

CHAPTER V

FUNCTIONS

1. Introduction :

Anand is well known, not only as a “Milk Capital of India” but also as an educational centre. It has, like most of the cities and towns gradually grown from small nucleus, of a village in 1950s, which existed near the water tank in the core. Its location on the major routes passing from north to south and west to east, attracted travelers and traders who halted and spent some time at Anand. This gave an opportunity to the local residents for carrying on some kind of business deals with them. The small settlement grew to a town after 1889 when Anand municipality was formed. Anand started functioning as a main urban center to cater to the needs of its people and those in the surrounding region. The main functions of Anand may be classified into administrative, social and economic.

An analysis of the occupational structure as well as socio – economic survey carried out in the area suggest that Anand is a commercial, industrial, educational and transportation centre. However agricultural, medical, social and cultural services are also some functions of Anand.

2. Economic functions :

Landuse and occupational category :

As far as land use of Anand is concerned agriculture occupied a major portion of its area in 1971, which decreased in 1981 and now after 1991, it occupies a much lower proportion (Fig : 4.5).

Most of the Anand's work force is engaged in non – agricultural activities i.e. 26.94% in secondary and 63.87% in tertiary activities. While only 8.46% are engaged in agriculture, mining and quarrying i.e. primary activity and only 8.38% in agriculture and related occupations (Table 3.1).

Table : 3.1

Anand (1991)	Workers in Primary activity (a)	Workers in Secondary activity (b)	Workers in Tertiary activity (c)	Workers in agricultural activities	Total workers
Absolute	2620	8336	19758	2593	30934
%	8.46	26.94	63.87	8.38	100

From Table : 3.2 and Fig : 3.13 it can be concluded that working population in 1971, was about (9062) i.e. 29.50% and (7705) i.e. 25.08% in other services.

Thus, 'other services' which include a large number of services, personal as well as administrative, is less important compared to that of trade and commerce (29.50%). It was therefore appropriate to classify the city as a commercial urban centre which employed the largest number of people (9062) i.e. 29.50%. The second and third most important functions of the city were 'other services' which included all workers engaged in services like electricity, gas, water, public administration and defence services, sanitary services, medical and health services, religious and welfare services, recreational and cultural services and personal services; and manufacturing followed by "Transport and Storage" i.e. (7705-25.08%), (6796-22.12%) and (2991-9.73%) respectively. (Table : 3.2)

Table : 3.2

Anand 1991	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Livestock, Fishing etc.	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing
Persons	843	1103	647	27	6796
% to total workers	2.74	3.59	2.10	0.08	22.12
	Construction	Trade and commerce	Transport & Storage, Communi.	Other Services	Total workers
Persons	1540	9062	2991	7705	30714
% to total workers	5.01	29.50	9.73	25.08	100

Agriculture :

The economy of Anand is dependent on the economy of the surrounding region. Anand, situated in the Charotar region, which is a rich and fertile agricultural area, depends directly or indirectly for agricultural commodities on it.

Most of the people living in the core area of Anand, are landlords and the main source of their income is from the agriculturally rich land they own in the periphery. Highly productive sandy loam soil, locally known as 'Goradu', healthy climatic conditions (max – 118 F, min – 36 F and 30" of average rainfall), adequate irrigation facilities, energetic and well experienced farmers, good market and transport facilities make the area extremely rich and highly developed. Bajari, rice, kodra, pulses like –(tur, mug, math) and grass for cattle feed ('Sundiu rachako') and cash crops like tobacco grow in abundance here.

However at present agriculture occupies only 9.84% of the total area (21.13 Sq.km) of the city. Some farmers cultivate crops in both the seasons – kharif and rabi season. More than 88% of the total agricultural land comes under kharif crop. While 12% of it is under rabi crop, in Anand Taluka (1991).

Among the different types of crops, food grain stands first while tobacco occupies the second place followed by fruits and vegetables in the adjoining areas of Anand.

Irrigation facilities are provided in 29.91% of the total agricultural land of Anand taluka while rest 70.9% depends on rainfall.

Industries :

Anand is a very fast developing industrial centre. Tobacco products of this area have a very wide market not only locally but also in the surrounding region of the State and the Country.

The industrial development took place after 1929 when the Polson dairy was established by the Britishers to cater to the needs of the Army. Prior to this, Anand was a self sufficient town with small scale cottage industries like snuff works, bidi – making, furniture, soap making, shoe and utensil manufacturing etc.

In 1945, the Kheda District Cooperative Milk Producers Union was established in Anand. Since then it has become an important centre for dairy industry in the country.

With better development of roads, railways and telecommunications, Anand has grown as an industrial and commercial centre in the region. Many small and large scale industries like the Tile factory, Steel furniture, wooden furniture, Saw mills, Rice and pulse mills, Dairy industry, oil – processing units, utensil and iron fabrication etc have multiplied and have contributed to the economic development of the city.

The industrial units, scattered all over the city, can be divided into two categories :-

(a) Large scale units –

(i) Kheda District Cooperative Milk Producer's Union Ltd, Anand.

The pattern of milk production in Kheda District is very similar to that of the rest of rural India as a whole. This union was formed in 1946 to collect and use the by-products of the farms for rearing cattle and producing milk. The union started with two villages and began pasteurizing milk for Bombay Milk Scheme in June 1949.*1

With financial support of UNICEF, The Government of India, and The Government of New Zealand; a plant costing Rupees 50,00,000 in 1955 was put to operation on the Amul Dairy road. This enabled the Union to include milk producers cooperative societies each year of the villages. In 1958, the Dairy factory started manufacturing sweetened condensed milk at a new plant, which cost additional Rupees 15,00,000. Many value products like Amul butter, milk powder, Amul condensed milk, Amul cheese and Amul baby food started being exported, thus earning foreign exchange. The Kheda Union at Anand was the first to manufacture milk powder, condensed milk and baby food in India. The Union markets milk and milk products to all over Gujarat and Maharashtra and other parts of India. 'AMUL'

means priceless in 'Sanskrit'. It has another significance also – A – ANAND, M – MILK, U – UNION, L – LIMITED.

