

THE PADHARS OF GUJARAT

(A house to house socio-economic survey and Development plan)

By

MUSTALI MASAVI

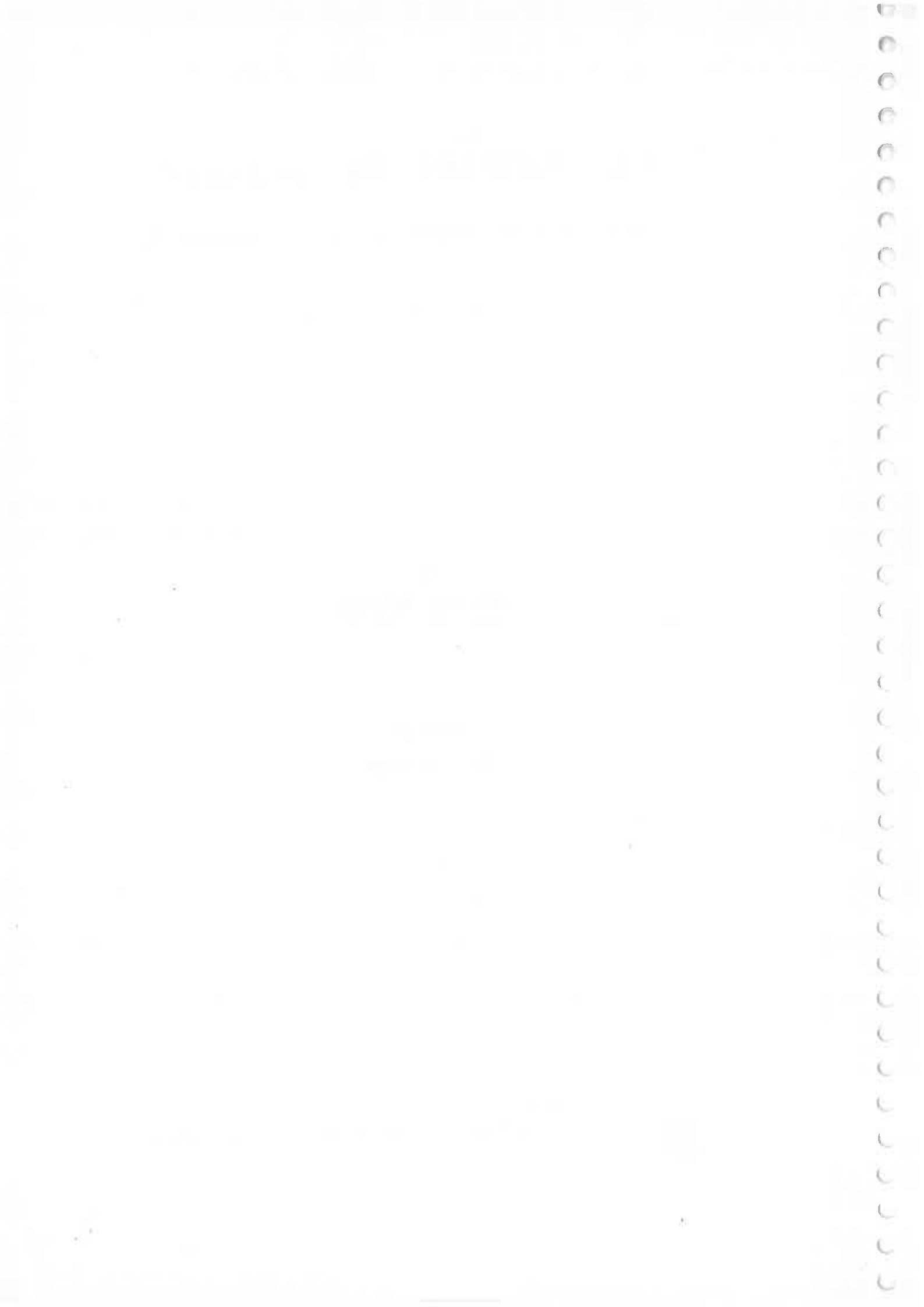
Edited by

Dr. T. B. NAIK



TRIBAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
GUJARAT VIDYAPITH, AHMEDABAD-380 014
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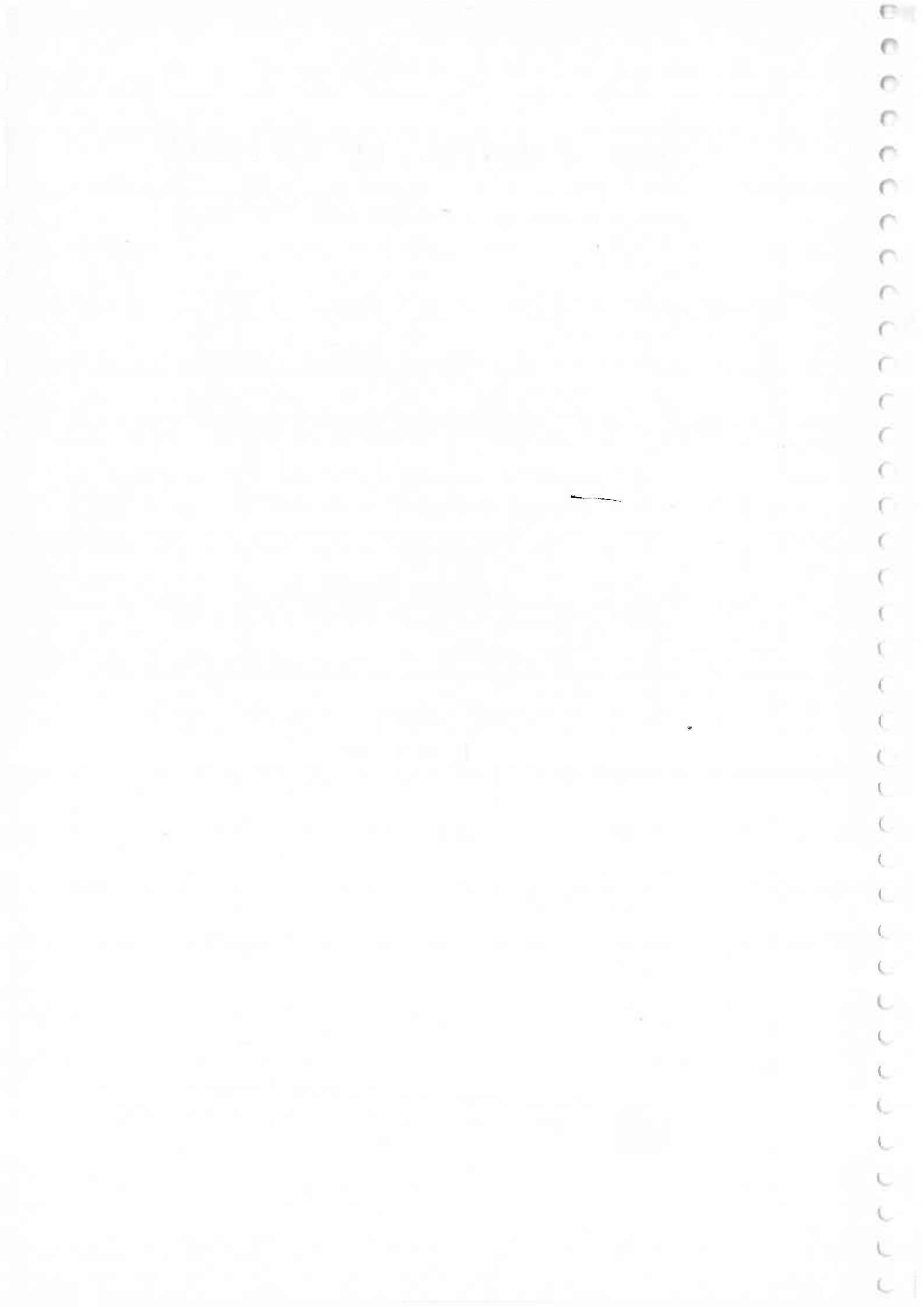
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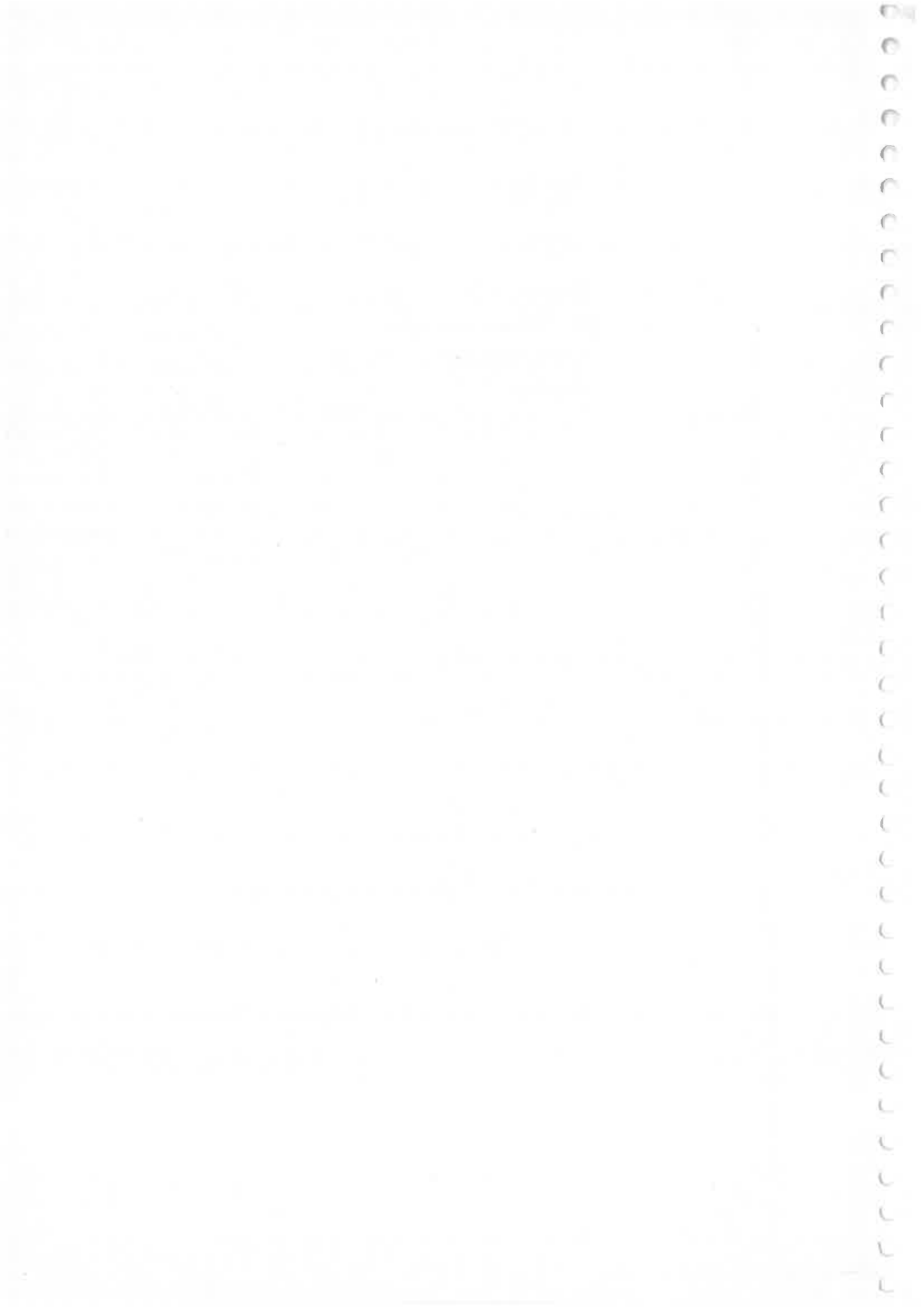
C O N T E N T S

