



**BUDGET
PUBLICATION
NO. - 34**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
2017-2018
GUJARAT STATE**

**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
GANDHINAGAR
FEBRUARY-2018**



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PREFACE

This budget publication “**Socio-Economic Review, Gujarat State, 2017-18**” has been prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, General Administration Department (Planning) for presentation in the Budget Session of the State Assembly. This publication presents a profile of key socio-economic activities and achievements in different sectors of the state economy for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 (latest available data). The notes and data contents of this publication are based on the responses received from various departments and official publications.

An overview of Indian economy and State economy is given in Part-I which is followed by sectorwise writeup in Part-II. While Part-III compares key economic indicators for the state and the country and Part-IV gives detailed statistical statements.

This Directorate expresses its sincere gratitude to the various Central and State Government Departments, Heads of Departments and Corporations for providing latest statistical information for inclusion in this document.

February, 2018
Gandhinagar.

S. K. Hudda
Director

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THE FOLLOWING SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS PUBLICATION

AAI	= Airports Authority of India	CRZ	= Coastal Regulatory Zone
AAY	= Antyodaya Anna Yojana	CSO	= Central Statistics Office
ADB	= Asian Development Bank	CSR	= Cataract Surgical Rate
AE	= Advance Estimates	CSSM	= Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme
AEC	= Ahmedabad Electricity Company	CST	= Central Sales Tax
AGACP	= Adolescent Girls Anemia Control Programme	CTE	= Consent to Establish
AI	= Artificial Insemination	D & N Haveli	= Dadra and Nagar Haveli
APL	= Above Poverty Line	DBFOT	= Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer
APMC	= Agricultural Produce Market Committee	DCCB	= District Central Co-Operative Banks
ASHA	= Accredited Social Health Activists	DDRS	= Direct Digital Reception System
ASI	= Annual Survey of Industry	DEOCs	= District Emergency Operation Centers
ATIRA	= Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association	DGCI&S	= Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics
AYUSH	= Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani Siddha and Homeopathy	DGVCL	= Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Ltd.
A&N Islands	= Andaman and Nicobar Islands	DHDR	= District Human Development Report
ANM	= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	DMICDC	= Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation
AWCs	= Anganwadi Centers	DP	= Development Plan
AWH _s	= Anganwadi Helpers	DSIR	= Dholera Special Investment Region
AWW	= Anganwadi Worker	DRM	= Disaster Risk Management
B.E.	= Budget Estimates.	EGoM	= Empowered Group of Ministers
BECL	= Bhavnagar Energy Corporation Ltd.	ECCE	= Early Childhood Care and Education
BG	= Broad Gauge	EDB	= Economic Development Board
BIG	= Blueprint for Infrastructure in Gujarat	EFBF	= Extruded Fortified Blended Food
BOMT	= Build, Own, Maintain and Transfer	EIA	= Environment Impact Assessment
BOOT	= Build, Own, Operate and Transfer	EMI	= Employment Marketing Information
BoP	= Balance of Payment	EPC	= Engineering Procurement Construction
BOT	= Build-Operate-Transfer	ERCs	= Emergency Response Centers
BPL	= Below Poverty Line	ESDM	= Electronic System Design and Manufacturing
BSE	= Bombay Stock Exchange	EPGL	= Essar Power Gujarat Ltd.
BSNL	= Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	EU	= European Union
CAD	= Command Area Development	FDI	= Foreign Direct Investment
CAGR	= Compound Annual Growth Rate	FII	= Foreign Institutional Investment
CCA	= Common Consents and Authorization	FLCCs	= Financial Literacy and Credit Counselling Centers
CEA	= Central Electricity Authority	FRBMA	= Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act
CGPL-UMPP	= Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd.-Ultra Mega Power Project	FSI	= Forest Survey of India
CMB	= Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme	GAIC	= Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation
COCORO	= Company Owned Company Operated Retail Outlet	FBF	= Fortified Blended Food Ltd.
COAI	= Cellular Operator Association of India	GAPL	= Gujarat Adani Port Ltd.
CPI	= Consumer Price Index	GCEE	= Gujarat Council of Elementary Education
CPI-AL	= Consumer Price Index Number for Agriculture Labourers	GCPTCL	= Gujarat Chemical Port Terminal Corporation Ltd.
CPI-IW	= Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers	GDP	= Gross Domestic Product
CPI-RL	= Consumer Price Index Number for Rural Labourers	GEB	= Gujarat Electricity Board
CPCB	= Central Pollution Control Board	GEDA	= Gujarat Energy Development Agency
CRISIL	= Credit Rating Information Services of India Ltd.	GEER	= Gujarat Ecological Education & Research
CRR	= Cash Reserve Ratio	GEMS	= Global Environmental Monitoring System

GER	= Gross Enrolment Ratio	ICT	= Information & Communication Technology
GFDP	= Gujarat Forestry Development Project	IEM	= Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum
GIA	= Gross Irrigated Area	IFP	= Investment Facilitation Portal
GIL	= Gujarat Informatics Ltd.	IGMSY	= Indira Gandhi Matrutva Sahyog Yojana
GIDM	= Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management	IIM	= Indian Institute of Management
GIDC	= Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation	IIT	= Indian Institute of Technology
GIS	= Geographical Information System	IMD	= India Meteorological Department
GIPCL	= Gujarat Industries Power Company Ltd.	IMNCI	= Integrated Management of New Born and Childhood Illness
GLDC	= Gujarat Land Development Corporation	IMR	= Infant Mortality Rate
GMB	= Gujarat Maritime Board	IPDP	= Intensive Poultry Development Project
GMDC	= Gujarat Mineral Development Corp.	IRDP	= Integrated Rural Development Programme
GNDI	= Gross National Disposable Income	IRMA	= Institute of Rural Management Anand
Gol	= Government of India	ISR	= Institute of Seismological Research
GoG	= Government of Gujarat	ISS	= Integrated Sample Survey
Govt.	= Government	IT	= Information Technology
GPCB	= Gujarat Pollution Control Board	ITDP	= Integrated Tribal Development Project
GPCL	= Gujarat Power Corporation Ltd.	ITCS	= Industrial Training Centers
GPEC	= Gujarat Paguthan Energy Corporation	ITI	= Industrial Training Institutes
GPPL	= Gujarat Pipavav Port Limited	JFM	= Joint Forest Management
GRIMCO	= Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation Ltd.	JNNURM	= Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
GSDMA	= Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority	JSY	= Janani Suraksha Yojana
GSEG	= Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd.	KCC	= Kisan Credit Card
GSCARDBs	= Gujarat State Banks Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks	Kg.	= Kilogram
GSDP	= Gross State Domestic Product	KGBY	= Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
GSECL	= Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd.	KL	= Kilo Litre
GSHM	= Gujarat State Horticultural Mission	KPSY	= Kasturba Poshan Sahay Yojana
GSIDS	= Gujarat Social Infrastructure Development Society	KSY	= Kishori Shakti Yojana
GSCSCL	= Gujarat State Civil Supply Corporation Ltd.	KVP	= Kisan Vikas Patra
GSM	= Global system For Mobile	KW	= Kilo Watt
GSPC	= Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation	KWH	= Kilo Watt Hour
GSKVN	= Gujarat Safai Kamdar Vikas Nigam	LLINS	= Long Lasting Insecticide treated Nets
GUVNL	= Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd.	LNG	= Liquefied Natural Gas
GWRDC	= Gujarat Water Resource Development Corporation	LoI	= Letter of Intent
Ha.	= Hectare	LoP	= Letter of Permission/Participation
HDI	= Human Development Index	LPG	= Liquefied Petroleum Gas
HR	= Human Resources	MAA	= Mother's Absolute Affection
HSD	= High Speed Diesel Oil	MANTRA	= Manmade Textiles Research Association
IAY	= Indira Awas Yojana	MAMTA	= Malnutrition Assessment and Monitoring To Act
ICDP	= Intensive Cattle Development Project	MBBVPL	= Mallavaram-Bhilware-Bhopal-Vijapur Pipeline Ltd.
ICDS	= Integrated Child Development Services	MCH	= Mother Child Health
ICTS	= Information and Communication Technology System	MDM	= Mid-Day-Meal
ICZMP	= Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project	ME	= Modified Estimates
		MG	= Meter Gauge
		MGVCL	= Madhya Gujarat Vij Company Ltd.
		MIS	= Micro Irrigation Scheme
		MKWH	= Million Kilo Watt Hour

MMSCMD	= Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day	NSKFDC	= National Safai Karmachari's Finance & Development Corporation
MoU	= Memorandum of Understanding	NSS	= National Sample Survey
MoEF	= Ministry of Environment and Forest	NSSP	= National School Safety Programme
MSME	= Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	NVA	= Net Value Added
MSMED Act	= Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act	NVBDCP	= National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
MSP	= Marine Shipbuilding Parks	O&M	= Operation and Maintenance
MSY	= Mahila Samrudhi Yojana	OCG	= Open Channel Gravity
MT	= Metric Tonnes	P	= Provisional
MW	= Mega Watt	PC	= Partially Covered
N	= Negligible.	PDS	= Public Distribution System
N.A.	= Not Available	PGVCL	= Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Ltd.
N.S.S.O.	= National Sample Survey Office	PHCs	= Primary Health Centers
NABARD	= National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	PLL	= Petronet LNG Ltd.
NABH	= National Accreditation Board for Healthcare	PMGRY	= Prime Minister's Grameen Rozgar Yojana
NABL	= National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories	PMGSY	= Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
NACO	= National Aids Control Organization	PMSSY	= Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana
NAMP	= National Ambient Air- Quality Monitoring Project	PNDT	= Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques
NAPCC	= National Action Plan on Climate Change	PNGRB	= Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board
NBFC	= Non Banking Finance Company	PPI	= Pulse Polio Immunization
NCA	= Narmada Control Authority	PPP	= Public Private Partnership
NCMP	= National Common Minimum Programme	PRI	= Panchayati Raj Institution
NIDDCP	= National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme	PSUs	= Public Sector Undertakings
NDMA	= National Disaster Management Authority	Q.E	= Quick Estimates.
NDRF	= National Disaster Response Force	R.E.	= Revised Estimates.
NER	= Net Enrolment Ratio	RBI	= Reserve Bank of India
NG	= Narrow Gauge	RCC	= Reinforced Cement Concrete
NGC	= National Green Corps	RCH	= Reproductive and Child Health Programme
NGO	= Non-Government Organisation	R & D	= Research & Development
NHAI	= National Highway Authority of India	RDA	= Recommended Dietary Allowance
NHM	= National Horticulture Mission	RKVY	= Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
NIA	= Net Irrigated Area	RNTCP	= Revised National T.B. Control Programme
NITI	= National Institution for Transforming India	RoR	= Record of Right
NNP	= Net National Product	ROT	= Rehabilitate Operate and Transfer
NPAG	= Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls	RRB	= Regional Rural Banks
NPCIL	= Nuclear Power Corporation of India	RSBY	= Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
NPEGEL	= National Programme of Education for Girls at Elementary Level	RSETIs	= Rural Self Employment Training Institutes
NREGS	= National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	RTI	= Right to Information
NRHM	= National Rural Health Mission	SAMP	= State Air-Monitoring Programme
NSCFDC	= National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation	SAY	= Sardar Patel Awas Yojana
NSDP	= Net State Domestic Product	SCB	= Scheduled Commercial Bank
NSE	= National Stock Exchange	SCPT	= Soled Cargo Port Terminal
		SCR	= Season and Crop Report
		SCs	= Scheduled Castes
		SCSP	= Schedule Caste Sub Plan
		SDP	= State Domestic Product
		SDRF	= State Disaster Response Force
		SEBI	= Securities and Exchange Board of India
		SEOC	= State Emergency Operation Center
		SEZ	= Special Economic Zone

SGSY	= Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana	TASP	= Tribal Area Sub Plan
SHG	= Self Help Group	TEOCs	= Taluka Emergency Operation Centers
SIDO	= Small Industry Development Organisation	THR	= Take Home Ration
SIR	= Special Investment Region	TP	= Town Plan
SJSRY	= Swarna Jayanati Shaheri Rozgar Yojana	TPDS	= Targeted Public Distribution System
SKO	= Superior Kerosene Oil	TSC	= Total Sanitation Campaign
SLBC	= State Level Bankers Committee	UGVCL	= Uttar Gujarat Vij Company Ltd.
SLEC	= State Level Empowered Committee	UNICEF	= United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
SOPs	= Standard Operation Procedures	UMI	= Uper Middle Income
SPPWCS	= Sardar Patel Participatory Water Conservation Scheme	UNDP	= United Nations Development Programme
SDMP	= State Disaster Management Plan	UN-DESA	= United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
SPV	= Special Purpose vehicle	UNFCCC	= United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
Sq.Km.	= Square Kilometre	VAT	= Value Added Tax
Sq.M.	= Square Metre	VG	= Vibrant Gujarat
SRS	= Sample Registration System	w.e.f.	= With Effect From
SSA	= Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	WB	= World Bank
SSCB	= Sardar Sarovar Canal Based Project	WHO	= World Health Organisation
SSI	= Small Scale Industry	WPI	= Wholesale Price Index
SSL	= Standard Single Lane	WTO	= World Trade Organisation
SSNNL	= Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.	WUA	= Water User's Association
SSY	= Sujalam Suphlam Yojana	XGN	= Xtended Green Node
STs	= Scheduled Tribes	-	= Nil
SVPI	= Sardar Vallabhbai Patel International Airport		

PART - I
AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY

AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY

WORLD ECONOMY

The global economy is gaining recovery and showing signs of improvement in economic growth rate. The global growth is projected to grow faster than the previous year. The global purchasing managers' index for manufacturing is at a top level in last six years. The recovery is supported by strengthening business and consumer confidence along with encouraging signs of improving weak investments, trade and industrial production. Global outlook is strengthening due to firmed price recovery on the oil and other commodity markets and momentum in global activity.

Developing countries are leading the global growth by sharing about 60 per cent growth of the world's gross product as per growth of world output, 2015-19. It is also expected to gain strength in both developed economies and emerging markets and developing economies due to improvement in global manufacturing and trade. End of recession in a number of large emerging economies such as Brazil and Argentina in Latin America and Russia in Eastern Europe also play an important role in global expansion, and is expected to further push up global growth.

The United Nations Department of economics and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) forecasts the global growth to remain steady at 3.0 percent in 2017 and in 2018 because of improvement in manufacturing and trade, rising confidence and favorable global financing conditions.

