Chapter 15.

THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956-61) OF SAURASHTRA
FINANCIAL & PHYSICAL TARGETS & FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME.

The State Second Five Year Plan as it emerges today is a result of the integration and rationalization of the development programmes contained in the village and district plans and the proposals of different Government Departments. These were modified in the light of discussions the State Government had with the Planning Commission and in the working groups set up by the Planning Commission. The Second Five Year Plan of the State envisages a net outlay of Rs. 47.73 crores.

The total sectorwise expenditure is shown in the following Table.*

Table No. 113.
Second Five Year Plan of Saurashtra: Outlay and allocations (1956-61)

(Rs. in lakhs.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Development</th>
<th>Plan Outlay (1956-61)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Agriculture</td>
<td>1373.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Irrigation &amp; Power</td>
<td>1393.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Industry &amp; Mining</td>
<td>232.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Transport &amp; Communications</td>
<td>664.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Social Services</td>
<td>1059.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Miscellaneous</td>
<td>50.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Adopted from Part III Statement 1, Page 191.
Second Five Year Plan (1956). Govt. of Saurashtra.
The Saurashtra Plan has been so drafted as to attract maximum participation in capital from private persons and institutions. The Plan schemes also aim at giving full play to voluntary participation of the people for fulfilment of the Plan targets by insisting on contributions either in cash, kind or labour, wherever such a procedure admits of being incorporated in the Plan schemes without affecting the efficiency or the achievements of the targets proposed.

The quantum of activities generated as a result of the State Plan will greatly increase. In addition the programme of "Port Development" under the Port Development Fund and the programmes sponsored by the municipalities under the various national programmes will be in operation. In the Private Sector a programme of expansion and development of industries in Saurashtra envisaging an expenditure of Rs. 70 crores for the Second Five Year Plan period has been planned.

The principal targets proposed for the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) are as shown below:

1. Raising the food production by 89,600 tons to 4,89,600 tons. (2) Raising the cotton production by 1,28,625 bales (3) Raising the groundnut production by 1,06,000 tons to 4,56,000 tons (4) Raising the fish catch
by 4.5 lakh maunds to 22.5 lakh maunds (5) Soil conservation in cultivated and grassland areas by contour bunding on about 3,00,000 acres. (6) Sinking 22,500 new wells and repairing 10,000 old wells. (7) Increasing the potential of irrigation by direct canals by 322,505 acres to 452,205 acres. (8) Raising the installed power generating capacity by 55,550 K.Ws. to 93,170 K.Ws. (9) Extension of electricity to 300 more villages. (10) Raising the total road mileage to 31.16 miles per 100 sq. miles from 21.5 miles achieved in 1955-56. (11) Raising the handling capacity of ports by 6 lakh tons (12) Providing primary education facilities to 75% of the children in the age-group 6 to 11 and 30% of children in the age group 11 to 14. (13) Conversion of half the number of primary schools in the State to basic schools. (14) Addition of 623 beds in the hospitals (15) Expansion of medical facilities by supplying 1465 Ayurvedic medical boxes and establishing 61 Ayurvedic dispensaries. (16) Establishment of 41 primary health centres. (17) Construction of 1674 single room tenements under the subsidized industrial housing scheme. (18) Expansion of N.E.S. scheme to cover the entire state by 1960-61 and 40% conversion of N.E.S. Blocks into C.D. Blocks.

We shall now examine the most important targets in little more detail.
Despite greater emphasis on industries in the Second Plan, agriculture has been accorded an important place as agricultural production will have to keep pace with the rapidly increasing population of the State. Moreover account has to be taken of the possibility of uncertain monsoons and of providing raw materials for industries as also export.

A fairly large proportion of the outlay has been allotted to agriculture. Out of Rs. 47.7 crores nearly Rs. 13.72 crores have been provided for agriculture, animal husbandry and irrigation programmes. This is almost 30% of the total outlay of the State Plan. Agricultural conditions in Saurashtra require continuous attention to bring up the extremely low productivity of Saurashtra. Agriculture was neglected during centuries of princely order and now it must be repaired if any economic advance has to be made.