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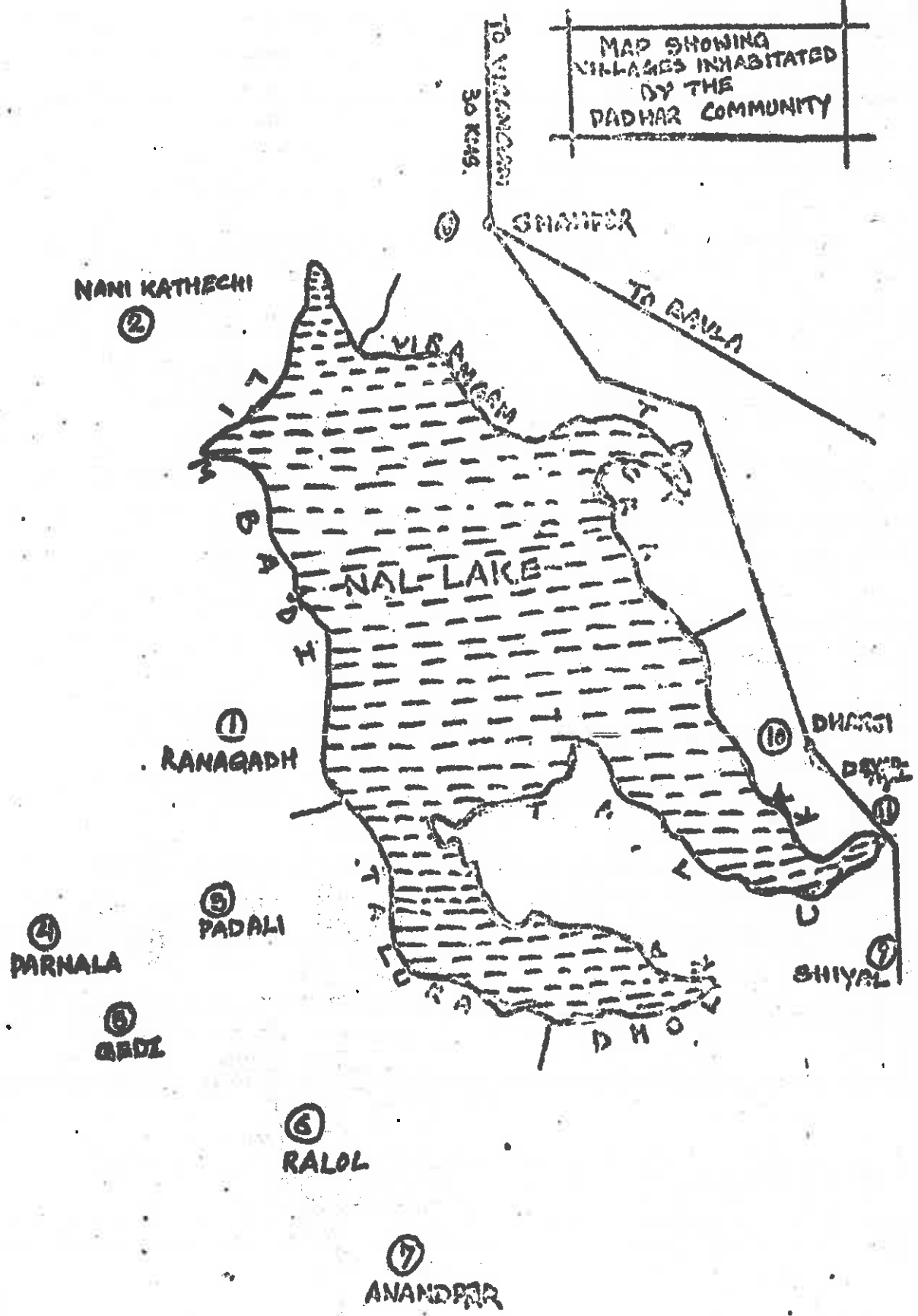
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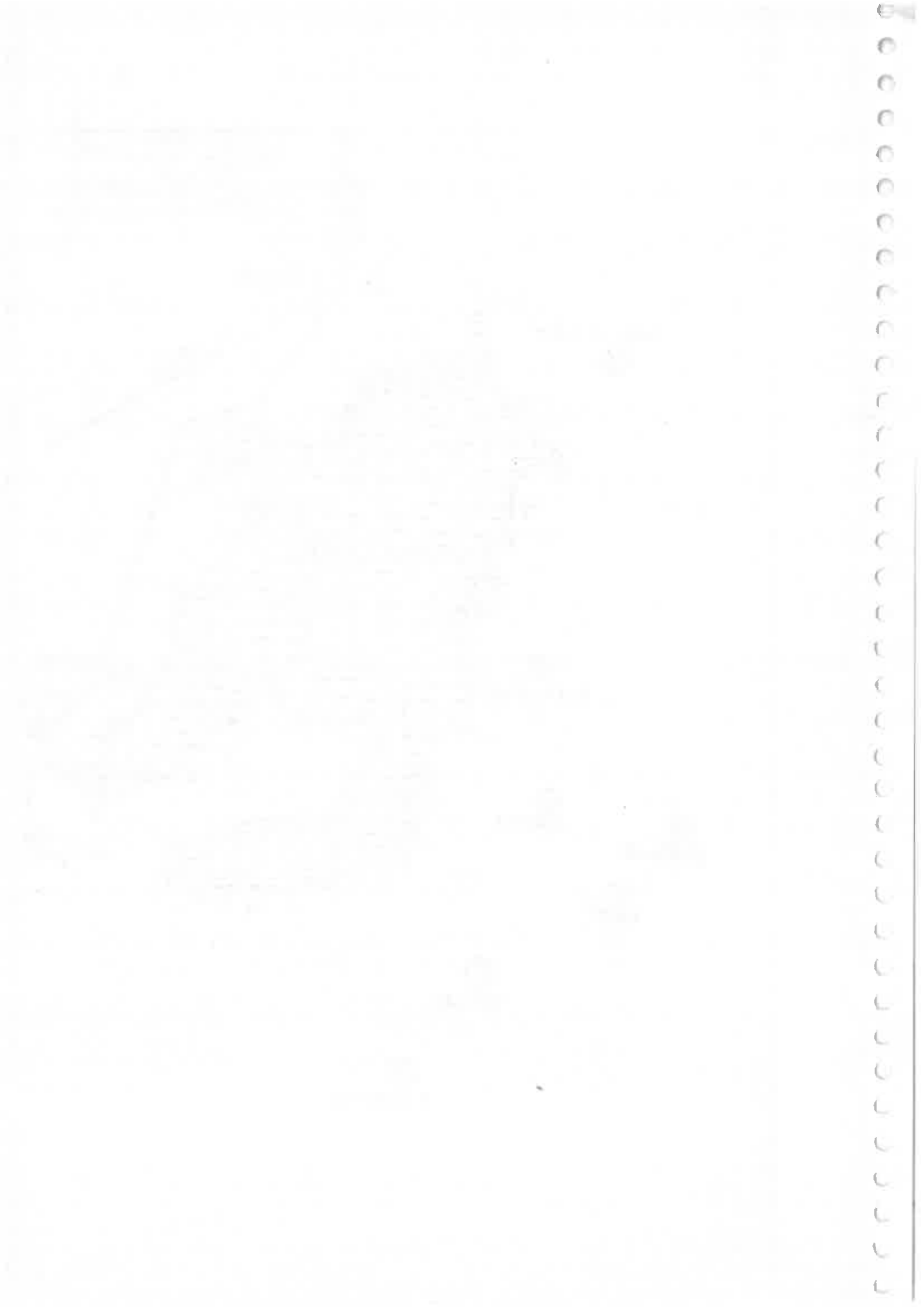
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MAP SHOWING VILLAGES INHABITED BY THE PADHAR COMMUNITY





1 - SUMMARY

According to the 1981 Census, the Scheduled Tribes population in Gujarat is 48,48,586 which is 14.22 percent of the total population of the State. Every tenth Adivasi of the country lives in Gujarat, which ranks fifth amongst all the States in India in respect of the size of the tribal population (1981). In all there are 28 individual tribal groups in the State. Out of these tribal groups some are socially and economically very backward and lead a precarious economic life. These groups do not possess any special skill and their literacy is below 5%. These groups are called as primitive groups by development administration and for all purposes can be considered as the weaker section of the tribal population in the State and hence need special attention for their development.

The Government of India wants the State Governments to identify such primitive groups in their respective areas and to evolve special schemes to improve their economic conditions within a reasonable period. For this purpose, family based economic activities have been recommended and for the implementation of such schemes special assistance is to be made available from the Government of India.