The maximum milk collection by the Union is during winter season i.e. about 2,70,000 litres per day. The Union provides free services of artificial insemination to buffaloes to its members. Oxford Famine Relief Fund (OXFAM) has donated a feed mixing plant to the Union, located 5 miles north of the city outside the municipality limits.

There is a rapid progress of the Union as a result of good management and keen interest taken by the Gujarat State Government, the Central Government and the financial support of the United Nations. *2

(ii) Polson Model Dairy, Anand :

It was constructed on the Polson road, near Anand railway station in 1929. The demand of butter by the Armed Forces during the First World War made the supplies department to order the Polsons Company (who were supplying coffee earlier), to establish a model dairy and collect milk in the heart of the villages. There was a good potential for the supply of fresh milk from the area adjoining Anand and hence building of the dairy, was designed like that of Denmark with suitable alterations for local conditions, was established. It was the biggest in the eastern part of the world and the first of its kind in India.

Today this dairy collects milk from more than 35 to 40 miles radius from Anand, with an annual turn over of Rs. 6,00,00,000. Gujarat, Maharashtra and other industrial States are the market for its products.

(b) Small scale units –

There are many small-scale units, which produce different commodities like snuff works, tobacco processing factory (Khalis), Box (tin) making works, chemical factories and steel manufacturing works etc.

Other small-scale units comprise tiles making, cement works, manufacturing pots, ceramics, saw mills, pulse and rice mills, which depend on raw material from the surrounding region.

The city and its region including all surrounding villages and talukas are good marketing areas for these industries. There are around 35 saw mills and 43 furniture making industries which get timber from Godhra in Panchmahal district which is a forested area. Most of these saw mills are located in the north and western portions of the city. There are 4 rice mills and 16 pulse mills located in the fringe areas of the city mainly along the Sojitra road and the road connecting Anand with Vallabh Vidyanagar in the west.

About 35 units of agricultural equipment manufacturing and fabrication are located in the northeast, west and southwest region of Anand, on Sojitra road, Arts College road and near Borsad Chowkdi. Some of these are listed below along with their locations.*3 (Table : 3.3)

The products of this small – scale units are in great demand by the people of Kheda and other districts of Gujarat and also market outside the state.

Table : 3.3

Sr.No.	Name of the unit	Location
1	Agro – auto industries	Sojitra road
2	Omkar engineering and iron works	Sojitra road
3	Kaushik engineering works	Bhalej road
4	Khodiyar engineering works	Near Grid
5	Ganesh steel works	Baliyakaka road
6	Charotar iron factory	Near Ramji mandir
7	Jagdish engineering company	Sojitra road
8	Jagdish engineering works	Station road
9	General mechanical workshop	Near Suman hospital
10	Jaybhavani Ayishree works	Borsad chowkdi
11	Jayant engineering works	Near Grid
12	National engineering works	Baliyakaka road
13	Krishna engineering works	Near Arts college
14	Panchal engineering and iron works	Station road
15	Jayvijay engineering works	Station road
16	Panchal workshop	Sojitra road
17	Bhavani steel industries	Amul dairy road
18	Laxmi engineering works	Lotia bhagol
19	Venus industrial engineering works	Subhash road
20	Vikas	Baithak mandir
21	Shree Ambica iron works	Near Grid
22	Navdurga engineering works	Near Grid
23	Swastik safe and iron works	Sojitra road
24	Shakti vijay iron works	Borsad chowkdi
25	Ghanashyam engineering works	Near Grid
26	Gujarat Hydraulic trailer	Near Grid
27	Capital trailer	Lotia bhagol
28	Pankaj trailer	Near Grid
29	Shree Krishna agro-industries	Near Grid
30	Kishan agriculture industries	Subhash road
31	Jalaram engineering works	New Grid area
32	Ganesh trailer	Juna rasta
33	Paras engineering works	Sojitra road
34	Kailash iron works	Sojitra road
35	Patel trucks factory	Sojitra road

The tobacco processing factory "Khali" :

It is an agro – based industry. The leaf of the tobacco is processed into small pieces and waste products like stock, stem and dust are separated out. Tobacco is exported along with other allied products like snuff, to adjoining villages and towns. Tobacco leaf is also imported from Petlad, Khambhat, Borsad, Balasinor and Matar talukas of the Kheda district and even from other areas. The bags are brought to the factory by carts, tempo, trucks and tractors. The processed tobacco leaves are sent to different Cigarette and bidi factories of Punjab, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and particularly to Calcutta, Kanpur, Nagpur.

Mainly women are engaged in this job because male workers find jobs in the new industries of the city and even at the Industrially Notified Area – Vithal Udhognagar.

However, the tobacco business has lost a big market due to the policy of Pakistan Government, the chief buyer of this commodity, which has put restrictions on the import of tobacco from India. The tobacco processing factories are therefore not thriving as before.

Printing press :

Anand has more than 45 printing presses, which is the highest in Kheda District. Majority of them are located near Anand railway station (08) followed by Subhash road (07) and Gamdivad (05).

The raw material mainly paper and ink are imported from Ahmedabad and the machinery and spare parts come from Chennai, Delhi, Amritsar in India and Germany and Russia through agencies based at Mumbai. The number of presses has increased and will

continue to increase due to the increasing number of schools, colleges and Universities like Sardar Patel University and Agricultural University near and in Anand respectively.

The printing works get more work during the marriage season, at the time of examinations, during the Diwali festival and the reopening of the educational institutions. The Charotar Printing Press (near D.N. Highschool) is the largest of its kind in Kheda district. The next largest press is Anand Printing Press at Gamdi near Anand railway station.

Jai – Hind Press, Jyoti Printers, Navbharat Press, Hari Om Printing Press, Pragati Printing Press, Vijay Printing Press are the other important printing presses in the city.

Anand City News paper - press offices :

The city has six press offices like Charotar Times, Chrotar Bhumi, Sandesh, Jansatta, Loksatta and Gujarat Samachar.

Soap factory :

It is a well – developed industry of the city. There are 8 important soap-manufacturing units in the city :

1. Search Light industry.
2. Raghvir Gruh Udhog Bhandar.
3. Rashmi soap factory.
4. New Anand soap works.
5. Dipak soap works.
6. Eastern soap factory.
7. Saibaba soap factory.
8. Arvind soap factory.