Under the Plan the target for additional production of foodgrains is placed at 89,600 tons. Out of this about 66,800 tons will be the gain in production due to the addition to area under direct canal irrigation on account of completion of irrigation projects, increase in the number of wells and rise in the water table due to implementation of minor works programme. Manures and fertilisers are expected to increase production further by 10,000
tons, while land reclamation is expected to add another 12,800 tons. Increase that may take place on account of intensive efforts to be made under community development projects and contour bunding will be in addition to 89,600 tons referred to above.

The pattern of cotton cultivation expected to merge in 1960-1961 would be as under (1) 9 lakh acres under Kalyan (2) 2.5 lakh under Pratap. (3) 1.00 lakh acres under irrigated long staple cotton and (4) 1.50 lakh under other locals. It is expected that the additional production in 1961 would be about 1,28,625 lakh bales. The groundnut area would increase from 12 lakh acres to 14 lakh acres out of which about 7.8 lakh acres will be covered by improved seed and thus the target of production of 4,56,000 tons would be realized.

Agricultural programme is divided into two major heads (1) Agricultural production and (2) Minor irrigation. The programme comprises of 30 schemes. Agricultural production includes agricultural education, research and extension. The extension includes schemes for improving varieties of cotton viz. superior long staple, Kalyan, Pratap etc. These will increasingly replace the locals. Improved varieties of groundnut seed will be multiplied and distributed. Manure mixture and compost making will be increasingly popularized. New subsidized farms will be
established where new and better methods in agriculture will be shown to cultivators.

By way of "Permanent Improvement Works" 22,500 new wells will be repaired. Bhal reclamation scheme and minor irrigation schemes costing between Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 10 lakhs will be taken up under the minor irrigation works programme. On completion of this programme nearly 30,000 acres of land will be reclaimed and about 24,860 acres of land will be brought under irrigation. Subterranean water flow is proposed to be tapped by digging artesian wells in the artesian belt and tube wells in other areas.

The Second Five Year Plan for forest development in Saurashtra comprises of ten schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 103.58 lakhs and covers almost all aspects suggested by the Planning Commission. The programme is divided into two parts (a) Forests and (b) Soil conservation.

The schemes for "Forests" mainly consist of rehabilitation of degraded forests, plantation on coastal border, wild life preservation, forest industries, forest products, trees on canal sides, and training of personnel.

The main targets aimed at are as shown below: (1) 75 sq. miles will come under forest area (2) 3,000 acres
will come under plantation on coastal border (3) 48000
trees will be infected for lac cultivation (4) 45,000
trees will be blazed for gum and (5) 100 miles canal
sides will be planted with trees.

Under soil conservation, the programmes regarding
soil conservation in catchment areas and dams and ponds
for moisture conservation have been included. 14,000
acres on desert border and 10,000 acres in catchment
area will be afforested for preventing soil erosion. 19
dams and ponds will be constructed for moisture conser-
vation. In addition the agricultural department will
undertake contour bunding on about 3 lakhs acres in grass
land and cultivated areas.

The State Second Five Year Plan for Animal Husbandry
provides for training and research, livestock development,
better breeding, improvement of grasslands and fodder
supplies and also provides for increased veterinary aid
facilities and for dairy development. For this purpose
Rs. 108.91 lakhs are provided. The programme is to be
executed through 15 schemes. 46 additional key village
centres are to be established and 8 more artificial in-
semination centres will be opened. 1000 selected bull
calves will be reared in Key Villages and Goshalas and
40 Goshalas will be registered and subsidized to serve
as extension centres for improvement and upgrading of Gir breed cows. Three colonies of Malpharis, near-about three large towns, will be organized on co-operative basis. This will solve the problem of the milk supply of towns and also settle the nomadic cattle breeders. Eight more Goshalas will be established for segregation of useless and unproductive cattle. Two additional mobile veterinary dispensaries, 8 major veterinary dispensaries and 17 minor veterinary dispensaries will also be added. There is a plan to inoculate the entire cattle population against rinderpest. With the assistance of WHO and UNICEF a milk powder plant is to be set up at a suitable place near Rajkot.