The Padhar is one among the five primitive groups of Gujarat (others being Kotwalias, Kolhas, Kathodis and Siddis). According to the 1981 Census, the population of the Padhars was 9193. In the State, Padhars are the third largest primitive group. They are mainly concentrated in eleven villages in the Nalkantha region. (Seven villages in Limdi Taluka of Surendranagar District, three in Dholka Taluka and one in Viramgam Taluka of Ahmedabad District) Villagewise population of Padhars is given in Table-1.

TABLE - 1

FADHAR POPULATION IN ELEVEN VILLAGES: 1981 CENSUS

No.	Name of the village	TOTAL POPULATION		FADHAR POPULATION		Fadhar population to total village population	Percentage of Fadhar population in each village.
		Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	Shehpur	1,841	1,654	709	630	1,339	38.31
2	Shiyal	1,653	1,650	614	601	1,215	36.78
3	Dharji	1,223	1,063	918	801	1,719	75.19
4	Devadthal	718	605	152	148	300	22.67
5	Kani Kethechi	1,407	1,300	899	896	1,795	64.40
6	Ranagadh	1,983	1,899	983	982	1,965	50.61
7	Ralol	1,702	1,683	178	179	357	10.54
8	Parali	671	609	186	161	347	27.10
9	Parnala	1,095	1,002	44	50	94	04.48
10	Gedi	669	635	11	10	21	01.61
11	Anandpur	380	424	21	20	41	05.16
TOTAL		13,342	12,594	4,715	4,478	9,193	35.44
							100.00

Source: Census of India - 1981.

On these villages their co-inhabitants are the dominant non tribals, namely Kolipatels, Bharwads and Muslims. The tribal Padhars are backward and their life throughout the year is one of tribals and tribulations, the rainy season is more trying when there is absolutely no wage employment.

Some scheduled tribes in the State have been availing benefits under various tribal development programmes but the Padhars being a very backward group have not so far been enthused to do so. The existing gap in respect of the socio-economic development between the padhars and other scheduled tribes is fairly wide requiring special efforts to lift them above the poverty line. Any planning for such a backward group of tribes should be family oriented. The present report is based on data collected through a household survey covering every of 2238 Padhar family living in the eleven villages of Malkantha.

For the project altogether 2238 Padhar households have been covered of which 1469 (65.65%) are landless, 730 (32.61%) agricultural households and 39 (17.4%) are engaged in fishing and other economic activities.

The total population of the surveyed household is 12,060 of which the males are 6,227 and the females are 5,833. The average Padhar household consists of 5.38 persons. The agewise distribution of population shows that the highest population is in the age-group of 14-35 years (36%) whereas the lowest (5%) is in the age-group of above 55 years age. Eighty six percent of the families are nuclear and 14% are joint. In the total population, 5,446 (45.15%) are married and 6,253 (51.84%) are unmarried.

The general literacy among surveyed Padhars households is 2.66%. Literacy among the male and female population is 5.70% and 0.39% respectively. Looking at the level of literacy it is found that out of the total literates 96% are educated upto primary level, 3.43% upto secondary level and only one person has passed the matriculation.

The Padhars huts have mud daubed walls with a peaked roof covered by grass and in some cases by country tiles. Most of the huts are circular and are known as 'Kuba'. Usually their ramsacklod huts consist of one room only which is used by the family for all purposes. In much depilated houses live about 71% of Padhars. 24% houses are found in a better condition as they have mangalore tiles.

Out of the total number of 12,060 persons the working population is 6,525 (59.10%) of which 3,272 are males, 3,029 females and 219 children. They are engaged either in agriculture or in earth digging activities for which they migrate from place to place throughout the State. They are expert in Kyari making too.

The Padhars by and large are agricultural labourers except that a few of them are small and marginal farmers. Out of total 2,238 households surveyed, 730 households are owning land. Out of 730 households 82% are marginal and small, 4% medium and only 14% are big land holders. 730 agricultural households together own 2,894 acres of land, the average landholding per agricultural household being 3.96 acres. Most of the farmers do not possess worthwhile agricultural implements or bullocks. They do not use improved seed, chemical fertilizers or pesticides. They raise paddy, jowar and cotton in their fields. Only a few grow in good years some wheat. The yield per acre is very low (of the value of Rs.330 in year 1984). This low yield

is due to the low quality of land, absence of irrigation facilities, the crops entirely depend on the rains. Again a large area of land held by them is saline. Apart from this, the Malkantha region is a scarcity stricken area, the normal yield of crop from their land is adversely affected in times of irregular rainfall.

The average annual household income from all sources is Rs.4,177 and per capita monthly income works out at Rs.65/-. Eighty-eight per cent of the Fadhar households live below the poverty line. The average annual household expenditure is Rs.5,280/- and per capita monthly expenditure is Rs.99/-. The average value of assets per household is Rs.3,525. Of these a household on an average would have 20% in land, 52% in house, 2% agricultural implements, 15% live stock and 8% sundry household articles.

Out of total 2,238 surveyed households, 1,228 are in debt. The average debt for indebted households is Rs.1814/-. The major share of borrowings was from money lenders (62%), the next being from relatives (14%), Bank (4%), Government (8%) and co-operative societies (12%). Most of their borrowings were taken for unproductive (88%) purposes i.e. for household expenses, social ceremonies, etc.

As shown above, the Fadhar is economically backward and live below the poverty line. Lack of skill, low absorption capacity for a new activity, low yield per acre in their food shortage of wage paid employment and exploitation by the traders and contractors specially in fishing trade and labour work are a few causes for the poor socio-economic status of the Fadhars. Therefore, it is essential to turn them to some new economic activities after giving them adequate training in the respective fields. It is, therefore, felt that a special programme

designed exclusively for their socio-economic upliftment will go a long way in improving their present condition in effective and efficient manner.

The development schemes as well as other economic activities that have been identified for improving their level of living have been presented in Chapter II in the Report.

2 - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The survey has revealed that out of 2238 Padhars households in the area, 80% are living below the poverty line. The survey has also revealed that the Padhar village has relatively better infrastructure facilities. The source of drinking water, health centres, dispensaries, primary schools and secondary schools, fair price shops are available in the village itself. It has been found that the Padhars have gained a deep insight about the beneficiary programme, necessary for their development. Most of the Padhars have ideas about the institutions like village Panchayats, Credit Societies, Labour Societies, Fishing Societies, etc. and their participation in these institutions is also substantial. They have also deep insight about the scheme beneficiary programmes, necessary for their development. However it is true that the entire Padhar Society is organised strongly but still the tremendous change taking place around them has affected them to some extent. The lack of skill, poor absorptive capacity of any new economic activity, exploitation in fishing trade as well as by Labour Contractors are the basic causes for poverty among the Padhars. Some Padhars have land also but soil is not fertile and non-availability of irrigation facilities add to the miseries of the people. Scarcity is one of the greatest problems of the area. Due to this even the big landholders migrate in search of employment in the nearby districts. Due to such adverse condition Padhars have built in tendency to seek seasonal employment outside and therefore, they do not even care for the development of their land at home by the little assets they possess.

The basic objective of the various measures proposed to be taken for socio-economic amelioration of this community is to get them out of its present poverty and to ensure them reasonable standard of life so that at least the primary necessities of life are available to them. A bulk of the community, however, consists of landless labourers and their plight is most pitiable. Measures will, therefore, have to be taken to assist them for ensuring employment all the year round, by up-grading their present skill, by diverting some of them to other vocations and by imparting training to them for the purpose. Some of the Padhars who have land, need to be assisted in increasing the productivity of their land. It is also necessary to protect them from exploitation by organising their cooperatives and by catering to their credit, consumers and other needs through such cooperatives. The survey has also revealed that the Padhar's absorptive capacity for institutional credit is low, they should be given training before they are taken to any economic beneficiaries programmes.

The following programme, proposed to be implemented in a phased manner within a period of five years (VII-Plan) has been worked out keeping in view the above objectives.

I RENOVATION OF NALKANTHA

The culture and the economy of the Padhars centre round the Nalsarovar. They get Bid, Thong, Dungro, Samo and Fish from the banks of lake, mud and gondri grass for their Kuba roofs, grass and water for their cattle. Thus their entire economy is dependant on the Nalsarovar. It is woven in their folksong as well as in Bhajans. In fact renovation of Nalsarovar will bring prosperity for the Padhars. For its renovation first of all its salty water should be

kept sweet or drinkable for all the year around. The water of the lake also would be utilized for irrigation. In order to decrease the proportion of salt from the water of lake rain water should be prevented from flowing away for that protection wall should be constructed as and where necessary. In order to irrigate their fields canals should be constructed, as and where necessary. Secondly, the vegetation growing inside and outside the lake as well as the moss and the other greenary should be cultivated and utilized for economic development. For the fruitful utilization of this the Botanists and concerned scientist and forest department should be consulted.

The possibility of using gondari grass which is of human height is useful raw material for card-board industry should be considered. However along with these renovations it should be kept in mind that the Nalsarovar provides a winter abode for the birds coming from distant lands. While planning for new projects the concept of ecological and environmental factors should be given an equal importance. A well-planned and integrated schome for renovation of Nalsarovar, as suggested above, should be prepared. In renovation work, opinions and suggestions of experts from different discipline should be considered.

Modernisation of Nalsarovar.

- (1) Reduction of the Salt of Nalsarovar water and try to make it drinkable.
- (2) Prevention of the rain water flow.
- (3) Building bundhs on the sloppy track to collect the rain water.
- (4) Digging canals from Nalsarovar. Four canals should be proposed :

- (a) from Nalsarovar to Ranagadh.
- (b) from Nalsarovar to Nani Kathechi
- (c) from Nalsarovar to Ralol
- (d) Digvijay Canal from Nalsarovar.

These canals would increase the irrigation potentiality in about 1000 acres of land.

In fact one such canal for irrigating the canals of Ranagadh village has already been constructed and is being used by the local farmers for the last several years. For constructing similar above mentioned canals for irrigating lands in other surrounding villages. This however, requires a detailed technical survey and preparation of plans and estimates for the purpose of working out its technical feasibility and economic viability. Irrigation facilities through canal will increase the productivity of their lands.