The Search Light industry and Raghuvir Gruh Udhog Bhandar being wholesale and retail distributors, produce large quantity of soap. They import raw material from far away areas. Coconut and Caustic soda comes from Mumbai, solvent oil and ground nut oil from Vadodara, corn oil from U.S.A. through agencies in Mumbai, Resin from Hoshiarpur (Punjab) and silicate from Boriavi (Anand taluka) and Vadodara.*3

The rural population of surrounding villages, particularly the Tribal areas of Panchmahal, Vadodara and Broach districts mostly consumes the finished products.

Vithal Udyognagar :

Without mentioning about Vithal Udyognagar, the importance of urban functions of Anand remains partially explained. The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, which was established in August 1962, decided to develop the industrial township of Vithal Udyognagar, South west of Anand. It is one of the ten industrial townships developed by the GIDC in the State.

A district major road from Anand to Khambhat passes through this area. Thus, it is well connected by transport lines. Large-scale industrial units like Elecon Engineering Company, Vallabh Glass works and Gujarat Machinery Manufacturing is located here.

There are other miscellaneous units like manufacturing of electric meters, paints, tiles, chemical dyes, machine tools and parts, porcelain, insulators, wire and metal sheets and fabrication works, furniture and trunk factories etc. It is observed that majority of the

industries are non – agro – based as against 2/3 of the agro – based industries located within Anand municipal limits.

The people of Kheda District who have been residents overseas are now settling down in Anand and heavily invest in the industries located in and around Anand.

The Anand Municipality has reserved the area adjacent to Vithal Udyognagar on both the sides of Anand – Karamsad - Sojitra road, as an industrial belt for the city. The engineering works of Vithal Udyognagar however have started diffusing within the municipal limits of Anand.

The industrial development in Anand along this road from Lotia bhagol to Vithal Udyognagar is the result of the establishment of the industrial township of Vithal Udyognagar. Its influence is felt as far as Borsad chowkdi in Anand.

Trade and commerce :

Anand is one of the most important trading and commercial centres of the taluka and its influence has spread not only at District, State or National level, but also to International levels. It has a favourable location with regard to other urban centres like Khambhat, Petlad , Nadiad, Dakor, Umreth, Thasra, Godhra, Kheda, Vadodara and Ahmedabad.

Anand is a collecting and distributing centre for agricultural products mainly food grains, vegetables, fruits, milk and dairy products (Cheese, schemed milk powder, chocolate etc). Cotton and soya bean oil also is exported from Anand. The Sardarganj grain market serves the region surrounding Anand.

Whole sale and retail shops .

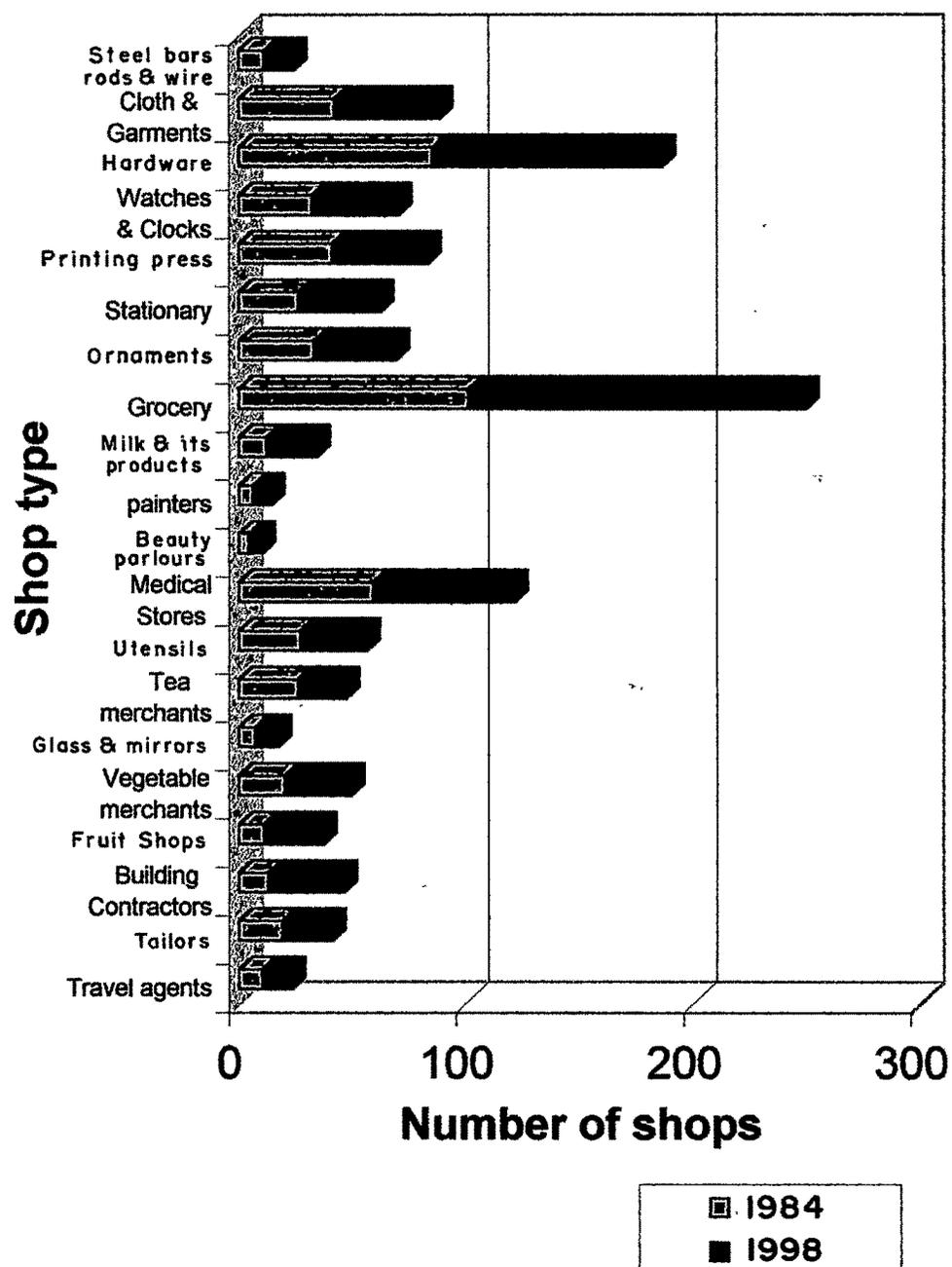
The shops of automobiles spare parts and dealers in different commodities facilitate the trade of the region. Anand has 35 automobile spare part and 16 auto vehicle dealers. The city provides the population of the local and surrounding areas with 15 petrol pumps and diesel service stations. Other shops include important commodities like furniture, home appliances, etc which makes a total of 23 shops. There are about 46 garment and retail cloth merchants in the city. About 19 important wholesale steel traders are located around Kalpana cinema, Sardarganj, Station road and Subhash road. 38 Watch – shops, out of which the majority is located on Gamdi vad road, Mahatma Gandhi road and near railway station.

