrial Electronics	30	105	35	..	35
Production Engineering	60	84	52	1	53
Electronic and Radio Engineering	35	38	30	..	30
Agriculture Courses					
M. Sc (Agri)	@	56	55	11	66
M. V. Sc.	@	2	3	1	4
M. SC. (Dairy)	@	2	2	6	8
B. Sc(Agri.)	300	346	300	630	930
B. V. Sc.	44	43	40	..	40
B. Sc. (Dairy)	40	37	35	..	35
Diploma in Agriculture	385	379	350	1606	1956
Livestock Inspectors Course	40	40	40	4	44
Pharmacy					
M. Pharm	20	31	17	2	19
B. Pharm	107	140	130	107	237
Diploma in Pharmacy	260	260	255	239	494
B. S. A. M.	243	232	290	991	1281
B. Pharmacy (Ayu)	25	25	13	..	13
Teachers Course					
B. Ed.	3500	4520	4271	6068	10339
P. T. C.	4040	5435	5000	10455	15455

1	2	3	4	5	6
MEDICAL AND PARA MEDICAL COURSES.					
Post Graduate Courses					
M. D.	N.A.	N.A.	110	1	111
M. S.	N.A.	N.A.	55	..	55
M. D. S.	14	14	13	..	13
Graduate Courses					
M. B. B. S.	675	675	720	57	777
B. D. S.	50	48	45	..	45
B. Sc (Nursing)	60	26	30	..	30
Para Medical Courses					
General Nursing (Diploma)	745	462	440	70	510
Diploma in Homoeopathy	130	74	74	..	74
Sanitary Inspectors Course	175	171	145	155	500
Health Visitor	125	28	30	2	32
Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery	355	278	335	92	317
I. T. I. CERTIFICATE COURSES					
Wireman	752	769	284	747	1031
Fitter	1069	1131	540	513	1053
Turner	808	817	452	494	946
Mechanist	384	403	178	244	422
Mechanic Grinder	96	102	41	1	42
Building Construction	16	18	16	8	24
Watch-clock rapirer	48	16	14	11	25
Electrician	784	829	448	511	959
Instrument machanic	352	850	167	165	332
Refrigerator Mechanic	144	121	79	70	149
Civil Draughtsmen	336	297	78	193	271
Mechanical Draughtmen	240	233	123	121	244
Surveyor	192	183	77	92	169
Radio T. V. Mechanic	144	90	41	1	42
Pattern Maker	48	42	24	37	61
General Mechanic	224	155	85	64	159
Engineering-cum-Electrio Mechanic	144	128	42	..	42
Rural Workshop mechanic	64	17	20	5	25
Maintenance Mechanic	16	2	2	11	13
Electroplater	16	7	9	12	21
Motor Mechanic	576	568	231	768	9 99
Tool die maker	32	28	28	16	44
Welder	492	508	500	516	1016
Sheet Metal Workers	16	16	14	9	23
Painter	96	72	65	37	102

1	2	3	4	5	6
Moulder	116	15	15	14	29
Carpentry	80	24	24	18	42
Mechanic (Tractor)	128	136	56	11	67
Mechanic (Diesel)	320	380	125	318	443
Plumber	48	43	47	48	96
Hand Compositor	82	22	22	11	38
Stenography	160	146	35	..	35
Foot Wear	16	8	6	..	6
Book Binder	16	9	2	4	6
Letter Press Mechanic	32	35	32	..	32
Handicraft	82	25	14	..	14
Armature Winding	32	19	13	26	38
Suitcase Manufacture	16	25	13	..	13

@Seats are adjusted according to facilities.

N.A.—Not available.

STATEMENT-I

Major Headwise Summary of Annual Plan 1981-82 outlays.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head of Development	Outlay 1981-82			
		Approved outlay 1980-81	Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	1. Agricultural Research and Education	200.00	225.00	..	225.00
	2. Crop Husbandry	551.00	1549.02	147.98	1697.00
	3. Land Reforms	185.00	190.14	..	190.00
	4. Minor Irrigation	1450.00	1285.70	341.30	1627.00
	5. Soil and Water Conservation	380.00	389.18	3.82	393.00
	6. Irrigation Command Area Development	76.00	245.75	56.59	302.34
	7. Animal Husbandry	270.00	192.79	74.77	267.56
	8. Dairy Development	30.00	17.00	15.00	32.00
	9. Fisheries	325.00	166.11	185.89	352.00
	10. Forests	1331.00	256.11	1393.99	1650.10
	11. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	90.00	..	60.00	60.00
	12. Marketing, storage and Warehousing	26.00	12.00	11.00	23.00
	13. Community Development and Panchayats	181.00	127.67	5.33	133.00
	14. Development of backward areas	50.00	50.00	..	50.00
	15. Special Programme for Rural Development.				
	(a) National Rural Employment Programme	..	300.00	..	300.00
	(b) Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.	75.00	40.00	..	40.00
	(c) Drought Prone Area Programme	386.00	300.00	..	300.00
	(d) Integrated Rural Development	440.00	600.00	..	600.00
	(e) Local Development Works	250.00	125.00	..	125.00
	(f) Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakrama	350.00	390.00	..	390.00
	(g) Antyodaya	200.00	85.00	15.00	100.00
	(h) Block Level Planning for Employment	500.00	70.00	..	70.00
	(i) Offseason Unemployment Relief Works	100.00	50.00	..	50.00
	Sub-Total (15)	2301.00	1960.00	15.00	1975.00
	Total:- Agriculture and Allied Services.	7446.00	6666.33	2310.67	8977.00
I.	16. Co-operation	581.00	97.36	443.64	541.00
II.	17. Water Development (Irrigation)	13150.00	485.00	14244.00	14729.00
IV.	18. Power Development	11000.00	25.00	16258.00	16283.00
V.	Industries and Minerals				
	19. Village and Small Industries	1539.70	1068.48	810.72	1879.20
	20. Large and Medium Industries	1142.30	83.40	1529.40	1612.80
	21. Mining and Metallurgical Industries.	161.00	80.00	120.00	200.00
	Total-Industries and Minerals	2843.00	1231.88	2460.12	3692.00
VI.	Transport and Communication				
	22. Road Development	3850.00	..	3842.00	3842.00
	23. Road Transport	1450.00	..	1500.00	1500.00
	24. Tourism	40.00	23.00	27.00	50.00
	25. Ports, Light Houses and shipping	600.00	5.00	595.00	600.00
	Total-Transport and Communication	5940.00	28.00	5964.00	5992.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
VII. Social and Community Services					
26.	General Education	835.00	827.64	49.36	877.00
27.	Technical Education	95.00	66.90	53.10	120.00
28.	Medical, Public Health and Sanitation.	1120.00	1041.26	134.74	1176.00
29.	Social Inputs	..	100.00	..	100.00
30.	Sewerage and Water Supply	2040.00	226.00	1916.00	2142.00
31.	Housing	1560.00	623.00	1188.00	1816.00
32.	Urban Development	400.00	133.00	287.00	420.00
33.	State Capital Project	550.00	..	577.00	577.00
34.	Information and Publicity	10.00	25.85	6.15	32.00
35.	Labour and Labour Welfare	385.00	373.00	135.00	513.00
36.	Welfare of Backward Classes	1456.00	1507.99	207.01	1715.00
37.	Social Welfare	70.00	85.00	15.00	100.00
38.	Nutrition	115.00	216.00	..	216.00
Total—Social and Community Services		8636.00	5235.64	4563.36	9804.00
VIII. Economic Services					
39.	Secretariat Economics Services (Planning Machinery)	1.00	1.00	..	1.00
40.	Economic Advice and Statistics.	24.00	30.00	..	30.00
41.	Training of Development Personnel	10.00	1.00	14.00	15.00
42.	Administrative Machinery for Tribal Area Sub-Plan.	20.00	20.00	..	20.00
43.	Civil Supplies Corporation and Consumers Protection.	12.00	3.00	22.00	25.00
Total—Economic Services.		67.00	55.00	36.00	91.00
IX. 44.	Decentralised District Planning.	2800.00	3200.00	..	3200.00
GRAND TOTAL		52463.00	17024.21	46234.79	63309.00