For the canal work etc. roughly following financial outlays would be required:

(a) For Canal Work:

First Year	:	Rs. 4.00 lacs
Second Year	:	Rs. 4.00 lacs
Third Year	:	Rs. 4.00 lacs
Fourth Year	:	Rs. 4.00 lacs
Fifth Year	:	Rs. 4.00 lacs

Total	:	Rs. 20.00 lacs

(b) For remaining work:

First Year	:	Rs. 1.00 lac
Second Year	:	Rs. 1.00 lac
Third Year	:	Rs. 1.00 lac
Fourth Year	:	Rs. 1.00 lac
Fifth Year	:	Rs. 1.00 lac

Total	:	Rs. 5.00 lacs
(a) + (b) =		Rs. 25.00 lacs

II. MINOR IRRIGATION

The project area does not have adequate irrigation facilities. If it rains in time, raising of Kharif crops is not a problem. The minor irrigation schemes suited to the area will be (a) check dam, (b) lift irrigation, (c) tank, (d) tube-wells. However, the suitability of these schemes will have to be decided according to the situation of Padhars land.

In the project area there are so many dams which have been damaged. Bunding of the following dams should be proposed. If this could be done, more agricultural lands of Padhars can be brought under irrigation and potentiality of raising two crops a year will be possible.

- (a) (1) Nani Kathechi to Moti Kathechi bunding work
 (2) Lakha Lake Dam
 (3) Vankad Dam
 (4) Dangarwa
 (5) Sudasan
 (6) Padhar, and
 (7) Lotia Dams.

Repairing of following Talavadis also would enhance the irrigation of Padhars lands.

- (1) Jogi Talavadi (10 acres)
 (2) Tavaria (Drinking Water)
 (3) Jeera (35 acres irrigation), and
 (4) Kanasar (30 acres irrigation).

(b) Repairing of Kalunda Dam.

The government has allotted the barren land to the Padhars of Ralol village of the Limdi Taluka. This land is situated beside the dam and is quite fertile. This dam has been damaged due to a hole of about 300 ft. So water cannot be reserved in the dam. This dam should be repaired. It will not only be beneficial to the Padhars but will also be beneficial to the entire area.

(c) In Shiyal village Survey No.784 the Canal gutter work should be undertaken.

For the above mentioned (a), (b) and (c) work, the financial outlays will be :

<u>First year</u>	<u>Second year</u>	<u>Third year</u>	<u>Fourth year</u>	<u>Fifth year</u>	<u>Total : Rs.</u>
2.00 lacs	2.00 lacs	2.00 lacs	2.00 lacs	2.00 lacs	10.00 lacs

Check Dams:

Check dams will be constructed across river and rivulets with a view to providing irrigation facilities, for recharging ground water and for drinking water for cattle. One check dam from Khavla to Dolia is proposed. The detailed investigation for Check Dams have to be taken up by the Panchayat Irrigation Division, Ahmedabad and Surendranagar Districts. The cost will vary from Rs.5,000/- for earthen check dam to Rs.12,000/-. The cost will depend on width and type of Check Dams. A detailed investigation is to be taken up to locate the site suitable for construction of Check Dams where the lands are owned by Padhar families. The financial outlays for three Check Dams is proposed here.

<u>1st year</u>	<u>2nd year</u>	<u>3rd year</u>	<u>4th year</u>	<u>5th year</u>	<u>Total: Rs.</u>
8,000	8,000	8,000	3,000	3,000	= 30,000

Lift Irrigation Schemes:

In the project area there is no lift irrigation scheme. According to the investigation the Lift Irrigation Schemes can be possible in the project area (In Devadthal from 'Oh' rivulet). This scheme can irrigate about 25 acres of land each in Kharif and Rabi season. The cost of the scheme is about Rs.50,000/-.

<u>1st year</u>	<u>2nd year</u>	<u>3rd year</u>	<u>4th year</u>	<u>5th year</u>	<u>Total Rs.</u>
50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000

Sinking Tube Wells

The ground water potential in the area is good but the underground water is usually blackish, it is not possible to provide irrigation facilities through construction of wells. There are, however, possibilities of getting irrigable water if tube wells are constructed in some of these villages. According to investigation four such tube wells can be possible in the area. In fact such tube wells have been already sunk at the villages (Nani Kathechi and Shahpur) by Sadvichar Parivar a voluntary organisation working in the area and are being noted for irrigation purposes. It is, therefore, proposed to construct four tube wells in these villages Shiyal, Nani Kathechi, Ranagadh and Shahpur at the places where sizable area of lands held by the Padhars are situated. Pipe lines, water channels also will have to be provided for taking the water to the fields. The proposed financial outlays for tubewells including pipeline etc. is as under :

1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total Rs.
2.00 lacs	2.00 lacs	2.00 lacs	2.00 lacs	2.00 lacs	10.00 lacs.

Drainage

The lands in some of the villages are over-flooded during heavy rains resulting in either late sowing or heavy damage to standing crops. It is necessary to construct drains for quick disposal of excess water. Such a measure should be taken after conducting a technical survey in order to assess the areas of lands which need drainage facilities, the quantity of water over-flooding such lands. Time required for disposal of such water etc. Such a measure will benefit the entire farming community of the area including the Padhars. The financial outlays for such

drainage work is to be worked properly. An approximate amount is given here for drainage work :

1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total Rs.
1.00 lac	1.00 lac	1.00 lac	1.00 lac	1.00 lac	5.00 lacs.

III AGRICULTURE (LAND RECLAMATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME).

There are 730 households which have some land. Out of the 1500 landless households, 50 percent are engaged in agriculture activities as labour. Thus it can be said that Padhar families depend on agriculture directly or indirectly. The household survey revealed that out of the total Padhar families with land, 82 per cent are small and marginal farmers and the medium and big farmers form about 18 percent only. The total area owned by the 730 cultivator families are 1157.60 hectare. The average size of holding comes to 1.58 hectare which is small in an area which has undulated topography and rocky. Some part of the land is saline, lack of irrigation facilities and low productivity. Out of the total land 3.37% irrigation area were brought under the cultivation. 73 percent of the land brought under the cultivation, during the surveyed year. This indicates that 27 percent land remained fallow. Out of the total area under cultivation, 93 percent of the area were sown in Kharif and only 7 percent during Rabi. This also indicates that the area is primarily a mono crop area. The cropping pattern also indicates that Paddy and Gram is the main crop during Kharif season. The yield and net return per acre of all the cultivated crops grown by these Padhar families are very low. So even the medium and big farmers are below the poverty line.

Proposed Programmes:

It is proposed to assist the cultivators belonging to this community in reclamation and development of their lands, provision of drainage facilities, converting some of the lands into Kyaris for growing paddy, adding gypsum, etc.

(1) Construction of Bunds on individual farm:

The facilities of Bundhs should be provided. The estimated costing of bunding per hectare is about Rs.1,500/-.

(2) Land Levelling and adding gypsum:

The estimated cost per hectare is about Rs.2,000/-.

(3) Kyari Making:

The estimated cost per hectare is about Rs.1,500/-.

The envisaged Land Reclamation programmes may be completed in three years' time. The phasing and annual cost is given in Table below. This cost may be met from budgetary provision of Tribal Sub-Plan for primitive groups.

Items	1st year		2nd year		3rd year		Total	
	Area (Hec- tare)	Amount (Rs. in lacs)	Area (Hec- tare)	Amount (Rs. in lacs)	Area (Hec- tare)	Amount (Rs. in lacs)	Area (Hec- tare)	Amount (Rs. in lacs)
1. Bunding	100	1.50	100	1.50	100	1.50	300	4.50
2. Land Levelling & adding Gypsum	100	2.00	100	2.00	100	2.00	300	6.00
3. Kyari Making	200	3.00	200	3.00	200	3.00	600	9.00
Total:	400	6.50	400	6.50	400	6.50	1200	19.50

Provision of Agricultural Implements:

It has been found from socio economic survey that Padhar farmers are ill-equipped in agricultural implements including bullock. The only implements for tilling operations are wooden plough and spade and these two are not owned by each farming household. It will also be necessary to assist them in providing necessary resources such as bullocks, agricultural implements, carts, etc. so as to enable them to carry out various agricultural operations in right time and in efficient manner. Looking to their small holdings of land it may not be economical for such of them to maintain a pair of bullocks or a set of implements. It has been therefore proposed that each farmer should be provided with one bullock to be used with the cooperation of the other beneficiary.

The survey revealed that out of 730 farming families 95 households have desired for a pair of bullock. 200 households have desired to have a wooden or iron plough. It would be better if all the farming families who do not have a plough may be provided with a plough. Similarly all the farming families who have desired for a pair of bullocks may be provided. 25 households have desired for a bullock cart.

The financial outlays for agricultural implements including bullock cart are as under :

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1st year
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Items	1st year		2nd year		3rd year		4th year		5th year		Total	
	No.	Cost (Rs. in lacs)	No.	Cost (Rs. in lacs)	No.	Cost (Rs. in lacs)	No.	Cost (Rs. in lacs)	No.	Cost (Rs. in lacs)	No.	Cost (Rs. in lacs)
a) Bullock pair @ Rs. 4000/-	25	1.00	25	1.00	25	1.00	15	0.60	7	0.28	97	3.88
b) Flough and Spade @ Rs. 300/-	100	0.30	100	0.30	100	0.30	-	-	-	-	300	0.90
c) Bullock Cart @ Rs. 2000/-	10	0.20	10	0.20	5	0.10	-	-	-	-	25	0.50
Total:	135	1.50	135	1.50	130	1.40	15	0.60	7	0.28	422	5.28

Total beneficiaries : 422 households Total amount: Rs. 5.28 lacs

Tractor

In the project area there are two big societies one is cooperative farming society at Devadthal and another at Shiyal. These two societies have already been given tractor recently. They are working well and making good profit from giving tractor on hire basis.

It is suggested that 20 sprayers may be kept in the project area for Plant Protection measures. This should also be given to the societies. The total cost of the Plant Protection Equipments would be approximately Rs.20,000/-.

IV FOREST BASED PROGRAMMES:

(1) Of the 2238 households living in 11 villages, 730 households own lands. Most of the households have uneconomic land holding. On an average yield per acre is very low. It is proposed that instead of raising a crop in their land they have to encourage for plantation of different trees in their barren land. But before preparing them for plantation, a detailed investigation must be carried out, of their soil and to find out which trees are suitable in the land they possess. This exercise is to be done by the Forest Development Department of the State.

