

Union Territory Administration
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Draft Seventh five year plan

1985 - 90

AND

Annual Plan

1985 - 86


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DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90 AND
ANNUAL PLAN-1985-86

I N D E X

I.	Introduction.	
II.	Sectoral Programme.	
I.	<u>Agriculture & Allied Services.</u>	
1.	Agriculture.	1
2.	Soil & Water Conservation.	23
3.	Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development.	38
4.	Fisheries.	63
5.	Forests.	66
II.	<u>Rural Development.</u>	
6.	Community Development.	95
7.	Land Reforms.	106
III.	<u>Co-operation.</u>	
8.	Co-operation.	109
IV.	<u>Irrigation & Flood Control.</u>	
9.	Irrigation.	} 124
10.	Flood Control	
V.	<u>Power .</u>	
11.	Power.	136
VI.	<u>Industries & Minerals.</u>	
12.	Village & Small Industries.	150
VII.	<u>Transport.</u>	
13.	Roads & Bridges.	160
14.	Tourism.	175
VIII.	<u>Scientific Services & Research.</u>	
15.	Scientific Services & Research.	184
IX.	<u>Social & Community Development.</u>	
16.	General Education.	} 188
17.	Arts & Culture.	
18.	Sports & Youth Welfare.	228
19.	Technical Education.	230
20.	Medical, Public Health & Sanitation.	233

21.	Sewerage & Water Supply.	245
22.	Housing.	255
23.	Police Housing.	259
24.	Urban Development.	260
25.	Information & Publicity.	264
26.	Labour & Labour Welfare.	272
27.	Social Welfare.	285
28.	Nutrition.	295
X.	<u>Economic Services.</u>	
29.	Secretariate Economic Service.	296
30.	Economic Advice & Statistic.	298
XI.	<u>General Services.</u>	
31.	Printing Press.	301
32.	Public Works.	304
33.	Civil Supply.	313
XII.	<u>Centrally Sponsored Scheme.</u>	315
XIII.	Rural Development (RDA)	318

P A R T -II.
(Statement).

GI.1	Outlay and Expenditure.	S-1
GI.2	List of Schemes including in Draft Plan.	S-8
GI.3	Physical Targets and Achievements.	S-40
GI.4	Minimum Need Programme Outlay & Expenditure.	S-67
GI.5	Minimum Need Programme & Physical Targets & Achievements.	S-68
GI.6	Centrally Sponsored Schemes. (Outlay and Expenditure under Central Sector only).	S-73
EP.1	Employment content of Sectoral Programme Outlay and Expenditure.	S-77
EP.2	Employment content of Sectoral programme Target & Achievements.	S-80
TIP.1	20 Point Programme, Outlay and Expenditure.	S-82
TIP.2	20 Point Programme, Physical Target and Achievements.	S-84
	Rural Development Agency.	S-88



CHAPTER - IINTRODUCTION

The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is situated on the western coast of India, nearly 200 K.Ms. north of Bombay. It is sandwiched between the Bulsar District of Gujarat and Thane District of Maharashtra. The coast of Arabian sea is about 30 K.Ms. and the N.H.8 is running at the distance of about 4 to 5 K.Ms. from the borders of this Territory. For nearly two centuries, after the area was handed over by the Marathas in 1779, it remained a colony of the Portuguese till its liberation in 1954. Even after liberation, the Territory remained as a separate entity, away from the rest of the country. It was only in August, 1961 that the people of the Territory decided to merge with the Union of India. Since then it remained a centrally administered area under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

As per 1981 Census, this Territory has a population of 1,03,676 divided almost equally between males and females. Majority of the people are adivasis (78.80%), spread over the entire area of 491 Sq.K.Ms. The major groups among the adivasis are Warlis, Dhodias and Konkanas. Nearly 2% of the population belong to Scheduled Castes. Almost the entire area is rural, 40% of which is covered by forest.

In the initial years following integration with the Indian Union, some developmental schemes were initiated, but integrated planned development began in this Territory only during the Fourth Five Year Plan in 1969. Therefore, much of the developments which took

place in the rest of the country following independence in 1947 more or less passed over this Territory. Due to this, substantial portion of the outlay for planned development has to be spent for creation of infra-structural facilities such as roads, electricity, irrigation facilities, water supply, schools, hospitals etc. Much progress have been made in creation of these basic facilities and there has also been gradual improvement in implementation of plan schemes.

Dadra Nagar Haveli is an Union Territory without legislature. The Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is also the Administrator of this Territory. There is no secretariat organisation and Collector, as head of all departments of the Administration, coordinates the various schemes being implemented in the Territory. This is a single tier State-cum-District-cum-Taluka Administration. The administrative structure was set up some time in the sixties when the total annual outlay of the Territory was about Rs.40.00 lakhs. Since then, developmental activities have increased manifold with an annual outlay of nearly Rs.800.00 lakhs. The outlays during the Seventh Plan are likely to increase substantially. This being separate Union Territory, the Administration is charged with the responsibility of performing almost all the functions being performed by States and other Union Territories, such as formulation of policies, preparation of developmental Five Year and Annual Plans. Since this Territory is equipped only with an administrative set up of a District, the same set of officers perform secretariat as well as field functions, making it very difficult

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to do proper justice to both the functions. It is in this context that suitable proposals for strengthening the administrative set up of this Territory have been incorporated in this Seventh Five Year Plan proposals. The Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan also stress that "planning should increasingly be concerned with the appropriate administrative arrangement and personnel policies, especially in the less developed and remote areas and in the implementation of programmes for the weaker sections".

being
This Territory/predominantly inhabited by tribals, the planning strategy for tribal development outlined in the approach paper, namely a mix of beneficiary-oriented and infrastructure and human resource development programmes, has been adopted. Emphasis has been given to minor irrigation, cooperation, soil and water conservation, rural roads and bridges, drinking water supply, general education, technical education, health, agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, forests, small, village and cottage industries,

A number of minor irrigation schemes, especially in the villages outside the command area, have been proposed. Much larger number of tribals will be encouraged to participate in the cooperative movement for which suitable financial assistance and other incentives will be extended. A large number of tribals are expected to become members of the cooperative sugar factory for which the Administration proposed to make available the necessary funds to enable them to purchase shares of the Society. A number of new schemes have been proposed to make general education more meaningful and

attractive. Due importance has been given to vocationalisation of education. A Polytechnic is proposed to be established during the plan period. A number of new trades in the I.T.I. are proposed to be introduced. In the Health sector, the existing hospital is proposed to be expanded. The existing health care delivery system will be improved and strengthened. Special emphasis has been given to development of agriculture with considerably enhanced outlay for increasing production. During the period 1974 to 1984, foodgrain production has increased by about 10% per year and it is expected that at the end of the Seventh Plan, the increase will be more than 20%. For more effective extension, T & V system is proposed to be introduced in the Territory. The on going schemes of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development will continue during the Plan period. New schemes, such as rearing of female buffalo calves, adoption of frozen semen technique for cattle development, providing Live stock marketing facilities, etc. have been introduced. In addition, it is proposed to establish more dairy cooperatives and a chilling plant in the Territory. With the commissioning of Damanganga Project, it is proposed to take up fishery scheme by making use of the waters in the reservoir and the canals. The on going schemes of Forests sector will be continued. Schemes are formulated so as to exclude forest contractors and to enable the tribals to reap the benefits of minor forest produces in a much better manner than before. With a view to protect forests and at the same time to minimise hardships of tribals, schemes such as fodder development,

grass harvesting, village woodlots, etc. have been proposed. Schemes for the preservation of wild life have also been proposed. Industries have provided good employment opportunity to hundreds of local people, particularly the adivasis. It is proposed to further encourage non-polluting industrialisation of the Territory. Emphasis have been given to develop village and cottage industries, particularly with a view to enable the tribals to set up their own industries. Availability of power is a pre-requisite for industrialisation and accordingly suitable project in this sector has been proposed with enhanced outlay.

With a view to provide adequate housing facilities and also to create additional employment opportunities, the housing schemes have been considerably increased in addition to taking up a new scheme for development of housing sites with essential facilities for resale to the public. Scheme for rural development and poverty alleviation such as IRDP, NREP have been proposed to be enhanced and strengthened.

Since this Territory is compact and has a single tier system of administration. The objective of decentralisation of planning has been more or less fulfilled since planning is done at the District/State level. The Collector, who has overall supervision of planning in the Territory, visited all the Patela Headquarters alongwith departmental officers of the Administration to ascertain the local requirements of various areas. Public participation in the planning process is ensured through discussions and meetings with the local representatives during such visits.

AGRICULTURE
AND
ALLIED SERVICES

A G R I C U L T U R E

The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is predominantly rural and tribal. Obviously agriculture dictates the economic condition of the people. Further 92% of the total farming population constitutes SC/ST of which tribal component is 90%. In the context of development planning, the agriculture sector, therefore, attracts more importance in as much as this Territory is concerned. Due to increased emphasis given to agriculture development under the Five Year Plans, agriculture production in the Union Territory has increased substantially. The pace of development in this sector can be accelerated through utilisation of facilities made available to the farmers under the various schemes. There has been considerable progress in the adoption of improved methods of cultivation and use of various inputs. The use of high yielding variety went up from 7 tonnes in the beginning of Fourth Plan to 100 tonnes at the end of Fifth Plan and further to 254 tonnes during the Sixth Plan period, a rise of 154%. Similarly the area under high yielding variety has increased from 252 hectares to 200 hectares i.e. 125 times more. The per capita land available for cultivation has declined from 0.26 to 0.21 hectares during last two decades. To make people self sufficient in food grains within the available land, it is necessary to keep up a

balance in the growth of population and agriculture production. Special efforts have to be made to increase agriculture production by making optimum use of available land in the Territory. To increase the yield per hectare, efforts will have to be made to replace the old indigenous varieties by high yielding variety of paddy, ragi, pulses and other crops. Fertilizers, pesticides and other inputs have to be supplied to farmers through Government depots and recommended management practices have to be explained with the help of extension staff. At present, the crops grown in this Territory are free from major attacks of pests and diseases. With the introduction of new improved varieties of seeds, adequate protective measures are required to be taken. The benefits of the canal water will be available to this Territory in near future and about 8280 hectares of land will be brought under canal irrigation. Therefore, efforts for the development of irrigated agriculture will have to be further intensified. Total outlay of Rs. 239.83 lakhs is proposed to continue the on-going schemes, with suitable modifications wherever necessary; and also new schemes called for by the altered situations.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION :

1.1 Augmentation of staff :-

New awareness in the field of agriculture in recent years and its dissemination at the field level has increased the activities of Agriculture

Department considerably. With the introduction of new schemes in the Seventh Plan and particularly with establishment of Sugar Factory in the Territory work at the headquarters as also at field level will further increase. To get desired results by proper supervision and execution of the schemes, it is essential to strengthen the department to some extent. At the field level, more extension services would be required to motivate tribal farmers in adoption of improved agriculture techniques both under rain-fed and irrigation conditions as also for dry farming. It has been experienced that much more intensive extension work is required among the tribals due to their illiteracy and inertia to adopt new methods and implements.

At present Agriculture Officer (Rs.1100-1600), who is the head of office of Agriculture Department looks after office work as well as supervise the field work. He has to plan and formulate schemes, attend to correspondence with Ministries, State Governments, participate in several meetings, seminars on behalf of the Administration. It is essential to provide him a supporting officer, so that he can devote more time to proper supervision of field work and also evolve better schemes for progress of tribal farmers. In view of this, the post of Assistant Agriculture Officer (Rs.650-1200) is proposed.

The department is implementing schemes under which loan and subsidy is being granted to all SC/ST and small and marginal farmers. There are 11,521 farmer beneficiaries. The department has to maintain Tagavi accounts for all these farmers. The papers are to be scrutinised before actual posting is done in all individual accounts. For this work the post of one Senior Clerk and four Junior Clerks is proposed. The department has proposed new seven schemes for benefits of farmers. The implementation of these schemes will increase the work in the office. The services of these ministerial staff are further required for these additional work. There are 12 agricultural depots spread over the whole Territory, through which various services, including distribution of inputs, are given to the farmers. The role of these depots is likely to expand and gain importance due to establishment of a sugar factory in the Territory during the Plan period. Five posts of Agriculture Assistant are proposed to be created, as only 7 are in existence now.

The following posts are therefore proposed to be created during the Plan period.

Sr.No.	Name of posts.	No. of posts.
1.	Assistant Agriculture Officer (650-1200).	1
2.	Senior Clerk (330-560).	1
3.	Junior Clerk (260-400).	4
4.	Agriculture Assistant (260-430).	5

1.2 Staff Quarters :-

It is an established fact that the proper implementation of plan schemes especially of the Agriculture Sector lies upon extending their benefits to the rural masses situated in the remote areas. It could only be achieved if the field staff are stationed permanently in their respective area of operation. In this context, the field staff will have to be provided with necessary accomodation as in the villages such facilities are not available on rental basis. Further, to make available services at the field level, mobility of staff will have to be ensured and therefore it is proposed to purchase two jeeps. Five patelads will be covered by each jeep. Hence for construction of 29 staff quarters and purchase of two diesel jeeps, a provision of Rs. 37.23 lakhs and Rs. 2.00 lakhs respectively

has been made under the Seventh Plan.

	<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	<u>Capital component.</u>
1985-90	48.83	10.00
1985-86	18.08	

2. MULTIPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS:

This is a continuing scheme. With a view to bring the maximum area under high yielding varieties and to get maximum yield from the land available for cultivation, the high yielding variety seeds are supplied to farmers and also the indigenous varieties are replaced by new ones. Short duration crop seeds will also be supplied to the farmers with a view to increase the cropping intensity, particularly in paddy, pulses, oilseeds. All the SC/ST and Small and Marginal Farmers will be supplied with the seeds on 50% loan and 50% subsidy. The loan facilities in kind is also given to non-adiwasi cultivators having land upto 4 hectare. During the Plan period 1985-90, it is proposed to distribute about 500 tonnes of seeds so as to cover maximum area under high yielding varieties. For implementing the scheme during Seventh Plan, following outlay is proposed.

	<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1985-90	8.00
1985-86	1.50

3. AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE FARM:

The department has two farms having an area of 18 hectare which is utilised for multiplication of high yielding varieties of seeds. The nucleus seeds of high yielding varieties of different crops are brought from the Research Farms of neighbouring states and the resultant produce on this farm is supplied to the farmers through Government Depots. Various types of demonstrations are also organised on the farm to educate the farmers and other interested people of the Union Territory. The new crops of different varieties are grown for demonstration purpose. A museum of seasonal crops is also being arranged for demonstration purpose during the season.

On the farm, horticulture section has been developed. Nursery activities for preparing fruit grafts on the farm are being carried out. Large scale grafting works have been taken up for preparing grafts of mango and chikhu. Seedlings of lemon, guava, jamboo, papaya are raised for supply to the farmers. Similarly, seedlings of seasonal vegetables are prepared for sale at concessional rate to farmers and public of the Union Territory. To fulfill the objective set forth under the scheme, following outlay is proposed.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	17.40
1985-86	3.06

4. MANURE AND FERTILISERS:

This is a continuing scheme under which chemical fertilisers and green manure seeds are provided on loan/subsidy basis to SC/ST and small and marginal farmers. As per the existing scheme, 40% subsidy and 60% loan is granted to farmers. It is proposed to enhance the subsidy component from 40% to 50% in order to provide more benefits to farmers. The matter is under consideration of Govt. of India. Besides small and marginal farmers, the other non-SC/ST farmers having land upto 4 hectares are also given assistance in the form of loan. Under the scheme, it is proposed to distribute 900 tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers, 600 tonnes of phosphate, 75 tonnes of potash and 25 tonnes of sunhup seeds. In view of the present cost of fertiliser, following outlay is proposed.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	34.00
1985-86	5.50

5. PLANT PROTECTION:

5.1. Grant of subsidy/loan for Pesticides and Plant Protection equipments:

This is a continuing scheme under which all SC/ST and small and marginal farmers are given pesticides and plant protection equipments on loan/subsidy basis. At present the existing ceiling limit of subsidy/loan (50:50) for supply of pesticides per season is Rs.200/- for an individual farmer.

for plant protection equipment, the ceiling limit is Rs. 750/-. The grant for Plant Protection equipment is made once in 3 years. Since the price of pesticides and plant protection equipments has increased, it is proposed to enhance the ceiling limit to Rs. 300/- per season for pesticides and Rs. 1000/- for plant protection equipment, once in three years. Necessary proposal for modification of scheme is already submitted to the Government of India. It is proposed to cover 11000 farmers at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs during the Seventh Plan.

5.2 Rodent Control:

This is a new scheme. The object of the scheme is to control rodent menace which is a major pest of crops both in the field and storage godown. The loss caused by rats is estimated at about 2.5% to 25% of the total production of food grain. To reduce the damage by controlling the population of rats, a massive campaign is envisaged under the scheme. The total cost of material including rodenticides will be provided by the department free of cost. For one campaign Rs. 400/- will be spent. Total outlay for five year is Rs. 10,000/-. Under this scheme, it is proposed to cover an area of 7000 hectares during the plan period 1985-90. To meet the expenditure under the scheme, following outlay is proposed as under :

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
1985-90	8.50
1985-86	1.40

5. COMMERCIAL CROPS :

This is a continuing scheme under which all SC/ST and small and marginal farmers are given an incentive of Rs. 500/- per hectare for growing sugarcane and Rs. 300/- per hectare for growing banana crops. For introducing new commercial crops viz. ginger, turmeric, elephant foot, onion, sweet potato etc., an incentive of Rs. 200/- per 0.10 hectare will be granted. Hence, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	5.00
1985-86	0.50

7. HORTICULTURE :

7.1 Subsidy/Loan for fruit grafts :-

This is a continuing scheme under which all SC/ST and small and marginal farmers are provided with fruit grafts at 50% subsidy cum 50% loan subject to the ceiling limit of Rs. 1000/- per individual farmer/year. The loan in kind will be given to non-adiwasi cultivators holding land upto 4 hectares limited to Rs. 1000/- individual farmer/year.

7.2 Scheme for rejuvenation of old mango trees and orchards :-

To rejuvenate old mango trees and orchards this project is envisaged. In the Union Territory, there are many mango trees of indigenous variety. The old mango trees which are economically not

productive, can be converted for better production of fruits of desired variety by wood grafting. Under the scheme all SC/ST and small and marginal farmers will be provided 100% subsidy in kind i.e. grafting materials and an incentive for maintenance of grafts, total worth Rs. 10/- per tree and maximum Rs. 150/- per cultivator. During the plan period, 25000 trees will be converted into improved and desired variety of mangoes. For implementing the above scheme, it is proposed to create the following posts.

Sr.No.	Name of post.	No. of post.
1.	Horticulture Development Officer. (650-1200)	1
2.	Mali (196-232)	1

For implementing the scheme following outlay is proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	10.50
1985-86	1.35

8. EXTENSION AND FARMERS' TRAINING :

The following project are being implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

In order to fully implement the scheme, the Government of India indicated certain norms of staffing. Accordingly the following posts are to be sanctioned for Farmers Training Centre.

- 1) District Training Officer (Class-II) 1 post.
Scale Rs. 650-1300.
- 2) Radio Contact Officer 1 post.
Group-B
Scale Rs. 550-900.
- 3) Farm Management Specialist 1 post.
Group-B
Scale Rs. 550-900.
- 4) Training Officer (Female) 1 post.
Group-B
Scale Rs. 550-900.
- 5) Driver-cum-Operator 1 post.
Scale Rs. 260-400.
- 6) Senior Clerk 1 post.
Scale Rs. 330-560.
- 7) Peon 1 post.
Scale Rs. 196-232.
- 8) Demonstrator (Female) 1 post.
Scale Rs. 425-700.

For field visits and for movement of the farmers, the Matador Van is necessary. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase one such Van at the estimated cost of Rs. 1.20 lakhs.

The following new schemes are envisaged under the scheme during the Seventh Plan.

- iv) Scheme for Minikits of seeds and fertilisers for crops not included in centrally sponsored scheme.
- v) Scheme for kitchen gardening.
- vi) Scheme for providing assistance for treatment of paddy nursery of SC/ST and small and marginal farmers.

8.1 The scheme of minikits of seeds and fertilisers is proposed to cover crops not included in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by Government of India. The following assistance will be provided to farmers of the Territory.

(1) A minikits of pulse crops (0.20 ha.)	Rs. 150/-
(2) A minikit of oil seeds	Rs. 350/-
(3) A minikit of paddy crops	Rs. 220/-
(4) A minikit of Ragi	Rs. 50/-

8.2 Scheme for Kitchen Gardening :-

The object of the scheme for kitchen gardening is to maximise productivity by using non-utilised and under utilised land on a rational basis. Under the scheme, financial assistance for supply of planting materials i.e. seed packets, seedlings of vegetables and chemical fertilisers will be provided to each person at 50% subsidised rates

upto Rs. 10/- for raising vegetable in backyards. During Seventh Plan 1000 beneficiaries will be covered under the scheme.

8.3 Scheme for treatment of Paddy Nursery :-

The scheme is proposed for scientific demonstration of treatment to be given to paddy nursery as a preventive measures against invasion of pest and disease of crops. This will help to control the pest and diseases of paddy at nursery stage as well as after transplanting.

The required pesticides/fungicides will be provided by the department staff for treatment of paddy nursery. This scheme is meant for all SC/ST and small and marginal farmers.

During the Plan period, 500 farmers/year will be covered. The total outlay proposed for this scheme is as under.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	25.90
1985-86	7.38

AGRICULTURE ENGINEERING :

9.1 Grant of Subsidy/Loan for purchase of

Agriculture implements :-

This is a continuing scheme under which all SC/ST and small and marginal farmers are granted an and subsidy for purchase of bullock carts, oil engine/electric motor, pump sets, pipe line, storage

bins and agriculture implements on 50% subsidy/loan. Loan facilities for purchase of bullock carts, bins and agricultural implements, electric motor are also given to non-SC/ST cultivators having land upto 4 hectares. The present limit of subsidy is very less. In view of increased cost of bullock carts, bins, agriculture implements it has become necessary to enhance the limit of subsidy and loan as under.

Sr. No.	Name of articles	Present rate (ceiling limit).	Proposed rate (ceiling limit).
1.	Bullock carts	Rs. 1500/-	Rs. 4000/-
2.	Agriculture implement	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 1000/-
3.	Pipe line	Rs. 1500/-	Rs. 5000/-
4.	Bins	Rs. 200/-	Rs. 400/-
5.	Pump sets/Oil engine	Rs. 5000/-	Rs. 7000/-

The hand tools such as Axe and Iron Gamella forms essential part of the agriculture implements and hence these are also proposed for inclusion during Seventh Plan.

9.2 The new scheme for grant of subsidy for purchase of Tadpatri (tarpaulin) to SC/ST and small and marginal farmers is included on 50% subsidy/loan basis. Under the scheme each cultivator will get maximum subsidy of Rs. 200/- once in three years. It is proposed to cover 100 farmers/year.

9.3 Scheme for purchase of Tractors :-

The department is having 5 tractors and three power tillers which are used for farm work. These tractors are given on hire without subsidy to cultivators for cultivating their land on first come first served basis. Out of five tractors, two tractors are very old and frequent major repairs are required. These tractors will be rendered beyond economic repairs shortly and hence it is proposed to condemn as per prescribed procedure and replace the same during Seventh Plan. Hence, it is proposed to purchase two new tractors. The department is having truck which is utilised for transport of materials to supply the department depots, but the post of truck driver is not sanctioned. Hence, it is proposed to create one post of Driver in the scale of Rs. 260-400.

Furthermore creation of a post of Mechanic to repair plant protection equipments given to farmers is a must. The services of Mechanic is not available in the Union Territory. Thus, following posts are proposed under the scheme.

Sr.No.	Name of posts	No. of posts.
1.	Driver (260- 400)	1
2.	Mechanic (330-480)	1

Under the scheme of Agriculture Engineering, total outlay proposed is as under.

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
1985-90	22.00
1985-86	2.62

10. AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND TRAINING :

10.1 Training and visit system for extension :-

This system is being followed in many parts of India, including neighbouring state of Gujarat. The Union Territory is one of the participants of the Damanganga Irrigation Project. The project is executed by the Government of Gujarat with World Bank assistance. The project authorities strongly advice that T & V system should be implemented in this Territory also. Therefore, it is proposed to introduce the training and visit system in the Union Territory during the plan period. The following staff, as per the pattern approved by Government of India, are proposed to be set up.

		Scale
1. Subject matter specialist (Agronomy and plant protection).	2 posts.	Rs. 650-1300
2. Extension Officer (agri.)	3 posts.	Rs. 425-700
3. Senior Clerk.	1 post.	Rs. 330-560
4. Junior Clerk.	2 posts.	Rs. 260-400
5. Agriculture Assistant.	24 posts.	Rs. 260-430
6. Driver	2 posts.	Rs. 260-400

7. Peon	2 posts.	Rs. 196-232
8. Watchman	1 post.	Rs. 196-232

Following outlay is proposed for the scheme, which is included in the scheme for direction and administration.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	44.70
1985-86	5.13

10.2 Soil Testing Laboratory :-

It is an ongoing scheme. Efficient and judicious use of fertilizer constitute a single major factor capable of making substantial contribution for increased agriculture production. The soil testing services for the farmers should be reasonably rapid and at the same time effective. Soil testing results should ensure economic doses and efficient uses of fertilizers, adoption of cropping pattern for achieving profitable and high level of agricultural production. In addition to the normal crops, soil testing facilities are particularly required in the territory in view of the establishment of sugar factory during the Seventh Plan period. The facility will not only help in guiding the farmers regarding the cultivation, but also to check the detrimental effects of more intensive use of fertilizers, etc., in cane cultivation. Building for Soil Testing Laboratory is under construction and it is expected

completed by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. nucleus staff comprising of one Soil Analyst and one Laboratory Attendant had been sanctioned by the Government, but due to existing ban on filling up the vacant posts imposed by the Government of India, the nucleus laboratory could not be commissioned.

An area of 8200 hectares of this Territory is under irrigation in the Command of Damanganga Irrigation Project besides the Command Area of Lift Irrigation Schemes, so there will be a good demand from the farmers for analysis of their soil and water samples in the coming years. Existing sanctioned staff will not be in position to cope with the increased demand, including the work of Soil Conservation Department. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase necessary laboratory equipments, chemicals and reagents for the functioning of soil testing laboratory. Augmentation of the staff by making a provision for the following additional posts is also proposed to meet the increased demand of farmers.

No.	Designation	No. of posts	Pay scale
	Assistant Soil Chemist	1	Rs. 650-1200
	Technical Assistant	3	Rs. 425-700
	Lower Division Clerk	1	Rs. 260-400
	Peon	1	Rs. 196-232

The estimated recurring and non recurring expenditure on the staff, equipments, chemicals and contingencies etc., for a laboratory would be around 6.00 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

<u>Total Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
1985-90	50.70
1985-86	5.43

11. OTHER SCHEMATIC EXPENDITURE :

11.1 Subsidy for work animals :-

Under the scheme, 50% subsidy on the cost of animal purchased limited to Rs. 800/- per pair is granted. The ceiling limit is proposed to be enhance to Rs. 1250/- per pair. The necessary proposal has already been submitted to the Government of India.

11.2 Subsidy for Cactus fencing :-

As per the suggestion made by the Ministry, the scheme for cactus fencing has been transferred from the scheme of plant protection to this scheme. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for raising cactus fencing to SC/ST and small and marginal farmers at the rate of Re. 1/- per meter of fencing work limited to Rs. 400/- per farmer.

Following outlay is proposed under the scheme.

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
1985-90	8.00
1985-86	1.04

NUCLEUS BUDGET :

In order to meet the urgent need and requirements of the people of the Territory, it is proposed to introduce the Nucleus Budget. The Director being the Head of department will exercise the power to sanction any scheme from this budget. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is therefore, proposed for the Plan period 1985-90.

Thus to achieve the objectives outlined under the Seventh Plan following total outlay is proposed.

GRAND TOTAL (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	239.83
1985-86	38.06

I. B

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

The terrain of this Territory is hilly to undulating. The average annual rainfall of the Territory is 2500 mm and it is received just in three months from mid June to mid September. Due to hilly terrain and high rainfall and its high intensity, soil erosion is a constant menace. An area of about 10,751 Hect., of the Territory forms a part of Catchment of the Damanganga Irrigation Project. The Catchment area falling in the Union Territory has been classified as "Very high and high priority" in accordance with the prioritisation fixed by All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation. Thus, the conditions prevailing in the Union Territory, indicate vulnerability to soil erosion. Therefore, a concerted effort is required to stop-erosive forces to maintain fertility of the soil and ensure estimated life to the Irrigation Project. An area of about 11000 hectares needs to be treated with various soil conservation measures on priority basis in the Union Territory. About half of the area has been covered during the Sixth Plan. Remaining area will be covered during Seventh Plan.

There are two Sub-Divisions to implement Soil Conservation Programme in the Territory. One Sub-Division is undertaking the works like bench terracing and kyarimaking; in the lands of SC/STs including lands allotted to Landless Agriculture

Labourers, and of project affected tribal families rehabilitated at new sites. This Sub-division shall also undertake soil-moisture conservation measures in the lands owned by other than SC/STs, small and marginal farmers. The other Sub-Division is concentrating on the treatment of catchment area of Damanganga Irrigation Project on watershed basis.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION :

Two sub-divisions of Soil Conservation with approved staff are proposed to be continued during the VII Five Year Plan.

1.1 Augmentation of Staff :

The proposal of the department to constitute a Union Territory Level Land Use Board is under consideration with the Administration. As suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture, it is proposed to assist the Board with small nucleus staff. It is proposed to create a post of Agriculture Officer and one Senior Clerk, for the purpose during Annual Plan 1985-86. It is also proposed to establish a sediment monitoring centre in one of the sub watersheds and small laboratory for testing soil and water samples during 7th Plan. At present both Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officers are overloaded with works pertaining to planning, execution and monitoring of soil conservation works. For effective co-ordination and supervision of works carried out in the field, it is proposed to create

a post of Divisional Soil Conservation Officer. The Divisional Soil Conservation Officer will be the controlling officer for both sub divisions. There are two bulldozers with the soil conservation department and Agriculture Department is also having 5 tractors and some power tillers. Besides, both departments are having jeeps, trucks and delivery van. The bulldozers and tractors are quite old and as such frequent break downs do take place. To make the running of bulldozer unit, tractors and power tillers etc., are economically viable proposition, it should be ensured that these gadgets are used optimally during the working season from November to June. As there is no post of Mechanic, the departments have to depend entirely upon the manufacturers of private Mechanics. The repairing charges are also considerably high. Procedural delay in getting the repairing work done through private mechanics sometimes leads to low output. To increase the output, it is necessary to bring down the lag between the break down and repair. It is, therefore, proposed to create a post of Bulldozer cum Tractor Mechanic in the scale of Rs. 425-700. The mechanic will also maintain a proper record of the stores and history of the machine etc. This will ensure effective running of bulldozers and tractors. Thus the posts with their pay scales mentioned below are proposed to be created during the 7th Plan.

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>No. of posts.</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Divisional Soil Conservation Officer.	1	Rs. 1100-1600
2.	Agriculture Officer	1	Rs. 550-900
3.	Asstt. Soil Chemist.	1	Rs. 550-900
4.	Agriculture Supervisor (SC)	2	Rs. 425-700
5.	Agriculture Assistant	2	Rs. 260-430
6.	Senior Clerk.	1	Rs. 330-560
7.	Laboratory Assistant	1	Rs. 196-232
8.	Peon	1	Rs. 196-232
9.	Bulldozer cum Tractor Mechanic.	1	Rs. 425-700

1.2 Upgrading of posts :

Owing to the massive increase in the work on soil conservation programme taken up by the department the work load of the Head of the office and the staff of Soil Conservation Department especially the Agriculture Supervisors (SC) has increased considerably. Therefore it is desirable to upgrade two posts of Agriculture Supervisors (SC) (Rs. 425-700) at the Head quarter to Agriculture Officer in the pay scale of (Rs. 550-900). Similarly keeping in view the work load and quantity of work expected from present tracers the posts (Rs. 260-430) at Head quarters are also required to be upgraded to the post of Asstt. Draftsman in the pay scale of Rs. 330-560. These upgradation will help the Head of the Office to devote more time for field

inspection and to supervise the works of field staff as part of the office routine work will be looked after by the Agriculture Officer and Assistant Draftsman.

1.3 Construction of Staff Quarters :

Watershed treatment and other soil conservation works are carried out in the remote areas where there is no facility whatsoever for the staff members to stay. It is therefore proposed to establish the Sediment Monitoring Station and to set up rain gauges in the catchment area during the Plan period. Presence of staff at the site is necessary for recording day to day data and for proper maintenance of the equipments. At present only 25% of the field staff is provided with Government accommodation. It is therefore proposed to construct 29 residential quarters for the field staff during the 7th Five Year Plan.

1.4 Replacement of old jeep and purchase of Motor cycles :

The petrol jeep purchased by the department in 1967 has become quite old and in view of high maintenance cost the proposal to condemn the vehicle as per prescribed Rules has been approved by the Administrator. It is therefore proposed to purchase a new jeep in place of the condemned vehicle at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.85 lakhs. The soil conservation programme is a labour

intensive programme. This being a tribal area, making weekly payments to the labourers engaged on daily wages is absolutely necessary in the interest of both tribals and smooth and effective implementation of the schemes. There is no adequate transport facilities and the Agriculture Supervisors (SC) who are the disbursing officers for the labour payments are given limited advances. The Agriculture Supervisors (SC) are expected to carry government money with them in the remote areas for labour payments. During the peak period of working season, say in January to June, they find great difficulties in making timely labour payments due to limited transport facilities. To overcome the difficulty of field staff and to safeguard the interest of tribal farmers, it is proposed to purchase four motor cycles for the four Agriculture Supervisors (SC).

	<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Capital</u>
1985-90	87.08	14.00
1985-86	16.18	5.00

2. SOIL SURVEY AND TESTING :

2.1 Establishment of sediment monitoring station :

To evaluate the effectiveness of Soil Conservation measures and to know the silt yield from the Sub watershed it is proposed to set up a sediment monitoring centre in one of the sub

watersheds with a nucleus staff, and a soil testing laboratory as per the norms prescribed by the Government of India, during the plan period. Necessary instruments to carry out sediment monitoring will be procured during the early part of the Seventh Plan. The dept. is collecting the details of this scheme from the adjoining state Governments and Ministry of Agriculture. Meanwhile, a token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakhs is made for this purpose.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	0.10
1985-86	0.02

3. EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF STAFF :-

The Soil Conservation is a highly technical job, which calls for intimate association with job implementation on ground and knowledge of recent advances made in the field. It is therefore proposed to depute one Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer and one Agriculture Supervisor (SC) for short orientation course on Hydrology and Sediment Monitoring for small watersheds conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture during the 7th Plan. One Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer is also proposed to be sent for five and half months training in Soil & Water Conservation at Dehradun conducted by

the Indian Council off Agriculture Research. As the staff of this department is isolated from other counter parts in the neighbouring States, it is proposed to take them on study tours in the nearby State Governments, Research Stations and Training centres to acquaint them with the latest technology and the soil conservation works undertaken by advanced organisations in the field of Soil Conservation.

Outlay ((RSs. in lakhs).

1985-90	0.75
1985-86	0.15

4. SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEME :-

The Soil Conservation programme aims at providing productive employment to the rural people and in the process the productivity of land is improved.

The productivity can be achieved by making the fullest possible use off productive capacity of soil resources. Since these resources are irreplaceable and non renewable, it is not only necessary to stop further depletion, but also to ensure their optimum utilisation and improvement so that these resources can sustain an ever increasing population. High cost of land development, existing low yieldd potentials from crop and live stock, ever imcreasing demand on

renewable natural resources, unscientific management practices and age old social customs are some of the vital socio-economic constraints for the development in the area. Socio-economic condition of the tribals in this Territory is very much below the standard and as such liberal help from the Government is necessary to make them adopt modern methods of agriculture. It is therefore proposed to enhance the rate of subsidies on Soil Conservation measures to be undertaken in the field of SC/ST and other small and marginal farmers. Soil Conservation Scheme being implemented in the Union Territory has two components.

4.1 Individual beneficiary oriented soil moisture conservation scheme :-

This is a continuing scheme. Rainfed Paddy and pulses command the largest area, while on uplands coarse millets are grown under rainfed conditions. The most common soil conservation practice adopted on these lands is Bench Terracing sloping inward, specification of which depends on slope, soil depth etc. The terraces are constructed along the contours with safe water disposal devices, so that paddy can be grown successfully and some additional areas can be brought under agriculture. There has been wide and growing awareness of the importance of soil conservation in the context of topographical, climatic, soil and land use pattern

amongst farmers of the Territory. But due to high cost of land development and low subsidy to SC/STs and no subsidy to non-SC/STs, prospective beneficiaries are not coming forward in desired number to take benefit under the scheme. Therefore, the scheme has suffered time and cost overruns during the Sixth Plan.

4.2 Revision of subsidy rate for improvement of land allotted to Landless Agriculture Labourers and Rehabilitated families other SC/ST farmers; small and marginal farmers :-

An area of 1776 hectares being surplus land declared under the provisions of the Land Reforms Regulation, has been allotted to 1742 Landless Agriculture Labourers from 1975-76 to 1983-84. The surplus land surrendered by the big farmers is mostly grass land and of poor quality situated at isolated places in small pieces. The present economic condition of the allottees especially tribals is too bad to incur any expenditure on soil conservation measures. As such they are not in a position to undertake terracing and kyarimaking work in the allotted land. The SC/ST allottees are given subsidy @ 75% on the cost of soil conservation work. There is a constant demand from the SC/ST allottees that their land should be developed at the cost of Government with 100% subsidy. It is therefore proposed to undertake land improvement work in an area of 600 hectares during the 7th Plan at the rate of 120 hectares

per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 4500/- per hectare. A provision of Rs. 27.00 lakhs is therefore made in the Seventh Plan.

An area of 882 hectares of surplus land is expected to be distributed amongst the landless during 7th Plan. At present the land is under litigation, and there is every likelihood of getting the decision of the Court in favour of the Administration. Besides an area of 200 hectares of private land shall be covered during the Plan period. A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is made for the purpose.

Furthermore, there are 13 Lift Irrigation Schemes in the Territory. The total Command Area irrigated by them is 617 hectares. For better utilisation of the irrigation potential created under the Lift Irrigation Schemes, land levelling and construction of field channels is a must. Priority is therefore given to the land levelling work in the Command Area for increasing the productivity. It is proposed to cover the suitable area under soil-moisture conservation measures with a view to increase the productivity of the land at the rate of 10 hectares per year. Thus a total of 50 hectares land shall be covered during the 7th Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

4.3 Development of Culturable waste land :

The Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture emphasized the need for reclamation of government culturable waste lands. It is therefore proposed to reclaim about 50 hectares of government waste land. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made during the 7th Plan period. The land so developed is also proposed to be distributed to the Landless Agriculture Labourers to the extent of 0.50 to 0.60 hectares per landless family.

Under the project an outlay of Rs. 39.25 lakhs is proposed for the 7th Plan period.

4.4 Treatment of Catchment Area :

This is a continuing scheme. There are five sub watersheds of catchment area of Damanganga Irrigation Project. The erosion assessment of the entire area of the Catchment i.e. about 10,751 hectares falling in the Territory had been carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture through the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation, Nagpur Centre. As stated earlier these watersheds have been classified under "Very high and High Priority". One of the effective and economically viable measures to minimise the accelerated soil erosion and thereby to reduce deposition of silt in the reservoir is to treat the Catchment area with different anti-erosion measures of soil conservation on water-shed basis.

The main objective of the scheme is to reduce the soil erosion and consequent siltation and thereby to prolong the useful life of the reservoir. The package of treatments like terracing, gully control, contour bunding, contour trenching and afforestation are undertaken according to the site condition. As the gullies are the carriers of silt, priority to gully control work is therefore given to trap the silt in the gully itself. An area of 5000 hectares out of total Catchment of 10,751 hectares needs immediate treatment with different anti-erosion measures. An area of 2400 hectares will be treated by the end of 6th Five Year Plan and remaining area of 2600 hectares is proposed to be covered during the 7th Five Year Plan. The works like construction of embankment type ponds, water harvesting tanks are also proposed to be taken up in the catchment area for the benefit of SC/ST. A provision of Rs. 40.80 lakhs is made for treatment of catchment area at the rate of Rs. 1600/- per hectare.

4.5 Vegetative Measures :

The seeds of crops/plants yielding green manure and erosion resistant crops will be supplied to the farmers at the subsidised rates to cover erosion prone private holdings in catchment area. The Government lands and Guacharan lands of 23 villages falling in the catchment area would be

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scientifically managed for pasture development.

Complete moratorium has been imposed by the Forest Department on the felling of trees in the catchment area. The department has established its own nurseries to raise the seedlings of Forest Species. The denuded hillocks and gaps found in non-areable land are planted with indigenous suitable productive cum protective species. The afforestation programme is undertaken to meet the demand for fuel, fodder of the area besides the main objective of protecting the catchment area from soil erosion. It is proposed to cover an area of 650 hectares/annum.

Thus under the scheme of Soil Conservation, a total outlay of Rs. 80.005 lakhs is proposed.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	80.05
1985-86	13.63

5. OTHER SCHEMES :

5.1 Maintenance of Heavy Machinery :

This is also a continuing scheme. There are two mini bulldozers of 90 H.P. with the department. The bulldozers with the department will be condemned during Seventh Plan Period. The land levelling work by bulldozers is carried out in areas where there is acute shortage of labourers. It is proposed to purchase another two dozer tractors

during the Seventh Five Year Plan to meet the ever increasing demand of the farmers. The dozer tractors are manufactured by Hindustan Machine Tools and they can be utilised for other purposes such as ploughing, land levelling, transport etc. A provision of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is therefore made for running and upkeep of the old bulldozers till their maintenance becomes uneconomical and for purchase of new dozer tractors. Therefore, following outlay is proposed.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	18.00
1985-86	1.50

4.2 Labour Employment Potential :

Soil Conservation is a labour intensive programme. Soil Conservation works are mostly undertaken with manual labourers. The main thrust of the Seventh Five Year Plan is to provide productive employment to rural people at their leisure steps, during the lean period of agriculture.

The schemes proposed above is likely to generate employment to the extent of 8.90 lakhs mandays during the Seventh Plan.

Thus in order to achieve the targets set forth under various schemes following outlay is proposed for the Seventh Plan.

<u>Grand Total (Rs. in lakhs)</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Capital</u>
1985-90	175.98	14.00
1985-86	31.48	5.00

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry and Dairying has wide scope in the Union Territory and can be developed as a source of livelihood especially for tribals. The total population of the livestock in the Union Territory is 5,000. Poultry birds number 55,000. At present, Animal Husbandry and Dairying are confronted with multi-faced problems such as large number of non-script cattle, degraded grazing lands, traditional and unhygienic methods of cattle management and poor economic condition of the tribals. 3 schemes under poultry and 4 schemes for cattle development have been envisaged during Seventh Plan.

Since Animal Husbandry and Dairying requires intense interdepartmental collaboration not only at administration level, but also at the grass-root level workers, complementary schemes to help Animal Husbandry development in the Union Territory have also been envisaged in other allied sector such as Forests, Agriculture and Soil Conservation, particularly for pasture development. Furthermore, ongoing scheme of Rodeo Development is proposed to be intensified as the grazing ground are in over-grazed state and cattle population of the Union Territory is more than the carrying capacity of the grazing lands. It is one of the most important factors which is restricting dairy development in the Territory.

In order to encourage the tribal population in scientific management of livestock, it is proposed to

provide adequate incentive under the proposed schemes for the purpose.

In order to improve the breed of cattle through cross breeding, the ongoing scheme of Artificial Insemination is proposed to be intensified during the Seventh Plan. Under Integrated Rural Development Programme, the tribal persons are being given milch animals of improved variety and consequently the milk production in the Territory would increase. To provide a better linkage for the sustenance of this economic activities undertaken by the poor tribal beneficiaries, the department proposed to assist beneficiaries in marketing the milk and milk products through Societies. Therefore, there is necessity of a suitable infrastructure to help tribals market milk and milk products for which a marketing cell is envisaged.

With a view to provide all round development to the Animal Husbandry and Dairying in the Union Territory, following schemes have been proposed in the Seventh Plan.

To fulfill the objectives contemplated under the schemes, an outlay of Rs. 147.755 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1.1. Strengthening of Administrative Structure:

The main object of the scheme is to provide suitable administrative base for intensification of activities in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The post of Animal Husbandry-cum-Veterinary Officer is upgraded to Class-I cadre in the pay scale

of Rs.700-1300 with two Gazeetted posts of Veterinary Offices (one incharge of Veterinary Hospital and another in charge of Government Dairy) to undertake live stock development activities more effectively. To cope up with the increased office work load, following posts are proposed:

Stenographer(330-560)	-	1
Jr. Clerk (260-400)	-	1

As per National Programme, Rinderpest disease should be completely eradicated during Seventh Plan. Necessary posts to implement the Rinderpest eradication programme have already been sanctioned during the year 1983-84 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme but the posts could not be created as the ban order came into operation. It is proposed to implement this Centrally Sponsored Scheme as soon as the posts are created.

The existing posts created for Animal Husbandry and Dairying Development are required to be continued in the Seventh Five Year Plan, as all the schemes implemented during the Sixth Plan will be continued during Seventh Plan also.

An outlay of Rs. 9.50 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan which includes an outlay of Rs. 1.67 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	9.50
1985-86	1.67

2. VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (HEALTH):

There is one fullfledged veterinary hospital and nine F.A.V.C. in the Territory. The veterinary hospital is located at Silvassa and one F.A.V.C. is located in each of the remaining nine patelads. Besides, Mobile Veterinay Dispensary has been started to provide Veterinary Aid in interior parts of the Territpry.

As per the approved staffing pattern of Veterinary Aid Centres, one post of Attendant is required alongwith Stockman to assist in the work of vaccination, castration and treatment of animals at the Centre. However, at present 7 centres are without Attendants. Hence one post of Attendant must be provided in each Centre to carry out treatment of livestock effectively and properly. Moreover, at present A.I. Centre is also running without the services of an Attendant. At present the only Veterinary Hospital at Silvassa has no post of compounder. The absence of compounder has ofteh resulted in delay in treatment and distribution of medicine. Therefore, the post of Compounder is a must for the Hospital.

In view of the above facts, it is proposed to create following posts.

	<u>Name of post.</u>	<u>Pay scale.</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>
1.	Attendant.	Rs. 196-232	8
2.	Compounder.	Rs. 260-430	1

Besides, following posts for Mobile Veterinary Dispensary are proposed to be created:

<u>Designation.</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>	<u>Pay scale.</u>
1. Veterinary Officer. (Class-II)	1	Rs. 550-900
2. Driver.	1	Rs. 260-350
3. Dresser.	1	Rs. 210-270

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan which includes an outlay of Rs. 1.80 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	27.85
1985-86	6.31

3. CATTLE DEVELOPMENT:

Cattle and Poultry Development activities are of recent origin in the Territory. In spite of large number of cattle population, milk is still a scarce commodity in the area. In order to increase milk production, a number of projects have been taken up under the Scheme of Cattle Development during the Sixth Plan. It is proposed to continue these projects during Seventh Plan in a modified form where necessary, to make the scheme more effective.

3.1. Staff for Cattle Development:

As a result of implementation of A.I. Programme, cross breed progeny has increased to some extent in the Territory. Milch animals of improved breed have been distributed under I.R.D. Programme. However, it is difficult for poor and uneducated adiwasi people to manage milch animals without proper guidance of technical staff. Therefore, it is proposed to create the following

new posts during Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90) for dissemination of proper methods of up keep of milch animals among tribal villagers.

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No.of post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>
1.	Cattle & Poultry Development Officer. (Cl.II Gazetted).	1	Rs. 650-1200
2.	Extension Officer(AH)	1	Rs. 425-700
3.	Stockman (for A.I.and Laboratory).	1	Rs. 260-430

The existing projects under the scheme of Cattle Development are required to be continued with some new projects during the VIth Plan.

Outlay (Rs.in lakhs)

1985-90 - 6.20

1985-86 - 0.48

3.2.Distribution of Buffaloes/cow calves and maintenance charges :

As a result of the intensive cross breeding activities taken up by the department, a good number of high yield potential heifer-calves are born every year. Under the project calves are distributed to the SC/ST farmers and cost incurred on purchase of calf is subsidised upto Rs.200/- or 50% of the cost whichever is less. The scheme is proposed to be continued in the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is proposed to distribute twenty calves each year at an estimated cost of Rs.4000/-.

As a result of cross breeding programme with improved bulls and A.I., good milch and draught

animal progeny have increased. As stated earlier, the area being tribal and backward, it is very difficult for the people to maintain good breeds of animal. It is, therefore, necessary to provide incentives to SC/ST Farmers for taking better care of the new born. Under the project good and promising bifers of six months aged and above will be selected and will be given monthly maintenance charges of Rs.50/- in cash upto 2½ years of age. It is proposed to subsidise about sixty animals at an estimated cost of Rs.36,000/- every year. Outlay of Rs.2.20 lakhs is proposed, for the Seventh Five Year Plan period and Rs.0.40 lakh for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90 - 2.20

1985-86 - 0.40

3.3 Artificial Insemination Centre :

The work of Artificial Insemination with jersey bulls started in the year 1976. The cows are inseminated free of cost by the trained staff. It is proposed to accelerate the work of artificial insemination and cover all the Veterinary Aid Centres by providing facilities A.I. at the F.A.V.Cs and through Mobile Dispensary. It is proposed to purchase ten cross breed jersey bulls to replace the existing old bulls. The Artificial Insemination Laboratory will be started at Veterinary Hospital, Silvassa with the creation of a post of a Clerkman and an Attendant. With the familiarity of Artificial Insemination Laboratory, it would be possible to inseminate more than 1000 animals every year during

the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

For this purpose an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan which includes an outlay of Rs.0.40 lakh for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90 - 2.00

1985-86 - 0.40

3.4. Upgrading local breed of cattle :

(a) Distribution of breeding (premium) Bulls:

For rapid enhancement of milk production, cross breeding of indigenous cattle with exotic milch breed has been adopted. The aim of the scheme is to locate good pedigree bulls with livestock owners known as 'Bull Agents' to upgrade the existing local livestock. Bulls will be utilised for breeding and thereby improving the local livestock. Such Bull Agents are paid monthly maintenance charges of Rs.150/- as cattle fee, 50% in kind and 50% in cash. It is proposed to distribute and maintain 25 premium bulls of an estimated cost of Rs.45,000/- every year.

(b) Bull rearing farm:

The availability of good pedigree bull is a pre-requisite for improving the cattle. A Bull Rearing Farm attached to the Government Dairy Demonstration Farm, Silvassa was started in the year 1975. Under this project bull calves born at Government Farm as well as those purchased from the neighbouring States

are being reared upto the age of maturity and thereafter located in remote villages to upgrade the local breed for draught and milk production. In order to maintain vigour of buffalo stock at Government Dairy Demonstration Farm, it is proposed to replace old and aged buffaloes at the rate of five buffaloes/year. An outlay of Rs.7.10 lakhs is envisaged for the Seventh Plan which includes an outlay of Rs.1.30 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs.in lakhs)

1985-90	--	7.10
1985-86	--	1.30

3.5. Milk Yield Competition:

To give incentives to local cattle breeders for keeping good variety of milch animals, it is proposed to organise milk yield competition. Prizes are awarded to owners of cows/buffaloes for the best yield of milk of each type of cow and buffaloes on the pattern suggested by the Government of India. It is proposed to award three prizes. First prize of Rs.200/- second prize Rs.100/- and third prize of Rs.60/- in each category of cows and buffaloes for which an outlay of Rs.2000/- each year has been envisaged.

Thus, a provision of Rs.0.100 lakhs is made for the Seventh Plan period which includes an outlay of Rs.0.02 lakh for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs.in lakhs)

1985-90 - 00.10

1985-86 - 00.02

3.6. Scheme for rearing of female buff. calves :

The objective of this scheme is to prevent the loss of buffaloes calves which occur (due to neglect, of high cost of feed and ignorance about proper maintenance. Due to poor economic condition and their ignorance about the proper requirement of calves, tribals are unable to provide proper nursing and after care to the new born. The birth of high milk yielding varieties of buffaloes, such as Mehsani, Surati the calves too, like their mothers, are the potentially to grow into high milk yielders and become a source of good quality progeny.

It is, therefore, proposed to select the calves for rearing and provide financial assistance of Rs.100/- per month (50% in kind and 50% in cash) from the age of 6 months to 28 months, i.e. 25 months. An outlay of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan period which includes an outlay of Rs.0.30 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

3.7. Cattle and Buff. Development Programme through cross breeding of cows and she buff. by adopting frozen semen technique ::

The main thrust of livestock development in the country is to improve the economical status of the rural section of the population through cross breeding programme of local cows and buffaloes with a view to increase the profitability of dairy farming for small farmers.

Under this project, frozen semen of exotic cow breeds and Surati, Murrha buff. bulls be purchased from the recognised Institutions for cross breeding programme, the neighbouring State of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Under the programme, frozen semen will be supplied to all the Veterinary Aid Centres for insemination. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh period which includes an outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	1.50
1985-86	0.25

In order to implement above projects, a total outlay of Rs. 20.60 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh period under the scheme of Cattle Development which includes an outlay of Rs. 3.15 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	20.60
1985-86	3.15

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT :

During the last few years a rapid development of poultry farming has taken place in the Territory.