Notes.— In addition outlays provided in the State's Plan.
Budget for the year 1980-81 include the expenditure on Drought Relief Works (Rs. 391 lakhs)
Fertilizer Subsidy (Rs. 930 lakhs) and Pension to Agricultural Labourers (Rs. 7 lakhs)

EMENT—II

Headwise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	Approved Outlay 1980—81	Outlay 1981-82		
			Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture and Allied Services					
1. Agricultural Research and Education					
	1. Agricultural Education	117.35	136.60	..	136.60
	2. Agricultural Research	61.65	69.40	..	69.40
	3. Assistance from ICAR	21.00	19.00	..	19.00
	Total:-	200.00	225.00	..	225.00
2. Crop Husbandry					
	1. Direction and Administration.	208.34	109.79	99.31	209.10
	2. Multiplication and distribution of seeds.	23.25	15.78	..	15.78
	3. Manures and Fertilizers	62.79	1179.73	33.13	1212.86
	4. Plant Protection.	42.74	19.51	3.27	22.78
	5. Commercial Crops.	78.19	97.52	..	97.52
	6. Extension and Farmer's Training.	51.87	46.36	12.27	58.63
	7. Agricultural Engineering	3.80	6.89	..	6.89
	8. Agricultural Economics and Statistics.	14.53	23.37	..	23.37
	9. Horticulture	35.49	29.07	..	29.07
	10. Other Expenditure	10.00	..	..	..
	11. Contingency Plan	10.00	10.00	..	10.00
	12. Nucleus Budget	10.00	11.00	..	11.00
	Total:-	551.00	1549.02	147.98	1697.00
3. Land Reforms					
	1. Land Reforms	149.75	154.25	..	154.25
	2. Consolidation of Holdings.	35.25	35.75	..	35.75
	Total :	185.00	190.00	..	190.00
4. Minor Irrigation					
	1. Investigation and Development of Ground Water Resources.	1040.00	1145.00	5.00	1150.00
	2. Tubewells	360.00	63.70	336.30	400.00
	3. Lift Irrigation Scheme.	20.00	14.00	..	14.00
	4. Other Minor Irrigation Works.	30.00	63.00	..	63.00
	Total :	1450.00	1285.70	341.30	1627.00
5. Soil and Water Conservation.					
	1. Direction and Administration	7.38	7.77	..	7.77
	2. Research	1.00	1.00	..	1.00
	3. Education and Training	2.18	..	3.82	3.82

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Soil Conservation		216.39	216.26	..	216.26
5. Other Expenditure		123.05	103.15	..	103.15
6. Ghed Area Development		30.00	61.00	..	61.00
	Total :	380.00	389.18	3.82	393.00
6. Irrigation Command Area Development		76.00	245.75	56.59	302.34
	Total :	76.00	245.75	56.59	302.34
7. Animal Husbandry					
1. Direction and Administration		6.17	2.00	10.90	12.90
2. Veterinary Education and Training.		1.50	3.02	..	3.02
3. Veterinary Services and Animal Health.		48.46	30.27	18.19	48.46
4. Investigation and Statistics.		2.60	2.32	..	2.32
5. Cattle Development		106.25	85.52	10.32	95.84
6. Poultry Development.		63.10	29.30	31.20	60.50
7. Sheep and Wool Development.		15.71	11.73	2.61	14.34
8. Other Live stock Development.		3.75	3.04	1.55	4.59
9. Feed and Fodder Development.		5.46	5.59	..	5.59
10. Nucleus Budget		17.00	20.00	..	20.00
	Total :	270.00	192.79	74.77	267.56
8. Dairy Development					
1. Direction and Administration		..	..	..	..
2. Dairy Development.		23.00	16.00	15.00	31.00
3. Research, Education and Training.		2.00	1.00	..	1.00
	Total :	30.00	17.00	15.00	32.00
9. Fisheries					
1. Direction and Administration.		1.44	3.33	..	3.33
2. Extension.		3.40	10.72	..	10.72
3. Research.		33.56	13.59	24.44	38.03
4. Education and Training.		21.59	10.01	11.12	21.13
5. Inland Fisheries		97.92	65.31	41.77	107.08
6. Deep Sea Fisheries		4.40	13.70	..	13.70
7. Processing, Preservation and Marketing.		74.90	14.59	44.23	58.82
8. Mechanisation and Improvement of Fishing Crafts.		61.64	33.83	38.75	72.58
9. Others.		26.15	1.03	25.58	26.61
	Total :—	325.00	166.11	185.89	352.00
10. Forests.					
1. Direction and Administration.		11.88	16.59	..	16.59
2. Reserach.		5.54	7.17	..	7.17
3. Education and Training.		36.04	30.94	..	30.94