During investigation it is found that some Padhars have (Nilgiri) Plantation in their fields. According to them the Nilgiri Plantation is suitable to their land. Similarly, an experimentation on plantation of 'Ratan Jot' tree is to be taken. For this plantation from every village atleast two farmers should be prepared who are ready to plant in their own field at least on an experimental basis. They can be persuaded by the workers of the Voluntary Organisation or by their Jati Panch. Such experiment can be done in joint Co-operative Farming Societies' land at Devadthal and Shiyal villages.

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V: ANIMAL HUSBANDARY

The main objective of introducing this programme is to raise the economic status of the Padhar families by providing them with live stock units. These programmes would also facilitate to enhance the nutritional value in their daily diet. Since there are vast grazing areas in this region, the shopherd community of this area breed cattle on the large pasture lands, it is considered necessary to encourage the Padhar families to keep buffaloes, cows and goats to supplement their farm or other income. Provision of irrigation facilities would also enable to provide green fodder to their milch animals during the major part of the year.

A number of live-stock development programmes are being implemented in this area. Some of the Padhars have availed the facilities of subsidy and credit under this programme. During our field survey it is found that such programmes have very little impact on the Padhars. In the socio-economic survey, a few of the Padhars households have expressed their keen interest in acquiring cows, goats and buffaloes. None has expressed his interest in keeping poultry birds. The number of livestock desired by each household group are as under :

<u>Group</u>	<u>Bullock</u>	<u>Buffaloes</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Goat</u>
Landless labourer	32	137	209	22
Marginal farmers	29	64	49	5
Small farmers	10	19	29	2
Farmers	24	22	19	4
Total :	95	242	306	33

The major constrains for the participation of Padhar families in live-stock development programme are :

- (1) Padhars have no technical knowledge of rearing of improved breed of animals, their management and maintenance.
- (2) Padhars move from one place to another for the major part of the year in search of work so nobody remains in the family to look after the animals.
- (3) They alone will not be able to form Milk Cooperative Societies.

It is proposed to assist the abovementioned families in purchase of Milch animals. It is also possible to undertake the programme of supplying cross breed cows to some of these families. Other facilities such as Veterinary aid, supply of cattle feed also need to be simultaneously provided through the Co-operatives of Padhars. Milk from some villages is at present transported to Ahmedabad and it should be possible to make a separate Milk Cooperative Society wherever it is possible.

An economically viable small milch cattle unit consists of 2 Cows/Bufaloes, Surti or Mehsana/Gir or graded or cross breed. This programme is suitable for big, medium, small and marginal farmers. It can be allotted to selected trained Padhar families provided food and fodder are supplied to them.

Presently, under Tribal Sub Plan, 75% subsidy is provided for milch animal per family subject to a maximum amount of Rs.2250. This would facilitate provision of only one milch animal costing Rs.3000/-. This is uneconomical, because the milk yield starts decreasing during later half of the lactation period resulting in less income and creates problems for maintenance and repayment of loans. Therefore, it is suggested that a second animal also be given to the same beneficiary which would enable to him to carry the maintenance of milch animal and return of bank credit.

The financial outlays for supplying milch animals is as under. A milch cattle unit of 2 buffaloes/cows would cost around Rs.5,000/-.

Year :	Buffaloes (Unit-2)		Cows (Unit-2)		Total:
	No.	Rs. in lac.	No.	Rs. in lac.	
1st	20	1.00	20	1.00	2.00
2nd	20	1.00	20	1.00	2.00
3rd	20	1.00	20	1.00	2.00
4th	20	1.00	20	1.00	2.00
5th	20	1.00	20	1.00	2.00
Total:	100	5.00	100	5.00	10.00

Goat Rearing Unit:

This activity can be encouraged among the Padhar landless labourers. This scheme is technically feasible and economically viable as goat requires less attention and care. The animal can thrive well on grass and tree leaves which are found in the area. An economically viable unit of 5 Goats and 1 buck would approximately cost Rs.1,500/-. The cross/graded local goats are to be supplied. Goats can be procured from within and outside the district/State. 150 Units/are proposed for 5 year plan period. The financial outlay is as under:

Year	No. of beneficiaries (Unit)	Cost Rs. in lacs
1st year	40	0.60
2nd year	40	0.60
3rd year	40	0.60
4th year	40	0.60
5th year	40	0.60
Total:	200	3.00

VI: FISHING

Most of the Padhars are engaged in fishing. They derive 30 to 40% of their annual income from fishing occupation. This also gives one member of the family a full employment throughout the year. Due to ill-equipment and lack of proper market they have been exploited by the trader tremendously. So, with a view to develop this occupation, it is proposed to assist a sizable number of Padhar families in purchase of fishing nets and boats. Recently, some of the Padhars have availed this programme in Shahpur village.

Secondly, as there is no nearby market to sell their fish they have to sell their fish to two local traders of Ahmedabad at a very low rate (i.e. about Rs.3 to 4 per Kilo). So it is proposed to set up Padhar Fishery Co-operative Society in each village from where the good amount of fish procured (especially in Dharji, Ranagadh, Nani Kathechi, Shiyal and Shahpur). And if all these co-operative societies are to be linked with State/Central Fishery Co-operative Societies, marketing of fish will not pose any problem to them. Thus the Society would earn good price of fish from the market and consequently give better price to their members too. Though the Padhars of the project area have some knowledge of primitive fishing methods, they are unaware of fishculture practices. Hence, some of the Padhars will have to be given training in fish culture practices which can be given at Fisheries Training Centres in the State.

The groupwise number of households who have desired Fishing Net and Boats are as under :

<u>Group:</u>	<u>Fishing Net</u>	<u>Fishing Boats.</u>
Marginal Farmers	204	175
Small Farmers	41	40
Medium Farmers	6	4
Big Farmers	12	13
Landless	625	544
Total:	<u>888</u>	<u>776</u>

The estimated cost of set of one boat and two Fishing Nets (one small and one big) is about Rs.2,500/-. The financial outlays for supplying Fishing Equipments is as under :

Phasing Period	Fishing Net including Boats.	
	No. of Beneficiary	Cost. Rs. in lacs
1st year	100	2.50
2nd year	100	2.50
3rd year	100	2.50
4th year	100	2.50
5th year	100	2.50
Total:	500	12.50

VII: EARTH DIGGING LABOUR WORK

Most of the Padhars are engaged in earth digging work. They are expert in making Kyari Land also. They migrate to different places in search of job. They face many difficulties in getting labour work. For getting casual labour work they have to pay the commission per brass of work to the middleman. Middleman may belong to their community or outside the community also. Sometimes they are not also paid adequate wage of their work. Contractors manipulate them in measurement also. Thus they have been exploited in labour work. This evil can be eliminated by establishing Padhar Labour Co-operative Societies in each village. Apart from this they do not have proper digging implements. This should be given to them. A set of digging implements have been given to them by the Social Welfare Department. The estimated cost of digging implement is about Rs.150/- per set. The financial outlays for supplying digging implements is given as under :

Phasing	Digging Set	
	No. of beneficiaries	Cost (Rs. in lacs)
1st year	200	0.30
2nd year	200	0.30
3rd year	200	0.30
4th year	200	0.30
5th year	200	0.30
Total:	1,000	1.50

VIII: VILLAGE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES:

Village and Cottage Industries is quite essential for providing them employment locally and thus stop seasonal migration of the Padhar families in search of work. The Padhars will have to be imparted necessary training for enabling them to undertake such village or cottage industries. Arrangements for providing food and equipments for supply of raw materials and for marketing of the end products will also have to be made simultaneously. Village Industries such as Khadi, hand pounding of rice, Oil ghani, Ambar Charkha, brick making etc. are proposed to be taken up. During our field investigation they have desired for service vocation such as cycle repairing, carpentary, tailoring, etc. where much capital is not needed except for purchase of small tools and equipments.

There is a possibility of hand made paper unit being set up since 'Gondari' and other grasses are available in ample quantity. 'Bid' may be suitably processed and mixed with other ingredients for conversion into cattle feed.

(4) Ambar Charkha

Ambar Charkha is to be provided to the Padhars after giving them necessary training to operate Charkha. The financial outlays for Ambar Charkha is given as under. Five Training classes should be started and of minimum 30 trainees.

Salary for a trained

teacher for 2 months

500 x 5 x 2

Rs. 5,000-00

Stipend for Training

per trainee for 2 months

150 trainees

150 x 2 x 75

Rs. 22,500-00

Ambar Charkha to each

trainee

Rs. 700 x 150

Rs. 1,05,000-00

Total:

Rs. 1,32,500-00

(5) Tailoring

Some Padhars have desired to accept this service occupation. This occupation can help in raising their standard of living. In most of the villages a good number of boys and girls are engaged in tailoring and earn quite a good amount from it. They should be given necessary training and supply them sewing machine. 100 persons should be given sewing machine and training. The financial outlays is as under. In the beginning 5 Centres should be started.

the total

Salary of the teacher for 2 months training 500 x 5 x 2	Rs. 5,000/-
Stipend for training @ Rs.75/- per trainee for two months. 75 x 2 x 100	Rs. 15,000/-
Assistance for purchase of Sewing Machines 100 x 1200	Rs. 1,20,000/-
Total:	Rs. 1,40,000/-

(6) Carpentry

Some Padhars have desired for Carpentry also.
A few Padhar youths may be trained up in Carpentry so that they can be able to make boat and building materials too. Initially 30 persons (two classes) should be given training. The financial outlays is as under :

1. Salary of the Instructor for two months. 500 x 2 x 2	Rs. 2,000/-
2. Stipend to 50 trainees per trainee @ Rs.75/- for two months 30 x 2 x 75	Rs. 4,500/-
3. Assistance for purchase of Carpentry kits @ Rs.500/- 500 x 30	Rs. 15,000/-
Total:	Rs. 21,500/-

(7) Masonry

Some Padhars have desired for masonry work also. A few Padhar youths may be given training for masonry so they can earn income from this occupation. In the beginning 30 persons (two classes) should be given training. The financial outlays is as under :

1.	Salary of the instructor for two months $500 \times 2 \times 2$	Rs. 2,000/-
2.	Stipend to 30 trainees per trainee @ Rs.75/- for two months $30 \times 2 \times 75$	Rs. 4,500/-
3.	Assistance for purchase of masonry tools @ Rs.300/- 300×30	Rs. 9,000/-

Total :		Rs.15,500/-

(8) Brick making Unit

A brick making unit can be started on cooperative basis. Many Padhars of Shahpur, Dharji villages work in brick unit near Sanand and Sarkhaj. A brick Klin Producing about 2 lakhs bricks per month can give full employment to 24 person. The main features of brick unit are as under:

- (1) The land may be given by the Government on lease basis.
- (2) Capital requirement is Rs.30,000/-
- (3) Working capital - Rs.45,000/-. It can be had from Bank on loan.