The expenditure on fisheries would be Rs. 43.51 lakhs in addition to an estimated expenditure of about Rs. 50 lakhs out of the Port Fund for the development of Veraval harbour as a good fishing harbour. On the physical side the Plan aims at consolidating the advances made in improvement of fishing techniques and the socio-economic betterment of fishing community. 150 improved boats will be supplied and fishing requisites made available at subsidized prices. Mechanization of indigenous crafts will be extended to 125 more boats. Deep sea fishing operations are proposed to be undertaken by introducing power-crafts and modern gear. A fish marketing cooperative organization is being set up and storages and transshipment of fish on scientific lines by means of quick
freezing plants, cold storages, insulated motor vans, refrigerated rail cars and carrier launches is programmed. Subsidiary fishery industries will be encouraged.

Panchayats and co-operatives have been given a position in the agricultural and rural betterment programmes. All the villages in Saurashtra will be having panchayats by 1957-58 and by the end of the Plan period more than 75% of them will be either "A" class or "B" class panchayats. The strengthening of the co-operative movement will result in rebuilding and vitalizing the rural economy. The process will be helped by the Community Development schemes which are bringing a new sense of life and living in the rural masses. The programmes of local development works will add to the sense of self-reliance and self-help in our villages. The role of the Community Projects and N.E.S. personnel will become increasingly more significant during the Plan period when they will be called upon to integrate the development of the village areas as a whole by co-ordinating the activities in the agricultural development schemes, the small-scale village and Cottage Industries schemes and the expansion programmes in the social service sector. The target of expenditure fixed for cooperation, community development and N.E.S. Schemes
and Village Panchayats has been Rs. 74.31 lakhs, Rs. 323 lakhs and Rs. 218 lakhs respectively.

Saurashtra is suffering from chronic scarcity conditions and so it is imperatively necessary to store water for maintaining and raising agricultural productivity. The schemes of irrigation and water storage, which apart from irrigating land by direct canal, contribute also to raising the sub-soil water level. The implementation of the programme of construction of storage reservoirs will not only ensure year-round availability of water in the agricultural wells on the periphery of these reservoirs but will also ease the rural water supply problem to a considerable extent.

The Second Plan programme for irrigation envisages an expenditure of Rs. 918.60 lakhs during 1956-61 period. On the physical side the programme includes the spillover of schemes carried over from the First Plan and in addition 15 major works and several minor works will be started. Of these, five schemes viz. Bhadar, Machhu II, Vartu, Goma, and Kalindri will be continued for completion in the Third Plan period. As a result of the completion of new schemes undertaken and to be completed in the Second Plan, facilities of canal irrigation will be available to additional 1,37,850 acres, while the completion of the schemes from the First Plan will add another 72,275
acres to the total area under canal irrigation. Thus at the end of the Second Plan period, the potential will have been created for providing direct canal irrigation to 3,39,825 acres. When the Schemes started in the Second Plan but carried over to the Third Plan will be completed, an additional area of 1,12,380 acres will have the benefit of direct canal irrigation. But even after this the percentage of land under irrigation will be only 3.9. In comparison with other parts in India this will even then be too low and considerable efforts will have to be constantly made in future to make up the leeway in this vitally important sphere of rural economy.

The power generation programme for the Second Plan has been drawn up to meet the needs of large and medium scale industries, small scale industries and rural electrification. The programme serves the purpose of encouraging investment by the private sector in vital industries which form the basis for further expansion of medium and small-scale industries and feeder industries. The electrification programme also envisages the extension of rural electrification from the nursery stations set up during the First Plan. During the Second Plan period Rs. 701.37 lakhs will be spent on power projects. The net outlay at the State level during the Second Plan period would be of the order of Rs. 475 lakhs. The balance of expenditure will be spent from the funds and
resources of Saurashtra Electricity Board. The power projects have to be implemented by the Saurashtra Electricity Board. It is estimated that the total installed generating capacity by 1960-61 will be of the order of 93,170 K.W. as against 11,700 K.W. in 1948 and 37,620 K.W. on the completion of the First Plan in 1956.