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Forest Conservation and Development.		112.56	..	142.42	142.42
5. Survey of Forest Resources.		..	..	..	..
6. Plantation Schemes.		100.82	59.78	73.00	132.78
7. Farm Forestry.		41.24	..	24.61	24.61
8. Forest Produce.		..	..	..	..
9. Basin and Turpentine products.		..	..	..	..
10. Communication and Buildings.		25.66	13.55	37.86	51.41
11. Preservation of Wild life.		77.10	61.36	..	61.36
12. Nurseries.		..	..	..	..
13. Extension.		847.56	4.06	1078.01	1082.07
14. Management and Zamindari (Acquisition of Private Forests)		8.11	5.66	8.23	13.94
15. Other Expenditure.		64.49	57.00	29.81	86.81
	Total :	1331.00	256.11	1393.99	1650.10
11. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.					
1. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.		90.00	..	60.00	60.00
	Total :—	90.00	..	60.00	60.00
12. Marketing, Storage and Warehousing.					
1. Development of Regulated Markets.		9.50	8.00	5.00	13.00
2. Share-Capital to State Warehousing Corporation.		12.50	..	6.00	6.00
3. Establishment of Directorate of Agricultural Marketing.		..	..	..	..
4. Development of Rural Markets.		4.00	4.00	..	4.00
	Total:-	26.00	12.00	11.00	23.00
13. Community Development and Panchayats.					
1. Direction and Administration.		1.00	1.00	..	1.00
2. Training.		8.81	3.12	5.33	8.45
3. Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions.		37.94	80.68	..	80.68
4. Community Development Programme.		133.25	42.87	..	42.87
	Total :—	181.00	127.67	5.33	133.00
14. Development of Backward Areas.					
		50.00	50.00	..	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Special Programme.— For Rural Development:					
1. National Rural Employment Programme.			300.00	..	300.00
2. Small Farmers Development Programme and Small Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.	75.00		40.00	..	40.00
3. Drought Prone Area Programme.	386.00		300.00	..	300.00
4. Integrated Rural Development.	440.00		600.00	..	600.00
5. Local Development Works.	250.00		125.00	..	125.00
6. Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram.	350.00		390.00	..	390.00
7. Antyodayas.	200.00		85.00	15.00	100.00
8. Block level Planning for employment.	500.00		70.00	..	70.00
9. Off-Season Employment relief Works.	100.00		50.00	..	50.00
	Total :	2301.00	1960.00	15.00	1975.00
Total :	I. Agriculture and Allied Services.	7446.00	6666.33	2310.67	8977.00
II. Co-operation.					
1. Direction and Administration.	7.83		6.38	..	6.38
2. Credit Co-operatives.	419.28		53.20	255.99	309.09
3. Labour Co-operatives.	1.81		0.60	0.36	0.96
4. Farming Co-operatives.	1.20		0.65	0.35	1.00
5. Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives.	13.00		3.50	2.75	6.25
6. Processing Co-operatives.	26.00		..	20.00	20.00
7. Co-operative Sugar Mills.	5.00		..	5.00	5.00
8. Consumers Co-operatives.	6.58		0.13	3.69	3.82
9. Co-operative Training and Education.	20.00		20.00	..	20.00
10. Others.	70.50		..	155.50	155.50
11. Nucleus Budget.	10.00		13.00	..	13.00
	Total :	581.00	97.36	443.64	541.00
III. Water Development (Irrigation).					
1. Multipurpose River Valley Projects.	5418.00		1.00	6107.00	5108.00
2. Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.					
(a) Major Projects	2990.00		..	3682.00	3682.00
(b) Medium Projects.	2647.00		..	3539.00	3589.00
3. Flood Control, Drainage, Prevention of Salinity Ingress, Water Development Service etc.	2054.00		484.00	1916.00	2400.00
	Total : III Water Development (Irrigation)	13109.00 +41.00	485.00	14244.00	14729.00
		13150.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6
IV. Power Development:					
1. Power Development (Survey, Investigation & Research.)		15.00	..	15.00	15.00
2. Power Project (Generation)		6411.00	..	11703.00	11703.00
3. Transmission & Distribution.		3389.00	..	3500.00	3500.00
4. Rural Electrification.		1100.00	..	990.00	990.00
5. General		85.00	25.00	50.00	75.00
Total IV: Power Development.		11000.00	25.00	16258.00	16283.00
V. Industries and Minerals.					
(A) Village and Small Industries.					
1. Direction and Administration.		5.00	5.00	..	5.00
2. Small Scale Industries.		962.70	583.70	714.50	1298.20
3. Handloom Industry.		95.62	68.50	31.50	100.00
4. Handicraft Industries.		20.00	30.00	1.00	31.00
5. Co-operative Industries		37.00	14.00	18.00	32.00
6. Khadi Industries.		277.00	220.58	29.42	250.00
7. Others.		142.38	146.70	16.30	163.00
Total :—(A)		1539.70	1068.48	810.72	1879.20
(B). Large and Medium Industries.					
		1142.30	83.40	1529.40	1612.80
(C) Mining and Metallurgical Industries.					
1. Mineral Exploration and Development.		161.00	80.00	120.00	200.00
Total :V : Industries and Minerals.		2843.00	1231.88	2460.12	3692.00
VI. Transport and Communications.					
(1) Road Development :					
1. Minimum Needs Programme (Rural Roads).		2814.00	..	2595.85	2592.85
2. Other than M.N.P. Roads		1036.00	..	1246.15	1246.15
Total :		3850.00	..	3842.00	3842.00
(2) Road Transport.					
		1450.00	..	1500.00	1500.00
(3) Tourism.					
1. Tourist Accommodation.		10.83	..	27.00	27.00
2. Tourist Information and Publicity.		1.00	1.00	..	1.00
3. Other expenditure		28.17	22.00	..	22.00
Total :-		40.00	23.00	27.00	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
(4) Ports, Light Houses and Shipping.					
1.	Development of Minor Ports.	517.00	5.00	448.00	453.00
2.	Investigation.	1.00	..	1.00	1.00
3.	Dredging and surveying.	18.00	..	24.00	24.00
4.	Ferry service.	60.00	..	120.00	120.00