(4) The monthly income of the individual person is Rs.350/- for six months i.e. Rs.2,100/- per annum.

(5) For marketing purpose government issue instructions to Gujarat Rural Housing Board and other government agencies to purchase bricks from the Padhar Society on a preferential basis.

In the first year only one Centre at Shahpur should be started. In the second year a Unit should be started at Dharji. If the marketing justifies further units may be started elsewhere. The phasing may be as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Unit	Establishment Capital	Working Capital	Total
1st	1	0.30	0.45	0.75
2nd	1	0.30	0.45	0.75
3rd	} May be considered afterwards			
4th				
5th				
	2	0.60	0.90	1.50

(9) Fish Vendors

10 persons should be given financial assistance as under in each of the villages. (1) Dharji, (2) Shahpur, (3) Ranagadh (4) Nani Kathechi and (5) Shiyal.

i) For purchase of cycle lorry (Rs.2,000)

ii) Working capital of Rs.500 for purchase of fish.

They can also move in the nearby villages. The monthly income may be estimated at Rs.200/- per person.

In the first year 10 persons should be selected. The

scheme may be extended in subsequent years depending upon the experience of those in the first year. The financial outlays is as under :

Cycle lorry Rs.2000 x 10	Rs.20,000/-
Working capital Rs.500 x 10	Rs. 5,000/-

Total :	Rs.25,000/-

(10) Vegetables Vendor

20 persons (women) should be given financial assistance as under in each of five villages. (1) Dharji, (2) Shahpur (3) Ramgadh, (4) Nani Kathechi and (5) Shiyal for selling vegetables in the village. The working capital required for this is about Rs.500/-. The monthly income may be estimated at Rs.150/- per person. In the first year 20 women should be selected. The scheme may be extended in subsequent years depending upon the experience of those in the first year. The financial outlays is as under :

20 x 500	Rs.10,000/-.
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(11) Grocery Shop

Financial assistance may be given for starting Grocery Shop to 10 persons in the different villages. All the daily necessities should be kept for sale. During investigations it is found that some Padhars are running such type of shops. An income of Rs.350 to 500 can be estimated for each shop. An assistance of Rs.4,000/- may be necessary for running the shop. This activity may be started on the first year on an experiment basis. The financial outlays is as under :

10 x 4000	= Rs. 40,000/-.
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(12) Pan-Bidi shop

An assistance may be given for Pan Bidi shop (including Cutlery goods). In the first year 10 persons should be selected for this. An income of Rs. 200/- can be estimated for each shop. An assistance of Rs. 1,500/- is necessary for this activity. The financial outlays for 10 shops are as under. This activity is also recommended for one year.

$$10 \times 1500 = \text{Rs. } 15,000/-$$

(13) Cycle Shop

During our field investigation it is found that most of the villagers have been using cycle for their work. The children are also using cycle for going to School from one village to another. 10 persons should be selected for this activity in the first year. An assistance of Rs. 4,500/- is necessary for this activity.

(1) Purchase of six new Cycles

for giving on hire

$$600 \times 6 \quad \text{Rs. } 3,600-00$$

(2) Repairing equipment

$$\text{Rs. } 900-00$$

$$\text{Rs. } 4,500-00$$

An income of Rs. 400/- can be estimated for each shop. The financial outlays is as under :

$$10 \times 4,500 = \text{Rs. } 45,000/-$$

(14) Camel Cart

Camel cart should be supplied to one of the Padhar households. In the beginning five persons should be selected for this activity. The cost of the Camel Cart is about Rs. 10,000/-. The total income from the transportation of goods in a month may be estimated at around Rs. 500/-.

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In this area there is a good scope of transportation of goods by Camel Cart. The financial outlays is as under :

10,00 x 5 = Rs.50,000/-

IX: Housing

Most of Padhars have their own houses. Some Padhars have Kuba made of muddy walls and roof covered by the Godari grass. Since the existing housing facilities are far from satisfactory or inadequate and there is usually overcrowding in their small huts. However, during winter and summer seasons, they can sleep outside the Kuba at night. but in the monsoon season they find difficulties to accommodate all the family members in small Kuba. It is proposed to construct cheap houses to suit their requirements. House sites may have to be obtained either by getting Government lands free of cost wherever available or even to acquire private land at Government cost wherever necessary. It is proposed that the cost of each household should not exceed Rs.4,000/-. It is seen that the Padhars are ready to put in physical labour and to help each other in construction of houses. So a scheme can be formulated according to that Padhars themselves can construct the house while the Government can provide them building materials such as windows, doors and tiles, etc.

The financial outlays for housing is as under for a period of five years. The estimated cost of each house is Rs.4,000/-.

: : 32 :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Cost in lakhs.</u>
1st	200	Rs. 8.00
2nd	200	8.00
3rd	200	8.00
4th	200	8.00
5th	200	8.00
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Total:	1,000	Rs.40,00 lakhs.
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X EDUCATION

There are three Ashram Schools of Padhars in the project area. Every Padhar village is having primary school too. The net work of educational institutions is quite good. Since this community has not been able to avail benefits of the existing facilities for educating their children mainly because of their backwardness, poverty and seasonal migration it is considered absolutely necessary to make special arrangements and provide them more incentives for spread of education amongst them. The following measures are to be taken.

(i) Balwadis:

Balwadis for imparting pre-primary education should be started in each village so that these children may be induced to learn further in the local primary or Ashram Schools. The children coming in these Balwadis should also be provided with atleast breakfast, preferably mid-day meal as a part of nutritional programme.

It is proposed to start five Balwadis in the project area, each Balwadi consisting of 30 children, The financial outlays for Balwadis is as under :

Recurring Expenditure

1.	Salary of five teachers @ Rs,250/- per month.	250 x 12 x 5	Rs. 15,000/-
2.	Expenditure on mid-day meal @ Re.1/- per child/day for 30 children = 900 x 10 x 5 ..		Rs.45,000/-
3.	Monthly rent for the Room @ Rs,25/- per month	25 x 5 x 12	Rs. 1,500/-
4.	Purchase of Toys and Games Rs.1,500/- for one Balwadi 5 x 1500		Rs. 7,500/-
			Rs.69,000/-

Total:

Rs.69,000/-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Cost in Rs. (in lacs)</u>
1st	30	0.69
2nd	30	0.69
3rd	30	0.69
4th	30	0.69
5th	30	0.69
	Total:	Rs . 3.45 lacs

Free Books and Uniforms

In order to attract more Padhar children for schooling the children studying in different classes in village Primary Schools should be given free books and uniform. The financial outlays is as under :

(1) Free Uniform per child @ Rs.30/-

(half pant and shift)(frock for girls)

300 x 30	..	Rs,9,000/-
300 x 30	..	Rs.9,000/-

Year	Unit	Uniform (Rs. in lacs)	Books (Rs. in lacs)
1st	300	0.09	0.09
2nd	300	0.09	0.09
3rd	300	0.09	0.09
4th	300	0.09	0.09
5th	300	0.09	0.09
Total:		0.45	0.45
Total : Rs.0.90 lacs			

Scheme for supplying Foodgrains:

During our field investigation it is found that the scheme for supplying foodgrains worth Rs.25/- per month to the parents who send their children to schools for more than 80% of the school working days has generated enough enthusiasm among Padhars. This scheme should be continued. Among Padhars the girls are going to school in very small number. In order to spread girls education more incentive should be given to Padhar parents who send their daughters to school. It is proposed that for girl students instead of foodgrains worth Rs.25/- per month food grains worth Rs.40/- per month should be given. The financial outlays for this scheme is as under:

(1) 75 Boys	1875 x 12 @ Rs.25 / month / day	Rs.22,500/-
(2) 25 Girls :	1000 x 12 x @ Rs.40 / girl / month	Rs.12,000/-
		Rs.34,500/-

Year	Unit	Amount (Rs.)
1st	100	34,500/-
2nd	200	69,000/-
3rd	300	1,03,500/-
4th	400	1,38,000/-
5th	500	1,72,500/-
Total:	1,500	5,17,500/-

Adult Education

Adult education and practical literacy classes should be started in each Padhar villages. There are five villages where the population of Padhar households is more than 400, such two classes should be started in those villages. (Dharji, Shiyal, Ranagadh, Nani Kathachi and Shahpur). Minimum 40 adults should be allowed in one class and at least 10 such classes should be started. Rs.30/- should be given as stipend to each adult.

- (1) Salary for one teacher for
8 months : 150 x 8 x 10 = Rs.12,000/-
 - (2) Stipend to one adult student
@ Rs.20/- per month
20 x 10 x 300 = Rs.60,000/-
 - (3) Non Recurring expenses
including Rent and Teaching
materials per class @ Rs.800/-
800 x 10 = Rs. 8,000/-
- Total : Rs.80,000/-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Cost (Rs.)</u>
1st	10	80,000/-
2nd	10	80,000/-
3rd	10	80,000/-
4th	10	80,000/-
5th	10	80,000/-
Total:	50	4,00,000/-

Cultural Activities:

Padhars are quite famous for their dances. It is proposed to organise their Bhajan Mandls in each village to promote this activity in a systematic manner. Each Mandal may be assisted in the initial stage for purchase of the required musical instruments and dress materials.