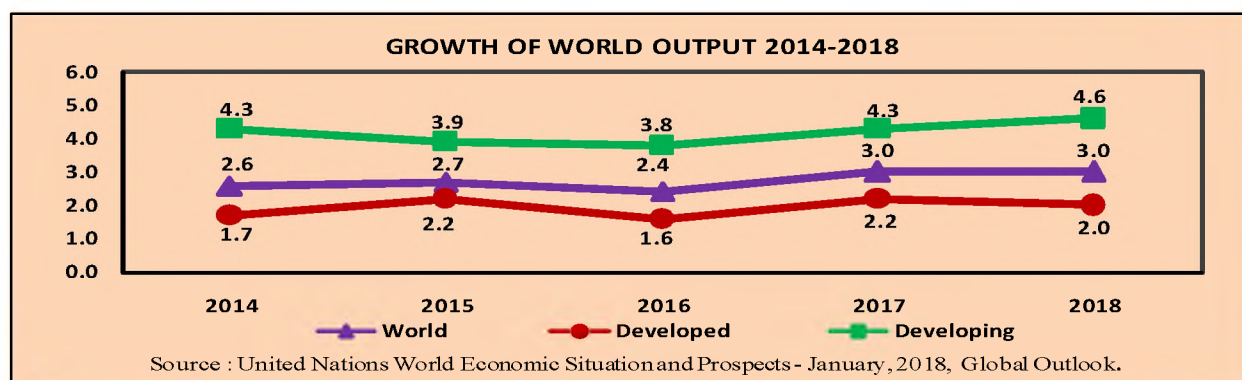
The growth in the developed economies have shown noticeable improvement in 2017, but rising levels of debt and policy uncertainty will be the hurdles for economic activity. Momentum in growth in developed economies has been picking up due to reducing inventories and improvement in manufacturing output. Consumption growth is

the main factor for GDP growth in the Euro area, US and UK. On the other hand Japan is also gaining growth through exports. In developed economies growth picking up to 2.2 percent in 2017. The US economy is expected to grow at 2.2% in 2017 with the help of new tax cuts. The outlook is relatively balanced with improvements most notably in the Euro area. Growth in the Euro area was more stable with support from the monetary policy, improving employment levels that strengthen consumption growth and by solid household spending. The growth in Euro area is also expected at 2.1% in 2017.

Economic growth in emerging markets is indeed rebounding after 2016. Economic activity is projected to pick up in 2017 and 2018, in emerging markets and developing economies. Higher growth in advanced markets is supporting exports while the shoring up of commodity prices is showing upward trend for some commodity prices such as metals and oil.

The developing economies is expected to grow at 4.3 percent in 2017 and at 4.6 percent in 2018. East and South Asia benefiting from robust domestic demand, global trade and favourable macroeconomics policies is expected to grow at 6.0% in 2017 and 5.8% in 2018. Growth is rebounding in low-income countries as rising metals prices lift production in metal exporters and infrastructure investment continues. Growth for Least Developed Countries is expected to be 4.8% in 2017 and 5.4% in 2018.

In emerging market and developing economies, tightened financial conditions, rising protectionism and China's slowdown will continue leaving its impact on growth prospects, whereas other regional heavy weights in South Asia, particularly India will pick up.



AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY

Global trade, driven by strengthening investment in developed economies, increased trade flows to and from China and improved import demand from commodity-exporting emerging markets and developing economies has gained momentum.

The Chinese slowdown and rebalancing has a direct impact on trade. The IMF expects 3.8% trade growth in 2017, the World Bank is similarly positive at 3.6% in 2017 and for 2018 the World Bank expects 4% growth. United Nations Department of economics and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) in its report forecasts world trade to increase to 3.7% during 2017 and stabilize at 3.5% in 2018.

Forecast for average inflation is revised because of stable oil prices. Inflation is likely to dip to 2.6% in 2017 and pick up to 2.8% in 2018.

Risks to the global growth have become stable, as the developed economies have avoided, unfavourable changes to their macroeconomic policies. The fuel price rise is providing fiscal relief to oil exporters but is measured enough not to destabilize oil importers.

Even though a modest global recovery is projected for 2017-18, many economies have experienced a marked downturn in private and public investment in recent years. In most developed economies and in many large developing and transition economies, labour productivity growth has remarkably slowed.

Downside risks continue to dominate the outlook, despite the possibility of more expansionary fiscal policy in major developed economies. A high degree of uncertainty is identified in the international policy environment and elevated foreign currency-denominated debt levels as key downside risks that may ruin the already modest global growth prospects.

Reforms will need to accelerate to lift growth prospects of investment and productivity in emerging market and developing economies. The investment in new capital for a technological change and efficiency gains is important. The investment in key areas, such as research and development, education and infrastructure can be helpful to promote social and environmental progress as well as supporting productivity growth.

The policy measures need to be fully integrated with structural reforms for a challenging economic and financial environment, a healthy growth trajectory and to achieve greater progress

on sustainable development including poverty, inequality and climate change, to improve the business climate, to support investment in human and physical capital and to enhance the regional and global trade integration of emerging markets and developing economies.

The current high level of asset prices can recommend an under-pricing of risk. Many developing economies with more open capital markets remain weak subject to ignorance of risk, uneven global liquidity conditions and unexpected capital withdrawal. Higher levels of policy uncertainty continue to be unclear for world trade, development aid, migration and climate targets and may interrupt recovery in global investment and productivity. Moreover, rising geopolitical tension could sharpen a trend to more one-sided and protectionist policies.

INDIAN ECONOMY

The economy of India is most consistent developing economy in the world. India has maintained 6-7% average growth annually since economic liberalization (1991). The acceleration of structural reforms, the move towards a rule-based policy framework and low commodity prices have provided a strong growth stimulus. In 2017 Indian economy became the world's fastest growing major economy in the world and it is expected to be one of the top three economic powers of the world over the next decade, supported by its strong democracy and partnerships. In terms of steady GDP growth, it is among the world's strongest performers and will remain the fastest-growing G20 economy.

Growth of the economy is set to expedite after the demonetization a year ago, the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) earlier this fiscal year and the impact of the currency exchange initiative. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is going to have a positive impact on the Indian economy.

Increase in public wages and pensions and higher agricultural and rural incomes have increased Private consumption. Consumption-related indicators have strengthened, while industrial output tracked higher.

India became net exporter of power for the first time, as per Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Govt. of India for cross border trade of electricity, during the year 2016-17 (April-February).

AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY

The Make in India initiative will benefit the investors as well as the manufacturing sector of Indian economy by improving the purchasing power of an average Indian consumer and hence urge development. Moreover, Digital India initiative, focuses on creation of digital infrastructure, delivering services digitally and to increase the digital literacy. The central government's initiative to rank individual states on the ease of doing business has made improvement in ease of doing business in many states. Some states have taken the lead in improving the ease of doing business and gaining higher productivity and income.

India's rank jumping to 100 from 130th position in 2017 as per World Bank's "Doing Business Report, 2018", among 190 countries assessed by the Doing Business Team. The DB Report is an assessment of 10 indicators which span the lifecycle of a business.

Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") has upgraded the Government of India's local and foreign currency issuer ratings after a period of 13 years to Baa2 from Baa3 and changed the outlook on the rating to positive from stable.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its latest World Economic Outlook has projected India to grow at 6.7% in 2017 and 7.4% in 2018.

With an ambitious government undertaking comprehensive reforms, India has enormous growth potential compared to other emerging economies as per the World Bank Global Economics Prospect 2018, as it projected country's growth rate to 7.3 per cent in 2018 and 7.5 for the next two years.

United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs (UN DESA) has projected Indian economy to grow at a rate of 6.7 per cent in the year 2017-18 and in the next financial year 2018-19 the economy is expected to grow at a rate of 7.2 per cent.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has projected the gross value added (GVA) to increase by 7.3 per cent in the year 2017-18, as against 6.6 per cent in 2016-17.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) forecast India's economic growth for the current fiscal to 6.7% and for 2018-19, India's GDP is projected to grow by 7.3%. In financial year 2018 growth remains strong, supported by restructured bank balance sheets and efficiency gains from the new tax regime.

Wall Street brokerage Goldman Sachs has expected a growth of 6.4 per cent for 2017-18 and in next fiscal the economy is likely to grow at 8 per cent as the massive bank recapitalization will help revive the long-stalled credit demand and private investments and a likely recovery in earnings are also likely to drive up the stock markets and has set the Nifty target of 11,600 by next December.

The Economic Survey of Government of India projects India's real GDP growth of 6.75% in the financial year 2017-18.

India's service sector is one of the fastest growing sector in the world. IT industry is the largest private-sector employer in India. Moreover, India is a major exporter of IT services, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) services and software services in financial year 2017.

Consumer price based inflation will be controlled through ongoing structural reforms, efforts to reduce the fragmentation of agricultural markets and land plots and with the development of irrigation network.

Population growth rate, increased labour force participation and higher education enrolment projects India's labour force to increase significantly in coming years. India is the largest remittance recipient in the world. FDI net inflows in India have been rising steadily with the highest ever inflow of equity worth US \$ 43.4 billion in 2016-17 and has been leading globally in liberalization measures. Export statistics have been improved due to strong demand from Asia and the euro area.

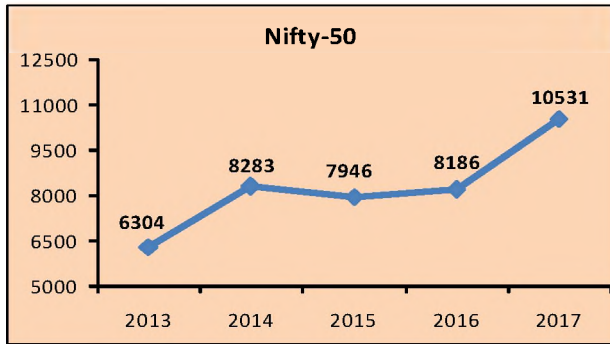
The deficit remains well below its longer-term average. The fiscal deficit of the Government of India, which was 4.5 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2013-14, is expected to decrease to 3.2 per cent of the GDP in 2017-18, according to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Economic momentum could accelerate by the new fiscal package, which will ease the resolution process of banks' stressed assets, shore up loan growth and boost corporate sentiment.

Carefully framed policies with an intention to reduce long term as well as short term limitations along with the momentum in investment can improve the trend by regaining the earlier growth and will sustain it in the coming years.

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) urge productivity, investment, competitiveness, job

AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY



creation and incomes. A positive impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and other structural reforms could push India's GDP growth to be between 8% and 10% with huge gains expected from internal integration of markets in the coming years as per the World Bank.

A comprehensive tax reform would promote inclusive growth. The landmark Goods and Services Tax and other measures to improve the ease of doing business will revive private investment and support competitiveness and economic growth. India is reforming relations across levels of government to empower the states and make policies more responsive to local conditions.

For inclusive growth better social and physical infrastructure is needed. Moreover, more finance to physical and social infrastructure is vital to raise living standards for all. Better infrastructure, transport and logistic services would facilitate manufacturing firms' access to global markets, particularly from remote and poorer regions.

The salient features of the Indian economy during the fiscal 2017-18, as revealed through the advance estimates of key indicators of economic performance prepared by the Government of

India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation are as follows.

Gross Domestic Product

- 1.1 Nominal GDP or GDP at current prices for the year 2015-16 is estimated at Rs. 137.64 lakh crore, while that for the year 2016-17 is estimated at Rs. 152.54 lakh crore, exhibiting a growth of 10.8 percent during the year 2016-17 and 10.4 percent during the year 2015-16. GDP at current prices in the year 2017-18 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 166.28 lakh crore. The growth in GDP at current prices during 2017-18 is estimated at 9.0 percent.
- 1.2 Real GDP or GDP at constant (2011-12) prices stands at Rs. 113.86 lakh crore for the year 2015-16 and Rs. 121.96 lakh crore for the year 2016-17, showing growth of 8.2 percent during 2015-16 and 7.1 percent during 2016-17. GDP at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2017-18 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 129.85 lakh crore. The growth in real GDP during 2017-18 is estimated at 6.5 percent.
- 1.3 The growth in GVA at current prices during the year 2016-17 has been higher than that in 2015-16 mainly due to higher growth in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (11.6%), Manufacturing (10.1%), Construction (3.6%), Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants (10.8%), Transport, Storage, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting (7.3%), Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional services (11.0%), Public Administration & Defence (17.5%) and Other services (14.7%).
- 1.4 The growth in real GVA at constant (2011-12) prices, during the year 2016-17 has been

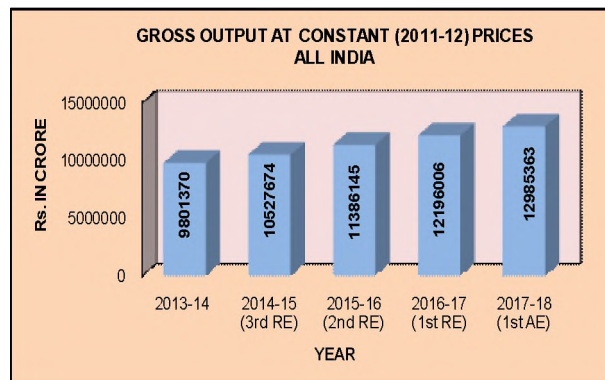
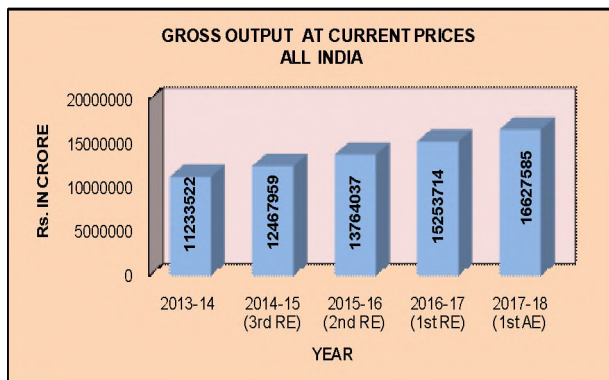
Table-1 : Growth of Gross Output in India

Sr. No.	Year	Gross Domestic Product (Rs. In Crore)		Net Domestic Product (Rs. In Crore)		Per Capita Income (Rs.)	
		Current Prices	Constant (2011-12) Prices	Current Prices	Constant (2011-12) Prices	Current Prices	Constant (2011-12) Prices
1	2011-12	87,36,329	87,36,329	78,19,154	78,19,154	63,462	63,462
2	2012-13	99,44,013	92,13,017	88,83,108	82,02,356	70,983	65,538
3	2013-14	1,12,33,522	98,01,370	1,00,37,547	87,00,760	79,118	68,572
4	2014-15 (3rd RE)	1,24,67,959	1,05,27,674	1,11,25,668	93,49,029	86,647	72,805
5	2015-16 (2nd RE)	1,37,64,037	1,13,86,145	1,23,13,813	1,01,19,785	94,731	77,826
6	2016-17 (1st RE)	1,52,53,714	1,21,96,006	1,36,68,987	1,08,26,074	1,03,870	82,229
7	2017-18 (1st AE)	1,66,27,585	1,29,85,363	1,48,99,252	1,15,54,772	1,11,782	86,660

Note : (RE) = Revised Estimates, (AE) = Advance Estimates.