The State Plan in the industrial sector confines itself to the promotion and development of Khadi and Village Industries, Handloom Industry, Small-scale Industries and Handicrafts. The total expenditure in each of these spheres is shown in Table No. 114.

Table No. 114.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Expenditure during (1956-61) (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Handloom</td>
<td>40.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Khadi &amp; Village Industries</td>
<td>95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Small Scale Industries &amp;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicrafts</td>
<td>97.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>232.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown above the total financial target for industries is fixed at Rs. 232.55 lakhs. On the physical side the development programme for handloom weaving envisages wider coverage of the cooperative movement aimed at bringing all the 15,000 to 20,000 weavers into

cooperative fold and providing these co-operatives with requisite capital, improvement of weaving technique by training, introduction of improved appliances, looms and demonstrations, assistance towards better marketing by organization of processing and finishing facilities, establishment of sales depots and mobile sales vans and propaganda to induce people to use handloom products. The handloom programme has been worked out as a coordinated and well-knit unit taking into consideration the existing needs of the industry and the peculiar circumstances under which development to desired level is to be reached.

The programme for Khadi and Village Industries comprises of 11 different schemes involving the total outlay of Rs. 95.00 lakhs. Khadi scheme aims at stepping up the production of Swavalambi Khadi to 20 lakhs sq. yards in the year 1960-61, and resettling about 300 weavers' families in or around the Khadi spinning and weaving centres. Khadi Bhandars will be opened in every taluka. The development of tanning industry envisages setting up of 45 medium size village tanneries, 25 large village tanneries and a central tannery-cum-training institute. Programme for the development of village Ghani's comprises of establishment of 1000 Nutan Ghanis, training programme and setting up of model
centres. Eight more centres for the utilization of non-edible oil in the manufacture of soap are also proposed. Hand-made paper industry has a target of manufacturing high grade as well as ordinary paper and 13 hand-made paper centres are to be set up in suitable areas. The programme in respect of palm-gur industry aims at raising the production from 2500 maunds in 1954 to 12,000 maunds at the end of the Second Plan period.

The financial target for Small-scale industries and Handicrafts is fixed at Rs. 97.05 lakhs. Great emphasis is put on the very important role that the cottage and small scale industries will be playing in the economy of the country during the Second Plan. The programme of development of small scale industries and handicrafts in Saurashtra has been designed to enable the small scale industries to assume rapidly their role as suppliers of consumer goods and as feeder industries. The overall programme of development of small scale industries covers more than a hundred small scale industries and handicrafts through eight main schemes.

In view of the growing emphasis on industrial development in the economic development plans of the nation, the Union Government have recognized the role
of the Private Sector in the development programmes and have given to it the importance it deserves.

Saurashtra Government appointed the Saurashtra Industries Planning Committee to prepare a tentative plan of development of industry in Saurashtra keeping in view the raw-material resources, climatic and environmental facilities, transport and other relevant factors.

At present Saurashtra has no industries in the Public Sector but keeping in view the resources available in Saurashtra the Saurashtra Government have presented a case for the installation of a 700 tons a day ammonium sulphate factory in Jamnagar area. When this materializes Saurashtra may have an important basic industry with a capital of Rs. 15 crores in the Public Sector.

"In the private sector, the main industries of Saurashtra are cotton textiles, cement, vegetable oils, potteries, salt, soda ash, engineering works and electrical materials".1 There are 83 registered companies with an authorized capital of Rs. 22 crores and a paid

1."Development of Industries in the Private Sector" Page 14, Second Five Year Plan, Directorate of Industries & Supplies
up capital of Rs. 10 crores as against the All India figures of Rs. 4900 crores authorized and Rs. 4470/- crores paid up capital.

The Planning Committee has drawn out a programme of industrial development in the Private Sector from the point of view of the general economic pattern of the industrial production in the country. The availability and adequate utilization of raw materials was constantly kept in view. The capital requirements for these industries are put at about Rs. 70 crores. The major industries recommended by the committee will form the basis of several small scale industries.