5.	Light Houses and ships and construction and Development of other Navigational Aids.	4.00	..	2.00	2.00
Total :—		600.00	5.00	595.00	600.00
Total VI Transport and Communication		5940.00	28.00	5964.00	5992.00
VII. Social and Community Services:					
(a) General Education.					
1. Primary Education					
i.	Elementary Education.	355.60	418.90	12.60	431.50
ii.	Teachers' Training.	4.40	2.65	3.00	5.65
iii.	Special Education.	85.00	46.85	..	46.85
2.	Secondary & Higher Education.	185.02	154.17	21.43	175.60
3.	University Education.	87.83	98.55	..	98.55
4.	Games, Sports and Youth Welfare	28.92	37.70	1.30	39.00
5.	Art and Culture.	63.23	32.82	19.03	51.85
6.	Development of Languages.	12.00	12.00	..	12.00
7.	Nucleus Budget.	13.00	16.00	..	16.00
Total :—		835.00	827.64	49.36	877.00
(b) Technical Education		95.00	66.90	53.10	120.00
Total (a & b) :		930.00	894.54	102.46	997.00
(2) Medical, Public Health and Sanitation :					
1.	Direction and Administration	14.84	16.02	..	16.02
2.	Medical Relief.	71.99	50.95	27.38	78.33
3.	Training.	9.19	9.88	..	9.88
4.	Medical Education & Research	154.00	118.82	43.00	161.82
5.	Indigenous system and Medicine Ayurved and Homeopathy	27.50	27.50	1.50	29.00
6.	Employees' State Insurance Corporation	5.15	5.41	..	5.41
7.	Minimum Needs Programme	242.74	246.63	53.23	299.86
8.	Other Programmes	3.62	2.37	0.57	2.94
9.	Drug Control Administration	11.00	9.64	2.00	11.64
10.	State Scheme for payment for Additional incentive under Family Welfare Programme.	55.00	57.25	..	57.25
11.	Control of Communicable diseases and provision of centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis.	524.97	496.79	7.06	503.85
12.	Malaria and C.H.W.	..	..	..	..
Total :		1120.00	1041.26	134.74	1176.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
(3)	Social Inputs	..	100.00	..	100.00
(4)	Sewerage and Water Supply :				
	1. Survey and Investigation	35.00	50.00	..	50.00
	2. Research	1.00	..	1.00	1.00
	3. Sewerage Scheme	40.00	15.00	5.50	20.50
	4. Drainage Scheme	3.00	0.50	..	0.50
	5. Urban Water Supply	72.00	10.00	21.50	31.50
	6. Rural Water Supply	6.00	0.50	..	0.50
	7. Rural Water Supply (MNP)	900.00	150.00	400.00	550.00
	Total	1057.00	226.00	428.00	654.00
	Market Borrowing	415.00	..	371.00	371.00
	L. I. C. Loan	565.00	..	546.00	546.00
	World Bank Projects	3.00	..	571.00	571.00
	Total	2040.00	226.00	1916.00	2142.00
(5)	Housing ;				
	1. Integrated subsidised Housing scheme for Industrial workers and Economically weaker sections of the community.	228.10	1.00	111.00	112.00
	2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	185.00	..	90.00	90.00
	3. Rental Housing Scheme (Government Resi./Qrt.)	125.00	..	130.00	130.00
	4. Slum Clearance and Rehousing Scheme	5.00	..	30.00	30.00
	5. Village Housing Projects Scheme	40.00	3.00	32.00	35.00
	6. Assistance for construction of houses on the house sites allotted to landless labourers (MNP)	410.00	607.00	..	607.00
	7. Police Housing Scheme and Jail Buildings	85.00	..	109.00	109.00
	8 Other Schemes	481.90	17.00	686.00	703.00
	Total	1560.00	628.00	1188.00	1816.00
(5)	Urban Development				
	1. Financial Assistance to local bodies for non-remunerative schemes	151.00	..	147.00	147.00
	2. Town and Regional Planning	51.00	70.00	..	70.00
	3. Environmental improvement of salams	40.00	40.00	..	40.00
	4. Urban Development Programme	108.00	23.00	105.00	128.00
	5. Urban Development of Small and Medium towns.	50.00	..	35.00	35.00
	Total	400.00	133.00	287.00	420.00
(6)	Capital Project	550.00	..	577.00	577.00
(7)	Information and Publicity :				
	1. Information Centres	0.53	0.55	..	0.55
	2. Field Publicity	7.97	25.30	..	25.30
	3. Other expenditure	1.50	..	6.15	6.15
	Total	10.00	25.85	6.15	32.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
(8) Labour and Labour Welfare :					
1	Direction and Administration	11.37	22.23	0.55	22.78
2	Industrial Relation	57.90	49.14	17.00	66.14
3	Working conditions and Safety	1.10	3.46	..	3.46
4	Education and Training	139.35	177.25	167.80	284.61
5	Research and Statistics	1.09	1.62	..	1.62
6	Career Development courses	13.26	14.59	..	14.59
7	Incentive Scheme for Educated Unemployed	164.14	104.06	9.00	113.06
8	Other Schemes	3.79	5.65	1.09	6.74
Total		385.00	378.00	135.00	513.00
(9) Welfare of Backward Classes :					
1	Welfare of Scheduled Castes	598.84	473.85	126.15	600.00
2	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	284.48	434.78	65.22	500.00
3	Welfare to Nomadic Tribes	12.16	14.68	0.32	15.00
4	Welfare of Denotified Tribes	11.52	14.26	0.74	15.00
5	Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes	347.91	415.92	14.08	430.00
6	Welfare of Economically Backward Classes	161.09	99.50	0.50	100.00
7	Minorities and Linguistic	40.00	55.00	..	55.00
Total		1456.00	1507.99	207.01	1715.00
(10) Social Welfare					
1	Direction and Administration	1.74	3.00	..	3.00
2	Family and Child Welfare (including Women Welfare)	37.05	31.00	..	31.00
3	Education and Welfare of Handicapped	4.61	28.00	..	28.00
4	Welfare of Poor and Destitutes	0.90	1.00	..	1.00
5	Grant of Voluntary Organisations	0.50	6.90	..	6.90
6	Other Schemes of Social Defence	15.20	5.10	15.00	20.10
7	Prohibition	10.00	10.00	..	10.00
Total		70.00	85.00	15.00	100.00
(11) Nutrition					
1	Special Nutrition Programme	84.85	160.05	..	160.5
2	Mid-day-Meals Programme	14.04	55.95	..	55.95
3	Applied Nutrition Programme	16.11	..	..	..
Total		115.00	216.00	..	216.00
Total VII. Social and Community Services		8636.00	5235.64	4568.36	9804.00