Source : Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, GoI.

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higher than that in 2015-16 due to higher growth in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (6.3%), Mining & Quarrying (13.0%), Construction (1.3%), Manufacturing (7.9%), Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants (8.9%), Transport, Storage, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting (4.3%), Financial Services (1.3%), Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional services (8.0%), Public Administration & Defence (12.7%) and Other services (9.0%).

Net National Income :

- 1.5 Nominal Net National Income (NNI) at current prices for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 are estimated at Rs. 121.5 lakh crore and Rs. 134.9 lakh crore, showing an increase of 10.7 percent and 11.0 percent respectively. During the year 2017-18, the NNI is estimated at Rs. 147.11 lakh crore and registered a growth rate of 9.1 percent.
- 1.6 Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) at current prices is estimated for the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 at Rs. 43.52 lakh crore and Rs. 43.84 lakh crore respectively. In terms of GDP, the rate of GFCF stands at 28.5% and 26.4% during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

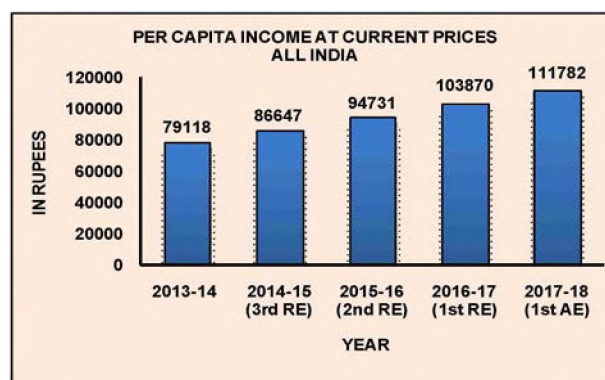
Consumption Expenditure :

- 1.7 Private Final Consumption Expenditure at current prices is estimated at Rs. 80.91 lakh crore in 2015-16 which increases to Rs. 90.05 lakh crore in 2016-17. In terms of GDP, the rates of PFCE at current prices during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 are estimated at 58.8 percent and 59.0 percent respectively. During the year 2017-18, the PFCE is estimated at Rs. 97.75 lakh crore. In terms of GDP, the rate of PFCE at current prices is estimated at 58.8%.

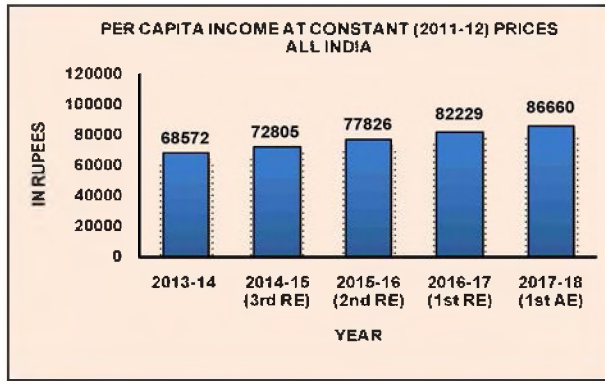
- 1.8 Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE) at current prices is estimated for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 at Rs. 14.28 lakh crore and Rs. 16.64 lakh crore respectively. In terms of GDP, the rate of GFCE at current prices during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 are estimated at 10.4% and 10.9% respectively. During the year 2017-18, the GFCE is estimated at Rs. 19.77 lakh crore. In terms of GDP, the rate of GFCE is estimated at 11.9%.

Estimates at Per Capita Level

- 1.9 Per Capita Income at current prices, (Per Capita Net National Income) is estimated at Rs. 94,731 for the year 2015-16 and Rs. 1,03,870 for the year 2016-17. Correspondingly, Per Capita PFCE at current prices for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 is estimated at Rs. 63,065 and Rs. 69,322 respectively. During the year 2017-18, the Per Capita Income at current prices is estimated to be Rs. 1,11,782 showing a rise of 8.3 percent as compared to previous year.
- 1.10 Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated at Rs. 77,826 and Rs. 82,229 for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively. During the year 2017-18, the Per Capita Income is estimated to be



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Rs. 86,660 showing a rise of 5.4 percent as compared to previous year.

- 1.11 Index of Industrial Production (Base : 2011-12=100) :** The cumulative growth of General Index of Industrial production for the period April-November, 2017 over the corresponding period of the previous year stands at 3.2 percent. The Indices of Industrial Production for the Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity sectors during April-November, 2017 over the corresponding period of the previous year has been 3.0 percent, 3.1 percent and 5.2 percent respectively.
- 1.12 Index of Eight Core Industries (Base: 2011-12=100):** The Eight Core Industries comprise 40.27 percent of the weight of items included in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP). As per provisional data, eight core industries registered a growth of 6.8 percent in November, 2017 as compared to a growth of 3.2 percent in November, 2016. The cumulative growth of core industries during April-November, 2017-18 was 3.9 percent as compared to growth of 5.3 percent during April-November, 2016-17.
- 1.13** During April to November, 2017, against the corresponding period of previous year; cumulative index of Coal production (weight: 10.33%) increased by 1.5%, Crude Oil production (weight : 8.58%) declined by 0.2%, the Natural Gas production (weight : 6.88%) increased by 4.4%, Petroleum Refinery production (weight : 28.04%) increased by 3.6%, Fertilizer production (weight : 2.63%) declined by 1.1%, Steel production (weight : 17.92%) increased by 7.2%, Cement production (weight: 5.37%)

increased by 0.6% and Electricity generation (weight : 19.85%) increased by 4.9%.

- 1.14 India's Foreign Trade Data:** During the year 2016-17, India's merchandise exports were US \$ 275.85 billion which increased by 5.2 percent and India's merchandise imports were US \$ 384.36 billion which increased by 0.9 percent as compared to previous year.
- 1.15** As per provisional data, during the year 2017-18, Cumulative value of exports for the period April-December 2017-18 was US \$ 223.51 billion (Rs. 1441419.91 crore) as against US \$ 199.47 billion (Rs 1338341.51 crore) registering a positive growth of 12.05 per cent in dollar terms and 7.70 per cent in rupee terms over the same period last year. Cumulative value of imports for the period April-December 2017-18 was US \$ 338.37 billion (Rs. 2182289.84 crore) as against US \$ 277.90 billion (Rs. 1865151.87 crore) registering a positive growth of 21.76 per cent in dollar terms and 17.00 per cent in rupee terms over the same period last year.
- 1.16** The Merchandise trade deficit for April-December, 2017-18 was estimated at US \$ 114.86 billion as against the deficit of US \$ 78.43 billion during April-December, 2016-17.
- 1.17 Fiscal Deficit :** The fiscal deficit in the year 2016-17 was Rs. 5.35 lakh crore which was 3.5 percent of Gross Domestic Product. The fiscal deficit during April-November, 2017 period was Rs. 6.12 lakh crore.

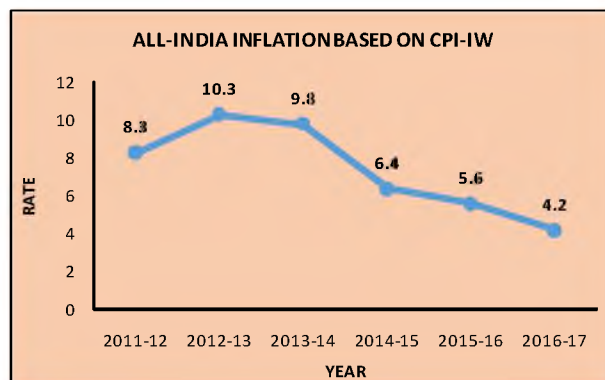
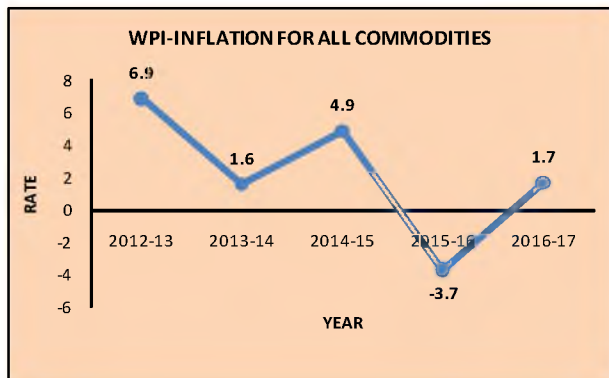
PRICE

- 1.18** During the year 2016-17, Government of India revised the base year and introduced current series of the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (with the base year 2011-12) with effect from 1st April 2012. For all commodities WPI inflation has been averaged 1.7 percent as compared to (-)3.7 percent in the year 2015-16.
- 1.19** Consumer Price Indices are used for monitoring retail price movements. More specifically, CPI-IW is used to decide dearness allowance to government employees. The annual rate of inflation based on CPI-IW declined to 4.2 percent in the year 2016-17 as compared to 5.6 percent in the year 2015-16.

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1.20 As per the new series of Consumer Price Index introduced separately for Rural, Urban and Combined with a base year 2012, the annual rate of inflation in all the three categories has shown decreasing trend in

2016-17. During the year 2016-17 All India inflation marginally decreased from 5.5 percent to 5.0 percent in Rural, 4.1 percent to 4.0 percent in Urban and 4.9 percent to 4.5 percent in Combined as against 2015-16.



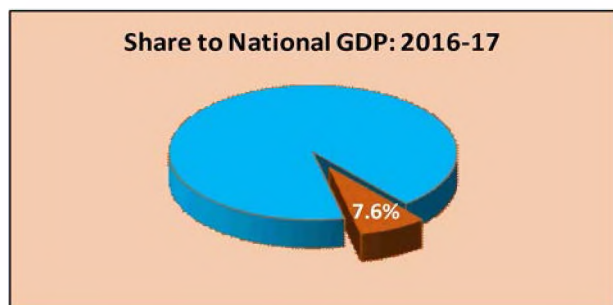
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GUJARAT : GROWTH ENGINE OF INDIA

Gujarat economy has been well recognised as growth engine of India with its strong economic fundamentals.

GSDP Share

With only 4.99 per cent population share, Gujarat accounts for 7.6 per cent share to National GDP.

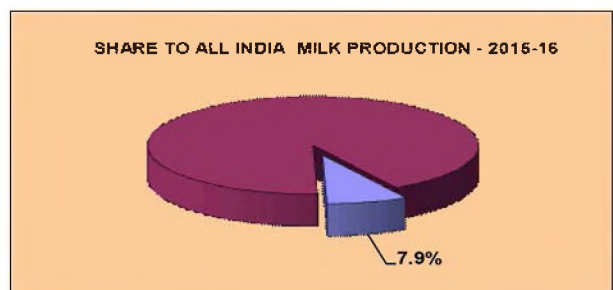


Agriculture production

Gujarat is the largest producer of Cotton, Groundnut and Condiments and Spices in India despite the fact that 58 per cent of land area is under arid and semi-arid regions.

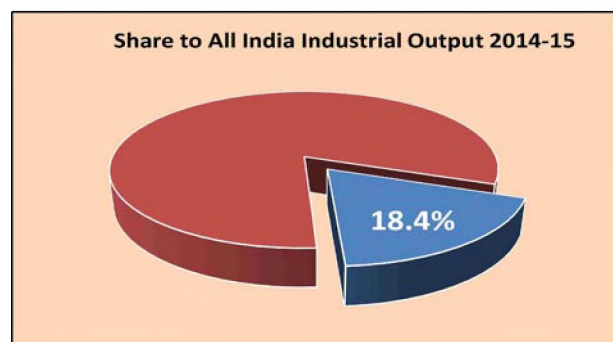
Milk Production

Gujarat is 3rd largest state in milk production in India. 7.9 % of Milk production of the country is from Gujarat.



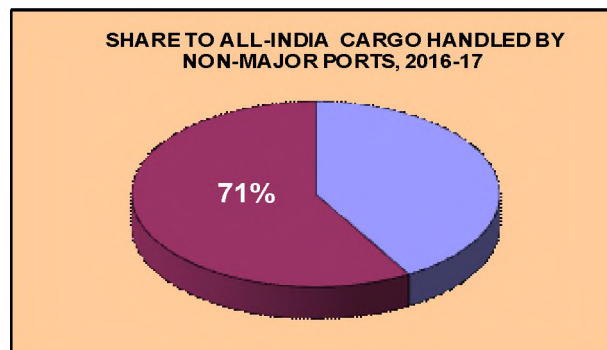
Industrial Output

Gujarat enjoys the status of industrially developed state of India with its 18.4 per cent share to Country's industrial output, the largest among the states of India.



Global Gateway

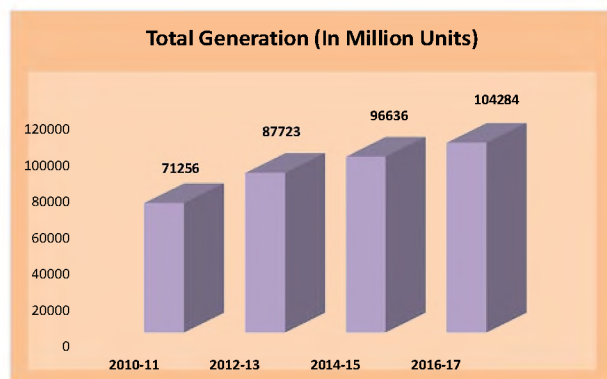
Gujarat is a leader in exports with more than 20 percent share to India's aggregate exports. 39.82 % of all cargo and more than 71 per cent cargo handled by Non-major ports of the Country is from Gujarat.