The Committee has recommended especially the following important industries from the view point of the availability of raw materials and other relevant facilities.

Saurashtra has a great potential for the Soda Ash industry. It is at present producing 86000 tons of soda ash. Limestone occurs very widely in Saurashtra and extensive deposits of high grade limestone are found at different places. The target of production of soda ash is placed at 241.6 tons by 1961. Caustic soda production also is to be increased from 7.5 thousand tons to 20,000 tons by 1961.
There are very few locations in India where high grade lime is available. Saurashtra has proved deposits of pure limestone which can be converted into quick lime for utilization in the production of bleaching powder for use in water softening and for the production of bichromates. An organized production unit of 100 tons of quick lime per day has been recommended.

Present production capacity of salt works in Saurashtra is 10 lakh tons. It is to be increased by 2.5 lakh tons.

Saurashtra has a good potentiality for Viscose Rayon industry. The Silk and Artsilk Mills Association on a preliminary survey found that Saurashtra satisfies the requirements of the technique of Viscose Rayon production regarding water, power, climatic conditions etc. Another important consideration that attracts this industry to Saurashtra is plentiful availability of cheap short-staple cotton as raw material for the production of Viscose Rayon. Saurashtra has vast resources of suitable raw materials for the production of cement. The location of the cement industry in Saurashtra has been influenced by two main factors, viz: facilities for transport of finished products by sea routes and the availability of materials along the sea coast. Saurashtra produces 7.8 lakh tons of cement at
present. It is proposed to increase this production by 7.70 lakh tons per year. The total capital requirements are put at Rs. 10 crores.

India still has room for establishing more refineries with a capacity of 3 to 4 million tons per year. Saurashtra has the advantage of port towns. In addition to port towns the proximity of consuming centres is considered an important factor which goes to determine the location of an oil refinery. Saurashtra also is situated away from collieries supplying coal as fuel. Potteries, cement and power houses can profitably use oil in preference to coal as fuel. Saurashtra together with Gujarat may be considered a potentially large area for the use of petroleum products. Hence it would be advantageous to locate one unit refining 1.5 million tons of crude oil in Saurashtra. One such unit is estimated to need a capital investment of Rs. 20 crores.

The total tonnage at the end of the Second Plan Period is expected to exceed one million tons. India at present has a total tonnage of about 4.7 lakhs. With a coast line of over 500 miles, 5 main and 17 subports, established coastal and foreign trade, the maritime state of Saurashtra can play its part in building up shipping of the country. Hence a scheme for starting a shipping corporation is proposed.

2. Development of Industries in the Private Sector, page 25
Directorate of Industries & Supplies.
The financial target for transport and communications has been placed at Rs. 664.42 lakhs. Of this Rs. 550 lakhs would be spent on roads, Rs. 43 lakhs on road transport and Rs. 71.42 lakhs on ports and harbours.

In road development full note has been taken of the village, taluka and district requirements. Road programme consists of constructing 78 bridges and causeways, 1008 miles of village and other roads and construction of 1005 cross drainage works thereon and providing missing links on the remaining portion of the roads system. Construction of missing links will involve addition of 340 miles of road and provision of 133 cross drainage works. About 374.5 miles of existing roads would be improved and 414 cross drainage works will be provided. 140 villages which are isolated in monsoon will be linked up with the neighbouring places by providing 202.5 miles of all weather roads. Under the scheme of modernization of state highways, 66 miles of cement concrete roads and 82.5 miles of asphalt roads will be constructed. Total mileage of roads in Saurashtra will be 6856.5 miles and the state's road mileage per 100 sq. miles will be 31.16 miles.