At this stage some additional scheme to encourage scientific maintenance of good poultry on a small scale for poor persons is required. In this connection,

extensive extension works are required for proper guidance of poultry farmers.

In view of the facts, the department proposes to create following posts.

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Scale of pay</u>
1.	Extension Officer	1	Rs. 425-700
2.	Attendant	1	Rs. 196-232

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs including construction work of Rs. 1.20 lakhs for the Seventh Plan period is envisaged which includes an outlay of Rs. 1.32 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86 including Rs. 0.40 lakhs for the construction.

The details of the scheme are proposed as under :

4.1 Maintenance of poultry demonstration-cum-chick rearing farm :

This is an ongoing project. The poultry demonstration farm at Silvassa is serving as a nucleus for spreading the technology of poultry keeping, supply of high genetic potential chicks of 8 to 12 weeks old. It has the capacity to maintain 500 layers and to rear 5000 chicks in batches such reared pullets are distributed to poultry farmers. It is proposed to construct one quarter for Extension Officer (Poultry) at Silvassa at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.60 lakhs. It is also proposed to purchase one Motor cycle for Extension Officer (Poultry), for extension work. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 7.60 lakhs is made

for the Seventh Plan which includes an outlay of Rs. 1.45 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

4.2 Assistance to Small Poultry Units :

The financial position of Adivasi is too poor to go for big poultry units. In order to provide a source of supplementary income by way of backyard poultry farm, small units of 50/100 layers are encouraged. The response to this scheme in the Territory is encouraging. These small units are given financial assistance as 50% of the cost incurred on construction of poultry house, purchase of birds and feed limited to Rs. 5000/- per unit. It is proposed to cover 20 small poultry units every year under the project. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan which includes an outlay of Rs. 0.70 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

4.3 Training of Poultry Farmers :

(a) Training Stipend :-

This is an ongoing project. In order to equip the poultry keepers with the modern knowledge of poultry keepings a short term training course is conducted at poultry demonstration farms at Silvassa and Khanvel. Each course is of 15 days duration and trainees are granted Rs. 80/-- as stipend for the training. It is proposed to cover 50 farmers and students of Social Welfare Hostels under the Training Programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 4000/- every year.

(b) Study Tour Programme ::

Study tours are arranged to show the adivasis some of the best maintained dairy and poultry complexes located in neighbouring states to demonstrate to them the actual workings of which eventually enable them to understand the modern method of Dairy and Poultry Husbandary. It is proposed to incur an expenditure to the extent of Rs. 21/- per day,, per cultivator, during the study tour on lodge and boarding 50 cultivator will be covered at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,000/- every year.

Outlay for the above schemes is 0.80 lakhs for Seventh Plan out of which 0.200 lakhs is for Annual Plan 1985-86.

4.4 Upgrading the local breed of poultry:

The purpose of the scheme is to upgrade the local breed of birds which have got inherent characters to survive under adverse conditions. It is necessary to link up character, with genetic potentialities of producing eggs by cross breeding with dual purpose sturdy exotic breed, cross breeds, cockrels or any dual purpose breed like black /Austroplops, Rhode Island, Red and Black Minorca. These cocks will be distributed to Adiwasi families at 50% cost. It is proposed to cover 100 families; every year at an estimated cost of Rs.5000/- every year.

4.5 Broiler Production in tribal areas:

This is a new project. The main objective is to

enable the beneficiaries to supplement their income through broiler production programme. Unit cost of 200 broilers birds comes to Rs.5600/-. Under the project it is proposed to subsidise 50% of the unit cost. It is proposed to cover 25 beneficiaries under the project at an estimated cost of Rs.1.440 lakhs during the VIIth Five Year Plan period which includes an outlay of Rs.0.28 lakhs for Annual Plan 11985-86.

4.6. Scheme for revival of sick poultry units by rearing 500 day old cockrels in one or two batches :-

This is also a new project. The main objective is to enable the adivasi beneficiaries to revive their sick poultry units. Under this project, a beneficiary has to purchase 2-3 units (a unit consists of 500 cockrels) in a year. The cockrels have to be reared from one day old to 3 months. The unit costs will be around Rs.2500/-. It is proposed to subsidise 50% of unit cost. Only once it is proposed to cover 110 beneficiaries during the starting year of the seventh plan. An outlay of Rs.0.75 lakhs is proposed for the seventh plan period which includes an outlay of Rs.0.12 lakh for Annual Plan 1985-86.

4.7. Scheme for grant of Assistance to Poultry Cooperative Societies :

This is a new project. At present, there are three poultry cooperative societies functioning in the territory. They do not have storage facilities, for poultry feed. Due to lack of storage facilities, the societies are purchasing feed in only small quantity

and thereby pay high transportation charges. Further, at present, the eggs are marketed by the Societies to the wholesale dealers, who take delivery of eggs from their places and charge high rate of commission. In order to strengthen the hands of Societies in marketing of eggs it is proposed to provide them financial assistance by subsidising 50% of the cost on purchase of a three wheeler tempo and other poultry equipments. This assistance will be limited to Rs.8000/- in Society. It is therefore, proposed to grant 50% subsidy on purchase of one three wheeler and other poultry equipments limited to Rs.8000/- in each case. An outlay of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh plan period.

4.8. Scheme for Duck Rearing :

This is a new scheme. The Damanganga Project is likely to be completed by the end of this financial year and due to the availability of water in canals and in villages fields, there is good scope of duck rearing. It is proposed to purchase 200 ducklings for rearing and distribution to the beneficiaries at an estimated cost of Rs.0.10 lakhs. Since all the beneficiaries under the scheme will be adivasis, it is proposed to subsidise unit cost (cost of 50 or 100 ducks) by 50%. It is proposed to cover 4-8 units/year at an estimated cost of Rs.5000/-. The unit cost of Rs.2500/- hence, department may be provided 50% subsidy on unit cost of 100 ducks. It is proposed to cover 4 units every year with the cost of Rs.5,000/-.

4.9 Loan and Subsidy for Poultry development :

(a) Loan for Poultry development :

Under this project, the farmers who are interested in starting the poultry farm with 3 months old chicks, are provided with loans for the construction of poultry house, purchase of birds, equipment and feed till the birds start laying. The loan is generally granted for starting a unit with more than 100 layers. Under the project SC/ST are preferred for the loan but in case there is sufficient grant, same is granted to non-SC/ST also.

In recent years construction cost has increased considerably and therefore, the loan amount is required to be enhanced proportionately. It is therefore, proposed to enhance loan amount from Rs.4,500/- to Rs.8,000/- in the seventh plan.

(b) Subsidy for Poultry Development :

Under this project, the beneficiaries will be given 50% subsidy on construction of poultry house, purchase of birds, equipment and feed limited to Rs.5,000/- to SC/ST beneficiaries will be preferred under the project. Outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for the 7th plan period which includes Rs.0.20 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

In order to implement above project following financial outlay is proposed.

Outlay(Rs.in lakhs)

1985-90	-	24.30
1985-86	-	4.62

5. PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT :

Pigs are a species which can be multiplied rapidly as they are prolific breeders. In view of the short gestation period, genetic improvement in production of pork character can be effected quickly in pigs. With a view to popularise the pig keeping, some projects are implemented in this Territory. One piggery farm was established at Silvassa in the year 1975. There is no personnel to look after the piggery farm in absence of any post for the purpose. It is difficult to find a daily wage labour for upkeep of the farm. Due to the reason, the farm is not being maintained properly. Therefore, it is proposed to create one post of Attendant cum Sweeper for the farm. The details of projects under the scheme are as under :-

5.1. Pig Breeding Farm ::

To meet the requirement of superior breed of the pigs, one breeding farm with 3 sows and 1 boor of land-race breed was initially started by the department. It serves as nucleus for supply of breeding stock of pig of exotic breed to the tribals of the Territory. Now the farm stock have become old and to avoid inbreeding, it is necessary to replace the stock by other improved breed. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan which includes an outlay of Rs.0.40 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

5.2. Grant of assistance for purchase of piglets :

It is proposed to speed up development of piggery units during the seventh plan as piggery breeding farmers get quick and better returns. To motivate SC/ST

farmers to undertake pig rearing on modern lines, the project envisage financial assistance in the form of 25% subsidy on construction of a piggery house limited to Rs.200/- and 50% subsidy on the cost of piglets limited to Rs.150/- to SC/ST only. Males will be given free of charge for breeding purpose. The beneficiaries will also be given pig ration limited to 30 kgs. per month (Rs. 50 unit) for a maximum period of 10 months from the date of issue of piglets. It is envisaged to cover 100 units (1 M + 1F) during the 7th plan period. Following outlay is proposed..

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	0.50
1985-86	-	0.10

6. SETTING UP OF A MARKETINNG CELL :

The Territory being rural and backward, proper marketing facility for livestock produce does not exist within the Territory. However, nearness of the Territory to big industrial area like Wapi, Bombay, Surat good marketing avenue for optimum production of livestock produce. The Government of India also have suggested that the mini. cell for livestock products should be started on the pattern of Arunachal Pradesh. To develop marketing in the Territory, services of at least one marketing inspector is a must. The marketing inspector would attend to the systematic marketing of livestock products, formation of small cooperative societies for poultry, Dairy and Piggery etc.

It is therefore proposed to create the following posts during the Seventh Plan period.

<u>Name of posts.</u>	<u>Pay Scales</u>	<u>No. of posts.</u>
Marketing Inspector	Rs.425-7000	1
L.D.C.	Rs.260-4000	1

A provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs is made in the Seventh plan. An outlay of Rs.0.27 lakhs is proposed for the Annual plan 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs.inn lakhs)

1985-90	-	1.50
1985-86	-	0.27

8. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT :

In spite of large cattle population, the availability of milk in this Territory is limited. It is due to ignorance and poverty of livestock owners who are mostly tribals. The cattle are non descript and of small size having very low milk yielding genetic potentiality. The following projects proposed under this schemes mainly aim at increasing milk potentiality of the milch animals in the Territory.

(i) Assistance to the Dairy Cooperative Societies :

At present, five Milk Producers Cooperative Societies are working one each at Silvassa, Khanvel, Galonda, Silli and Umankui. These Milk Producers Cooperative Societies have been organised on the pattern suggested by NDDB. At this stage, it is not possible to establish a dairy on the pattern of Amul or Sumul. It is proposed to help these Dairy Societies in purchasing of milk testing machines, cans, brass tapeli,

first aid box, insemination crates etc. by providing financial assistance. It is proposed to subsidise 50% by the cost on purchase of above items limited to Rs.3,000/-. A provision of Rs.0.50 lakhs is made in the seventh plan. An outlay of Rs.0.05 is proposed for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

(ii) Scheme for grant of loan and subsidy for purchase of milch animals :

Under this project, the farmers are granted loan on purchase of milch animals (cows and buffaloes). The maximum limit of loans is Rs.3,000/- per animal. Facility of the subsidy is available to SC/ST and other backward classes to the extent of 50% subject to maximum limit of Rs.1500/-.

An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan for which includes an outlay of Rs.0.60 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

(iii) Grant of assistance for Dairy Development :

This is a new project. Development of dairy on private or cooperative basis has just began in the Territory. To give fillip to the programme, the financial base of the society has to be strengthened. It is proposed to motivate individual dairy owner to group themselves in society to avail of the financial help proposed under the project. It is proposed to grant 50% subsidy on construction of cattle shed (pakka) limited to Rs.12,000/- and also 50% subsidy on purchase of one three wheeler limited to Rs.8,000/- in each case. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan period.

(iv) Establishment of Chilling Plant at Silvassa :

This is a new project.. On the basis of average daily milk production per animal, the existing milk production and marketable surplus has been estimated considering the impact of inputs on milk production and rural retention. The present milk production is estimated to be in the region of 8000 litres per day. It is expected to increase to about 17000 litres per day under a period of 3 to 4 years.

In view of the above, it is proposed to establish a chilling plant of 10000 litres/day capacity at Silvassa.

A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made during the Seventh Plan. The detailed break-up of the proposed outlay is as under :

(1) Land and Civil Construction	4.00 lakhs.
(2) Machinery and Plants	8.00 "
(3) Service(Refrigerator,, Boiler- Electricals and Water Supply etc.)	5.00 "
(4) Contigencies	1.00 "
(5) Electric Charges	1.00 "
(6) Technical Consultancy Charges	1.00 "
	20.00 lakhs

The chilling plant is proposed to be established in the second year of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1986-87. In the meantime details of the staffing pattern, machineries, for the plant would be collected. However, a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is made during the Seventh Plan.

7. FEED AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT :

7.1 Maintenance of Fodder Farm and promotion of Fodder Cultivation :

Livestock production is largely dependent on adequate availability of feed and fodders. In the programme of popularising cultivation of fodder crop, the major constraints experienced are the limited availability of quality seeds of recommended crop and reluctance of farmers to take up cultivation of fodder crop. From field studies, it is observed that the farmer who take up cultivation of green fodder to maintain his dairy benefits, much more than the farmer who relies on concessional farming of cash crop. Now since a considerable area of the Territory is covered under the Command of Damanganga Irrigation Project, cultivation of green fodder shall go a long way to promote dairy and improve economic condition of tribal farmers.

In order to translate the above views in practice at field level, a wide varieties of fodder like Lucern, Hybrid Maize, Carrot, Jowar, Cowpeas etc., will be grown in the Fodder Farm, for demonstration purpose. However, the fodder thus produced will be utilised for Government Cattle Dairy Development Farm.

To motivate tribal farmers for taking up fodder cultivation, it is proposed to select 10 tribal farmers each year whose lands falls in the Command area and who are in possession of milch animals. A piece of 0.10 hectares of land of individual farmer will be set apart for fodder cultivation by the

partment at Government cost. These plots will serve demonstration farm. Thus, it is proposed to cover farms during five years. To effectively carry out these schemes, the following posts are proposed to be created:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| (1) Agriculture Assistant: | 1 |
| (260-430) | |
| (2) Power Tiller Operator: | 1 |
| (210-270) | |
| (3) Attendant | 2 |
| (196-232) | |

An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan period which includes an outlay of 0.50 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

7.2 Distribution of Fodder Seeds :

This is a continuing scheme. Under the project, fodder seeds are distributed to enthusiastic farmers to take up fodder cultivation in their holdings. As incentive, 50% subsidy towards cost of seeds, fertilizers etc., limited to Rs. 200/- is given to each such farmer. The beneficiaries are required to grow fodder on at least 0.10 hectares. An outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakhs is proposed for Seventh Plan period which includes an outlay of Rs. 0.04 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

7.3 Feed Compounding Unit :

The farmers are experiencing difficulties in procuring feed concentrate from outside the Territory. This has proved a drag on the growth of cattle, dairy and poultry units. In order to avoid this difficulty a small feed compounding unit with the capacity of 1/2 M.T. per day was started to meet the requirements of balanced feed for cattle and poultry at profit no loss basis.

An outlay of Rs. 1.30 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan period which includes an outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakhs for Annual Plan 1985-86.

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
1985-90	1.30
1985-86	0.20

NUCLEUS BUDGET :

In order to meet the urgent need and requirements of the people of the Territory, it is proposed to introduce the Nucleus Budget. The Collector being the Head of Department will exercise the power to sanction any scheme from this budget. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is therefore, proposed for the Plan period 1985-90

Thus to achieve the objectives outlined under the Seventh Plan following total outlay is proposed.

<u>GRAND TOTAL (Rs. in lakhs).</u>	
1985-90	147.75
1985-86	18.31

F I S H E R I E S

Tribals of the Territory are fond of fishing. This being a predominantly tribal area, fisheries development will contribute generally in the economic upliftment of tribal population.

Tribals diet is protein deficient and therefore, fisheries, if developed properly, can help supplement their nutritional requirement also.

Till recently, there was not much of scope for fisheries development in the Territory in absence of water source. However, with the creation of reservoir of Damanganga Irrigation Project, the scope of fisheries development has increased considerably. The following schemes are envisaged for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

- 1) Direction and Administration.
- 2) Promotion of inland fisheries.
- 3) Extension.
- 4) Education and Training.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION :

Damanganga Irrigation Project is a joint venture of Gujarat, Goa, Daman and Diu and this Union Territory. Gujarat Government has already organised fisheries Co-operative Society. Since Gujarat has a well established fisheries department, fisheries development in the reservoir has already been taken up by them. But in absence of Fisheries Department in the Union Territory, fishermen of the Territory

has not been organised and prepared yet to reap the benefit of fishing in reservoir. Therefore, it is proposed to create a Fisheries Cell in the Animal Husbandry Department with following skeleton staff.

1) Asstt. Fisheries Development Officer.	650-1200
2) Fisheries Supervisor	425-750
3) Extension Assistant	425-700
4) Junior Clerk-cum-Typist	260-400

2. PROMOTION OF INLAND FISHERIES :

In order to develop and tap inland fisheries resources, it is necessary to organise fishermen Cooperative Society. Under II.R.D.P. Irrigation ponds are being created in villages. These ponds can be utilised for fisheries development. Moreover, reservoirs of minor irrigation scheme can also be used for the purpose. Managerial subsidy will be provided through Cooperative Department to the Societies for fisheries development. However, it is proposed to keep provision for necessary inputs for fish seed production and augmentation of inland fisheries reserved during the Seventh Plan. A token provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is kept for the purpose.

3. EXTENSION :

Tribals of the Territory follows primitive method of fishing. They have yet to take up fishing as an economic activity. It is, therefore, proposed to start fisheries extension programme, so

that the tribal fishermen may enjoy the benefit of fisheries development in reservoir area and other inland water source, without much loss of time. Therefore, a post of Extension Assistant is proposed who will instruct tribals to take up fisheries on modern basis.

4. EDUCATION AND TRAINING :

Under the scheme tribal fishermen will be deputed to Gujarat State.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	5.00
1985-86	0.20

F O R E S T SINTRODUCTION

Forests constitute 40% (about 20,000 hectares) of the total geographical areas and tribals who form 78% of the total population of the Territory lean heavily on forests and forestry activities for their livelihood. Having accepted the concept of tribal development and forest development as synonyms, the schemes proposed under the Seventh Five Year Plan aims at fulfilling the local requirements of timber, fuelwood and fodder by developing and conserving forests and promoting tree growth outside forest area to keep pace with ever increasing demand of forest produce. Activities to be undertaken for achieving the said aims shall generate employment and provide effective protection to forests.

There are about 15,000 tribal families in the Union Territory. Their total fuelwood requirement is about 14,000 MTs per annum at a conservative estimate. There are about 17,000 tribal dwelling (huts). The total requirement of timber for house construction and repair is around 340 cubic metre per annum. There are about 62,000 cattle heads including buffaloes, sheeps and goats. Total requirement of fodder is in the region of 80,000 to 90,000 MTs. Per capita land and per capita forest area in the Union Territory is 0.47 hectare and 0.20 hectare respectively. The corresponding figures for cattle including sheeps and goats are 0.78 hecets. and 0.32 hecets. respectively. It is in this context that the project of 'Fodder

development and grass harvesting' is envisaged under the scheme of 'Development of Minor Forest Produce'.

Heavy industrialisation in the adjoining districts of Gujarat and Maharashtra and absence of good forests in those areas have made the problem of forest protection in the Union Territory a difficult task. For effective protection the existing 10 Forest Rounds and 20 Beats have been divided into 15 Rounds and 47 Beats as per the prescriptions of Revised Working Plan. Therefore, strengthening of administrative structure is proposed under the scheme 'Direction and Administration'.

Under the proposed schemes environmental, protective and local-demand-oriented roles of the forests have been recognised more strongly. Setting up of Zoological park and Botanical garden are proposed inter-alia to promote eco-tourism in the Union Territory. Under the Social Forestry scheme, a new project 'Self-help-woodlots' is envisaged to provide tree cover to the lands unfit for conventional agriculture.

In order to motivate tribals and to provide scientific outlook towards the use of forest resources, the scheme of 'Supply of Nagali and Paddy seedlings to tribal farmers' is envisaged as a Science and Technology component'. It is proposed to meet the local requirement of small timber, melwood and fodder from outside the forest area to the extent possible and therefore, a separate Social Forestry Wing is proposed during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Since minor forest products are source of additional income to tribals, - they being primary collectors, intensive development of minor forest products and education of tribals in scientific method of collection to enhance their additional income is proposed during Seventh Plan.

All the schemes proposed for implementation during Seventh Plan are labour intensive and conservation oriented with emphasis on fulfilling the local demand.

No new schemes have been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan except a few new items under ongoing schemes. The schemes envisaged during Seventh Plan are as under :

1. Direction and Administration :

Strengthening of Administrative structure.

2. Research and Education :

1. Establishment of Botanical garden (new item)
2. Establishment of Teak Nursery (new item)
3. Nature Education (new item)
4. Forest Nursery.

3. Training of staff :

4. Survey and Demarcation :

5. Plantation schemes :

1. Production Forestry.

- (a) Economic plantation.
- (b) Raising of coppice plantation (new item)

2. Social Forestry.

- (a) Creation of Self-help woodlot (new item)
- (b) Supply of Nagali & Paddy seedlings to Tribal farmers (new item)
- (c) Firewood Depot (new item).
- (d) Timber Depot (new item)
- (e) Free distribution of seedlings and seeds

- (f) Reforestation of degraded forests.
- (g) Roadside plantation.
- (h) Training of farmers in Forestry.

6. Development of Minor Forest Products :

- 1. Development of Apiary (new item)
- 2. Training programme in processing of minor forest products.
- 3. Production-cum-Training Centre of leaf-cups and plates (new item).
- 4. Setting up of an Oil-expeller Unit (new item).
- 5. Supply of Tanning material to Rohit Community (SC) (new item).
- 6. Harvesting of grass and Fodder Development (new item).
- 7. Trenching around Timru tree (new item).

7. Communication and Building (new item) :

8. Preservation and Development of Wildlife :
- 1. Establishment of Zoological Park.
 - 2. Setting up of a Wildlife Sanctuary.

9. Forestry Publicity and Extension (new item)

10. Timber Operation :

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION :

1.1. Strengthening of Administrative structure.

The Department has proposed a number of new items under ongoing schemes during the Seventh Plan. Besides, a new Range has been created to provide effective protection to the forest wealth and carry out increased intensive plantation programme under various schemes. As stated earlier, 20 Forest Beats in existance have now been further divided into 47 Beats as per the revised Working Plan. Therefore, provision for supporting staff has to be made to facilitate proper implementation of the schemes envisaged under Seventh Plan and to give effect to the prescriptions of the Working Plan.

Moreover, in order to provide effective safeguards against illicit movement of timber the number of Checkposts have been increased from 8 to 11. Accordingly some more posts of Forest Guards are required for proper manning of the Checkposts round the clock.

It is, therefore, proposed to create following posts :

<u>Name of post.</u>	<u>Pay scale.</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>
Forester.	Rs.210-270	2
Forest Guard.	Rs.196-232	27

1.2 Planning and Statistical Cell.

There is no Planning Cell in the Department. Neither any facility exists with the Administration to provide basic data for preparation of schemes under Forestry sector. The Planning to be realistic has to be data based. Since the Department is implementing a number of schemes for the benefit of local tribal population, it is also necessary to analyse feed-back to ascertain the actual benefit that has percolated down to the poor stratum of the society.

It is, therefore, proposed to create following posts :

<u>Name of post.</u>	<u>Pay scale.</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>
Statistical Asstt.	Rs.330-560	1
Jr.Clerk-cum-Typist.	Rs.260-400	1

1.3. Establishment of a Sub-Division for Civil works.

Under the provisions of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Civil Works Rule which came in operation w.e.f. 29.6.1984, the Department will undertake all civil

works pertaining to forestry sector. Untill recently, the civil works were executed by Public Works Department. However, due to increased workload it was not possible for the P.W.D. to complete the work in time. This has resulted in time and cost over-runs. Now since Forest Civil Works Rules have been framed, the Department proposes to undertake construction of office as well as residential buildings for smooth implementation of related schemes during Seventh Plan with the help of supporting staff. Thus, it is proposed to create following supporting staff :

<u>Name of post.</u>	<u>Pay scale.</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>
Deputy Engineer.	Rs.650-1200	1
Section Officer.	Rs.425-700	4
Storekeeper.	Rs.425-600	1
Jr.Clerk-cum-Typist.	Rs.260-400	3
Chowkidar.	Rs.196-232	1

Three posts of Jr.Clerk-cum-Typist are proposed for creation to cope up with the increased correspondence on account of implementation of new schemes and enhanced plan size, both in physical and financial terms.

The old Jeep available with the Department has lived its useful life. As per the prescribed procedure, the vehicle has been proposed for condemnation. It is proposed to purchase a new vehicle at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 lakh.

An outlay of Rs.14.74 lakhs is proposed which includes an outlay of Rs.3.50 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>		
1985-90	..	14.74
1985-86	..	3.50

2. RESEARCH AND EDUCATION :

This is an ongoing scheme. During Sixth Plan Forest Research and Forests Nurseries together formed the scheme 'Research and Nurseries'.

In order to make the scheme more useful, a few new projects such as establishment of Botanical garden, establishment of Teak Nursery and Nature Education have also been included as new items and the scheme has been renamed as 'Research and Education'.

The maintenance of Vanmahotsava Nursery, Research Nursery and ongoing Research Projects such as trial on spp. introduction, studies on optimum fodder yield, Ringing operation on Mahuva trees to study seeding behaviour shall continue to receive due attention during Seventh Plan.

2.1 Establishment of Botanical garden.

It is proposed to set up Botanical garden in an area of 50 hectares. The objective behind setting up the proposed Botanical garden is many folds viz. cultivation of medicinal plants, preservation of dwindling spp., popularisation of cultivation of medicinal plants amongst tribal villagers, providing educational facilities to Botany students, to develop it as tourist attraction etc. In addition, ornamental plants will be propagated for sale with a view to promote public/individual's interest in gardening.

For proper establishment and maintenance and development of Botanical garden, it is proposed to create following posts :

<u>Name of post.</u>	<u>Pay scale.</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>
Forester.	Rs.210-270	1
Forest Guard.	Rs.196-232	1
Chowkidar.	Rs.196-232	1
L.D.C.	Rs.260-400	1
Gardener.	Rs.196-232	5
Garden Supervisor.	Rs.425-750	1
Horticulturist.	Rs.550-900	1

An outlay of Rs.27.24 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period 1985-90.

2.2 Establishment of Teak Nursery.

The scheme also envisages establishment of a Teak Nursery. At present, the requirement of teak stumps is met through purchase from nearest Teak Nursery maintained by Maharashtra State Forest Development Corporation. Due to heavy demand of teak stumps in view of increased plantation target, the Corporation is also unable to supply the stumps in required quantity to the Union Territory. Under the circumstances, there is no alternative but to set up a fullfleged Teak Nursery to meet the requirement of teak stumps locally. For maintenance and upkeep of Nursery, following posts are proposed :

<u>Name of post.</u>	<u>Pay scale.</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>
Forester.	Rs.210-270	1
Forest Guard.	Rs.196-232	1
Chowkidar.	Rs.196-232	1

An outlay of Rs.10.60 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period 1985-90.

2.3 Nature Education.

Besides, the scheme envisages promotion of Nature Education would involve activities like making arrangement for camping of a group of students in forest for Nature study, laying of Nature trails in ecologically important forest area, arranging guest lectures by experts in the field of Environment, providing forum for group discussion, coordinating activities of Nature Lovers Club in the Union Territory etc.

To achieve the above mentioned goals, creation of following posts is a must :

<u>Name of post.</u>	<u>Pay scale.</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>
Nature Interpreter.	Rs.210-270	1
Forest Guard.	Rs.196-232	1

An outlay of Rs.1.80 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period 1985-90.

2.4 Forest Nursery.

At present, there are one Forest Research Nursery at Falandi, one Vanmahotsava Nursery at Silvassa and one Nursery at Surangi. These Nurseries will be maintained to meet the requirement of seedlings under various plantation schemes and to carry out research projects. Provision of Rs.9.20 lakhs is made for this purpose.

To meet the above mentioned physical targets under various projects of the scheme, following outlay is proposed :

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

Proposed 1985-90	..	48.84 (3.25)
Proposed 1985-86	..	10.25 (3.25)

3. TRAINING OF STAFF.

During Seventh Plan, it is proposed to depute 4 Range Forest Officers, 25 Forest Guards, 10 Foresters for training at various Institutions run under the auspices of Directorate of Forest Education, Dehradun/ State-run-Rangers Forest Colleges/Schools, to fulfill the requirement of trained personnel.

An outlay of Rs.1.10 lakhs is proposed for Seventh Plan.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

Proposed 1985-90	..	1.10
Proposed 1985-86	..	0.30

4. SURVEY AND DEMARCATION.

With increased biotic pressure on forests by way of unauthorised cultivation and other mode of encroachment it has become necessary to survey and demarcate forest area at regular intervals. Recently, Government of India have allowed renewal of leases of Eksali plots (terem) in forest area. In most of the cases the terem holders have encroached upon the adjoining forest areas. It is necessary to survey and demarcate the extent of terem plots at the earliest. Moreover, under the Revised Working Plan, the formation of a new Range is envisaged in addition to the two Ranges in existence. As stated earlier, 20 Forest Beats have been now divided into 47 Beats. It has

become all the more necessary to demarcate the boundary of the Ranges and Beats properly. Keeping in view the above requirement, it is proposed to carry out fixation of boundary pillars to demarcate forest area very distinctly on ground. Furthermore, the demarcation of terem plots would also be carried out. Under the scheme, trench-cum-mound fencing which was created as an asset under N.R.E.P. and the plantation raised on the mound shall be maintained as it helps demarcate forests boundary more distinctly and protect forests against biotic interference also besides meeting fuelwood and fodder demand of villagers. It is proposed to create following posts for two years.

<u>Name of post.</u>	<u>Scale of pay.</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>
Surveyor.	Rs.260-400	2

An outlay of Rs.20.94 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan. This includes an outlay of Rs.1.50 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>		
1985-90	20.94	(8.00)
1985-86	5.04	(1.50)

5. PLANTATION SCHEMES :

5.1. PRODUCTION FORESTRY.

In order to improve the productive capacity of the forests to meet the ever increasing demand of timber and firewood the ongoing scheme of Economic plantation has been divided into two components viz. (a) Economic plantation ; (b) Raising of coppice plantation, as per the silvicultural management

need of the forest area and it is renamed as the scheme of 'Production Forestry'.

(a) Economic plantation.

An area of 400 hectares per annum shall be covered with economic spp. like Teak, Khair, Bamboo, Shisam, etc. in accordance with the site quality. Thus, a total area of 2,000 hectares shall be covered under the project during Seventh Plan.

An outlay of Rs.85.85 lakhs is proposed for the period 1985-90.

(b) Raising of coppice plantation.

The trees in forests adjoining a village are severely damaged on account of lopping and topping of branches by the villagers. Most of the tree spp. are vigorous coppicer. If the damaged trees are properly tended, coppice plantation could be raised without much expenditure and within a short time. It is, therefore, proposed to cover an area of 250 hectares per annum with proper tending operation. In all an area of 1250 hecets. shall be covered during the Seventh Plan.

An outlay of Rs.11.53 lakhs is proposed for the year 1985-90 which includes an outlay of Rs.19.78 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

To meet the above mentioned physical targets following outlay is proposed.

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>		
1985-90	..	97.38
1985-86	..	19.78

5.2 SOCIAL FORESTRY.

Having realised that the Social Forestry is an activity which is completely different from traditional production and protection forestry, the scheme of Social Forestry being implemented during Sixth Plan is recast to make it more effective and realistic. Under the scheme 4 new projects have been envisaged :

- (a) Creation of self-help woodlots.
- (b) Distribution of Nagali and Paddy seeds to Tribal farmers at reasonable rates (Science and Technology component).
- (c) Firewood Depot.
- (d) Timber Depot.

The Projects of reforestation of degraded forests, roadside plantation and free distribution of seedlings shall continue to receive due importance under the scheme during Seventh Plan.

(a) Creation of self-help woodlots.

The total annual requirement of fuelwood of tribal population is around 14,000 MTs. Thus, at present market rate the fuelwood worth Rs.28 lakhs is extracted by tribal families free of cost annually. However, indiscriminate collection of firewood has caused enormous damage to forest growth. The extent of damage is many times the value of exploited firwood. It is in this context that the scheme is envisaged for implementation. Under the scheme 1,000 hectares area shall be covered within a period of 5 years. About 700 hectares is being cultivated by about 800 farmers on yearly lease basis. The area is not fit for conventional agriculture. Government of India have recently agreed to renew the lease

provisionally for another 10 years with the condition that the tribal cultivators should raise tree in their respective plots. In view of high gestation period of tree, it would not be possible for tribal farmers to adopt tree cultivation in their plots without adequate financial help. Therefore, it is proposed to provide financial assistance of Rs.300 per month per hectare to tribal family, if they choose to raise tree especially of food, fodder and fuelwood value on the land in their possession for 10 years. The assistance shall be linked with the survival percentage of planted trees. A minimum survival rate of 70% shall have to be ensured by the beneficiary to enjoy financial assistance under the scheme. The benefit on maturity of the plantation shall be shared between Government and beneficiary in the ratio of 80 : 20 i.e. 80% to the Government and 20% to the beneficiary. Under the project, only those lands will be allowed to be covered which are unfit for agriculture.

An outlay of Rs.29 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period 1985-90.

(b) Supply of Nagali and Paddy seedlings to tribal farmers (Science & Technology component).

The tribals of the Union Territory resort to 'rab burning' for raising paddy and Nagali seedlings. The tribal farmers lop and top branches of trees within their reach for burning the area to prepare seedbeds. In the process lot of damage is caused to the forest growth. Many times forest floor is swept clean of litter to collect inflammable material to burn the

field. The process of soil formation stops in such areas. The process of soil erosion sets in. Since these facts are not tangible, the extent of damage often go unnoticed. It is with this perspective that the project of supply of Nagali and Paddy seedlings to tribal farmers in critical area is proposed. This would help increase the productivity of the land also as the seedlings of high yielding variety will be supplied to the farmers by the Department free of cost. Moreover, farmers could be adequately briefed for the adoption of Agro-Forestry techniques at the time of distribution of seedlings. Thus the project would result in all round benefits to the farmers as well as forests. The project is envisaged as a Science and Technology component of the Forestry sector (Seventh Plan) as this would go a long way to educate tribal farmers in scientific method of cultivation.

An outlay of Rs.1.25 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period 1985-90.

(c) Fuelwood Depot.

It is observed that scarcity of fuelwood in urban area tempts tribal villagers to misuse the privilege of free collection of fuelwood from forest area enjoyed by them and divert it for non-tribal's use at a very cheap rate. It ultimately gives rise to illicit felling of trees in forest area. In order to control such illegal activities, it is proposed to operate fuelwood depot departmentally at 4 villages

which inhabit non-SC/ST population. Split fuelwood shall be supplied at reasonable rates at no profit no loss basis to these villages. Depot shall be looked after by village level Extension Workers.

An outlay of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period 1985-90.

(d) Timber Depot.

As per the rule, free grant of timber is made to tribal families for house construction and repair with certain conditions. It is proposed to set up timber depot at Patelad level for the benefit of the tribals. The arrangement shall minimise illicit felling in forest area to a great extent as the present arrangement of providing wood from Central Depot receives luke-warm response of tribals. The depot will be looked after by Village Level Extension Workers.

An outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period 1985-90.

(e) Free Distribution of seedlings and seeds.

Under the Project free distribution of seedlings of food, fodder and fuelwood spp. shall be made to the farmers, institutions, voluntary organisations, etc. It is proposed to distribute about 25 lakhs trees during the Seventh Plan. Special efforts shall be made to popularise cultivation of Cajanus Cajan (Arhar) of tree variety especially on hill slopes. For this purpose Arhar/ Tuvar seeds shall be distributed free of cost.

An outlay of Rs.11.00 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period 1985-90.

(f) Reforestation of degraded forest.

The forest area which have been rendered blank due to biotic pressure such as unauthorised cultivation, overgrazing, illicit felling, etc. in past will be covered under plantation with suitable spp. under the Project. Plantation of mixed spp. will be raised at suitable espacement. It is proposed to cover an area of 300 hectares per annum and thus in all 1500 hectares area shall be covered during the Seventh Plan.

An outlay of Rs.46.50 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period 1985-90.

(g) Roadside Plantation.

Almost all the major roads have been covered with the plantation during Sixth Plan. Now it is proposed to cover sides of village roads with fruit and fodder tree spp. during Seventh Plan. Accordingly, a target of 10 KMs road length per annum is envisaged. Thus, in all, 50 KMs road length shall be covered during the Seventh Plan.

An outlay of Rs.13.50 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period 1985-90.

(h) Training of farmers in Forestry.

Tribal farmers of the Territory shall be imparted training in Forestry at Farmers Training Centre at Silvassa. It is proposed to cover 500 farmers per annum under the project. It is estimated

to incur an expenditure of Rs.20/- per trainee per day. The duration of the training will be 2 days.

An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for the Plan period 1985-90.

In order to implement the above mentioned projects under the Social Forestry scheme effectively vigorous extension services are required on the part of the Department. It is, therefore, proposed to create following posts :

<u>Name of post.</u>	<u>Pay scale.</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>
Village Level Extension worker.	Rs.196-232	10
Extension Asstt.(Forestry).	Rs.210-270	5
Extension Officer.	Rs.425-700	1
Asstt. Director (Social Forestry)	Rs.650-1200	1

There are 10 Patelads in the Union Territory. One village Level Extension Worker will be placed at each Patelad. Extension Asstt. will coordinate, guide and supervise the work of two Village Level Extension Workers and thus in all there would be 5 Extension Asstt. (Forestry). Besides implementing the projects proposed under Social Forestry, Extension workers shall educate villagers to minimise wasteful use of wood which is so rampant in the tribal area. Thus, with the creation of a separate Social Forestry Wing, it would also be possible to pay special attention on creation of green-belt around Industries for which fund will flow from Industries Sector. As stated earlier, the activities relating to Social Forestry

is different from traditional forestry and therefore, the necessity of creation of a separate Wing is felt during the Seventh Plan. The Social Forestry Wing shall be headed by an Asstt. Director (Social Forestry), which is equivalent to the post of Asstt. Conservator of Forests. He will be assisted by the Extension Officer of the rank of Range Forest Officer.

For implementation of the above mentioned projects, following outlay is proposed.

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>			
	1985-90	..	109.75
	1985-86	..	25.25

6. DEVELOPMENT OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS.

Tribals of the Union Territory depend on collection of the Minor Forest Products to a large extent to supplement their income. They have been given exclusive rights of collection of minor forest products free of charge. At present, the marketing facilities to the primary collectors (Tribals) are provided through the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation. In order to develop minor forest resources of the Union Territory with a view to provide maximum benefits to the tribal villagers following projects have been envisaged under the scheme :

6.1 Development of Apiary.

The importance of honey bee in the crop protection is an established fact. There are certain spots congenial for the establishment of apiaries in the Union Territory. It is proposed to establish

50 apiaries every year. Thus, 250 apiaries would be established during the Seventh Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.50,000 i.e. at the rate of Rs.200/- per one Bee colony.

An outlay of Rs.0.50 lac is proposed for the Plan period 1985-90.

6.2 Training Programme in processing of Minor Forest Products.

It is proposed to provide necessary training to the tribal persons in the method of scientific collection of minor forest products so as to enhance value of the forest products and the productivity of the forests. The training programme shall be arranged in collaboration with the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation. It is proposed to cover 1,000 tribal persons per annum. In all 5,000 persons will be covered during the Seventh Plan.

An outlay of Rs.1.50 lacs is proposed for the year 1985-90.

6.3. Production-cum-training Centre of leaf cups and plates.

The leaves of *Butea monesperma* (Palas) are in abundance in the forests of the Union Territory. Leaves are in much demand for preparation of leaf-cups and plates. At present, tribals collect leaves in forest area and sale it to the traders at a very cheap rate. In the process, tribals are exploited and major chunk of the benefit goes to the traders. Thus, the privilege given to the tribals eventually flow to traders. In

to eliminate traders/middlemen, it is proposed to establish a Production-cum-Training Centre of leaf /plates. For this purpose, purchase of 10 leaf ding machines is envisaged at an estimated cost .50,000/-.

An outlay of Rs.1.40 lacs is proposed for the 1985-90.

6.4. Setting up of an oil-expeller units.

Tribal persons collect mahuwa seeds, Karanj seeds other kind of oil seeds in forest area. In absence oil expeller machine in their village they carry the lected material to the expeller unit in the nearby n. More than often the tribals are exploited by n Units inter alia by under weighing the raw material. order to make aware the tribals of the benefit s which uld accrue to them, it is proposed to establish one eller unit at an estimated cost of Rs.0.60 lacs. s will help minimise exploitation of tribals to a at extent.

An outlay of Rs.1.95 lacs is proposed for the n period 1985-90.

6.5. Supply of tanning material to Rohit Community (Scheduled Castes).

Rohit community in the Union Territory is engaged shoe making business. They require tannin material curing of hide. They still follow primitive method tanning. They prefer to tan the leather with the lp of tanning extracted from Amla leaves. As a

result Amla trees in forest area are being destroyed and its fruit value is greatly diminished. Therefore it is proposed to supply tannin material to Rohit Community at an estimated cost of Rs.0.25 lac during the Seventh Plan.

An outlay of Rs.0.25 lac is proposed for the Plan period 1985-90.

6.6. Harvesting of grass and Fodder Development

In order to generate employment and for optimum utilisation of grass in forest area, it is proposed to harvest the grass departmentally. For this purpose a bailing machine is required which shall be procured at an estimated cost of Rs.0.25 lac. The scheme would cater to the requirement of Rural beneficiaries who have been provided with milch animals under I.R.D.F. As a matter-of-fact it is a scheme complementary to the schemes envisaged under Animal Husbandry and Dairying by the Animals Husbandry Department.

An outlay of Rs.13.25 lakh is proposed for the Plan period 1985-90.

6.7. Trenching around Timru Trees.

Timru produces good number of root suckers when its roots are damaged. More often than not good quality timru leaves (bidi leaves) are collected from these root suckers. It is, therefore, proposed to cover 5,000 trees per annum during the Seventh Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.2/- per tree.

In order to implement the projects envisaged above under the scheme during the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to create following posts :

<u>Name of post.</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>	<u>No.of posts.</u>
Forest Guard.	Rs. 196-232	8
Forester	Rs. 210-270	7
Range Forest Officer.	Rs. 425-700	2
Asstt.Conservator of Forests.	Rs. 650-1200	1
Driver	Rs.210-270	1

Furthermore, to carry out various activities pertaining to projects, a pick-up van is required. Pick-up van will be necessary for procurement of minor forest produce from collection centres and also for the movement of bee colony from one place to other. It is, therefore, proposed to procure a pick-up van at an estimated cost of Rs.0.80 lakh and create a post of Driver for the same.

An outlay of Rs.10.10 lakh is proposed for the year 1985-90.

For proper implementation of the scheme a total outlay of Rs.28.95 lakh is proposed, which includes an outlay of Rs.6.25 lakh.

Outlay (Rs.in lakhs)

1985-90 - 28.95

1985-86 - 6.25

7. COMMUNICATION AND BUILDING :

The scheme of Communication and Building used to be operated by Public Works Department and the Administration. Since P.W.D. was unable to cope up with the existing work load, the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Forest Department Civil Works Rules, 1984 were formulated and given effect from 29.6.1984 with the concurrence of the Ministry of Agriculture. Therefore, though Communication and Building is an ongoing scheme, change in implementing agency has necessitated inclusion of the scheme as a new item during Seventh Plan. For smooth and speedy implementation of various Social Forestry Projects, the scheme of communication and building plays an important role and provides basic infrastructure to facilitate speedy implementation. During Seventh Plan under the scheme of Strengthening of Administrative structure, posts required for implementation of the scheme are proposed. The creation of posts shall take sometime and therefore, during starting year of Seventh Plan a modest target of construction shall be envisaged. During the Plan period 70 units of residential and official buildings of various categories shall be constructed. Provision of Rs. 60.60 lakh is made.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	60.00
1985-86	-	6.15

8. PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF WILDLIFE :

Forests of the Union Territory was once teeming with wildlife but continued human and biotic interference in the wildlife habitat has resulted in destruction of wildlife. With the efforts made during Vith Plan the interference has minimised. However, much more is required to be done to create conducive climate and niches for development of wildlife. To this end following projects are envisaged. It may be mentioned that in accordance with the Approach Paper on Wildlife Conservation Programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) circulated by the Department of Environment, Government of India, the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has allotted Rs.100 lakhs for Wildlife Conservation Programme.

8.1. Establishment of Zoological Park.

It is proposed to set up a Zoological Park in an area of 30 hectare in Satmalia Forests between Masat and Khadoli. With the setting up of Zoological Park, forests in the area shall receive effective protection and a vegetation corridor will be provided to the Industrial Estate, as the area proposed for the Park is a strip of forests between 2 Industrial Estates. Besides, fulfilling the ecological requirement, it would help develop ecotourism in the Union Territory. It is proposed to create following posts :

<u>Name of post.</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
Veterinary Officer	Rs. 550-900	1
Compounder	Rs. 330-560	1
Asstt. Wildlife Warden.	Rs. 650-1200	1
Game Warden	Rs. 210-270	1
Zoo Keeper	Rs. 196-232	2

The posts of Veterinary Officer and Compounder are necessary to provide medical care to the inmates of the Park as well as to the inmates of the Mini-Zoo being maintained by the Department. The post of Asstt. Wildlife Warden and one post of Game Warden and two posts of Zoo Keeper were proposed for creation during the Sixth Plan, but due to ban order, these posts could not be created so far. Therefore, financial provision is made for these posts during the Seventh Plan.

An outlay of Rs.65.00 lakh is proposed for this Project.

8.2. Setting up of a wildlife Sanctuary :

In accordance with the prescription of the Revised Working Plan, it is proposed to set up a Wildlife Sanctuary in Umerkui forest area. It is also proposed to undertake plantation of trees conducive to the survival of wildlife in specialised blocks at the rate of 10 hectares per year.

An outlay of Rs.6.25 lakhs is proposed which also includes creation of water holes and construction of a Watch Tower.

8.3. Game Farming.

Under the Project, tribals will be encouraged to rear rabbits. It is also proposed to distribute eggs of Peacock to the tribal villagers in remote forest area free of charge for hatching. It is seen that the pet peacocks are not killed by the tribals, whereas wild peacocks are hunted. Provision of Rs.0.50 lakhs is made for this purpose.

A total outlay of Rs.71.75 lakhs is proposed for the scheme, which includes an outlay of Rs.10.88 lakhs for the Plan period 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs.in lakhs)

1985-90	-	71.75	(68.50)
1985-86	-	10.88	(8.50)

FORESTRY PUBLICITY AND EXTENSION.

This is a new scheme. Having realised the important role played by publicity in disseminating and making public aware of the developmental schemes run by the Government and encourage them to participate in developmental process actively, the scheme of publicity and extension has been formulated for inclusion in the Seventh Plan. Due to ever increasing importance of trees on account of decreasing forest resources and ecological need of growing more trees, it has become necessary to make adequate arrangements for publicity to draw the attention of the public at large towards the role they are expected to play. It is, therefore,

proposed to arm the Forest Department with modern means of publicity suited to a tribal belt. It is proposed to organise Vaniki Shibir (Forestry Camps), bring out relevant reports, publicity materials, pamphlets etc. highlighting achievements of the Department and contribution of public. Documentary films depicting important functions of forests and trees performing in amelioration of economic conditions of tribals in particular and other numerous benefits that accrue to the society shall be screened. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase necessary equipments, i.e. Projector etc. for screening documentary films. It also necessitates creation of following posts :

<u>Name of post.</u>	<u>Pay scale.</u>	<u>No. of posts.</u>
Projectionist	Rs. 460-460	1
Peon	Rs. 196-232	1

An outlay of Rs.2.75 lakhs is proposed. This includes an outlay of Rs.0.55 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	2.75
1985-86	-	0.55

10. OTHER SCHEMES :

10.1. Timber Operation.

The prescriptions under the recently revised Working Plan envisaged Coppice-cum-Improvement system of management. Under improvement felling, a number of trees will be removed. It is also

proposed under the Working Plan to meet the local demand of timber and fuelwood from such felling. Therefore, it is proposed to procure the improved logging equipments to minimise waste of wood. An area of 400 hectares/year will be covered under the scheme @ Rs.1500/hectare. One of the Diesel Trucks available with the Department had met with an accident and is beyond economic repair. The truck was purchased in the year 1974. Therefore, it is proposed to replace the diesel truck which was being used for transport of timber and firewood from forest area to Central Depot at an estimated cost of Rs.2.00 lakhs. Besides, silvicultural thinnings shall be undertaken in forest coupes as per the prescription of the Revised Working Plan. For proper watch and ward of Central Timber and Firewood Depot at Silvassa and Khanvel, it is proposed to construct two watch Towers - one in each Depot during the starting year of the Seventh Plan.

An outlay of Rs.37.80 lakhs is proposed, which includes an outlay of Rs.11.20 lakhs for the proposed Plan 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	37.80
1985-86	-	11.20

10.2. NUCLEUS BUDGET :

In order to meet the urgent need and requirements of the people of the Territory, it is proposed to introduce Nucleus Budget. The Collector being the Head of the Department will exercise the power to sanction any scheme from this budget.

An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs is, therefore, proposed for the Annual Plan period 1985-86.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION :

Proper implementation of the proposed schemes shall generate employment to the extent of 30 lakhs mandays.

TOTAL OUTLAY

To achieve the objectives outlined in the Seventh Plan under various schemes proposed above, following outlay is proposed :

<u>Total Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>		
1985-90	-	494.00 (140.75)
1985-86	-	99.15 (20.40)

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

C O M M U N I T Y D E V E L O P M E N T

The Community Development which is presently known as Rural Development is designed to provide basic amenities to the rural masses and thereby improve the Socio-economic conditions of the rural people. It also focus at implementation of various programmes benefiting the rural people and area with emphasis on people's participation. The Community Development Programme in the Union Territory was started in the year 1962. The Tribal Development Block was wound up in 1974 and thereafter all the activities and spillover works/ schemes have been accommodated within the frame work of normal Community Development Block setup. The following ongoing schemes are proposed to be continued during the Seventh Plan.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION :

On implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Territory, the existing Block Organisation is strengthened recently. However, the posts at Block and field level sanctioned under IRDP is being funded separately by the Ministry of Rural Development as such expenditure on these new posts is not accommodated in the Plan. However, the posts in position to carryout schemes during Sixth Plan and Panchayat Administration and additional extension works are required to be continued in Seventh Five Year Plan, as all the schemes envisaged during Sixth Plan are proposed to be implemented during Seventh Plan also. The expenditure on

the following posts is accommodated in the Plan.

1. Carpentry Instructor	1 post
2. Panchayat Secretary	10 posts
3. Tailoring Instructor	1 post
4. Asstt. Tailoring Instructor	2 posts
5. Gramsevak	2 posts
6. Gramsevika	2 posts

To meet the expenditure on above staff from the Plan, an outlay of Rs.10.90 lakhs is proposed for plan period 1985-90, which includes an outlay of Rs.2.18 for the year 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	10.90
1985-86	-	2.18

2. SOCIAL EDUCATION:

This is also an ongoing schemes.

Social Education contributes significantly in all round development of rural communities. People are made aware of the developmental and welfare activities undertaken by the government from time to time through Social Education. Under this project, cultural programmes, Mahila Mandal, Youth clubs, Bhajan Mandals, Mahila shibirs, Bhajan K irtans, House decoration, Baby shows etc. are organised. The scheme has gone a long way to influence the quality of life of poor villagers for better. An outlay of Rs.1.25 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan Period 1985-90 which includes Rs.0.25 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakh)</u>	
1985-90	- 1.25
1985-86	- 0.25

3. AGRICULTURE:

Under this project main thrust is laid on the development of irrigation facilities by the individual cultivator in the area not covered under Command of Irrigation Projects and in some pockets of Command area where flow of canal water may not reach due to highland and remote isolated nature of some agricultural plots. Hence adequate financial assistance is provided to individual farmers to create alternate source of irrigation. The provision of granting loan and subsidy for construction of irrigation wells by individual cultivator is proposed to be continued in Seventh plan (1985-90). Crop competitions are also organised under this scheme to encourage farmers to increase agriculture production by adopting modern agriculture technology and inputs. The quantum of subsidy provided for construction of irrigation wells to different categories of farmers is as under;

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. SC/ST having un-irrigated land. | 50% of the actual cost of irrigation well subject to maximum of Rs.5000/-. |
| 2. Non-SC/ST having un-irrigated land upto 1 hect. | 33 ¹ / ₃ % of the actual cost of irrigation well subject to a maximum of Rs.3000/-. |
| 3. Non-SC/ST having un-irrigated land upto 1 to 2 hecets. | 25% cost of the irrigation well subject to a maximum of Rs.3000/- |

4. In case of failure of wells, lump-sum amount of Rs.1000/- or 50% of the excavation cost, whichever is less, is granted as subsidy.

It is proposed to finance construction of 30 wells during the plan period 1985-90 @ 6 wells per year.