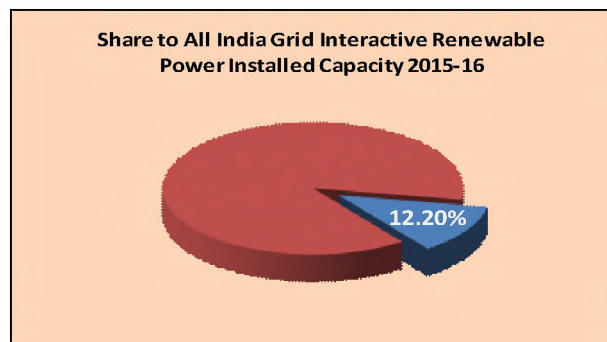
Energy

Generation of Electricity

Generation of Electricity in Gujarat has steadily being increasing from 71256 MU in 2010-11 to 104284 MU in 2016-17.



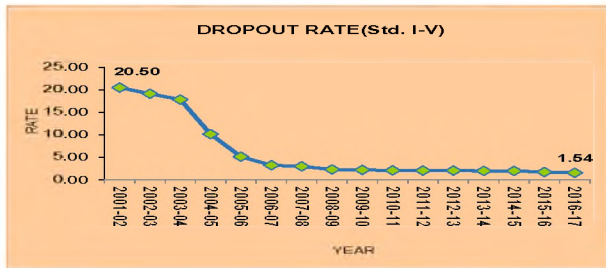
Gujarat has been a leading state on the front of harnessing renewable energy sources with its 12.20 per cent share in Country's total Grid Interactive Renewable power installed capacity in 2015-16.



GUJARAT : A SAGA OF SUSTAINED IMPROVEMENT

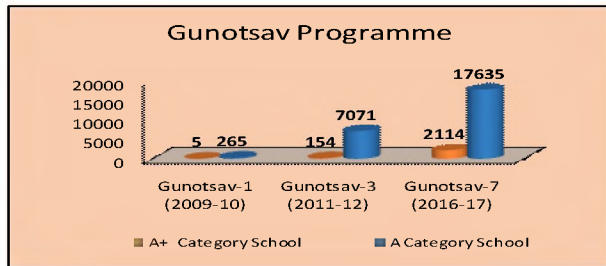
Drop out rate

The drop out rate for primary education (Std I-V) has substantially declined from 20.50 in 2001-02 to 1.54 in 2016-17.



Quality of Education

Having institutionalized the mechanism for enrolment and retention, The government has now focused on quality of education since last six years through Gunotsav programme. A team of Hon'ble Ministers and Government officers of all Departments are deployed to schools for the evaluation.

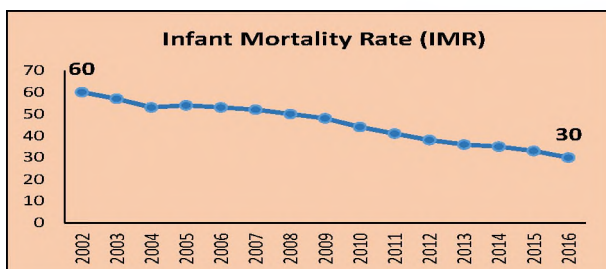


The number of schools in A+ category increased from 5 in Gunotsav-1 (2009-10) to 2114 in Gunotsav-7 (2016-17).

The number of schools in A category increased from 265 in Gunotsav-1 to 17635 in Gunotsav-7. In B Category, number of schools increased from 3823 in Gunotsav-1 to 12527 in Gunotsav-7.

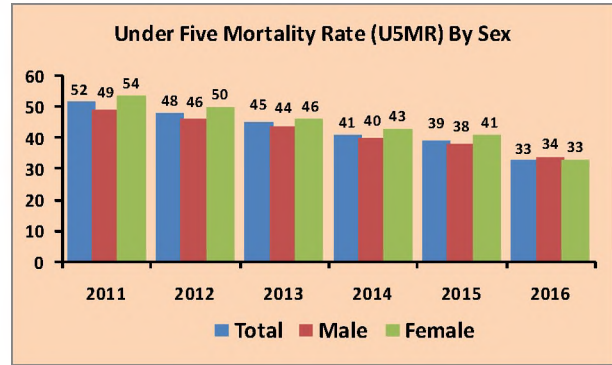
Infant Mortality Rate

The Infant Mortality Rate in Gujarat has reduced sharply by almost half from 60 in 2002 to 30 in 2016.



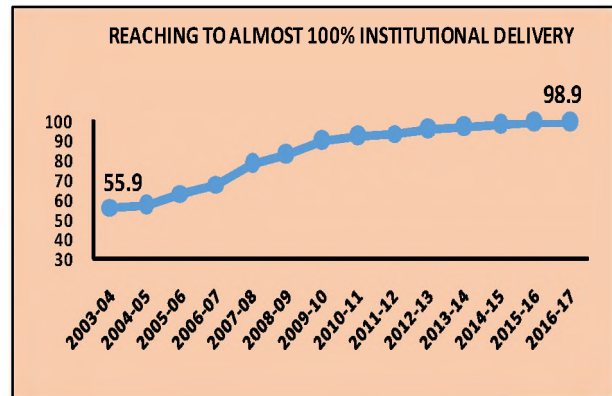
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) By Sex

Gujarat has registered a significant decline of 20% in U5MR in 2016. U5MR in the state has declined by 8 points from 41 deaths in 2015 to 33 deaths in 2016. Gujarat has higher U5MR of male than female.



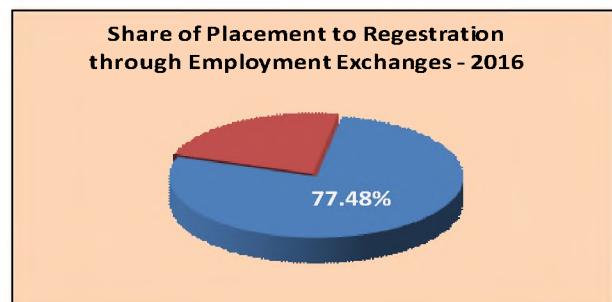
Institutional Delivery

Gujarat is set to achieve 100 per cent institutional delivery as it increased from 55.9 per cent in 2003-04 to 98.9 per cent in 2016-17.



EMPLOYMENT

Gujarat has the lowest unemployment rate among the major state economies. The share of placement to registration through employment exchanges in the year 2016 is 77.48%.



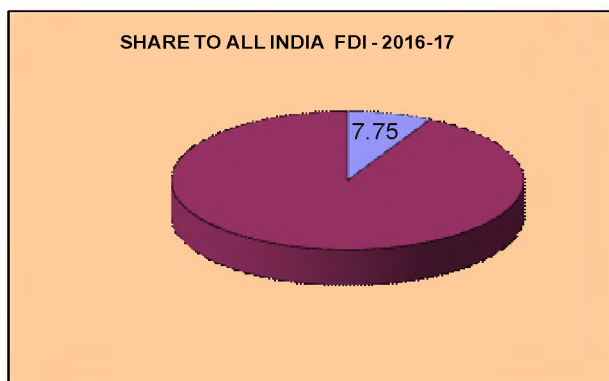
GLORY OF GUJARAT

* Gujarat is amongst the fastest-growing states between fiscals 2013 and 2017, as per the analysis by CRISIL in a report titled 'States of growth'. The report gauges performance using a matrix of 3 key macroeconomic parameters - growth, inflation and fiscal health.

Gujarat is the top performer in construction and manufacturing sector growth. The share of manufacturing has jumped from 28.4% to 34.4% of GVA - which is close to the levels seen in China.

Gujarat among the top 3 growing states in terms of gross value added (GVA) of labour-intensive sectors as well as overall GDP between fiscals 2013 and 2016.

* Gujarat attracted \$3.36 billion (Rs. 22,610 crore) FDI in 2016-17, a sharp increase of 54 per cent over \$2.24 billion (Rs.14,667 crore) in 2015-16, became the third most attractive FDI destination in the country. Gujarat's share of the country's total FDI pie has increased to 7.75 per cent in 2016-17.



* Gujarat has retained the top position in the list of 21 states and UTs with most investment potential, according to a report by think-tank NCAER. The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) State Investment Potential Index (NSIPI 2017) report ranks states on their competitiveness in business and their investment climate.

The ranking was based on six pillars - labour, infrastructure, economic climate, governance & political stability, perceptions and land - and 51 sub-indicators. Gujarat topped in economic climate and perceptions.

* Gujarat has topped a perception-based index of mobility of goods and efficiency of logistics chain.

The state has been ranked the highest in the index, which is based on indicators such as infrastructure, services, safety of cargo, timeliness, track and trace, as per the new Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) index developed by the commerce and industry ministry along with Deloitte.

* Gujarat topped among mainstream states in manufacturing emergence, as per the report of Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM). Parameters like number of factories, working capital, net fixed capital formation, fixed capital, finished goods, invested capital and total inputs, were considered to ascertain the states' performance.

Gujarat performed very well on parameters like change in capacity utilisation, operational ratio, value addition and input cost, according to the study by the ASSOCHAM Economic Research Bureau titled "Manufacturing Excellence and Emergence in India: The state level analysis."

* SEZ exports from Gujarat accounts for nearly 30 per cent of national SEZ exports. It increased by 4 per cent in FY '17, after falling 20 per cent in FY'16 and FY'15. SEZ exports from the State, however, are likely to post double-digit growth in FY'18, on the back of the finance SEZ at GIFT City and the ZydusPharma SEZ, which are clocking robust growth numbers.



* Gujarat has received the best state award for Comprehensive Development of Tourism at the National Tourism Awards in the Hall of Fame category.

The Hall of Fame Awards were introduced this year and given to states, organizations and agencies which have won the National Tourism

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Award in the same category for three consecutive years.

* Gujarat's two cities made its mark on global map

1) UN cultural agency UNESCO declared the 600-year-old walled city of Ahmedabad as a world heritage city, the first Indian city to make it to the list and

2) Rajkot, the only city from India to have found a mention in the latest World Bank (WB) report on initiatives taken to improve public services using technology. In the report 'Internet of Things: The New Government to Business

Platform' lists 90 cities across the world that have used technology to improve the quality of government services. Rajkot found mention for its 'eye way project', the network of 973 cameras for vigilance and surveillance.

* According to Swachh Survekshan 2017, an annual survey of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Gujarat is cleanest state with 12 clean cities in India's top 50 clean cities. An annual survey aimed at capturing the outcomes on ground of the ongoing efforts to make urban areas open defecation free and improve door-to-door collection, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste.

ECONOMY OF GUJARAT

The development in Gujarat comes in a way through its good governance under successive regimes in Gujarat. Gujarat is one of the richest big state, enjoys faster growth and a greater intensity of jobs and industry than India as a whole. Gujarat has performed well in terms of GSDP growth, education, health and in other key sectors. Gujarat shares just 5% of India's population and 6% of its land mass and accounts for 7.6% of its GDP. The state's annual GDP growth from 2011-12 to 2016-17 at current prices averaged above 13%, a faster rate than India as a whole.

Gujarat is one of the high growth states in the country having the longest coastline. A coastal state has the advantages of greater global access as well as lower transportation costs. A quarter of India's sea cargo passes through its ports and contributes to its rapid growth through international trade.

Agricultural growth is highly influenced by cash crops such as cotton, oilseeds and tobacco and increased crop productivity. Due to decisive steps taken by Gujarat government in agriculture sector, noticeable growth has been achieved despite water scarcity in the state. Continuously rising milk production and significant exports of fish have dominated the growth in Animal husbandry sector.

Gujarat is one of the most industrially developed states having, the highest geographical area under SEZ development in India. Gujarat government has taken effective steps to grant permits, licenses and environment clearance speedily, as a result more and more new factories are being setup.

Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit is a visionary approach of the Government of Gujarat towards inclusive and sustainable development by ensuring policy coherence and effective investment promotion. The central focus of the Summit is "Sustainable Economic and Social Development".

The entrepreneurial spirit of people in Gujarat has achieved the distinction of being one of the most industrially developed states. The major industry groups in Gujarat are chemicals, petrochemicals, dairy, drugs and pharmaceuticals, cement and ceramics, gems and jewellery, textiles and engineering. There are 13 major industry groups that together account for around 82.05 per cent of total factories, 95.85 per cent of total fixed capital investment, 90.09 per cent of the value of output and 93.21 per cent of value addition in Gujarat's industrial economy.

The good governance story of Gujarat, supports inclusive growth and social sector development. The state has moved from a deficit in electricity generation, in 2002, to a surplus, despite meeting the energy demands of a booming economy. Its 18,000 rural villages are connected to the electricity grid and having efficient water supply system.

Gujarat has shown better performance in health by declining (the lowering of) the infant mortality rate (IMR) by 3.6 per cent per annum.

The female-male education ratio captures gender equality. With programmes such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, there is an effective awareness about education of the girl child.

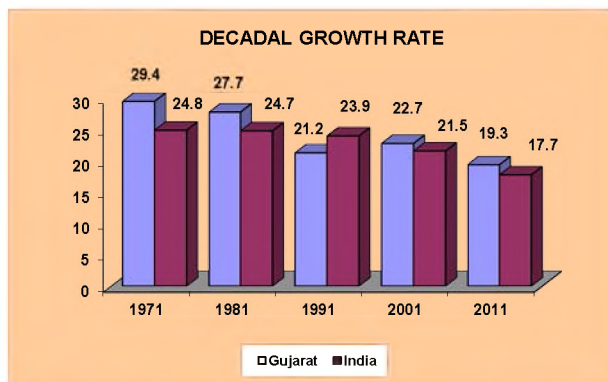
Crafted policies and strategical planning of the state government will further improve its education system, healthcare and other social sector parameters to remove obstacles in its growth. The government will focus on the economic-social transformation of the Eastern Corridor and Western Gujarat and will uplift the vulnerable communities from the remote, rural areas, who have been left out by the market-led growth. This will lead to inclusive development and reduce inequality.

The details, in brief, of important sectorial developments of state economy have been given in the following paragraphs.