The following Table brings out the progress in road development in Saurashtra from 1951 to 1961.
Table No. 115 *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of road</th>
<th>Beginning of First Plan (In miles)</th>
<th>Beginning of Second Plan</th>
<th>End of Second Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cement concrete</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphalt</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>166.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.B.M.</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>2236</td>
<td>2254.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village &amp; other roads including murum roads.</td>
<td>1160</td>
<td>2300</td>
<td>3606.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of bridges &amp; cauways</td>
<td>N. A.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the period of the Second Five Year Plan it is intended to nationalize the road transport with the exclusion of co-operative and municipal bus service. The programme of nationalization is phased into two parts. The first part will be implemented in 1956-57 and private owned routes with 10,600 miles will be nationalised. The

* Adapted from table on page 120, Second Five Year Plan. - Government of Saurashtra.
second phase of the programme would start in 1959-60 by taking over the remaining private owned routes with a daily operation of 10,631 miles. For this purpose a statutory Road Transport Corporation is now set up. In addition to this programme the programme of increasing facilities for passengers will also be taken up. Two modern stations with up-to-date facilities such as enquiries, drinking and washing arrangements, modern canteens etc. will be provided. Twelve bus stations will also be provided. The corporation will have paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore of which Rs. 67 lakhs will be contributed by the state. The remaining amount will be contributed by the railways. Saurashtra ports will have to play an important part in the developing economy of India as also Saurashtra with the progress in industries, agriculture, mining, railways and roads. Saurashtra ports can now handle about 15 lakh tons of cargo per annum. It is estimated that by 1961 the traffic to be handled at the ports will be of the order of 22 lakh tons. Saurashtra ports handled only about 8 lakh tons of cargo in 1947-48.

Schemes proposed under the Second Five Year Plan for development of ports in Saurashtra are divided into two heads viz: development schemes for main ports and development schemes for minor ports. The programme of development of main ports consists of coastal survey, model testing, purchase of port flotilla, modernization
of dock yard roads at Bedi, Navalakhi and Bhavanagar and other port development works. It is proposed to provide fundamental port facilities to the sub-ports of Mahuva, Bherai and Salaya under the programme of development of minor ports. A sum of Rs. 71.42 lakhs would be spent on the development of ports in Saurashtra during the 2nd Five Year Plan period.

The financial targets for Social Service, such as education, health, housing, welfare of backward classes etc., are shown in Table No. 116.

**Table No. 116**

Financial Targets in the Second Five Year Plan for Social Services in Saurashtra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Expenditure during Plan period (in lakhs of Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>500.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>300.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>104.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare of backward classes</td>
<td>85.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social welfare</td>
<td>29.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour and labour welfare</td>
<td>38.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1059.03</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Adapted from Table page 7, Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) Government of Saurashtra.
As the above Table shows Rs. 10.59 crores are to be spent on social services. Of this education gets Rs. 5 crores.

The following physical targets in education are aimed at. Educational facilities will be provided for accommodating at least 70% of the children in the age group 6 to 11 and 30 percent of the children in the age group 11 to 14 as a step towards the goal of imparting free and compulsory primary education. By the end of the Second Plan every village will have primary education facilities and almost all the teachers of the primary schools will be trained. Facilities for secondary education will be made available at least in each of the taluka towns and in some of the talukas at more than one place. Thirty six more high schools in the state will be converted to multipurpose schools. For training graduate teachers of the secondary schools, the capacity of the graduate teachers training college at Porbandar will be increased. The existing facilities in arts and science colleges will be doubled. Two new arts and science colleges will be opened. For social education 1000 literacy centres will be started. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan each of the five districts will have a Janata College. The strength of the A.C.C. will be increased to 12000 by 1961 and that of N.C.C. to 10382.
The financial target of Rs. 3 crores on health is further subdivided as follows. Rs. 36.9 lakhs would be spent on Medical services, Rs. 39.36 on Ayurvedic medical services and Rs. 2.24 crores on Public Health. On the physical side the programme for medical services includes 7 schemes. The main item under the programme for medical services, is expansion of medical facilities in the main district hospitals at Bhavanagar, Junagadh, Limbdi, Porbandar and Rajkot. Facilities for T.B. patients will be increased at these places. Equipment for deep X-ray facilities will be installed at Junagadh. X-ray facilities will be installed at Veraval, Khabalia, Gondal and Palitana. The training programme covers training of personnel in DPH, anaesthesia, lady health visitors, nurses and midwives.