The highest numbers of shops are of Grocery shops followed by Hardware shops and Medical Stores respectively. (Fig 5.1) (Table : 3.4)

Table : 3.4

Type of Shop	Number of shops (1984)	Number of shops (1998)
Tailoring	19	22
Contractors & building materials	13	33
Fruit wholesaler	11	26
Vegetable wholesaler	20	29
Glass shops	07	10
Tea Depots	26	21
Utensils	27	29
Medical stores and Chemist	59	62
Beauty parlous	04	06
Painters	06	08
Milk and Milk products – Sweets	12	22
Grocery	101	148
Ornaments and Jewelry	33	36
Stationary	26	36
Printing press	41	42
Watches and clocks	32	38
Hardware	85	101
Cloth and Garments	42	46
Steel rods and wires etc.	11	13

Shop distribution - Anand 1984 & 1998



(Fig 5.1)

The large number of shops, suggests that the commercial area, have a wider threshold of population. Besides these the Municipality has developed many shopping centres and super markets to facilitate both the big and as small-scale traders and distributors.

Shopping centres :

Subhash shopping centre near the Railway station consists of 37 shops, while Gandhi shopping centre has 23 shops. There is a special meat market with 29 shops and about 101 shops of fruits and vegetables.

Anand Municipality has built 22 shops in front of the Anand Municipal General Hospital. 7 shops are in the area behind the Municipal Office. About 26 shops of Sardar shopping center and near the 'Baliya dev' are in progress. This has increased the retail and wholesale of goods, and also the income in the form of revenue to the Municipality of Anand.

Super market :

In the busy area near the railway station, Anand Municipality has built a two storied super market with a basement for parking facilities and to a capacity of 189 shops, well planned with an open space in the centre. Easy accessibility and favourable location of this supermarket draw people from Anand and its surrounding areas.

Vegetable market :

The Municipality has set up a vegetable market near the railway station for the supply of seasonal vegetables and fruits to the people. It consists of 130 stalls and on an average over 100 tons of vegetables are bought and sold everyday.

Trade – Unions and Cooperatives :

1. Apna Bazaar – established on 24-1-1951; sells milk and dairy products on no loss – no profit basis.
2. Anand – Grain shroff union – established in 1943 is the first of its kind in Gujarat. It has over 75 members who lend money to small traders to buy or sell grains.
3. The Anand taluka cooperative buying and selling Union – was established in 1944 to provide subsidized goods and provide chemical fertilizers to the citizens and farmers of Anand. There are 999 members at present.
4. Anand taluka cooperative khadi and Gramudhyog mandali – In order to employ the lower class people and to promote the use and selling of khadi, this cooperative was established in 1957.
5. Khetivadi production and marketing association – It was started in 1949 for the benefit of farmers who can bring their agricultural produce and get appropriate prices for the same, without middle men or brokers. The field of influence of this association is extended upto 13 km radius from Anand, comprising about 48 villages of the Anand taluka.

There are over 202 important shroffs in the city that employ their mind and invest their money in the trade and commerce of the city.

Banking facilities :

Apart from the administrative offices, the town has good number of banks and cooperative credit societies that serve the city and the surrounding villages. Table : 3.5 shows the various cooperatives and banks in the city.

Table : 3.5

Sr.No.	Name of Credit society, Cooperative or Bank
1	Kheda District Central Cooperative Bank Ltd.
2	The Bank of India
3	The Bank of Baroda
4	United Commercial Bank Ltd.
5	State Bank of India
6	Central Bank of India
7	Dena Bank Ltd
8	Gujarat State Cooperative land development Bank Ltd
9	Anand Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.
10	Anand People's Cooperative Bank Ltd.
11	Sardarganj Cooperative Bank Ltd
12	Charotar Nagrik Cooperative Bank Ltd.
13	Anand Merchants Cooperative Bank Ltd.
14	Anand Municipal Employees Credit Society.

Transport and storage :

Any city or urban area develops with the development of transport and communication. Anand has adequate transport facilities provided by both government and private agencies. It is well connected by number of roads running radially in all directions to the surrounding villages, talukas and district regions by good motorable surfaced (pucca) district and state highways. The National highway No. 8 passes through the North – eastern portion of the city. While the broad gauge railway line from Ahmedabad passes via Anand (before going to

Vadodara and Mumbai). Anand lies on the main broad gauge and meter gauge lines running west to east from Khambhat to Godhra.

Anand however takes the advantage of private transport vehicles, which ply from it to various destinations in all directions and back. There are over 33 transport agencies, the offices of, which are located in Anand, on Baliakaka, Tower Bazaar and station roads.

Roads and road transport :

Anand's internal roads are very good as they are maintained properly by the Municipality. The latest technology like the use of "Hot mix pave machine" is used for making roads. The main road from the railway station to the Amul Dairy is a four track, 40 feet broad cemented road which gives a picturesque view. The total road length of Anand is 115kms.