For implementation of above projects, an outlay of Rs.4.50 lakhs is proposed for the plan period 1985-90 under the scheme which includes an outlay of Rs.0.90 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	4.50
1985-86	-	0.90

4. RURAL HEALTH AND SANITATION:

Under this scheme, construction of drinking water wells and repairs to Old drinking water wells is undertaken as and when required to meet the basic need of the rural area. To execute the Rural Health and Sanitation Programme, the post of Civil Engineer and the post of Mechanic created during the Sixth Plan period are proposed for continuation during the Seventh Plan.

It is proposed to construct 77 new wells during the Seventh plan period. Expenditure on maintenance of 231 wells in existence shall be met with under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.17.10 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year Plan period 1985-90 which includes an outlay of Rs.2.17 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs.in lakhs)

1985-90	-	17.10
1985-86	-	2.17

5. ROADS:

Roads are considered as public assets for the development of areas. In rural areas, still there is gap of communication due to non-availability of all weather roads. The major roads for the area are undertaken by the Public Works Department, but the minor roads, village roads and approach roads to connect villages and hamlets to provide good transport facilities in present context of rural development is a must. Without infrastructure facility in rural areas like roads, rural development is hampered. Roads also contribute in improvement of rural economy.

Construction of 78 Kms. of road length is envisaged during the Seventh plan. Target for construction of drainage works is kept as 25 units for the Seventh plan at the rate of 5 units per year. To provide new roads in interior villages of the Union Territory and to carryout new C.D. works an outlay of Rs.31.40 lakhs is proposed for Seventh Five Year Plan period 1985-90 which includes Rs.5.40 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs.in lakh)

1985-90	-	31.40
1985-86	-	5.40

6. BUILDINGS :

On strengthening of Block Administration to implement IRDP and allied rural development programmes, more posts at Block and field level have been created and filled up at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. All

These posts are proposed for continuation during the Seventh Plan. To concentrate the efforts of field staff in the area of their jurisdiction, necessary arrangements for their stay in field has to be made.

Accordingly it is proposed to construct 5 type II quarters, 9 type III quarter, One Community Centre, One Panchayat Ghar during the Seventh Plan. Besides, addition and alterations to the existing Gramsevak quarters shall be undertaken.

An outlay of Rs.23.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh plan 1985-90. It includes an outlay of Rs.4.40 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs.in lakh)

1985-90	-	23.00
1985-86	-	4.40

7. APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME :

The aims and objectives of the Applied Nutrition Programme is to create awareness on proper nutrition amongst rural people through education, demonstration and exhibition. The various component of Applied Nutrition viz. production, preparation and consumption of food are covered. Under this programme, community and school gardens are raised and maintained to produce vegetables and fruits for consumption of school children. The rural families are encouraged to raise kitchen gardens and poultry in their backyard to meet the nutrition requirement of an individual family for which assistance in kind is provided. The Mahila

Mandals are assisted for carrying out nutrition activities. In order to educate women in nutrition, health and child care, Mahila shibir, Demonstration and Exhibition etc. are organised all over the territory. An outlay of Rs.1.25 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan period which includes an outlay of Rs.0.25 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	- 1.25
1985-86	- 0.25

8. RURAL ARTS AND CRAFTS :

Under this sub-sector, training in Carpentry and Tailoring is imparted to the rural youths. After successful completion of training, the trainees are given loan and subsidy for purchase of tools and equipments to get self employment. Three tailoring classes, one carpentry class are proposed to be continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan. In order to meet the expenditure on payment of stipend, purchase of raw materials and tools, equipments etc. an outlay of Rs.7.60 lakhs is proposed, which includes an outlay of Rs.1.40 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	- 7.60
1985-86	- 1.40

9. HOUSING :

Dadra and Nagar Haveli is rural and tribal. Most of these tribal families live under thatched roofs which required thatching every year. Also there are homeless families who have been allotted agriculture land as well as house sites for construction of houses. Construction of ordinary houses or renovation of houses are beyond the reach of many poor tribals and they deserve financial assistance to construct or renovate houses with durable roof of Mangalore tiles.

9.1. Loan and Subsidy for Construction of House.

The Administration has allotted agriculture land and house sites to landless and homeless persons. Catcha houses, having strong superstructure of wood to hold the weight of the roofing tiles were constructed walls were made of available indigenous materials like karvi, and mud plaster. These houses have found acceptance of the tribal community. The Catcha walls do not require frequent repairs if protected from monsoon rain. Only mud plastering is required after every monsoon season and this is done by the women of tribal family.

Since the cost of materials, skilled and unskilled labour charges have increased manifold in recent years, the upward revision of ceiling limit from Rs.2500/- to Rs.4550/- (Exclusive of free grant wood 2.5 C.M. from Forest Department) is proposed. Low ceiling reason for difficulties of implementing during Sixth Plan.

According to the fresh estimate, the total cost of house comes to Rs.12000/- out of which Rs.7450/- is estimated for wood items

which shall be obtained free of cost from the Forest Department. The balance of Rs.4550/- shall be granted as 25% loan and 75% subsidy to the individual beneficiaries.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, a target of construction of 100 houses is envisaged at an estimated cost of Rs.4.55 lakhs of which Rs. 1.1375 lakhs (25%) shall be loan component and Rs.3.4125 lakhs (75%) shall be subsidy component. The proposed outlay for '85-86 is Rs.0.91 lakhs.

9.2 Loan and Subsidy for renovation of houses :

As more than 50% of the families are living under thatched roof houses, they spent much time and energy in renovating their houses almost annually. In the process a lot of forest vegetation is also destroyed. The Administration has been implementing the scheme of providing tiles and ridges and the same is proposed to be continued.

The ceiling limit of Rs.1500/- which was fixed some years back. Now proves inadequate, as market prices of manglore tiles and ridges have gone considerably high, and is expected to register further increase during Seventh Plan. In order to provide sufficient manglore tiles for an average house, upward revision of financial limit from 1500/- to Rs.2000/- is proposed. During the Seventh Plan it is proposed to renovate 5000 houses at an estimated cost of Rs.100 lakhs of which 33.33 lakhs shall be the loan component (33 1/3%) and 66.67 lakhs shall be the subsidy component (66.2/3%).

The proposed outlay of Seventh Five Year Plan period 1985-90 includes an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

9.3 Loan and Subsidy for providing electrification:-

All the villages in this Territory are already electrified. In order to supply electricity for domestic purpose to needy persons, loan and subsidy, subject to ceiling of Rs.400/- is provided for electrification of houses. It is proposed to provide lighting facility to 1500 households, who are not covered under I.R.D.P., and whose income do not exceed Rs.9000/- per annum. Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided out of which amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is for the loan component (33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %) and an amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs is for the subsidy component (66.2 $\frac{2}{3}$ %). Outlay proposed for the Seventh Plan period 1985-90 also includes an outlay of Rs. 1.20 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

Thus a total outlay of Rs.110.55 lakhs is proposed on various projects under this scheme which includes an outlay of Rs.22.11 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	110.55
1985-86	-	22.11

10. NUCLEUS BUDGET

For Community Development Programme Sector:

Due care is taken to cover felt needs of the community under the proposed schemes, but in

order to meet the requirement of any additional scheme fund more relevant to changed circumstances in coming years, a N-nucleus Budget for community Development is proposed. The scheme will be sanctioned by the Collector. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed as nucleus budget for the Plan period 1985-90.

GRAND TOTAL (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	209.55
1985-86	-	39.26

LAND REFORMS1. IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND REFORMS REGULATIONS :

The land reforms regulations, 1971, is being implemented in this Territory since 1974 with following main objectives :

- i) To abolish Alwara and Teram tenuers.
- ii) To confer Occupancy rights on holders of Alwara, Teram and their tenants.
- iii) To impose a ceiling on possession of agriculture lands.
- iv) To regulate relations of land holders and tenants and other matters connected therewith.
- v) To provide acquisition and distribution of lands held in excess of ceilings.

The implementation of the ceiling law in respect of almost all the agriculture lands in the Union Territory has been completed. About 11500 cases have been finalised. The Administration has so far allotted 1596.21 hectares of land upto August, 1984 under the scheme for land to landless persons benefiting in all 1776 persons. Besides 18,638 persons have been granted occupancy rights for an aggregate area of 25880.05 hectares of agriculture land. The work of occupancy rights on non-agricultural land within the village site, is on hand. At present 12 cases of agriculture land and 1060 cases of village sites are still pending to grant occupancy rights to land holders. Since still a large quantum of work is required to be completed, the scheme is proposed to be continued during Seventh Five Year Plan also. Besides other unsettled cases,

settlement of Adivasis who have been provided ceiling surplus land would be carried out during the Seventh Plan.

The post of Deputy Collector (LR) which was sanctioned earlier, was abolished on the recommendation of the S.I.U. After abolition, the Administration has been experienced a number of difficulties. There is no officer in the Revenue Department senior and well qualified to look after the various court cases and till today, nearly 900 hectares of ceiling surplus land could not be distributed due to litigations. The Deputy Collector is the Appellate Authority under some provisions of the L.R. Regulation, 1971.

Senior revenue officer is also essential to supervise the functioning of the Survey and Settlement Department. The Government of India has also stressed the need for effective implementation of land reforms, and to properly monitor progress of land reform works, for which suitable administrative set-up is required.

With the commissioning of the Damanganga Project, more areas will be capable of yielding more than one crop; and the ceiling of such lands has to be revised, as per the provisions of the L.R. Regulation. For undertaking this important work, proper supervision by an experienced senior revenue officer is essential. Furthermore, a number of schemes, roads and buildings are proposed to be taken up during the Seventh Plan period, which will necessitate land acquisition works. The Deputy Collector (LR)

could be conveniently entrusted the work of land acquisition.

It is, therefore, proposed to create the following posts : Deputy Collector (LR), Stenographer, L.D.C., Driver. One jeep for the Deputy Collector will also be required. An outlay of Rs. 3.10 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period, with an outlay of Rs. 60,000/- for 1985-86.

2. SCHEME OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LANDLESS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS :

Assistance for purchase of seeds, fertilizers, fruits grafts, agricultural implements etc., as prescribed in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme will be given to the eligible persons.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	13.00
1985-86	2.00

COOPERATION

III.

C O O P E R A T I O N

The cooperatives in this Territory provide credit at reasonable rate of interest, render financial assistance to the poor agriculturists, distribute essential commodities at reasonable prices. In spite of various difficulties and handicaps on account of illiteracy and backwardness of the people, steady progress is being made in this field. The programmes for the development of cooperatives proposed to be undertaken in the Territory during Seventh Five Year Plan period 1985-90 are as under.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:1.1. Strengthening of staff:

The Secretary to the Administrator is the Ex. Officio Registrar of Cooperative Societies and Registrar of Money Lenders. He has to perform many other functions in the day to day administration of the Territory. As such it is very difficult for him to pay adequate attention towards the functions of the Registrar as provided in the Gujarat Cooperative Societies Act, 1961 and Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1946 which have been extended to this Territory. Powers of the Registrar as provided in the Gujarat Cooperative Societies Act have been delegated to the Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies.

At present the Cooperative Department is headed by the Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, who is also the Assistant Registrar of Money Lenders as

well as Auditor, Panchayat and is looking after the work of the department with the following existing staff.

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No.of post</u>	<u>Scale</u>
1.	Cooperative Officer.	3	425-700
2.	Sub-Auditor/Jr.Inspector.	2	330-560
3.	Senior Clerk.	1	330-560
4.	Junior Clerk.	2	260-400

Cooperative movement of this Territory is in infant stage and requires much more attention to be paid towards the development of the societies. Hence, it is proposed to create a post of Joint Registrar in the scale of Rs.1100-1600, so that he can be delegated with all the powers of Registrar under the provision of Cooperative Societies Act, as well as Bombay Money Lenders Act except the powers of hearing appeals vested with Registrar(ex-officio). The Jr.Registrar will be mainly concerned with planning, formulation of schemes which are particularly required for a tribal area, monitoring of the various schemes; while the Asstt.Registrar, Cooperative Societies will be able to devote more time to field works, including motivation of more and more people to adopt Cooperative practices to solve their outstanding problems.

Further one Cooperative Sugar Factory and one Nagrik Bank have been registered which are likely to commence their working from the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan. On account of the registration of the above two societies, the work of the department is likely to expand substantially, as the daily

turnover of the Sugar factory and the Cooperative Bank will be quite high. A number of new co-operative societies are also expected to come up, particularly in connection with the sugar factory such as Labour Co-operative, cane-grains. In order to carry out increased developmental activities, audit inspection supervision and other statutory functions, it is proposed to create the following additional posts.

Name of post.	No. of post.	Scale
1. Audit Officer.	1	650-1200
2. Sub-Auditor.	2	330-560
3. Junior Clerk.	2	260-400
4. Peons.	2	196-232

Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies is the Assistant Registrar of Money Lenders also also the Auditor (Panchayats). As such, it is difficult for him to pay full attention for development of the cooperatives. Therefore, it is proposed to separate audit wing from the office of the Assistant Registrar and place the same under the new wing to be created under an Audit Officer which will take up the concurrent and annual audit of all the cooperative societies with the help of the existing staff and proposed staff. The existing Assistant Registrar will look after the affairs of the development and extension of cooperatives and cooperative movement as a whole and also perform some of the functions as per the provisions of the Act, so that development and extension, inspection, supervision work alongwith the money lending and implementation

of marketing services can be taken up in an effective manner.

The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is a tribal area. There are 72 villages in this Territory but the villages are not compact and are further subdivided into hamlets, each hamlet is required to be visited to involve more persons of the Territory within the ambit of cooperatives and conduct supervision/inspection of existing societies. But looking to the hilly tract, it is not possible for the field staff to contact them unless they are provided with some mode of conveyances. At present there is only one motor cycle with the department. Therefore, it is proposed to purchase one jeep and one more motor cycle. One post of Driver will also be created for the jeep to be purchased.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	11.77
1985-86	1.29

2. CREDIT/LABOUR/FARMING/CONSUMER ETC. COOP. SOCIETIES (LAMPS/PACS):

2.1. Managerial Subsidy to Cooperatives:

Looking to the backwardness of the Territory and for want of availability of fully qualified persons, it is essential to attract better qualified persons as managers/secretaries of the societies by offering them better remuneration. In fact, the efficiency of the cooperative societies depend upon the quality of the managers/secretaries. In the

absence of properly qualified managers/secretaries, managing committees are not in a position to maintain their records in the required manner and cannot receive proper advice on cooperative Rules and Regulations.

Earlier this scheme was made applicable to only certain societies, but now it is made applicable to all the societies which are closely connected with the upliftment of the adiwasis.

Looking to the present scale paid to the secretaries/managers of the societies, it is proposed to enhance the limit of the managerial subsidy in view of escalation of prices.

	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Secretaries/Managers who are untrained.	150/- p.m.	225/- p.m.
Secretaries/managers who have lower Diploma in cooperation.	200/- p.m.	325/- p.m.
Secretaries/managers with Higher Diploma in cooperation.	250/- p.m.	425/- p.m.

The Scheme is proposed to be continued during the Seventh Plan looking to the backwardness of the tribals.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	5.44
1985-86	0.68

2.2. Government Share Capital Contribution:

With the objective of increasing borrowing capacity of the societies, share capital contribution on matching basis i.e. in proportion to the collection by members is being given to the societies upto Rs.10,000/-.

The existing societies which have expanded their activities have been given share capital contribution to that extent. However, in order to expand the activities of existing societies and of the societies which are expected to be organised during the coming years will also be required to be assisted.

At present, most of the societies especially LAMPS/PACS are running in loss as they could not take up multiactivities for want of funds and limited activities and resources. The societies have to expand their activities, and to take up the multiactivities as per its objectives, borrowing capacity of the societies should be increased and to increase the borrowing capacity, existing ceiling limit of the Government share capital contribution is proposed to be enhanced.

Existing limit.

Rs.10,000/- on matching basis.

Proposed

Rs.50,000/- for LAMPS/PACS (as per tribal sub-plan pattern in Daman).

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	10.20
1985-86	4.42

2.3. Working Capital loan:

This is a continuing scheme under which cooperative societies are granted working capital loan upto a maximum of Rs.40,000/-. This assistance is necessary since a number of the societies are of recent

origin in the Territory, compared to the rest of the country as the development in this Territory started at a later date.

Integrated Rural Development Programme is also being started in the Territory and cooperative institutions of this Territory are to be associated in the rural development programmes. The PACS, now converted into LAMPS, have to take up the multiactivities in the interest of the rural people. The activities of the PACS is to advance crop loan and to run fair price shops only and hence the annual business transaction is very meagre and financial condition of the society is not sound to take up the envisaged multiactivities. The PACS converted into LAMPS have to expand their activities such as distribution of fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, cattle feeds, marketing of agricultural produce and minor forest produce and daily needs of the rural people.

Originally, working capital loan scheme has been approved by the Administrator on 1.7.66 and ceiling limit was fixed at a maximum of Rs. 40,000/- per society. Looking to the present needs, the ceiling limit of working capital loan is proposed to be enhanced from Rs.40,000/- to 1,00,000/- for LAMPS/PACS and Rs.40,000/- for other types of cooperative societies.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	16.70
1985-86	4.20

2.4. Loans to run grain depot by service cooperatives:

The scheme was started in 1977-78. At present, the scheme is being implemented through the PACS/LAMPS for the benefit of the tribal people. The scheme intends to relieve adiwasis from going to private traders and local traders who exploit them both in price and weight. The depots run by the service societies/LAMPS will advance loans in kind i.e. food grains in off season to needy members and will recover in kind during the next harvesting season.

Looking to the utility and benefit of the scheme, it is proposed to enhance limit of loan from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.25,000/-,

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	1.50
1985-86	Nil.

2.5. Loan and subsidy for construction of godown:

Out of 11 PACS, 9 PACS have already been converted into LAMPS. LAMPS have to expand their activities as per objectives of the bye-law of the societies. At present there is a constraint on the part of societies to start activities like storing and distribution/selling of fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, agriculture and minor forest produce, grains, controlled/non-controlled commodities. In order to expand base activities, scientific storage of materials for distribution/selling is of great importance. For this purpose, societies should have their own godowns. LAMPS of this Territory are not financially sound to construct their own godowns without the assistance

from the Government. The present quantum of assistance for construction of godown provided by the Administration to the society is 50% loan and 50% subsidy subject to condition that the godown should be constructed as per the standard drawing of NCDC.

Looking to the present financial position of the AMPS/PACS, it is proposed to construct godowns of 100/50 T. capacity with 25% loan and 75% subsidy under the scheme. It is also proposed to spread over the repayment of loan instalments from 15 years to the extent of depreciation value each year, in order to sustain the burden of repayment of loan instalments each year by the society. The burden of repayment of instalments will be greatly reduced as normally the depreciation charged on building will be 2% considering the total life of the godown.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	9.00
1985-86	2.46

2.6. Revolving funds for consumption finance to LAMPS:

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to provide Rs.1.00 lakh to each LAMPS as Revolving Fund for advancing consumption finance to the tribal members for the following purpose with the ceiling shown against each at the concessional rate of interest not exceeding % per annum.

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Limit</u>
a) Medical expenses.	Rs. 250/-
b) Education expenses.	Rs. 100/-

c) Marriage ceremonies.	Rs. 250/-
d) Funeral, birth etc.	Rs. 75/-
e) Other religious ceremonies.	Rs. 75/-
f) General consumption.	Rs. 75/-

A total outlay of Rs.5.50 lakhs is proposed for the an period 1985-90.

2.7. Subsidy for risk fund (LAMPS):

(a) For Consumption Finance:

In order to encourage the financing institutions to come forward for advancing consumption loans to the weaker sections, it is proposed to make available the risk fund assistance limited to 10% of the total quantum of loans advanced as pure consumption loans to the lending institution on proportion of 3:1 i.e. 7½% to financing bank and 2½% to societies where such finance is availed from bank by the society.

Where the financing institutions advances loans directly to the loanees i.e. to the weaker sections without any tangible security the entire 10% will be given to them.

(b) For short term and medium term:

In order to give LAMPS/PACS incentive to orient their loaning policies and procedure for financing the agricultural production need of their members, it is proposed to give risk fund contribution to these societies at the rate not exceeding 4% on the balance in short term loan and the fresh medium term loans advanced by the society during the year, to their small members or small farmers and marginal farmers

as the case may be and at the rate of 2% to the Central Cooperative Bank or financing institutions.

2.8. Subsidy for price fluctuation in agricultural produce/minor forest produce (LAMPS):

The PACS and LAMPS have now taken up the marketing of agricultural produce and also have been licenced to purchase the minor forest produce from the Territory by the Gujarat State Forest Development Cooperation.

It is necessary to assist the LAMPS/PACS in the event of loss suffered by the society due to fluctuation in the price of agricultural produce and minor forest produce which may be purchased by the society from its members, non-members who cannot wait for a longer time for the disposal of their produce. It is, therefore, proposed to give a subsidy towards price fluctuation to the extent of 3% of the value of agricultural and forest produce purchased by the society from its members/non-members subject to a maximum limit of Rs.2000/- per year per society.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	1.00
1985-86	0.20

2.9. Revolving fund for purchase of share of service societies by prospective Adiwasi members:

This is an ongoing scheme under which revolving reserve fund assistance is given to each PACS/LAMPS for enrolment of new members at the rate of Rs.30/- per member for purchase of shares. This is to be paid

back within six years in suitable instalments. The revolving fund is to be utilised till the entire eligible membership is covered. On coverage of 100% membership, the amount of the revolving fund would be transferred to the reserve fund of the societies. 80% of the population consists of adiwasis and the entire eligible population is yet to be covered by the society. The membership of the Adiwasis in cooperative societies is of much importance since they form a bulk of the population and, therefore, the benefits of the cooperative movement are required to flow to them.

Originally the scheme has been approved on 5.12.78 and the ceiling limit was fixed at a maximum of Rs. 30/- per member and at Rs. 10,000/- per society. Looking to the present need, the ceiling limit is proposed to be enhanced from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 100/- per member and from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- per each CS/LAMPS.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	5.00
1985-86	0.07

2.10. Credit Insurance Fund :

It is emphasised that the credit requirements of the small and marginal farmers be met in an increasing measure and on a priority basis, but due to various reasons the financing institutions are experiencing strains in providing credit to the agriculturist. In order to remove this bottleneck it is proposed to

introduce a credit insurance scheme by which the payment of interest/loan instalments by the borrowers to the financing institution is ensured by payment from a fund specially set up for the purpose by contribution from Central Government/Reserve Bank of India/Financing Institution/Cooperatives and borrowers.

At present the overdue with the members at the society level is 8.20 lakhs. Looking to the above overdue position, it is proposed to create credit insurance fund of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during the entire Seventh Plan period.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	5.00
1985-86	Nil.

3. COOPERATIVE SUGAR MILLS :

3.1. Share capital loan for purchase of Share of Cooperative Sugar Mill :

One Sugar Factory in the Cooperative Sector named 'Dadra Nagar Haveli Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd.' has been registered in the year 1981-82. The above society has obtained letter of intent from the Government of India. 81% of the population of this Territory consists of SC/ST and the poor farmers of this Territory are unable to purchase the shares in the cooperative sugar mill. It is, therefore, proposed to grant 'Interest free loan' of Rs. 500/- to SC/ST small and marginal farmers and with interest to other than SC/ST small and marginal farmers.

An outlay of Rs. 11.00 Lakhs is proposed for the plan period 1985-90 excluding the approved outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the year 1984-85 so as to cover 3000 small and marginal farmers of this Territory.

3.2. Share Capital contribution to Cooperative Sugar Factory :

The cooperative sugar factory is the first large industry in Cooperative Sector in this Territory. Administration will also have shares in the mill as per the approved pattern of financial assistance.

The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration proposes to contribute the share capital of Dadra Nagar Haveli Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd. to the extent of 32.5% of the total project cost. 7.5% of the project cost is to be raised from the producer members and cooperative institutions of this Territory. Remaining 60% is to be raised by getting term loan from the financing institutions.

The approximate project cost of the Sugar mill is Rs. 1070.00 lakhs and hence the Administration's contribution will be to the extent of Rs. 350.00 lakhs.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	361.00
1985-86	352.00

RESEARCH AND TRAINING :

As a part of strategy of strengthening the infrastructure of cooperative movement, the programme cooperative education and training is essential.

Under the scheme, the members and office bearers of the societies are to be trained by conducting classes with the help of the C.E.I. from the Gujarat State Cooperative Union Ltd., Ahmedabad. The trainees will be paid T.A. and stipend. It is also proposed to purchase documentary films on the working of the different types of the cooperatives for screening and to acquaint the common man with the importance of cooperative ideologies.

With a view to make the members conscious about cooperative movement of neighbouring States, it is proposed to organise study tours for the members of the societies to other states and to organise sammelans and debates etc., to highlight the benefits of the cooperative movement.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	0.71
1985-86	0.18

Grand Total (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	432.82
1985-86	366.60

IRRIGATION
AND
FLOOD CONTROL

4. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL

4.1. Multipurpose River Valley Project;

No medium or major project has been taken up in this Territory till now, except the Damanganga Dam Reservoir Project, which is a joint venture of Government of Gujarat, Govt. of Goa, Daman and Diu and Administration of U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. It is being executed by the Government of Gujarat for which this Administration's share is 15.61%. The Project is expected to be completed by 1986. The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli's share of benefits from the project are as under:

1. Irrigation for 8280 hectares.
2. Industrial Water Supply 12.75 MGD.
3. 200 K.V.A. Power.

The original estimated cost of the project was 32.00 crores which is likely to go upto about 26.50 crores due to overall price rise.

The project is of special significance to this small Territory, predominantly inhabited by scheduled tribes, as it will transform the agricultural economy of this territory by bringing irrigation benefits to about 40% of the agriculture area of this territory.

An amount of Rs.1598.37 lakhs has been deposited Government of Gujarat upto March, 1984. During 1984-85 an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs has been paid upto August, 1984 against the sanctioned grant of Rs.250 lakhs for 1984-85. The total amount deposited upto

end of Sixth Five Year Plan will be to the extent of Rs.1848.37 lakhs.

The Government of India has also constituted a Committee under Central Water Commission for periodic review of progress of this project. The Dam portion of the project is nearing completion and the progress of canal network is also in good progress. As per the revised cost of the project as intimated by Government of Gujarat, the Territory has yet to pay Rs.125 lakhs for the completion of the remaining work of the project. The payment of compensation was made to affected people of Damanganga Project, of this Union Territory as per norms prescribed by the Government of Gujarat. However, there is much dissatisfaction among the affected people about the rate of compensation paid. Hence, this matter was referred to the Government of Gujarat. It was also taken up in the Western Zonal Council meeting held recently. This matter of enhancement of rate of compensation is under active consideration of Govt. of Gujarat. When the Govt. of Gujarat takes a decision to enhance the rate, it will be necessary to pay the difference to the affected people. Hence, a token provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is kept in the outlay for this purpose. Considering this and likely rise in the cost of the project due to price escalation and outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed for the plan period.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	200.00
1985-86	100.00

4.2. Minor Irrigation:

There is 23510 hectares of cultivable land in this Union Territory which is about 49% of the total Geographical area. Out of which 8280 hectares of land will be covered under the command area after completion of the Damanganga Reservoir Project. However, still a sizable agricultural area of about 65% of the total cultivable land will be out of command. Hence, to bring more area under Irrigation the only source left with us is development of Minor Irrigation Schemes. The area which is now out of command is in the interior part of the Territory and entirely inhabited by poor tribals. The main occupation of these tribals is agriculture. Hence, to elevate the condition of these tribals the agricultural activity is required to be changed from the present monocrop pattern to multicrop system which will be only possible if irrigation water is made available. The development of minor irrigation will provide a good potential for employment not only at the stage of construction but also in the agricultural sector after the development of irrigation potential. It is expected that to bring additional 880 hectares of land under minor irrigation, during the Seventh Plan period, an outlay of Rs.414 lakhs will be required. This will generate employment potential of 1150 mandays per year throughout the plan period in addition to employing 125 persons on permanent basis.

The expert team of Central Water Commission has submitted their report in 1977 on Minor Irrigation

Development in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. It has indicated that there is very little scope for development of any minor irrigation scheme based on surface water potential. The team suggested to examine the possibility of exploration of ground water potential and Lift irrigation from reservoir and canals wherever possible. Accordingly, a survey was carried out by C.G.W.B., Nagpur. They have suggested about 15 points where dug wells can be constructed.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan in about 8 places dug wells have been constructed and about 3 lift irrigation schemes are completed. During the Sixth Five Year Plan an allocation of Rs.55.00 lakhs was made. It is expected that total expenditure on this sector at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan will be Rs.40.70 lakhs.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan following proposals are made under this scheme:

4.2.1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:

(a) Strengthening of administrative set-up:

At present the irrigation activities are being looked after by a division created for the road sector only. Due to heavy workload anticipated during the Seventh Five Year Plan, it will not be possible for the division to give adequate attention to this important and specialised sector. Moreover, for management of canal water of Damanganga Reservoir project and maintenance of structures within the area of this Union Territory, Government of India has sanctioned very limited staff. This task requires 'Canal Officer' of the rank of an Executive Engineer.

In view of above, it is very necessary to improve staff position of this sector by providing atleast division to co-ordinate and monitor all the programme with one additional sub-division to execute the or irrigation schemes. This will not only help in editing the progress, but also will fulfill the tutory requirement for water management and monitoring the command area work. Necessary outlay of Rs.64 lakhs the Seventh Five Year Plan with a provision of 2.45 lakhs for the year 1985-86 is proposed.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	64.00
1985-86	12.45

(b) Construction of Residential and Non-Residential Buildings:

The minor irrigation works are to be expanded, lid cown in the approach paper to Seventh Plan. The ting facilities could not accommodate the staff, the expansion will require still more facilities. total requirement for these basic needs is worked to Rs.96.05 lakhs for the Seventh Plan period out his Rs.36.75 lakhs are proposed during the year -86.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	96.05
1985-86	36.75

(c) Machinery and Equipment:

As mentioned above, 24 lift irrigation schemes

and 15 check dams are already constructed and are in operation and more minor irrigation schemes are coming up during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Further all the canal networks and structures falling within the Union Territory will be required to be looked after by the Union Territory Administration. It is, therefore, very necessary to procure the minimum machinery and equipment to cope up with the construction and maintenance work load. It is proposed to purchase the following machineries at the approximate cost as shown against each:

		<u>Approximate cost.</u> (Rs. in lakhs).
Truck	1 No.	2.50
Roller	1 No.	2.50
Water Tanker.	1 No.	2.50
Vibrators.		0.20
Mixer machine.		0.30
Tools & Plants for earth works.		1.00
Mini Truck.		<u>1.25</u>
Total	Rs.	<u>10.25 lakhs</u>

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	10.25
1985-86	1.25

2.2. Construction of openwells/tubewells:

The C.G.W.B. have recommended to construct an well or dugwell of 8 mtrs. dia. having minimum depth of 15 meters. Even after repeated efforts for construction of dug wells on all the recommended

15 points, the results are not fully satisfactory. The main constraint is the under ground rocky strata, with occasional heavy inflow of water. Due to this difficulty, no agency is coming forward to take up such small works. The latest amendment in the rules for issue of blasting licence has also made well construction, little more difficult.

To overcome this difficulty, it is proposed to purchase a blasting unit at the cost of Rs.2.50 lakhs during the year 1985-86. The C.G.W.B. has again surveyed the sites out of command area, and their reports is expected to be received shortly. During the th five year plan period it is proposed to dig 7 new wells and complete the 8 spill over works.

Outlay (Rs in lakhs.)

1985-90 30.00

1985-86 8.00

2.3. Providing Lift Irrigation Schemes.

There are at present 26 Lift Irrigation schemes in operation covering 617 hect. of land. Out of this 21 schemes are from surface water flow and 5 schemes are from ground water, either from ~~pen~~ well/tube wells. At present 5 lift irrigation schemes are in progress which will cover a command of 20 hect. The amount required for the spill over

works will be Rs1.75 lakhs during the first years of 7th Five Year Plan.

It is proposed to provide lift irrigation scheme on the wells which are in progress and likely to be completed during 7th plan period. It is also proposed to provide lift Irrigation schemes from canal to irrigate the high patches in command area. There is scope to provide lift irrigation schemes directly from reservoir of Damanganga Project. It is expected that it would be possible to take up about 15 such new schemes during this plan period.

Outlay (Rs in lakhs)

1985-90 43.00

1985-86 1.75

4.2.4 Construction of Check dams;

Almost all the surface flow sources are tapped in this Union Territory. In the circumstances, check dam is the other source that can be explored at certain suitable places on a guala or rivulet which will impound water that can be used to irrigate the surrounding fields and can also raise the water table in the area. At present check dams are in progress, which will be completed during the initial year of plan period.

4.3. Command Area development works:

The comand Area Development works is not included in the estimate of Damanganga Reservoir Project. As per the suggestion of the co-ordination committee of Damanganga Reservoir Project, the Government of Gujarat was entrusted with the work of executing the C.A.D. works in the Union Territory on agency basis. The Government of Gujarat has already created an infrastructure for carrying out the survey and had taken up the initial works in the year 1983-84. An amount of Rs.60 lakhs has already been deposited during the year 1983-84, as per the demand of Government of Gujarat. An allocation of Rs.25 lakhs have already been made during the year 1984-85 for the same. As per the calculation given by the Government of Gujarat, the total C.A.D. works of this Union Territory will cost approximately Rs.300 lakhs.

Outlay (Rs in lakhs)

1985-90	215.00
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1985-86	150.00
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4. Flood Control

Damanganga river and its tributaries pass through this Territory. During August ,1968 there

was heavy unprecedented flood in Damanganga River and its tributary Piparia rivulet, when the Industrial Estate which is situated on the left bank of river Piparia came under water to a depth of 5 to 18 foot. Thereupon the Chief Engineer, Central Water and Power Commission, on our request, inspected the flood affected area and prepared estimates for flood protection measures. The rough estimated cost as worked out was Rs.12 lakhs . A provision of Rs.3.98 lakhs was provided on this scheme during the fifth five year plan which was reduced to Rs.10,000/- during the mid-term appraisal of the fifth five year plan. There was again heavy rainfall in catchment area of Damanganga river and Piparia in July 1976, as a result of which various industrial units were under water for about 24 hours. The flood level in July 1976 was 1.5 meters higher than the flood level observed in the year 1968, as a result of which the proposal for flood protection at the Industrial Estate has to be reconsidered for examination.

It has also been reported by the Central Design Organisation, Government of Gujarat that no flood moderation is possible through the Damanganga Project during the last Flood in July, 1976, parts of Dadra and Nagar Havel were isolated from the rest of the country. It is, therefore essential to have a

scheme for flood protection, including the Industrial Estate. The other bank of the river being within the State of Gujarat, the scheme was entrusted to the Government of Gujarat for investigation. The survey and investigation work is under progress for preparing a fresh project.

The proposal for the project is still under scrutiny with Government of India. It is expected that the clearance of project and its implementation will take some more time.

Outlay (Rs in lakhs)

1985-90 10.00

1985-86 1.00

GRAND TOTAL (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90 839.00

1985-86 332.70

P O W E R

5. POWER :

Electricity is one of the most important basic infrastructure for agriculture and industrial development. Extending power supply to villages helps to a great extent in removing the disparities in the living condition of urban and rural areas and it prevents the exodus to urban area. The availability of adequate and reliable power supply at reasonable rate is prerequisite for economic development of Territory. There is no power generation in the Union Territory. Hence it is purchased in bulk from Gujarat Electricity Board through 1 KV line for Dadra village and remaining part of the territory through 66 KV Sub-Station located at Piparia. The present maximum demand is 2900 KVA which is likely to go up in the coming years. The details of the works proposed to be carried out during the plan period 1985-90 are as under:

1 DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:

Strengthening of Administrative Set-up.

At present there are two Electrical Sub-Divisions working under the Executive Engineer, Civil, PWD. One Sub-Division is looking after the HT|LT line, S.L. and Government buildings and another Sub-Division is looking after the new construction works and maintenance of 66 KV Sub-Station. The workload of Electrical Wing has increased many folds in last three years both on construction side as well as maintenance side.

The proposal for establishment of separate Electrical Division was submitted to Government of India which.....

includes creation of two more Electrical Sub-Divisions. The proposal has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and they have recommended to the Ministry of Energy for creation of Electrical Division alongwith two Electrical Sub-Divisions.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	70.00
1985-86	19.69

b) Construction of Residential & Non-Residential Buildings.

At present the two Electrical Sub-Divisions are functioning either from rented premises or from residential premises which are temporary allotted as there is no office buildings for the Electricity Sub-Divisions. As a proposal for full electrical division has already been submitted to the Government of India, it is necessary to have buildings for the Division Office and the Sub-Divisions.

Following provision will be required during the plan period.

) Non-Residential Buildings.

a) Division Office.	:	7.50 lakhs.
b) Four Sub-Division Offices.	:	16.00 Lakhs.
c) Stock yard for keeping store including cost of land, fencing, etc.	:	1.50 lakhs.
d) Tin shed for materials.	:	1.00 lakh.
		26.00 lakhs.

II) Residential Buildings.

a) Quarter for Executive Engineer.	:	2.00 lakhs.
b) Five quarters for Deputy Engineers.	:	7.50 lakhs.
c) 12 quarters for section Officers.	:	7.20 lakhs.
d) Linemen's quarters at various places.	:	5.00 lakhs.
e) Helpers quarters at various places.	:	7.00 lakhs.
		28.70 lakhs.

Total Outlay (Rs. in lakhs.)

1985-90	54.70
1985-86	10.03

2 MULTIPURPOSE RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS (POWER PORTION ONLY)

Share for Damanganga River Head-Power Station.

The Damanganga Project has been set up by Government of Gujarat, Goa, Daman and Diu and Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The Gujarat Electricity Board has informed that it is proposed to establish a Power House of 1 x 1000 KW capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 236 lakhs. The cost is to be shared in the ratio of 91:17:7 by the beneficiaries. Hence this Territory's share of power will be 147.8 MW for which a provision of Rs. 34.90 lakhs has been proposed.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	34.90
1985-86	-Nil-

5.3 TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION.

a) Establishment of 66 KV Sub-Station at Khadoli.

The Central Electricity Authority has approved a proposal for setting up a 66/11 KV Sub-Station at Khadoli Industrial Estate with two transformers of 5 MVA. Due to increase in prices of steel, aluminium conductors, poles, line materials etc. the total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 105.00 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is expected to be incurred during the Sixth Plan. Hence, a provision of Rs. 85 lakhs will be required for the spill-over works during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
1985-90	85.00
1985-86	50.00

b) Normal Development Work.

Electricity line will be required to be extended for New Colony and Industrial Estates and for giving service connection to consumers and for agriculture pump sets. Following provision will be required for Normal Development works.

New 11 KV Line.	25 Kms.	Rs. 9.37 lakhs
New L.T. Line.	70 Kms.	Rs. 26.25 "
New Transformer Centre.	40 Nos.	Rs. 9.90 "
Industrial Services.	200 Nos.	Rs. 5.10 "
Commercial Service.	150 Nos.	Rs. 2.25 "
Domestic Service Connection	3000 Nos.	Rs. 4.75 "
		<hr/>
		Rs. 57.62 Lakhs.
		<hr/>

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs.)

1985-90	57.62
1985-86	11.00

System Improvements & Establishment of Transformer Centres.

The electrification work in this Territory has started in 1965. It is necessary to improve the old lines and establish new transformer centres, so that the demand of consumers can be met from three phase sections and reduction of T & D losses can be achieved.

It is proposed to improve 25 Kms. of 11 KV lines and 110 Kms. of L.T. lines and to establish 30 new transformer centres during the plan period. The details are as under :

Line.	25 Kms.	3.75 Lakhs.
Lines.	110 Kms.	16.50 "
Transformer Centre.	30 Nos.	9.00 "

		29.25 Lakhs.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	29.25
1985-86	6.00

Extension of power line at Industrial Estate at Silvassa.

The Piparia Industrial Estate at Silvassa is being developed by allotment of additional plots near the existing Industrial Estate. For this Estate HT/LT lines are to be extended and transformer centre will be established during the plan period. It is estimated

that 5 Kms. of HT Line and 10 Kms. of LT Line and 20 Transformers Centres will be required for providing power facility alongwith service connections and street lights.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs.)

1985-90	15.00
1985-86	5.00

e) Extension of Power line in Masat Industrial Estate.

The Industrial Estate established in the year 1976 is now fast developing. It is estimated that 3 Kms. of HT Lines, 10 Kms. of LT Lines and 10 Transformer Centres will be required for providing power facility alongwith service connections and street lights. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	10.00
1985-86	2.00

Providing power lines to proposed Mini-Industrial Estate in each Patelad.

The Industries Department has proposed to set-up 10 Mini Industrial Estate in each of the ten Patelads during the plan period.

It is estimated that 10 Kms. of HT lines, 15 Kms. LT lines and 30 Transformer Centres will be required for providing power facility alongwith service connections and street lights.

For extension of HT/LT line and Transformer Centres above 10 Mini Industrial Estates following provision

made.

Outlay(Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	20.00
1985-86	1.00

Installation of Capacitors.

For improvement of power factor and for achieving reduction of T & D losses, it is proposed to install MVAR capacitors on lines

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	5.00
1985-86	-Nil-

Extension of 66 KV line for Chandan Agro and Steel Industries at Chauda.

An Industrial Licence for Steel Ingots/billets has been issued to M/s. Chandan Agro Steel Industries Ltd. and the party has already acquired land at Chauda village situated at 23 Kms. from Silvassa / Kms. from the proposed Khadoli 66 KV Sub-station.

The power requirement of the plant as indicated by M/s. Chandan ^{Agro} and Steel Industries Pvt.Ltd. will

be 10 MVA. It would be necessary to provide additional 10 MVA line from Vapi Sub-Station to Silvassa Sub-station and to provide single circuit 66 Kv line from Khadoli and 66 Kv Sub-Station to Chauda(at factory site). It is necessary to provide 23 KM single circuit line and three 66 KV Bay will be required at Silvassa, Khadoli sub-Stations.

The setting up of this medium/large scale Industry will generate huge employment potential in the interior parts of this backward area. It is estimated that 400 unskilled and 50 semi-skilled workers will get employment through this industry.

The double circuit line will also add to the reliability of power supply to the Silvassa and Chadoli Sub-Station, which will encourage more number of enterprueners for setting up their industry in his backward area.

The industry will be supplied power at 66 KV cottage and hence the revenue will be better due to low transmission and distribution losses.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	..	57.62
1985-86	..	5.00

5.4. GENERAL (INCLUDING RURAL ELECTRIFICATION) :

a) Rural Electrification Works :

All the villages in this Territory are electrified and hence no further work is proposed to be taken up under this scheme. However, a token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed to clear the pending liabilities under this scheme.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	5.00
1985-86	5.00

b) Providing underground cable and mercury bulbs fixture at Silvassa Town :

This Territory is a heavy rainfall area. The head quarter town of Silvassa is hardly 25 km. from the sea and hence the power supply many a times is disrupted due to heavy wind together with slashing of showers during the monsoon. The head quarter is also surrounded by two number of well developed Industrial Estates within a vicinity of 3 km. and hence this disturbance is also causing power interruptions to the industries very frequently.

Electricity is being supplied to Silvassa Town by overhead H.T. and L.T. lines laid in the year 1965. In recent years, the Forest Department have taken up a huge programme of road side plantation and beautification of town. Due to high growth of trees it is observed that faults and interruptions in the electrical supply is increasing. Also the aesthetic beauty of the town is spoiled due to overhead lines and many domestic connections supplied from the electrical poles. This has also an adverse effect on the further plantation along the road side.

Considering the benefit of improved power supply by the underground cable system, it is proposed to switchover from over head electric supply to underground cable supply. This will not only help in reduction of maintenance cost and prevention of interruptions but will also help to add to the

beauty of the town which is being developed as an attractive tourist centre.

It is estimated that about 5 kms. of 11 KV cable and 12 kms. of L.T. cable are required to be laid for this purpose. It is also proposed to install mercury fixtures on the tubular poles to add to the beauty of the town.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	80.00
1985-86	10.00

c) Meter Testing Laboratory :

At present the department does not have any facilities for meter testing and has to entirely depend upon the Gujarat Electricity Board for giving facility for the meter testing jobs.

It is proposed to have full fledged meter testing laboratory with a separate building.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	3.00
1985-86	3.00

d) Providing free house hold service connection to economically weaker section :

The Government of India has insisted to make of lines extended in rural areas for household poses where there is no increase in load.

In this area, there are approximately 19,200 households out of which 90% belong to the weaker section, mainly adivasis having very poor economical conditions. They will not be able to take the benefits of the electrical line for their own households at their own cost. It is, therefore, proposed to give a two point service connection without meter to about 5000 families living below poverty line during the seventh plan. The fixed charges of Rs. 5/- per month towards energy charges per household will be charged to consumers.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	15.00
1985-86	5.00

e) Extension of line to I.R.D.P. beneficiaries :

Assistance has been given by the Administration under the I.R.D.P. for electrical pump sets, flour mills etc. to the weaker section of the society. The service connection charges and extra length charges are at present required to be paid by the beneficiaries at their own cost as the same is not covered under the I.R.D.P. scheme. The I.R.D.P. beneficiaries are not in a position to bear the cost of extra length charges as in many of the cases about 2 Kms. of line is required to be converted into 3 phase line or new line is required to be erected.

It is proposed that under the scheme, we may extend the line to the premises of the beneficiaries without charges for extra length. It is estimated that during the Seventh Plan period, about 100 beneficiaries will be given electrical connections by extending the line free of cost. An expenditure of Rs. 7750/- per km. is required for conversion of line.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	15.50
1985-86	3.00

f) Machinery & Equipments :

At present the department is having one old mini truck and one old petrol jeep apart from two diesel jeeps. The old truck and petrol jeep are required to be replaced by new vehicles as they have completed their life. Additional vehicles are proposed to be purchased for new Sub-Division and for the Divisional Officers.

Following provisions have been made.

Two diesel jeep for new Sub-Divisions.	1,60 lakhs.
One diesel jeep as replacement for petrol jeep.	0.80 lakhs.
One inspection vehicle for Executive Engineer.	1.00 lakhs.
Two trucks.	5.50 lakhs.
Two new trucks for the maintenance of Sub-Divisions.	5.00 lakhs.

6. 12 motor cycles for supervisory staff. 0.96 lakhs.

14.86 lakhs.

Total Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90 14.86

1985-86 -Nil-

ROPCSAI FOR SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90 (Rs. in lakhs).

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of works.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
	66 KV Sub-Station Khadoli.	85.00
	Rural Development Works.	-
	Normal Development Works.	57.62
	System Improvement & Augmentation Sub-Station.	29.25
	Extension of Industrial Estate at Silvassa.	15.00
	Extension of line in Masat Industrial Estate.	10.00
	Providing Mini-Industrial Estate in Each of Patelads.	20.00
	Providing under-ground cable and mercury bulbs fixtures at Silvassa Town.	80.00
	Installation of capacitors.	5.00
	Buildings (1) Non-Residential	26.00
	(2) Residential.	28.70
	Tools & Plants, vehicles.	14.86
	Meter testing laboratory.	3.00
	Extension of 66 KV line for Chandan Agro & Steel Industries at Chauda.	57.62
	Providing free household services connection to Economically weaker section.	12.00

1	2	3
15.	Direction & Administration.	70.00
16.	Extension of line to I.R.D.P. beneficiaries.	15.50
17.	Share for Damanganga River-Bed Power House.	34.90
		<u>Total... 564.45</u>

INDUSTRIES & MINERALS

VI. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

Village and Small Industries :

In the Village and Small Industries Sector for the Sixth Five Year Plan total outlay was Rs. 55.00 lakhs which included Rs. 34.00 lakhs for the Development of Industrial Estates, Rs. 15.00 lakhs for loans under S.A.I. Rules, Rs. 6.00 lakhs for Handicrafts and Cottage and Village Industries. Till date, 118 new industrial units have come up thus total No. of units till the end of October'84 has risen to 193 with capital investment of about Rs. 10.00 crores generating employment for about 4000 workers. Full development of the three industrial estates is further spilled over in the 7th Five Year Plan. The proposed programme for Seventh Plan under the Village and Small Industries Sector is as under :

1. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES :

1.1. Power Subsidy :

Under the scheme of granting power subsidy to Small Scale Units, the subsidy of 9 paise per unit is being granted to SSI units having connected load upto 30 H.P. At present there are about 50 Industrial Units registered for availing the benefit of the scheme. The scheme has not been successful as only limited number of units are availing the facilities due to the restriction only upto 30 H.P. connected load. As such, it is proposed to revise the scheme

for granting power subsidy to the industrial units at the rate of 10 paise per unit having SSI Registration, in order to attract more industrial units in the area.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	4.20
1985-86	0.60

2. INDUSTRIAL ESTATES :

2.1. Development of Industrial Estate and Plots :

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, more emphasis will be given to generate employment potential in interior areas of the Territory and also to achieve the objectives under the New 20 Point Programme. The Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of SC/ST has also made recommendations for generating more employment potential by development of Village and Small Industries in the Territory. The Administration has already developed 3 Government Industrial Estates, one each at Masat, Khadoli and Piparia/Amlī. One hundred plots have already been developed in the Industrial Estate at Masat and about 82 plots are being developed at Khadoli Industrial Estate for which the allotment has already been finalised. At Piparia about 50 Industrial plots are to be developed. There is ready demand for allotment of plots.

It is proposed to carry out following development works for the three Industrial Estates.

a) Masat Industrial Estate :

Provision of water supply to the industrial units and drainage system. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

b) Khadoli Industrial Estate :

Provision of water supply, metalling of roads and construction of office building, canteen and provision of electric power supply lines. Besides this, development of second phase of Khadoli Industrial Estate is also proposed during the plan period. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for the same.

c) Government Industrial Estate Piparia/Amlī :

For development of about 50 plots and provision of roads and culverts, water supply, electric power supply and widening and repairing of the road from Silvassa-Vapi road to the Industrial Estate passing through the co-operative Industrial Estate, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed during the plan period.

A total outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed for spill-over work of development of the three Industrial Estates for which the work is already started during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

2.2. Industrial Sheds in Patelads :

With the development of the Industrial Estates at Khadoli, Piparia and Masat, more employment

opportunities have been generated for the tribals of the area. However, the desired impact of the Industrial Estates to generate employment for the people of this territory has not been upto expectation, as there are limited means of transport and people who live at far off places from Industrial Estates cannot fully avail of the opportunities. It is, therefore, proposed to earmark 4-5 hectares of land for the development of industries in each of the ten patelads of the Territory where a few Cottage and Small Scale Industries can be established.

It is proposed to establish engineering, electronics, plastics and such other units in these areas. It is proposed to develop the area by providing road connection and power supply and construct sheds for Small Scale Industrial Units having an area of about 200 sq.mt. for accommodating SSI units. Minimum 10 sheds in each Patelad are proposed at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs each and a total of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for development of land. Two Patelads in each year are proposed to be provided with industrial sheds. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 154.00 lakhs is proposed for Seven Patelads leaving Silvassa, Amboli and Khanvel Patelads where already some Industrial Estates or Industrial Units are coming up.

2.3. Loan and Subsidy to the members of SC/ST for starting Artisian based and Cottage Industries :

In-spite of training and assistance being provided by the Industries Department to the members of

SC/ST, many of them are not coming forward to start artisan based industries and Village and Cottage Industries, due to the reason that financial assistance required to the extent is not being made easily available to them, under the present financing system by the Bank. The procedure to obtain bank loan is cumbersome. In spite of processing and forwarding the application by the District Industries Centre, the difficulty is being faced in obtaining timely and sufficient loan by the Adivasis to start industries. It is, therefore, proposed to provide financial assistance through Industries Department under the State Aid to Industries Programme, only to the members of SC/ST. Financial Assistance to the extent of Rs. 25,000/- with 75% subsidy and 25% loan on Capital Investment i.e. on Plant, Machinery and Shed. The members of the SC/ST may construct small sheds near the place of their residence and start Cottage and Village Industries such as, small carpentry unit, garment unit, handicraft unit, leather items, handloom weaving, carpet making etc. Necessary assistance also for the marketing of the goods produced by such Cottage and Artisan based industries through Handicraft Emporium under the Industries Department will be given. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for grant of loan and subsidy under S.A.I. Scheme for a period of five years, during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Each year about 30 beneficiaries are proposed to be covered.

2.4. Land for Industrial Housing :

There is acute shortage of housing accommodation for the industrial workers and supervisors, specially the skilled workers who come from distant places as the Territory has so far been deficient in skilled manpower. Due to non-availability of accommodation, against the requirement of about 1000 quarters for industrial workers and supervisors, only about 50 industrial quarters are available. It has not been found feasible to construct so many quarters by the Administration, and, therefore, it has now been proposed to develop plots for industrial units and allot them on long lease basis to the industrial units for construction of quarters for the industrial workers and supervisory staff. 60 Hectares of land is required at three different places near the existing industrial estates as per assessment made from the existing industrial units. It is proposed to develop the land, construct roads, provide electricity, water supply, etc. Plots of 200 to 300 sq.mts. shall be allotted to the industrial units on long lease basis under an agreement for construction of houses for the workers and supervisors. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed during the plan period for this purpose.

2.5. Roadside Plantation in the Industrial Estates :

For development of roadside plantation in the Industrial Estates and industrial areas, an amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is proposed which shall be spent by the Forest Department for such work in the industrial areas.