1	2	4	4	5	6
VIII. Economic Services					
1	Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	1.00	1.00	..	1.00
2	Economic Advice and Statistics	24.00	30.00	..	30.00
3	Training of Development Personnel	10.00	1.00	14.00	15.00
4	Administrative Machinery for Tribal Areas Sub-Plan.	20.00	20.00	..	20.00
5	Civil Supplies Corporation and Consumers' Protection	12.00	3.00	22.00	25.00
	Total	67.00	55.00	36.00	91.00..
IX. Decentralised District Planning					
		2800.00	3200.00	..	3200.00
	Grand Total	52463.00	17024.21	46284.79	63509.00

STATEMENT—III

Selected Targets and Achievements

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of				
			1978-79	1979-80 (Base year level)	1980-81		1981-82
					Target	Anticipated Achievements	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES							
I. Food Grains							
Area to be covered :							
	a) Paddy	Lakh Hect.	4.59	4.58	4.75	4.75	4.80
	(b) Bajra	"	14.61	12.56	13.60	13.60	13.50
	(c) Maize	"	2.94	3.05	2.90	2.90	2.90
	(d) Jowar	"	10.17	9.46	9.80	9.80	9.65
	(e) Wheat	"	6.20	6.81	6.75	6.75	6.90
	(f) Other cereals	"	1.84	1.96	1.80	1.80	1.75
	(g) Pulses	"	5.46	5.42	5.40	5.40	5.70
	Total : Foodgrains	"	45.80	43.84	45.00	45.00	45.20
2. Commercial Crops							
	(a) Groundnut	"	20.46	20.21	20.25	20.25	20.40
	(b) Sesamum	"	1.02	0.93	1.04	1.04	1.08
	(c) Rape and Mustard	"	1.04	1.08	1.06	1.06	1.08
	(d) Castor	"	1.01	1.24	1.05	1.05	1.08
	Total : Oil seeds	"	23.53	23.46	23.40	23.40	23.64
	(e) Cotton	"	17.59	17.17	17.50	17.50	17.40
	(f) Suracane	"	0.58	0.57	0.65	0.65	0.70
	(g) Tobacco	"	0.75	1.15	0.84	0.84	0.86
3. Production of foodgrains							
	(a) Rice	Lakh tonnes	5.34	4.37	6.05	5.57	6.66
	(b) Wheat	"	11.92	12.15	12.50	14.00	12.84
	(c) Jowar	"	5.77	5.57	5.90	5.50	6.18
	(d) Bajra	"	15.54	13.32	13.38	11.73	13.71
	(e) Maize	"	2.44	1.39	1.74	3.66	1.78
	(f) Other cereals	"	1.53	1.34	1.43	1.04	1.43
	(g) Pulses	"	2.31	1.94	3.00	2.50	4.00
	Total : Foodgrains	"	44.85	40.08	44.00	44.00	46.60
4. Commercial Crops							
	(a) Groundnut	Lakh tonnes	18.23	17.69	19.00	15.63	20.12
	(b) Sesamum	"	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.24	0.40
	(c) Rape and Mustard	"	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.53
	(d) Castor	"	1.35	1.41	1.40	1.35	1.45
	Total : Oilseed	"	20.39	19.93	21.25	17.92	22.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(e) Cotton		Lakh bales (170 KG.)	21.01	17.85	20.40	18.00	21.40
(f) Sugarcane		Lakh tonnes	3.29	3.19	3.56	3.56	3.80
(g) Tobacco		„	1.54	1.75	1.50	1.50	1.62
5. Area under High Yielding varieties of seeds							
(a) Paddy		Lakh Hect.	2.19	2.56	2.85	2.85	3.10
(b) Wheat		„	4.56	4.60	4.80	4.80	5.00
(c) Jowar		„	0.31	0.38	0.55	0.55	0.70
(d) Bajra		„	11.63	10.46	11.00	11.00	11.50
(e) Maize		„	0.70	0.76	0.80	0.80	0.85
	Total		19.39	18.76	20.00	20.00	21.15
6. Commercial Crop (H. Y.)							
(a) Cotton		„	3.19	3.26	3.40	3.40	3.55
(b) Castor		„	0.81	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.65
7. Fertilizers (Consumption)							
(a) Nitrogenous (N)		Lakh tonnes	1.92	2.24	2.67	2.67	2.90
(b) Phosphatic (P)		„	0.93	1.15	1.36	1.36	1.50
(c) Potassic (K)		„	0.36	0.39	0.50	0.50	0.55
(d) Urban Compost		„	2.15	1.89	2.00	2.00	2.25
(e) Green Manuring (Area covered)		Lakh Hect.	1.61	1.98	2.10	2.10	2.20
8. Plant Protection (Area to be covered)							
(a) Foodgrain crops		Lakh Hect.	14.62	10.97	11.35	11.35	12.17
(b) Commercial crops		„	36.50	49.89	52.30	52.30	54.14
	Total	„	51.12	60.86	63.65	63.65	66.31
9. Soil Conservation.							
Area covered		Lakh Hect.	18.14	18.79	19.40	19.40	19.90
10. Area under Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation							
(a) Minor Irrigation							
(i) Potential		'000 Hect.	1693	1734	1778	1792	1949
(ii) Utilisation		„	1448	1467	1494	1502	1538
(b) Major and Medium Irrigation							
(i) Potential created		„	953	1012	1045	1045	1085
(ii) Utilisation		„	503	529	551	551	581
11. Agricultural Marketing.							
(a) Regulated markets		Nos.	283	287	293	293	297
12. Storage							
Owned capacity with							
(i) State warehousing Corporation		'000 tonnes	68	73	95	95	105
(ii) Co-operative		„	310.00	319.00	322.28	322.28	322.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Products							
(i) Milk	'000 tonnes	2188	2200	2340	2288	2376	
(ii) Eggs	Million	215	240	274	264	288	
(iii) Wool	In lakh Kgs	18.19	18.34	18.95	18.52	18.70	
14. Animal Husbandry Programme							
(ii) Intensive Cattle Development Projects	Nos.	8	8	8	8	8	
(ii) Mobile Units	"	13	13	17	17	17	
(iii) No. of inseminations performed with exotic bulls-men (annual)	In lakhs	0.64	0.84	1.14	0.87	1.17	
(iv) Establishment of sheep breeding farms	Nos.	3	3	3	3	3	
(v) Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	"	88	88	88	88	88	
(vi) Intensive sheep Development Projects	"	2	2	2	2	2	
(vii) Intensive Eggs and Poultry production-cum-marketing Centres	"	9	9	9	9	9	
(viii) Estt. of fodder seed production farm	"	4	4	4	4	4	
(ix) Veterinary hospitals	"	19	19	19	19	19	
(x) Veterinary Dispensaries	"	211	211	211	211	211	
(xi) Veterinary stockman Centres	"	457	462	514	514	514	
(xii) Polyclinics	"	..	..	1	1	1	
(xiii) Foren Seman. Station	"	..	1	1	1	1	
15. Dairy programmes							
(i) Fluid Milk Plants	Nos.	8	9	10	10	10	
(ii) Milk products factories	"	5	5	5	5	5	
(iii) Dairy cooperative Unions	"	18	18	18	18	18	
(iv) Dairy Co-operative Societies	"	5458	6158	6428	6428	6628	
16. Fisheries							
(I) Mechanised boats (with inboard engines and outboard motors)	Nos.	3386	3734	4279	4279	5219	
(II) Torwiers procured	"	10	10	10	10	10	
(III) Fish Seed farms established	"	12	12	13	12	18	
(IV) Fish production							
(b) Marine	Lakh tonnes	2.30	2.07	2.75	2.75	3.00	
(b) Inland	"	0.16	0.16	0.25	0.25	0.30	
TOTAL			2.46	2.23	3.00	3.00	3.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Forests :							
(a) Plantation of quick growing species	000 Heqt.	34.12	36.22	38.20	37.20	39.20	
(b) Economic and commercial Plantations	"	59.56	64.76	69.81	69.80	74.90	
(c) Farm Forestry	No.s in crores	8.82	13.65	18.65	18.60	24.10	
(d) Communications							
(i) Improvement of existing roads	Kms.	435	481	469	482	502	
18. Co-operation.							
(a) Short term loans	Rs. in crores	149.46	168.00	193.00	185.00	210.00	
(b) Medium term loans							
(c) Long term loans	"	2.82	3.82	15.00	15.00	10.00	
(d) Retail sales of fertilisers	"	87.00	98.00	121.00	121.00	135.00	
(e) Agricultural produce marketed	"	195.00	195.00	198.00	198.00	210.00	
(f) Retail sales of consumer goods by urban consumer cooperatives	"	44.00	46.60	48.40	48.40	50.00	
(g) Retail sales of consumer goods through co-operatives in rural areas	"	98.00	98.20	98.80	98.80	110.00	
(h) Co-operative storage	In lakh tonnes	3.10	3.19	3.28	3.28	3.47	
(i) Processing Units.							
(1) Organised	No. (Cum)	158	159	162	162	162	