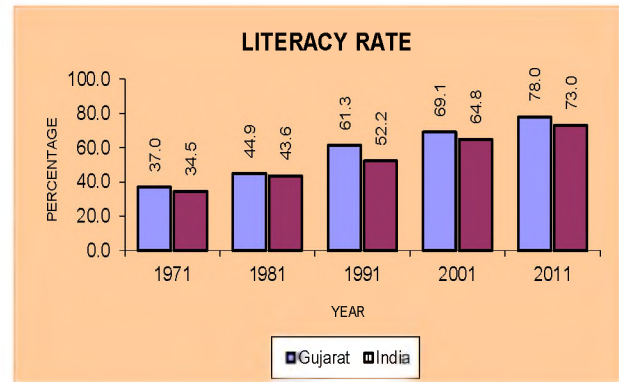
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POPULATION

- 2.1 As per census - 2011, the population of Gujarat at 0.00 hours as on 1st March 2011 is 6.04 crore comprising 3.15 crore males and 2.89 crore females. Of this, the rural population is 3.47 crore and the urban population is 2.57 crore. In terms of percentage, Gujarat accounts 5.97% of the area of India and 4.99% of the population of India.
- 2.2 The decadal growth rate of state is 19.28% as compared to all India growth rate of 17.68%.



- 2.3 Population density (persons per sq.km.) in census 2011 works out to be 308.
- 2.4 In percentage terms, the rural population constitutes 57.4% of the total population and the urban population is 42.6%.
- 2.5 In the census 2011, persons in age-group 10-19 years (Adolescent) have decreased by 1.55%, persons in age-group 15-24 years (Youth) decreased by 0.51%, persons in age-group 15-59 years (Working age) have also decreased by 2.63%. Whereas, persons in age-group 60 years and above have increased by 1.01% compared to census 2001.
- 2.6 The sex ratio in the state slightly decreased to 919 in 2011 from 920 in 2001.
- 2.7 The Scheduled Caste population in the state is 40,74,447 (6.74%) in 2011 and the Scheduled Tribe population in the state is 89,17,174 (14.75%) in 2011.
- 2.8 The literacy rate in the state as per the census 2011 works out to 78.03% (Rural-71.71% & Urban-86.31%, Male-85.8% & Female-69.7%).

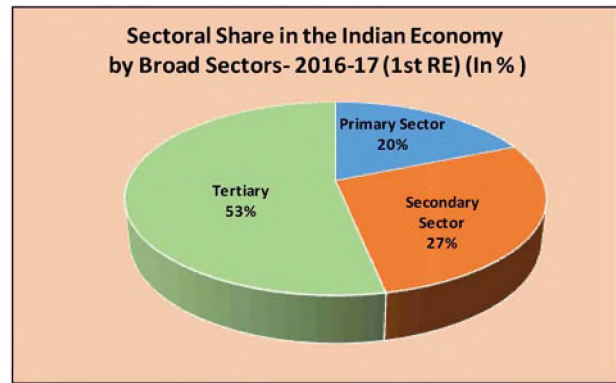
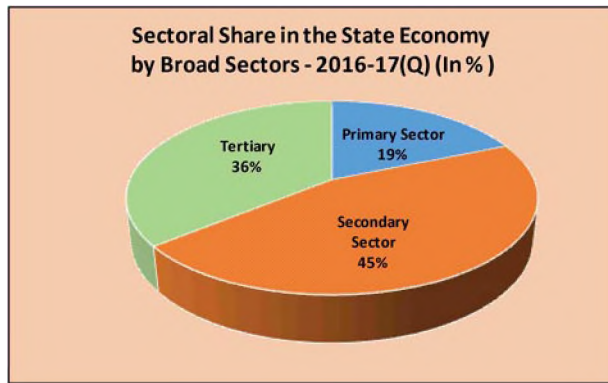


- 2.9 In Gujarat, as per Population Census 2011, the total number of workers is 247.7 lakh.
- 2.10 The Work Participation Rate (WPR) for the Gujarat works out to 41.0 per cent, which is higher than the national average (39.8%).
- 2.11 For the first time in Census 2011, the marginal workers, i.e. workers who worked for less than six months in the reference year, have been sub-divided in two categories, namely, those worked for less than 3 months and those who worked for 3 months or more but less than six months. In Gujarat, out of 247.7 lakh total workers, 203.7 lakh are main workers and the remaining 44.0 lakh are marginal workers. Amongst the 44.0 lakh marginal workers, 39.3 lakh (89.3%) worked for 3 to 6 months whereas only 4.7 lakh (10.7%) worked for less than 3 months in the state.

STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- 2.12 The State economy has been measured in terms of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at constant prices as well as at Current prices. GSDP estimates over a period of time reveal the extent and direction of the changes in the level of economic development. Sectoral Composition of GSDP gives an idea about the relative position of different sectors in the economy over a period of time, which not only indicates the real structural changes taking place in the economy, but also facilitates in formulation of the plans for overall economic development. The present base year for GSDP estimation at constant prices is 2011-12.

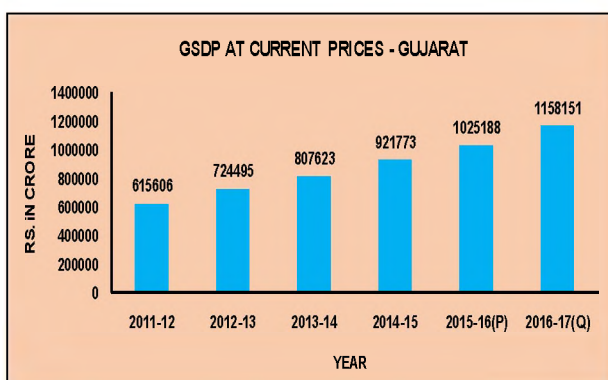
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2.13 After achieving a strong double digit economic growth of 10 per cent, in the past one and a half decade, the State has proved to be the growth engine of India. Gujarat contributes to about 7.6 per cent to the Country's GDP, with the population share of only 4.99 percent. Despite an adverse impact of drought in recent years, the state economy is showing steady growth in last three years, an account of robust manufacturing sector and sustained growth in service sector.

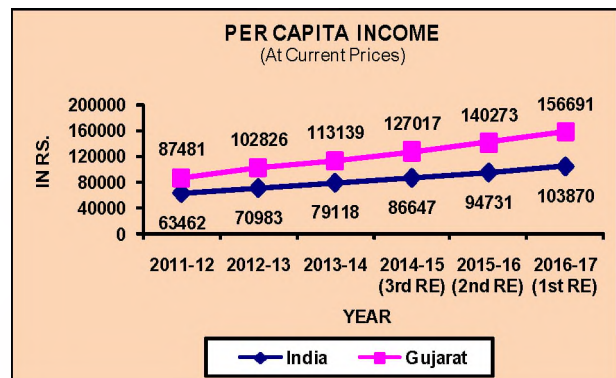
2.14 As per the Quick Estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market current prices in 2016-17 has been estimated at Rs. 1158151 crore as against revised estimates of Rs. 1025188 crore in 2015-16, registering a growth of 13.0 percent over the year 2015-16. The Gross State Domestic Product at Market constant (2011-12) prices in 2016-17 has been estimated at Rs. 984598 crore as against revised estimates of Rs. 894667 crore in 2015-16, registering a growth of 10.1 percent over the year 2015-16.

2.15 The share of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors has been reported at



19.1 per cent, 44.8 percent and 36.1 percent respectively to the total GSVA in 2016-17 at current prices.

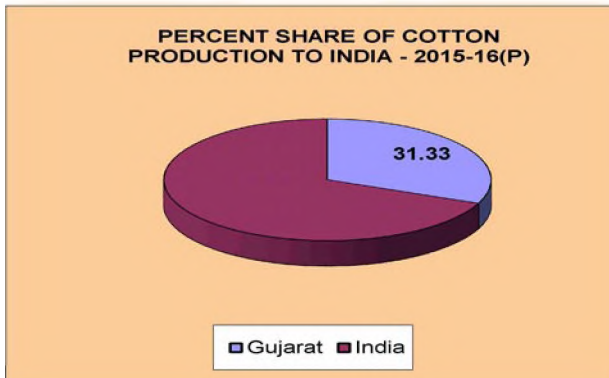
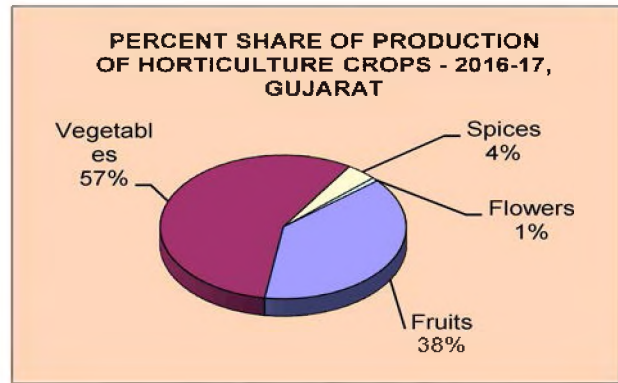
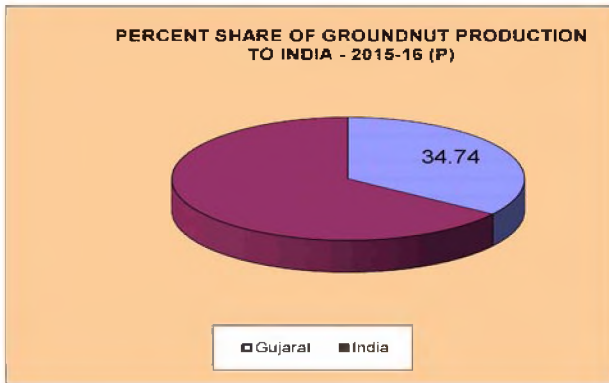
2.16 **Per Capita Income :** The Per Capita Income (i.e. Per Capita NSDP) at Market current prices has been estimated at Rs. 156691 in 2016-17 as against revised estimates of Rs. 140273 in 2015-16, showing an increase of 11.7 percent over the year 2015-16. The Per Capita Income at market constant (2011-12) prices has been estimated at Rs. 132773 in 2016-17 as against revised estimates of Rs. 122148 in 2015-16, indicating a growth of 8.7 percent over the year 2015-16.



AGRICULTURE

2.17 Gujarat is a diversified agricultural economy. The State agriculture economy has witnessed a shift towards high value crops like cotton, groundnuts, fruits and vegetables and condiments and spices from low value cereals and other crops. The state received total 112.18 % of the average rainfall during the Monsoon-2017. As per the second advance estimates, production of foodgrains during 2017-18 is estimated at 66.88 lakh tonnes compared to 74.20 lakh tonnes last year. During the

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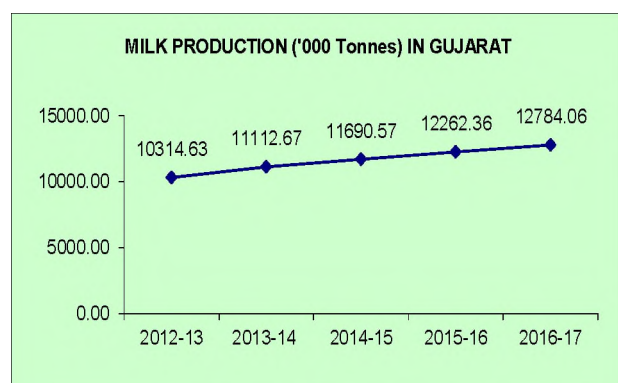
year 2016-17, the production of cotton bales each of 170 kg. was 50.43 lakh bales which increase to 127.46 lakh bales during the year 2017-18. The production of oil seeds is estimated at 49.32 lakh tonnes during the year 2017-18 against the production of 45.76 lakh tonnes during the year 2016-17.

2.18 **Horticulture:** Horticulture has emerged as one of the high potential sub sector in Agriculture. It is a supplier for large number of agro based industries which offers good avenues for generation of employment opportunities both in rural and urban areas. Horticulture economy has been gaining momentum as the area under fruit crops, condiments and spices and floriculture has increased. This has resulted in an enhanced share of Horticulture to total Agricultural economy. At present, horticultural crops contribute to about 20% to total Agricultural economy. The major vegetables grown in Gujarat are Onion, Potato, Brinjal, Tomato, Okra and Cucurbits. The state also produces spices viz. Cumin, Fennel and Garlic. The state is leading in productivity of onion, tomato, banana, potato and pomegranate at national level. The state has also

introduced new horticulture crops like cashew nut, pamarosa, sweet orange and other medicinal crops. Onion dehydration industry of the state is biggest in the country. In floriculture flowers like; carnation, gerbera and rose are cultivated using Hi-Tech Green House. Moreover, state enjoys monopoly in processing of Isabgul.

2.19 During the year 2016-17, the production of fruits, vegetables, spices and flowers is estimated to be 89.53 lakh tonnes, 131.61 lakh tonnes, 9.23 lakh tonnes and 1.95 lakh tonnes respectively.

2.20 **Animal Husbandry:** The Animal Husbandry and dairy sector in Gujarat contributes significantly to socio-economic development of the rural economy of the state and it provides sustainable livelihood. Gujarat is one of the largest processor of milk in India and Amul dairy is Asia's biggest dairy. The production of milk has increased from 122.62 lakh tonnes in 2015-16 to 127.84 lakh tonnes in 2016-17. The production of Eggs has increased from 17216 lakh in 2015-16 to 17940 lakh in 2016-17, while the production of wool has decreased negligible from 22.83 lakh kgs. in 2015-16 to 22.67 lakh kgs. in the year 2016-17.