<u>Outlay (Rs.in lakhs)</u>	(Industrial Estates)
1985-90	174.00
1985-86	33.60

3. HANDICRAFTS :

3.1 Handicrafts Market and Emporium :

Proposal for employing regular staff for the Handicraft Emporium at Silvassa is already submitted which includes a Salesman, Store-keeper, one clerk and a peon. The outlay of Rs. 1.5 lakhs is proposed for the staff salary, rent of the building and maintenance of the emporium during the plan period. District Industries Centre is also entrusted with the work of enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act. It is necessary to have one Jeep for the department, for which an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is proposed. Thus in all an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed.

3.2. Establishment of Training-Cum-Production Centre :

Leaving a few families engaged in pottery, bamboo work and leather work, no skill or any background of traditional trade is available with the tribals of this Union Territory. Hence, it has not been possible to engage many of them as self employed persons to increase their level of income.

In order to give special emphasis on rural employment in the Territory and to develop entrepreneurs among the local people, particularly the adivasis, it is necessary to provide them help and assistance to start their own industrial units. At present even under I.R.D.P. or Self Employment Scheme, many tribals are not coming forward to take advantage of the facilities available. As such, training for development of skill among tribals of this Territory is considered necessary. Local tribals are reluctant to go to outside training centres which are located in Maharashtra, Gujarat or Goa inspite of prospects and incentives. Therefore, it is proposed to run Training Programme within the Territory through Training Centres to be started in the Territory. A scheme has already been formulated by the department to start a Production-Cum-Training Centre where it is proposed to appoint master craftsman and trainers for different trades viz., carpet making, handloom weaving and bamboo craft etc., the items produced in the Centre shall be marketed

through Handicrafts Emporium. Since there is no staff available with the D.I.C. to run the training programme, necessary provision has been made in the plan scheme for regular staff for conducting the training programme and to run the handicrafts emporium. The assistance of private organisations already experienced in motivating and training local enterpreneuers will also be sought.

One shed for training-cum-production centre is already under completion in the Industrial Estate at Masat and the proposal which has been approved by the Administration is already sent to the Ministry of Industrial Development for approval. For the above mentioned programme, an outlay of Rs. 22.70 lakhs is proposed for running the centre during 7th Five Year Plan at the rate of Rs. 4.00 lakhs per year, an additional Rs. 2.70 lakhs have been proposed, considering the gradual increase in the expenditure for increasing the training activities.

Total Outlay (Handicrafts) (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	28.70
1985-86	5.04

NUCLEUS BUDGET :

In order to meet the urgent need and requirements of the people of the Territory it is proposed to introduce the nucleus budget. The Collector being the Head of Department will exercise the power to

sanction any schemes from this Budget. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is therefore, proposed for the plan period 1985-90.

Thus to achieve the objectives outlined under Seventh Plan following total outlay is proposed.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	1.00
1985-86	-

GRAND TOTAL (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	207.90
1985-86	39.55

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TRANSPORT

At present the workload of road sector alone is of Rs. 100 lakhs and this is in the charge of two sub-divisions and a divisional officer as against the norms of Rs. 80 lakhs per year prescribed for a division in hilly areas. This is quite heavy for carrying out the qualitative and quantitative road works. The expenditure during last three years reveals that the total workload is that of a fullfledged division taking into consideration the workload of maintenance work. It is, therefore proposed to create two more sub-divisions to strengthen the existing division, to cope up with the present workload.

As can be seen from the Seventh Five Year Plan proposals for the road sector the total load of Rs.1835 lakhs during the plan period 1985-90 will give an average workload of Rs. 367 lakhs per year. This will require the creation of at least three more divisions entirely for road sector in addition to the existing one. To control and co-ordinate activities and to exercise higher technical powers pertaining to all four divisions, one Circle Office will be required. The necessary proposal for creation of a Circle Office for road sector is included in the proposals made under the Public works activities.

An amount of Rs. 6.80 lakhs per year will be required for creation of two additional sub-divisions for strengthening the existing division and an outlay of Rs. 96 lakhs per year will be required for salaries and other expenditure etc. for creation of three additional divisions.

Thus an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs will be required for creation of this new set-up during the Seventh Plan Period.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	-	500.00
1985-86	-	100.00

1.2. Construction of Functional and Non-Functional Buildings :

At present the office accommodation is available to cater the needs of present requirement. There is no stockyard and godowns available for this sector. Also being a tribal area no private residential accommodation is available on rent. Hence, the technical persons are not attracted to come to this area. It is, therefore, proposed to construct residential and non-residential buildings to meet the requirement of existing as well as the proposed staff for this sector. An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs will be required for this purpose.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	-	400.00
1985-86	-	80.00

The total outlay for the scheme of direction and administration is as under :

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	-	900.00
1985-86	-	180.00

2. DISTRICT AND OTHER ROADS.

2.1. Bridges.

During formulation of Sixth Plan it was decided to construct a high level bridge across river Damanganga on Silvassa-Naroli Road near village Athal. The original estimated cost during preliminary estimate was Rs. 54 lakhs including approaches. The work was given to the Government of Gujarat for execution. During the actual execution, the tentative cost has gone upto Rs. 132 lakhs including approaches. The sanction for the said work was accorded by Government of India, Ministry of Shipping and Transport for an amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs but during execution due to changes in foundation etc. the cost has gone up. The final sanction for Rs. 132 lakhs is still awaited.

The survey and investigation of remaining 6(six) bridges are completed by the Administration. The site and the alignment were finalised in consultation with Superintending Engineer(Design), Government of Gujarat and Superintending Engineer, Ministry of Transport and Shipping Bombay. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been incurred in survey investigation and collection of trial bore data, during the Sixth plan period. The detailed designing and preparation of plans and estimate for this 6(Six) bridges has already been taken up by the Superintending Engineer (Design Circle), Government of Gujarat. An outlay of Rs. 136.50 lakhs will be required for completion of these six spillover bridges.

This Union Territory is a heavy rainfall area and some of the parts of the Territory are not approachable during the monsoon, due to unbridged rivulets and nallas. To connect these villages by all weather roads, 5 (five) new bridges are required to be constructed. Hence, it is proposed to take up this work during the Seventh Plan period for which an outlay of Rs. 85 lakhs is proposed.

There is one old high level bridge on Silvassa-Vapi road constructed during the Portuguese regime, which is now in a dilapidated condition. A low level causeway on Silvassa-Kilawni road, also constructed during the Portuguese period, is also in a dilapidated condition. It is necessary to replace these two old structures for which an outlay of Rs. 82.00 lakhs is proposed during plan period.

The cross drainage work and minor bridges constructed during the Portuguese regime and early days of liberation, which are now about 25 years old and in deteriorated condition require timely replacement. There are about 2 such structures in which work is in progress for replacement. There are about 64 other such structures which are required to be replaced. An outlay of Rs. 54.40 lakhs will be required during the Seventh Plan period to take up above works.

The Union Territory is having undulating and hilly terrain. The yearly rainfall is above 100 inches. Considering the immediate requirement of the area during that period, the submersible causeway and dips were provided. However, these cross drainage works are

getting over topped during the monsoon period and causing interruption to traffic. Due to fast Industrial growth and looking to the traffic intensity, this deficiency is required to be removed. It is therefore, proposed to replace one submersible bridge and three dips by providing high level slab drain at the cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	361.90
1985-86	34. 10

2.2 ROADS.

2.2.1. Scheme for removal of deficiency in existing road network:

(a) Improvement of low grade sections.

Certain roads in this Territory were constructed during portuguese time and in early days of liberation to cater the needs of those days, which are now required to be improved and up-graded to satisfy the present day requirements.

The main link roads of the Union Territory are connecting the head quarter with the District Head Quarters of the adjoining states and National Highway No.8. Also due to allround industrial development in the Union Territory and surrounding areas like Vapi, Valsad etc., it is proposed to up-grade the existing M.D.R. roads to state highway categories by way of acquiring the additional land width and providing with the standard formation level. About 90 Kms. of the road

length will be up-graded.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	61.40
1985-86	6.00

(b) Strengthening of weak pavement single lane sections:

The main road net work which were constructed during the Portuguese regime and in the initial year after liberation were black topped in as-is-where-is condition due to great demand from the people. However, due to increase in various developmental activities, the traffic intensity has increased considerably. Hence, the road surface is subjected to damages and requires frequent heavy maintenance. It is therefore, necessary to strengthen and improve by providing additional required crust with hot mix asphalt concrete with paver finish surface. It is proposed to cover 130 Kms. during the Seventh Plan period and 34.50 lakhs during the year 1985-86.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	320.65
1985-86	87.00

2.2.2. ADDITIONAL FACILITIES TO CATER TRAFFIC NEEDS :

(a) Widening/Providing shoulders to road for two lane.

As mentioned earlier the communication to the adjoining states have increased considerably and needs to be improved further. The existing important roads are proposed to be widened by providing hard shoulders,

to ceter the present requirement. It is proposed to cover about 72 Kms. of roads length during the Seventh Plan period.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	61.00
1985-86	8.00

(b) Providing hard shoulders 5 Ft. wide on either side of single land carriage way :

In some areas of this Territory, the soil is of black cotton or of similar nature. This gives an uneven settlement on the road side, causing hindrances to smooth flow of traffic. To overcome this difficulty, it is proposed to provide 5 ft. wide hard shoulders on either side of 20.70 Kms. of roads length including widening of formation width wherever required.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	17.60
1985-86	1 .00

(c) Construction of bye pass roads.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan period it is proposed to develop mini industrial estates in all patelads, over and above the existing established big industrial estates. Moreover, a sugar factory is being established near the Territory headquarters, Silvassa. All these developments will increase the traffic intensity on the roads which are now passing through the town and important villages and creating hindrances in the normal life of the villages. It is therefore proposed that bye-passes to four main villages are

required to be provided. To provide 8 Kms. of bye-pass length an amount of Rs. 43.50 lakhs will be required during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs.)

1985-90	43.50
1985-86	3.00

(d) Improvement to geometrical curves.

Due to hilly terrain of the area there are many hair pin curves in the existing alignment of the road network. Due to increase in the traffic intensity, it is necessary that this deficiency should be removed. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, four such places have been taken up. This ongoing scheme will require an outlay of Rs. 8.60 lakhs.

It is also proposed to improve the curves at 26 such points during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period for which an outlay of Rs. 39 lakhs will be required.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	47.60
1985-86	8.70

(e) Miscellaneous works like raising of formation etc.

In some of the stretches of road length constructed during the initial years of Liberation, the water overflows during the monsoon causing interruption in smooth flow of traffic. It is, therefore, proposed to raise the formation in about 6.5 Kms. road length for which an outlay of Rs. 25.75 lakhs is required during

the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs.)

1985-90	25.75
1985-86	4.00

2.2.3. EXPANSION OF EXISTING NET WORK.

At present this Territory has 277.95 Kms. of road length comprising of 168.02 Kms. of asphalt road and 72.53 Kms. of W.B.M. road. There are also 37.40 Kms. of Kuccha road. There are total 72 villages in this Union Territory. At present 52 villages are connected with all weather roads and seven villages with fair weather roads.

Due to fast development activity in all the sectors and as per the guidelines for the preparation of Seventh Five Year Plan, the roads net work are required to be expanded in this Territory. This area being both hilly and tribal, we have adopted the norms prescribed by the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction for the hilly area. Hence, as per the guidelines we have to cover 50% of the hamlets having population from 200 to 500. Keeping this and all other norms we have proposed an expansion of road net works as follows :-

(a) Spillover works.

At present we have a spillover work of 0.90 Kms. of M.D.R. categories and 45.87 Kms. of O.D.R. category and 13.45 Kms. length of village roads as spillover work. It is proposed to complete this total 60.19 Kms. road length of spillover work at the cost of Rs. 40.45 lakhs during the plan period.

It is also proposed to construct 18.00 Kms. of road length of M.D.R. category. The survey and investigation work is already completed. This project will cost Rs. 45.00 Lakhs during the plan period.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs.)

1985-90	85.45
1985-86	46.75

(B) CULVERTS.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan a separate programme of construction of culverts on village roads was taken up. Accordingly the work of construction of 72 Nos. of various type and category of cross drainage works are in progress. Most of these works will be completed during the year 1985-86. An outlay of Rs.11.10 lakhs is proposed during the Seventh Plan Period, out of which Rs. 10.80 lakhs will be required during 1985-86.

Outlay(Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	11.10
1985-86	10.80

(C) ASPHALTING.

This Territory is having undulating hilly terrain and being heavy rain area, the run off from the rivulet is on very high side. This affects the composition of W.B.M. roads and requires very heavy maintenance. It is, therefore, proposed to provide black topping to the W.B.M. roads which are completed during the Sixth Plan period.

At present we have 4.26 Kms. of road length as a spillover works. Hence, it is proposed to take up another 114.6 Kms. for the black topping during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs.)

1985-90	175.55
1985-86	18.60

3. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT.

Considering likely huge work of construction of a road it will be quite essential to procure necessary machinery and equipment for carrying out this works. This being a hilly area, inspection vehicles will also be required to be provided to the field staff. Hence, it is proposed to procure four trucks, two mini truck and other tools like vibrators, mixer machines, tar biolers, and carts and other small miscelleaneous tools.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	23.50
1985-86	7.75

4. RURAL ROADS.

4.1 MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME.

4.1.1. Bridges.

As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, the villages having population of 1500 and above will have to be connected by all weather roads before 1990. The village Velugam falls within this category and hence to connect this village by all weather road we have to provide two bridges

4.2. OTHER THAN M.N.P.4.2.1. R O A D S.

During the year 1983-84, the Collector has visited each Patelad to assess the urgent need felt by the people residing in the area. The highest demand has come for providing linkages from hamlets to the nearby roads. The people in the villages emphasised for giving top priority to this aspect. It is also felt that by providing link roads the area will open out for carrying out all the developmental activities and the tribal people will get an early access to the developed areas, where more employment opportunities are available. The villages in the Territory consist of many hamlets widely scattered having a distance of 2 to 3 Kms. from each other. Hence, it is proposed to construct 211 Kms. of roads with an outlay of Rs. 391.50 lakhs during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs.).</u>	
1985-90	391.50
1985-86	33.71

Thus the total outlay proposed for Transport Sector is summarised as under.

II. TRANSPORT	<u>(Rs. in Lakhs.)</u>	1985-86
	1985-90	
. Direction & Administration.	900.00	180.00
.1. Administrative set-up.	500.00	
.2 Construction of functional and non-functional buildings.	400.00	
	<u>900.00</u>	

2. <u>District and other roads.</u>	1211.50	221.95
2.1. Bridges.	361.90	
2.2. Roads.	<u>849.60</u>	
	<u>1211.50</u>	
3. <u>Machinery and Equipments.</u>	23.50	7.75
4. <u>Rural Roads.</u>	624.00	102.81
4.1. <u>Minimum Needs Programme.</u>		
	232.50	
4.2 Other than Minimum Needs Programme.	<u>391.50</u>	
	<u>624.00</u>	
TOTAL OUTLAY	<u>2759.00</u>	<u>512.51</u>
GRAND TOTAL.		

T O U R I S M

In recent years, the potential of the Union Territory as a tourist spot has been recognised more strongly. The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is conveniently located from tourism point of view, especially for Nature and leisure time tourists, as it is endowed with rich natural forests and is situated between 2 major Industrial cities i.e. Bombay and Surat. Tribals form 78.82% of the population of the Territory. With 40% area under luxurient forests and overwhelming population of the tribals, there is ample scope for development of eco-tourism in the Union Territory. Tribals of the Territory have rich heritage of music and dances and sport a colourful folk life. There is proposal of setting up Zoological Park and Botanical garden under forestry sector in the Union Territory during the Seventh Plan. Damanganga/Irrigation Project is likely to be commissioned within a very short period. The Reservoir area and Dam site provides ideal site for development as a tourist spot. Terraced garden - 'Vanvihar' at Khanvel has become a star tourist attraction. At present, the missing link in the promotion of Tourism is the absence of proper board and lodging facilities in the Union Territory.

Keeping in view the factors mentioned above, the following schemes are proposed for tourism promotion during the Seventh Plan.

1. Direction and Administration.

2. Tourist Accommodation.

- i) Establishment of Youth Hostel.
- ii) Incentive to hotels and other industries.
- iii) Development of tourist complex at Chauda.

3. Tourist Information and Publicity.

- i) Tourism publicity.
- ii) Setting up of Tribal Museum.

4. Tourist Centre

- i) Setting up of a Public garden at Damanganga Dam site.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:

Tourism activities in the Union Territory has started only recently. At present, the work pertaining to tourism sector is looked after by the Deputy Conservator of Forests with the assistance of staff at his disposal in the Forest Department. Due to increased activities under the Forestry Sector, it is not possible for the Deputy Conservator of Forests to pay adequate attention to the day-to-day affairs of the Tourism Department and, therefore, he requires additional hands to cope up with the increased workload. It is, therefore, proposed to create following posts:

<u>Name of post.</u>	<u>Pay scale.</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>
Information Officer.	Rs.650-1200	1
Manager.	Rs.425-700	1
Sr. Clerk.	Rs.330-560	1
Jr. Clerk-cum-Typist.	Rs.260-400	1

Easy mobility of the supervisory staff will have to be ensured for effective implementation of the proposed schemes. Therefore, it is proposed to purchase a vehicle at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.20 lakhs. The vehicle may be procured during the 2nd year of the Seventh Plan.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	10.00
1985-86	1.00

2. TOURIST ACCOMMODATION:

2.1. Establishment of Youth Hostel:

Though the Territory with its beautiful natural flora and fauna provide adequate attraction for nature tourists and leisure time tourists, absence of stay facility at a cheap rate for youth and other economic class of tourists come in the way of promotion of tourism in the Territory. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a Youth Hostel during the initial years of the Seventh Plan mainly with a view to promote Youth Tourism in the Territory at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

2.2. Incentive to hotels and other industries:

Hoteliers will not be attracted to the Union Territory to set up good hotels in absence of adequate incentive,- the territory being backward and rural with limited tourist influx. Ironically, the absence of good accommodation is one of the reasons for a low tourist influx. Therefore, it is proposed to provide for adequate incentive to hotel Industry to develop

basic infrastructure for the promotion of tourism. This would involve providing financial assistance to hoteliers who are desirous of setting up good hotels in the Union Territory in terms of interest subsidy. It is proposed to subsidise interest on loan by 5%. Besides, the Administration offers 25% subsidy on fixed assets as the Territory has been declared as 'No Industry District' by the Government of India. Recently, a piece of land on the bank of Damanganga river was allotted to a hotel entrepreneur for setting up a Three-Star hotel. Since the area where the said land is located has an undulating topography it would take at least a year for the entrepreneur to start the construction work and complete other formalities. Therefore, it is proposed to keep financial provision for providing subsidy on interest of loan from the second year of the Seventh Plan. In the meantime, it is hoped that some more entrepreneurs will be attracted to set up hotels for budget class tourists in the Union Territory during the Seventh Plan period. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme for the Seventh Plan.

2.3. Development of tourist complex at Chauda.

With the setting up of terraced garden - 'Vanvihar' at Khanvel, the tourist influx has increased considerably in the recent years. However, as mentioned earlier, absence of board and lodging facility come in the way of tourism promotion and, therefore, it is proposed to develop the area

overlooking Vanvihar and situated on the opposite bank of Sakartod river in a tourist complex with 5 tourist cottages. During Sixth Plan, there was a proposal to construct three tourist cottages, but it would be possible to create only one tourist cottage due to paucity of funds. The area provides an ideal location for development of garden with fountains and lighting, etc.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90 15.00

1985-86 4.50

3. TOURIST INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY:

3.1. Tourism Publicity:

As mentioned earlier, the Union Territory provides adequate attraction for Nature tourists. However, Territory is unknown even to domestic tourist. In absence of facility of the publicity in the Department, tourism growth remained stunted. It is an established fact that publicity plays a major role in promotion of tourism and especially so in case of special class of tourists such as nature tourists. In order to develop tourism in its proper perspective in the Union Territory, publicity is very much required. Therefore, it is proposed to make adequate arrangement for publicity by celebrating Shivratri festival on a grand scale. During Shivratri period, the Territory provides a beautiful backdrop with its lush green vegetation and vibrant tribal folk for arranging a

festival (Mahotsava). In order to attract local tribal artists, it is proposed to provide remuneration to performing artists at the rate of Rs.200/hour.

It is also proposed to print publicity materials for publication and distribution to ensure adequate advertisement of the tourist attractions in the Union Territory. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for implementation of this project during Seventh Plan period.

3.2. Setting up of a Tribal Museum:

As stated earlier, 78.82% of the population is constituted of tribals. Their cultural heritage is dwindling fast with the increasing industrialisation in and around the Union Territory. Recently, the Forest Department has set up a small Adivasi cultural Museum at Khanvel depicting the various aspects of adivasi culture of the Union Territory without any distortion. The Museum has been set up by the Forest Department under the scheme of Social Forestry. It is not possible for the Forest Department to expand the Museum to the extent of tourism expectation. Therefore, it is proposed to set up a tribal Museum at Silvassa, which is the capital Town of the Union Territory to cover entire aspects of tribal art and culture with a view to preserve and promote the same as an added attraction for tourist. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for creation of tribal Museum during the Seventh Plan. For proper up-keep of the Museum, the services of following personnel will be required.

Therefore, it is proposed to create following posts:

<u>Name of post.</u>	<u>Pay scale.</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>
House Keeper.	Rs.210-270	1
Asstt. Curator.	Rs.650-1200	1
Chowkidar.	Rs.196-232	2

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	10.00
1985-86	2.52

4. TOURIST CENTRE:

4.1. Setting up of a public garden at Damanganga Dam site:

On the recommendations of the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, it is proposed to set up a garden in front of the Damanganga Dam site on the lines of the Vrindavan garden at Mysore. It is further envisaged to develop the garden at a major tourist attraction of the region. The proposed garden will have various sections such as Cactii farm, Rose garden, Bonsai Corner, Topiaries etc. Besides, the garden will be decorated with fountains and decorative light fixtures. Keeping in view the developmental Plan, it is proposed to create bare minimum posts required for the purpose. The post will be created in phases as per the requirement and in accordance with the proposal in this regard in the Master Plan to be prepared with the help of Gujarat Tourism Department as decided in the

Western Zonal Tourism Secretaries meeting at Bombay held recently. To begin with, during 1985-86 i.e. starting year of the Seventh Plan, the following posts are proposed for creation:

<u>Name of post.</u>	<u>Pay Scale.</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>
Horticulturist. (trained)	Rs.550-900	1
Garden Supervisor.	Rs.425-700	1
Gardener.	Rs.196-232	2
Chowkidar.	Rs.196-232	1

An outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is proposed tentatively. The actual outlay will be made known only after the preparation of a comprehensive Master Plan mentioned above. It is, therefore, proposed to revise the proposal subsequently.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	65.00
1985-86	1.00

5. NUCLEUS BUDGET:

In order to meet the urgent need and requirements of the people of the Territory, it is proposed to introduce Nucleus Budget. The Collector being the Head of the Department will exercise the power to sanction any scheme from this budget. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is, therefore, proposed for the Plan period 1985-86

Thus, to achieve the objectives outlined under the Seventh Plan following outlay is proposed.

Total Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90*	100.00
1985-86	10.02

SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

AND

RESEARCH

S C I E N T I F I C S E R V I C E S A N D
R E S E A R C H

a) SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME :

i) Formation of Council.

The Planning Commission has emphasised the need for setting up Councils on Science and Technologies in all State/UT to bring out effective application of science and technology in the implementation of Plan schemes. Dadra and Nagar Haveli being a small Territory and without any infrastructural facilities, it would not be possible to set up such a Council for the Territory. It has been, therefore, proposed that the Union Territory Administration should be intimately associated with Gujarat Government Council for Science and Technology considering the fact that there are many common aspects relating to Gujarat and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, especially in relation to tribal and rural technology. This arrangement will enable the Union Territory Administration to implement the package of programmes relating to Science and Technology evolved for application in rural and tribal area of Gujarat. However, a small Committee under the Chairmanship of Collector is proposed for creation to evaluate suitability and ensure the implementation of Science and Technology programmes relating to various sectors. Since the matter of setting up a Council for Science and Technology for Gujarat is still under consideration of State Government, the Science and Technology

component of Seventh Plan have been identified locally wherever possible such as Forests community. Development.

ii) Popularisation of non-conventional source of energy.

An exhaustive guidelines have been received from the Department of Non-conventional source of energy to popularise improved energy gadgets for efficient use of energy under centrally sponsored scheme. During the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to popularise use of Solar Cooker and improved variety of smokeless chulahs amongst tribal villagers. This calls for extensive extension services to motivate tribal families to use improved gadgets to save on precious energy. It is observed that tribal families often indulged in wasteful use of firewood. Through extension services, it is proposed to educate tribal families to minimise the wasteful use of firewood. Furthermore, they will be motivated to undertake energy plantation on field bunds and in the backyards to meet their own demand of energy on renewal basis. For extension services and implementation of related schemes, the department of non-conventional energy sources has already sanctioned following posts.

1. Senior Scientific Officer.	1	650-1200
2. Co-ordinator/Supervisor.	1	550- 900
3. Accountant.	1	425- 700
4. L.D.C.	1	260- 400

iii) Setting up of Science Museum.

In order to make tribal population aware of the application of Science and Technology for their socio-economic development, it is proposed to set up a Science Museum at Khanvel at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. Necessary posts for upkeep of the Museum will be created as per the requirement in due course.

iv) ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME (EXCLUDING WATER POLLUTION CONTROL).

i) Formation of Committee.

Due to smallness of the Territory, the Committee proposed under Science and Technology programme is also proposed for assessment and monitoring of environmental programmes to be implemented in the Territory during the Seventh Plan. The Deputy Conservator of Forests will act as a Member Secretary.

ii) Preparation of environment status report for the Union Territory.

Though the Territory is small in area, there are 2 Industrial Estates having about 150 Industrial units. Third Industrial Estate is being established. Some of the Industries are chemical manufacturing units. Preparatory works for setting up Sugar factory has already been done. Besides, Damanganga Irrigation project is on the verge of completion. Thus, it can be seen that the development of the Territory is taking place at very fast rate. There is inbuilt mechanism to avoid environmentally inseparable forces. Therefore, it is proposed to prepare environmental status report for the Territory during the Seventh Plan. It is also

necessary to coordinate the developmental activities of various departments like Forests, P.W.D., Irrigation, etc. from the environmental angle.

In absence of necessary infrastructure with the Administration, it is difficult to guide the future course of development from the angle of environmental conservation to avoid social cost on unsustainable development and resulting large scale expenditure on corrective measures later.

In view of the position explained above and to undertake the above mentioned works, creation of Environmental Cell with following staff is a must :

<u>Name of post.</u>	<u>Pay scale.</u>	<u>No.of post.</u>
Environmental Officer.	Rs. 700-1300	1
Extension Officer.	Rs. 650-1200	1
Jr.Clerk-cum-Typist.	Rs. 260-400	1
Peon.	Rs. 196-232	1

With the creation of Environmental Cell, it would be possible to ensure institutional support to environmental management and to create favourable environmental awareness amongst public.

iii) Preservation of fresh water ecology.

Damanganga is the only river draining through the Territory. The fresh water ecology is thus limited to Damanganga river only. It is observed that vegetation along river banks have been completely destroyed due to over-grazing, cultivation, quarrying,

etc. At many places cultivation has extended right upto the river banks. This has destroyed eco-tone along rivers. To restore eco-tone and save the banks from erosion and gully formation, it is proposed to acquire strip of 20-metres on banks of river in area sensitive to soil erosion, and to cover under natural vegetation. This would help restoration of these areas habitat for many birds and other spp. besides developing the Territory from aesthetic point of view.

Following outlay is proposed under Scientific Services and Research sector :

GRAND TOTAL OUTLAY (Es. in lakhs).

1985-90	10.00
1985-86	3.00

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SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICESEDUCATIONA. GENERAL EDUCATION:

The Education Department of this Administration is under the charge of an Asstt. Director of Education who is assisted by an Education Officer and necessary supporting staff. From the date of integration of this Territory with the Indian Union, vigorous steps were taken for the progress in the field of Education. The Administration introduced various developmental schemes to create awareness among the people and attract more children to schools. Since then, there has been significant achievement in this sector. The effective implementation of development schemes in the field of education is evident from the percentage of literacy rate which, as reflected through the decennial population censuses, has increased from 9% in 1961 to 27% in 1981. In fact, it is increasing at a very high rate than at All India level. During the decade 1971-81, while in this Territory literacy rate has gone up by about 12%, at the All India level it has increased just by 2%. Still there is a great need to keep up efforts since the percentage of literacy is still lower by 10% as compared to the All India level.

In spite of the efforts to attract children to schools, the percentage of drop-outs is still very high in this Territory on account of two main factors:
(1) The territory is hilly and hence many schools

become inaccessible during rainy season. This affects mostly the attendance of children of the lower age-groups. (2) Due to poverty, tribal people give secondary importance to school attendance of their children because for them the first priority is to get livelihood for which their children, especially grown up ones, give a helping hand. This affects mostly the attendance of students of higher classes and thereby increase the dropout rate in these classes.

While at the primary level the percentage of dropouts, which at the beginning of Sixth Plan was about 71%, has been significantly brought down to 22% by the end of 1984-85; in the case of Middle schools, it has marginally come down from 89% in 1979-80 to 81% in 1984-85. Therefore, during Seventh Plan more attention has been paid for formulating suitable schemes to attract adiwasi children to schools and to retain them after enrolment.

With a view to reorganise the Education Department, the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), New Delhi, was requested to undertake an on-the-spot study of the existing set up and suggest the best possible organisational set up for the Department taking into consideration the further extension of educational activities in the Territory. The Institute, accordingly, in their draft report have recommended creation of school complex in order to have better supervision and administrative control over the schools. This is

intended to reduce dropouts/stagnation and increase retention and to improve the quality of education. The Institute have further stressed upon to provide better facilities to academic staff since they do not have promotional avenues etc. To have better planning, coordination and monitoring, they have recommended to set up a Statistical Wing. It is also suggested by the Institute to grant post-graduate pay scales to the teachers serving in the Higher Secondary Institutions with a view to bring them at par with other Union Territories and Central Government employees.

During the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to continue all the existing schemes of the Sixth Plan with suitable modifications and introduce other new schemes as detailed below:

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (PRIMARY AND MIDDLE):

1. Primary Education:

The Administration, as per directives in the Constitution, is endeavouring to provide free education to all children in the age-group from 6 to 14 years. Realising the fundamental importance of primary education and the minimum needs programme envisaged by the Planning Commission, it has been now included in the 20-Point Programme. Following schemes under primary education are proposed during Seventh Plan.

1.1. EXPANSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION:

During 1984-85, that is the last year of

the Sixth Plan, there are 160 primary and middle schools out of which 16 primary schools are run by private Institutions. Therefore, during Seventh Five Year Plan period while on the one hand it would be required to concentrate on more enrolment in these schools, on the other it is proposed to achieve qualitative improvement in education.

For this purpose under this scheme the following items are proposed to be covered:

(i) To fulfil the objective of Universal provision of school facility, it is proposed to open new schools in about 10 habitations who are having a population of 200 and above which do not have school at present. These schools will be in Gujarati and Marathi medium as per the requirement. Further, 15 primary schools are also proposed to be converted into middle schools during the plan period.

(ii) It is proposed to convert single Teacher Schools into two Teachers schools or to provide atleast one additional teachers to a cluster of 3 to 4 such schools as leave reserve.

(iii) The enrolment of children is expected to rise from 17,000 at the end of Sixth Plan to 23,600 towards end of Seventh Plan. The additional children to be enrolled will be partially absorbed in the existing schools and for the remaining children, additional teachers will be required to be appointed in the additional classes and 4 schools to be opened for the purpose. It is expected that during Seventh Plan 65 new teachers (in the grade of 330-560) will be required to be appointed.

(iv) Providing Music/Dance Teachers:-

Tribals of this Territory are having their own traditional songs and folk dances which form a part of their culture. If music or dance and other cultural activities according to their social environment are introduced in the schools, it will serve to preserve their culture and be also an added attraction for the students to attend the schools.

Therefore, 20 posts of Music/Dance teachers (330-560) are proposed to be created during the plan period 1985-90.

- (v) As recommended by NIEPA, it is proposed to set up 10 school complexes, to have close **contact** and supervision over the primary schools and teachers within the complex jurisdiction. The NIEPA have also recommended to upgrade the 10 posts of H eadmasters of the central primary schools attached to the complex, from 440-750 to 550-900, in order to have experienced and qualified persons to man these posts. They have also recommended to creat 10 posts of Assistant Headmasters (in the grade of 440-750) to look after the smooth running of these central school while the Headmasters of the Central Primary School are away on tour to schools under him. It is, therefore, proposed to create these posts during the plan period.

(vi) Providing trained graduate teachers:

In order to give more emphasis on teaching of English, Science and Maths subjects in middle schools, it is proposed to appoint trained graduate teachers (Scale Rs. 440-750) One each for English and for Science/Maths in all the middle schools during the plan period. These posts will be however adjusted against the additional posts of primary school teachers proposed to be created during the plan period.

(vii) Construction of School Building:

Out of total 144 Government Schools at present, 100 primary schools are in pucca buildings and in respect of 4 schools construction work of building is in progress. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake the construction of 40 school buildings including school-cum-residential building where necessary, during the plan period.

(viii) Construction of Residential quarters:

Since there is acute shortage of residential accommodation and no private house are available on rent in the rural tribal areas, it is proposed to construct about 100 quarters (in some places with school buildings or separately). At present out of 399 primary teachers, only 100 teachers have got residential quarters.

(ix) Sanitary Block:

At present only few schools are having drinking water and toilet facilities and fencing of the buildings. Hence it is proposed to provide these facilities in 30 more schools. Besides, it is also proposed to provide Water Bearers on fixed wages in the schools having more than 30 students.

(x) Purchase of Mini Truck:

The Administration is providing mid-day meals, hostel facilities, uniforms, note books, text books etc. For better and speedy transportation of these articles to all the schools, it is proposed to purchase one Mini Truck.

(xi) Purchase of Radio/Cassette/Tape Recorders:

It is proposed to purchase 20 Radios and 10 sets of cassette, tape recorders for importing education at elementary level. By this scheme the schools will be able to avail the benefit of radio school programmes introduced by the Gujarat Government, since we are following the Gujarat pattern of education.

Under the scheme of Expansion of Primary Education the outlay proposed is as under:

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>		
1985-90	-	646.65
1985-86	-	61.95

1.2 CONVERSION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL INTO BASIC SCHOOL:

Post to be created 1985-90	- 20 posts
Class rooms to be constructed 1985-90	- 20 Classes.

At present there are 10 basic schools functioning in this Territory. The main aim of these schools is to provide students with knowledge in agriculture, carpentry, tailoring etc. This not only helps them in conditioning their aptitude towards these occupations and create respect for dignity of labour in their minds, but also remains as one of the attraction to attend the schools which will entail in retention of such students in elementary stage. At present in existing ten basic schools, only some of these subjects are introduced. It is proposed to introduce all the subjects viz. carpentry, masonry, agriculture and tailoring in all these existing basic schools. The knowledge about these subjects picked by these students in the school while on one hand will be transmitted to their people back, on the other they will be able to earn their livelihood after their study.

	<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	<u>Capital component</u>
1985-90	- 26.90	10.00
1985-86	- 2.84	2.00

1.3 PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

New posts - 20 Teachers.

This is an ongoing scheme and it is proposed to continue the same during Seventh Plan.

At present the facility of physical education is available only in ten Central Primary Schools. It is proposed to introduce this scheme in 20 more middle schools and create 20 posts of physical education teachers during the plan period. Besides, it is also proposed to organise physical education camps at different places for which about 200 students from such schools will be selected. Expenditure of lodging and boarding for the purpose will be met by the Education Department. Salary of staff and purchase of sports equipment is also included in the outlay.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90 - 14.60

1985-86 - 00.72

1.4 FREE TEXT BOOKS, NOTE BOOKS ETC.:

Assistance: Free text books, note books etc. to SC/ST and Lower income group students whose parents income is below Rs.3,600/- p.a.

Beneficiaries: 16,000 p.a.

Under this scheme SC/ST and students from lower income groups are supplied text books, exercise note books and other teaching materials. As far as possible old books are used, but the past experience has shown that about 70% of the books become unserviceable because of their continuous use and rough handling by the students. Replacement of the books also becomes necessary because of change of syllabus. It is also proposed to raise the income ceiling limit

upto Rs.9,000/- per annum (in the case of lower income group students).

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	6.00
1985-86	--	1.00

1.5 SUPPLY OF FREE UNIFORMS AND CANVAS SHOES TO SC/ST STUDENTS AND LOWER INCOME GROUP STUDENTS:

Assistance: Free uniforms and canvas shoes to SC/ST and lower Income Group students whose parents income is below Rs.3,600/- per annum.

Beneficiaries:- 16,000 per annum.

Under this scheme SC/ST students and students from lower income group family are supplied with two sets of uniforms and one pair of canvas shoes in academic year. This scheme is proposed to be continued during the plan period 1985-90. It is found that due to poor economical conditions of their parents, children continue to wear the uniforms even at home after going from school. It is, therefore, proposed to increase one more set in addition to two sets.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	45.60
1985-86		7.00

1.6 INCENTIVES SCHOLARSHIP FOR ATTENDANCE AND MERIT IN ANNUAL EXAMINATION TO THE STUDENTS OF STANDARD VTH TO VII. TH:

Incentives:

- i) Cash award to SC/ST students - Rs.20/-per month.
in Std.Vth to VIIth for
minimum 80% attendance.

Beneficiaries : 1500 per annum.

ii) Merit to SC/ST students - Ist rank	Rs. 70/-
in standard Vth to VIIth. IIrd rank	Rs. 60/-
IIIrd rank	Rs. 50/-
Beneficiaries - 300 Students.	<u>Rs. 180/-</u>

This is an ongoing scheme and is proposed to be continued during the Seventh plan. Under this scheme, at present cash incentive is given to students who get 80% or more attendance. Each such student is granted a cash incentive of Rs.20/- per annum. It is proposed to modify this scheme during Seventh Plan. Under the proposed pattern, it is intended to grant a cash incentive of Rs.20/- per month to all those students who get 90% or more attendance in a month. Under this scheme cash awards are also granted to meritorious students at the rate of Rs.70/-, Rs.60/- and Rs.50/- to those who secure 1st, 2nd and 3rd rank respectively in each class. This scheme of merit award is open to only SC/ST students.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	16.60
1985-86	-	2.00

1.7 EDUCATIONAL TOUR FOR SC/ST STUDENTS:

Beneficiaries : 320 Students per year.

This new scheme is proposed to be implemented for SC/ST students to provide them the facilities to visit historical/educational places. The Administration will bear the expenses on journey and food, subject to a maximum of Rs.45/- per student. This scheme will help to add the knowledge of the students of this

backward Territory.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	0.72
1985-86	-	0.10

1.8 INCENTIVES TO PARENTS FOR SENDING THEIR CHILDREN TO SCHOOLS REGULARLY:

Beneficiaries : 1100 (675 boys & 425 girls)

With a view to improve the attendance, retention and to minimise the dropouts in the Ist to IVth Standard this new scheme is proposed for implementation. This being predominantly adiwasis area, the dropout rate is quite high among the adiwasi students. The parents, instead of sending their children to schools, engage them for grazing the cattle and look after their younger children while they are away at work. To encourage the SC/ST parents to send their children to school regularly, this scheme is proposed.

The benefit of this scheme will be given to those SC/ST parents whose childrens' attendance is 70% or more. Parents of such children will be given Rs.25/- p.m. in case of boys and Rs.35/- p.m. in case of girls.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	12.00
1985-86	-	2.00

1.9 GRANT OF AWARDS TO PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHERS:

Beneficiaries: 4 teachers per year.
(2 primary & 2 middle).

This new scheme is proposed as per the recommendation of NIEPA. Under this scheme awards to 4 teachers (two primary and two middle) will be given for the outstanding performance, in the form of cash awards and Certificates to be handed over on important National Days or on Special functions organised for the purpose. These awards will be in addition to the National awards, if any, given to the same teachers.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	0.10
1985-86	-	0.02

1.4. GRANT OF AWARDS TO BEST SCHOOL & VILLAGE :

The NIEPA has recommended in their report that 4 best primary schools should be given awards every year by the Administration. It is, therefore, proposed to grant award of Rs.500/- to each such selected primary school. The basis of selection will be as follows:

These schools will be selected on the basis of achievement of targets of enrolment, average attendance in various classes, transaction rate (repetition of dropouts), preparation of plan for universalisation of elementary education, local participation, organisation of enrolment drives etc. Similarly it is proposed to grant incentive awards of Rs.500/- cash to two selected villages every year which achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education in the Patelads of Galonda, Dapada, Amboli, Khanvel, Mandoni and Dudhani.

These wards will have to be utilised as special development grant by the Panchayat for the particular villages.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	0.15
1985-86	-	0.03

GRAND TOTAL OUTLAY (Primary education)

(Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	768.32
1985-86	77.66

2. SECONDARY EDUCATION/HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION.

2.1 EXPANSION OF GOVERNMENT SECONDARY/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS & STAFF:

The total enrolment in standard 8th to 12th at the end of Seventh Plan is expected to go upto 5000. Therefore, more High/Higher Secondary schools will be necessary to meet their requirement. Hence it is proposed to open two more high schools, one at Amboli and one at Mandoni. These will, in addition, provide education facilities to students nearer to their place of residence. The number of posts of teachers to be appointed on account of additional enrolment is expected to be 21.

i) New posts to be created :-

Secondary School Teachers.	21
U.D.Cs.	2
<u>L.D.Cs.</u>	1

ii) Higher Secondary Education:

At present, there are three Higher Secondary Schools in the Territory, one each at Silvassa, Naroli and Khanvel. Since there is persistent demand for S-cience stream in Naroli Higher Secondary School as well as at Khanvel Higher Secondary School, it is proposed to open the same during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Necessary residential and non-residential building are also proposed to be constructed for these new streams and teachers concerned. Further, as per the recommendations of NIEPA, it is proposed to grant post graduate teachers scales for Higher Secondary School teachers. The proposed pay scales are as under:

Particulars.	Existing Scales.	P-roposed Scales.
1. Principal of Higher Secondary School.	650-1200	700-1300
2. Vice-principal of Higher Secondary School.	550-900	650-1200
3. Post graduate trained teachers/equivalent.	440-750	550-900

The necessary proposals have already been put up to the Government of India.

iii) Construction of Quarters:

Out of 106 teachers of High Schools/ Higher Secondary School, only 33 teachers have been provided with Government quarters. In the absence of quarters for School teachers, the Administration is facing difficulties in getting

experienced staff for the schools. In view of this, it is proposed to construct another 67 quarters during the plan period 1985-90.

	<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Capital component</u>
1985-90	213.25	141.52
1985-86	49.15	34.67

2.2 GRANT OF CASH AWARDS TO POOR AND TALENTED STUDENTS OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS .

This is a continuing scheme. The objective of the scheme is to provide incentive to students to attend school in order to reduce the dropout rate and to improve the quality of education among SC/ST students.

Assistance :

Scholarship of Rs.500/- to SC/ST students of Std. VIIIth to XIIth.

Minimum marks to be secured for Scholarship:

Boys.....55% Girls.....50%

Under this scheme, students of High/ Higher Secondary School in the Std. VIIIth to XIIth are given incentives in cash awards. The SC/ST students who obtain 55% marks or above in case of boys and 50% or above in case of Girls are given lump sum award of Rs.500/-.

	<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
1985-90	-	2.00
1985-86	-	0.40

2.3 SUPPLY OF FREE TEXT BOOKS AND EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS TO SC/ST AND OTHER STUDENTS OF LOW INCOME GROUP :

Assistance :

Free text books and note books to SC/ST and other low income group students whose parents income below Rs.3,600/- per annum.

Beneficiaries 1400 approx. to VIII to XII Std.

Under this scheme SC/ST students and students from lower income group are supplied text books, exercise note books and other teaching materials. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the Seventh Plan period. To enable the lower income group students to avail of the benefits under this scheme, it is proposed to raise ceiling limit of income to Rs.9,000/- per annum.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	3.00
1985-86	-	0.56

2.4 SUPPLY OF FREE UNIFORMS AND CANVAS SHOES TO SC/ST STUDENTS.

Assistance:

Students in VIII to XII belonging to SC/ST and other lower income group students whose parents income is below Rs.3,600/- per annum.

Beneficiaries : 1400 per annum.

Under this scheme, students of SC/ST communities, as also of other lower income groups students are supplied with two sets of uniforms and one pair of canvas shoes in the academic year.

This scheme is proposed to be continued during the plan period 1985-90 also. Looking to the Social/Economical condition of the parents of such students, it is proposed to provide them one more set of uniforms.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	6.08
1985-86	-	1.00

2.5 INTRODUCTION OF VOCATIONAL SUBJECTS IN HIGH SCHOOL

With a view to develop technical education in the school, vocational subjects have been introduced in all the High Schools to prepare the students for self-employment. The vocational subjects will also be introduced in two new High Schools opened in Randha and Rakholi. At present Agriculture, Tailoring, Drawing, Workshop technology and Elements of Electrical Engineering have been introduced. This scheme is proposed to be continued during the Seventh Plan Period.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	2.50
1985-86	-	0.50

2.6 SCHEME FOR COACHING CLASSES FOR WEAKER STUDENTS OF STANDARD XTH AND XIITH IN HIGH SCHOOLS/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Every year about 600 students of S.S.C. and 40 students of H.S.C.(Science subject) appeared in Public Examination from this Union Territory. Almost 80% of these students are from SC/ST and

from lower income group. They are not able to prepare themselves adequately for the examination either due to their poor economic conditions or lack of proper facilities and guidance at home. To help them in getting through the SSC/HSC examination successfully, it is proposed to start special coaching classes for three months for such students. Separate coaching classes for each subject viz. English, Science and Maths will be conducted. Each teacher will be paid Rs.70/- per month for running coaching classes of one hour duration for five days in a week. The total strength of each class will not be more than 30. As regards, higher secondary students, subject wise teachers shall be called from the nearby Science Colleges once in a week to deliver a lecture of one hour duration for three months preceeding the examination. Honourarium @ Rs.50/- and TA/DA of Rs.50/- will be paid per trip. It is also proposed to have 2 coaching centres one each in Secondary and Higher Secondary and actions on the lines of Coaching scheme implemented in Tamil Nadu for the SC/ST students who fail in SSC/HSC examination. The appointment of teachers for these centres will be made as per requirements.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	1.72
1985-86	-	0.25

2.9 GRANT OF TEACHERS AWARD :

Beneficiaries :- 1 Teacher per year.

The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, in their report, have recommended that a scheme of granting teachers award every year should be introduced by the Union Territory. It is, therefore, proposed to give teacher award to one teacher from Secondary/ Higher Secondary Schools for the outstanding performance in the form of cash award of Rs.1,000/- and a Certificate. This award will be in addition to the National awards given, if any, to the teacher concerned.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	0.05
1985-86	-	0.01

2.10 GRANT OF AWARD TO BEST SCHOOL:

This scheme is also being introduced as per recommendation of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration. Under this scheme one Higher School/Higher Secondary School would be given award every year by the Administration. It is, therefore, proposed to grant award of Rs.2000/- per annum on the basis of selection which will be as follows :

This school will be selected on the basis of achievement of targets of enrolment, average of attendance in various classes, transaction

rate (repetition of dropouts) local participation, improvement of quality of education planning etc.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	0.10
1985-86	-	0.02

2.11 PROVIDING OF MID-DAY-MEALS TO THE STUDENTS OF STANDARD VII TO XII.

Beneficiaries : 2500 students per year.

The Home Minister's Advisory Committee for Dadra and Nagar Haveli has recommended to introduce supply of mid-day-meals to all the secondary schools on the line of such scheme implemented under the Primary Education(Non-Plan) etc. A reference has been made to the Government of India, Ministry of Education asking their approval for the proposed scheme. This scheme has been proposed with an intention to provide supplementary food to SC/ST students and other students in order to attract the students to increase the attendance and reduce the rate of dropouts.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	6.00
1985-86	-	0.10

2.12 SETTING UP OF MODEL SCHOOL

The Central Advisory Board of Education in its 39th Session held on 6th and 7th June, 1983 recommended that the possibility of establishing atleast one model school in each State may be

explored. To tap the rural talent and to use them for nation building purpose, it is proposed to establish one model school having middle/high/higher secondary sections in this Union Territory. The students belonging to SC/ST and Lower Income Groups will be admitted in this school by competitive examination after the IV-th standard. The students selected after such competitive examination will then be provided hostel and other educational facilities in the school. The main aim of the school will be to provide these students the best education, cultural, social and environmental facilities. The Administration will also follow up their educational career and render proper help to them to continue further education by sanctioning scholarships to all those who pass SSC/HSC Examinations from the school. The total strength of this school will be 40 in each standard from Vth to XIIth, 50% of the seats will be reserved for girls students. Following posts are, therefore, proposed to be created.

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of Posts and Scale.</u>	<u>No.of posts.</u>
1.	Principal (700-1300)	1
2.	Vice-Principal(650-1200)	1
3.	Trained Post-graduate teachers (550-900)	6
4.	Trained graduate teachers. (440-750)	9
5.	Laboratory Coordinator (440-750)	1
6.	Hostel Superintendent (550 - 900)	1

7. U. D. C.	2
8. L. D. C.	1
9. Librarian.	1
10. L-laboratory Assistant.	3
11. Peon	5
12. Watchmen	2

The necessary provision for residential and non-residential buildings, school equipments etc., is also proposed during the plan period. This model school will be in the Interior area in the proper natural environment.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

	Total	Capital component
1985-90	45.00	30.00
1985-86	-NIL-	--

3. TEACHERS EDUCATION :

1. Reorientation Course for Primary/Secondary School Teachers:

It is seen that constantly new techniques are being developed in the field of education and therefore, periodical reorientation/training is very essential and helpful for the teachers. It is, therefore, proposed to organise reorientation/training courses separately for the Primary and Secondary teachers in this Union Territory and also to depute the teachers to neighbouring states and other Central Training Institutes. It is also proposed to call experts from the I.T.I., Vapi, SIE, Ahmedabad and NCERT, New Delhi for the

orientation training programme. The following outlay is proposed for the purpose.

Outlay(Rs. in lakhs)

Plan period	Primay school <u>teachers</u>	Secondary school <u>teachers</u>	Total
1985-90	0.75	0.40	1.15
1985-86	0.10	0.10	0.20

4. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

4.1 Opening of Arts, Science & Commerce College

In the absence of any college in this territory, a large number of students have to go for further education either to Valsad(50 Kms. away from Silvassa) or Daman/Pardi(35 Kms away from Silvassa). There is persistent demand for setting up a college in this territory, which seems to be justified keeping in view the number of students coming out at present and those expected to come out in future. Therefore, initially it is proposed to establish a college with 2 wings viz. Arts and Commerce and subsequently for other disciplines.

Outlay(Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Capital</u>
1985-90	19.00	10.00
1985-86	NIL	-

5. ADULT EDUCATION :Non-Formal Education/Adult Education:5.1 Adult Education

At present, under this scheme, the Administration is running 70 centres in the interior parts of the Territory, where the adult persons are imparted education who could not avail of the formal education facilities. These centres are being run by the Social workers and Primary School Teachers, who are given honorarium of Rs.100/- per month. Out of 22,000 illiterate persons as per 1981 Census, 4,000 persons have been educated under this programme. There are now 18,000 illiterate persons out of which every year 2000 will be covered under this scheme. It is also proposed to open new centres and to have post literacy project with a view to further educate the adults who have taken education in these centres.

Post proposed to be created:

<u>Name of Posts & Pay Scale.</u>	<u>No. of posts.</u>
Asstt.P roject Officer (650 - 1200)	1
Adult Supervisor(440 - 750)	1

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	10.50
1985-86	-	2.76

5.2 Non-Formal Education:

Till the end of Sixth Plan period, no facilities of non-formal education was available in this Territory. This Territory being backward, the percentage of dropouts at the elementary education level is high and goes on increasing as the children enter to higher standards. Formal education system is so rigid. Children belonging to weaker sections find it unsuitable and inconvenient to join the school, on account of their responsibilities to support their families.

Establishing linkage between formal and non-formal education is, therefore, one of the important concern to non-formal education. Under this scheme, there will be 50 such centres covering in all 1500 pupils. Students participated in non-formal education programme to get necessary skill will be re-entered in the formal system of education. Honorarium of Rs.200/- per month will be paid to the Instructors. It is, proposed to create following posts under the scheme during the plan period 1985-90.

<u>Name of posts & pay scale</u>	<u>No. of posts.</u>
Dy. Education Officer (650 - 1200)	1
Supervisors(440 - 750)	2
Project Officer(550 - 900)	1
<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
1985-90 -	10.64
1985-86 -	0.58

6. PHYSICAL EDUCATION:

6.1 Development of Sports and Improvement of Play Grounds:

This being an isolated Territory, there are not much sports development activities etc., at school level. Since 1978-79, the Administration is arranging inter-school-competition among the school children of Primary and Secondary for which a very good response has been received from all the educational institutions. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the plan period. During the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to develop the school play grounds at various places and to purchase the sports equipments. Besides physical education camps, are also proposed to be organised at different places for high/higher secondary school students **for 7 days**. About 100 students will be selected for the camps. The expenditure on lodging and boarding and purchase of sports materials will be borne by the Education Department.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	5.00
1985-86	-	1.10

7. DIRECTION, ADMINISTRATION & SUPERVISION:

7.1 Expansion of Academic Administration:

With a view to gear up large P-programmes for education transformation, improvement of standards, expansion of education facilities

and satisfactory implementation, it is necessary to strengthen and reorganise the education department of the Union Territory. The proposed expansion of education Administration is further based on the recommendations of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration which has stressed upon the introduction of a system of school complex and supervision/inspection of schools by the middle school Headmasters, high school Headmasters etc., under guidance of Deputy Education Officer and above all the upgradation and creation of Posts as under, which are proposed during the seventh plan.