Some important roads are Anand – Bhalej – Lingda road, towards the north – east, the Anand – Chikhodra – Umreth road, via Sarsa towards east of the city, Anand – Navli – Umreth road and Anand – Navli – Borsad road in the south, Anand – Bakrol road and Anand – Nadiad road via, Lambhvel starts from the city centre. All these roads are well connected with each other at regular distances.

Private trucks, buses, cars and S.T. Buses mainly use most of these roads. There are around 15,000 passengers who come and go from S.T. bus station of Anand travelling through 46 bus routes. There are 9 private buses of Charotar Vidya Mandal and 5 of Anand Agriculture College, which run daily between Vallabh Vidyanagar and Institute of

agriculture respectively. Private vehicles like taxi, rickshaw and recently introduced "Chakkda" (Three wheeler shuttles) provide quick services to the people of Anand as well as the surrounding villages at all time.

Trucks and lorries are used mainly by the dairies, saw mills, khalis, soap factories, cement factories, tile factories and the Sadarganj market, vegetable market and wholesale go-down and storage. The number of trucks are rapidly increasing (Table : 3.6) with the expansion of the Amul Dairy and N.D.D.B. Even the construction activity of the new residential area of Anand demand for more trucks.

The trucks collect milk from the surrounding villages over an area of about 200 Sq. miles and carry grains and other commodities to and from the Sardarganj Grain Market, Super Market and vegetable market near the railway station. Thus trucks provide quicker, cheaper and door – to – door services.

Table : 3.6*

Sr. No.	Type of the Vehicle	Number 1966-67	Number 1996-97
1	Tanga (horse cart)	46	23
2	Bullock cart	20	29
3	Camel cart	04	06
4	Hath – lorry (4 wheel)	400	650
5	Hath – lorry (2 wheel)	300	350
6	Bicycle	2500	4500
7	Motor cycle	25	36
8	Auto rickshaw	05	68
9	Tempo	15	45
10	Tractor Trailer	25	35
11	Motor (Taxi & Truck)	350	670
12	Passenger bus (Institute of Agriculture)	04	06
13	Passcnger bus (Charotar Vidya Mandal)	07	09
14	Passenger bus (State Transport Gujarat)	32	46

*Source : Anand municipality office, 1966 – 67 record and 1996 – 97 record.

Railway Transport :

Anand railway station is a junction on the Ahmedabad and Mumbai line of Western Railway running from north to south. Anand – Khambhat, Anand – Godhra and Anand – Vadtal Swaminarayan broad gauge lines starting from Anand run East – West. A special train runs on full moon day between Anand – Dakor and Ahmedabad – Dakor via Anand, to facilitate the movement of the pilgrims. About 12,000-passengers travel to and fro from the station daily and nearly 6000 to 8000 passengers travel via this station to Godhra, Khambhat, Ahmedabad and Mumbai.

Goods train :

Approximately 267 wagons move in and out of Anand Station daily. The Table : 3.7 shows the goods train coming to Anand railway station from various places.

Table : 3.7.

Sr. No	Trains coming from	Type of freight
1	Godhra station	All mixed commodities – wood for saw mills of Anand.
2	Sevalia station	Mainly cement
3	Khambhat station	All mixed commodities
4	Vadodara station	-----do-----
5	Kankaria station	-----do-----
6	Nadiad station	-----do-----

All these trains terminate at Anand and start from Anand. The trains from Godhra bring wood for the sawmills of Anand, while increasing demand for new construction has market for cement as well as Plaster of Paris from Sevalia.

Apart from these, trains, 24 goods trains pass through this station towards, Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Godhra every day.

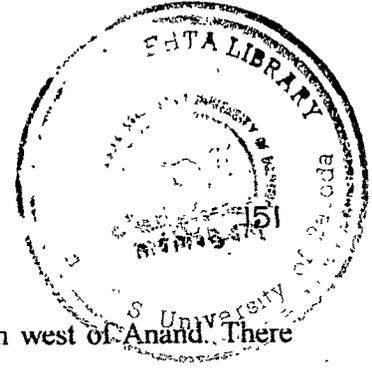
There are 37 express and passenger train passing via Anand railway station, which bring people from far away places as Delhi in north and Calcutta in the northeast as well as Trivendrum in the extreme south. The newly started MEMU train and the Inter – City express train has increased the flow of commuters to Anand.

3. Social functions :

Education :

Anand is an important educational centre in the region and in the State and the Country. About 80% of the total population within 10-km radius from Anand depend on its Primary, Secondary, College and University for education. The city's Primary Education Board functions to provide primary education even to those people who cannot afford as well as to those in the slums of Anand. This board started functioning in 1968 with 90 teachers, 3550 students with an expenditure of Rs. 7,50,545 which today boast to handle 18 primary schools with 166 teachers incurring a expense of Rs. 45,39,588 since 1995.

The Institute of Agriculture, situated in the city is famous in the field of education. The importance of Anand has increased in Gujarat and India due to the establishment of Sardar



Patel University of Vallabh Vidyanagar, which is, situated just 5 km west of Anand. There are many pre-primary, primary, secondary schools handled by various reputed trusts and societies besides colleges and university like Agriculture University in the southern portion of the city.

Various Educational Trust, Societies and their functions :

(i) The Charotar education society -

It was formed in 1916 with the opening of Dadabhai Navroji High School. The Kasturba Kanya Vidhyalaya was established in 1953, which also has a hostel facility also.

The various important schools and colleges handled by this society are – The Primary Training School for teachers, pre-primary schools like Shishu Vihar, Sardar Patel High School – Mahatma Gandhi Vidhyalaya and the M.B. Patel Science College.

It also provides loan facilities at low interest to those bright students who are economically backward, which is a unique feature. There are many schools even outside Kheda district which are affiliated to this educational society. The Motibhai Amin Adhyapan mandir is also conducted by Charotar Education Society; which is a residential college.

(ii) Sharda Education Trust

Formed in 1929 this trust started operating a primary English medium school. It runs a school from pre-primary to standard 12th both English and Gujarati medium with 2000 students.

(iii) Anand Education Trust

It runs a school with 68 teachers and 2881 students (1989) is also an important institution contributing to Anand's urban field for education. *4

Apart from these there are many privately owned small pre-primary and primary schools in Anand. The Pioneer Pre-Primary and Secondary School, the Sharda Balshala, Pioneer Balsanskar Kendra, Ambala Balashala conduct classes from pre-primary to standard XI.