The number of Ayurvedic dispensaries in the rural areas would be increased and one more mobile Ayurvedic dispensary would be set up. Three more Ayurvedic hospitals, with nature cure sections are proposed. Village medical relief through Ayurvedic medical chests would be extended to cover 1465 villages in addition to 987 villages covered under the First Plan. One Ayurvedic pharmacy will be established.

The physical targets for Public Health include 11 schemes. The biggest scheme is that of setting up of
primary health units which will be linked up with district hospitals and will provide a net work of health services in Saurashtra. It is proposed to start 40 family planning centres in the urban areas under the scheme of maternity and child health centres. Total number of beds to be added under the entire Health Plan including beds in Ayurvedic hospitals and primary health centres will be 623.

The problem of water supply is very acute not only in 'Ran' areas but many other parts of Saurashtra. Rains have failed successively in many parts of Saurashtra, and so lowered the subsoil water level. Precarious nature of the rains and the peculiar subsoil conditions of areas like the salt flat in the Bhal in Gohilwad and Zalavad districts as well as Ghed in Sorath and Halar districts have made the problem of water supply more acute in these areas.

Villagers are required to go for miles at times to secure their water requirements. Expansion of rural water supply and environmental hygiene scheme is necessary. In 1955-56 a comprehensive programme of ensuring protective water supply and undertaking measures of environmental hygiene in the villages was undertaken with the assistance of the Government of India to cover 400 villages. During the Second Plan it is proposed to extend the scheme to about 500 more villages.
In order to pursue the housing programme in urban areas extensively and vigorously and with a view to aid and assist the rural population in their efforts at improving the rural housing conditions, Saurashtra Government have set up a statutory housing board. The Second Plan incorporates schemes for the construction of single room tenements for industrial workers in industrial towns, housing colonies for low income groups in towns with a population of 10,000 and over and acquisition and development of land to encourage construction of buildings.

A provision of Rs. 85.36 lakhs has been made in the Second Plan for implementing 49 schemes proposed by the Saurashtra Backward Class Board. Under the category of general schemes, one more industrial home will be started, 125 nurses will be trained and 63 Sanskar Kendras and 63 Shikashan Kendras will be opened. Financial assistance will be given for construction of houses, starting small trades and also for medical treatment. "The main targets proposed to be achieved under the Labour and Labour welfare Plan would be to expand the facilities of technical and vocational training, to construct two holiday houses and suitable buildings for labour welfare centres in principal industrial towns and cities and to start four employment exchanges in the State." 3

3. Second Five Year Plan page 13, Govt. of Saurashtra.
The Plan also gives stress on implementing the ameliorative measures for improving the economic condition of the backward classes by providing for vocational and professional training of backward classes and encouraging them to take up higher education by providing educational and hostel facilities.

There was no separate family planning programme in the former Saurashtra State. There was never any realisation or recognition of the existence of a population "Problem" in Saurashtra. It is necessary to form an opinion based on objective data and not to look at the problem from subjective proclivities and preconceived notions. As the State has the ideal of economic well being of the people at heart it is necessary to take into account the relation between population and wealth.

The Government of Saurashtra also remained quite apathetic to this side of the question and thought only in terms of increasing wealth and production without paying sufficient attention to the manner in which population grew. There was no idea of family planning in the former feudal order which was obtaining in Saurashtra. But the Bhavnagar State had made some efforts in understanding the trends in fertility in different classes though there was
never any idea of introducing planning in population. The Bhavnagar enquiry found that all the classes were multiplying to their full capacity because the average number of children per family was 6.09 for professors and teachers, 5.72 for carpenters and 5.26 for barbers. The commonly held belief that the size of the family is smaller in the higher castes and that the lower classes need some instruction in planning their families was, at least not justified by the 1931 Bhavnagar enquiry. But during the last 25 years matters have changed to a certain extent and the higher classes have become at least population conscious and many people certainly desire to control their family number only if they can do it easily. Moreover the Bhavnagar enquiry was limited and does not throw any light on the question of family planning. But even now there is very little difference between the Brahmins or the Sudras. It is in this respect that caste distinctions have no effect. After the formation of Saurashtra, the Government of Saurashtra instituted the Public Health Department. But nothing was done regarding family planning. Under the First Plan a programme for the improvement of health of mothers and children was chalked out with the help of WHO and UNICEF. A maternity and child health division was created in 1954-55. Grant-in-aid was given to 20 maternity and child welfare centres. The policy of the Government was to sanction grant-in-aid to such MCH (Maternity and Child Health) centres which
carried out family planning activities in addition to their MGH work. The grants were sanctioned at the rate of 75% of the approved expenditure or Rs. 6,000/- whichever was less.