It is proposed to organise 10 such Mandals. The financial outlay is as under :

10 x 2000 =

Rs. 20,000/-

XI- COOPERATIVES

It may be necessary to organise two group Co-operatives one in each district for undertaking various economic activities such as supply of credit, inputs, consumer goods, promotion of cottage and village industries, etc. Similarly, two Group Fish Co-operative Societies for marketing of fish should be started. All these co-operatives will have to be assisted by the State Government by providing them with share contribution and management subsidy during the initial stages as given in other tribal areas of the State under Tribal Sub-Plan.

XII HEALTH AND MEDICAL AID.

Arrangements need to be made in each village to provide drugs, medicines and equipments for primary treatment of simple ailments and diseases. Moreover, it is necessary to educate them to approach hospitals at the time of sickness, instead of approaching the Bhuva-Bhagat. Either Health Centre or Mobile Dispensary should be arranged for all the Padhar villages. Mass medical check-up programme should also be organised.

There is no maternity home in the project area. It is also necessary to start two Maternity Homes one in each district in this region, for the use by the local people in general and the Padhar community in particular.

One mobile dispensary is proposed so that the Padhars living in very distant areas can be approached by such van. The financial outlays is as under :

(1) Medical Officer Class-II			
for 12 months	1200 x 12	=	Rs. 14,400/-
(2) A trained Nurse for 12 months			
	Rs.600 x 12	=	Rs. 7,200/-
(3) A Driver @ Rs.500 = 12		=	Rs. 6,000/-
(4) A Helper @ Rs.400 x 12		=	Rs. 4,800/-
(5) Medicines per annum		=	Rs. 20,000/-

	Total	:	Rs. 55,600/-

Non-Recurring Expenses:

1. Matador		=	Rs. 1,00,000/-
2. One Refrigerator and other equipments.		=	Rs. 20,000/-
3. Incidental expenses		=	Rs. 10,000/-

	Total	:	Rs. 1,30,000/-

Year	Unit	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total Rs.
1st	1	55,000	1,30,000	1,85,000/-
2nd	1	55,000		55,000/-
3rd	1	55,000		55,000/-
4th	1	55,000		55,000/-
5th	1	55,000		55,000/-
	Total:	2,75,000	1,30,000	4,05,000/-

Maternity Homes:Recurring :

(1) Medical Officer Class II			
for 12 months			
	1200 x 12 x 2	..	Rs. 28,800
(2) A trained Nurse for 12 months			
	600 x 12 x 2	..	Rs. 14,400/-
(3) One Helper for 12 months			
	400 x 12 x 2	..	Rs. 9,600/-
(4) Medicines per annum		..	Rs. 15,000/-

			Rs. 67,800/-

38 :

(5) Contingency expenses	Rs. 2,200	Rs. 2,200/-
	Total:	Rs. 70,000/-

Non-Recurring:

(1) Construction of Small House (Land provided by Govt. or Village Panchayat :			
25,000 x 2	=	Rs. 50,000/-	
(2) Equipments @ Rs. 15,000 x 2	=	Rs. 30,000/-	
(3) Furniture @ Rs. 10,000 x 2	=	Rs. 20,000/-	
	Total:	Rs. 1,00,000/-	

Year	Unit	Recurring (Rs. in lacs)	Non-Recurring (Rs. in lacs)	Total (Rs. in lacs)
1st	2	0.70	1.00	1.70
2nd	2	0.70	-	0.70
3rd	2	0.70	-	0.70
4th	2	0.70	-	0.70
5th	2	0.70	-	0.70
	Total:	3.50	1.0	4.50

XIII - VILLAGE APPROACH ROADS

A few Padhar villages are already connected with pucca roads. Many others have no such facility. Such roads are absolutely necessary for general development and effective implementation of development programmes under this project.

The following road works should be given priority :

- (1) Shahpur to Nani Kathochi Road.
Approximate length - 4 KMs.
- (2) Shahpur to Raorangpura Approach Road.
Approximate length - 1 KM.
- (3) Some approach road should be made pucca.

XIV ELECTRIFICATION

A few Padhar villages have electricity, namely, Dharji, Anandpur, Shival, Devadthal, Godi and Shahpur. There are five villages having no electricity. Electrification is also quite essential for development of Cottage Industries for running pump sets and for domestic purposes. Electrification of remaining five villages should therefore be taken up. This will be useful in accelerating the pace of development in the project area.

However, some of the Padhar villages have been electrified but the facilities availed of by them is nil. During our field work it is found that the electric poles in their bastis (falias) is also not installed. Due to low level of income they are not able to take metre for domestic purpose. An assistance should be given to them for installing meter and electric fitting in the house. The initial estimated cost of meter and fitting is Rs. 500/-. The financial outlays for giving them assistance for electricity for domestic purposes is given as under :

<u>Phasing Year</u>	<u>No. of beneficiaries</u>	<u>Cost (Rs. in lacs)</u>
1st	100	0.50
2nd	100	0.50
3rd	100	0.50
4th	100	0.50
5th	100	0.50
	-----	-----
Total:	500	2.50
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CONCLUSION

As indicated above, the Padhar community is economically more backward. It has not been able to avail benefits of the various development programmes.

It is, therefore, felt that a special project programme designed exclusively for their socio-economic upliftment will go a long way in improving their present condition in effective and efficient manner. The project programmes recommended in this report aim at amelioration of the economic conditions of the Padhar households living in Ahmedabad and Surendranagar districts.

The object of the Project is to evolve a programme of income earning activities for Padhar household with a view to enable them to cross the poverty line. The programme is thus a family based plan phased over a period of five years.

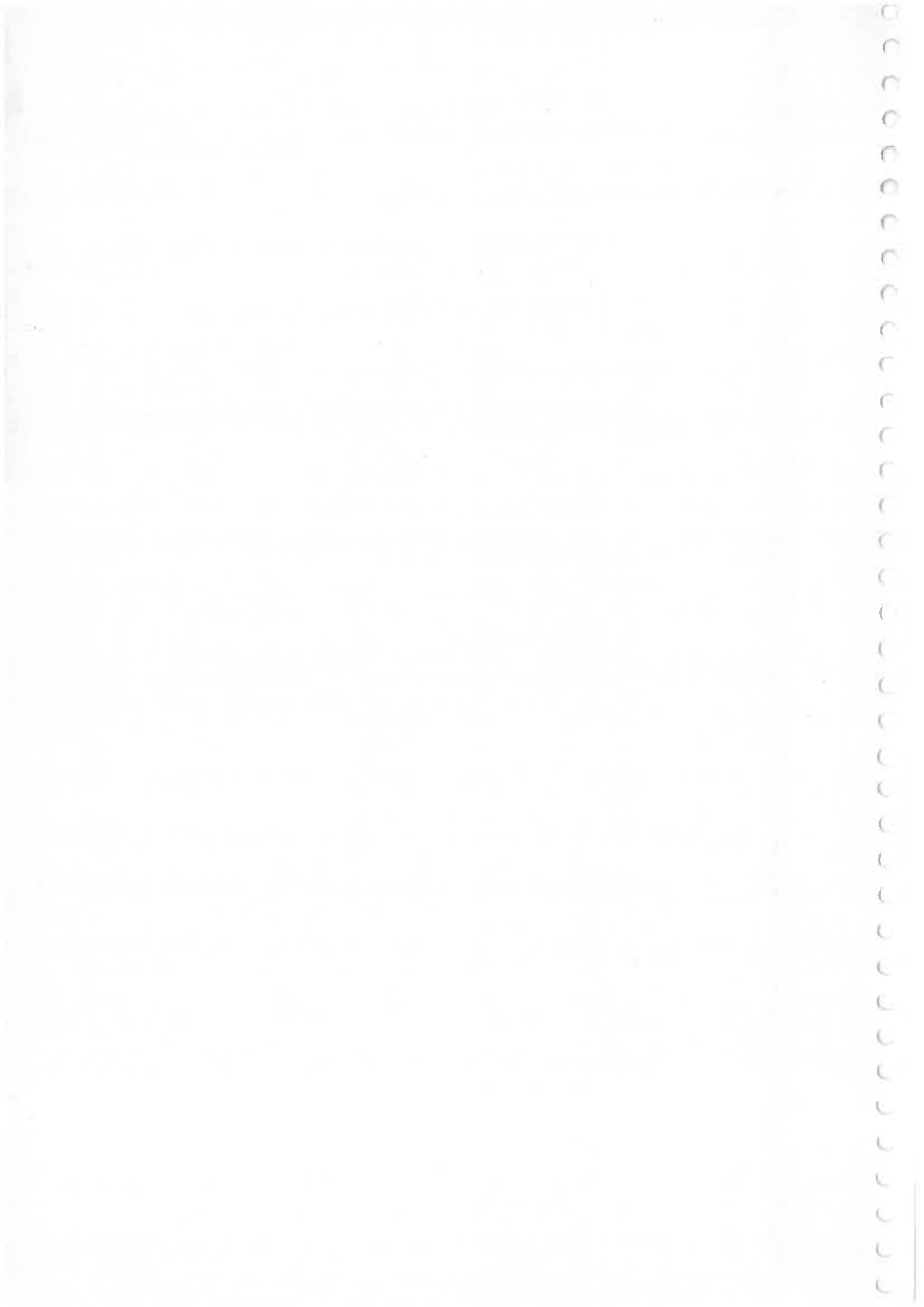
A statement showing the details of the above programme in terms of physical targets, number of beneficiaries and estimated cost of the project is enclosed herewith. Cost on certain items such as Roads, Electricity, have not been incorporated in these schemes because such cost can be met from on-going programmes of the government. The development programme recommended involves a total outlay of Rs. 179.69 lacs. The details are given in Annexure.

This project programmes has been prepared after ascertaining the felt needs of this community and the programmes have been discussed in detail in the presence of community members in their villages. They seemed very enthusiastic about it. They would accept anything which would bring them steady income at their door.

It is envisaged that implementation of this project will greatly benefit this community in ameliorating their socio-economic condition by increasing their productivity and by providing better employment opportunities as well as other essential amenities for better life.

One thing should be kept in mind while implementing the above mentioned programmes that, the implementers of the programme will have to be more friendly with the people and actively associate themselves with the poor Padhar people, in their turn, take up the programmes as their own and for their betterment of life.