(a) Upgradation of Posts

Present Post.		To be upgraded to the post				
Sr.No.	Designation.	Scale of pay	No. of post	Designation	Scale of pay	No. of posts.
1.	Asstt. Education Officer (School supervision)	440-750	4	Dy. Education Officer	650-1200	4
2.	Project Organiser (UNICEF & population)	550-900	2	-do-	650-1200	2
3.	Asstt. Director (Education)	700-1300	1	Jt. Director	1100-1600	1
4.	Education Officer.	650-1200	1	Education Officer	700-1300	1

(b) New Posts to be created :

Sr.No.	Designation	Pay Scale	No. of posts.	Remarks
1.	Education Officer	700-1300	3	(One each for Admn. planning & budget acedemic ITI & polytecnic)
2.	Assistant(Store)	425-700	1	
3.	Stenographer	330-560	2	(One each for Academic and Admn.)
4.	U. D. C.	330-560	2	
5.	Driver.	260-350	2	

(c) Strengthening of Statistical Cell:

On the recommendation of the high level committee on review of educational statistics, it is proposed to create staff for planning, statistics and monitoring purpose which is as follows :

Statistical and Planning Officer	(650-1200)	1 Post
Statistical Asstt.	(425-700)	2 "
Junior Clerk.	(260-400)	1 "
Peon.	(196-232)	1 "

7.2 Purchase of Vehicles :

It is proposed to purchase two deisel jeeps during the plan period to provide transport facilities to Education Officers, Deputy Education Officers for proper supervision on various schemes undertaken in this Union Territory.

7.3 Construction of Office Buildings and Staff quarters.

At present Office buildings of the Education Department is located in the building vacated by the Public Works Department, which is not even sufficient to provide suitable accommodation for the present staff. Due to expansion of staff under Direction and Administration and under implementation of various scheme, a suitable accommodation of bigger size will be needed. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a new office building for the Education Department. Further, there is acute shortage of residential accommodation as there are no private buildings available on rent, hence it is proposed to construct few quarters for office staff.

Total outlay proposed for the scheme is as under :

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Capital component</u>
1985-90	52.63	25.00
1985-86	7.30	4.00

8. OTHER PROGRAMME :

8.1 Scholarship to talented students :

(a) At present there are two schemes under which scholarships are awarded to the talented students as per guidelines of the Government of India. Under the first scheme, students from VIII to XII standards are granted scholarship for studying in the school in the nearby

States. Under the second scheme scholarship is awarded to the students who are persuing higher study in the colleges. Both the schemes are proposed to be continued.

During the visit of Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of SC/ST to this Union Territory, the Chairman and the members had shown concern towards the low rates of scholarship paid under the scheme. It is therefore proposed to pay Rs. 500/- per month to the students for lodging and boarding charges at College hostels and also for others who do not stay in college hostels. It is also proposed to raise the income ceiling limit upto Rs.15,000/- for eligibility in both the above schemes.

(b) **SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDENTS OF MINORITY COMMUNITIES, SC/ST AND LOWER INCOME GROUP STUDENTS:**

Government of India has been repeatedly emphasising the need to ensure proper representation of SC/ST, minorities etc. in the various Services of the Country. As the Territory has no facility whatsoever to guide and help candidates, it is proposed to grant 10 scholarship of Rs.500/- for 10 months duration for the students from minority communities, SC/ST and lower income group students to attend pre-examination coaching classes for All India Civil Services exams,

combined Engineering, services examination, banking, L.I.C., G.I.C., State Civil Services and other subordinate services etc., training for recruitment for Armed Force, or any other examination courses on similar lines.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90 - 3.75

1985-86 - 0.30

B.2 SOCIAL WELFARE HOSTELS/ASHRAM SHALA :

(a) New Hostels and Ashram Shalas:

The Administration is running 9 hostels including two girls hostels and one Ashram Shala where the SC/ST students and economically backward students are provided free lodging and boarding. One more hostel building has already been constructed at Kharadpada for which permission from the Home Ministry for starting the same is awaited. Parliamentary Committee on welfare of SC/ST, which visited Rakholi Ashram Shala of this Territory in 1983 emphasised the importance of the Ashram Shala for educational development of tribals and recommended that to achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education, more Ashramshalas should be opened, specially for girls in this Union Territory. The SC/ST students should be given entrance liberally. In this context, it is proposed to open more Ashramshalas at Dapada, Galonda, Velugam and

Vansda on the lines of Rakholi Ashramshala. These Ashramshalas will be having 2 separate wings i.e., one for boys and the other for girls,

(b) Requirement of Staff :

A. Posts already proposed but not yet sanctioned.

<u>Name of Post.</u>	<u>No. of Posts.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
1. Hostel Superintendent	10	One each for 10 Hostels (Pending with Ministry of Home Affairs).
2. Gaudi.	3	
3. <u>New Posts to be created.</u>		
Hostel Superintendent.	4	

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Capital component</u>
1985-90	25.50	4.00
1985-86	2.92	--

3 Opening of Primary Teachers Training Institute:

In this Territory, there is no State Institute of Education, Teachers Training Institute or SCERT for innovation in educational field, to give training to new teacher candidates, in service training/orientation courses for regular teachers to keep the teacher well acquainted with the latest development in the method of teaching etc. We are also finding it very difficult to get the seats in the neighbouring states to send our students for teachers diploma courses. It is, therefore, proposed

to open a Teachers Training Institute with limited number of students for conducting 2 years teachers diploma course in Gujarati and Marathi languages. The candidates of Daman District may also be able to take advantage of this Institute. This institute will also conduct refresher courses etc., in various fields/subjects for all the primary school teachers in this Territory and thus will have full work load throughout the year. It is, therefore, proposed to create one post of Principal 700-1300, 4 posts of Trained Graduate Teachers 440-750, 1 post of U.D.C. and 1 post of Peon during the Plan period 1985-90. It is also proposed to construct one ITI building, hostel, teachers quarter etc.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	12.87
1985-86	-	5.00

4 Book Bank Scheme for Higher Education

It has been decided to open a Book Bank to supply school text books on loan basis to pupils of SC/ST and lower income group classes. Since there will be very limited number of students taking college education, it is proposed to provide this facility to 50 students taking education in various fields viz., Engineering, Medical, various degree/diploma courses etc. These books will be kept in the libraries and the eligible candidates will be supplied these books on loan basis.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	0.50
1985-86	-	0.05

8.5 Inter State Exchange of Cultural Troupes

At present no facility exists whereby the students of the Territory can go and participate for the cultural functions organised by other states. Exchange of ideas is very important to broaden the outlook of the students and give them idea of existence of the different cultural activities in the Territory. It is proposed to invite the cultural troupes of other States/U.Ts. during the plan period, under the scheme of exchange of cultural troupes of Government of India.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	2.50
1985-86	-	0.60

8.6 Expansion of UNICEF P projects II & III.

At present Unicef Projects 2 and 3 are under implementation in this Union Territory. The duration of these projects will be completed by the end of 1985-86. These projects are required to be continued further in the interest of the tribal population.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	2.00
1985-86	-	NIL

7. Population Education

Population Education Project is being implemented in this Territory since 1983. This project will be over by December 1985. The Union Territory Administration has to continue this project further.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90 - 2.00

8.8 Nucleus Budget (General Education)

The Administration is implementing various schemes for the betterment of SC/ST population of the Union Territory. Though almost all the requirements are covered in the plan scheme, there may be certain fields which might have remained un-noticed. In order to meet the urgent and unforeseen requirements of the people of this Union Territory, it is proposed to introduce nucleus budget. The Collector, being a Head of the Department, will exercise the power to sanction any scheme from this budget. An outlay of Rs.1,00 lakh is therefore proposed for the plan period 1985-90.

B. ARTS AND CULTURE

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION :

This being predominantly tribal area there are no libraries run by private organisations. Hence the Administration has to provide library facilities to the general public under the aegis of education department. At present libraries

are being run at 10 Patelads. 7 libraries are running in the Government buildings, whereas remaining 3 have no separate buildings. At present there are four librarians (1 librarian and 3 Asstt. librarians) on regular basis. It is proposed to create 8 posts of Asstt. Librarians in the pay scale of Rs.330-560. It is also proposed to open 15 more part time libraries in the villages where middle schools are existing, appointing part time librarians on honorarium basis. It is proposed to construct three library buildings in the remaining patelads during the plan period. The buildings at Silvassa, Naroli library is very Small and there is no compartment for children or ladies etc. It is proposed to construct more two rooms during the plan period.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Capital component</u>
1985-90	15.05	3.00
1985-86	2.53	0.45

2. COMPILATION OF DISTRICT GAZETTEER

The work relating to the Gazetteer of Dadra and Nagar Haveli was initially proposed in 1965. However the scheme of preparation of Gazetteer was kept in abeyance for a long time due to economy measures and other administrative reasons. Since 1979 the scheme which earlier was under central sector has been transferred

to State sector. Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli intended to create its own Gazetteer unit during the Sixth Plan by making some budget provision in the Annual Plan 1983-84 and 1984-85. Proposals for creation of necessary staff for the operation of the unit were also moved to the Government of India but remained unsettled on account of various reasons. The Executive Editor of Goa Gazetteer has been appointed as Executive Editor for Dadra and Nagar Haveli Gazetteer on a part time basis. The work would involve voluminous compilation, collection of information through extensive touring, drafting, editing, printing etc. Since this work is pending since long, it has to be carried out expeditiously. There is an urgent need for the creation of separate Gazetteer unit in this Administration. The following minimum staff is proposed to be created to assist the Executive Editor during the Seventh Plan.

Sr. No.	Name of post	Pay Scale	No. of post
1.	Research Asstt. (Cl-II Gazetted)	650-1200	1
2.	Stenographer.	330-560	1
3.	Statistical Asstt.	425-700	1
4.	Senior Clerk (UDC).	330-560	1
5.	Typist.	260-400	1
6.	Peon.	196-232	1

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).</u>	
1985-90	4.00
1985-86	0.65

3. NUCLEUS BUDGET (ART AND CULTURE) :

The Administration is implementing various schemes for the betterment of SC/ST population of the Union Territory. Though almost all the requirements are covered in the plan scheme, there may be certain fields which might have remained unnoticed. In order to meet the urgent and unforeseen requirements of the people of this Union Territory, it is proposed to introduce nucleus budget. The Collector being a Head of the Department will exercise the power to sanction any scheme from this budget. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is therefore proposed for the plan period 1985-90.

<u>Grand Total(Arts & Culture)</u>	
<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
1985-90	28.08
1985-86	4.55

SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE :1. Development of Sports and Preparation of Play Grounds in Patelads :

In this Union Territory, there do not exist adequate facilities for the developmental sports activities and coaching on modern and scientific line. There are no public play grounds except Silvassa where open sports tournaments of boys and girls of the Union Territory can be arranged. It is, therefore, proposed to construct play grounds in all the Ten Patelads and also to provide coaching facilities by inviting coaches from various Centres, including the National Sports Institute Patiala. At present there are no facilities for indoor games and other modern games. The construction of Indoor Stadium and Swimming Pool at Silvassa will have to be completed during the Seventh Plan. Besides it is proposed to construct recreation halls attached to the play grounds in the Patelads in a phased manner.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

	Total	Capital
1985-90	17.25	15.00
1985-86	9.22	9.22

2. GRANT IN-AID-TO SPORTS COUNCIL :

The Sports Council of this Union Territory will be given assistance in the form of grant-in-aid for encouraging sports activities. The total provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs have been kept

for the plan period 1985-90 including 0.25 lakhs for the Plan period 1985-86.

Total Outlay (Sports & Youth Welfare)

(Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	19.25
1985-86	9.49

GRAND TOTAL (EDUCATION)

(Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	1624.35
1985-86	258.84

TECHNICAL EDUCATIONGovernment Polytechnic

In this Territory, there is no facility for higher education after H.S.S.C. Moreover there is no facility of professional education like polytechnic, engineering degree course, courses in medicine or pharmaceuticals available for students to prepare for their future career. Due to their social and economic condition of the people, who are mainly tribals, cannot afford to pursue higher general education. Hence a well equipped polytechnic having various courses is considered an absolute necessity to provide the youth of this Territory an opportunity at their doorsteps, acquire necessary qualification and skill to successfully compete in the employment market. The Administration proposes to introduce the following courses during the Plan period.

1. Diploma Civil Engineering.
2. Diploma Mech. Engineering.
3. Diploma Electric Engineering.
4. Diploma Electronic Engineering.
5. Television Engineering.
6. Paper technology.
7. Printing Technology.
8. Food technology.
9. Leather technology.
10. Chemical technology.
11. Architecture.
12. Textile Engineering.
13. Dairy technology.
14. Fertiliser technology.

In Dadra and Nagar Haveli itself there are three industrial estates and a few more industrial estates are planned to be established at Patlad headquarters

during the Seventh plan. There are industrial estates also all around at places like Vapi (which is one of the biggest industrial estate in Asia), Daman, Umbargaon, Sarigaon, Dunga and Achhad. Hence, there is ample opportunity of employment for youth trained in polytechnics, in these industrial estates. The matter regarding starting of polytechnic was also discussed in the Home Minister's Advisory Committee for Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the said Committee had recommended to start a polytechnic in this Territory. Acting on their recommendation, the Administration has started preparation of a project report for setting up a polytechnic, in consultation with Director (Tech.) Ministry of Education and Culture, (Deptt. of Education), New Delhi.

The intake capacity for the proposed courses will be as per with the norms and standards for technical Institutions fixed by the Department of Education, Ministry of Education and Culture, Government of India.

The total land required is about 40 acres and will be acquired before 1985. Initially, it is proposed to start four courses, namely, Civil Engineering, Mech. Engineering, Electric Engineering and Electronic Engineering. The necessary provisions for construction of building, equipments, furniture, staff, recurring and non-recurring expenditure etc. will be as follows :-

1. Land & Land levelling (Development)	10.00 lakhs.
2. Building for Institution.	142.00 "
3. Hostel building	25.00 "
4. Equipments & Machineries	80.00 "

5. Furniture/class room, drawing halls, laboratories and Stationary.	10.00 lakhs.
6. Library books and equipments	7.00 lakhs.
7. Amenities for students	5.00 lakhs.
	<u>280.00 lakhs</u>

Consequent upon the opening of polytechnic, the technical and non-technical staff are required to be appointed as per norms fixed by the Department of Education, Ministry of Education and Cultural, Govt. of India. An outlay of about Rs.60.00 lakhs is therefore proposed towards pay and allowances of the staff for polytechnic for the plan period 1985-90. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for training cost, maintenance cost, contingent expenditure and purchase of library books for the plan period 1985-90.

Most of the teaching staff for polytechnic has to be recruited from outside as no technical persons are available in the Territory. There is acute shortage of residential accommodation and hardly any private buildings are available on rental basis. It is therefore proposed to provide residential accommodation to atleast 50% of the staff, for which an outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed for plan period 1985-90.

Total Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	-	372.00
1985-86	-	100.00

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X. S O C I A L A N D C O M M U N I T Y
S E R V I C E S .

MEDICAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION :

The people of this Territory, who are predominantly tribals, are economically poor and educationally backward. They have their own beliefs, superstitions and general shyness to take advantage of modern medical facilities. Amenities and facilities have not yet been adequately developed and it has been difficult to attract technical personnel from outside to serve in this Territory. The most prevalent diseases are Malnutrition, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Gastro intestinal diseases, scabies etc. The present net work of the medical and public health department consists of one hospital having 50 indoor beds with major specialists services 3 PHCs, six rural dispensaries, one mobile dispensary and 16 sub-centres. Four Sub-Centres are being established during 1984-85. All the National Health Programme and also health care delivery services are being implemented through this net work of medical institutions. Though the Territory is small, with the projected mid year population of 1,30,000 during 1990, the above institution will not be able to fully cater the needs of the people. Therefore, it is proposed to carry out the following programmes during the Seventh Plan.

1. MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME (RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMME).

1.1. Strengthening of existing PHCs:-

There are three PHCs in the Territory, but each PHC has got only six beds and there are no facilities for diets for the indoor patients. The beds have also been found quite inadequate and therefore it has been proposed to increase the number of beds in all the existing three PHCs., by addition of 10 beds in each PHC. It has also been proposed to make arrangement for the diets for the indoor patients. The PHC situated at Khanvel is more than 20 K.M. away from the district level hospital, which is to cover the interior of the rural areas. Though there is a vehicle for supervision purpose for Medical Officers, this vehicle at present is also being used as an ambulance. It has been found that the present arrangement for transportation of patients from this PHC is not satisfactory and to reduce the pressure on this vehicle, it has been proposed to provide one ambulance to this PHC during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Certain posts of Medical Officers and para medical staff, cook etc. for strengthening of these three PHCs have been proposed and an amount of Rs. 29.25 lakhs for salaries of additional staff and purchase of equipment, vehicle etc. has been provided. An amount of Rs. 34.01 lakhs for construction of indoor wards, kitchen and residential

buildings for these three PHCs have been proposed. Supervision vehicles of the existing PHCs are very old and also two vehicles are required to be replaced for efficient supervision by the Medical Officers of the PHCs. Therefore an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided in the proposal.

Total Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	66.26
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1.2. Upgradation of Dispensary into PHC :-

There are Six rural dispensaries at present in the Territory and the projected mid year population during 1990 is 1,30,000 more than 81% population of this territory belong to S.T. and S.C. According to norms, in tribal areas one PHC is to be established for each 20,000 population and therefore it has been proposed to upgrade three existing rural dispensaries to three PHCs. during this plan period bringing the total number of PHCs to 6 by the end of Seventh Plan. There is no indoor beds in the existing dispensaries. Therefore, it has been proposed to add six beds with kitchen and minor operation theatre etc. to these three dispensaries to be upgraded to PHCs. Provision for three vehicles for supervision and ambulance purpose have also been kept in the proposal.

It has also been proposed to provide one vehicle each to remaining three dispensaries because these dispensaries also form a unit of PHC and this

will help both supervision, ambulance purpose and also can work as mobile dispensary. This matter was discussed in the recent meeting of Home Ministers Advisory Committee and the said committee had recommended to examine the same in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Accordingly this matter was taken up with the said Ministry and they have recommended that necessary provision should be made for this purpose in the Plan proposals.

A few supporting posts and one Medical Officer in each PHC has also been proposed. Therefore, an amount of Rs. 16.13 lakhs for salaries of staff and purchase of vehicles etc. have been provided. Also an amount of Rs. 20.70 lakhs have been proposed for construction of functional and residential buildings under this programme. One dispensary is running from a very old building. A new building has been felt essential for this dispensary. Therefore an amount of Rs. 3.30 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

Outlay (Rs. in lakh).

1985-90 40.13

1.3. Establishment of Sub-Centres :

There are 20 Sub-Centres at present in the Territory and during Seventh Five Year Plan, 15 more sub-centres have been proposed to be established for

which 15 MPW(M) and 15 MPW(F) and four supervisors (Male) and Supervisor (Female) have been proposed to be created. An amount of Rs. 38.29 lakhs has been provided for construction of these sub-centres with residential buildings. Since it is expected that the salaries etc. of the MPW(F) and supervisor (Female) will be borne by the Centrally Sponsored family welfare scheme only for salaries for 15 MPW(M) and 4 male supervisor, an amount of Rs. 5.54 lakhs has been proposed.

Outlay (Rs. in lakh)

1985-90	43.83
1985-86	10.81

1.4. Direction and Administration :

From Sixth Five Year Plan the activities of the department have been increased manifold due to expansion of hospital and other rural health programmes. All the National Health programmes are being implemented in this Territory and the Chief Medical Officer has also to work as the head of the District as well as of the States. Therefore, it has been proposed to create one post of Administrative Officer to look after the day to day administration so that the Chief Medical Officer can devote more time for policy matter and other technical and implementation of health programmes. One post of Accountant and 4 posts of L.D.Cs. also have been proposed to be created.

The Chief Medical Officer has no supervision vehicle and therefore it has been proposed to procure one car for the purpose. Similarly provision for purchase of one supervision vehicle for the Deputy Chief Medical Officer also have been kept with creation of two posts of driver for these vehicles.

The Chief Medical Office of the Cottage Hospital Silvassa is at present incharge of Health Services also in the Territory. This arrangement is continuing from the beginning . But, the activities of the Health Department have increased many folds since then, both on extension as well as on clinical sides. Besides this the C.M.O. has to attend many meetings and conferences to keep abreast with the latest plans and programmes. He has to attend to many correspondences received from Government of India, that is Secretariate functions and also has to attend to many administrative responsibilities. This does not permit him to do justice to his hospital duties. Hence, it is proposed to create a post of Jt. Director of Health Services in the grade of Rs. 1500-2000 to be in over all charge of the Health Department of the Territory.

The present office accommodation of the Chief Medical Officer is extremely inadequate. It has therefore been proposed to extend the office of the Chief Medical Officer with few rooms so that all the officers and Ministerial staff can sit comfortably. An amount of Rs. 10.21 lakhs have been proposed for

salary and purchase of vehicle and other furnitures, typewriters etc. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has also been proposed for construction of functional and residential buildings.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	12.21
1985-86	3.92

2. HOSPITAL & DISPENSARIES :

There is only one hospital with 50 indoor beds in this territory and during Sixth Five Year Plan, most of the major Specialist's services like Surgery, Anaesthesiology, Obstetrics and Gyneacology, General medicine, Ophthalmology and Childrenmedicine have been developed. There is also a Dental wing in the hospital. Though above specialists have been able to remove amny of the difficulties of ailing public, it is felt that this has not been adequate to cover the full needs of the people of this Territory. It has therefore been proposed to add at least 30 more beds with operation theatre and new O.P.D./Casualty wards in the existing hospital. It has also been proposed to add new specialist wings like ENT, Pathology, Radiology, Dermotology and Orthopaedic. Though there are facilities of ambulance services in the hospital, butt it has been found inadequate and therefore purchase of one ambulance during the Plan period has been proposed with a few posts of drivers to provide 24 hours

round the clock ambulance services. It has also been proposed to purchase a new 300 MA X-Ray machine as the present 50 MA machine is found extremely inadequate to fulfil the investigative services in the hospital. Since the activities in the hospital are being increased, it has been proposed to install one electric incinerator in the hospital campus to dispose of the rubbish and the wastes. It has also been proposed to establish atleast a two bedded intensive care units in the hospital. It has also been proposed to add the physiotherapy unit in the hospital during the plan period. A number of posts of Medical Officers, Nurses including theatre nurses, bio-chemists, laboratory technicians, X-ray technicians, theatre technicians, dental technician, ward boys, peons, safaiwalas have been proposed to support this different specialist wing and the indoor beds. The hospital has got no full-time Superintendent and the surgical specialist is looking after day to day administration of the hospital. It is, therefore proposed to create one post of full-time Superintendent in the specialist grade with Stenographer and other supporting ministerial staff. One post of Record keeping officer also has been proposed to be created for maintenance of the patients records. There is no well equipped hospital within 50 Km. radius of this territory and if this hospital is developed, the people not only from this Territory but also from neighbouring States will be able to avail the benefit.

An outlay of Rs. 62.60 lakhs for salaries, purchase of equipment, instruments, furniture, ambulance, X'ray machine etc. has been proposed. Another outlay of Rs. 91.74 lakhs has been proposed for construction of functional and residential buildings during the plan period. Hence, under this programme total Rs. 154.34 lakhs have been proposed during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	154.34
1985-86	41.26

3. TRAINING PROGRAMME :

There is no training institution in this Territory and therefore no trained nurses, pharmacist and other para medical staff are available. It is therefore proposed to depute local candidates for training in nursing and Pharmacy (Diploma course) and ANM/MPW (F) and MPW (M) etc. so that this territory can be self sufficient in para medical staff. It has therefore been proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakhs for stipend of the trainees during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	0.25
1985-86	0.05

4. INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINES AND HOMOEOPATHY :

There is one Ayurvedic clinic attached to the District level hospital at Silvassa and during the Seventh Five Year Plan it has been proposed to establish one Homoeopathy clinic with one Homoeopathy Medical Officer, one Homoeopathy Pharmacist and a peon. An amount of Rs. 5.60 lakhs has been provided for salary and purchase of medicines and few furnitures under this programme.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	5.60
1985-86	0.65

5. OTHER PROGRAMMES :

5.1. Drugs and Food Administration :

There is one post of Drugs Inspector and one post of Food Inspector in this territory and a sum of Rs. 2.51 lakhs for their salary and charges for analysis of food drugs and purchase of samples etc. have been provided.

5.2. Health Education :

A sum of Rs. 0.60 lakhs have been kept for purchase of health education films during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

5.3. Silvassa Township Sanitation Scheme :

The township at Silvassa which is the head quarter of the Territory is a small one and there is no Municipality/Municipal Corporation. The Public Health Department is looking after the sanitation of the township and the existing safaiwalas have been found inadequate. Therefore it has been proposed to create Six posts of safaiwalas and purchase of one garbage van to carry the garbage from the township and dump it to a far of place. A post of driver and one post of Sanitary Inspector to supervise the sanitation works of the township has also been proposed to be created. A sum of Rs. 3.15 lakhs has been kept for salary and purchase of small truck for carriage of garbage and sum of Rs. 6.68 lakhs for construction of residential quarters has been kept.

5.4. Establishment of Industrial Health Programme :

There are three Industrial Estates in this Territory at present and it is expected that some more industrial estates will be established during Seventh Five Year Plan. More than four thousand workers are employed in these industrial estates. To look after the well-being, safety and health of these workers, it has been proposed to create one post of Industrial Medical Officer with one nurse. It has also been proposed to purchase one vehicle for the mobility of this officer with a driver. A sum of Rs. 1.39 lakhs for salary and purchase of vehicle has been proposed and

an amount of Rs. 2.29 lakhs for construction of residential quarters of the Industrial Medical Officer.

5.5. School Health Programme :

This programme has been sanctioned in the last year of the Sixth Five Year Plan with creation of one post of Medical Officer, a vehicle and a supporting para medical staff. This programme will be continuing during Seventh Five Year Plan, and a provision of Rs. 3.68 lakhs for salaries and maintenance of the vehicle has been provided in this programme.

Total Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	20.30
1985-86	1.25

Thus, a total outlay of Rs. 342.92 lakhs including Rs. 199.01 lakhs for construction of functional and residential buildings will be required to implement the above schemes during the period of Seventh Five Year Plan.

GRAND TOTAL (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	342.92
1985-86	77.31

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IX-C SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:

Activities of Water supply and Sanitation at present is being looked after by the Executive Engineer (bldgs.) with one P.H. Sub-Division. Considering the existing and proposed workload of planning, execution and maintenance of water supply and sewerage schemes, which is a specialised discipline of engineering, it is essential to have independent full fledged division with one more sub-division to look after this work.

Over and above the workload of water supply and sanitation under Rural Water Supply, there is an additional workload of Rs.50.00 lakhs for water supply to Industrial Estates which are coming up. Administration is constructing a number of residential and non-residential buildings scattered all over the Territory and there also, water supply and sewerage will be required to be planned and executed and maintained only by this Division. The proposed workload of providing water supply to Government buildings will also be approximately Rs. 50.00 lakhs. As such the overall workload with the P.H. Sub-Division will be totally Rs.332 lakhs.

Looking to the specialised discipline and the amount of workload, it is proposed to have one Division with one Sub-Division to look after planning, construction and maintenance. The details and outlay proposed is as under:-

STAFF PATTERN.

Sr. No.	Category.	No. of post.	Pay scale.
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Technical Staff:

1.	Executive Engineer.	1	Rs. 1100-1600
2.	Deputy Engineer (Assistant Engineer)	2	Rs. 650-1200
3.	Sectional Officer. (Jr. Engineer)	5	Rs. 425-700
4.	Social Scientist/ Health Educator.	1	Rs. 425-700
5.	Sanitary/Chemist/ Biologist.	1	Rs. 425-700
6.	Draftsman Grade-II.	1	Rs. 425-700
7.	Draftsman Grade-III.	3	Rs. 260-430
8.	Laboratory Technician.	2	Rs. 425-700
9.	Machanic/Electrician.	6	Rs. 260-430
10.	Plumber/Fitter.	2	Rs. 260-430
11.	Technical Assistant.	3	Rs. 260-430

M clerical Staff:

1.	Divisional Accountant.	1	Rs. 425-750
2.	Store Keeper.	1	Rs. 425-700
3.	Head Clerk.	1	Rs. 425-750
4.	S.A.C./U.D.C.	4	Rs. 330-560
5.	Auditor/L.D.C.	9	Rs. 260-400
6.	Typist.	3	Rs. 260-400
7.	Metre Reader.	2	Rs. 260-400
8.	Billing clerk.	2	Rs. 260-400
9.	Jeep Driver.	1	Rs. 260-350
10.	Truck Driver.	1	Rs. 260-400
11.	Cleaner.	1	Rs. 196-232
12.	Peon.	6	Rs. 196-232

The provision of Rs. 56.00 lakhs is proposed for establishment and contingency for the plan period 1985-90.

Construction:

For the above Division and Sub-Division offices and for the safety of stores, tools and plants etc. following construction is proposed.

1. Construction of office building and quarters.
2. Construction of Godown and garrage.

An outlay of Rs.8.75 lakhs is proposed for the construction in the Seventh Five Year Plan. This will be permanent establishment and hence, the construction is proposed.

Total Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	64.75
1985-86	13.00

2. SURVEY INVESTIGATION:

Damanganga Reservoir Project is under construction and is nearing completion. Above project is a joint venture of Government of Gujarat, Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Government of Goa, Daman and Diu. There is a provision that 12.5 million gallons of water supply will be given from the Dam to Dadra and Nagar Haveli for domestic and Industrial purpose.

Requirement of water supply for domestic and Industrial purpose is shown below:

(i) Domestic Requirement:

(a) For Silvassa Town.	1.5 M.G.D.	= 6.75 MLPD
(b) Surrounding village, Samarvarni, Masat, Naroli and Dadra.	2.0 M.G.D.	= 9.00 "
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	3.5 M.G.D.	15.75 MLPD

(ii) Industrial Requirement:

(a) Piparia.	1.5 M.G.D.	6.75 MLPD
(b) Masat.	1.0 M.G.D.	4.5 "
(c) New Industrial Estate at Silvassa.	1.5 M.G.D.	6.75 "
	-----	-----
	4.0 MG.D.	18.00 MLPD

Total: 7.5 M.G.D. 33.75 MLPD.

Detailed Survey and Investigation is required to plan out a definite scheme for the use of water that will be available from Damanganga Dam.

This Union Territory has no expert organisation for Investigation planning and designing the above project of such a magnitude. The detailed survey investigation and detailed project will be taken up in consultation and as per the advise of C.P.H.E.E.O. Ministry of Works and Housing so that if necessary, the water can be used for domestic and industrial purpose in future.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	0.25
1985-86	-

3. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENTS:

It is proposed to purchase two inspection vehicles and one Tempo. Inspection vehicles are for inspection of works for officers and tempo is for maintenance work in the interior places. Further, tools, plants, equipments etc., are also required to be purchased for maintenance of water supply works as well as maintenance of vehicles. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed in the Seventh Plan period.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	8.00
1985-86	2.00

4. RURAL WATER SUPPLY UNDER MINIMUM NEED PROGRAMME:

Supply of protected and drinking water in adequate quantity and disposal of waste water is of fundamental importance for preservation and promotion of public health. The programme to be implemented by the Administration envisages in the first place, the provision of safe and protected water supply. Priority will be given to water supply facilities to no-source hamlets.

The international drinking water supply and sanitation decade (1981-90) has been launched by the United Nations. Following are the targets fixed by the Government of India for Water Supply and Sewerage in Rural Areas by the end of the decade.

- i) 100% of the rural population to be covered with safe water supply.

ii) 25% rural population to be covered with sanitary toilets.

In the Draft International Decade the total projected population by 1991 of this Territory was 1,04,200 out of which the population of 40,000 was having water supply at the beginning of the decade, i.e. 1980-81. Hence, it was proposed to cover the remaining 64,200 population under the programme of supply of safe drinking water by the end of the decade to achieve 100% coverage of population. Out of this 55,000 will be covered by the end of Sixth Plan. Hence, only 9,200 persons will be remaining to be covered during the Seventh Plan period.

Out of the hamlets supplied with safe drinking water 60 hamlets having about 5000 population are having inadequate water supply than the minimum required. Hence it will be necessary to provide bore wells for 9,000 remaining people in 60 hamlets and augmentation for 30,000 people in 30 hamlets during the Seventh Plan period. There are also two spillover works of dug wells which are also proposed to be completed during the Seventh Plan period.

The following places are coming up with concentrated population and Government quarters due to overall development:

- (1) Dadra (2) Dapada (3) Kilawni (4) Galonda
- (5) Randha (6) Mandoni (7) Amboli.

such it is proposed to provide water supply by dug wells, pump sets, pump cabins etc. at above

places during the Seventh Plan.

The following schemes are proposed to be included in the Seventh Plan.

4.1. Piped Water Supply:

(i) Augmentation of Silvassa water supply scheme:

The Silvassa water supply scheme was taken up during Fifth Five Year Plan period. The source of water from which the scheme draws water is inadequate and as such the water supply to Silvassa-Amli town is not sufficient. Because of the increase in population of Silvassa-Amli town, the present scheme is required to be augmented for sufficient water supply. The P.H. Department of Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board of Government of Gujarat was requested to investigate and prepare a detailed scheme. The preliminary cost as worked out by them for the above scheme is Rs.65.00 lakhs. Detailed plan and estimate and execution will be taken up after technical clearance from C.P.H.E.E.O. Ministry of Works and Housing.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	65.00
1985-86	4.00

(ii) Augmentation of Dadra Water Supply scheme:

There is shortage of water at the source of Dadra Water Supply Scheme and at present water is supplied by direct pumping on stand post. This scheme also requires to be augmented looking to the demand of the people and less availability of water at source. The estimated

cost worked out by the P.H. Department of Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board is Rs. 15.00 lakhs. Hence this outlay is proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	15.00
1985-86	4.00

(iii) Extension of Water Supply facilities at Naroli:

Piped water supply scheme at Naroli is nearly completed but more people are now demanding water supply through pipe line and more stand posts. The total length of pipe line requiring extension is about 2 Kms. and because of limitation with the original scheme, it is proposed to provide additional bore well, pump, pump cabin and distribution lines with stand post. This scheme is expected to cost about Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	5.00
1985-86	1.50

(iv) Piped water supply at six villages:

The six villages, viz. Dapada, Kilawani, Galonda, Randha, Mandoni and Amboli which are now coming up with concentrated habitation, are proposed to be provided with piped water supply with borewells, electric pump, pump cabin, distribution lines etc.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	12.00
1985-86	2.00

Total ^{val} Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
for piped water supply.

1985-90	97.00
1985-86	13.00

4.2. Borewells:

As already stated above, 60 no-source hamlets are proposed to be provided with borewells to cover the remaining population of 9000 and borewells will be provided in 30 more hamlets where the supply of water is not adequate, for construction 90 borewells, the outlay proposed is as under:

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
1985-90	31.50
1985-86	10.00

4.3. Dug wells:

There are two spillover works of dugwells which are proposed to be completed in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Provision of Rs.50,000/- is proposed for this purpose.

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
1985-90	0.50
1985-86	0.50

5. RURAL SANITATION:

5.1. Silvassa underground sewerage:

Silvassa, the headquarters of the Union Territory, is not having underground sewerage and due to increasing population and concentration of people,

it is felt necessary to have a closed sewerage system in Silvassa town. In Silvassa, Housing Societies as well as many Government quarters, Primary Schools, High Schools, I.T.I. Hostel, etc. are already there and there is going to be further expansion in near future due to industrial developments and other developmental activities. It is, therefore, necessary to have a closed sewerage system to maintain cleanliness and hygienic conditions. Tentative outlay as indicated below is proposed for this purpose.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	35.00
1985-86	NIL

5.2. Low cost sanitation toilets:

In the National Decade, 25% of the projected population of 1,04,200 (1991) i.e. 26,000 population is proposed to be covered up with low cost sanitation toilets. As per the scheme of providing Rs.50.00 per capita as subsidy, the total amount required for population ^{of} 26,000 will be Rs.13.00 lakhs. Hence an amount of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

Total Outlay (Rs. in lakhs) Rural Sanitation

1985-90	48.00
1985-86	5.50

GRAND TOTAL (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	250.00
1985-86	44.00

H O U S I N G

Considerable importance is attached to housing scheme to meet the basic needs of life, particularly for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is acute shortage of residential accommodation in this Union Territory. With a view to provide own residential accommodation to public, two housing schemes are being implemented at present. As per the guidelines of the Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India, the ceiling limit for the cost of construction is raised to provide adequate amount of loans. Accordingly the schemes are revised as under

1. LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME :

Under this scheme loan for construction of house is granted to the person whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 7200/- The scheme is also applicable to the Cooperative Housing Societies for the members belonging to Low Income Group. The scheme provide for grant of loan upto 80% of the actual cost of construction subject to a maximum Rs. 20,000/- per house including the cost of land and Rs. 15,300/- per house maximum excluding the cost of land.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	1.00
1985-86	0.20

2. MIDDLE INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME :

Under this scheme loan for construction of house is granted to the person whose annual income is between Rs. 7200/- to 18,000/-. This scheme provides for grant of loan for construction of a house which shall not exceed the estimated cost of the house or Rs. 33,400/- whichever is less in the case of individuals and their cooperatives. The total cost of construction (excluding the cost of development of land) of any house proposed to be built shall not exceed Rs. 50,000/-.

The outlay has been proposed with a view to make available the loan facilities to the members of registered Cooperative Housing Societies and others of the Union Territory. Most of the members will be covered under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).</u>	
1985-90	50.00
1985-86	15.00
<u>Grand Total (Rs. in lakhs).</u>	
1985-90	51.00
1985-86	15.20

3. LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT SCHEME :

This Administration has implemented various housing schemes such as L.I.G.H. and M.I.G.H. etc., during last five years. However, the schemes implemented under the L.I.G.H. and M.I.G.H. could not fulfill the needs of the people of the Territory,

partly due to non-availability of plots of land for house construction.

It is, therefore, proposed to acquire private land for development of plots and subsequently allot them to individuals. The representatives of HUDCO and National Building Organisation, who visited this Territory recently have estimated that the additional requirement for housing in the Territory is 7000 units and recommended to take suitable measures to meet the demands, and to enhanced the outlays for housing sector.

As per the existing rate of population growth and also in view of the expansion of industries, commissioning of Damanganga Project, setting up of a sugar factory, requirement is likely to increase substantially in the next 5 to 10 years. As such the housing programme shall have to be accelerated.

Following are the housing schemes proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------|
| 1. L.I.G. Housing | } | 250 houses. |
| 2. M.I.G. Housing | | |
| 3. Acquisition and Development of land under I.D.S.M. town 6 hectare (considering the density of 80 houses per hectare i.e. ground plus one floor house for 2 families). | | 480 houses. |
| 4. Rental housing scheme for Union Territory Administration employees. | | 1410 houses. |

2140houses.

To cover the estimated requirement of 7000 houses in this Territory 2140 houses are proposed in different sectors mentioned above. Remaining 4860 houses is proposed to be covered up under the land acquisition and development scheme. Assuming the density of 80 houses per hectare (ground plus one storey building), the total land required for the above housing scheme will be 61 hectares.

The details of acquisition and development of site is as under :

Total land 61 hectares.

Total area 6,10,000 sq.mt.

1. Acquisition of land	30,50,000
2. Levelling	27,45,000
3. Internal Roads and paths	85,09,000
4. Storm water drain	73,20,000

2,16,24,000

Grand Total (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	267.24
1985-86	30.70

P O L I C E H O U S I N G

There is acute shortage of residential accommodation in this Union Territory as there are virtually no private houses available on rental basis. Out of 175 Police Personnel, 125 have been provided with staff quarters. Further, Administration has also proposed the creation of 42 additional posts in the Police Department. This proposal is under scrutiny of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Govt. of India have also suggested to provide accommodation to the lower subordinate in the Police Department. It is also in the interest of Administration that staff quarters are provided to the Police Personnel near their place of duties to enable them to perform their duties efficiently. Uptill 1978-79 no plan outlay for Police Housing was provided. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs for Police Housing for Sixth Plan period 1980-85. Out of which, an expenditure of Rs.19.06 lakhs is already incurred during 1980-81 to 1983-84. The construction of 20 quarters is expected to be completed during the current year.

The Administration aims to provide quarters to all the existing police personnel by the end of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1985-90. Total 92 quarters will be constructed.

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
1985-90	64.00
1985-86	5.15

U R B A N D E V E L O P M E N T

Dadra and Nagar Haveli is a fast developing Union Territory. According to 1981 Census, the population of the Territory is 1,03,676. The capital town Silvassa has been classified as 'Census Town' as per 1981 Census. In last two years, the rate of urbanisation has gained further momentum due to rapid industrialisation, development of Irrigation Project and effective implementation of other socio-economic developmental programme. A Sugar Factory is also being established in the Territory during Plan period. Therefore, rapid urbanisation calls for planned development in the Union Territory.

The urban amenities are lagging behind the growth of population in urban concentrations. Besides Silvassa, other townships such as Khanvel, Dadra, Naroli and Masat have urban set up though these places do not fall under the category of Census Town.

It is, therefore, proposed to implement following schemes during the Seventh Plan.

1. TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING :

Keeping in view the pace of development as mentioned above, the comprehensive development plan is required to guide and control developmental activities in the Union Territory. In order to avoid haphazard development and misuse of land at the initial stage itself, the settlement which are sensitive and prone to develop are required to be

covered under a master plan urgently. Beside Silvassa, the settlements required to be covered under the master plan are Naroli, Dadra, Samarvarni-Masat, Rakholi, Khadoli and Khanvel.

The Territory is endowed with rich natural vegetation. Tribals of the Territory sport colourful folk life. In order to develop tourism industries in a proper manner without affecting natural life style of tribal populace, it would be necessary to earmark specific areas for the promotion of tourism by setting apart areas for recreation centres, hotels, etc.

Since the Territory is located between two major industrial cities viz. Bombay and Surat, it would be proper to keep entire region in mind while preparing prospective developmental Plan. It is proposed to prepare a comprehensive master plan keeping in view socio-cultural and economic condition prevailing in the area indicating various phases of development. The regional plan will cover almost all aspects of development and natural resources in the socio-cultural context. Based on such planning, course of reallocation of population and industries from overpopulated and industrially congested area will be suggested indicating density of population and concentration of industries to be allowed in a particular area.

2. I.D.S.M.T.

Under the scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Town for the development of infrastructure loan assistance upto Rs. 80.00 lakhs is given to the State/U.T. The infrastructure includes schemes of improvement of sites and services, traffic, transportation net work, development of markets etc. It is proposed to avail of the benefits of the loan for development of Silvassa town under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The Planning Commission agreed during 1984-85 for creation of the below mentioned posts, which could not be filled due to ban orders. These posts will be created during the Seventh Plan period.

<u>Name of post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>
Associate Town Planner.	Rs.1100-1600	1
Planning Assistant	Rs. 550-900	1
Planning(Architect) Draftman	Rs. 425-700	1
Draftman	Rs. 330-560	1
Tracer	Rs. 260-400	1
Junior Clerk	Rs. 260-400	1
Peon/Survey Asstt.	Rs. 196-232	1

The Town and Country Planning Cell will have to perform extensive site inspections in connection with surveys of plans/schemes. The staff will also have to enforce the various provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, the Rules framed under the

Act, etc. The workload will increase in view of great emphasis given to protection of ecology and environment. It is, therefore, essential to provide a Jeep with a Driver. It is also proposed to create one post of Assistant Ferro Printer (Rs. 225-308) during the plan period. The following outlay is proposed.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	14.00
1985-86	4.00

IX-F- INFORMATION & PUBLICITY

Wide publicity of all the developmental programmes and Government of India's schemes is essential. Due to publicity, more involvement of the people is experienced in the implementation of developmental programmes. With this objective in view, it has been decided to increase the activities of the Information and Publicity Department during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Department has already provided rural radio sets under Rural Broadcasting Programme. Film shows are organised in the villages. Recreation programmes and circulation of information useful for the village people are also being carried out by the department.

The Information and Publicity department is also providing news release through all kinds of media, sending photographs for publication in the newspapers and distributing advertisements of different departments under the Administration to the newspapers, etc.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:

1.1. Strengthening of staff:

At present, there is no experienced and qualified personnel in the Publicity Unit of this Administration. There is only one post of Field Publicity Officer which is filled from the clerical cadre in the grade of Rs. 425-700. There is no provision of a Stenographer or typist for publication of news bulletins and release of news to news papers, radio and television etc.

Only one post of Jr. Clerk in the grade of Rs.260-400 is in the department for maintaining the entire office records, cash and cash book etc. The department is, therefore, totally handicapped due to very inadequate set-up for publicity. In order to strengthen information and publicity office following posts are proposed.

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post:</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>
1.	Information Officer (Class-II, Gazetted 700-1300)	1
2.	Stenographer (English) (300-560)	1
3.	Typist (Gujarati) (260-400)	1
4.	Driver	1

An outlay of Rs. 3.5 lakhs is proposed for the above posts during the plan period. The above posts are proposed to be created and filled in during 1985-86, hence a provision of Rs. 0.83 lakhs is included in the Annual Plan 1985-86.

1.2. Purchase of vehicle:

The Field Publicity Department is conducting tours of the press parties, VIPs, Panchayat members and other dignitaries in the Territory to show them the developmental activities which are taking place in the Territory. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase a Jeep during the Plan period and one post of Driver will also be created after the vehicle is purchased. The approximate cost of vehicle is 1.00

lakh rupees and accordingly provision is made in the Seventh Plan for the purpose.

1.3. Staff quarters:

Provision of construction of 5 quarters for the staff is proposed in the construction programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is kept including Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86 for construction of two quarters.

	<u>Total Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>		<u>Capital component.</u>
		<u>Total</u>	
1985-90		10.50	3.00
1985-86		3.83	3.00

2. PRESS INFORMATION SERVICE:

In order to make adequate publicity through news papers, radio and television, it is necessary to conduct tours of press representatives, radio and television reporters of the neighbouring States, in this Territory to appraise them of the developments taking place and the proposed developmental programmes. It is also necessary to publicise success stories to create necessary impact and momentum. To meet the expenditure on travel and lodging and boarding of the representatives news media, the following outlay is proposed.

	<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1985-90	1.60
1985-86	0.06

3. PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF FILMS:

This territory is predominantly inhabited by Adiwasis and they dwell in hamlets. The poor class of people in interior villages do not get to see films for entertainment as there are no cinema houses in the interior villages. Due to thin population cinema houses can also not be developed. The department is, therefore, arranging film shows by exhibition of news reels, etc. received through the Films Division of India, Bombay. In addition to this, it is also desired that some feature films should be exhibited in the villages for entertainment of the poor adiwasis. An outlay of Rs. 0.52 lakhs is, therefore, made for the plan period for purchase of new projector and hiring of full length films.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	0.52
1985-86	0.10

4. SONGS AND DRAMA SERVICES:

The information and publicity unit is organising programmes of Songs and Dramas to enlighten the people in rural areas, especially the tribals and the weaker sections in order to propogate welfare schemes under the plan, such as need for family welfare, evils of drinking, communal harmony, removal of untouchability etc. There is only one auditorium i.e. the Town Hall at Silvassa which is under the Publicity Unit which needs complete

rennovation as the stage fittings and hall fittings have not been rennovated for over last 10 years. There is no provision of any caretaker, watchman or chowkidar for Town Hall and due to this reason, it remains unsafe and many times pilferage by forced entry during night has been noticed from the Town Hall. It is essential to have one day watchman and one night watchman for the Town Hall for safeguarding Government property. As such, it is proposed to employ one night watchman and one day watchman in the grade of Rs. 196-232. Therefore, outlays of Rs. 2.5 lakhs for organising drama and cultural programmes and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for rennovation of Town Hall and appointment of watchman for Town Hall, Silvassa is proposed during the plan period.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	5.5
1985-86	1.50

5. PHOTO SERVICES:

The Publicity Unit has to arrange photo coverage to various departmental and welfare activities, visits of dignitaries, national programmes, opening ceremonies, official functions and has to provide blow-ups etc. for exhibition and display on certain occasions. An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is proposed during the plan period.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	1.25
1985-86	0.15

6. ADVERTISEMENT AND VISUAL PUBLICITY:

Under this scheme, Rural Broadcasting Radio Sets are provided in the village areas throughout the Territory. At present there are 76 radio sets which are required to be maintained and 25 more C.L.R. sets are to be provided during the plan period at a cost of Rs. 0.20 lakhs.

This department has also provided 10 T.V. Sets at the Patelad Head Quarters for community viewing purpose. As the existing sets are old ones and the cost of maintenance will be more, it is desired to replace these sets by providing new ones. To provide mass media viewing, it is also proposed to purchase 10 direct viewing sets for the interior villages. An outlay of Rs. 3.70 lakhs is included in the plan period which includes a workshop also to carry out regular repairs, replacement of components etc. for the T.V. sets as well as C.L.R. sets. For this purpose a post of Radio-cum-T.V. Technician is created and will be continued during the plan period.

To enlighten the activities through news papers some advertisements are required to be issued to news papers for which a provision of Rs. 0.80 lakhs is made in the Plan.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	4.70
1985-86	0.93

7. PREPARATION OF DOCUMENTARY FILM ON DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI:

There has been considerable development in the Territory during the last few years which is desirable to be shown to the people through documentary film, not only in the Territory but in other States too. In the year 1973 one 16mm documentary film titled ' My son is better than me' relating to this Territory was produced which has now become outdated. As such a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is included for producing a documentary film during the plan period.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	2.00
1985-86	Nil

8. PUBLICATIONS:

Since 1983 this Administration is issuing calendars highlighting the developmental activities and culture of people through photographs on calendar. The fortnightly bulletin in cyclostyled form is also being published by this department. The outlay for the Plan period is as below:

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	3.93
1985-86	0.65

9. OTHERS:9.1. Exhibition in Trade Fair:

Trade Fair Authority of India is organising exhibitions every year at New Delhi. Such occasions provide good opportunity to project the Territory and its people, their cultures, developments taking place, to popularise industrial products and handicrafts of the Territory. With such objectives, the Administration proposes to participate in the Trade Fair. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is, therefore, proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

9.2. Nucleus Budget:

Though almost all the requirements are covered in the plan scheme, there may be certain fields which might have remained un-noticed. In order to meet the urgent need and requirements of the people of this Union Territory, it is proposed to introduce Nucleus Budget. The Collector being the Head of the Department will exercise the power to sanction any scheme from this budget. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is, therefore, proposed for the Plan period 1985-90.

GRAND TOTAL (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	40.00
1985-86	9.22

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFAREf. EDUCATION AND TRAINING:1.1 Industrial Training Institute at Silvassa:

Looking to the importance of the technical training, this Administration has established an Industrial Training Institute at Silvassa in August, 1976 for providing job oriented training to the youths with 4 courses i.e. Electrician, Wireman, Fitter and Welder with total strength of 60 trainees in each course. Looking to the response of the students for technical courses and industrial development taking place in the Territory, Turner, Mechanic, Motor Vehicle Trade were introduced from August, 1980 and 1982 respectively.

Keeping in view the requirement and scope for the courses in different trade, it is proposed to introduce following trades during the plan period 1985-90.

1. Tractor Mechanic	16 Trainees.	2 Years.
2. Building construction.	16 "	2 "
3. Machinist.	16 "	2 "
4. Diesel Mechanic.	16 "	2 "
5. Welder. II	12 "	1 Year
6. Machinist (ii)	12 "	2 Years.
7. Plumber.	16 "	1 Year
8. Instrument Mech.	16 "	2 Years
9. Business Correspondence.	16 "	1 Year
10. Tractor Mech.(ii)	16 "	2 "

11. Compositor	}	16 trainees	1 years
Book binder			
Mono Operator			
Mono Caster			
12. Draftsman Mech.	16	"	2 years
13. Building Const. (ii)	16	"	2 "
14. Drafts. Mech. (ii)	16	"	2 "
15. Instrument Mech. (ii)	16	"	2 "
16. Electroplater.	16	"	1 year
17. Compositor (ii)	}	16	" 1 "
Book Binder(ii)			
Mono Caster(ii)			
Mono Operator (ii)			
18. Draftsman Civil.	16	"	2 years
19. Secretarial Practice(ii)	16	"	1 year
20. Foam Mech.	16	"	2 years

(a) Construction of workshop/building for I.T.I.