On these line 28 MCH Centres were given grant-in-aid during 1955-56 and 6 Government institutions started family planning activities. Out of the grant-in-aid centres, the following have already started family planning activities:

3 MCH centres in Rajkot.
1 MCH Centre in Jamnagar.

In addition to the above centres Government institutions at Rajkot Limbdi, Porbandar, Keshod, Vanthali, Manavadar, Botad and Rajula have been carrying out the family planning programme.

It is proposed to start 40 family planning centres in the urban areas under the scheme of maternity and child health centres.

This is all good but it is not sufficient considering the importance of family planning in Saurashtra as in other parts of India. Population has continuously kept on increasing during the last three decades. The application of medical knowledge and social care has lowered the death rate, while the birth rate remains fairly constant. This has led to the rapid increase in population in India.
Birth rate may be lowered as a result of the improvement in the standard of living, but such improvements are not likely to materialize if there is a concurrent increase of population. "It is, therefore, apparent that population control can be achieved only by the reduction of the birth rate to the extent necessary to stabilize the population at a level consistent with the requirements of national economy. This can be secured only by the realization of the need for family limitation on a wide scale by the people. The main appeal for family planning is based on considerations of the health and welfare of the family. Family limitation or spacing of children is necessary and desirable in order to secure better health for the mother and better care and upbringing of children."  

The Government of India thought that the subject of family planning for regulating the size of individual families and thus promoting the control of population growth should be considered by a committee of suitable persons. The Family Planning Research and Programmes Committee, was therefore, appointed by the Government of India some time back and its recommendations have generally been accepted by the Government and necessary funds made available for

4. The First Five Year Plan of India, page 522, Govt. of India, Planning Commission.
the promotion of the programme of action outlined by the Committee.

The recommendations of the Committee have put the whole scope and purpose of family planning in the correct perspective. The Committee emphasized that the family planning programme should not be conceived in the narrow sphere of birth control or merely spacing of children. The purpose of family planning is to promote, as far as possible, the growth of the family as a unit of society in a manner designed to facilitate the fulfilment of those conditions which are necessary for the welfare of this unit from the social, economic, health and cultural points of view. The Committee recognized that for the immediate future the essential service to be given in most family planning centres will be largely confined to advice on family limitation and on the spacing of children though the centres can work on comprehensive lines and include many other functions in their sphere such as sex education, marriage counselling, marriage hygiene and advice on such other matters as may promote the welfare of families.

In the field of family planning activities it is essential to associate voluntary effort with governmental activity. A comprehensive educational programme, which will provide the basis for sustained national effort in the family planning movement through the creation of an enlightened public opinion in its support, is the proper field for
such a co-operation. Hence the policy of the Saurashtra Government to give grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies is in the right direction. The creation of additional 40 family planning centres with the above mentioned aims and objectives would also further the aims of family planning programme. The experience of doctors in Saurashtra who have run MCH centres suggests that though there is lot of ignorance about the whole concept it would succeed if properly handled. At present only the fringe of the problem is touched. There is no exact information available regarding existing elements in community attitudes, beliefs and behaviour patterns either helping or hindering the movement of family planning. It seems desirable that financial assistance on a more liberal scale should be made available to the Family Planning Centres if they are to undertake all the functions expected of them. There has been practically no voluntary efforts in Saurashtra in regard to the development of the family planning movement except perhaps in Rajkot and that too during the last few years. It is eminently desirable that the Government would hereafter take an increasingly larger share of responsibilities and associate governmental activity with voluntary effort. The ball is set rolling but it has not attained as yet the desired momentum.