Shri Ramkrishna Seva Mandal :

It was founded in 1954 and has 500 staff members educating more than 10,000 students. The Anand Arts College in Anand at Lotia Bhagol was started in the year 1963 by this trust however it is affiliated to Sardar Patel University of Vallabh Vidhyanagar. It received the Best College award from Gujarat Government. The Anand Law College was started in 1964, which too was affiliated, to Sardar Patel University Vallabh Vidhyanagar. It is a part time college and so facilitates even those who are employed to seek admission to pursue higher studies.

Sardar Patel Education Trust :

In 1969 this trust started functioning and since then it has established N.S. Patel College of Education, B.J. Patel Practicing High School and K.G. Thakkar Shishu Bal shala which handles other small units. It is located on the Anand – Bhalej road and had a total of 2500 students (1991).

Salvation Army .

Its primary school had 310 boys and girls (1984). Its main focus is to educate handicapped children and train them in the field of type writing, printing, compost manure, binding, tailoring etc, for which it has a training centre called 'Joy home'. The William Booth Primary School and High School are a part of its activity.

Anand Irish Presbyterian Mission (I. P. Mission) :

In 1937 Reverend George Tire, a missionary started a small school in one room near Lotia Bhagol in Anand on the demand by the weavers who lived and worked here. Later on it started to be called as I. P. Mission and then I. P. Mission Girls hostel behind Anand railway station was established which functions even today.

Madersa and other trusts :

Madersa are solely meant for Muslim children of low income group where Urdu and muslim religion is taught. Sarvodaya School caters to all communities. They are located in the north and eastern pockets of Anand.

Gujarat Agriculture University, Anand :

This university called 'Krushi – Govidhya bhavan' more popularly known as Khetivadi was started in the southwest region of the city in 1939; possessing a total area of 850 acres with the inspiration received from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sheth M.C. Animal Husbandry,

Dairying and agriculture as well as Sheth M. Goyenta Institute of Animal Genetics and Nutrition were established at Anand. The B.A.College of Agriculture established in 1947 brought revolutionary changes in the field of agricultural research and education. This center offers Bachelor, Master and Doctorate degrees in Dairy technology, Veterinary science, Animal husbandry etc. Here reputed agricultural scientists and researchers are working with latest technology.

Highly trained teaching staff members are available as the institution sends them to various foreign universities for training in different fields of Agricultural Research. It has started Diploma course in Bakery under Home Science Department.

Institute of Rural management (IRMA) :

Increasing the economic prosperity in the region can enhance development of the rural areas. IRMA takes up such a work, by providing education, training, research and information to the rural businessmen and farmers. The State and The Central Government, NDDDB and Indian Dairy Corporation support Dr. Kurien's efforts in this field. IRMA provides business know how and other information to rural management which makes it the only institution of its kind in India.

Anandalaya Trust :

Based on the plan of Delhi Public School, Anandalaya school the one with the latest facilities of Audio – visual technology, a good library, play ground and well organized plan for future expansion is located right in the campus of NDDDB.

Homeopathic Medical College .

It functions in the Polson Dairy building since 18th century offers the course of DHMS (Degree in Homeopathy and Medical Science).

Other educational activities :

The institutional educational activities have been ever increasing since the starting of sheth M.C. School of Agriculture, as discussed earlier. By now this Institute has several other branches offering training in various related areas.

(a) Sheth M.C. School - offers a two years diploma course in agriculture for farmers since 1941. It is the first of its kind in the region.

(b) Gramsevak Training course – offers pre service training and refresher courses for Gram sevaks, started in 1950.

(c) The Bidi-tobacco training course for eight months of training for farmers, in the improved techniques and methods of growing tobacco for bidi making, Started in 1957.

(d) The Home Science School started in 1959, offers a two-year certificate course to village girls.

(e) I.D.D. Course – offers two years training for Indian Dairy Diploma since 1960.

(f) Dairy Science College offers a four years degree course in dairying and milk industry, since 1961.

(g) Extension Education Institute - offers short term courses, has post graduate training centre for staff of development training centers, development blocks, agriculture and animal husbandry departments of the states all over India, starting from 1962.

(h) Workshop – offers one-year training course in fabrication repairs and upkeep of agricultural implements, machinery, and tools etc; since 1966.

Research Schemes and Projects :

Various research activities at the Institutes of Anand are carried out through departmental projects. Post – graduate study programmes and projects are assisted financially by Indian Council Of Agricultural Research, Indian Central Tobacco Committee, Food – Corporation, PL 480 programme, etc. The major research projects completed so far are as follows :

- Western Region Animal Nutrition Research Station Financed by the I.C.A.R.
- Bidi – Tobacco Research Scheme, financed by I.C.T.C.
- Project for the study of reproductive biology in farm animals, financed by the Ford Foundation.
- Central Poultry Research Station, Financed by the Government of Gujarat.
- Scheme for developing methods for large scale rearing of parasites under laboratory conditions, financed by the US under PL 480 programme.
- Project for the comparative study of various fertilizers on the yield and quality of some common crops of Gujarat, financed by Gujarat State Fertilizers co. ltd.

Considerable research by these institutes has been carried for the last 25 years in the fields of plant breeding Agronomy, Plant Pathology, Soil science, Entomology, Animal nutrition etc. The farmers have reaped the benefits of which. The Institute has done important work in Animal breeding too.

Thus, the research activities in the field of agriculture and related areas primarily aim at the benefits of farmers and thereby to increase fields and value products.*5

Libraries :

The significance of educational and research institutes in Anand, led to the establishment of a General Library by Anand Municipality.

This library, located near the municipal office provides good reading facility not only for the local people but also to outsiders with special arrangements provided to students. It has 17 newspapers, 105 magazines and 21 different divisions under which almost all disciplines of education are included. There are around 40,866 books, which have increased from mere 1000 books at the time of its establishment in 1935. Daily 700 people on an average visit this library. There are separate divisions like children's library, women's room, general section, daily magazine and newspaper section, reference section and even Space Science Section.*6

The IRMA library is a good example of Architectural beauty, though small it has 18,500 books and 350 magazines and reports providing good reading facilities for its students and even outsiders.