The total strength for all the trades will increase to 310 seats by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan period 1985-90. A necessary provision for construction of buildings, workshops, ancilliary buildings, staff quarters, creation of additional posts, purchase of tools and equipments, raw materials, furniture articles and stipends is required to be made. The construction of workshop building for accommodating 5 trades only have been completed so far. With the introduction of the trades, the workshop building will have to be expanded and additional rooms constructed for new trades. Further facilities for ancilliary building like Garage for Motor vehicles, store room, tools room, Urinal WC block etc. are required to be constructed. Outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

(b) Construction of hostel accommodation:

As per the scheme, free hostel accommodation with food is required to be provided to I.T.I. trainees. The Administration has not provided these facilities so far. Due to backwardness of the Territory, the transport facilities are also not adequate. It is, therefore, essential that hostel accommodation to atleast 75% of the total strenght of the I.T.I. is provided. It is, therefore, proposed to construct additional hostel building alongwith Canteen during the plan period for which an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to fulfill requirements of increased trainees.

(c) Construction of residential accommodation:

Most of the teaching staff for the I.T.I. is recruited from outside as no technical personnel are available in the Territory. There is acute shortage of residential accommodation and hardly any private building are available on rental basis. Unless there is residential facilities, the I.T.I. staff which comes from outside, is unlikely to continue in the service which will adversely affect technical training programme of the Territory. It is, therefore, proposed to provide residential accommodation to atleast 50% of the staff of I.T.I. for which an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the plan period 1985-90.

(d) Strengthening of staff:

Consequent upon the opening of the additional trade, additional technical and non-technical staff is required to be appointed as per I.T.I. Manual.

It is, therefore, proposed to create the following posts during the plan period 1985-90.

1. Group Instructor.	..	2
2. Vocational Instructor.	..	20
3. Medical Officer (Part time)	..	1
4. Compounder.	..	1
5. Dresser.	..	1
6. L.D.C.	..	5
7. U.D.C.	..	4
8. Store Attendant.	..	2
9. Workshop Attendant.	..	4
10. Peon-cum-Mali.	..	5
11. Sweeper.	..	7
12. Chowkidar.	..	9
13. Maths Instructor.	..	1
14. Drawing Instructor.	..	2
15. Allied Trade Instructor.	..	3
16. Millwrite Instructor.	..	1
17. Maintenance Mechanic.	..	3
18. Carpenter.	..	1
19. Librarian.	..	1
20. Asstt. Storekeeper.	..	1
21. Accountant.	..	1
22. Leave Reserve Instructor.	..	2
23. Office Superintendent.	..	1
24. Hostel Superintendent.	..	1
25. Hostel Clerk.	..	1
26. Water carrier.	..	1
27. Principal, Cl.I (Jr.Grade)	..	1

28. Language Instructor. (English, Hindi, Gujarati)	..	3
29. Driving Instructor.	..	1

An outlay of Rs. 37.00 lakhs, is, therefore, proposed towards pay and allowances of the staff for I.T.I. for the plan period 1985-90.

(e) Machinery and equipment:

With the opening of additional trades, tools and equipments articles are required to be purchased. An expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakhs on raw materials and Rs. 35.00 lakhs for purchase of tools and equipments of new trades (as per details given below) is proposed to be incurred during the plan period 1985-90 as under:

1. Tractor Mech. Building const. Machinist. Diesel Mech.	)	Rs. 9.85 lakhs--
2. Welder II Machinist II Plumber Instrument Mech.	)	Rs. 13,00 "
3. Business corresp. Tractor Mech. ii Compositor Book binder etc. Draftsman Mech.	)	Rs. 9.50 "
4. Building const. II Draftsman Mech. II Instrument Mech. II Electroplater.	)	Rs. 8.15 "
5. Compositor, II. Draftsman Civil Secy. Practice. II Foam Mech.	)	Rs. 13.00 "

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the purchase of furniture articles, library books, games articles, stationery, medicine and for office contingency for the plan period 1985-90.

1.2 Establishment of State Directorate of Technical Education Department:

Vocationalisation of education has been emphasised in the approach ^{/paper} of Seventh Five Year Plan. The Administration by means of various technical training programme, intends to promote the skills of a large number of people of the Territory so that they will be equipped to find remunerative vocation. The following schemes are proposed to be taken up.

(1) Craftsmen Training Scheme:

- (a) Industrial Training Institute intake capacity will be increased by introducing 22 new trades during Seventh Plan period.
- (b) Part-time I.T.I.
- (c) Advanced Vocational Training Scheme, Phase-II.

(2) Apprenticeship Training Scheme.

(3) Entrepreneurship scheme.

(4) Government Polytechnic.

(5) Vocationalisation of 10 + 2 pattern scheme.

The Education Department of the Administration; which is established for promotion of general education, do not have necessary expertise in the field of technical education. In view of this, it is proposed to establish a separate Directorate for the purpose during Seventh Plan.

Following staff is proposed as per the norms prescribed by DGET.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Deputy Director of Training.
(1100-1600) | 1 post. |
| 2. Asstt. Director of Training:
one for CTS and one for ATS
scheme (Rs.700-1300) | 2 posts. |

3. Accounts Officer (550-900)	1 post.
4. Office Supdt. (550-960)	1 "
5. Inspectors. (650-960)	2 posts.
6. Tech. Assistant (440-750)	1 post
7. Head Clerk. (425-640)	2 posts.
8. U.D.C. (330-560)	3 "
9. L.D.C. (260-400)	3 "
10. Peon (196-232)	2 "
11. Chowkidar. (196-232)	2 "
12. Sweeper. (196-232)	1 post.
13. Placement Officer (650-960)	1 "
14. Driver (260-350)	1 "

An outlay of Rs.18.00 lakhs is, therefore, proposed towards pay and allowances of the staff and purchase of one Diesel vehicle (Jeep) for State Directorate of Technical Training during Plan period.

1.3. Grant of stipend for SC/ST candidates:

At present the Administration is giving stipend of Rs.100/- p.m. to SC/ST and Rs.75/- p.m. to non-SC/ST students whose income does not exceed Rs.6,000/- per year. This is a small Union Territory and 80% population being SC/ST, the financial condition of the student joining the courses is very poor and they need to be provided maximum financial assistance for pursuing technical education. Though 90% seats are reserved for SC/ST candidates, it is experienced that the response of SC/ST candidate is not encouraging due to poor financial conditions. To attract the SC/ST candidates and to have better enrollment of SC/ST candidate in the I.T.I. ;this Administration has suggested to enhanced the rate of stipend to Rs.300/-p.m.

to SC/ST and Rs.150/- p.m. to non SC/ST candidates.
So an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is, therefore, proposed
for plan period 1985-90.

The estimated amount to be spent during Seventh
Five Year Plan is as under:

1. Construction of Hostel Building.	Rs. 5.00 lakhs.
2. Constructional programme (workshop building and ancilliary building).	Rs. 35.00 "
3. Accommodation of staff.	Rs. 10.00 "
4. Payment of salaries and allowances.	Rs. 37.00 "
5. Raw materials.	Rs. 10.00 "
6. Machineries, tools and equipments.	Rs. 53.50 "
7. Furniture articles, Library books, game articles, stationery, medicines, office contingency, etc.	Rs. 10.00 "
8. Establishment of State Directorate.	Rs. 18.00 "
9. Stipend to trainees.	Rs. 20.00 "
	<hr/>
	Rs.198.50 lakhs
	<hr/>

Total Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	198.50
1985-86	46.58

2. APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING.

2.1 Advanced vocational training scheme:(AVTS).

As instructed by the D.G.E.T., Ministry of Labour it is proposed to start Advanced Vocational Training Scheme during plan period 1985-90.

The aim of the Advanced Vocational Training Scheme is to provide a stimulus and support for the accelerated development of critical skills needed for the industrial development. It represent a system approach towards the completion of comprehensive and integrated pattern of training for industry, complementing the present craftsmen and apprenticeship training programme. The AVTS offer programmes for upgrading and updating of the skills of industrial workers by offering need based and if required, tailor-made courses of shorter duration on a modular basis.

The following courses are proposed to be started during plan period 1985-90.

	<u>No. of trainees.</u>	<u>Year.</u> -----
1. Promotional Cell(i)	16	1985-86
2. Electrical Maintenance(i)	16	"
3. Mill Weight Mechanic(i)	16	"
4. Advanced Welding (i)	12	1986-87
5. Industrial Electronic (ii)	16	"
6. Advanced Tools & Design (i)	16	"
7. Promotional Cell (ii)	16	1987-88
8. Electrical Maintenance(ii)	16	"
9. Mill Weight Mechanic (ii)	16	"
10. Advanced Welding (ii)	12	1988-89

11. Industrial Electronic (ii)	16	1988-89
12. Advanced tools and Design(ii)	16	"
13. Blueprint reading (i)	16	1989-90
14. Advanced Heat treatments(i)	16	"

Consequent upon the starting of AVTS II phase the technical and non technical staff is required to be appointed as per DGET norms. It is proposed to create the following posts during plan 1985-90

1. A.T.O.	8 Posts.
2. Skilled Workers.	8 "
3. Head Clerk.	1 "
4. U.D.C.	2 "
5. L.D.C.	1 "
6. W/Shop attendant.	4 "
7. Peon.	1 "
9. Principal (Addl.charge)	1 "

An outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakh is ,therefore, proposed towards pay and allowances of the staff for the AVTS for plan period 1985-90. With the opening of AVTS the machines, tools and equipments, raw materials are required to be purchased. The details of expenditure expected to be incurred during plan period 1985-90 is as under:

. Promotional Cell.	4.00 lakhs
. Electrical Maintenance.	5.00 "
. Mill Weight Maintenance.	7.00 "
. Advanced Welding.	8.00 "
. Industrial Electornics.	3.00 "
Advancdd Tools and Design.	4.00 "
Blue print reading.	1.5 "

8.	Advanced Heat treatments.	4.5	Lakhs.
9.	Furniture for above 1 to 8	3.00	"
10.	Raw materials for above trade Sr. No.1 to 8.	5.00	"
11.	Misc. expenditure.	2.00	"
12.	Two Jeeps.	2.00	"
13.	Film Project etc.	2.00	"
		<hr/>	
		Total. 51.00	Lakhs.

With the starting of AVTS programme, the workshop building will have to be expanded in existing I.T.I. and also require to be air conditioned. An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is proposed for plan period 1985-90 for construction of building.

Most of the teaching staff is to be recruited from outside as no technical personnel are available in this Territory. There is acute shortage of residential accommodation. It is, therefore, proposed to provide residential accommodation to the staff of AVTS for which an outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is proposed for plan period 1985-90.

Total outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	100.00
1985-86	3.01

2.2 Apprenticeship Act 1961 Implementation of

This department intends to implement the apprenticeship as per Apprentice Act-1961 by covering the industries within Union Territory. There are three Industrial Estate situated at Piparia, Masat, Khadoli, with various type of industries.

For implementation of Apprenticeship Act 1961 the technical and non technical staff is required to be appointed as per DGET Norms. It is therefore, proposed to create following post during the plan period 1985-90.

1. Surveyor.	3	Posts.
2. Jr. Technical Asstt.	2	"
3. U.D.C.	2	"
4. L.D.C.	1	"
5. Apprenticeship Adviser.	1	"
6. Peon.	2	"

An outlay of Rs. 5.40 lakhs is therefore, proposed towards pay and allowance of staff for Apprenticeship Act for plan period 1985-90 for implementation of Apprenticeship Act 1961. The following materials are required to be purchased during 1985-90.

1. Furniture.	1.60	lakhs.
2. Mobile Projector Van.	2.00	"
3. Technical Films.	1.00	lakh
4. Jeep.	1.00	"
	<u>5.60</u>	<u>lakhs.</u>

The trainees under apprenticeship are required to attend theoretical lectures for which modern technique teaching by showing technical films would be introduced.

The supervisory staff have to visit frequently the industries covered under the Act, and solve the problems on spot for this vehicle is essential.

Most of the teaching staff for apprenticeship Act 1961 is to be recruited from outside as no teach. persons are available in this Territory and there is acute shortage of residential accommodation. It is therefore, proposed to provide residential accommodation to the staff appointed under the Act for this scheme an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed.

Total outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	16.00
1985-86	1.00

Grant total (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	214.50
1985-86	47.58

S O C I A L W E L F A R E

In this Territory where the people are predominantly tribals, Social Welfare Schemes have considerable importance. Though all the schemes implemented by this Administration through various departments ultimately aim at the welfare of SC/ST the social welfare department implements particular schemes which benefit specific categories, such as handicapped persons, children, women, old age persons etc. Therefore, following ongoing schemes are proposed to be continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

- (i) Financial Assistance to blind and infirm persons.
- (ii) Scholarship to the physically handicapped students.
- (iii) Supply of prosthetic aid to physically handicapped persons.
- (iv) Legal Aid.

To provide better services to the women, children and aged persons, the following new schemes are proposed to be implemented during the Seventh plan period.

- (i) Social Security.
- (ii) Women Welfare.
- (iii) Welfare of poor & Destitute.
- (iv) To promote Voluntary organisations/Institutions.
- (v) Croches.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:

The following posts exists at present.

Sr. No.	Name of post.	No. of post.	Pay scale.
1.	Social Welfare Officer.	1	650-1200
2.	Lower Division Clerk.	1	260-400
3.	Peon.	1	196-232

Since the activities of the department are proposed to be increased considerably, it is proposed to strengthen the staff structure as under:

Sr. No.	Name of post.	No. of post.	Pay scale.
1.	Probation Officer.	1	550-900
2.	Extension Officer (women welfare)	1	425-700
3.	Accountant.	1	425-700
4.	Social Welfare Worker.	10	260-430
5.	Upper Division Clerk.	1	330-560
6.	Lower Division Clerk.	1	260-400
7.	Peon.	1	196-232

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	12.00
1985-86	2.49

The detailed justification to strengthening the staff for Social Welfare are given in proposed schemes.

2. EDUCATION AND WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED:

The following schemes are proposed to be implemented.

2.1. Assistance to blind and infirm persons:

In this scheme, persons who have no means of support are given financial assistance at the rate of Rs.60/- per month. At present, there are 136 beneficiaries. During the Seventh Plan it is proposed to cover 160 beneficiaries.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	5.76
1985-86	0.83

2.2. Welfare of Handicapped students:

This scheme was introduced in 1978 to provide scholarship to the physically handicapped students of Standard I to VIII to attend specially selected homes/institutes for education. In this scheme the students are eligible for scholarship to the tune of Rs.25/- to Rs.150/- per month depending upon the cost of study in the institution. This scheme was started with an intention to encourage physically handicapped and blind students to obtain education for self employment. Since the scheme has got a good response it is proposed to continue the same during the Seventh Five Year Plan also. 120 students are proposed to be covered in this scheme.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	2.03
1985-86	0.25

2.3. Supply of prosthetic aid to physically handicapped:

This scheme for supply of prosthetic and orthopaedic appliances to such persons is being implemented in this Administration since 1979-80. Under this scheme the physically handicapped persons are provided assistance for purchase of appliances upto the cost of Rs.1000/- in each case. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period 70 beneficiaries are proposed to be covered under this scheme.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	0.70
1985-86	0.10

Total Education and Welfare of Handicapped.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	8.49
1985-86	1.13

3. CHILD WELFARE:

1.1. Creches Centres:

This Territory is rural and tribal, having very small holdings and thus people are unable to make both ends meet with the income from agriculture. To supplement their income, men and women from these households have to go to work. With the coming up of Damanganga Project, more employment opportunities have come up in their way. Besides during the Seventh Five Year Plan, village-industries are also proposed where working mothers would get employment. In the process, while working mothers go for work, small children are affected in as much as that either small children are

left alone or left in the care of more grown up children who often drop out of the schools to look after the younger children at home. Since there is no centre to look after the small children of the working mothers when they go for work, a proposal for establishment of creches centre in the Territory is made. Total 120 children are proposed to be covered under the scheme.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	0.95
1985-86	0.05

The following new schemes are proposed to be implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

4. WELFARE OF WOMEN :

Half of the population constitute of women in the Union Territory. Women play equal and important role in generating income for the family. Women are busy from early hours till night with daily activities of home management, agriculture and allied works. The rural women put equal labour with menfolk in their field and elsewhere to generate income for the family. Due to the higher rate of illiteracy in rural areas particularly in rural women, the income is mainly generated from manual and unskilled labour. However, if rural women are trained in the specific crafts, skills, home management, maintaining economy in household articles, fuel saving etc. she can supplement income for family and maintain economy by proper management. It is, therefore, proposed to implement

the following welfare programme in the Union Territory for women.

(i) Home Management Training:

Though the women in rural area are not much educated, their capacity to comprehend new rural technology in agriculture, animal husbandry and home management cannot be judged less than other educated women in urban areas. Only it is essential to impart them training and make them aware of research and development that take place elsewhere. For this purpose, home management training of one week duration in batch of 20 women will be conducted. Every year 400 women will be trained and follow-up action will be taken. During the training period they will be paid daily allowance as may be fixed from time to time.

(ii) Handicrafts:

Women will be imparted training in different skills like knitting, weaving, embroidery, garments making, doll and toys making, candle making etc. After completion of training they will be provided with tools and equipments on loan and subsidy basis for self employment. During the training time, the participants will be paid stipend @ Rs.100/- per month.

In order to look after the women welfare project, a post of Extension Officer (Women Welfare) in the pay scale of Rs.425-700 is proposed to be created during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
1985-90	1.00
1985-86	1.20

5. WELFARE OF POOR AND DESTITUTES:

There are some orphans and other destitutes, though kept by some relations, are considered to be a burden, and no proper opportunity, including education, are made available to them. To take care of such persons, and to ensure that proper education and other desirable opportunities are given, it is proposed to give financial aid to them, on the pattern of assistance given to the aged.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	3.60
1985-86	0.72

6. SOCIAL SECURITY:

This being a rural/tribal area, schemes of social security and related works required to be introduced.

At present, there is no agency to care for the youth and juvenile offenders, and also to initiate and implement schemes for reformation/rehabilitation of convicted persons. Similarly, the problems of abuse of children, girls and women, enforcement of Acts relating to child marriage, etc. also remains largely unattended. The Judicial organ of the Administration has also been drawing attention to these problems. To make a beginning in this field, it is proposed to create a post of Probation Officer (Rs. 550-900).

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	1.00
1985-86	0.20

6.1. Motivation of Voluntary Organisation:

The useful role of Voluntary Organisations and their participation in social welfare activities has been recognised by the Govt. of India. The policy of the Government is not merely to give recognition to the voluntary organisations, but also to encourage and assist them so that their experience and commitment is mobilised for the well being of the community.

The voluntary organisations can implement the programmes for children in need of care and protection and nutrition, education etc. The voluntary organisations who implement such schemes as per approved Government criteria are required to be encouraged by providing them grant-in-aid etc.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	1.00
1985-86	0.20

7. OTHER SCHEMES:

7.1. Creation of 10 Social Welfare Centres at 10 Patelads:

Formerly there were 14 balwadi centres run under Social Welfare Department through which all social welfare schemes were implemented. Due to the implementation of Integrated Child Development services, the Balwadi centres were merged under .C.D.S. as Anganwadi centres and the village level workers i.e. balsevikas working in centres have been absorbed in the Education Department. The balsevikas

ard Balwadi centres were the focal points to deliver the effective social welfare services. Due to closure of these centres, there exist a big gap in service delivery system. Since the Govt. of India is emphasising to serve the rural poor in effective manner, it is necessary to have proper delivery centres at Patelad level to deliver the social welfare services.

It is, therefore, proposed to create 10 Social welfare centres to implement all the social welfare schemes. 10 social welfare workers, preferably women, in the pay scale of Rs.260-430 are proposed to be created during Seventh Plan period to run the social welfare centres.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	5.00
1985-86	1.00

7.2. Legal Aid:

This scheme was started in 1984-85 and proposed to be continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Under this scheme, free legal aid will be provided to eligible needy persons, particularly of weaker sections. During the plan period, about 100 beneficiaries are expected to be covered under this scheme.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	1.00
1985-86	0.20

7.3. Relief to Minorities Community:

This new scheme is proposed during the Seventh Five Year Plan under which the victims belonging to minority community, on account of annual riots, will be provided necessary relief. The scheme is as per the 15 points directives of Prime Minister for the welfare of minority communities. Pending finalisation of this scheme, a token outlay is proposed as under:

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
1985-90	0.10
1985-86	0.02

7.4. Nucleus Budget:

Due to urgent and unforeseen reason, some schemes, not included in the plans, may be required urgently to be implemented during the course of Plan period. To meet such unforeseen need, nucleus budget is proposed.

<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
1985-90	1.00
1985-86	0.10
<u>GRAND TOTAL (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
1985-90	34.14
1985-86	6.11

N U T R I T I O N

1. SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME:

One of the main component of the Minimum Needs Programme is nutrition and it assumes great importance in this Territory. At present, under the special nutrition programme, Administration provides nutritious food to children in the age group of 0 to 6 years and those belonging to the weaker section of the society, expectant and nursing mothers. Simultaneously medical services are also made available to these beneficiaries. The scheme also aims to identify the malnutritional children of second and third degree so as to provide them more nutritious food. Under the revised unit cost of 1981, a child is entitled for 25 paise per day and mother 50 paise per day for nutritious food scheme. The nutrition value for children is 12 grams of proteins plus 300 calories and for mothers 18 grams proteins and 500 calories. Since the cost of food articles, such as milk etc. has already considerably increased, it is not possible to provide food containing calories under the scheme within the above ceiling limit. It is proposed to raise the ceiling limit and accordingly the Govt. of India is being requested to revise the rates. The scheme is proposed to continue during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90	73.80
1985-86	11.80

ECONOMIC SERVICES

E C O N O M I C S E R V I C E SSECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES :1.1 Strengthening of Planning Machinery :

At the instance of Planning Commission most of the States/Union Territories have set up full-fledged planning bodies such as Planning Department, Planning Boards etc., for carrying out formulation of Five Year Plans and Annual Plans, inter departmental coordination with regard to plan implementation, monitoring etc. In this Territory for this purpose there is only one post of Senior Accountant (425-750) and one Stenographer (330-560), for these works. These posts have since been transferred to non-plan sector. At present the work relating to planning is being looked after by the Accounts Officer of the Administration in addition to his own work. With the growing complexity of development programmes and the advent of strategy of microlevel planning with added emphasis on target group planning for backward and underdeveloped sections of the society, the workload of planning in this Administration has increased tremendously. In view of these developments in the very approach of planning, implementation and monitoring, it has become necessary to keep track of guidelines issued by different Ministries from time to time and to coordinate and liaise between the implementing departments of Administration as well as the Ministries concerned. It becomes therefore difficult for the Accounts Officer to

look after this work, since he has to handle the heavy responsibilities of financial control, audit and financial advise, being the highest functionary in the Finance Department of the Administration. Moreover, planning is a specialised job and needs special expertise, which can be developed only through regular involvement on day-to-day basis; and not just for a couple of months prior to submission of plan proposals. Hence, it is proposed to create a post of Joint Secretary (Planning), in the grade of Rs. 1100-1600 to attract a sufficiently senior and experienced officer to occupy this post. It is also proposed to create two posts of Statistical Assistants in the grade of Rs. 425-700 to work in the Planning Cell. With a view to have proper evaluation of the plan schemes and identify any shortcomings and bottle-necks hindering smooth and effective implementation of the schemes, it is essential to create a post of Research Officer (650-1200), who will perform concurrent evaluation of the schemes. He will be assisted by the staff of the Planning Cell.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	6.00
1985-86	1.00

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2. ECONOMIC ADVICE AND STATISTICS :

2.1 Strengthening of Statistical Cell :

With the commencement of planning, the importance of Statistics has been widely recognised. For the Government it has become an important instrument for its various development plans. In the context of formulation of effective and meaningful development plans, the need for collection of reliable statistics cannot be over-emphasised. For this purpose, Statistical Bureau in almost all the States/Union Territory have been set up for the collection, interpretation and coordination of various statistical data. In this Territory, such an organised Statistical set up has not been established till today.

Realising the need of statistical data for growing complexity of the development plans in respect of various sectoral programmes of the Territory, the Administration, of late has felt the necessity for strengthening the cell. At present there is one Statistical Officer (650-1200), two Junior Statistical Assistants (330-560) and one L.D.C. (260-400) under this cell.

The Administration proposes to undertake following important tasks during the Seventh Plan and bring out periodical publications reflecting important achievements and other statistical data.

- i) Agriculture Statistics and Crop estimation surveys.

- ii) Registration of Births and Deaths data.
- iii) National Sample Survey.
- iv) Monitoring of 20 Point Economic Programme,
15 Point Programme for Minority Communities.
- v) State income estimates.

In addition, other socio-economic surveys, which were required to be under-taken much earlier, would also be carried out by the Cell. Further, the Administration has also carried out various censuses/surveys under the national programmes e.g. population census, agriculture census, economic census, live stock census etc.

To co-ordinate, evaluate and compile reports, of all these datas for guidance of future plans, a senior officer of at least the rank of Joint Director and his personal staff is essential.

The following posts are proposed to be created.

Sr. No.	Name of post	Scale of pay	No. of post
1.	Joint Director	Rs. 1100-1600	1
2.	Statistical Assistant	Rs. 425-700	2
3.	Investigators	Rs. 330-560	2
4.	L:D:C. cum Typist	Rs, 260-400	1
5.	Driver	Rs. 260-400	1
6.	Peon	Rs. 196-232	1

The fourth Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations and the Committee for the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics also strongly recommend setting up of model agencies for collection and compilation of proper statistics.

For the smooth and efficient functioning of field work to be involved in carrying out such large scale surveys/census indicated above, a need for diesel vehicle and a driver for the cell is also felt. Since the Territory is rural and tribal, with very limited housing facilities, it is necessary to construct staff quarters/office premises for the cell. Thus, total outlay for entire plan period is estimated to be Rs. 20.00 lakhs as detailed below :

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	17.80
1985-86	3.00

GRAND TOTAL (Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	23.80
1985-86	4.00

GENERAL SERVICES

G O V E R N M E N T P R I N T I N G
P R E S S .

The Administration has established one small Printing Press in 1982. The printing work of Government Gazette of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is also proposed to be assigned to this Press in addition to the present work. For carrying out C.A.D. works, more than 4000 notifications have to be printed by the Press. Further all the Government notifications, including those under L.A. Act are to be published. The bulletin of the Administration is also proposed to be printed in this Press. Hence, the present staff of this Press is to be strengthened by qualified and experienced staff and with modern machineries. The security staff will be also essential for the Printing Press. The present building is inadequate and hence a new building for press will be required immediately, due to increase in number of staff and machinery. It is, therefore, proposed to create additional posts during the Plan period 1985-90 as under :

1. Foreman (650-960)	1
2. Compositor (260-400)	4
3. Machineman (260-400)	4
4. Proof Reader (330-560)	2
5. Book Binder (260-400)	2
6. Helper (196-232)	4
7. Chowkidar (196-232)	2
8. Sweeper (196-232)	1
9. Peon (196-232)	1

An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is, therefore, proposed towards pay and allowances of the staff of Press for the plan period 1985-90.

With the expansion of press, the machinery and equipment and raw materials are required to be purchased. An expenditure of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for purchase of raw materials and expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for purchase of machinery as per details given below is proposed to be incurred during plan period 1985-90.

1) Printing machines (Automatic)	2.00 lakhs
2) Paper cutting machines "	0.50 "
3) Mono typing machine "	2.50 "
	<hr/>
	5.00 "
	<hr/>

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for purchase of furniture articles and office contingency for plan period 1985-90.

In this Territory there is acute shortage of residential accommodation and hardly any private buildings are available on rental basis. It is, therefore, proposed to provide at least 50% of residential accommodation to the staff of Government Printing Press for which an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for plan period 1985-90.

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for construction of building for press is also proposed.

Salary	15.00
Construction of Building for Press	3.00

Construction of Residential quarters for staff.	8.00
Machinery	5.00
Raw materials	3.00
Furniture and Office contingency.	1.00

35.00 lakhs

Grand Total(Rs. in lakhs).

1985-90	35.00
1985-86	5.34

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GENERAL SERVICESPUBLIC WORKS :

The Public Works Department of this Administration has two Divisions at present. One Division looks after Roads and bridges, and the other Division looks after Buildings. In addition, these two divisions have been entrusted with additional works relating to electricity, minor irrigation, public health engineering and water supply, as no separate organisations have been created for these sectors.

The existing divisions are overloaded with their own works and it has become very difficult for them to look after these other disciplines. Moreover, Water Supply, Minor Irrigation, etc., needs special expertise in investigation, planning, designing and even execution. The P.W.D. organisation in the Union Territory at present is not on the pattern of P.W.D. in other States and Union Territories where each discipline like Roads, Buildings, Irrigation, Public Health Engineering, etc. are having fulfilled separate organisations.

The construction work of functional/non-functional buildings proposed by different departments including P.W.D. in Seventh Five Year Plan will have to be carried out by only one Civil Division (Buildings). Following is the construction programme of buildings proposed by each department in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

			(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Agriculture.	..	..	43.23
2. Animal Husbandry	..	..	14.50
3. Dairy Development	..	..	20.00
4. Minor Irrigation	..	..	88.15
5. Power Project(Electricity)	..	..	55.20
6. Transport(Roads & Bridges)	..	..	400.00
7. Education	..	..	746.00
8. Polytechnic.	..	..	198.00
9. Public Health(Medical)	..	..	199.00
10. Housing Sites & Services	..	..	60.00
11. Police Housing	..	..	64.00
12. Water Supply	..	..	9.00
13. Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation	..	..	14.00
14. Publicity	..	..	6.00
15. I.T.I.	..	..	91.00
16. Industry	..	..	50.00
17. P.W.D.Civil	..	..	319.00

Total Rs.			2377.08

As per the Ministry of Works and Housing letter No.28017(8)/78-EW2 dated 10.4.1978, in areas with scattered construction works, workload to the tune of Rs.115.00 lakhs justifies creation of a division.

With the above criteria of the workload, one division can have the workload of Rs.575 lakhs for the plan period of 5 years. Considering the proposed plan workload of Rs.2377.00 lakhs, the Territory

requires 4 Divisions with 17 Sub-Divisions for building works including one Sub-Division for internal electrification.

The present one Civil Division has only 2 Sub-Divisions for building works. This existing division is required to be strengthened by 2 more Civil Sub-Divisions.

As per yard stick of Ministry of Works and Housing for every 4 Divisions, one Circle Office headed by Superintending Engineer is also required. Hence, the following schemes are proposed.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION :

1.1. Setting up of Division Office.

At present the Public Works activities like construction of buildings, roads and bridges, water supply, irrigation and command area development, flood control and electricity is being looked after by the two Civil Divisions. The Public Works Department in this Union Territory is the only agency to execute all construction activities and maintenance of assets created. The present set-up is not at all sufficient to cope with the existing workload.

At present the total work load with the present Divisions for 1984-85 as per sanctioned budget is as under.

	<u>Sanctioned Budget. 1984-85</u>	<u>Revised Estimates 1984-85 (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
Division No.I	340.34	444.52
Division No.II	<u>171.46</u>	<u>204.65</u>
Total:	<u>511.80</u>	<u>649.17</u>

Approved workload as per 1984-85 budget itself clearly justifies the load for 4 Divisions with a Circle Office, while the above work-load is at present handled by only 2 Divisions. Hence to shoulder the workload likely to come up during the Seventh Plan period, the following set-up is proposed in respective sectors.

Sr. No.	Name of Sectors.	Existing division	Addl. requirement.	total requirement of Div.as per 7th plan proposal.
1	2	3	4	5
i.	Buildings.	1	3	4
ii.	Water.	-	1	1
iii.	Roads.	1	3	4
iv.	Irrigation command area development and flood control.	-	1	1
v.	Power.	-	1	1
		2 Div.	9 Divs.	11 Divs.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90 - 200.00

1985-86 - 50.00

1.2. Setting of Circle Office.

The Divisional Officers have the power to sanction work upto Rs.3.00 lakhs, beyond which the powers are with the Suprintending Engineer. This Division is technically assisted by the S.E.(Goa), and all the construction proposals beyond Rs.3.00 lakhs and upto

Rs.23.00 lakhs are to be sanctioned by S.E.Goa, Many of our projects submitted for sanction takes considerable time for sanction as well as tenders which also fall within the powers of S.E. Goa, take considerable time, which results in delay in fixing agencies and plan expenditure. S.E.(Goa) is busy with his own work load of 4 divisions and the work load of our 2 divisions is an additional load that the S.E. has to shoulder. Goa is 800 K.ms. away from Silvassa and considerable time is wasted in sending papers, and their return after scrutiny/orders. Moreover, as per tender conditions, extension of time limit, levy of compensation, acceptance of items at reduced rates etc., are also within the power of S.E. Exercise of these powers also resulted in further delays.

During the Sixth plan period, since there is no post of Superintending Engineer in this Territory, water supply projects and construction of bridges etc., were given to Gujarat P.W.D. The State Government during our work charges 17.85% on the cost of projects done by them on agency basis. The Territory paid Rs.19,31,245.00 to Gujarat P.W.D. towards Deptt. charges.

As per the norms prescribed by the Ministry of Works and Housing, at least one Circle Office is required to control and co-ordinate the activities of 4 to 5 Divisions. Looking to the necessity to supervise works of more than ten divisions, it is necessary to create at least two Circle Offices during the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs

is required for salaries and other office expenditure for this two Circle Office during this plan period.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90 - 80.00

1985-86 - 20.00

1.3. Setting up of Architectural Cell.

This Administration is devoid of the services of an Architectural Cell. When such a magnitude of construction work is to be taken up, to have systematic planning and esthetic and architectural approach, architectural organisation is necessary.

At present, the P.W.D. organisation is having only Draftsman Grade-III and there is no Architect to plan buildings and development. An outlay of Rs.8.00-lakhs for salary and other expenditure is proposed for architect in Seventh Five Year Plan.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90 - 8.00

1985-86 - 1.60

1.4. Setting up of Statistical Cell.

The National Buildings Organisation, Ministry of Works and Housing requires buildings and housing statistics periodically. P.W.D. has no staff to handle the work of building and housing statistics. Ministry of Works and Housing has also directed to have three-tier scheme for collection of current housing and building statistics. A cell to perform the

nction of collection of datas of buildings, building materials, compile the information and submit to Ministry of Works and Housing periodically is essential. Besides this, there is no staff at present to collect statistics on other activities of Public Works Department such as roads statistics, statistics of water supply and sanitation, electrification, irrigation. For the above purpose a Statistical Cell with one Statistical Officer (650-1200), 4 Statistical Assistant, one Clerk-cum-Typist and one peon is absolutely necessary.

Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90 - 4.00

1985-86 - 0.80

CONSTRUCTION :

Construction of Office buildings and quarters for 10 Circle Offices, 3 Divisions (Buildings) with their 10 Divisions Office are required.

1. Office buildings	Rs. 50.00 lakhs.
2. Godown for storage of materials.	Rs. 30.00 lakhs.
3. Garage for inspection vehicles and Trucks.	Rs. 7.00 lakhs.
4. Residential quarters type V & IV (20 qtrs.)	Rs. 32.00 lakhs.
5. Type I, II and III (264 Nos.)	Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

Total	Rs. 319.00 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs.319.00 lakhs is proposed for Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Outlay(Rs.in lakhs)

1985-90 - 319.00

1985-86 - 60.00

3. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENTS :

Superintending Engineer-1, Executive Engineer-4, Asstt. Engineer-17 i.e. total 22 Officers will be touring extensively for organising and execution of works. Since this being a hilly and forest area, transportation is difficult as such it is proposed to provide inspection vehicles as per the usual norms of the P.W.D.

Inspection vehicles Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

for maintenance and emergency works

atleast one truck is necessary for

each division hence 3 trucks will

be required for which provision of

Rs.7.00 lakhs is proposed in 7th Plan. Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

As the building division will be

executing colony roads etc, and

since no rollers are available with

the present divisions, atleast one

roller for 4 divisions will be

essential for road works as such

provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is pro-

posed in Seventh Plan.

Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Rs.18.00 lakhs.

Outlay(Rs. in lakhs)

1985-90 - 18.00

1985-86 - 10.00

GRAND TOTAL : OUTLAY(RS. IN LAKHS)

1985-90 - 629.00

1985-86 - 142.40

CIVIL SUPPLIESPUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:

The approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan recommended that public distribution of essential commodities to the vulnerable sections, especially in rural areas should be expanded on a much larger scale. At present, the work of public distribution of essential commodities in the Territory is carried out by a small cell, consisting of one Supply Inspector, one Godown Manager, two L.D.Cs., two Hamals, one Watchman and a Peon. They have to meet the requirements of nearly one lakh card population, procure about 150 M.Ts. of foodgrains per month for distribution, issue permits to dealers of levy sugar, edible oil, regulate distribution of Kerosine oil, keep a check on proper utilisation of levy cement distributed to industrial units and individuals for construction purposes for which actual site inspections have to be undertaken, inspect fair price shops and other establishments dealing with essential commodities, regulating the transactions in weekly bazars with a view to prevent cheating and exploitation of adivasis by unscrupulous traders, issue of N.O.Cs. to traders of the Territory dealing in commodities banned for trade by neighbouring States, verification of cases for issue of licenses for rice and flour mills, and enforcing the Essential Commodities Act and related orders in the Territory. The workload is quite heavy for the very limited staff provided. Moreover, there is no full time officer to guide and control their activities. The Labour Enforcement Officer of the Administration has been supervising the work of this Cell. He has to look after his own work involving site inspections of factory premises, agricultural establishment, construction site

under the various Labour Laws and with a view to ensure that workers get the minimum wages prescribed by the Administration. The L.E.O. has also been designated as the Sales Tax Officer in connection with implementation of Sales Tax Regulation in the Territory. As District Supply Officer, he has to plan expansion and improvement in public distribution system, enter into correspondence with Government of India, neighbouring States, various authorities such as Food Corporation of India, Cement Controller, Oil Corporations, Textile Commissioners etc. These responsibilities cannot be performed by the staff presently available. The Administration plans to substantially increase schemes and activities under the NREP and related projects for which about 800 Tonnes of foodgrains and other material would be required to be procured from various sources. It is also proposed to make more items of consumption available to the poor adivasis through fair price shops. To effectively carry out all these activities, it is proposed to strengthen the public distribution system by creating the following posts:

Deputy Director (Civil Supplies)	1	Rs.700-1300
Head Clerk-cumAccountant	1	Rs.425-700
Attendant	1	Rs.196-232

The following outlay is proposed.

1985-90	Rs.3.00 lakhs
1985-86	Rs.0.60 lakhs.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED

SCHEME

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES :General Education :

The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the SC/ST students studying at post matriculation or post secondary stage so as to enable them to complete their education. During Seventh Plan period 150 students per annum are expected to get the benefits of this scheme for which an outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs for Plan period is proposed which includes an outlay of Rs. 1.30 lakhs for annual plan 1985-86.

Scheme of National Scholarship :

In order that no brilliant student is prevented on the grounds of poverty from pursuing further course of study, the Government of India started the National Scholarship Scheme. During Seventh Plan, about 30 students per annum are likely to get the benefits of this scheme. Thus an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for plan period 1985-90 which includes an outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh for Annual Plan 1985-86.

National Loan Scholarship Scheme :

The main object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to needy and meritorious

tudents so as to enable them to complete their education. The scheme also provides an incentive to bright students to take up teaching as profession. During Seventh Plan period an outlay of Rs.0.15 lakhs is proposed which includes an outlay of Rs.0.03 lakhs for Annual Plan 1985-86.

Scheme for award of scholarship to students of High/Higher Secondary Schools studying Sanskrit.

The Government of India have introduced a scheme for award of scholarships to the students in High and Higher Secondary Schools which has Sanskrit as one of the subject. The scheme aims at arresting the dwindling interest in Sanskrit among the students and encouraging them to study Sanskrit language and literature, which has a grand impact on Indian culture. During Seventh Five Year Plan period 20 students (10 each for standards IX and X) are expected for award for this scholarship for which an outlay of Rs.0.10 lakh is proposed for the plan period 1985-90 which includes an outlay of Rs.0.02 lakhs for Annual Plan 1985-86.

Scheme of Scholarships in approved Residential Secondary School.

▲The Government of India have introduced this scheme for study in approved residential secondary school for providing educational facilities to meritorious children belonging to low income group whose parents income does not exceed to Rs.500/- p.m. Rs.6,000/- per annum and who are otherwise unable to avail themselves of the opportunity to study in

good residential schools. The Government of India provides full amount of school fees, which includes all non-refundable compulsory charges to all the scholars selected under this scheme. In addition, scholars are also paid pocket allowance as decided by the Government of India. The scholars are also given travelling allowance. The selected scholars are being paid scholarships directly by the Government of India and hence no outlay is provided under this Scheme.

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RDA)

VIITH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90 = INTEGRATED RURAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI,
UNION TERRITORY

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The Integrated Rural Development Programme has been implemented in this Union Territory from the last quarter of the year 1981-82. The year 1981-82 has been spent in the preparatory arrangements like conducting of Household Survey, preparation of Master List of identified families living below the poverty line, preparation of perspective plan and Annual Action Plan etc. Actual implementation has taken place only from the year 1982-83. The yearwise progress is as under:

Year	: Beneficiaries : covered	Loan : Rs. in lacs	: Subsidy : Rs. in lacs.
1982-83	278	5,38,066	2,13,672
1983-84	660	16,07,074	7,34,284
1984-85	264	5,68,940	2,99,345
upto 31-10-84.			

During the 7th plan period 4500 families living below the poverty line are proposed to be covered, Details of schemes, credit need and subsidy etc. are enclosed in the annexed statement.

- 1500 Agriculture Sector
- 1500 Animal Husbandry Sector
- 1500 I.S.B. Sector

An annual target of 900 families for 1985-86 is proposed. 300 Agriculture, 300 A.H. & 300 ISB Sector. Details of schemes, credit need and subsidy etc. is shown in the annexed statement.

Total outlay proposed for plan period is 100 lacs and annual outlay proposed is Rs.20 lacs.

TRYSEM:

During the 7th plan period, it is proposed to train 400 youths (male & female) under TRYSEM. Every year 80 youths will be trained. Details of trades etc. is shown in the annexed statement. The provision of credit for self employment of the youth trained under TRYSEM is kept under IRDP in the 7th plan.

Total 7th plan outlay under TRYSEM is proposed to be Rs.10 lacs and Annual outlay is proposed to be Rs.2 lacs. These trainings are proposed to be imparted through the Rural Arts and Craft Centres run by the Department of Rural Development and Technical Institutions like Institution of Engineering, Ahmedabad. It is also proposed to impart training through master craftsmen and other training institutions run by trusts and voluntary organisations.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE:

The Rural Development Agency, at present is manned by the following staff:

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of Posts</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>No.of post</u>
<u>IRDP:</u>			
1.	Project Director	Rs.700 - 1500	1 (Filled in)
2.	Asstt.Project Director.	Rs.550 - 900	1 (Vacant)
3.	Accountant	Rs.425 - 750	1 (Vacant)
4.	Assistant (U.D.C.)	Rs.330 - 560	1 (Filled in)

<u>r.No.</u>	<u>Name of Posts</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>No. of post</u>
.	Junior Steno	Rs.330 - 560	1 (Filled by LDC)
.	L.D.C.	Rs.260 - 400	1 (Vacant)
.	Driver	Rs.260 - 350	1 (Filled in)
.	Peon	Rs.196 - 232	1 (Vacant)
.	Attendant	(on daily wage)	1 (Filled in)

REP:

.	Junior Engineer	Rs.425 - 700	1 (Incumbent appointed has resigned)
.	Junior Accountant	Rs.425 - 700	1 (Filled in)
.	Junior Clerk	Rs.260 - 400	1 (Vacant, F/D)
.	Attendant	(on daily wage)	1 (Filled in)

In addition the following posts are created for preparation of Master Plan for RLEGP and Shelf of project and execution of NREP works.

.	Deputy Engineer	Rs.650 - 1200	1 (Vacant)
.	Junior Engineer	Rs.425 - 700	1 (Vacant)
.	Junior Clerk	Rs.260 - 400	1 (Filled in)

During the period of 7th Five Year Plan, looking at the enhanced coverage of both the programmes i.e. DP/NREP the work load will be considerably increased.

Therefore minimum staff under Rural Development Agency to implement the above programmes are proposed under:-

Project Director	Rs.700 - 1500	1
Asstt.Project Officer	Rs.550 - 900	1
U.D.C./Jr.Steno	Rs.330 - 560	1
L.D.C.	Rs.260 - 400	1

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of Posts</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>No.of post</u>
5.	Driver	Rs.260 - 350	1
6.	Peon	Rs.196 - 232	1
7.	Attendant	(on daily wage)	1

N.R.E.P.

1.	Asstt.Project Director (Deputy Engineer)	Rs.650 - 1200	1
2.	Junior Engineer	Rs.425 - 700	2
3.	Accountant	Rs.425 - 750	1
4.	Statistical Assistant	Rs.330 - 560	1
5.	L.D.C.	Rs.260 - 400	3
6.	Attendant	(on daily wage)	2

This being Block cum District Administration, we are receiving fund for one Block only. It is difficult to absorb the staff within the prescribed ceiling limit of Administrative expenses upto 10% and 5% respectively under IRDP and NREP. It is therefore proposed that the relaxation may be accorded upto actual expenditure for minimum staff that may be required and recommended by the UTLCC/UTLSC or 5% at enhanced rate i.e. 15% in case of IRDP and 10% in case of NREP.

Total outlay during plan period is proposed as under.

	<u>1985-90</u>	<u>1985-86</u>
I.R.D.P.	100 lacs	20 lacs
I.R.E.P.	100 lacs	20 lacs
I.L.E.G.P.	025 lacs	05 lacs

SCHEMES PROPOSED DURING 7TH PLAN

Household survey had been carried out in the year 1981-82. Out of 19428 total households, 13727 families were surveyed. According to the survey details, 12485 families have per capita income below Rs.700/-. However, the family living below the poverty is determined on the basis of total annual income less than Rs.3500/-.

On examining both together the criteria of land assets and annual income below Rs.3500/-, there are about 9700 families likely to be assisted under this poverty amelioration programme. During sixth plan period 1200 families have been assisted under different economic schemes of IRDP hence still there are large number of families to be assisted during next VIIth Five Year Plan.

The Government of India have suggested target of 4000 to 4500 families during next VII five year plan as such 900 families are to be assisted each year under the programme.

In order to cover target of 4500 families during the course of VIIth plan period, the plan strategy under each sector of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industries Service Business and Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment are proposed as under:-

AGRICULTURE:

The Daman Ganga Reservoir Project, a joint venture of Government of Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, is on the verge

of completion and the canal water for irrigation likely to be available from the 1st year of VIIth Plan period. Under the command area of canal irrigation about 8600 hectares of land i.e.40% of the total cultivable land will get benefit of the irrigation, hence this area need concentration on irrigated crops to raise the present level of productivity of land and thereby increase agriculture production and income of the farmers.

Simultaneously, the sugar factory will come up, hence there is good scope for cultivators of command area to raise sugar cane-crop which will lead to the prosperity of farmers in particular and area in general. It will also open more avenues to generate substantial income in other field of ISB, particularly transportation of sugarcane from field to factory by bullockcarts, use of improved agriculture implements like iron plough, disc harrows, sprayers, furrow formers etc., and their repairs, use of organic and chemical fertilizers to boost their production, use of pesticides, weedicides through mechanised sprayers and dusters and other agriculture operation needed for sugarcane cultivation.

In command area, there would be some pockets where flow of canal water may not be feasible due to location of land and such area will be looked after by the Agency to develop alternate source of irrigation or to provide some viable economic activities to the cultivators under the programme.

After excluding Development of Command Area, there is 60% of the cultivable area solely depending on the rain. The Territory receives heavy rain, more than 2192 mm in kharif season, one crop of paddy, ragi and pulses are cultivated. If last rain of the season is satisfactory, the advantage of residue moisture of the soil can be taken profitably by raising rabi crops like pulses. This area may be concentrated upon Dry Farming Technology by covering more area under short duration crops having high yielding characters so that there would be gradual increase in the agriculture production and thereby substantial increase in the income. The Rural Development Agency and Block will concentrate on this area to explore ground and surface water by way of construction of dug well, bore well and installations of pumpsets for irrigation, improvement of land by constructing bunds and water outlets, and extending economic activities in secondary & tertiary sectors.

(i) Creation of Irrigation Potentialities:

In development of agriculture, particularly crop husbandry, the development of irrigation facilities is very essential and important, and long term benefit is derived by the farmers by taking multiple or perennial crops and family members get ample scope to generate employment on their own fields. With availability of irrigation, optimum use of land assets is possible and adoption of modern and new agriculture technology to boost the agriculture production is meaningful.

(a) Construction of irrigation wells by individual cultivators in the area where flow of canal water is not possible, the farmers will be granted loan and subsidy as per prescribed rate of subsidy for construction of irrigation wells. An annual target of 5 and plan target of 25 wells is proposed.

(b) Construction of borewells for irrigation by individual cultivators. In the Territory construction of borewells for irrigation is not popularised. However, provision of one such borewell in each year and 5 bore wells in plan period is proposed so that intending farmers can be provided loan and subsidy for this purpose.

(c) In order to secure more water yield for irrigation and thereby cover more area under irrigated crops, deepening of existing wells and drilling of bores in existing wells is also proposed in VIIIth plan period. An annual target of such 5 works and 25 for plan period is proposed.

(d) The community/co-operative irrigation works may encourage small and marginal farmers due to fragmentation of land, join together to explore ground and surface water for irrigation. It may not be economical for individual cultivators who have fragmented land to own irrigation facilities and therefore Community Irrigation may serve boon to these farmers. Every year one such work and 5 during the plan period is proposed.

(e) Construction of tank/pipelines/drainage/sprinklers: Water for irrigation is becoming expensive and scarce to derive desired objectives of agriculture production. In order to restrict wastage of water and to make economic use of available water, construction of tank for operating sprinklers, construction of pipelines/drainage etc have to be incorporated in VIIIth plan. Every year 3 and 15 for plan period such works are proposed.

(f) Installation of Motor Pumpsets:- Besides IRDP, the Block also grant loan and subsidy for construction of irrigation wells and every year 5 wells are constructed. Motor pumpsets will be supplied to the cultivators who have 3 phase power line nearest to the site. However, after receiving consent from Electrical Department, demand of motor pumpset will be attended, otherwise intending beneficiary will be advised to go for diesel pumpsets. In this context, the PWD may relax the present condition suitably so that IRD beneficiary may get maximum benefit of the electric power supply to generate motor pumpsets for irrigation and other economic purpose as other type of pumpsets are expensive and maintenance cost is comparatively high. Every year installation of 5 pumpsets and 25 during the plan is proposed.

(g) Diesel and other fuel operated pumpsets:- In the remote area where pumpsets are used to lift water at different points on river nala etc., the diesel

umpset of 5 HP capacity and kerosene operated pumpset of 3 HP capacity will be supplied to the needy beneficiaries. Every year 5 and 25 during the plan period is proposed.

(h) It has been observed that during transplanting paddy, if sufficient water for puddling is not available on time, farmers face difficulties and have to lift water by hand from near by pool or water sources. Farmers may have lands near to river/nala but could not use it as no lifting devices are available with them. It is therefore proposed to provide pedal pump operated by hand for timely transplanting of paddy. Every year 10 and 15 during the plan period are proposed.

3 - IMPROVEMENT OF LAND POTENTIALITY:

For paddy cultivators (transplanting) requires more water than other crops. In order to store and drain water stone and mud bunds are constructed across the field and streams. In some cases big bunds are constructed by digging the stones and keep water outlets for drainage. Such bunds also retain the alluvium in the field which enrich soil and thereby increase productivity of soil. It is therefore proposed to assist 15 such cultivators in 1974-75 and 75 during the plan period.

4 - SUPPLY OF PLOUGH BULLOCKS:

There is an uneconomic practice prevailing amongst the tribals to hire the plough bullocks from other cultivators for agriculture operation. The hire charges

are paid in the form of food grain which cost Rs.300/- also in addition to this hire charges, they bring some unproductive cattle from the owner for rearing. Thus needy farmers have to pay in kind and service. In order to check this practice, the supply of plough bullocks to the needy farmers is proposed. Every year 100 pairs of plough bullocks and 500 pairs during the VIIth Plan period will be supplied to the beneficiaries.

5 - SUPPLY OF BULLOCK CARTS:

The main idea behind supply of plough bullocks is to use it for transportation whereby substantial income can be generated. The supply of bullock cart for farm use is totally restricted as there is no generation of income. The Agriculture Department may assist such beneficiaries from their normal scheme. As there is good scope to ply bullock cart for transportation of grass bales, loose grass, wood and other goods, the bullock cart shall prove viable assets to the assetless families. Moreover introducing sugarcane cultivation there would be ample scope for earning through this assets. It is therefore proposed to identify 100 assetless beneficiary every year and cover 500 beneficiary by the end of VIIth five Year Plan.

6 - ACQUICULTURE:

Construction of fish pond/tank: Acquiculture is very profitable economic activities than crop husbandry. The investment is low and return is high. The Development of inland fisheries is undertaken by the Government of

Gujarat in the area of Damanganga Reservoir as such supply of fingerlings of improved species will be available locally. The black and elastic soil of the area is rich in organic matter and will be suitable for aquaculture. Moreover the canal water will be available for inland fisheries. It is therefore proposed to encourage farmers who have all these potentialities to construct fish pond or tank to take aquaculture. The pond may be of small size 0.02 to 0.05 hectares to generate sufficient income for a family. 10 such ponds in a year and 50 during the plan period are proposed.