(2) Installed	"	158	159	162	162	162	
19. Special Programmes for Rural Development							
(i) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	No. of Tal.		41		Talukasa		
(ii) Integrated Rural Development (IRD)	Nos.	24734	75085	152600	135600	160000	
(i) Beneficiaries identified							
5. Power							
1. Installed Capacity	M. W.	2188	2384	2384	2384	2804	
2. Rural Electrification :							
(a) Villages Electrified	Nos.	9464	10867	12367	12367	13867	
(b) Pump sets energised by electricity	No. in lakhs	1.78	2.03	2.28	2.28	2.53	
3. Transport and Communication							
I. Roads :							
I. Highways							
(a) Surfaced	Kms. (cum.)	8517	8654	8589	8694	8734	
(b) Unsurfaced	"	541	443	469	403	363	
(c) Total	"	9058	9097	9058	9097	9097	
II. Major District Roads							
(a) Surfaced	"	7673	8316	8794	8816	9316	
(b) Unsurfaced	"	2370	2226	2149	2026	1826	
(c) Total	"	10043	10542	10943	10842	11142	
III. Other District Roads							
(a) Surfaced	"	5022	5922	6162	6522	7122	
(b) Unsurfaced	"	4812	4649	4522	4349	4049	
(c) Total	"	9834	10571	10684	10871	11171	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IV. Village Roads							
(a) Surfaced	Kms.	4885	5568	6740	7368	9168	
(b) Unsurfaced	"	8011	7895	7581	7295	6695	
(c) Total	"	12896	13463	14321	14663	15863	
V. Total Roads							
(a) Surfaced	"	26097	28460	30285	31400	34340	
(b) Unsurfaced	"	15734	15213	14721	14073	12933	
(c) Total	"	41831	43673	45006	45473	47273	
4. Education :							
I. General Education :							
A. Elementary Education							
1. Classes I-V (Age Group 6-11)							
(i) Enrolment	'000	2399	2480	2356	2570	2552	
(a) Boys							
(b) Girls	"	1615	1658	1960	1724	1831	
(c) Total	"	4014	4138	4316	4294	4383	
(ii) Percentage to age group							
(a) Boys	Percent	115.77	118.77	113.00	112.14	120.37	
(b) Girls	"	82.82	84.86	99.00	84.24	92.47	
(c) Total	"	99.80	102.14	105.00	105.24	106.90	
5. Classes VI-VIII (Age Group 11-14)							
(i) Enrolment							
(a) Boys	'000	689	699	861	720	802	
(b) Girls	"	398	403	646	421	482	
(c) Total	"	1087	1102	1507	1141	1284	
(ii) Percentage to age-group							
(a) Boys	Percent	57.46	58.01	76.40	59.50	66.00	
(b) Girls	"	35.16	35.44	59.21	36.86	42.05	
(c) Total	"	46.63	47.05	67.97	48.51	54.38	
B. Secondary Education							
1. Class IX-X							
(i) Enrolment							
(a) Boys	'000	282	291	301	301	311	
(b) Girls	"	149	155	161	161	167	
(c) Total	"	431	446	462	462	478	
2. Class XI-XII (General classes)							
(i) Enrolment							
(a) Boys	'000	121	148	175	175	201	
(b) Girls	"	44	47	50	50	5	
(c) Total	"	165	195	225	225	256	
C. Enrolment in Non-Formal (Part-Time) Continuation Classes							
(i) Age group 9-14	Nos.	15383	23107	33107	36937	4443	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D. Adult Education							
(a) Number of participants (Age Group 15-35)	'000	616	869	355	355	535	
(b) No. of Centres opened under							
(i) Central Programme	Nos.	5935	6202	5450	5450	5700	
(ii) State Programme	"	6270	8820	4170	4170	2324	
(iii) Voluntary Agencies	"	5020	13318	2233	2233	9809	
E. Teachers							
(i) Primary Class I-V	"	117861	122011	124011	124011	125011	
(ii) Middle Class VI-VIII	"	36420	37170	37395	38070	38970	
(iii) Secondary Class IX-X	"	160	64	150	1614	2289	
(iv) Higher Secondary Classes (XI-XII)	"						
II. Technical Education							
(i) Degree Courses							
(a) No. of Institutions	"	7	7	7	7	7	
(b) Seats (Intake)	"	1840	1885	2036	2008	2066	
(ii) Diploma Courses							
(a) No. of Institutions	Nos.	19	19	19	19	19	
(b) Seats (Intake)	"	3315	3705	4294	4294	4581	
2. Health and Family Welfare							
1 Hospitals and Dispensaries (Cumulative)							
(a) Urban	Nos.	297	298	299	299	299	
(b) Rural	"	395	399	415	399	399	
2 Beds							
(a) Urban Hospitals and dispensaries	Nos.	11025	11217	11267	11267	11317	
(b) Rural hospitals and dispensaries	"	4479	4569	4579	4579	4619	
3. Primary Health Centres							
(a) Main Centres	Nos.	251	251	251	251	256	
(b) Sub-Centres	Nos.	2400	2500	2600	2600	2700	
2. Training of auxiliary Nurses-mid-wives							
Institutes	Nos.	19	19	19	19	19	
(a) Annual Intake	Nos.	266	266	276	276	296	
(b) Annual Outturn	Nos.	206	206	227	227	252	
2. Family Welfare Programme							
No. of voluntary Sterilisations done—							
(a) Tubectomy	in lakhs	} 1.97	2.20	1.62	2.00	3.25	
(b) Vasectomy	"						
(c) No. of IUD insertions	in lakhs	0.35	0.38	0.47	0.40	0.75	
(d) Conventional Contraceptives							
(i) Free Supply	in lakhs	2.05	1.87	2.54	1.80	2.50	
6. Sewerage and Water Supply							
A. Urban Water Supply							
Towns (Other than Muni. Corporation)							
(i) Towns covered	Nos.	158	167	173	173	179	
(ii) Population covered	Lakhs	69.05	71.17	71.63	71.63	72.10	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. Urban Sanitation							
1. Sewerage scheme							
(a)	Towns covered	No.	20	22	24	24	27
(b)	Population covered	Lakhs	32.82	34.13	34.43	34.43	36.43
2. Latrines-conversion programme							
(i)	Latrines converted	Nos.	72010	76383	81383	81383	87383
(ii)	Population covered	Lakhs	4.41	4.67	4.97	4.97	5.33
C. Rural Water Supply							
1. Rural Water Supply Programme							
(a) Piped Water Supply							
(i)	Village covered	Nos.	2006	2442	3042	2842	3242
(ii)	Population covered	Lakhs	25.12	30.59	37.59	34.59	38.60
(b) Hand Pump/Tubewells							
(i)	Villages covered	Nos.	1159	1293	1543	1493	1693
(ii)	Population covered	Lakhs	4.61	4.60	6.00	6.00	7.00
(c) Open Dug (Simple) Wells							
(i)	Villages covered	Nos.	533	779	1229	1079	1379
(ii)	Population covered	Lakhs	1.49	2.10	4.10	3.60	5.10
	Total villages covered	Nos.	3698	4514	5814	5414	6314
7. Rural Housing							
(1)	Assistance for construction of houses on the house sites allotted to landless labourers	Nos. Construction of houses.	73889	111866	165239	165239	224939
8. Urban Development							
1. Environmental Improvement of Slums (MNP)							
(i)	Persons benefitted	Nos.	132048	149338	159338	159338	174338
(ii)	Preparation of development Plans	No.	1	11	16	16	21
(iii)	Town Planning Schemes	No.	1	5	10	10	15
9. Labour and Labour Welfare							
<i>Craftsman Training Scheme (including Vocationalisation)</i>							
(a)	Institutions	No.	20	22	24	22	23
(b)	Seats						
(i)	Craftsman training	Seats No.	6940	8040	9876	9876	9972
(iii)	Vocationalisation	Seats No.	—	—	—	—	2002
10. Welfare of Backward Classes							
1. Prematric education incentives							
(i)	Scholarships/Stipends	No. of Students	199000	205000	228000	228000	254000
(ii)	Other incentives like boarding, grants, books, stationery and uniform, etc.	„ (Net)	52000	66000	70000	70000	99000
(iii)	Ashram Schools	Nos.	190	204	258	258	298
5. Economic Aid							
(i)	For agriculture	No. of families	1068	1668	544	544	1240
(ii)	For Animal Husbandry	„	4129	2600	3300	3300	2085
(iii)	For Cottage Industry	„	20128	21100	11090	11090	14040