The plan has also been discussed with top development people and they seemed happy about it. They wanted to implement it as soon as it is available. Thus, the plan seems to be agreeable both to the takers and the givers.



3 - VILLAGE PROFILEABBREVIATIONS

1	SCS	- Service Co-operative Society
2	MS	- Milk Society
3	GF	- Co-operative Farming Society,
4	LS	- Labour Society
5	FS	- Fair Season
6	WY	- Whole Year
7	KR	- Kuchha Road
8	PR	- Pucca Road
9	W	- Well
10	T	- Tank
11	TW	- Tube Well
12	C	- Canal
13	W	- Whest
14	P	- Paddy
15	PS	- Pulses
16	B	- Bajri
17	BT	- Banty
18	J	- Jowar
19	C	- Cotton
20	R	- Rajko gross
21	PS	- Primary School
22	SS	- Secondary School
23	AS	- Ashram School
24	AD	- Ayurvedic Dispensary
25	PD	- Private Dispensary
26	PHC	- Primary Health Centre
27	PHC(s)	- Primary Sub health Centre
28	FPC	- Family Planning Centre

Name of the Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rana-gadh	Nani-Kathechi	Ralol	Padali	Parnara	Gedi	Anandpur	Dharji	Shiyal	Devadthal	Shahpur	
Population of the village	3495	2787	3385	1280	2097	1304	794	2286	3003	1323	3495	
Padhar Population	1339	1795	357	347	94	21	41	1719	1215	300	1399	
Total Households	814	535	350	70	463	291	-	457	650	369	1170	
Total Houses	844	535	360	302	453	585	-	442	-	359	1251	
Panchayat House	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Residence for Talati	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Co-operative Societies	SCS(J)	Yes	SCS(J)	SCS(J)	SCS(J)	SCS(J)	SCS1	MS	SCS,MS LS,CF	SCS(J) LS,CF	SCS	
Distance from Taluka place	41	43	20	32	27	18	33	11	47	44	30	

: 2 :

Name of the Village (1)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bus facilities	FS	FS	WY	FS	FS	WY	WY	WY	WY	WY	WY
Road facilities	KR	KR	PR	KR	KR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR
Fair Price Shop	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Flour Mill	Yes	Yes(2)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Electricity	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Drinking Water	W,T	TW,T	W	W,T	W	T	W,T,	W,T	W	W	W
Total Land Holders	772	239	1040	210	360	-	233	168	-	162	484
Total Land	33465	2370	18088	3996	8510	5895	1194	-	7323	2095	10325

: 3 :

Name of the Village	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cultivable land	5364	1680	10343	3041	6458	5129	1069	-	3256	1811	5039
Barren Land	27436	689	7344	721	2051	322	85	-	3912	284	5286
Land under Forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2274
Grazing Land	696	-	400	233	314	211	35	-	55	38	241
Main crops	W.P.J.C. FS	B.J,PS, BT,C,	W,J,B, C.	J,C,B.	J,M,C.	W. J.	W.C.J. W,C,J.	W.F.P. W.N.	W.J. F.C. R.PS	W.J. B.BT F.PS	45
Source-wise Irrigation	W-100	NO	W - 7 T - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W 400 C 44
Total Land holders	772	237	793	182	344	318	91	168	557	154	407
Padhar Land holders	120	87	247	28	16	-	-	88	182	8	77

ESTIMATED COST ON THE PROJECT FOR THE
IN SURENDRANAGAR AND AHMEDABAD

APPENDIX XVII (a)
GRADED DEVELOPMENT OF PADAR COMMUNITY
DISTRICTS OF GUJARAT STATE

Sr. No.	Programme	No. of Beneficiaries	Unit	Cost per unit (Rs.)	Physical	
					I	II
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

Targets	ESTIMATED COST					TOTAL			
	III	IV	V	TOTAL	I		II	III	IV
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)

1. MODERNISATION OF NAL SAIDAPAR :

(1)	Canal work	-	-	-	1	1
(2)	Building bundhs and Reduction of Salt of Nal Sarovar	-	-	-	-	-

2. IRRIGATION :

(i)	Repairing of Dams	-	-	-	-	-
(ii)	Check Dams	-	-	-	1	-
(iii)	Lift Irrigation	-	-	-	1	-
(iv)	Sinking of Tube Wells	-	-	-	1	1
(v)	Drains	-	-	-	-	-

2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
1	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
4	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00

**ESTIMATED COST OF THE PROJECT FOR INTER-
IN SURENDRANAGAR AND AHMEDABAD**

Sr. No.	Programme	No. of Beneficiaries	Unit	Cost per unit (Rs.)	Physical	
					I	II
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

3. AGRICULTURE :

(i)	Land Reclamation & Development.		Hectare			
(a)	Bundling		Hectare	1500	100	100
(b)	Land levelling & Gypsum		Hectare	2000	100	100
(c)	Kyari Making		Hectare	1500	200	200
(ii)	Supply of Bullocks	97	Pair	4000.	25	25
(iii)	Supply of Agri. Implements	300	Plough & Spade	300	100	100
(iv)	Supply of Bullock cart	25	One	2000	10	10
(v)	Plant protection equipments (Supply to Societies		One	-	-	-

**APPENDIX XXII (b)
GRANTED DEVELOPMENT OF PADERA COMMUNITY
DISTRICTS OF GUJARAT STATE.**

Targets	Estimated Cost					TOTAL			
	III	IV	V	TOTAL	I		II	III	IV
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
00	-	-	300	1.50	1.50	1.50	-	-	4.50
00	-	-	300	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	-	6.00
00	-	-	600	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	-	9.00
25	15	7	97	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.60	0.28	3.88
00	-	-	300	0.30	0.30	0.30	-	-	0.90
00	-	-	25	0.20	0.20	0.10	-	-	0.50
-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	0.20
-	-	-	-	8.20	8.00	7.90	0.60	0.28	24.98

ESTIMATED COST OF THE PROJECT FOR INT-
IN SURIDRAGAR AND AHMEDABAD-

Sr. No.	Programme	No. of Beneficiaries	Unit	Cost per unit (Rs.)	Physical	
					I	II
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

4. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :

(i)	Supply of Buffaloes	100	2 (Pair)	5000	20	20
(ii)	Supply of Cows	100	2	5000	20	20
(iii)	Goat Rearing unit.	200	5 goats	1500	40	40

5. FISHING EQUIPMENTS :

500	One Goat 2 Nets	2500	100	100
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6. DIGGING SET :

1000	One set	150	200	200
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7. COTTAGE & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES :

(i)	Ambar Charakha	150	One class 30	26500	5	-
(ii)	Tailoring	100	20	28000	5	-
(iii)	Carpentry	30	15	10750	2	-
(iv)	Masonry	30	15	7750	2	-

GRADED DEVELOPMENT OF PADHAR COMMUNITY
DISTRICTS OF GUJARAT STATE

Targets	Estimated Cost					TOTAL	V	TOTAL
	III	IV	I	II	III			
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16) (17)

26	20	20	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 5.00
20	20	20	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 5.00
40	40	40	200	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60 3.00

100	100	100	500	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.5012.50
200	200	200	1000	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30 1.50

-	-	-	5	1.32	-	-	-	1.32
-	-	-	5	1.40	-	-	-	1.40
-	-	-	2	0.22	-	-	-	0.22
-	-	-	2	0.15	-	-	-	0.15

GRATED DEVELOPMENT OF PADJAR COMMUNITY
DISTRICTS OF GUJARAT STATE.

ESTIMATED COST OF THE PROJECT FOR INTER-
IN SURENDRANAGAR AND AHMEDABAD-

Sr. No.	Programme	No. of Beneficiaries	Unit	Cost per unit (Rs.)	Physical		Targets					Estimated Cost				
					I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
(v)	Brickmaking Unit			0.75	1	1	-	-	-	2	0.75	0.75	-	-	-	1.50
(vi)	Fish Vendors	10	One	2500	10	-	-	-	-	10	0.25	-	-	-	-	0.25
(vii)	Vegetable Vendors	20	One	500	20	-	-	-	-	20	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.10
(viii)	Grocery Shop	10	One	4000	10	-	-	-	-	10	0.40	-	-	-	-	0.40
(ix)	Pan Bidi Shop	10	One	1500	10	-	-	-	-	10	0.15	-	-	-	-	0.15
(x)	Cycle shop	10	One	4500	10	-	-	-	-	10	0.45	-	-	-	-	0.45
(xi)	Camel Cart	5	One	10000	5	-	-	-	-	5	0.50	-	-	-	-	0.50
8.	<u>HOUSING :</u>	1000	One	4000	200	200	200	200	200	1000	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	8.00	40.00
9.	<u>EDUCATION :</u>															
(i)	Balwadis	150		13800	5	5	5	5	5	25	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	3.45
(ii)	Free Books and Uniforms	300	One	60	300	300	300	300	300	1500	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.90
(iii)	Food grain Scheme	100		65	100	200	200	400	500	1500	0.34	0.69	1.04	1.38	1.72	5.17
(iv)	Adult Education	400		8000	10	10	10	10	10	50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	4.00
(v)	Cultural Activities	One	One	2000	10	-	-	-	-	10	0.20	-	-	-	-	0.20
12.81 11.11 10.71 11.05 11.39 57.07																

ESTIMATED COST OF THE PROJECT FOR INTB
IN SURDRABAD AND AHMEDABAD

APPENDIX XXII (e)
GRATED DEVELOPMENT OF PADAR COMMUNITY
DISTRICTS OF GUJARAT STATE.

Sr. No.	Programme	No. of Beneficiaries	Unit	Cost per Unit (Rs.)	Physical		V TOTAL	Estimated Cost				TOTAL				
					I	II		III	IV	V						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
<u>10. Co-operatives:</u>																
	(i) Fishing Co-operative	One	One	50,000	5		-	-	-	5	2.50					2.50
				(Share Contribution of the State & Management subsidy)												

11. MEDICAL:

(i) Mobile Dispensary	One	One	4.05	1						1	1.85	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	4.05
(ii) Maternity Home			0.85	2						2	1.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	4.50

12. Village Approach Roads
To be executed by the State Government.

13. ELECTRIFICATION:

(i) Installing meter and electric fitting in the house	One	500	100	100	100	500	100	100	100	500	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
											6.55	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	13.55