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- 2.21 **Fisheries:** During the year 2016-17, total fish production in the Gujarat State has been estimated at 8.16 lakh tonnes worth Rs.6233.89 crore. The marine fish production constitutes about 85.69 percent of total fish production of the State. There were 35036 fishing boats registered in the State, out of which 24934 were mechanised boats and 10102 were non-mechanised boats. During the year 2016-17(P), through export of 209074 tonnes of fish and fish products, the State has received foreign exchange earnings of Rs.3653.06 crore.
- 2.22 During the year 2017-18 (upto September, 2017) (P), the total fish production has been estimated at 2.71 lakh tonnes (Marine fish production is 2.28 lakh tonnes and Inland fish production is 0.43 lakh tonnes) worth of Rs.1975.33 crore. During the year 2017-18 (upto September-2017) (P), export of fish and fish products is estimated at 46740 tonnes, worth of Rs.744.03 crore. At the end of September-2017 (P), there were 35036 fishing boats registered in the State, out of which 24934 were mechanised boats and 10102 were non-mechanised boats. During the year 2017-18, 8319.85 lakh fish seeds (spawn) have been produced to meet the ever growing demand of the State in Inland sector.
- 2.23 **Forest:** The Forest area of Gujarat is approximately 21899.49 sq.km. in the year 2016-17, which is about 11.17 % of total geographical area of the State. The state has 23 wildlife sanctuaries and 4 National Parks covering about 8.47 % of the total geographical area of the State.
- 2.24 **Monsoon Season-2017 :** The state received total 112.18% of the average rainfall during the Monsoon-2017. During the Monsoon, in bouts of heavy rainfall, 211 persons and 9445 cattle have lost their lives and damage was inflicted to public property and houses. The state government has paid an amount of over Rs.17892.46 lakh in the form of compensation, cash doles and assistance in the affected areas.
- 2.25 **Relief Measures:** In the year 2017, the State Government has declared 18 villages under semi-scarcity in 2 districts (Rajkot and Surendranagar) and 667 as affected villages. The State Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1015 lakh towards acquiring grass, transportation of grass and subsidies to Gaushalas and Panjarapols.
- 2.26 **Water Resources Development :** The ultimate irrigation potential through the surface water is assessed at 48.11 lakh hectares which includes 17.92 lakh hectares through Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. Similarly in respect of ground water resources, it is estimated that about 20.04 lakh hectares can be irrigated. Thus total ultimate irrigation potential through surface & ground water is estimated to be 68.15 lakh hectares. The total irrigation potential of surface water created upto June-2017 works out to 90.62 percent of ultimate irrigation potential whereas maximum utilization works out to 68.25 percent of the irrigation potential created.
- 2.27 **Micro Irrigation Scheme :** The Micro Irrigation Scheme in Gujarat is being implemented, in a uniform mode, by the Gujarat Green Revolution Company (GGRC), (on behalf of the Government of Gujarat and the Government of India), since May-2005.
- 2.28 In this scheme 39086 large farmers covering 105358 hectare, 100768 marginal farmers covering 70837 hectare, 540935 medium farmers covering 1038901 hectare and 304553 small farmers covering 368993 hectare were benefited upto October-2017.
- 2.29 **Participatory Irrigation Management:** The Government has decided to cover maximum possible command area under Participatory Irrigation Management. The Government has also passed "Gujarat Water Users Participatory Irrigation Management Act-2007". Under this scheme 555366 hectare and 1806 Water Users Association's have been covered at the end of March-2017. During the year 2017-18 (upto September-2017), 5215 ha. more area and 16 Water Users Association's have been covered. Hence, at the end of September-2017, under this scheme 560581 hectare and 1822 Water Users Association's have been covered.

2.30 **Reservoirs Level:** As on 15th December-2017, out of total 203 dams with total storage capacity of 15779.01 million cubic metres, 45 dams (having storage capacity of 12901.05 million cubic metres) are in Gujarat region that includes south, north and central Gujarat area, 20 dams (having storage capacity of 332.27 million cubic metres) are in Kachchh region and 138 dams (having storage capacity of 2545.69 million cubic metres) are in Saurashtra region. As on 15th December, 2017, the gross water storage in the reservoirs was 9255.47 million cubic metres, which was 58.66 percent against the total storage capacity.

Sardar Sarovar Project

2.31 The Sardar Sarovar Project is a multipurpose project, which envisages construction of concrete gravity dam across the river Narmada in Narmada District, two power houses viz. River Bed Power House (RBPH) and Canal Head Power House (CHPH) with a combined installed capacity of 1450 MW and 458 kms long main canal with a discharge capacity of 40000 cusecs at starting point and 2500 cusecs at Gujarat-Rajasthan border with a network of 71748 kms. for water distribution system for irrigation.

2.32 The project is expected to provide irrigation benefits to about 18 lakh hectare command area in 79 talukas of 17 districts in the State. It is also envisaged to provide water in 9490 villages and 173 townships for domestic purpose as well as for industrial uses.

2.33 **Sub Minors and Command Area Development :**The new Policy for construction of Sub-minors is available for both the options namely Open Channel Gravity (OCG) system and Underground Pipe Line System (UGPL). In order to mitigate the acquisition of Farmers' land, construction of Sub-minors has been taken up in the form of Underground Pipe Lines (UGPL). Following this new Policy, UGPL Sub-Minors have been constructed in 19435 km length till November-2017 to serve the Command Area of 7.30 lakh hectare.

* In 2017-18, 1.39 lakh ha. Command Area has been developed till November-2017. Farmer's participation is ensured in this implementation in terms of selection of alignment, location of Turn-outs and contribution of 2.5% Project Cost. Cumulative Command Area Development has been carried out in 10.99 lakh hectare up to November-2017.

INDUSTRIES

2.34 The state of Gujarat is one of the highly industrialized states in India with its reputation of being a highly investor-friendly state. The state has a proven track record of attracting high volumes of investment becoming the most favoured investment destination in India. In the backdrop of these developments, the Government of Gujarat has declared Industrial Policy - 2015 and introduced new Gujarat Garment & Apparel Policy - 2017.

2.35 **Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit 2017 :** The 8th Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit was held at the Mahatma Mandir, Gandhinagar from 10th to 13th January, 2017. The conference was called sustainable economic and social development. In this summit, the States governments, Ministers, Corporate World Leaders, Seior Policy Makers, Heads of International Organisations and Educators from around the World were invited to bring forth the cause of development and promote cooperation.

* From Vibrant Gujarat Global Investors Summit - 2003 to 2017, total 76512 projects have been filed for MoU and Investment Intentions. As on 31st March, 2017, out of total registered projects by 2015 summit, 30512 production projects have been started. Total 1709881 jobs are generated by these projects.

2.36 **Micro, Small and Medium Units:** Vide Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India's notification No. S.O.2576(E), dated 18/09/2015, EMP EM Part-I & Part-II system has been closed. Instead of that system, the Government has decided that Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM) is to be notified publically. So, it is to be filed on Web Portal "udyogaadhar.gov.in" of

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Ministry of MSME. After implementation of UAM till the date 06/11/2017, there are total 367832 units recorded.

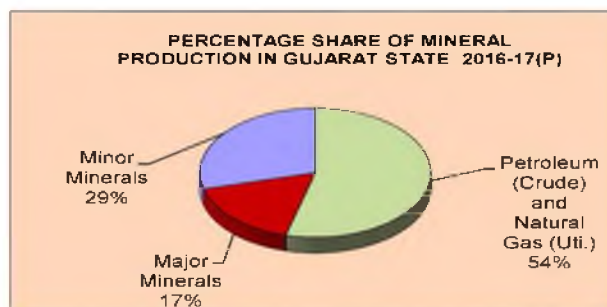
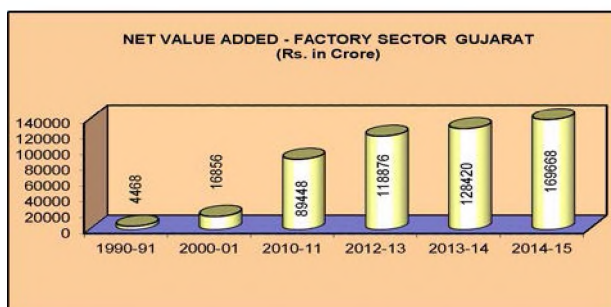
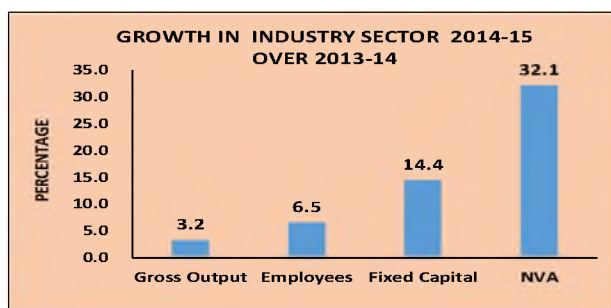
2.37 **Annual Survey of Industries (ASI):** As per the final results of Annual Survey of Industries 2014-15, the number of factories has increased from 22876 in 2013-14 to 23433 in 2014-15, showing a growth of 2.43 percent over the previous year. The value of output at current prices of all registered factories covered under the survey in the State has increased from Rs. 1230642 crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 1270125 crore in 2014-15, showing a growth of 3.21 percent over the previous year. The fixed capital generated by the factory sector in the State has increased from Rs. 382654 crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 437702 crore in 2014-15, which is also showing a growth of 14.39 percent over the previous year, and the net value added by factory sector in the State has increased from Rs. 128420 crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 169668 crore in 2014-15, showing a significant increase of 32.12 percent over the previous year.

2.38 As per the final results of ASI 2014-15, as per NIC-2008, there are 7 major industry groups that together account for around 54.15 percent of total factories, 67.39 percent of total fixed capital, 70.83 percent of the value of output and 83.82 percent of Net Value Added in Gujarat's industrial economy generated by state factory sector.

2.39 **Factory:** As per the registration data from Directorate of Industrial Safety & Health, the number of working factories registered under factories Act 1948 in the State has increased from 30743 at the end of the year 2015(P) to 31040 at the end of the year 2016(P). The average daily employment in the working factories has also increased from 16.23 lakh at the end of the year 2015(P) to 16.65 lakh at the end of the year 2016(P).

2.40 **Gujarat Garments & Apparel Policy 2017 :** Gujarat Government has announced the Garments and Apparel Policy-2017, with the aim of creating more opportunities in the garment sector of Gujarat and to create huge employment opportunities for women through the apparel industry. This Policy is prepared to present whole textile value chain more suitable for farm-to-fibre, fibre-to-fabric, fabric-to-fashion and fashion to foreign exports. Under the Garment and Apparel Policy, State Government will provide interest subsidy up to a maximum of Rs.7.5 crore per annum on five percent basis for five years. State Government will also give a subsidy of Rs.1 per unit for five years in the electricity bill of the industrial unit. To encourage women's employment through this Policy State Government will pay Rs. 4,000 per month to female workers working in the factories and Rs. 3200 per month to the male Workers. This promotion of assistance will be available for up to five years.

2.41 **Mining:** The value of mineral production of the state for the year 2016-17(P) is Rs. 17791.97 crore. The value of major minerals is Rs. 2988.79 crore, minor minerals is Rs. 5177.01 crore and petroleum (crude) & natural gas is Rs. 9626.17 crore.



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INFRASTRUCTURE

2.42 Infrastructure is the backbone of progress and the state has a fairly well developed and excellent infrastructure facilities.

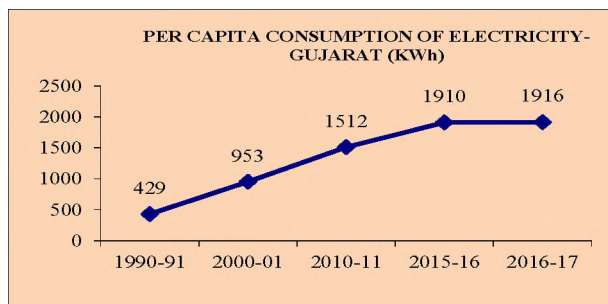
ENERGY

2.43 The total installed capacity of electricity of the State as on 31st October, 2017 is 19555 MW of conventional sources comprising of 5517 MW by GSECL, 2604 MW by State IPPs, 7207 MW by Private IPPs and 4227 MW by Central sector share. While capacity to the tune of 480 MW has been derated/de-commissioned in the year 2017-18. The installed capacity of Wind farm as on 31st October, 2017 was 5480 MW.

2.44 The total generation of electricity in the state during the year 2017-18 (upto 31st October, 2017), was 64401 MU which includes 12063 MUs by GSECL, 36553 MUs by Private sector (including State IPPs) and 15785 MUs by Central sector. The Wind power generation during the year 2016-17 was 7720 MUs. While, during the year 2017-18 (upto October, 2017) it was 5425 MUs.

2.45 The total consumption of electricity in the state during the year 2016-17 was 77881 MUs as against 75841 MUs in the previous year i.e. 2015-16 (including Torrent Power Ltd.).

2.46 The per capita consumption of electricity reported by GUVNL during the year 2016-17 was 1916 units as against 1910 units of the previous year 2015-16.



2.47 **GEDA:** Wind energy is clean and safe energy that emerged as a potential source of renewable energy. As per the National Institute of Wind Energy, the estimated installable potential at 80M height is found to be over 35000 MW in Gujarat State. At the end of the March, 2017 installed capacity of wind farms in Gujarat State was

of 5318.375 MW. An additional capacity of more 163.575 MW has been added during the year 2017-18 (up to November-2017). So, the total installed capacity of wind farms in the state, by the end of November-2017 is 5481.95 MW.

2.48 The State Government has announced Solar Power Policy in August-2015 allowing investors to set up Solar Power Projects in the state, and as a result installed capacity of 1584 MW Solar Power Projects have been commissioned as of November, 2017.

2.49 **Canal Top Solar Power Plant :** Total 4.58 crore unit power has been generated upto November, 2017. The works of 15 MW Canal Bank and 10 MW Canal Top Solar Power Plant i.e total 25 MW solar power plant on Vadodara Branch Canal have been completed in September-2017 and power generation is started. Till November 2017, 0.78 crore unit power has been generated.

2.50 **5 MW Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Project each at Gandhinagar and Vadodara:** GPCL has successfully implemented 5 MW Rooftop Solar Project in Gandhinagar through private sector participation. M/s Madhav Solar Private Ltd. has installed 4.6 MW on Commercial and Institutional building in Vadodara city through GPCL.

2.51 **Wind Farm :** During the year 2016-17, the total power generation of Wind Farm was 372.69 MUs and it earned revenue of Rs. 144.90 crore. While, during the year 2017-18 (upto September, 2017) the total power generation of Wind Farm was 253.36 MUs and it earned revenue of Rs. 100.40 crore.

2.52 **Solar Power :** Recycling the mined out land areas, GMDC has set up a very innovative and unique 5 MW Solar power project at Panandhro Lignite Mines. The total power generation of Solar power was 7.87 MUs and generated the revenue of Rs. 11.51 crore in the year 2016-17. While, during the year 2017-18 (upto September, 2017), the total power generation of Solar project was 3.23 MUs. and the revenue generated for this period is of Rs. 4.72 crore.