STATEMENT-IV
Minimum Needs Programmes—outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Programme.	1980-81		1981-82 Outlay.
		Outlay 3	Anticipated Expenditure 4	
1	2			5
1.	Rural Eletrification	100.00	100.00	50.00*
2.	Rursl Roads.	2763.00	2763.00	2595.85
3.	Elementary Education.	445.00	458.10	484.00
4.	Rural Health	242.74	242.74	299.86
5.	Rursl Water Supply.	900.00	900.00	1000.00
6.	Rursl Housing.	410.00	607.50	607.00
7.	Environmental Improvement of Slums.	40.00	40.00	40.00
8.	Nutrition.	115.00	115.00	216.00
Total		5015.74	5226.34	5292.71

*An outlay of Rs. 990 lakhs is provided in the State Plan for Rural Electrification.

STATEMENT—V

Minimum Needs Programme—Targets and Physical Achievements

Sr. No.	Programme/Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of					
			1978—79	1979—80 (Base Year level)	1980—81		1981—82 Target	
1	2	3	4	5	Target	Anticipated Achievement	7	8
1	Rural Electrification :							
	(a) Villages	No.	9464	10867	12367	12367		13867
	(b) Pumpsets/Tubewells	No. in lakhs.	1.78	2.03	2.28	2.28		2.53
2	Rural Roads :							
	(a) Length	Kms	22730	24034	25005	25534		27034
	(b) Villages Connected :							
	(i) Having Population of 1500 and above	No.	2145	2441	2791	2941		3171
	(ii) Having Population between 1000-1500	No.	1168	1402	1602	1752		2072
3	Elementary Education							
	(a) Enrolment							
	(a) Classes I-V (age group 6-11 years) Enrolment	'000	4014	4138	4316	4294		4383
	(b) Classes VI-VIII (age group 11-14 years Enrolment	'000	1087	1102	1507	1141		1284
	(2) Percentage to age group							
	(a) Classes I-V (Age group 6-11 years) enrolment	percent	99.80	102.14	105.00	105.24		106.90
	(b) Classes VI-VIII (age group 11-14 years enrolment	percent	46.63	47.05	67.97	48.51		54.38
4	Rural Health							
	Primary Health Centres							
	(i) Main Centres	No.	251	251	251	251		256
	(ii) Sub-Centres	No.	2400	2500	2600	2600		2700
5	Rural Water Supply :							
	(a) Villages covered	No.	3698	4514	5814	5414		6314
6	Rural Housing :							
	(a) Assistance for construction of houses on the house-sites allotted to landless labourers.	No. of houses constructed.	78889	111866	165239	165119		224939
7	Environmental Improvement of Slum. :							
	(a) Beneficiaries	No.	132048	149338	159338	159338		174338
8	Nutrition :							
	(a) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme	No. in lakhs	6.93	7.70	8.20	8.20		8.70
	(b) Beneficiaries under Mid-Day-Meals Programme	,,	3.80	4.28	4.78	4.78		5.53

STATEMENT-VI

Outlays for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Continued on sharing basis)

(Rs. in lakhs)			(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	Total outlay (State share + Central share) 1981-82	Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	Total outlay (State share + Central Share) 1981-82
			10	Forests	65.51
1	Crop. Husbandry	1108.73	11	Industries and Minerals	138.00
2	Land Reforms	50.00	12	Ports, Light houses and shipping	1.00
3	National Rural Employment Programme	600.00	13	Road Development	62.24
4	Drought Prone Area Programme	600.00	14	General Education	7.20
5	Integrated Rural Development	1200.00	15	Medical and Public Health	1340.70
6	Soil and Water Conservation	38.88	16	Urban Development	70.00
7	Command Area Development	353.00	17	Welfare of Backward Classes	319.78
8	Animal Husbandry	31.90	18	Social Welfare	5.10
9	Fisheries	29.36		Grand Total	6021.40

STATEMENT—VI

Outlays for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Continued on Sharing basis)