Medical and health services :

Rural India at the beginning of the present century was much deprived of the medical and health care facilities due to which mortality rates particularly in the form of maternal deaths were high. It was under these conditions in rural areas, hospitals were established in Anand. Presently Anand has many doctors, surgeons, pediatricians, physicians, women specialists, skin specialist, dentists, anesthetists, Pathologists, radiologists and physiotherapist. There are about 12 well-equipped laboratories.

The Emery hospital :

It was in 1904 when late Col. Hary Andrews established the very popular 'Emery hospital' for the welfare of the city folk and the surrounding districts and Gujarat State. The hospital has 240 beds (150 general and 90 T.B. Patients) with well-equipped physiotherapy, X-ray, deep X-ray facilities along with electro-cardiography. It has separate maternity, surgical and medical wards. It is runned by Salvation Army a Christian missionary. The hospital gives concessional charges to poor and needy patients. Patients from far away places like Mumbai, Kutch and Panchmahals also come for treatment here.

Municipal Hospital, Anand :

It was established in 1900, on the station road. It is conducted by Anand municipality. It serves the town as well as the surrounding villages, like Karamsad, Valasan, Vallabh

Vidhyanagar, Mogari, Badhani, Mahelav, Gamdi, Sardanapura, Boriavi, Lambhvel, Kanjari, Ajarpura, Bhalej, Navli, Napad etc.

The hospital serves about 35,000 to 50,000 patients every year. It has a special facility for polio immunization on every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday while, anti-rabies on every day except Sunday. It also provides childcare facilities. There are 120 beds in the maternity home with a staff of 30 employees. It gets around 150-180 patients daily.

Darbar Gopaldas Desai Kshyaya Nivaran Kendra (T.B. Hospital)

It was established in 1954, and started functioning from 10-06-1955. It is the biggest T.B. Hospital in the District. The patients mostly come from Kheda, Banaskhantha, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Panchmahal Districts, Saurashtra region, Kutch, Rajasthan and Mumbai. The hospital provides free treatment and so over 50,000 patients every year is admitted to the hospital.

The I.P. Mission Hospital

This hospital was in function till 1967 when it was closed by the Irish Presbyterian mission, Ireland U.K. as they were unable to bear the cost of maintaining and running it. This mission provided its services from 1904 to 1967, and used to get patients from far away places like Porbandar in West (Saurashtra) and Mumbai in the South.

Apart from these there are other hospitals like Charotar Hospital on station road, Western Railway Hospital in railway station area, Matry Mangalam Pragati Gruh, opposite

Sharda High School, Hospital of Indiraben Lende on juna rasta, Dr. Raje's Hospital and Urmilaben patel Hospital on station road, while Dr.M.K. Khanderia hospital in Krishna society.

Tribhuvandas Foundation

Shri.Tribhuvandas Patel, the founder chairman of Amul had observed that veterinary care services in the villages of Kheda district were extremely efficient providing prompt care and treatment to sick animals. However, no such services were available for the owners of these animals and their family members. They were required to travel long distances in bullock carts to reach the nearest health centre.

When he retired, the milk producers of the district presented him with a purse of Rs. 6,50,000/-. While accepting this amount, he requested Dr.Kurein, the then Chairman of the National Dairy Development Board to use it for improving the health of the rural milk producers. Thus in 1975, the Tribhuvandas Foundation (TF) came into being

The Foundation became functional in 1980 with the basic purpose of providing primary health care services for the rural women, children and families at their doorstep.

In the initial two year phase, 53 villages were covered by the Foundation. Then it started spreading its activities without compromising qualitative aspects. TF has covered 615 villages of Kheda / Anand districts and has established four sub-centres at Kapadvanj, Balasinor, Kheda and Tarapur, the headquarters being at Anand.*7

Society and cultural Institutions and functions :

There are many social institutions, Sanghs, Committees, Dals, Mandals and Unions for the different community people and castes in the city.

- (i) Arya Samaj : - It is located on the station road near Gopal talkies. It arranges everything for marriage ceremonies at quite reasonable rates.
- (ii) Gram Rakshak Dals : - This trains the youths for recruitment as home guards.
- (iii) Yuvak mandals : - This institution is run by the students and young men of the city to propagate cultural interests like drama, games and sports as well as social welfare activities.

Many other institutions like Khedut Sangh, Rashtriya Yuvak Mandal, Taluka Seva Samaj, Bhagini Samaj, Vyayamshala, Anand Bal Khedaval Mandal, I.P.Mission, Methodist, Salvation Army, Rami Krishna Mission, Madersa, Lions Club, Junior Chamber, Red Cross Society etc are located in Anand.

There are many religious institutions in Anand, with 28 temples Anand shows that majority of its population is Hindu. There are six mosques and madersa, four churches, one Gurudwara and one Derasar .

Public utility services :

Local transport -

City buses on eight different routes run to and from every half an hour. Routes which are having extra bus trips are : from Tower - Lotia Bhagol – Jagnath – Amul Dairy – station and back, from Juna rasta – Town hall – Grid , Bhalej road – Station, from Amul Dairy –

Jagnath, Lotia Bhagol – Tower – Station and from Bhalej road – Town hall – Juna rasta – Station. Thus all the bus routes are well connected to Anand railway station. There are other special buses running from Khetivadi (Agriculture University) to different parts of Anand at every 35 minutes.

Post and Telephone services -

There are seven post offices (including R.M.S. Office) in the city. The General Post Office is situated opposite Anand railway station with telephone and telegraph facilities. The branches are located at Sardarganj, Amul Dairy, Gamdivat vad place and Institute of Agriculture. All have postal saving accounts and schemes for the rural and poor people.

Now a days, there are STD – PCO – ISD booths everywhere and Anand also is not behind, it has about 37 of them, privately owned. This has enabled fast communication and thus increased the field of interaction at national and international levels. These are located all over the city mainly near the S.T. Bus stand and Railway station area.