7 - HORTICULTURE: L

Looking to the small size of land holdings acquired by 8558 small and marginal farmers, it is not advisable to utilise more land under the regular plantation though the climate and soil is suitable for fruit crops. Moreover this activity do not generate immediate income and beneficiaries have to wait for 5 to 7 years. Horticulture on mass scale is suitable for big farmers who face labour problems, and need not worry for immediate income. In order to assist small and marginal farmers to grow fruit plants on the border of the fields or in small portion of his land, the Agriculture Department may take care of such beneficiaries under their normal scheme.

8 - FARM FORESTRY:

The scheme of farm forestry formulated on the

basis of norms prescribed by the NABARD is in operation. The financial assistance envisaged in the scheme is Rs.2/- per tree. The minimum area required for farm forestry is 0.10 ares and planting distance 3 x 1 metre covering total 330 plants, as such Rs.660/- is granted together with loan and subsidy, in the entire period of seven years which is required to be raised to Rs.5/- per tree to compensate crop loss incurred during the gestation period. This scheme may be given in addition to other immediate income generating scheme. Every year 50 farm forestry units and 250 during plan period are proposed.

9 -PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURE LAND FOR LANDLESS PERSONS

Land is a limited factor and cannot be multiplied in any case. However there is unbalance in distribution of land. There are families associated with agriculture work who do not have agriculture land and earn the livelihood. The Parliamentary Committee on welfare of SC/ST, which visited the Territory in 1983 recommended that efforts could be made to purchase agriculture land for each needy family under IRDP. The responsibility of locating land rests with the persons who desires to purchase land. The financial burden on the part of beneficiary will be 50% as per the IRD pattern, which is beyond the capacity of such poor family. Therefore the Government of India may consider to give 75% subsidy as special case, so that beneficiaries shall be in a position to pay 25% of the asset in annual instalments with low rate of interest.

In a year 5 such families and 25 during the plan period are proposed to be assisted under this scheme.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR

Under Animal Husbandry Sector, following schemes are proposed to be implemented during the VIIth Five Year Plan period:-

DAIRY FARMING - SUPPLY OF MILCH ANIMALS: The potentiality for dairy farming is better in the Territory. Milk routes have already been formed taking into consideration the infrastructural facilities, available in the cluster. During the plan period, it is proposed to cover 1150 beneficiaries under dairy farming i.e. supply of milch animals with first and second phase. Every year 30 families will be covered. The details of credit need and subsidy etc. is shown in the statement attached.

SHEEP & GOAT:- There is limited scope for rearing sheep and goat in the Territory. Moreover the pasture land in the Territory is also limited, therefore it is proposed to cover 100 beneficiaries during the VIIth plan and 20 beneficiaries in a year. Details of credit need and subsidy etc. is shown in the enclosed statement.

POULTRY KEEPING:- Under poultry keeping it is proposed to cover 150 beneficiaries during the plan period and 30 beneficiaries every year. The details of the scheme, credit need and subsidy is shown in the enclosed statement.

PIGGERY:- Under this scheme it is proposed to cover 0 beneficiaries during the plan period and 10 beneficiaries during the year. 3 sows and 1 boar will be provided under the scheme. The details of credit need, subsidy etc. shown in the enclosed statement.

MIXED FARMING:- Under this scheme it is proposed to provide composite unit of 50 birds poultry, 5 bee keeping oxes, one cow and 5 goats, for mixed farming. It is proposed to cover 50 beneficiaries during the plan period and 10 beneficiaries every year.

INDUSTRIES SERVICE - BUSINESS SECTOR

Besides Agriculture and Animal Husbandry sector, S.B. Sector have the potentiality to provide subsidiary occupation and income to sizeable rural population. Looking to the increased population and limited land use activities, a shift in income distribution in favour of the poor is required increased production of goods of mass consumption and wage goods. These should preferably be produced in village industries or tiny units or small scale cottage industries, The traditional skills existing in the villages and rural areas need to be fully developed by reorienting and strengthening of training institutions such as the ITI's Rural Arts & crafts training centres and where necessary setting up new training institutions for upgrading the skills and technology at the village levels. Based on baseline survey of the Territory and looking to the future need

of area development and implementation of irrigation schemes/projects and establishment of Industrial Estates at Khadoli and Sugar Factory in Silvassa Patelad, the following income generating schemes are proposed to be given to the target group IRDP beneficiaries during the th plan period. Details of Financial and Physical target for plan period of 1985-90 and for the year 1985-86 is enclosed in the statement.

During the plan period 1500 IRDP beneficiaries (including TRYSEM trainees) are proposed to be covered under the ISB sector and 300 beneficiaries for 1985-86.

TRAINING OF RURAL YOUTH FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT:

(TRYSEM)

The main thrust of the TRYSEM is to equip the rural youth in target beneficiary group of IRDP, with necessary skills and technology to enable them to seek employment. The original objective of the scheme to prepare the youth for self employment alone has since been widened to include training for wage employment also. As there is no any Institution of its kind to impart various training under this scheme in the Territory, the training imparted through Rural Arts and craft training centres run by the Department of Rural Development and Institute of Engineering, Ahmedabad. It is also proposed to impart training through master craftsman and other training institutions.

During the course of the Training, the youth under

training is assisted through a stipend which is @ Rs.75/- per month per trainee if the training is conducted in the village where he resides (Rs.150/- or Rs.200/-) per month if at some other place with or without free accommodation respectively. An amount of Rs.50/- per month per trainee or suitable financial incentive is provided to master trainer or training institutes. The identification of the target group of rural youth is to be done by the BDO.

In accordance with the base-line survey and developed area need, the following training classes under TRYSEM are proposed.

1. Masonry Training:- (3 months) With the establishment of Industrial Estate at Khadoli, and due to the increase construction work of PWD and works of NREP, there may be huge demand of masons. Therefore it is proposed to impart training to 100 beneficiaries during plan period 1985-90. i.e. 20 per each year. Provision for supply of Mason's tools to trained candidates has also been made in target proposed during VIIth plan.

2. Bamboo Craft (3 months) for male:- For the tribal people of this Territory bamboo craft is very easy and low investment cost trade and there is considerable demand of bamboo craft like basket for filling mangoes, and other type of baskets. Bamboos for making such items will be procured from Dangs District of neighbouring state of Gujarat for supplying to the beneficiaries.

Procurement of bamboo will be made through Forest Labour Society. It is proposed to train 100 beneficiaries under the trade during the plan period and 20 during each year.

3. Motor Rewinding (6 months):- There are already two Industrial Estates at Silvassa and Masat in this Territory and a third is likely to be established at Adoli. There is considerable demand of Motor Rewinders present. At present the said work is being done in nearby places of neighbouring State of Gujarat. It is therefore felt to train persons in this trade. Therefore it is proposed to impart training to 25 candidates in Motor Rewinding during the plan period i.e. 5 per each year.

4. Bakery Products (6 months):- There are only 2 bakery products units in this Territory. There is good scope for bakery products and especially bread is required for poor families. It is necessary to train some beneficiaries to either getting self employment or wage employed in bakery trade. It is therefore proposed to train 25 candidates in bakery products during the plan period i.e. 5 beneficiaries per year.

5. Black Smity (6 months):- The main occupation of the people of this Territory is Farming and therefore they need agricultural equipments for day to day use, which can be procured and repaired from blacksmiths. There are only a few blacksmiths who are traditional and other than these are not adequate. It is proposed to train 20

target group local tribals in this trade. During the plan period i.e. 5 beneficiaries per year.

6. Isolated training (6 months):- Training on isolated trades suitable for male and female, like watch repair, sweater knitting, embroidery, leaf cup moulding, patrawali making & beedi making, motor mechanic, tailoring and cutting, fish net making, radio TV, cycle, motor cycle repair are proposed. During the plan period 10 beneficiaries are proposed to be trained under these trades i.e. 10 per year.

7. Footware Manufacturing (6 months):- There is no well fledged unit of footware manufacture in this Territory, except a few traditional cobbler. Footware is mainly procured for sell from outside the Territory. It is therefore proposed to train 20 candidates for footware manufacturing during the plan period i.e. 5 beneficiaries per year.

8. Chalk, Agarbatti, candle making (6 months):- Chalk, Agarbatti, candle etc., are day to day needs for every household and schools, and having good marketing potentialities. Moreover chalk in huge quantity is required by Education Department to provide their 150 schools in the Territory. Therefore it is proposed to provide training in manufacturing of these items also. 10 candidates during the plan period i.e. 5 beneficiaries per year.

WOMEN WELFARE

The Government of India has stressed that, sufficient care should be taken for women welfare during plan period. This being a Block cum District Administration, while granting financial assistance to IRD beneficiaries sufficient care has been taken to give preference to maximum number of women beneficiaries. Therefore, no separate fund is proposed under the scheme.

MONITORING

To monitor the IRDP/NREP Programmes, there is no separate staff earmarked and therefore a reference to Government of India has already been made for setting up Monitoring Cell under the scheme of strengthening of block level Administration. The following staff is proposed to be created for monitoring the programme, under Block.

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>No.of post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>
1.	Asstt.Project Officer, Monitoring-Evaluation & Coordination Group B.	1	Rs. 650 - 1200
2.	Statistical Assistant	1	Rs. 425 - 700
3.	L.D.C.	1	Rs. 260 - 400

This being a block cum district level single tier administration the above monitoring staff will meet the requirement of the programme. Since separate proposal under the scheme of strengthening of Block Administration of Monitoring Cell has already been made under Block Plan, no separate provision in the 7th Five Year Plan under IRDP/NREP is made.

INFRASTRUCTURAL SUPPORT:

Productive assets, provided to the IRDP beneficiaries will yield the expected income only if the quality projects are formulated and required forward and backward linkages are available. The infrastructural support is expected to be a part of regular set up with funds coming mainly from the sectoral plans of the U.T. Administration. However, there is a provision for utilising 10% of the IRDP allocation for filling up any identified gaps in the infrastructure. Under this provision, gaps in the infrastructural support for following sectors are proposed to be covered during the 7th plan period.

AGRICULTURE:

To strengthen present cooperative structure, to cater the need of small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, and agricultural labourers effective delivery of agriculture inputs and other essential commodities at reasonable price and to arrange market for agriculture produce, 16 cooperatives at each cluster are proposed with infrastructure of buildings at each cluster. Transport facilities wherever required will be provided on demand from the fund earmarked.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & ISB:

During the period of 7th Five Year Plan in addition to the works shown above, the following works are proposed to be undertaken under NREP, to provide more infrastructural facilities to IRDP.

- (1) Construction of Community Marketing Centres at ten Patelads each. This will cover 16 clusters.

(2) Construction of 10 Community Cattle Sheds at the following villages.

Silli	}	(1985-86)
Galonda		
Umberkui	}	(1986-87)
Athola		
Vasona	}	(1987-88)
Kala		
Kherdi	}	(1988-89)
Khadoli		
Amboli	}	(1989-90)
Parzai		

(3) Construction of 10 Community Dry Grass Storage Godowns at the following villages.

Silli	}	(1985-86)
Galonda		
Umberkui		
Athola	}	(1986-87)
Vasona		
Depada		
Khadoli	}	(1987-88)
Amboli		
Kala		
Kherdi		

(4) Construction of 6 Milk Collection centres at the following villages.

Silli	}	(1985-86)
Galonda		
Umberkui		
Kherdi	}	(1986-87)
Vasona		
Morkhal		

(5) Construction of Seilo Pits near the places of Community Godown - 10 Nos.

(6) Construction of 10 Community Sheds (ISB Sector) for cottage and village industries in each Patelads, 2 in each.

CREDIT FACILITIES

The IRDP is a major poverty alleviation programme of the Government of India. Since it is a credit linked programme it is vital for the success of this programme to ensure that there is smooth flow of supportive credit from financial institutions. The banking facilities are fairly adequate in the Territory to cater the credit need of the Programme. There are in all 4 banks with 8 branches in the Territory.

- (1) Dena Bank - A. Silvassa Branch
 B. Khanvel Branch
 C. Naroli Branch
 D. Dadra Branch
 E. Amla Branch
- (2) State Bank of India - A. Silvassa Branch
- (3) Valsad Jilla Cooperative Bank:- A. Silvassa.
- (4) Gujarat Industrial Coop., Bank:- A. Silvassa.

Dena Bank is the Lead Bank in this Territory having 5 branches spread over the Territory and one branch of State Bank of India. The above two cooperative banks are actively participating in the IRD Programme by supplying the credit need of the programme. The two cooperative banks in the area have yet not played their part in financing the Rural Development Programme. Matter regarding their non participation has been discussed with the Chairmen of their respective banks. However, it is felt necessary to have 3 more branches at the following places to satisfy the need of a beneficiaries during the plan period.
 1. Amboli, 2. Amboli, 3. Kilawni.

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION - INCLUDING
PANCHAYAT AND VOLUNTARY AGENCIES.

The Planning process will be meaningful only if the people are associated in the planning, implementation, monitoring of programmes. The Panchayat Raj system envisaged to ensure people's participation in local level planning and implementation. It is equally important to promote non Government organisations which could motivate and mobilise people in the process of development. This thrust towards educating and mobilising the people will prove more effective when institutionalised rather than sporadic individual efforts. The process can be accelerated only when the poor becomes conscious of their rights and privileges and build up faith and confidence in themselves through united strength to achieve justice for themselves in the sharing of benefits of development.

Under the existing system of Panchayat in the Territory, the institution is advisory body not directly involved in planning and implementation. However people's representatives i.e. Member of Parliament, Sarpanch, Panchayat and Sarpanch of Gram Group Panchayats are actively participating in Gram Sabhas and rural development activities in the Territory.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

There are four well known Voluntary Organisations working with the Adivasis in this Territory.

1. The Adivasi Social Service Centre, Khanvel.
2. Bharatiya Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram, Khanvel.
3. Lions Club, Silvassa.
4. Red Cross Society, Silvassa.

The first two organisations are actively working with the adivasis in the interior area. The Adivasi Social Service Centre, Khanvel are also engaged in Community Works, such as digging of wells for drinking and irrigation purposes, imparting training to the adivasis in various trades/crafts etc. The Bhartiya Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram set up at Khanvel is also performing social works among the adivasis by running a hostel for tribal people. Efforts are being made to involve these Voluntary Organisations in the field of Rural Development.

The Administration has been actively encouraging the services rendered by the Voluntary Organisations and render help to them by way of grant of land, financial assistance and recognition wherever necessary. Under Rural Development, to promote these organisations an outlay for Rs.100 lac for the plan period and Rs.0.02 lacs annual outlay is proposed.

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

National Rural Employment Programme was introduced in the Union Territory in the year 1982-83 only. The programme aims at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons especially poor tribals in the Union Territory. In the process durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure are created.

Under the programme the projects of afforestation, Soil Conservation, land Development and rural roads, Community assets like Bus Stands, Bath rooms, Drinking water wells, housing for weaker section, water bearing structure etc. have been assigned high priority keeping in view the existing level of natural resources in the Union Territory. In addition during 7th Plan the works of constructions of Anganwadis, School class rooms, Community Godowns, and sheds for Cottage Industries, marketing centres are proposed. The programme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The area being Union Territory, entire funds flow from the Centre. During the Seventh Plan, most of the works will be undertaken under forestry sector. Details of the works are as under :-

(1) CANAL BANK PLANTATION :

It is proposed to raise fruit and fodder saplings on banks of 20 KMs Canal length. Energy plantation has already been raised on banks of 40 KMs. canal length.

(2) TRENCH-CUM-MOUND FENCING:

Trench-cum-mound fencing besides providing effective protection to forest area will become a source of fodder and fuelwood for villagers as the mounds of trench-cum-mound fencing provide good site for raising plantation. It is proposed to raise plantation of firewood and fodder Spp. . Which could be maintained by pollarding or other suitable silvicultural practices to meet firewood and fodder demand of tribal families of nearby villages. It is proposed to cover 375 KMs. length of forest boundary adjoining revenue land during Seventh Plan at the rate of 75 KMs. boundary length per year.

CREATION OF WATERHOLES

Though the Territory witnesses a high rainfall, in absence of water bearing strata especially in forest area there is no perennial source of drinking water for wildlife. Absence of drinking water has affected the population of wildlife adversely. Therefore, it is proposed to create 25 waterholes at suitable places at the rate of 5 units per year in forest area.

PROTECTION OF BANKS OF SAKARTOD RIVER
AT KHANVEL.

Vanvihar - a beautiful terraced garden on the bank of Sakartod river at Khanvel has become a star tourist attraction in the Union Territory. The banks of the

ver are being eroded at a very fast rate. Vegetative
 asures to stop the erosion is not likely to succeed
 the area. Therefore, it is proposed to have a mix
 vegetative and engineering measures to contain
 osive forces. Accordingly, it is proposed to carry
 t dry-stone pitching of banks after manipulating
 opes. The stone pitching will be done in such a
 ner that a stroll path will be created along the
 ver bank in front of Vanvihar. This will beside
 utaining bank erosion and providing path to nearby
 lages shall have an added attraction to the tourists.
 is proposed to carry out this work at an estimated
 t of Rs.1.92 lacs. The project will generate employment
 the extent of about 21,000 mandays.

During the period of Seventh Plan the total out lay
 Rs.100 lacs is proposed with a physical target to
 erate 5.00 lacs mandays. An annual outlay for Rs.
 00 lacs with physical target of 1.00 lac mandays
 1985-86 is proposed.

: FOODGRAIN :

.During the Seventh Five Year Plan period the
 [l requirement of foodgrain of 500 M.Ts. is proposed.
 nual requirement of 100 M.Ts. for the year 1985-86
 roposed.

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RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME

At the instance of the Ministry's D.O. letter No.13015/10/83-NREP dated 15th September, 1983, the Administration has decided to implement the programme in the Territory. To prepare Master Plan under the Programme, a separate Cell (Sub-Division) has been created during the current year 1984-85 for preparation of plan and finalisation by Central Sanctioning Committee of Government of India. About 1030 families were identified as landless households. A list thereof has been circulated to all Departments to accord preference in employment to each identified persons.

The Government of India through various directives emphasised that the plan proposals under NREP/RLEGP should be three to four times more than the outlay of the Sixth Plan. This is a Small Union Territory having single tier Block-cum-District cum State Level Administration, there are no State level machineries available. Even District level infrastructure is also inadequate so far Planning Cell is concerned. There is no expertise services to prepare Master Plan of Area Development covering the felt need of local people in accordance with the Government of India's directives. The Village Panchayats are not adequately equipped through whom such programmes can be implemented. The Departments of the Administration are busy and overburdened in implementing their own plan and non plan schemes.

It is relevant to point out that, according to average generation of employment by departments like Forest, Public Works Department, Soil Conservation, Agriculture District Industries Centre (through Industries) and Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies about 8.50 lacs mandays are being generated in isolated manner under their plan and non plan schemes. In addition during the year 1983-84, the Administration has generated 0.81 lac mandays under NREP. During the year 1984-85, the Government of India has prescribed target to generate atleast 1.5 lacs mandays under NREP. Thus the total mandays generation during 1984-85 is likely to exceed 10 lacs mandays.

The Government of India has fixed a target to generate 1.67 lac mandays under RLEGP for the current financial year. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period the Sugar Factory and the proposed Industrial Estate at Khadoli will start functioning. In addition, the existing Industrial Estate of Silvassa and Masat is likely to be expanded. In addition atleast 900 families in a year under IRDF are covered and as such, those families remain partly busy during the year under their adopted scheme. Moreover Damanganga water is likely to be released from next season and therefore few labourers like small and marginal farmers will engage themselves in their own field for having second crop etc., and therefore it is felt that there will be shortage of manpower and hence it is doubtful

whether the new project of RLEGP will gain momentum.

In view of the above, the provision under RLEGP has been kept at Rs.25 lacs for 7th Five Year Plan period and as such the proposal for 1985-86 is Rs.5 lacs.

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Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
Ministry of Education, New Delhi-110016
Doc. No. 1987.....
Date... 14/12/84.....

FINANCIAL OUTLAY
ABSTRACT

HEME:	SECTOR	SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90	ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
		<u>Rs. in lacs</u>	<u>Rs. in lacs</u>
<u>IRDP</u>	Agriculture Sector	25.76	5.15
	Animal Husbandry	40.48	8.97
	I.S.B. Sector	22.37	4.47
		-----	-----
		88.61	18.59
	TRYSEM	5.40	1.08
	Infrastructure	5.00	1.00
	Administrative Expenses.	15.00	3.00
		-----	-----
	Total:-	114.01	23.67
		=====	=====
	Say Rs.	110.00	20.00
<u>NREP</u>		100.00	20.00
<u>RLEGP</u>		25.00	5.00
		-----	-----
	GRAND TOTAL:-	235.00	45.00
		=====	=====

Sub-Head of Development	Code No.	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980- 85) Agreed Outlay	Actual Expen- diture.		1984-85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
			1980-83	83-84	Appd. out- lay	Anti cipa- ted exp.	Pro- posed Out- lay	of which capi- tal conte- nt.	Pro- posed out- lay	of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

I. AGRICULTURE AND
ALLIED SERVICES

Crop Husbandry	01020	92.00	48.58	24.73	22.05	22.05	239.83	43.23	38.06	5.08
Soil & Water Conservation.	01030	85.00	44.09	23.18	25.41	25.41	175.98	14.00	31.48	5.00
Animal Husbandry	01040	38.30	21.59	)11.13	14.51	14.87	91.25	10.80	17.24	1.40
Dairy Development	01050	1.70	0.66)	0.45	0.45	56.50	31.50	0.65	0.15
Fisheries	01060	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00	2.00	-	-
Forests	01070	130.00	97.84	51.59	60.95	61.25	494.00	60.00	99.15	6.15
TOTAL-I	01999	352.00	212.76	110.62	123.37	124.03	1062.56	161.53	186.58	17.78

II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

* Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	02010	35.00	-	-	8.00	20.00	100.00	-	20.00	-
* National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	02020	20.00	-	10.35	18.00	36.00	100.00	-	20.00	-
* Other Development Programme.	02050	-	-	-	20.00	-	25.00	-	5.00	-
Rural Landless employment Gurantee Programme.										
Community Development	02060	25.00	14.54	5.63	8.80	6.53	98.00	23.00	17.15	4.40
Land Reforms	02070	7.00	4.67	1.41	0.74	0.86	10.00	-	2.00	-
TOTAL-II	02999	32.00	19.21	7.04	9.54	7.39	108.00	23.00	19.15	4.40

* Schemes implemented by RDA which is directly financed by GOI.

III. COOPERATION.	03999	17.00	9.03	2.65	10.00	10.82	432.82	370.20	366.60	354.49

IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL										
a) Irrigation.										
Major & Medium Irrigation Projects.	04030	700.00	878.01	172.60	250.00	250.00	200.00	180.00	100.00	90.00
Sub-total:	04099	700.00	878.01	172.60	250.00	250.00	200.00	180.00	100.00	90.00

b) Minor Irrigation.	04100	55.00	20.08	11.55	9.00	9.16	414.00	350.00	81.70	60.00
c) Command Area Development.	04110	200.00	-	60.00	25.00	25.00	215.00	60.00	150.00	30.00
d) Flood control Projects(including Anti-sea erosion)	04120	10.00	0.03	-	0.50	0.10	10.00	--	1.00	--

TOTAL-IV.	04999	965.00	898.12	244.15	284.50	284.26	839.00	590.00	332.70	180.00

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i)Transmission and Distribution.	05040	48.50	29.60	} 50.36	54.00	53.18	564.45	444.04	127.32	108.03
ii)General including rural electrification.	05050	101.50	32.80							
TOTAL-V.	05999	150.00	62.40	50.36	54.00	53.18	564.45	444.04	127.32	108.03

VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS.

Village & small Industries.	06010	55.00	25.73	15.81	20.00	31.11	207.90	--	39.55	--
TOTAL-VI.	06999	55.00	25.73	15.81	20.00	31.11	207.90	--	39.55	--

VII. TRANSPORT.

Roads & Bridges.	07040	300.00	145.13	86.23	89.70	125.26	2759.00	2235.50	512.51	404.76
Tourism.	07070	5.00	3.17	1.19	3.50	3.18	100.00	--	10.02	--
TOTAL-VII.	07999	305.00	148.30	87.42	93.20	128.44	2859.00	2235.50	522.53	404.76

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VIII.
SCIENTIFIC
SERVICES &
RESEARCH.

Environ- mental Prog. 08020 (excluding water Pollu- tion control)	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	10.00	--	3.00	--
TOTAL-VIII. 08999	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	10.00	--	3.00	--

IX. SOCIAL AND
COMMUNITY
SERVICES.

Education

General Education 09010	130.00	65.72	50.72	73.20	93.39	1224.30	743.02	155.66	92.38
Arts & culture. 09020	7.00	4.00	1.44	2.90	2.73	28.05	3.00	3.18	0.49
Technical Education. 09030	-	-	-	-	-	372.00	198.00	100.00	--
Sub-total (Education) 09099	137.00	69.72	52.16	76.10	96.12	1624.35	944.02	258.84	92.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Public Health & sanitation.	09120	65.00	27.07	18.17	20.02	20.02	342.92	199.01	77.31	57.31
Sub-total (Health)	09129	65.00	27.07	18.17	20.02	20.02	342.92	199.01	77.31	57.31
Sewerage and Water Supply	09130	70.00	52.99	18.00	16.40	16.40	250.00	250.00	44.00	44.00
Housing(excluding Police Housing)	09140	40.00	20.24	14.52	11.30	11.84	384.32	222.77	52.31	15.00
Police Housing.	09150	25.00	9.03	10.03	10.80	9.80	64.00	64.00	5.15	5.15
Urban Development.	09160	4.00	1.41	0.48	1.58	0.93	14.00	--	4.00	--
Information & Publicity.	09180	7.00	1.71	1.20	1.72	2.60	40.00	--	9.22	--
Labour & Labour Welfare.	09190	45.00	22.85	12.12	17.00	17.00	308.50	87.00	56.31	22.87
Social Welfare	09220	7.00	3.48	1.64	2.00	2.00	34.14	--	6.11	--
Nutrition	09230	20.00	10.83	7.86	5.00	9.65	73.80	--	11.80	--
TOTAL-IX.	09999	420.00	219.33	136.17	161.92	186.46	3136.03	1766.80	525.05	237.16

naveri.

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Schemes/ Projects.	Sixth Five Yr. Plan 80-85 Agreed Outlay	Actual Exodr. 83-84	1984-85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)			1985-86	
			Appr. Outlay.	Anti. Expd. lay.	Propo- sed Cut- lay.	of which Capital content.	Propo- sed Out- lay.	of which Capital content.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES.Agriculture.Direction &

Administration.

21.00 13.46 11.04 4.25 4.25 48.83 10.00 8.03 4.08

Multiplication

and

Distribution

of Seeds.

5.00 2.41 1.32 1.30 1.30 8.00 -- 1.50 --

Agricultural

Farms.

9.00 5.11 1.56 2.65 2.65 17.40 4.00 3.06 --

Mannures &

Fertilisers.

15.40 9.08 3.65 4.25 4.25 34.00 -- 5.50 --

Plant Protection:Subsidy for

Pesticides/

Insecticides &

Plant Protection

equipment.

5.00 2.20 1.62 1.25 1.25 8.00 -- 1.30 --

GN-2.5-3.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Scheme for Rodent control.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	--	0.10	--
Commercial Crops	0.60	0.36	0.13	0.30	0.30	0.30	5.00	--	0.50	--
<u>Horticulture:</u>										
Loan/subsidy to SC/ST & small marginal farmers.	4.00	1.16	0.62	0.90	0.90	0.90	8.00	--	0.85	--
Rajuvenesence of old Mango trees & orchards.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	--	0.50	--
<u>Extension & Farmer's Training.</u>	6.00	4.07	1.25	1.60	1.60	1.60	19.40	2.00	6.21	1.00
Scheme for Minikits of seeds fertilisers for oil seeds pulses, paddy,ragi crops assisting small & marginal farmers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.50	--	0.77	--
Scheme for Kitchen garden.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	--	0.10	--
Scheme for providing asstt.for treatment of paddy nursery to SC/ST small & margi.farmers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	--	0.30	--

Agricultural Engineering.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maintenance of Agriculture implements.	15.00	8.09	2.41	2-73	2.73	20.00	--	2.22	--
Scheme for purchase of tarpoline.	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	--	0.40	--
Agriculture Research & Trg. Training & visit system for extensive.	-	-	-	-	-	44.70	27.23	5.13	--
Soil Testing labortary.	5.00	1.10	0.11	1.82	1.82	6.00	--	0.30	--
Agriculture marketing & quality control.	1.00	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>OTHERS:</u>									
Subsidy for work animal & incentive for cactus fencing.	5.00	0.89	1.20	1.00	1.00	8.00	--	1.04	--
<u>Nuclus Budget.</u>	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	--	0.20	--
<u>SUB-TOTAL :</u>	<u>92.00</u>	<u>48.58</u>	<u>24.73</u>	<u>22.05</u>	<u>22.05</u>	<u>239.83</u>	<u>45.23</u>	<u>38.06</u>	<u>5.08</u>

GN-2.S-10

Soil & Water

Conservation.

Direction & Administration.	29.50	18.88	11.47	11.66	11.66	77.08	14.00	16.18	5.00
Soil Survey & testing.	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	2.02	-
Training & Education of staff.	0.95	0.35	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.75	-	0.15	-
Soil Conservation Schemes.	51.55	22.01	10.02	12.20	12.20	80.05	-	13.63	-
Others (Maintenance of bulldozers.)	3.00	2.85	1.15	1.50	1.50	18.00	-	1.50	-
SUB-TOTAL :	85.00	44.09	23.18	25.41	25.41	175.98	14.00	31.48	5.00

Animal Husbandry.

Direction and Administration.	6.70	2.94	0.85	1.48	1.48	9.50	1.10	1.67	--
Veterinary services & Animal Health.	12.00	8.24	2.80	4.98	5.00	27.85	5.50	6.31	1.80
<u>Cattle Development.</u>									
Staff for cattle Development.	-	0.07	0.10	1.11	1.13	6.20	2.00	0.48	--
Distribution & maint. of calves.	1.00	0.34	0.17	0.20	0.30	2.20	--	0.40	--

GN-2.S-11

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Animal Husbandry-continued.										
Artificial insemination centre.	2.00	0.63	0.41	1.27	1.23	2.00	--	0.40	--	
Upgrading the local breed of cattle.	2.80	1.95	1.03	0.90	1.05	7.10	--	1.30	--	
Milk Yielding competition.	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.10	--	0.02	--	
Scheme for rearing of female buffaloes/calves.	- - -	-	-	-	-	1.50	--	0.30	--	
Cattle & Buffalo development Progr. through cross-breeding of cows & she buffalo by adopting frozen semen technique.	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	--	0.25	--	
Feed compounding units.	1.00	0.22	0.01	0.15	0.15	1.30	--	0.20	--	
<u>Foultry Development:</u>										
Maintenance of Govt. poultry farm.	4.70	4.22	1.62	2.65	2.56	12.60	1.20	2.77	0.40	
Assistance to small poultry units.	2.10	1.00	0.75	0.70	0.70	5.00	---	0.70	--	

GN-2.S-12

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Training to Poultry farmers.		0.70	0.09	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.80	-	0.20	-
Upgrading of local breed of poultry.		-	-	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25	-	0.05	-
Loan/subsidy to poultry develop.		-	0.10	-	0.10	0.10	2.50	1.50	0.40	0.20
Assistance to Coop. poultry societies.		-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	-
Boiler production tribul area.		-	-	-	-	-	1.40	-	0.28	-
Scheme for reviwal of sick poultry units by rearing 500 days old cockeralls on one or two batches.		-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	0.12	-
Scheme for duck rearing.		-	-	-	-	0.20	0.50,	-	0.10	-
<u>Piggery Development:</u>										
Maintenace of Pig breeding farm.		1.00	0.46	0.23	0.25	0.25	2.00	-	0.40	-
Subsidy for purchase of Piglets & Pig house.		0.25	0.05	-	0.05	0.05	0.50	-	0.10	-

GN-2, S-13

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>Other Livestock Development :</u>									
Livestock Marketing cell.	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	-	0.27	-
<u>Fodder & Feed Development.</u>									
Maintenance of fodder farms/distribution of fodder seeds.	4.00	1.25	0.44	0.45	0.45	2.70	-	0.54	-
<u>Nuclus Budget:</u>	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	0.20	-

SUB-TOTAL									
Animal Husbandry:	38.30	21.59	10.75	14.51	14.87	91.25	10.80	17.24	1.40

<u>Dairy Development :</u>									
Asstt. to dairy Coop. societies.	0.30	-	-	0.05	0.05	0.50	-	0.05	-
Loans/subsidy for purchase of milch animals.	1.40	0.66	0.37	0.40	0.40	4.00	1.50	0.60	0.15
Scheme for grant of assistance to LAMPS dairy.	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	-
Establishment of Chilling plant.	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	30.00	-	-

SUB-TOTAL-Dairy:	1.70	0.66	0.37	0.45	0.45	56.50	31.50	0.65	0.15

GN-2.S-14

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>Fisheries :</u>										
Education & Trg.		5-00	-	-	-	-	5.00	2.00	0.20	-
SUB-TOTAL Fisheries.		5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00	2.00	0.20	-
<u>FORESTS:</u>										
Direction & Administration.		6.16	3.33	1.69	1.20	1.50	14.74	-	3.50	-
Research		3.00	2.38	1.05	1.22	1.22	48.84	-	10.25	-
<u>Education & Trg.</u>										
Training of staff.		1.34	0.52	0.12	0.25	0.25	1.10	-	0.30	-
<u>Forest Conserva- tion & Develop.</u>										
<u>Wildlife conserva- tion.</u>		7.00	1.27	1.83	4.25	4.25	71.75	-	10.88	-
<u>Survey of Forest Resources.</u>										
Survey & Demarca- tion of forests.		3.00	0.81	1.00	2.36	2.36	20.94	-	5.04	-
<u>Plantation Scheme:</u>										
<u>Economic planta- tion.</u>		20.00	18.99	9.91	16.82	16.82	97.38	-	19.78	-
Social Forestry.		24.00	41.42	27.81	16.41	16.41	109.75	-	25.25	-
<u>Forest Produce :</u>		8.00	1.54	0.63	7.73	7.73	28.95	-	6.25	-

GN-2.S-15.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Communication & Buildings.	20.00	10.27	5.79	7.50	7.50	60.00	60.00	6.15	6.15	
<u>Others:</u>										
Timber operations.	36.80	17.09	1.47	2.59	2.59	36.80	-	11.20	-	
Development, publicity & extension.	0.70	0.22	0.26	0.62	0.62	2.75	-	0.55	-	
<u>Nuclus Budget:</u>	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	
<u>SUB-TOTAL</u>	130.00	97.84	51.59	60.95	61.25	494.00	60.00	99.15	6.15	
<u>Forest:</u>										
<u>TOTAL : I</u>										
AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES:	352.00	212.76	110.62	123.37	124.03	1262.56	161.63	186.58	17.18	

II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

Community Development & Panchayats.

Direction & Admn.	7.10	5.06	1.94	3.24	2.09	10.90	-	2.18	-	
Social education (cultural programme)	1.00	0.40	0.40	0.10	0.25	1.25	-	0.25	-	
<u>Agriculture :</u>										
Loans/subsidy:	3.90	1.68	0.75	0.30	0.75	4.50	-	0.90	-	
Construction of drinking water wells.	5.00	2.68	0.81	0.30	0.50	17.10	-	2.17	-	

GN-2.S-16

Nutrition

Applied Nutrition
programme Rural Arts
& Crafts.

5.50 2.06 0.82 0.86 1.09 8.85 -- 1.65 --

Roads

Construction of
village approach
roads.

2.50 1.25 0.55 0.20 0.65 31.40 -- 5.40 --

Buildings.

Nucleus Budget:

- 1.43 0.36 3.80 1.20 23.00 23.00 4.4 4.40
- - - - - 1.00 -- 0.20 --

SUB-TOTAL

Community Develop.
& Panchayats.

25.00 14.54 5.63 8.80 6.53 98.00 23.00 17.15 4.40

Land Reforms

Direction &
Administration.

Financial Assitance
to assignees of
Surplus land.

7.00 4.67 1.41 0.74 0.86 10.00 -- 2.00 --

TOTAL-II

RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

32.00 19.21 7.04 9.54 7.39 108.00 23.00 19.15 4.40

III. COOPERATION:

Direction & Admn.

7.05 3.25 1.15 1.02 1.18 11.77 -- 1.29 --

Credit Coop. Agril./
LAMPS/APSS etc.

9.55 5.62 1.40 3.82 4.18 59.34 20.20 13.13 4.49

G-N-2-S-17

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coöperative Sugar factory.	-	-	-	5.01	5.01	361.00	350.00	352.00	350.00	
Research & Training.	0.40	0.16	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.71	-	0.18	-	
TOTAL-III. COOPERATION.	17.00	9.03	2.65	10.00	10.52	432.82	370.20	366.60	354.89	

IV. IRRIGATION &
FLOOD CONTROL.

<u>Irrigation.</u>										
Multipurpose river valley projects (Damanganga Project)	700.00	878.01	172.60	250.00	250.00	200.00	180.00	100.00	90.00	
<u>Minor Irrigation.</u>										
Direction & Admn.	10.00	5.75	2.90	3.25	3.62	64.00	-	12.45	-	
Open wells/tube wells.	10.00	2.76	0.10	1.50	1.62	30.00	30.00	8.00	8.00	
Lift Irrigation Schemes.	14.00	2.89	2.59	1.55	1.90	43.00	40.00	1.75	1.75	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Other Minor Irrigation Scheme & maintenance/repairs to L.I.Schemes.	21.00	8.68	5.96	2.70	2.02	277.00	280.00	59.50	50.25	
Command Area Development.	200.00	-	60.00	25.00	25.00	215.00	60.00	150.00	30.00	
<u>Flood control/ Drainage.</u>										
Anti-water lodging and anti-sea erosion project.	10.00	0.03	-	0.50	0.10	10.00	-	1.00	-	

TOTAL-IV.										
IRRIGATION & F.C.	965.00	898.12	244.15	284.50	284.26	839.00	590.00	332.70	180.00	

<u>V. POWER.</u>										
Transmission & Distribution.										
Reduction of I.&D. Losses.	48.50	29.50	5.50	21.00	21.34	57.62	57.62	11.00	11.00	
Electrification of villages.	62.20	27.39	16.50							

	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
66-KV sub-station for Khadoli Indu. estate.	-	-	(-)	25.00	20.00	85.00	85.00	50.00	50.00
Construction of residential/ non-residential building.	-	-	-	4.00	5.63	54.70	54.70	10.03	10.03
Direction & Administration.	39.30	5.41	28.36	4.00	6.21	70.00	-	19.69	-
System improve- ment & augmen- tation of sub-station.	-	-	-	-	-	29.25	29.25	6.00	6.00
Extension of Industrial estate at Silvassa.	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	15.00	5.00	5.00
Extension of line in Masat Indust- rial estate.	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00
Providing Mini Industrial estate in each Patelads.	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	20.00	1.00	1.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Providing under ground cable & Murcury bulb at Silvassa town.	-	-	-	-	-	80.00	80.00	10.00	10.00
Meter testing labortary.	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Providing free household connection to Economically weaker section.	-	-	-	-	-	12.00	12.00	5.00	5.00
Extension of 66KV line for M/s Chandan Agro & Steel Industry P.Ltd., Chauda.	-	-	-	-	-	57.62	57.62	5.00	5.00
Tools/Plants/Vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	14.86	14.86	-	-
Installation of capacitor.	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	5.00	-	-
Extension of line to IRDP beneficiaries.	-	-	-	-	-	15.50	-	-	-
Share for the Daman-ganga River bank Power house.	-	-	-	-	-	34.90	-	-	-
TOTAL-V. POWER:	150.00	62.40	50.36	54.00	53.18	564.45	444.05	127.72	108.03

GN-2-B-21

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 1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10.....

VI. INDUSTRY &
MINERALS.

Village & small
Industries.

Small Scale Industries.-	0.48	0.36	0.60	0.60	4.20	-	0.60	-
Industrial estate.	34.00	21.35	13.76	17.40	28.51	174.00	-	33.50
Khadi & village Industries.	3.00	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicrafts	3.00	2.68	1.69	2.00	2.00	28.70	-	5.04
Loans under SAI Rules.	15.00	1.30	-	-	=	=	=	=
Nuclus Budget.	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-
TOTAL:VI.	55.00	25.73	15.81	20.00	31.11	207.90	-	39.55

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>VII-TRANSPORT.</u>										
<u>Roads & Bridges</u>										
Direction & Administration.	49.00	5.60	10.27	15.57	17.10	900.00	400.00	180.00	80.00	
District and Other Roads.	251.00	136.53	75.98	65.93	101.96	1211.50	1211.50	221.95	221.95	
Machinery & Equipments.	-	-	-	6.20	6.20	23.50	-	7.75	-	
<u>Rural Roads:</u>										
M.N.P.	-	-	-	-	-	232.50	232.50	63.10	63.10	
Other than M.N.P.-	-	-	-	-	-	391.50	391.50	39.71	39.71	

Sub-total :	300.00	142.13	86.23	89.70	125.26	2759.00	2235.50	512.51	404.76	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>Tourism.</u>										
Direction & Administration.	5.00	3.17	1.19	3.50	3.18	10.00	-	1.00	-	
Tourist accommodation.						15.00	-	4.50	-	
Tourist information & Publicity.						10.00	-	2.52	-	
Other Tourist centres. Setting of garden & tribul mesuem.						65.00	-	1.00	-	
Nuclus Budget.						-	-	1.00	-	
Sub-total :	5.00	3.17	1.19	3.50	3.18	100.00	-	10.02	-	
<u>TOTAL-VII. TRANSPORT.</u>	305.00	145.30	87.42	93.20	128.44	2859.00	2235.50	522.53	404.76	

 1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----10

VIII.SCIENTIFIC SERVICES & RESEARCH.

Environmental Programmes

R.& D. Programme.	1.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	7.00	-	} 3.00	-
Water Pollution control.	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	-		-
TOTAL-VIII.	1.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	10.00	-	3.00	-

IX.SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.

Education

(a)General Education

Elementary Edu.
 (Pri./Middle)

Expansion of Pry. School.	45.75	31.18	26.50	37.75	38.27	646.65	502.50	61.95	42.49
Conversion of Pry.school in basic school.	1.25	0.36	0.44	0.55	0.55	26.90	10.00	2.84	2.00
Physical edu. pry.school.	2.50	0.71	0.50	0.50	0.50	14.60	-	0.72	-
Supply of free text book/note book etc.to SC/ST students.	1.70	1.38	0.91	1.00	0.80	6.00	-	1.00	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Supply of free uniform to SC/ST students.		18.00	8.59	2.70	5.00	5.51	45.60	-	7.00	-
Incentive scholarships for attendance & merit in annual examination to the students of Std. V. to VII.		0.80	0.26	0.21	0.15	0.15	16.60	-	2.00	-
Educational study tours for SC/ST students.		-	-	-	-	-	0.72	-	0.10	-
Incentive to parents for sending their children in school regularly.		-	-	-	-	-	12.00	-	2.00	-
Grant of awards to Pry.school teacher.		-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.02	-
Grant of awards to best school in village.		-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	0.03	-
Sub-total:Ele.Edu;		70.00	42.48	31.26	44.95	45.78	769.32	512.50	77.66	44.49

GN-2.S-26.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>Secondary Education.</u>										
<u>(High/Higher Secondary)</u>										
Govt. Secondary & Higher Secondary school.	21.50	8.08	10.74	16.30	31.44	213.25	141.52	49.15	34.67	
Scholarships to poor & talented SC/ST students.	1.50	0.70	0.27	0.30	0.35	2.00	-	0.40	-	
Supply of free text book/note books to SC/ST students.	1.50	0.79	0.34	0.50	0.50	3.00	-	0.50	-	
Supply of free uniforms & canvas shoes to SC/ST students.	5.00	1.67	0.46	0.50	0.30	6.08	-	1.00	-	
Introduction of vocational subject in High School.	2.00	0.31	0.15	0.40	0.30	2.50	-	0.50	-	
Scheme for coaching class for weaker students in Std. X & XI/Higher secondary school.	-	-	-	-	-	1.72	-	0.25	-	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Educational Study tour for student.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	-	0.10	-
Vocationalisation at + 2 stage	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.37	-	0.68	-
Grant of teacher awards.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.01	-
Best school awards.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.03	-
Providing midday meals to Std. VIII-XII.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.00	-	0.10	-
Model school	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.00	30.00	-	-
Sub-total: Secondary Edu.	31.50	11.55	11.96	18.00	32.89	286.67	171.52	52.72	34.67	
Teachers Education:										
Re-orientation course for Pry. school teachers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	0.10	-
Re-orientation course for Sec. school teachers.	0-50	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.40	-	0.10	-
Sub-total: Teachers Education.	0.50	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.15	-	0.20	-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

University Education:

Opening of Arts/ Science/Commerce college.	-	-	-	-	-	19.00	10.00	-	-
Sub-total: University Edu.	-	-	-	-	-	19.00	10.00	-	-

Adult Education.

Non-formal/adult education.	6.00	2.80	1.34	1.37	2.10	10.50	-	2.76	-
Non-formal education.	-	-	-	-	-	10.64	-	0.58	-
Sub-total : Adult Edu.	6.00	2.80	1.34	1.37	2.10	21.14	-	3.34	-

Physical Education.

Development of Sports & improvement of play ground.	1.20	0.89	0.41	0.70	1.20	5.00	-	1.10	-
Sub-total Phy.Edu.	1.20	0.89	0.41	0.70	1.20	5.00	-	1.10	-

GN-2.S.29

								GN-2	S-30	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<u>Direction and Administration, & Supervision.</u>										
Expansion of Academic administration.	11.00	4.97	3.43	3.00	3.00	52.63	25.00	7.30	4.00	
Sub-total Dir., Admn. & Supervision.	11.00	4.97	3.43	3.00	3.00	52.63	25.00	7.30	4.00	
<u>Other Programmes:</u>										
Scholar-ships to talented students.	1.25	0.67	0.25	0.25	0.25	3.75	-	0.30	-	
Social welfare hostels./Ashramshala.	8.05	1.88	0.83	1.03	0.70	25.50	4.00	2.92	-	
Opening Primary teachers Training institute.	-	-	-	-	-	12.89	5.00	-	-	
Book bank scheme for higher Education.	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	0.05	-	
Inter state exchange of culture troupes.	0.50	0.29	-	0.50	0.50	2.50	-	0.60	-	

GN-2.S-30

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Expansion of UNICEF project (II & III)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	-
Population Education.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	-
Nuclus Budget.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-
Sub-total Other Prog.	9.80	2.84	1.03	1.78	1.45	50.14	9.00	3.87	-	-
Sports & Youth Welfare.										
Development of sports & preparation of Playground in Patelads.	-	-	0.69	3.10	6.67	17.25	15.00	9.22	9.22	9.22
Grant-in-aid to Sports Councils.	-	0.08	0.08	0.20	0.20	2.00	-	0.25	-	-
Sub-total :	-	0.08	0.77	3.30	6.87	19.25	15.00	9.47	9.22	9.22
(a) GENERAL EDU. TOTAL:	130.00	65.72	50.72	73.20	93.39	1224.30	743.02	155.66	92.33	92.33
(b) Arts & Culture:										
Direction & Administration.	7.00	4.00	1.44	2.25	2.08	15.05	3.00	2.53	0.45	0.45

GN-2.S-31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Preparation of Gazetter.	-	-	-	0.65	0.65	4.00	-	0.65	-
Nuclus Budget.	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-
Sub-total :	7-00	4-00	1-44	2.90	2.73	28.05	3.00	3.18	0.45

(c) Technical
Education.
Polytechnique

	-	-	-	-	-	372.00	198.00	100.00	-
TOTAL :	137.00	69.72	52.16	76.10	96.12	1624.35	944.02	258.84	92.83
EDUCATION:									

Medical Public Health & Sanitation:

<u>Direction & Administration.</u>	1.20	0.54	0.51	0.65	0.65	12.21	2.00	3.92	2.00
<u>Hospital Upgradation</u> Cottage Hpospital specialist services.	22.75	9.36	5.28	4.26	4.26	147.64	91.74	40.06	32.61
Establishment of T.B .centre.	-	-	-	-	-	3.85	-	0.70	-
Establishment of P.M. Cell.	-	-	0.80	0.12	0.12	2.85	-	0.50	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<u>Rural Health.</u>										
Stengthening of existing P.H.C.	5.45	2.17	2.48	5.63	5.63	66.26	34.01	}	14.06	10.41
Upgradation of dispensaries into P.H.C.	-	-	-	-	-	40.13	24.00			
Dispensaries.	10.25	4.62	5.62	5.68	5.68	-	-	5.36	2.00	
Sub-centres.	17.00	7.58	2.62	2.47	2.47	43.83	38.29	10.81	10.29	
<u>I.S.M.&Homeopathy.</u>										
Establishment of Ayurvedic clinic.	3.75	1.43	0.66	0.65	0.65	3.45	-	0.65	-	
Establishment of Homoeopathy clinic	-	-	-	-	-	2.15	-	-	-	
<u>Training Programme</u>										
Training to S.N./ Pharmacist.	0.28	0.06	-	0.02	0.02	0.25	-	0.05	-	
<u>Other Programmes:</u>										
Drugs & food.	0.85	0.19	0.17	0.21	0.21	2.51	-	0.48	-	
Health Education.	0.70	0.24	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.60	-	0.17	-	
Silvassa Township sanitation Scheme.	-	-	-	-	-	9.83	6.68	-	-	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Establishment of Industrial health.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.68	2.29	-	-
Establishment of school health.	2.77	0.88	-	0.23	0.23	3.68	-	0.60	-	-
TOTAL: MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH & SANITATION.	65.00	27.07	18.17	20.02	20.02	342.92	199.01	77.36	57.31	
<u>Sewerage & Water Supply:</u>										
Direction & Administration.	28.00	17.67	2.62	1.50	1.50	64.75	64.75	13.00	13.00	
Survey & Investigation.	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.25	-	-	
Machinery/Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	8.00	8.00	2.00	2.00	
<u>Other Rural Water Supply.</u>										
Piped water supply.	42.00	31.97	8.22	5.00	5.00	97.00	97.00	13.00	13.00	
Borewell with electric motor pump.	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	
Bore well with handpump.	-	3.35	7.76	9.90	9.90	30.50	30.50	9.50	9.50	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dug wells.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
<u>Rural sanitation.</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.00	48.00	5.50	5.50
=====										
TOTAL:										
SEWERAGE & W.S.	70.00	52.99	18.00	16.40	16.40	250.00	250.00	44.00	44.00	44.00
=====										
<u>Housing:</u>										
Housing(excluding Police Housing.)	20.00	12.15	9.36	0.10	0.50	6.53	6.53	-	-	-
Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	5.00	0.03	-	0.20	0.20	1.00	-	0.20	-	-
Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	5.00	1.33	0.78	1.50	1.50	50.00	-	15.00	-	-
Loan/subsidy for construction of house for landless adivasis.	-	-	-	-	-	4.55	-	0.91	-	-
Loan/subsidy for renovation of houses to SC/ST.	10.00	6.68	4.37	9.50	9.64	100.00	-	20.00	-	-
Loan/subsidy for providing electrifi- cation.	-	-	-	-	-	6.00	-	1.20	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Urban Housing land acquisition. Rental Housing Scheme)	-	-	-	-	-	216.24	216.24	15.00	15.00
Police Housing.	25.00	9.03	10.04	10.80	9.80	64.00	64.00	5.15	5.15
TOTAL: HOUSING:	65.00	29.27	24.55	22.10	21.64	448.32	286.77	57.46	20.15

Urban Development.

Town & Regional Planning.	4.00	1.41	0.48	1.58	0.93	14.00	-	4.00	-
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Information &
Publicity.

Direction & Admn.	3.50	0.55	0.21	1.15	1.40	10.50	-	3.83	-
Press information services.	-	-	-	-	-	1.60	-	0.06	-
Public execution of films.	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.52	-	0.10	-
Songs & Drama Service.	1.00	0.22	0.50	0.08	0.22	5.50	-	1.50	-
Photo service.	1.20	0.25	0.16	0.08	0.12	1.25	-	0.15	-
Advertising & visual Publicity.	1.30	0.69	0.33	0.31	0.36	4.70	-	0.93	-

GN-2.S-36

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Films.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	-
Publication.	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.42	3.93	-	0.65	-
<u>Others</u>										
Exhibition in Trade fair.	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.00	-	2.00	-
Nucleus budget.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-
TOTAL: INFORMATION & PUBLICITY.	7.00	1.71	1.20	1.72	2.60	40.00	-	9.22	-	-
<u>Labour & Labour Welfare.</u>										
Craftman training.	43.00	22.00	11.71	16.46	16.46	180.50	50.00	46.58	21.87	-
Apprentishipp Trg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.00	5.00	4.00	1.00
Advanced vocational training.	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	32.00	3.01	-
Employment service vocational guidance.	2.00	0.85	0.41	0.54	0.54	12.00	-	2.72	-	-
TOTAL: LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE.	45.00	22.85	12.12	17.00	17.00	308.50	87.00	56.31	22.87	-

GN-2.S-37

Social Welfare:

Direction & Administration.	0.75	0.36	0.10	0.30	0.21	12.00	-	2.49	-
Educational & Welfare of handi-capped.	1.55	1.76	0.76	0.70	0.44	8.49	-	1.13	-
Women Welfare	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	0.20	-
Grants to voluntary Organisation.	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	0.20	-
Child Welfare.	1.50	-	-	-	-	0.95	-	0.05	-
Welfare of poor & destitute.	3.00	1.36	0.78	0.92	1.30	3.60	=	0.72	=
<u>Others:</u>									
Creation of 10 Social Welfare Centre. Legalaid	0.20	-	-	0.08	0.05	5.00	-	1.00	-
Minority Community.	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.02	-
Nuclus budget.	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	0.10	-
TOTAL : SOCIAL WELFARE:	7.00	3.48	1.64	2.00	2.00	34.14	-	6.11	-

Nutrition :

<u>Special Nutrition Programme.</u> Programme in ICDS.	20.00	10.83	7.86	5.00	9.65	73.80	-	11.80	-
TOTAL-IX. SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES.	420.00	219.33	136.17	161.92	186.46	3136.03	1766.80	525.05	237.16

X.ECONOMIC SERVICES.