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Total outlay (State share + Central share) 1981-82	1	2	3
			4 Drought Prone Area Programme :		
			1. D. P. A. P.		435.00
			2. Desert Development Programme		165.00
			Total		600.00
1	2	3			
1	Crop Husbandry :		5	Integrated Rural Development	
	1. Production of hybrid cotton seeds	15.00	1. Integrated Rural Development		1200.00
	2. Scheme to help farmers in eradication of pests and diseases on crop in endemic areas by aero-chemical operations.	5.60	6	Soil and Water Conservation.	
	3. Control of white grubs.	4.00	1. Soil Conservation works in River Valley Projects.		38.88
	4. Intensive oilseeds development Programme (groundnut)	150.37	7	Command Area Development.	
	5. Intensive production of groundnut including Summer programme.	803.00	1. Establishment of Area Development Authority for Mahi Kadana Project, Ahmedabad.		8.00
	6. Intensive cotton district programme in Bhaurch, Vadodara, Surendranagar and Sabarkanth districts.	103.00	2. Agricultural Support Programme for Kadana Project.		4.00
	7. Sugarcane Development.	2.00	3. Soil and Water Management in Mahi Kadana Project.		..
	8. Development of pulses	13.54	4. On farm Development Works in the projects of Area Development Authority for Mahi Kadana, Ahmedabad.		32.00
	9. Pilot sample Survey for determining the cost of production of important fruits and spices and studying their market practices.	2.90	5. Establishment of Area Development Authority for North Gujarat and Saurashtra Region Gandhinagar.		7.00
	10. Timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal crops.	5.74	6. Establishment of Jt. Director's office at Gandhinagar.		4.28
	11. Improvement of crop statistics	3.58	7. Agricultural Support Programme for Shetrunji Project.		3.80
	Total:	1108.73	8. Pilot Project for soil and water management in Shetrunji Project.		2.98
2	Land Reforms :		9. On farm Development Works in the projects of Area Development Authority for North Gujarat and Saurashtra.		150.60
	1. Financial Assistance to Allottees of Surplus land	50.00			
3	National Rural Employment Programme	600.00			

1	2	3	1	2	3
10.	Establishment of Area Development Authority of Ukai-Kakrapar, Surat.	10.54	2.	Infrastructure facilities and fish based ancillary industries	..
11.	Introduction of Warabandhi in Ukai-Kakrapar Command Areas.	16.00	3.	Fish Farmers' Development Agency, Godhra/Surat.	7.25
12.	On farm Development Works in the projects of Area Development Authority for Ukai-Kakrapar, Surat.	66.62	4.	Fish seed production and augmentation of inland fish resources (ICAR)	3.11
13.	Opening of Regional Soil and Water Management Pilot Project at Bardoli.	4.00	5.	Water Supply World Bank Project Veraval-Mangrol.	8.00
14.	Ayaout Development Programme in Surat District.	1.18		Total	29.36
15.	Establishment of TCD farm in Uaki Damanganga Project.	42.00	10.	Forests :	
	Total	353.00	1.	Dantiwada River Valley Project.	20.00
8.	Animal Husbandry :		2.	Rural Fuel Wood Plantations.	34.44
1.	Assistance to SF/MF/AL for poultry, sheep and piggery production programme.	14.00	3.	Development of Gir Lion Sanctuary.	8.13
2.	Assistance to Small farmers for cross-bred heifers.	12.00	4.	Development of sanctuary for Wild ass and black buck.	2.94
3.	Rinder-pest Eradication Programme.			Total	65.51
(a)	Establishment of Vigilance Unit.	1.40	11.	Industries and Minerals :	
(b)	Rinder-Pest. Surveillance and Containment Vaccination Programme.	0.70	1.	District Industries Centres.	70.00
4.	Disease control programme for foot and mouth disease (purchase of Vaccine)	3.00	2.	Rural Industrial Projects and Rural Artisan's Project.	68.00
5.	All India Coordinated Research Project for Study of foot and mouth disease (ICAR)	0.80		Total	138.00
	Total	31.90	12.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	
9.	Fisheries :		1.	Inland Water Transport Scheme-Landing facilities at River Bank.	1.00
1.	Landing and berthing facilities at minor ports.	11.00	13.	Road Development	
			1.	Roads of Economic Importance	62.24
			14.	General Education :	
			1.	Introduction of National Service Scheme.	7.20

1	2	3	1	2	3
15. Medical and Public Health :			5. Coaching, guidance and pre-examination training centre for competitive examination.		
1. Filera Control Programme		2.00			
2. National T. B. Control Programme		34.78	Scheduled Caste.		4.00
3. Prevention of Visual impairment and Control of blindness		38.06	Scheduled Tribe		3.00
4. National Leprosy Control Programme		21.78	6. Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation.		
5. Multi purpose Workers scheme.		33.00	Scheduled Caste.		224.00
6. Reorientation of Medical Education.		20.98	7. Intensive drive for eradication of untouchability.		
7. National Malaria Eradication Programme.		890.10	Scheduled Caste.		21.00
8. Community Health Volunteers Scheme		300.00	8. Tribal Research and Training Institute		
	Total	1340.70	Scheduled Tribe.		0.70
16. Urban Development.			9. Full Fledge Hostel at Gandhinagar.		
1. Integrated development of Small and Medium Towns.		70.00	Scheduled Caste.		10.50
17. Welfare of Backward classes :			Scheduled Tribe.		10.50
1. Pre-S. S. C. children of those who are engaged in unclean occupations.			Summary :—		
Scheduled Caste		19.90	Scheduled Caste.		296.64
2. Development and Maintenance of Book Bank for Medical and Engineerings Students.			Scheduled Tribe.		23.14
Scheduled Caste		2.00	Total		319.78
Scheduled Tribe		2.70	18 Social Welfare.		
3. Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies for Construction of hostels for girls.			1. Welfare of destitute children.		3.00
Scheduled Caste		6.00	2. Training Centre for rehabilitation of Women in distress.		0.40
Scheduled Tribe		4.00	3. Establishment of working women's hostel		..
4. Construction of Government Hostels for girls Studying in Colleges.			4. Integrated education of handicapped children.		0.60
Scheduled Caste		9.24	5. Special Employment exchanges for physically handicapped persons.		1.10
Scheduled Tribe		2.24	Total		5.10
			Grand Total		6021.40

STATEMENT—VII.

Outlays proposed by the Department for the Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(Rs. in lakhs).			1	2	3
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Total outlay 1981-82			
1	2	3			
1	Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund.	118.00	7	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme.	400.00
2	Payment of 10% out-right Central Subsidy	300.00	8	General Education Schemes.	192.27
3	Promotion of Electronics	3.00	9	Technical Education.	4.25
4	Interest Subsidy to Engineer Entrepreneurs	1.50	10	Upgrading the Department of Post Graduate Training and Research in Kayachikitsa	2.00
5	Family Welfare Programme.	1593.12	11	Development of ISM Pharmacy and Drugs Testing Laboratory.	2.00
6	Roads of Inter-State Importance	15.35	12	Post Matric Scholarships	60.00
			13	Integrated Child Development Services	78.01
				Grand Total	2769.50

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