Anand is also connected by 600 trunk lines with Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Nadiad, Mumbai, Surat, Umreth, Boriavi, Adas, Vadod, Vadtal, Karamsad, Vidhynagar, Khambhat, Petlad, Borsad, Bhalej, Sarsa, Napad, Chaklashi, Kanjari etc.

Due to industrial development and urbanization, there is an increase in the demand for telephones in the city and there is a heavy load in the exchange office.*8

Electricity :

Increasing number of residential areas, commercial shops and others and the expanding industrial areas, the electricity consumption in the city has increased considerably from 1971 onwards.

Earlier "Anand Electricity Supply Company" Ltd, used to supply power generated by the generators but later on due to more demand the company started buying power from the "Gujarat Electricity Board- (Grid) Anand.

Amul Dairy, NDDDB and Agricultural University of Anand are the, major electricity consumers, however in the city as a whole the highest kilowatt per hour power is consumed by Industries (Table : 3.8). The second and third major consumption is by commercial areas and agricultural and irrigation respectively.*9

Table : 3.8

Sr.No.	Various areas of consumption	1995-96
1	Residential	823.347
2	Commercial (shops & others)	1250.911
3	Industrial areas	1588.681
4	Agriculture & Irrigation	930.845
5	Street lights	164.910
6	Water works department	254.759
		(KW)

- GEB (Grid) Anand.

Municipal water works :

The Government of Gujarat water works started in 1964. The first over headwater tank of the capacity of 9 lakh litres with a height of 75 feet was built on the Bhalej road. In 1968

the municipality took charge of this water works. With a financial aid of 244 lakhs, an overhead tank to the capacity of 5 lakh litres and laid down pipes all over the city. Another 27 lakh litre capacity overhead tank was built on Anand – Sojitra road. Recently under town planning scheme no. 3.6 and 7 two more tanks and pipelines are proposed, in this area; for which the World Bank has recommended a loan of Rs.148 lakhs. The average water consumption per capita is 25 gallons a day at present where as the requirement per capita is 36 gallons.

Anand with a population of 1,31,104 has a total of 6 fire fighters while Ahmedabad with over 30,00,000 has just 40. Thus the ratio of fire fighter in Anand works out to 1 : 21850 persons whereas that of Ahmedabad to 1 : 75,000 persons. But this does not mean that the fire fighting facility is adequate in Anand. Ideally the ratio should be 1 : 5,000 persons.

Drainage and Sanitation :

Most of the towns of Gujarat do not have proper underground drainage lines. Even as late as 1968, Anand was deprived of such a system. The underground drainage system helps the municipality to keep the city clean. Laying of underground drainage lines started since 1968 by municipality.

There are two pumping stations and two fully scientific water treatment plants setup in the city on Sojitra road and near Ganesh Dairy on Chikhodra road. Treated sewage water is taken for irrigation purposes while the Garbage and residues are sold to farmers as manures. These are 4950 gutter connections to houses. With financial support of Rs. 469 lakhs by the

World Bank, Anand municipality has started developing three more pumping stations and one additional treatment plant which will enable to provide 6,000 new drainage connections in the city. Anand stands first, in this respect as compared to other Class – I C cities of Gujarat State.

5. Administrative functions :

The land attributed to administrative use is 0.55 Sq.km. (2.60%). Anand has been an administrative centre for nearly a century since 1889 and as such it has many administrative units in the city land use.

Municipal, Government and Cooperative Union offices, Private firms and companies offices, offices of Banks, Shroffs, Financers, Consultants in Engineering and Architects etc are situated in the city. They administer and serve the city, taluka, division or region / circle.

Anand Urban Development Authority :

It was formed in 1957 made a first town-planning map, which after various necessary changes was revised in 1982 and implemented. The authority has taken up T.P. Schemes 1 to 6 in 1976 to 1982 (Fig : 7.1). While 8, 9 and 10 are still under verification. These schemes got Rs. 40 lakhs from the central government in 1986, 20 lakhs from Gujarat State government and 7 lakhs from municipal finance board, for low interest rates.

Anand Municipal Employees Union :

It was formed in 1968 works for the benefits and against injustice done to any employee.

Anand Municipal Staff Cooperative Consumer Society :

It was formed in 1936 with 496 members with a share capital of over Rs. 3,86,000 /-, fixed deposits worth Rs. 15,03,809 /- and credit of Rs. 8,00,000 /-. This society is credited with "A" grade by the facilities to its members.

Anand Municipal Office :

Formed in 1889 it has completed over a century. This office is located on the Juna Rasta opposite railway station. It looks after the water supply, drainage and sanitation, fire and safety services, octroi collection, city general development scheme, urban malaria scheme, birth and death registration, general hospital, city lights, bus-services, general libraries, town hall, community hall, crematorium, parks and gardens and town planning.

Shroff offices :

There are around 46 offices of various shroffs who lend and invest capital in the market either as moneylenders or capital investors or even as brokers. Majority of these offices are located on Subhash road (10 offices), Station road (07 offices) and Gamdivad (06 offices).

Other important offices .

This includes the Mamlatdar's office, Civil judge – court and Judicial magistrate's office, office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Anand Divisional office, Office of the Police Inspector, Police Sub-Inspector (Anand City) and Police Sub-Inspector (Anand Rural) Anand Taluka Development Office, Office of the Deputy Engineer, PWD office, Office of the Deputy Engineer sub division PWD unit officer, office of the Executive engineer, Electric general office, Executive engineer – Mahi canal construction office, sales tax office, Office of the Kheda District Tobacco Producers, Union Ltd, “Anand Sahakari Kharid Vechan Sangh” office, Office of the Anand branch of Life Insurance Corporation, “Nashabandi office, Malaria Project Office, Office of the Anand Taluka Shikshan Samiti, Office of the Anand Taluka Seva Samaj, Anand taluka Agricultural Produce Market Committee Office, Office of the Anand Electric company Ltd, Anand Telephone Exchange Office, etc. Majorities of these offices are located around the Mamlatdar office and station road.

There are 8 R.T.O. agents out of which four have their office near Anand railway station. Apart from these there are 24 private offices of various consultants in engineering and architecture, as well as civil contractors.

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