Economic advice and statistics. 8.00 2.96 1.01 0.97 1.10 23.80 5.00 4.00 --

TOTAL-X. 8.00 2.96 1.01 0.97 1.10 23.80 5.00 4.00 --

XI.GENERAL SERVICES:

Stationery & Printing.

Govt. Printing Press. 5.00 3.62 1.19 1.50 1.50 35.00 11.00 5.34 --

Public Works

Direction & Administration. - - - - - 292.00 - 72.80 --

Construction. -- -- -- -- -- 319.00 319.00 60.00 60.00

Machinery & Equipment. - - - - - 18.00 18.00 10.00 10.00

Civil Supplies

Public Distri.System. - - - - - 3.00 - 0.60 -

TOTAL-XI. 5.00 3.62 1.19 1.50 1.50 667.00 348.00 148.74 70.00

GRAND TOTAL: 2309.00 1598.46 656.43 760.00 829.29 9909.68 5944.07 2274.31 1376.62

	1.	2.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
<u>AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES.</u>										
<u>Production of food grains</u>										
<u>i. Rice</u>										
Irrigated	0010	000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.000	1.000
		Tonnes								
Unirrigated	0020	"	33.440	27.060	27.000	33.590	27.000	30.000	27.000	
Total....	0030	"	33.440	27.060	27.000	33.590	27.000	35.000	28.000	(yearly)
<u>ii. Wheat.</u>										
Irrigated	0040	"	0.400	0.195	0.175	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.100	
Unirrigated	0050	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total....	0060	"	0.400	0.195	0.175	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.100	
<u>iii. Jowar</u>										
Irrigated	0070	"	-	-	-	-	-	0.150	-	
Unirrigated	0080	"	0.600	0.645	0.619	0.750	0.700	0.700	0.700	
Total....	0090	"	0.600	0.645	0.619	0.750	0.700	0.850	0.700	
<u>iv. Bajra.</u>										
Irrigated	0.100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unirrigated	0110)								
Total....	0120)								
<u>v. Maize</u>										
Irrigated	0130	"	-	-	-	0.060	0.020	0.160	0.02	
Unirrigated	0140	"	0.160	0.085	0.085	0.100	0.070	0.170	0.07	
Total....	0.150	"	0.160	0.085	0.085	0.160	0.090	0.330	0.09	

GN-3

Food Grains (Aodra, Va i, Ragi)

Irrigated	0160	Tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unirrigated	0170	"	5.000	3.250	4.200	4.800	4.500	5.400	4.500
Total	0180	"	5.000	3.250	4.200	4.800	4.500	5.400	4.500

vii. Pulses

Irrigated	0190	"	0.400	0.065	0.055	0.400	0.400	1.000	0.500
Unirrigated	0200	"	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000
Total	0210	"	4.400	4.065	4.065	4.400	4.400	5.000	4.500

Total food grains

Irrigated	0220	"	0.800	0.260	0.230	0.660	0.620	6.510	1.620
Unirrigated	0230	"	43.200	35.040	35.904	43.240	36.270	40.270	36.270
Total	0240	"	44.000	35.300	36.134	43.900	36.890	46.780	37.890

2. COMMERCIAL CROPS :

i. Oil seeds

a) Major oil seeds

Ground nut	0250	"	0.080	0.070	0.074	0.080	0.080	0.100	0.080
Cater seed	0260	"	0.120	0.056	0.060	0.120	0.060	0.070	0.060
Seasum/Niger	0270	"	0.150	0.115	0.117	0.150	0.120	0.125	0.120
Rapseed & Mustered	0280	"	0.020	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.003	0.005	0.003
Linseed	0290	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (a)	0300	"	0.370	0.243	0.253	0.355	0.263	0.300	0.263

ii. Sugar Cane	0370	"	11.630	16.850	18.600	19.520	19.520	200.000	20.000
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GN.3.S.41

3. MAJOR HORTICULTURE CROPS :

i. Banana	0410	000 M.Ts.	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.500	0.450	3.500	0.450
ii. Mango	0430	"	6.000	5.450	5.600	6.200	6.000	7.500	6.400
iii. Others guava, sapota, papaya.	0450	"	0.300	0.280	0.290	0.300	0.300	0.450	0.300
Total Horticulture Crops	0460	"	6.700	6.130	6.290	7.000	6.750	11.450	7.150

4. IMPROVED SEEDS :

i. Production of seeds

A. Cereals	0470	"	0.020	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.040	0.030
B. Pulses	0480	"	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.003
C. Oil Seeds	0490	"	=	-	-	-	-	0.003	0.001
Total (i)	0520	"	0.022	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.048	0.034

ii. Distribution of seeds

A. Cereals	0530	"	0.237	0.221	0.221	0.230	0.230	0.250	0.230
B. Pulses	0540	"	0.022	0.023	0.024	0.025	0.025	0.032	0.025
C. Oil Seeds	0550	"	0.003	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.008	0.005
Total(ii)	0580	"	0.262	0.249	0.251	0.260	0.260	0.290	0.260

5. CHEMICAL & FERTILISER

i. Nitrogenous (N)	0590	"	0.250	0.174	0.191	0.220	0.220	0.280	0.230
ii. Phosphatic (P)	0600	"	0.150	0.112	0.118	0.150	0.150	0.210	0.160
iii. Potassic (K)	0610	"	0.020	0.016	0.016	0.020	0.020	0.030	0.020
Total NPK	0620	"	0.420	0.302	0.325	0.390	0.390	0.520	0.410

GN. 3.S. 42

<u>6. Plant protection</u>									
i. Pesticides consumption	0630	000	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.003
(technical grade materials)		Tonnes							
ii. Area coverage	0640	000	4.500	4.250	4.500	4.500	4.500	7.000	4.800
		hectares							
<u>7. Area under distribution of:</u>									
i. Fertilisers	0650	"	9.000	6.800	7.500	9.000	8.000	12.000	8.500
ii. Pesticides	0660	"	4.500	3.250	4.500	4.500	4.500	7.000	4.800
<u>8. High Yielding varieties</u>									
i. Rice-total cropped area-	0670	"	12.400	12.004	12.000	12.400	12.200	12.800	12.400
Area under HYV	0680	"	6.000	5.440	5.600	6.000	6.000	9.000	6.500
ii. With total area cropped	0690	"	0.400	0.130	0.070	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.100
Area under HYV	0700	"	0.400	0.130	0.070	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.100
iii. Jowar total area cropped	0710	"	0.750	0.680	0.700	0.750	0.750	0.850	0.750
Area under HYV	0720	"	-	-	0.040	0.050	0.050	0.300	0.060
iv. Maize total area cropped	0750	"	0.160	0.095	0.095	0.160	0.120	0.160	0.120
Area under HYV	0760	"	0.160	0.095	0.095	0.160	0.120	0.160	0.120
Total area under above									
i. to iv. cereals ...	0770	"	13.710	12.905	13.065	13.460	13.220	13.820	13.370
Total area under HYV above									
i. to iv. cereals....	0780	"	6.460	5.665	5.805	6.360	6.320	9.610	6.780

GN.3.S.43

9. Dry land/rainfed farming :

i. Area covered outside the selected water sheds by dry farming practices.	0830	000 Hectares	-	-	-	0.800	0.800	4.000	1.000
ii. Adoption of dry farming practices in and outside the selected water sheds									
a) Distribution of seeds cum-fertilisers drills.	0840	000 Nos	-	0.10	0.010	0.005	0.005	0.025	0.005
b) Distribution of other improved agricultural implements.	0850	"	-	0.210	0.210	0.260	0.260	0.800	0.280
c) Distribution of chemical fertilisers.	0860	000 Tonnes	-	0.070	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.200	0.080
d) Distribution of improved drought resistant seeds.	0870	"	-	0.020	0.020	0.022	0.022	0.030	0.025

GN.3.S.44

10. Land Stock Improvement

i. Culturable Waste land	0930	000 hectares	-	-	-	-	-	0.050	0.010
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11. Soil and Water Conservation

Area Covered.

a) Agriculture land	0950	000(Cum)	0.500	0.395	0.540	0.700	0.700	0.850	0.165
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b) Forest land

i. Treatment of catchment area of Damanganga RVP.	0960	"	4.000	1.363	1.874	2.474	2.399	2.600	0.500
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ii. Afforestation		No. of trees	1,20,000	28,900	61,876	1,13,876	1,61,876	500000	100000
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12. Cropped Area(Cumulative).

i. Net	0980	Hect.	22.000	21.780	21.880	22.000	22.000	23.000	22.000
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ii. Gross	0990	"	23.500	22.700	22.900	23.500	23.500	26.000	23.500
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GN-3.S.45

15. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY &

DAIRY PRODUCTS :

			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
i) Milk	1070	'000 M.Ts.	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85	1.85	2.20	1.90	
ii) Eggs	1080	Million	2.80	2.30	2.50	2.80	2.80	2.85	2.81	
iii) Wool	1090	Lakh Kgs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

16. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMMES :

i) I.C.D. Project.	1100	Nos.(Cum.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ii) Nos.of Frozen Semen(bull)stations	1110	"	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
iii) Nos. of insemination performed with exotic bull semen annually.	1120	in lakhs	0.0028	0.0022	0.0027	0.0028	0.0028	0.0050	0.0030	
iv) Nos. of cross breed animals (Females)	1130	"	0.010	0.007	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.020	0.012	
v) Establishment of Sheep breeding farms.	1140	Nos.(Cum)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
vi) Sheep & Wool Extension Centres.	1150	"	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	

GN-3.S.46

		Nos. (cum)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vii. Intensive Sheep Development Project.	1160	Nos. (cum)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
viii. Intensive Engg & Poultry production cum marketing centres.	1170	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xi. Estt. of fodder shed production farms.	1180	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
xii. Veterinary Hospitals	1190	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
xi. Veterinary Dispensaries (Mobile)	1200	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17. <u>DAIRY PROGRAMMES :</u>									
i) Fluid milk plants including composite & feeder/balancing milk plants/in operation	1210	"	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ii) Milk products factories including creameries in operations.	1220	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Dairy Coop. Unions	1230	"	5	3	3	5	5	15	7
18. <u>FISHERIES :</u>									
i. Fish Production.									
a. Inland	1240	'000 Mts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Marine	1250	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1260	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

GN-3.S.47

ii. Mechanised Boats.	1270	Nos. (Cum)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
iii. Deep sea fishing vessels.	1280	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
iv. Fish Seed produced.										
a. Fry.	1290	Million.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
b. Fingerlings.	1300	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
v. a. Fish seed farms.	1310	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
b. Nursery area.	1320	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
vi. Nos. of Hatcheries.	1330	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19. FORESTRY.										
i. Plantation of quick growing species.	1340	Hect. (000')	0.186	0.101m	0.075	-	-	-	-	
ii. Economic & Commercial plantation.	1350	"	1.220	0.640	0.300	0.300	0.227	1.500	0.300	
iii. Social Forestry Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests.	1360	"	1.000	1.159	0.395	0.360	0.323	1.500	0.300	
iv. <u>Afforestation.</u>										
a. Trees planted.	1370	Nos. (Lakhs)	75.00	41.50	20.22	25.00	25.60	125.00	25.00	
b. Trees survived.	1380	"	72.82	30.65	12.18	25.00	25.00	-	-	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ii. Beneficiaries assisted.	1520		Nos.	1800	278	660	1530	1500	4500	900	
iii. Schedule Caste/S.T. beneficiaries.	1530		"	1440	274	623	1200	1200	3600	700	
iv. Beneficiaries assisted under Industries. (Services and business (ISB)).	1540		"	600	150	260	360	350	1500	300	
v. Youths trained/being trained under TRYSEM.	1550		"	120	100	38	120	060	400	080	
vi. Youths self employment.	1560		"	120	59	06	060	060	200	040	
20. <u>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</u>											
<u>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.</u>											
1. Agriculture.											
(Construction of Irrigation wells).											
i) Loan.	-		"	-	19	7	5	5	30	6	
ii) Subsidy.	-		"	-	11	8	5	5	30	6	

2. Rural Health and Sanitation. (Construction of Open Drinking Water Wells).

i) S.R. to old wells.	-	Nos.	-	74	25	16	16	231	12
ii) New Wells.	-	"	3	28	2	4	4	77	11

3. Roads (Construction of Village approach roads).

i) Road works.	-	KM.	-	28	13	1	1	78	13
ii) C.D. Works.	-	Nos.	-	45	1	4	4	25	5

4. Rural Arts & Craft.

i) Carpentry Class.	-	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(to be continued).
ii) Tailoring classes.	-	"	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	(existing to to continued).

Sanctioned strength of students.

i) Carpentry classes.	-	No. of trainees.	15	34	7	15	15	75	15
ii) Tailoring classes.	-	"	60	117	45	45	45	225	45

vii. Scheme for strengthening of Administration.

a. No. of posts sanctioned. 1570

b. No. of these filled. 1580

viii. Development of Women and children in rural Areas (DWCRA).

No. of groups organised/strengthened. 1590

.....NIL.....

21. N.R.E.P.

i. Employment generated. 1600

- - 0.03 0.81 1.50 1.50 5.00 1.00

ii. Details of physical assets created (with descriptive notes indicating expenditure on different categories of assets created). 1610

- - - - - - - -

22. D.P.A.D.

i. Block covered.	1620	}
ii. Minor irrigation.	1630	
iii. Soil and Water conservation.	1640	
iv. Afforestation.	1650	
v. Pasture department.	1660	
vi. Beneficiaries identified.	1670	
vii. Beneficiaries assted.	1680	

.....NIL.....

24. LAND REFORMS.

i. Ceiling of surplus land.

a. Area declared surplus:	1760	Hec.(cum).-	3625	3625	3625	3625	3625	3625
b. Area taken possession:	1770	" -	2742	2742	882	882	882	882
b. Area allotted.	1780	" -	1472	1596	50	50	882	175
d. Area covered by litigation in revenue courts.	1790	" -	882	882	882	882	882	882
e. Beneficiaries.	1800	No#. -	1627	1776	50	50	1000	200

ii. Consolidation of holdings.

Area consolidated.	1810	" -	-	-	-	-	-	-
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iii. COOPERATION

i. Short term loans.	1820	Rs. in crores.	0.020	0.037	0.015	0.015	0.10	0.10	0.015	
ii. Medium term loans.	1830	"	0.002	-	-	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.005	
iii. Long term loans.	1840	"	--	-	0.035 (Conversion of S.T.)	-	-	-	-	
iv. Retail sale of fertilisers.	1850	"	Fertilisers is being distributed through the Agriculture Deptt. of this Administration however one society at Naroli has taken up the distribution of fertilisers.							
v. Agriculture produce Market.	1860	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
vi. Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consu-coops.	1870	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
vii. Retail sale of consumer goods through Coop, in Rural area.	1880	"	0.20	0.45	0.5143	0.20	0.50	2.00	0.55	
viii. Cooperative Storage.	1890	(Nos. of Godowns)	-	-	-	1	2	9	2	
<u>ix. Processing Units.</u>										
a. Organised.	1900	No. (Cum.)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
b. Installed.	1910	"	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	

GN-3 S-54

1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<u>IV. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL</u>										
25. Minor Irrigation.										
ii. Surface.		1940	Hec. Cum.	817	597	617	637	637	1517	657
<u>V. POWER</u>										
v. <u>Rural Electrification.</u>										
a. Village Electrified.	2050	No. (Cum)	67	65	67	-	-	-	-	All villages hamlets are electrified.
b. Electrification of Padas.	"	"	450	320	371	421	450	-	-	Five villages are under submergence of Daman Ganga River Project.
<u>VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS.</u>										
29. Village and Small Industries										
i. <u>Small Scale Industries.</u>										
a. Units functioning.	2080	No. '000 (Cum)	0.184	0.128	0.148	0.184	0.173	0.298	0.198	
b. Production.	2090	Rs. lacs.	2100	1950	2000	2100	2100	3300	2300	
c. Persons employed.	2100	'000 (Cum)	4.000	3.400	3.600	4.000	4.000	5.500	4.250	
ii. <u>Industrial Estate/Areas</u> (only Industrial Estate)										
a. Estates/Area Functioning....	2110	No. (Cum)	3	2	3	3	3	3	Spillower works of estates & development of Industrial Estate 10 patelads.	
b. No. of Units.	2120	No. '000 (Cum)	0.150	0.114	0.125	0.150	0.140	0.240	0.160	
c. Production.	2130	Rs. lakhs.	4000	3900	3940	4000	4050	4200	4200	
d. Employment.	2140	No. '000	4700	3800	3900	4700	4000	6500	4200	

Note: SSI Units functioning in the Industrial Estate include Medium/large industries and their production not included under 29(i)b & (i)-c.

<u>iii. Handloom Industries.</u>									
a. Production.	2150	M. Metres.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Employment.	2160	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>iv. Power loom Industries.</u>									
a. Production.	2170	M. Metres.	15.00	10.90	13.50	15.00	15.00	75.00	15.00
b. Employment.	2180	(Cum.) Nos. '000	0.200	0.150	0.150	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200
<u>v. Sericulture.</u>									
a. Production of Raw silk.	2190	'000 kgs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Employment.	2200	No. '000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>vi. Coir Industry.</u>									
a. Production of yarn.	2210	'000 Tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Production of other item.	2220	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Employment.	2230	No. '000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>vii. Handicrafts.</u>									
a. Production.	2240	Rs. lakhs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Employment.	2250	No. '000 (Cum)	0.300	0.298	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.400	0.325
<u>viii. Khadi & Village Industries.</u>									
a. Within the perview of (Note: These details are for the units registered and assisted by KVIC. District Industries Center only. GN-3.)									
i) Production.	2260	Rs. lakhs.	4.75	4.40	4.60	4.75	4.75	10.75	6.00
ii) Employment.	2270	'000(Cum.)	0.060	0.020	0.040	0.060	0.060	0.160	0.070

b. Outside the perview of KVIC.

i. Production.	2280	Rs.lakhs (Cum)	-	0.400	0.500	-	1.000	8.500	2.500
ii. Employment.	2290	No.'000 (Cum)	0.012	0.020	--	-	0.050	0.100	0.025
c. <u>District Industries Center.</u>									
a. Unit registered.	2300	"		187	253	-	333	833	423
				Provisional					
				Permanent.55	82	-	97	222	122
b. No. of Artisans & Assisted	2310	"	0.025	0.002	0.005	0.025	0.015	0.115	0.040
c. Financial Assitance obtained from the financial institutions including banks									
	2320	Rs.lacs (Cum)	100.000	64.92	30.000	-	50.000	400.000	100.000 *

d. Staff in position (as on date)

a. General Manager.	2330	No.	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
b. Functional Manager.	2340	"	-	-	1	4	3	3	3
c. Project Manager.	2350	"	-	-	3	-	-	-	-

N.B:-Financial assistance includes 25% Cash Subsidy under Central Investiments
subsidy scheme in no Industries District 'A' Categories and includes subsidy
to Medium scale units also.

VII. Transport.

30. Roads.

i. State Highways.

a. Surface.	2360	Kmts.	-	-	-	-	-	94.40	8.00
b. Unsurfaced.	2370	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	2380	"	-	-	-	-	-	94.40	8.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
<u>ii. MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS</u>										
a. Surface.	2390	Kmts.(Cum)	113.40	105.00	112.20	112.20	112.20	18.80	105.20	
b. Unsurfaces.	2400	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2410	"	113.40	105.00	112.20	112.20	112.20	18.80	105.20	
<u>iii. OTHER DISTRICT ROADS.</u>										
a. Surface.	2420	"	90.63	59.78	69.28	85.00	85.00	137.63	122.63	
b. Unsurfaced.	2430	"	7.00	8.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	--	--	
Total.	2440	"	97.63	59.78	87.28	103.00	103.00	137.63	122.63	
<u>iv. VILLAGE ROADS.</u>										
a. Surfaced.	2450.	"	79.23	45.93	59.07	69.00	69.00	291.12	91.07	
b. Unsurfaced.	2460.	"	41.50	32.27	19.40	10.93	10.93	-	-	
Total.	2470	"	120.73	78.20	78.47	79.93	79.93	291.12	91.07	
<u>v. TOTAL ROADS.</u>										
a. Surfaced.	2480	"	283.26	210.71	240.55	266.20	266.20	541.95	326.90	
b. Unsurfaced.	2490	"	48.50	32.27	37.40	28.93	28.93	-	-	
Total.	2500	"	331.76	242.98	277.95	295.13	295.13	541.95	326.90	

IX. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.

EDUCATION

33. Elementary Education:-

i. Classes I-V (Age group 6-10)

a. Total enrolment.

Boys.	---	2560	1000	8.500	8632	8.496	8.450	8.130	10.038	8.900
Girls.	---	2570	"	5.400	5538	5.515	5.400	5.396	10.021	8.658
Total.	---	2580	"	13,900	14.170	14.011	13.850	13.526	20.059	17.588

Percentage to age group

Boys.	2590	"	91	97	96	93	98	95	95
Girls.	2600	"	58	62	62	59	59	95	95
Total.	2610	"	74	80	79	76	74	95	95

b. Enrolment of Scheduled Castes.

Boys.	2620	"	0.240	0.236	0.209	0.235	0.186	0.192	0.170
Girls.	2630	"	0.210	0.198	0.171	0.205	0.157	0.200	0.180
Total.	2640	"	0.450	0.434	0.380	0.440	0.343	0.392	0.350

Percentage to age group.

Boys.	2650	"	141	147	130	142	112	100	100
Girls.	2660	"	106	105	91	106	81	89	90
Total.	2670	"	122	124	109	123	96	94	95

GN-3

S-60.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
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c. Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes.

Boys.	2680	"	1000	7.500	7.173	7.295	7.350	7.029	8.100	7.200
Girls.	2690	"	"	4.500	4.268	4.445	4.500	4.390	6.800	6.000
Total.	2700	"	"	12.000	11.405	11.740	11.850	11.419	14.900	13.200

Percentage to age-group.

Boys.	2710	"	"	104	104	106	104	100	96	100
Girls.	2720	"	"	60	60	63	61	60	80	80
Total.	2730	"	"	81	81	84	82	79	88	89

II. Classes VI to VIII (Age group 11-13)

a. Total enrolment.

Boys.	2740	"	"	3.200	1.666	1.900	2.000	2.139	3.571	3.198
Girls.	2750	"	"	2.800	0.896	1.042	1.100	1.165	2.920	1.850
Total.	2760	"	"	6.000	2.562	2.942	3.100	3.304	6.491	5.048

Percentage to age group.

Boys.	2770	"	"	81	44	51	52	55	80	80
Girls.	2780	"	"	76	26	30	31	33	70	50
Total.	2790	"	"	79	35	40	42	44	75	65

GN-3 S-60

Boys.	2800	'000	0.200	0.114	0.111	0.125	0.121	0.081	0.072
Girls.	2810	"	0.180	0.089	0.078	0.105	0.079	0.080	0.075
Total.	2820	"	0.380	0.203	0.189	0.213	0.200	0.161	0.147

Percentage to age group.

Boys.	2830	"	278	168	163	179	173	100	100
Girls.	2840	"	231	120	105	138	104	90	96
Total.	2850	"	253	143	133	158	137	95	98

c) Employment of Scheduled Tribes.

Boys.	2860	'000	2.500	0.998	1.297	1.100	1.454	2.500	1.900
Girls.	2870	"	2.000	0.395	0.320	0.320	0.565	1.500	0.700
Total.	2880	"	4.500	1.393	1.817	1.620	1.019	4.000	2.600

Percentage to age group.

Boys.	2890	"	82	34	45	37	49	73	62
Girls.	2900	"	67	14	18	18	19	45	24
Total.	2910	"	75	24	32	28	34	59	43

34. SECONDARY EDUCATION:

i. Classes IX-X Enrolment.

Boys.	2920	'000	0.900	0.644	0.637	0.678	0.652	0.200	0.900
Girls.	2930	"	0.500	0.332	0.361	0.375	0.417	1.000	0.650
Total.	2940	"	1.400	0.976	0.998	1.050	1.069	2.200	1.550

ii. Classes XI-XII (General Classes)

Enrolment.

Boys.	2950	'000	0.250	0.146	0.157	0.160	0.246	0.500	0.300
Girls.	2960	"	0.200	0.094	0.112	0.120	0.103	0.300	0.200
Total.	2970	"	0.450	0.240	0.269	0.280	0.349	0.800	0.500

35. ENROLMENT IN VOCATIONAL COURSES.

i. Post Elementary Stage.

Total.	2980	"	1.600	1.250	1.268	1.300	1.295	2.000	1.500
Girls.	2990	"	0.250	0.200	0.206	0.225	0.216	0.500	0.300

ii. Post-High School stage.

Total.	3000	"	0.150	0.100	0.117	0.135	0.139	0.400	0.250
Girls.	3010	"	0.040	0.020	0.028	0.040	0.042	0.100	0.070

36. ENROLMENT IN NON-FORMAL (PART TIME CONTINUATION) CLASSES.

i. Age group 6-10

Total.	3020	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	500	500
Girls.	3030	"	-	-	-	-	-	250	250

ii. Age group 11-13

Total.	3040	"	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1000
Girls.	3050	"	-	-	-	-	-	500	500

37. ADULT EDUCATION.

i. Number of Participants.

<u>Age group 15-35</u>	3060	Nos.	2000	2225	2000	2000	2000	3000	2100
<u>Nos. of Centers opened under</u>									
a. Central Programmes.	3070	"	70	74	66	67	67	100	70
b. State's Programmes.									
c. Voluntry Agencies.		"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Other Programmes.									

38. TEACHERS:

i. Primary Classes I-IV.	3110	"	410	378	395	450	450	490	460
ii. Middle classes V-VII.	3120								
iii. Secondary Classes.									
<u>VIII-X.</u>	3130								
iv. Higher Secondary		"	110	87	95	125	125	200	135
Classes XI-XII.	3140								

NOTE:- Percentage of Age group 6-10 and 11-13 calculated on the basis of year wise estimated population in respective age-group. Year wise estimated population calculated on the basis of 1981-census growth rate 3.98% Since the 1981 Census basis projected population are not available.

40. SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.

(A) Rural Water Supply Programme.

(a) Piped water supply.

Village covered.	Nos. (Cum)	4	2	4	-	-	-	-
Population covered.	Lakhs.	0.24	0.19	0.24	-	-	-	-

(b) Power Pump Tubewells.

village covered.	Nos.	-	-	2	3	3	5	1
Population covered.	Lakhs.	-	-	0.004	0.006	0.006	0.01	0.006

(c) Hand Pump Tubewells.

Village covered(Hemelets)	Nos.	93	54	104	141	141	117	30
Population covered.	Lakhs.	0.14	0.082	0.157	0.212	0.055	0.176	0.045

(d) Open Wells.

Village Covered.	Nos.	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
Population covered.	Lakhs.	-	0.002	-	-	-	0.004	0.004

41. HOUSING

EXCLUDING POLICE HOUSING

Urban Housing.	Nos. (Cum)	100	60	90	-	-	5	-
Subsidised industrial Housing scheme.	4190 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law Income Group Housing Scheme.	4200 "	50	1	1	2	2	10	2
Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	4210 "	25	10	12	0	10	25	5

1. Loan/Subsidy for construction of houses for landless Adiwasis.	Nos.	50	32	-	-	-	100	20
2. Loan/Subsidy for renovation of houses to SC/ST.	"	350	472	314	650	650	5000	1000
3. Loan/Subsidy for providing Electrification to SC/ST.	"	-	-	-	-	-	1500	300
4. Police Housing.	4270 "	-	-	-	-	20	92	4
5. Acquisition of land.	Hac.	-	-	-	-	-	61	15
<u>43. Labour & Labour Welfare.</u>								
<u>Craft Training.</u>								
i. Apprentices Training.								
1. Training places located.	4420 Nos.	3	-	-	-	-	1	1
2. Training place utilised.	4430 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
3. Apprentice trained	4440 "	-	-	-	-	-	600	120
<u>III. ADVANCE VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHEME.</u>								
1. Training Places Located.	"	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
2. Training place utilise.	"	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
3. Advance vocational training scheme trained.	"	-	-	-	-	-	1080	48
<u>I - Craftman Training.</u>								
No. of ITI.	4380 No. (Cum)	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Intake Capacity.	4390 "	168	248	336	456	456	768	520
No. of persons undergoing training.	4400 "	168	159	247	345	345	657	409

	2.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
d.Out tern.	4410	Nos.(Cum)	152	153	207	305	305	617	369
iii.No.of employment exchange.									
iv, <u>Labour Welfare.</u>									
No of Labour Welfare Centers.	4450.	"	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
45. <u>SOCIAL WELFARE.</u>									
<u>CHILD WELFARE.</u>									
A-I.C.D.S. Unit.	4600	"	125	103	107	125	125	125	125
Beneficiary	4610	Total	12000	6966	8866	12000	12000	12000	12000
		(Cum)	12	12	8	-	-	-	-
B-Balwadies. Unit	4620	"	-	479	453	(Close from Oct.83)-			-
Beneficiary	4630	"	-	479	453	(Close from Oct.83)-			-
C-Creches. Unit.	4640	No.	3	-	-	-	-	10	2
II- <u>Women Welfare.</u>									
Training Cum Production Center. Unit.	4660	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beneficiary,	4670	Total.	-	-	-	-	-	2000	400
		(Cum)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III- <u>Welfare of Handicapped.</u>									
a. Blind & infirm person.	4700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bene.	4710	Total.	100	95	131	100	140	160	150
		(Cum)	100	95	131	100	140	160	150
e. Scholarship. Benefi.	4780	Total	10	27	50	75	75	120	80
		"	10	27	50	75	75	120	80
f. Supply of prosthetic aid.	4790	"	20	-	-	-	-	70	10
		"	20	-	-	-	-	70	10

Name of the Programme	Code No.	Sixth	1980-83	1983-84	1984-85		Seventh Plan		1985-86	
		Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed outlay)	actual Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure	Approved outlay.	Anti-cipated Expdr.	Proposed outlay.	Of which capital content.	Total outlay.	Of which Capital Content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rural Roads.	02	53.00	--	--	--	--	232.50	232.50	63.10	63.10
Elementary education.	03	70.00	42.48	31.26	44.95	45.78	769.32	512.50	77.66	44.49
Adult Education.	04	6.00	2.80	1.34	1.37	2.10	21.14	--	3.34	--
Rural Health.	05	32.70	13.37	10.72	13.78	13.73	150.22	96.30	30.23	22.70
Rural Water Supply.	06	70.00	23.74	18.50	9.90	9.90	129.00	129.00	23.50	23.50
Housing.	08	10.00	6.68	0.78	1.70	1.70	51.00	--	15.20	--
Nutrition.	11	20.00	10.84	7.90	5.00	9.65	73.80	--	11.80	--
TOTAL....		261.70	99.91	70.50	76.70	82.91	1426.98	970.30	224.83	153.79

GN.4.S.67

.....
 =.1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
 =.1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

b) Unsurfaced.	KM.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total...	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.80	15.15
iv) Total:									
a) Surfaced.	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.80	16.15
b) Unsurfaced.	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total...	"	-	-	-	-	-7	-	67.80	16.15

3. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

a) Classes I-V (Age Group 6-11).	'000								
Enrolment.									
Boys)	"	13.525	13.900	14.114	14.170	13.850	13.526	20.059	17.558
Girls)									

BIN. 5. S. 69

b) Classes VI-VIII
Age group 11-14)
years)Enrolment.

Boys	}									
Girls.		1000	1.742	6.000	2.562	2.942	3.100	3.304	6.491	5.048

4. ADULT EDUCATION.

a) Number of participants (15-35)years.

No.	1.333	2000	2225	2.000	2.000	2.000	3.000	2.100
-----	-------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

b) No. of Centres.

i) Centres.

"	40	70	74	66	67	67	100	70
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----

5. RURAL HEALTH.

a) Sub-Centres.	"	5	8	8	3	4	4	15	4
b) P.H.Cs.	"	2	1	-	1	-	-	3	1
c) PHC conerved under village Health guide scheme.	"	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
		(whole Territory)	(Whole Territory)						

.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10.....

6. RURAL WATER SUPPLY

State Sector.

a) Problem villages. (Hamlets)	No.	384	* 483	54	60	37	37	117	30
b) Population.	'000	77.50	104	8.20	7.50	5.05	5.5	17.6	4.5
* N.B. 33 hamlets are going under submergence of Damanganga R.Valley.									
c) Villaged covered by									
i) Piped water supply.	No	4	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
ii) Hand pump tube wells.	(Hamlets)	-	-	54	50	37	37	117	30
iv) Power cum tube wells.	"	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	1
d) Total No. of scheme.									
i) Piped water supply.	"	-	4	-	-	2	2	5	1
iv) Dug well.	"	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2

8. NUTRITION

a) Beneficiaries
under special
nutrition
programme in
ICDS.
Children 0-6
years.

1000	-	9000	5308	7399	9000	9000	11000	9000
"	-	3000	1658	2416	3000	3000	5000	3000

1985-86.

(Rs. in lakhs)

(Outlay and expenditure under Central Sector only)

Name of scheme.	Pattern of sharing expenditure (i.e. 50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth plan outlay (1980-85).	Actual expdr. 1980-85.	Actual expdr. 1983-84.	1984-85 Allocation.	Anticipated Expdr.	Seventh plan (1985-90) proposed outlay.	1985-86 proposed outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Strengthening arrangement for Animal Husbandry statistics.

100% 2.78 1.27 0.58 0.22 0.22 3.00 0.60

Central Special Lives stock production programme.

1. Scheme for rearing of high quality cross breed calves in the U.T. of Dadra & N.H.

100% - - - - - 1.05 0.21

GN.6.5.73

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

2. National scholarship scheme.	100%	NA	0.33	0.17	0.33	0.33	2.00	0.40
National loans scholarship.	100%	NA	-	-	0.03	-	0.15	0.03
					(Proposed)			
Scheme for awards of scholarships to students of High|Higher secondary school studying Sanskrit.	100%	NA	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.02
Government of India's Scheme of scholarship in approved residential secondary school.	100%	The Government of India paying amount of scholarship of to the selected student directly.						
<u>R.D.A.</u>								
i) I.R.D.P.	100%	35.00	2.91	10.51	8.00	20.00	100.00	20.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central Sector scheme on Animal Diseases surveillance in this Territory.	100%	1.45	-	0.22	0.62	0.22	3.00	0.60	
<u>DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE.</u>	100%	NA	5.99	2.25	4.00	5.00	25.00	4.00	
<u>MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH</u>									
Family Welfare.	100%	NA	9.42	6.02	4.66	6.78	-	8.60	
Multipurpose worker.	100%	NA	-	0.18	0.56	0.60	-	0.70	
National Malaria Eradication programme.	100%	NA	2.40	1.20	7.62	7.62	-	7.65	
Strengthening of Health Education Bureaux.	100%	NA	0.11	0.11	0.29	0.30	-	0.50	
Control of Blindness.	100%	NA	0.05	0.07	0.61	0.61	-	0.70	
<u>EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.</u>									
1. Scheme of P.M.S.to SC| ST students for India.	100%	NA	1.43	0.88	1.20 (proposed)	1.20	7.50	1.30	

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL
PLAN-1985-86.

Employment content of Sectoral Programme 1985-90

Outlay & Expenditure.

Rs.in lakhs.

Name of the sector.***	Outlay and expenditure**						
	1980-85 Agreed outlay.	1980-83 Actual expend- iture.	1983-84 Actual expend- iture.	1984-85 Anti. expenditure.	Seventh plan (1985-90) proposed outlay.	1985-86 proposed outlay.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agriculture	92.00	48.58	24.73	22.05	239.83	38.06	
2. Minor Irrigation.	55.00	20.08	11.51	9.16	414.00	81.70	
3. Soil Conservation.	85.00	44.09	23.18	25.41	175.98	31.48	
4. Animal Husbandry.	38.30	21.59	8.66	14.51	91.25	17.24	
5. Dairy Development.	1.70	0.66	2.46	0.45	56.50	0.65	
6. Fisheries.	5.00	-	-	-	5.00	-	
7. Forest.	130.00	97.84	51.59	60.95	494.00	99.15	

EMP. 1.5.77

8. Power Project.	150.00	94.08	45.83	53.18	564.45	127.32
9. Transport (Road & Bridges).	300.00	147.88	77.81	125.26	2759.00	512.51
10. General Education.	130.00	65.72	52.13	86.52	1224.30	155.66
11. Arts and Culture.	7.00	4.00	1.44	2.73	28.05	3.18
12. Sports and Youth Welfare.	-	0.08	0.77	6.87	17.25	9.22
13. Public Health Sanitation and Water Supply.	65.00	27.07	18.51	20.02	342.92	77.31
14. Labour and Labour Welfare Employment.	2.00	0.85	0.37	0.41	12.00	2.72.
15. Sewerage and Water Supply.	70.00	24.78	20.12	16.40	250.00	44.00
		-	-	-	10.00	
		-	-	-	10.00	
		-	-	-	10.00	

EMP. 2.5.78

.....
 1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....

16. I.R.D.P.	-	2.91	10.57	100.00	20.00
17. N.R.E.P.	-	-	10.35	100.00	20.00
18. R.L.E.G.P.	-	-	-	25.00	5.00

TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Name of the Sector.	1980-85 (Target)		Additional director employment generated (Nos.)						1985-86			
	Const- ructi- on(person days)	Conti- nuing (person year)	1980-83 (Actual)		1983-84 (Actual)		1984-85 (Antici- pated)		Seventh Plan 1985-90		Con- stru- ction (per- son days)	Conti- nuing (per- son year)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Agriculture	107	125	59	67	25	30	25	30	160	180	30	35
2. Minor Irrigation.	444	285	223	169	90	58	85	59	1150	125	1310	125
3. Soil and Water Conservation.	833	19	329	51	100	5	136	6	890	25	152	5
4. Animal Husbandry.	34	12	14	28	6	30	18	35	42	40	6	35
5. Dairy Development.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	10	--	--
6. Fisheries.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	2	--	--

EMP. 2 5.80

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7. Forest.	1860	50	1090	36	384	14	436	16	3000	105	600	30	
8. Power Project.	447	38	335	38	140	12	128	11	1270	105	254	21	
9. Transport & Communication.	748	248	323	137	265	60	300	60	2400	171	1300	171	
10. General Education.	235	270	107	121	88	55	192	60	3000	530	320	80	
11. Arts & Culture.	--	50	--	22	--	12	--	15	16	20	2	25	
12. Sports & Youth Welfare.	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	--	62	3	38	1	
13. Sewerage & Water Supply.	235	28	353	16	286	16	233	16	3562	66	627	40	
14. i) N.R.E.P.	--	--	--	--	81	--	15	--	50	--	10	--	
ii) R.L.E.G.P.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	10	--	

AND

20-POINT PROGRAMME.

ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86.

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Point No. (Code).	Item.	Sixth plan outlay (80-85)	ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86.		1984-85		Seventh plan (1985-90)	
			1980-83 Actual expdr.	1983-84 actual expdr.	Outlay	Antici- pated Expdr.	Outlay proposed.	1985-86 proposed outlay.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
01.	<u>Irrigation (Minor, Medium & major) and dry land irrigation.</u>							
	Minor Irrigation.	55.00	20.08	11.55	9.00	9.16	414.00	81.70
02.	<u>Production of pulses and Oil seeds.</u>							
	Production of pulses and Oil seeds.	No separate outlay earmarked for pulses and Oil seeds.						
03.	<u>Integrated Rural Development & National Rural Employment.</u>	0.75	2.91	0.1185	0.46	0.56	3.0	0.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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04. Land Reforms

Implementation agricultural land ceilings, distribute surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstracles.

7.0	1.62	1.41	0.74	0.86	10.00	2.0
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13. Family Planning.

Family Planning.

-	9.42	6.02	4.66	6.78	--	8.60
---	------	------	------	------	----	------

15. Accelerated programme of Welfare for women and children and nutrition.

Accelerated programme of welfare for women and children and Nutrition.

S.W.O.	7.00	3.48	1.64	2.00	2.00	33.26	5.20
S.N.P.	2.00	10.83	7.90	5.00	9.65	73.80	11.80
Housing.	0.10	6.68	4.37	0.95	9.64	110.55	22.11

S.83

16. Elementary Education for Age groups 6-14 and removal of adult illiteracy.

Elementary Education for age group 6-14 and removal of Adult illiteracy.

N.A.	0.040	0.058	0.064	0.064	1.260	0.044
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PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT.

20-POINT PROGRAMME.

Point No.	Item.	Unit	1979-80 Level	Sixth Plan target (1980-85).	1980-83 Achiev-ement.	1983-84 Achiev-ement.	1984-85 Target.	Anti. Achiv. (85-90) Target.	Seventh plan (85-90) Target.	1985-86 Target.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

1. Irrigation(Major, Medium & Minor) & dry land Agriculture.

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

a) Irrigation.	Hects.	-	-	51	-	80	20	-	-
b) Distribution of Fertilisers.	MTS.	-	-	302	325	-	390	520	410
c) Distribution of improved seeds.	MTS.	-	-	-	256	-	260	290	260

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----

2. Production of pulses and Oil seeds.

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

a) Production of pulses.	MTS.	-	-	-	4055	-	4400	5000	4500
b) Production of Oil seeds.	"	-	-	243	253	-	263	300	263
3. I.R.D.P.	No. of beneficiaries.	-	18.00	278	660	1530	1500	4500	900
N.R.E.P.	lakh mandays	-	-	0.03	0.85	1.50	1.50	5.00	1.00
R.L.E.G.P.	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	0.40
4. <u>Land Reforms.</u>	A. Hect.	-	-	269.60	123.4	50	50	882.52	175.00
	B. Persons	-	-	334	149	50	50	1000	200
	Nos.								
9. <u>Rural House site Cum- House construction.</u>									
House site allotted.	No.	-	-	80.81	NIL	44	50	200	50

Housing

i)	Loan/Subsidy for construction of houses for Adivasis.	No.	-	50	32	-	-	-	100	20
ii)	Loan/Subsidy for renovation of houses to SC/ST.	No.	-	350	472	314	650	650	5000	1000
iii)	Loan/Subsidy for providing Electrification to SC/ST.	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1500	300
	Family Planning.	No.	336	-	1882	1423	1300	1300	-	1300
10.	Improve the environment of slums, implement programme of houses buildings for economically weaker section and take measures to arrange land price.									
	<u>Irrigation.</u>	Hect.	560	817	597	617	637	637	1517	659
	Minor Irrigation. (CCA).	(commulative).								659

16. Elementary Education
for Age groups 6-14
and removal of adult
illiteracy.

a) New enrolment age group 6-14 years.	Nos.	-	-	3454	3076	300	350	500	1000
b) Adult Education.	Nos	-	-	2225	2000	2000	2000	3000	2100

Providing the proposal of increase in hostel inmates in present hostels is approved and the non formal centres are opened.

18. Village and Small
Industries.

Village and Small Industries.	Nos. of S.S.I. Cottage Indus. set up.	112	-	67	31	30	30	150m	30
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10. Plough bullocks	100	2,500	2,50,000	1,25,000	500	12,50,000	6,25,000
11. Bullock Cart	100	4,000	4,00,000	2,00,000	500	20,00,000	10,00,000
12. Aquiculture	10	5,000	50,000	25,000	50	2,50,000	1,25,000
13. Farm Forestry	50	1,650	82,500	41,250	250	4,12,500	2,06,250 (*)
	310		10,35,500	5,15,250	1550	51,77,500	25,76,250
14. Purchase of land for landless (subject to approval of G.O.I.)	5	10,000	50,000	37,500	25	2,50,000	1,87,500 (**)

(*) Proposed rate Rs.5/- per tree

(**) Proposed rate of 75% subject to approval of Planning Commission.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SCHEME
 UNDER INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN UNION TERRITORY OF
 UNDER INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN UNION TERRITORY OF
 BADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Sr.No.	Items	IST PHASE				IIND PHASE			
		Unit	Unit	Bank	Subsidy	Unit	Unit	Bank	Subsidy
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1. <u>Distribution of Milch Animals</u>									
	i) Buffalow	550	3800	20,90,000	10,45,000	400	3800	15,20,000	7,60,000
	ii) Cow	600	2500	15,00,000	7,50,000	300	2500	7,50,000	3,75,000
2. <u>Distribution of Sheep/Goats</u>		100	3300	3,30,000	1,65,000	-	-	-	-
3. <u>Poultry Keeping</u>									
	i) Starting of composite Scheme of Poultry keeping 50 farm birds and five boxes of bee keeping.	50	8000	4,00,000	2,00,000	-	-	-	-

RDA.S.90

ii) Starting Poultry

Unit with 100

Farm Poultry

& 10 Desi:

50

8000

4,00,000

2,100,000

=

=

=

=

iii) Starting of Composite unit of Poultry & goats.

50

9500

4,75,000

2,37,500

-

-

-

-

4. Piggery:

i) Starting of composite unit of piggery and goats.

50

4500

2,25,000

1,12,500

-

-

-

-

5. Mix Farming:

i) Starting of composite unit of Poultry Bee Keeping oen Cow/ Buffalo and five goats.

50

8150

4,07,500

2,03,750

-

-

-

-

TOTAL:- 1500

58,27,500

29,13,750

700

22,70,000 11,35,000

Unit : Bank Credit : Subsidy :

Ist Phase Total:- 1500 58,27,500 29,13,750

IIInd Phase Total:- 700 22,70,000 11,35,000

GRAND TOTAL:-.... 2200 80,97,500 40,48,750

Sr.No.	Items	IST PHASE				IIND PHASE			
		Unit	Unit	Bank	Subsidy	Unit	Unit	Bank	Subsidy
		Cost	Credit	Cost	Credit	Cost	Credit	Cost	Credit
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

1. Distribution of Milch Animals.

i) Buffalow	110	3800	4,18,000	2,09,000	100	3800	3,80,000	1,90,000
ii) Cow	120	2500	3,00,000	1,50,000	100	2500	2,50,000	1,25,000

2. Distribution of Sheep/Goats;

20	3300	66,000	33,000	-	-	-	-
----	------	--------	--------	---	---	---	---

3. Poultry Keeping:

i) Starting of composite Scheme of Poultry keeping 50 farm birds and five boxes of bee keeping.	10	8000	80,000	40,000	-	-	-	-
---	----	------	--------	--------	---	---	---	---

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
<u>ii) Starting Poultry</u>										
Unit with 100										
Farm Poultry & 16 Desi.	16	8000	80,000	40,000	-	=	=	=	=	
<u>iii) Starting of Composite unit of Poultry & goats.</u>										
	10	9500	95,000	47,500	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>4. Piggery :</u>										
<u>i) Starting of composite unit of Piggery & goats.</u>										
	10	4500	45,000	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>5. Mix Farming :</u>										
<u>i) Starting of composite unit of Poultry Bee Keeping one Cow/ Buffalo and five goats.</u>										
	10	8150	81,500	40,750	-	-	-	-	-	
<hr/>										
TOTAL:300			11,65,500	5,82,750	200		6,30,000	3,15,000		

RDA.S.93

	Unit	: Bank Credit-	: Subsidy
Ist Phase Total:-	300	11,65,500	5,82,750
IIInd Phase Total:-	200	6,30,000	3,15,000
GRAND TOTAL:-	500	17,95,500	8,97,750

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1. Carpentry	5	1000	5,000	22,500	25	25,000	12,500	
2. Sewing Machine	10	1500	15,000	77,500	50	75,000	37,500	
3. Masonary tools	20	1000	20,000	107,000	100	1,00,000	50,000	
4. Blacksmithy tools	5	8000	40,000	20,000	25	2,00,000	1,00,000	
5. Radio/Cycle repair tool	10	5000	50,000	25,000	50	2,50,000	1,25,000	
6. Auto Radio-TV, watch repair & Isolated training Workshop.	30	5000	1,50,000	75,000	150	7,50,000	3,75,000	
7. Leather good tools	10	2000	20,000	10,000	50	1,00,000	50,000	
8. Basket making/Bamboo Craft.	50	1000	50,000	25,000	250	2,50,000	1,25,000	
8-A. Petty trades, like Pan Centre, Milch booth, Chana-dal-mamra sell etc.	20	3000	60,000	30,000	100	3,00,000	1,50,000	

RDA.S-94

MISC: TRADES:

9.	Kirana/Cloth shop; Tea Stall/Cold drinks Sweet mart etc.	10	5000	50,000	25,000	50	2,50,000	1,25,000
10.	Fruit & Vegetable Vendor,	10	1000	10,000	5,000	50	50,000	25,000
11.	Patrawali & leaf cup moulding.	20	5000	1,00,000	50,000	100	5,00,000	2,50,000
12.	Hand lorry	10	2000	20,000	10,000	50	1,00,000	50,000
13.	Floor Mill	5	10000	50,000	25,000	25	2,50,000	1,25,000
14.	Biddi making	20	1000	20,000	10,000	100	1,00,000	50,000
15.	Sugar cane Crusher	5	6000	30,000	15,000	25	1,50,000	75,000
16.	Mike equipment	5	8000	40,000	20,000	25	2,00,000	1,00,000
17.	Brick Manufacturing	5	10000	50,000	5,000	25	2,50,000	25,000
18.	Broom and mat	20	500	10,000	5,000	100	50,000	25,000
19.	Chalk, Agarbatti, candle.	5	5000	25,000	12,500	25	1,25,000	62,500
20.	Motor Rewinding	5	5000	25,000	12,500	25	1,25,000	62,500
21.	Bakery Products	5	10000	50,000	25,000	25	2,50,000	1,25,000
22.	Musical Instrument	5	5000	25,000	12,500	25	1,25,000	62,500
23.	Fish Net/Fish vending	10	2000	20,000	10,000	50	1,00,000	50,000
TOTAL :		300		9,35,000	4,47,500	1500	46,75,000	22,37,500

RDA.S-95

		Target of beneficiary	Stipend	Tuition Fee	Kit box Raw materials etc. etc. etc.		
1.	Masson	(3 Months)	100	45,000	15,900	45,000	1,05,000
2.	Bamboo Craft	(3 Months)	100	45,000	15,000	45,000	1,05,000
3.	Motor Rewinding	(6 Months)	25	22,500	7,500	11,250	41,250
4.	Bakery Product	(6 Months)	25	22,500	7,500	11,250	41,250
5.	Blacksmithy	(6 Months)	25	22,500	7,500	11,250	41,250
6.	Radio Repair -2)	} (6 Months)	50	45,000	15,000	22,500	82,500
	T.V. Repair -1)						
	Watch Repair -2)						
	Motor Cycle						
	Auto Rixa						
	repairs 3)						
	Pottery Works 2)						
7.	Footware manufacture Leather works.	(6 Months)	25	22,500	7,500	11,250	41,250
8.	Biddie making -) Patrawali & leaf cup moulding.)	(6 Months)	50	45,000	15,000	22,500	82,500
9.	Isolated training)						
TOTAL :			400	2,70,000	90,000	1,80,000	5,40,000

RDA.S-96

Name of trade

No. of beneficiaries to be covered during
the Annual Plan for 1985-86.

Total

Target of
beneficiary

Stipend

Tution
Fee

Kit box
Raw materials
etc.

Name of trade	No. of beneficiaries to be covered during the Annual Plan for 1985-86.	Target of beneficiary	Stipend	Tution Fee	Kit box Raw materials etc.	Total
1. Masson (3 Months)	20	9,000	3,000	9,000	21,000	
2. Bamboo Craft (3 Months)	20	9,000	3,000	9,000	21,000	
3. Motor Rewinding (6 Months)	5	4,500	1,500	2,250	8,250	
4. Bakery Product (6 Months)	5	4,500	1,500	2,250	8,250	
Blacksmithy (6 Months)	5	4,500	1,500	2,250	8,250	
Radio Repair -2)	(6 Months)	10	9,000	3,000	4,500	16,500
T.V.Repair -1)						
Watch Repair -2)						
Motor Cycle						
Auto Rixa						
repairs 3)						
Pottery Works, 2)						
7. Footware manufacture Leather works. (6 Months)	5	4,500	1,500	2,250	8,250	
8. Biddie making- Patrawali & leaf cup moulding. (6 Months)	10	9,000	3,000	4,500	16,500	
9. Isolated training						
TOTAL :	80	54,000	18,000	36,000	1,08,000	


 NIEPA DC
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RDA.S-97

District
 P. F.
 DCC
 Date: 14/1/1987
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