ROADS AND TRANSPORT

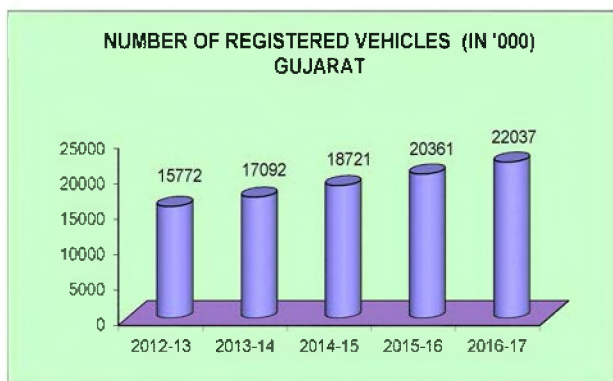
2.53 **Railways:** The total length of railway lines in the State as on 31st March, 2016 was 5258.49 route kms. comprising 3506.55

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kms. of Broad Gauge (BG), 1193.04 kms. of Meter Gauge (MG) and 558.90 kms. of Narrow Gauge (NG) lines.

2.54 **Roads:** The total length of roads (except Non-plan, Community, Urban and Project roads) in the State has increased to 80582 kms. at the end of 2014-15 from 79894 Kms. at the end of 2013-14. Out of the total road length of 80582 Kms., the length of surfaced roads was 78647 Kms. (97.60 percent), where as unsurfaced roads was 1935 Kms., (2.40 percent) at the end of 2014-15.

2.55 **Motor Vehicles:** The Number of registered Motor Vehicles in the state has increased from 203.61 lakh in the year 2015-16 to 220.37 lakh in the year 2016-17. During the year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017), 228.40 lakh vehicles were registered.



2.56 Automated driving test track without human interference was developed at 27 districts for two wheeler vehicle and at 24 districts for four wheeler vehicle. Where as works in 5 districts are under process. Also driving license as a “Smart Card” system has been developed by computerization and driving licenses are distributed at their home address. During the year 2016-17, 14.09 lakh driving licenses (Smart-card) were issued under the new distribution system.

2.57 As part of computerization of the vehicle registration, the registration certificate are prepared as a Smart Card and are being sent to the address of the client. During the year 2016-17, 27.51 lakh R.C. were distributed under this new distribution system. During the year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017), 18.28 lakh R.C. were

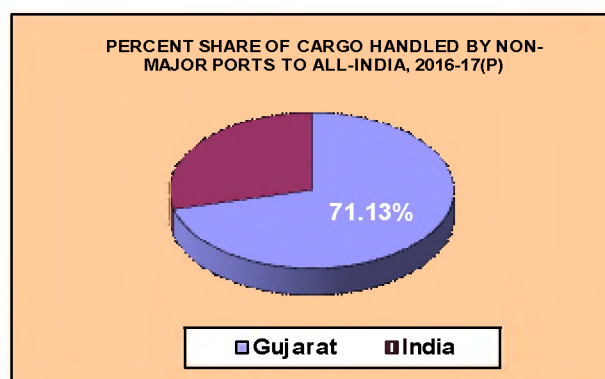
distributed under this new distribution system.

2.58 For the purpose of internal security in the Country and to reduce the crime, the system of High Security Registration Plate (HSRP) was developed during the year 2012 and HSRPs are fitted in place of simple registration number plate of the registered vehicle. During the year 2016-17, 23.52 lakh HSRP number plates were fitted in the state. During the year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017), 9.95 lakh HSRP number plates have been fitted in the state.

2.59 **National Permit Scheme :** Gujarat State has issued 49772 National Permit Authorization in the year 2016-17, while during the year 2017-18 (upto 12th December, 2017), 34311 National Permit Authorizations are issued. Total 740374 transaction of amount Rs.14.80 crore (upto 16 December(P)) have been made as part of Digital India campaign.

2.60 **Port Development:** Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) was set up in 1982 under the Gujarat Maritime Board Act, 1981, in order to develop and regulate the State’s port sector. Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) manages 46 minor ports. Over the years the GMB has sought to ease the load on the overburdened major ports of western India, including Mumbai and Kandla, by developing new port facilities.

2.61 **Captive Jetties :** During the year 2016-17, private investment of approximately Rs. 700 crore have been realized in all captive jetties projects and the captive jetties all together handled total cargo of 1598.94 lakh tonne, which is around 46 % of total traffic handled during 2016-17 and during the year 2017-18 (upto November,2017),



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1100.66 lakh tonne of cargo was handled by captive jetties along the coastline of Gujarat.

2.62 **Private Jetties:** Private jetties also play vital role in catering traffic demand. During the year 2016-17, 77.71 lakh tonne of cargo was handled at the private jetties operational along the coastline of Gujarat. During the year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017) 31.20 lakh tonne of cargo was handled by the Private jetties.

2.63 **Kandla Port :** The total cargo handled (including transshipment cargo) by the Kandla Port in quantitative terms has increased from 1000.51 lakh tonne in the year 2015-16 to 1054.42 lakh tonne in the year 2016-17, showing an increase of 5.39 percent over the previous year. With this performance, both the imports and exports from Kandla Port have increased by 2.98 percent and 14.11 percent respectively during the year 2016-17 over previous year. During the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017) the total cargo handled by major port kandla has been recorded to 631.31 lakh tonne (including transshipment).

Civil Aviation

2.64 At the Domestic and International airport in the Gujarat, aircraft movements have increased by 9.93 percent in the year 2016-17 as compared to previous year. Passenger traffic has increased from 81.90 lakhs in the year 2015-16 to 93.75 lakhs in the year 2016-17 (14.47 percent) and cargo traffic has also increased from 70.19 thousand tonnes in the year 2015-16 to 79.90 thousand tonnes during the year 2016-17 (13.83 percent).

Banking

2.65 During the year 2016-17, total number of bank branches in the state increased by 308 taking the total network of branches from 9017 as of March, 2016 to 9325 as of March, 2017.

2.66 **Deposits:** The aggregate deposits of the banks in Gujarat has increased by Rs. 85654 crore in absolute terms from Rs. 538133 crore as of March, 2016 to Rs. 623787 crore as of March, 2017 registering a growth of 15.92 percent during the year as compared to 9.78 percent growth recorded during the previous year.

2.67 **Advances :** The aggregate credit has increased by Rs. 28489 crore in absolute terms from Rs. 431541 crore as of March, 2016 to Rs. 460030 crore as of March, 2017 registering a growth of 6.60 percent during the year as against 11.31 percent growth recorded during the previous year.

2.68 **Credit-Deposit Ratio :** The Credit-Deposit ratio stood at 73.75 percent as of March 2017, which has decreased by 6.44 percent over the ratio of 80.19 percent as of March 2016.

SOCIAL SECTOR

2.69 **Human Development:** Human Development has been defined as the process of enlarging people's freedoms and opportunities and improving their well being. The Human Development Index is the normalized measure of life expectancy, education and per capita income. Human Development emphasizes access to opportunity for realizing the full potential of each human being and empowering them to lead a long and healthy life with physical, social and emotional well being and free of deprivation.

2.70 India Ranked 131 out of 188 countries in the Human Development Index in the year 2015 as per United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) - 2016. The absolute value of Human Development Index of India has increased from 0.615 in 2014 to 0.624 in 2015, an increase of 1.46 percent over the period.

EDUCATION

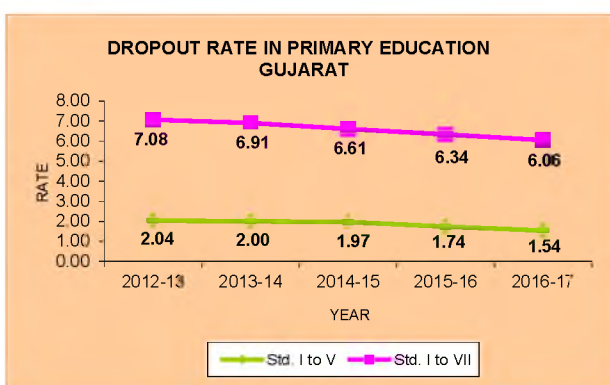
2.71 **Primary Education:** The educational institutions imparting primary education in the State were 44545 in 2016-17 as against 44018 in 2015-16. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools were 90.12 lakh in 2016-17 as against 90.67 lakh in the previous year.

2.72 **Gunotsav Program :** The State Government has been holding Gunotsav program since last six years. Having institutionalised the mechanism for enrollment and retention, the government has now focused on quality of education. In the first gunotsav (2009-10), there were 5 schools in "A+" grade and 265 schools in "A" grade, which has

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increased to 2114 schools in “A+” grade and 17635 schools in “A” grade as per seventh gunotsav (2016-17) program.

- 2.73 The process of improving retention and decreasing drop out rate for elementary level (Std. I - V) is encouraging. The drop out rate for elementary section has decreased substantially from 22.30 percent in 1999-00 to 1.54 percent in 2016-17. The drop out rate for the standard I to VIII has been recorded at 6.06 percent in 2016-17.



- 2.74 **Secondary and Higher Secondary Education:** The number of institutions imparting secondary and higher secondary education has increased from 10940 in 2015-16 to 11478 in 2016-17. Whereas, the number of students has increased from 26.79 lakh in 2015-16 to 26.93 lakh in 2016-17.

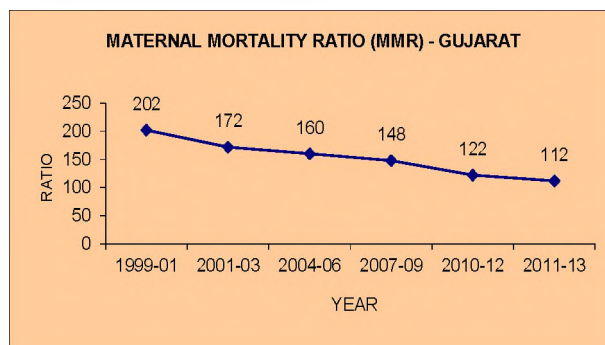
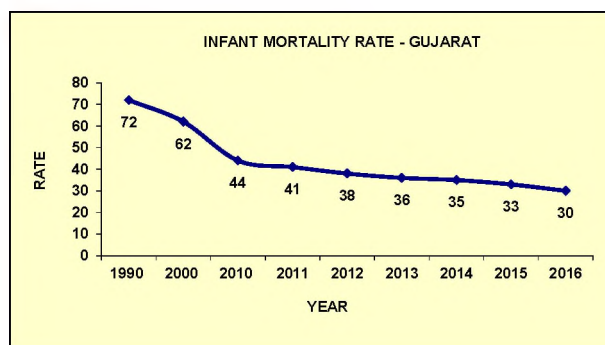
- 2.75 **Higher Education:** There are 61 universities and 2003 institutions in the state imparting higher education during the year 2015-16, which has increased to 2571 in 2016-17(P). During the year 2016-17(P), the number of students in these institutions were 14.57 lakh, in which the number of girls students were 5.90 lakh and the number of teachers were 51323.

- 2.76 **Technical Education:** At the end of academic year 2016-17, the total intake capacity was of 68667 seats in degree engineering, 1640 seats in degree architecture course and 4855 seats in degree pharmacy course. During the academic year 2017-18(P), there were 68113 seats in degree engineering, 1680 in degree architecture and 5675 seats in degree pharmacy course.

- 2.77 There were 9870 seats in MBA and 5410 seats in MCA courses during the academic year 2017-18 (P).

HEALTH

- 2.78 The health infrastructure and services are being constantly improved and enhanced to increase access, availability and affordability of health care and medical treatment in the state. The birth rate has declined from 24.9 (SRS 2001) to 20.1(SRS 2016). The death rate has been decreased from 7.8 (SRS 2001) to 6.1 (SRS 2016), the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has come down significantly from 60 (SRS 2001) to 30 (SRS 2016) and the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) has also been decreased significantly from 202 (SRS 1999-01) to 112 (SRS 2011-13).



- 2.79 Gujarat state is in the forefront of establishing and maintaining good health infrastructure at various levels. During the year 2016-17, 364 Community Health Centers, 1393 Primary Health Centers and 9156 Sub-Centers were functional in the state. In the year 2017-18, New approvals for 81 Primary Health Centers and 75 Sub Centers have been accorded.

- 2.80 During the year 2016-17, state have 96% registration of pregnant women, 89.9% in delivery registration (out of which 98.9 %

AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY

- in institution delivery) and 92.2 % registration in fully immunised children as against annual workload.
- 2.81 During the year 2016-17, 289.98 lakh patients were treated in the outdoor while 23.20 lakh patients were treated in the indoor through the above mentioned Government community Health Centers and Primary Health Centers.
- 2.82 **School Health Check-up Programme:** School Health Programme is single largest time framed Programme operational in the State. In the year 2016-17, School Health Programme was organized from 21st November, 2016 to 31st January, 2017. More than 154.09 lakh children of 0 to 6 years from Anganvadi, all the students up to standard 12th and non-school going children of 0 to 18 year age group were examined. Out of them, 17.31 lakh children were treated on the spot and 1,71,200 children were provided referral services, 10394 children were provided super specialty care for Heart diseases (5250 children), kidney diseases (1494 children), Cancer (1014 children), bonemarrow transplant (30 children), kidney transplant (24 children), cochlear implants (531 children), clubfoot (600 children) and cleftleap/palate (1451 children).
- 2.83 **Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) :** Under this scheme children belonging to age group of 6 months to 6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers are covered to alleviate under nutrition and maintain the health standard among them. In Gujarat, Integrated Child Development Scheme was started in Chhota Udepur block in 1975. Thereafter, there has been gradual increase in blocks. As on October 2017, there are 336 blocks. Out of them 230 blocks are in general area, 83 blocks are in tribal area and remaining 23 blocks are in urban area. There are total 53029 anganwadi centers in the state. During the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017), total 44.50 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme.
- WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION**
- 2.84 Drinking water and sanitation are the basic human needs for determining and maintaining quality of life. Safe drinking water and sanitation are very vital for well being of human health.
- 2.85 **Rural Water Supply Programme:** This programme is implemented in the State since 1961. It consists of rural regional water supply schemes (group of villages based on a common source/group of sources), individual rural village water supply schemes, mini pipe scheme, installation of hand pumps, community managed internal rural water supply schemes etc.
- 2.86 **Rural Regional Water Supply Scheme:** This scheme is meant to cover two or more habitations with a single or multiple Source. At present 12000 villages are connected through Water Grid. Presently works of 66 major rural regional water supply schemes covering 4727 villages/hamlets, 1973 habitations and 39 urban areas estimating to Rs.4591.54 crore are under progress.
- 2.87 **Sardar Sarovar Canal Based Water Supply Projects (SSCB):** Government of Gujarat has formulated, sanctioned and implemented Master Plan amounting to Rs.13990 crore (revised) for Sardar Sarovar Canal based drinking water supply project covering 9633 villages and 131 urban centres of Saurashtra, Kachchh, North Gujarat and Panchmahals districts. Implementation of water supply schemes based on Narmada Canal is executed under two different programmes, Sardar Sarovar Canal Based project (SSCB) and Sujalam Suphalam Yojana (SSY). Narmada tribunal has reserved 1.06 million acre feet (3528 MLD) water in Sardar Sarovar for drinking and industrial purposes. As per census 2011 and realignment of Districts and Blocks, 9490 villages and 173 towns are planned under this programme.
- 2.88 At the end of October, 2017, through Bulk Pipeline 8415 villages and 164 towns are connected with Narmada based Water Supply Grid.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.89 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (during the financial year 2017-18) :

- * Total 34.26 lakh Job cards have been issued, under the scheme, so far.
- * 100% Wage payment have been processed under DBT platform.
- * Under the scheme, 249.61 lakh person days employment have been generated & 7.06 lakh families are benefited.
- * Out of 249.61 lakh person days, 106.39 lakh women days have been generated, 15.83 lakh SC person days have been generated and 105.87 lakh ST person days have been generated so far.
- * State has spent Rs. 704.48 crores.
- * Total 3.24 lakhs works are ongoing. Out of which, 1.50 lakhs works under individual category like cattle shed, land development, horticulture plantation etc. This will be helpful to the upliftment of rural livelihood.
- * 78,382 works have completed so far.
- * In exploited / Irrigation deprived / critical 74 blocks, 23019 works of Natural resource management have been taken up and Rs. 92.49 crore have been spent so far.
- * In flood affected districts, Rs. 68.86 crore have been spent & 24.49 lakh person days employment have been generated.
- * 1244 Km rural roads have been constructed with cost of Rs. 87.09 crore.
- * Total 39 lakh plants have been planted with cost of Rs. 29.44 crore.
- * In order to bring transparency and accountability in execution of the MGNREGA works, GIS based planning and monitoring system has been put in place since 1st Sept 2016. 3.86 lakhs assets have been Geo-tagged & made available in public domain.
- * To assure transparency and accountability in execution of the MGNREGA works, independent Social Audit Unit was established on 1st Sept 2014. The Social Audit Society registered

on 21st April 2017 under the Registration Act – 1860 Mumbai Public Trust-1950. Social audit have been conducted in 6476 GPs during the Gram Sabha.

2.90 Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana – Gramin :

- * The annual target of PMAY was 1,13,595 for 2016-17 and 91,108 for 2017-18, thus total 2,04,703 have been allotted to the state. Out of which, 1,75,000 houses have been sanctioned and 1,28,616 houses have been started and 8363 houses have been completed. The first instalment have been disbursed to 1,61,949 beneficiaries and the second instalment have been dispersed to 65896 beneficiaries. Planning has been done to complete 1 lakh houses within next 3 months.
 - * Typology designs has been adopted for construction of houses in PMAY. Total 41 type designs are identified and selected houses are constructed as per typology designs. State is divided in to 5 zones and each zone have specific type designs as per demographic conditions and earthquake resistivity.
 - * To construct quality houses, training has been given to semiskilled masons under Mason Training programmes.
 - * Mason Trainings are given to 1000 semi skilled masons in first phase and 760 semi skilled masons in second phase. Where as training for 450 masons will be conducted in third phase of Mason Training programmes.
- 2.91 Swachchh Bharat Mission (Gramin) :** Swachchh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Program is running from 2nd October, 2014 for the purpose to construct IHHL for family living in rural areas. Apart from this, it also implements Solid and Liquid Waste Management for the villages.
- * Gujarat has been declared as “Open Defecation Free “ by the Hon’ble President of India at Kirti Mandir, Porbandar on 2nd October, 2017.
 - * 3300 Gram Panchayats have been identified for the safe disposal of solid waste management.

AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY

* 5.00 lakh IHHL have been constructed against the target of 5.00 lakh IHHL for the year 2017-18. Expenses incurred under SBM(G) is Rs. 60194.00 lakhs.

* In the 'Swachchhata Darpan' Pratiyogita organized by Central Government, 19 Districts of the Gujarat State have been awarded with the First Rank Medal by the Hon'ble Minister of Water and Sanitation Ministry at Science Bhavan (Union), New Delhi.

* Swachhata indexes have been prepared by all Gram Panchayats in the state to maintain permanent sanitized environment in their villages.

* Effective planning is made to bring changes in not useful habits, unhealthy social beliefs and incorrect psychological behaviour of rural people to sustain "Open Defecation Free" status of Gram Panchayats through constant monitoring, strict supervision and solid waste management activity.

* Program of 'Swachhata Rath' is made to cater information pertaining to issues emerging from daily utilisation of latrine in the campus of village panchayat, schools, anganwadis and health centres.

2.92 Gujarat Livelihood Promotion Company Limited (during financial year 2017-18):

* 2842 new Self-Help Groups have been formed against targets of 1816.

* 14470 Self-Help Groups have been trained against targets of 9000.

* In all 2,73,840 Self-Help Groups have been trained.

* Formation of total 568 new Grams Sangathan have been formed against targets of 612 Grams Sangathan.

* In all formation of 3881 new Grams Sangathan have been formed.

* Revolving Fund have been disbursed to 7507 Self-Help Groups against target of 9467.

* In all revolving fund have been disbursed to 231883 Self-Help Groups.

* Cash credit have been disbursed to 18573 Self-Help Groups through banks against targets of 33099 Self-Help Groups.

* Community Investment Fund have been disbursed to 5844 against target of 7070 self-help groups.

* In all, Community Investment Fund have been disbursed to 20,190 Self Help Groups.

* Under Skill Development sector, 10290 rural youths / girls trained under the scheme DDU- GKY against 30,000 combined target of three year.

* 11700 members of Self-Help Groups / rural youth / girls trained by the RSETI against target of 21000.

* 62,179 members of Self-Help Groups have been associated in the farming sector against target of 52,000 members of Self-Help Groups.

* 24,320 members of Self-Help Groups have been associated in the non-farming sector against target of 30,000 members of Self-Help Groups.

PANCHAYAT & RURAL HOUSING

2.93 **Sardar Patel Awas Yojna-2:** As most of the BPL families as well as families with kachcha houses have been covered, so to provide pucca houses in place of kachcha houses to APL families having 21 to 28 score, Sardar Awas Yojana-2 was announced vide Panchayat, Rural Housing Dept. resolution dated 18/2/2014. In this scheme subsidy of Rs 40,000 is given against the unit cost of Rs 1.00 lakh per unit cost.

2.94 During the year 2016-17, total 115433 houses have been completed and during the year 2017-18 (up to November, 2017), total 25413 houses have been completed. Total 256367 houses have been completed from the beginning of S.A.Y.-2 scheme (April-1997 to November-2017) of which 9777 houses are for S.C. and 111064 houses are for S.T. beneficiaries.

2.95 **e-Gram Centres :** In the year 2008-09, 14017 Gram Panchayats have been provided computer and all are connected with Internet. Thus, Gujarat become the

AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY

first state to give internet connectivity to all gram panchayats. Moreover, 7400 gram panchayats have been provided Direct Digital Reception System (D.D.R.S.), K.U. Band, Dish Antena & T.V. facilities.

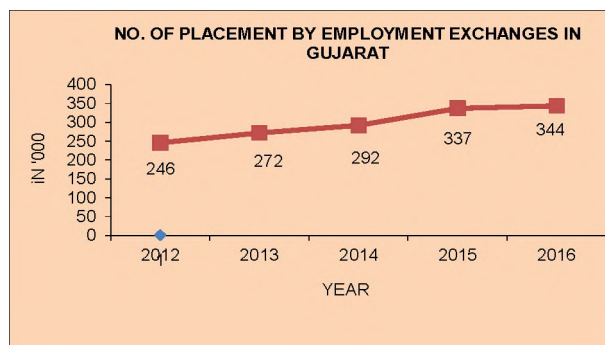
2.96 Citizen can get e-services like Birth-Death Certificate, Tax assessment, BPL Certificate, 7/12 & 8-A revenue records, Receipt of tax payment, PDS coupons, Electricity bill and GSPC bill collection, application forms for various schemes of Government and 10th/12th result, mobile recharge etc., from all panchayat through e-gram software. From the year 2009 to end of November, 2017, total 1079 lakh 7/12 and 8/A R.O.R. issued from gram panchayats. From 2010-11 to November, 2017 total 430.79 lakh electricity bills were collected and total 4562.27 lakh Public Distribution System (PDS) coupons were issued.

2.97 **Garib Kalyan Mela (GKM):** According to Hon'ble CM's vision, different department of state government have implemented various welfare schemes for poor individual or family living below poverty line to provide complete benefits to poor. State government has started this program for the purpose of providing eligible assistance and amount of various schemes of government to all the beneficiaries of the district on the same day. From the financial year 2009-10 to 2017-18 (upto November-2017) talukawise total 1491 Garib Kalyan Mela are organized covering all the talukas and 134.36 lakh beneficiaries are provided financial aid of Rs. 23889.62 crore.

EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING

2.98 **Employment Exchange:** During the year 2016, total 4.44 lakh fresh candidates were registered and 3.44 lakh candidates were provided employment. During the year 2017 (upto October, 2017), 4.55 lakh fresh candidates are registered in the employment exchanges and 3.60 lakh candidates are provided employment.

2.99 **Kaushalya Vardhan Kendra Scheme:** To impart the training of various skills to the youth of State at rural level, Kaushalya



Vardhan Kendra Project has been started. Total 500 Kaushalya Vardhan Kendras are set up across the state. It is targeted to train 250000 trainees during the year 2017-18.

WELFARE OF WEAKER SECTION

2.100 **Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (Tribal Sub Plan):** District level "Jilla Adijati Vikas Mandal" has been constituted for the formulation, implementation and co-ordination of the scheme at district level. The Government has decided that about 90% of the outlay meant for Gujarat Pattern under Tribal Sub Plan for the schemes to be formulated and implemented at the district level and remaining 10% outlay for formulation and implementation of schemes by agencies at State level. An outlay of Rs. 12559.34 crore has been made under Tribal Sub Plan (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana) for the year 2017-18, against this, an expenditure of Rs. 3952.83 crore (upto October-2017) has been incurred.

2.101 **Welfare of Developing Castes:** The State Government's Directorate of Developing Castes Welfare Department implements various plan schemes related to Education, Economic upliftment, Health and Housing for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs), Economically Backward Classes (EBCs), Minorities and Nomadic and Denotified Tribes. During the year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017), an expenditure of Rs. 310.97 crore has been incurred by State Government.

2.102 **Schedule Caste Sub Plan (SCSP):** The State Government makes special efforts to bring rapid socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes. The specific provision

AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY

made for the Scheduled Castes in all the sectors of development are aggregated into the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP). During the year 2016-17, an outlay of Rs. 4201.46 crore was provided for the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan, against which, an expenditure of Rs. 3209.99 crore (76.40 %) was incurred. During the year 2017-18, an outlay of Rs. 4603.69 crore was provided for the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan.

CIVIL SUPPLY

2.103 **“Ma Annapurna Scheme” under the National Food Security Act-2013** : The State Government has launched “Ma Annapurna Scheme” under the National Food Security Act-2013 effective from 1-4-2016 in the state. Under the scheme two kinds of beneficiaries get benefit (A) All card holders of the state under the Antyoday Anna Yojna (B) Priority Household Families as per the norms fixed vide the resolution date 22-7-2014 issued by the state government.

2.104 **Antyoday Families** : Government of India has given the target of 8.12 lakh families to cover under this scheme. As on December-2017 total 8.16 lakh families of the state have been covered. Under the Scheme, monthly 35 kgs. foodgrains are distributed. During the year 2017-18 (upto December-2017) including 172791.49 MTs wheat and 73796.95 MTs Rice, total 246588.44 MTs foodgrains have been distributed.

2.105 **Priority Household Families** : Under National Food Security Act-2013, total 3.37 crore population have been covered through 63.88 lakh priority household families as on December-2017. Under this scheme, monthly 5 kgs. foodgrains are distributed. During the year 2017-18 (Upto December-2017) including 9.70 lakh MTs wheat and 4.64 lakh MTs Rice, total 14.34 lakh MTs foodgrains have been distributed.

PLANNING

2.106 The projected outlay for the Twelfth Five Year Plan of the state has been fixed at Rs.283623.00 crore, which is 120.72 percent

more than Eleventh Five Year Plan (Rs. 128500.00 crore outlay).

2.107 The Government of Gujarat has taken a decision to introduce the Outcome Budget from the year 2017-18. The Outcome Budget is being brought out as Budget publication. The purpose of the Outcome Budget is to link budgetary provisions to Development Outcomes of Government Programmes.

2.108 The Outcome Budget is also an important step towards increasing transparency in governance and in budgeting. The outcome budget is expected to facilitate the utilization of government funds in the interest of the public so that citizens may be benefited to the maximum and unnecessary and less useful expenditure can be avoided.

2.109 **Decentralised District Planning**: Gujarat is a pioneer State to implement the programme of Decentralised District Planning in the true sense. Under this programme, about 20 percent of the grant of the district level provision is placed at discretion of District Planning Boards. For the current financial year 2017-18, provision of Rs. 41411.00 lakh have been approved and for the budget of the year 2018-19, provision of Rs. 41508.50 lakh is proposed to be made for the Discretionary outlay.

2.110 **Taluka Centric Approach**: Instead of grant allocation on the basis of percentage from the year 2010-11, State Government has declared a new policy of Taluka Centric Approach, in which grant allocation is based on the number of villages of talukas as : (1) Grant of Rs. 1.00 crore per annum to the taluka having upto 50 villages.(2) Grant of Rs. 1.25 crore per annum to the taluka having 51 to 100 villages.(3) Grant of Rs. 1.50 crore per annum to the taluka having more than 100 villages.

2.111 **Aapno Taluko Vikas Yojna (Aapno Taluko Vibrant Taluko)**: In order to empower people to become a part of growth process, Government has initiated the concept of ATVT- a sub district citizen centric approach from the year 2011-12

AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY

where governance and development are facilitate at the grass root level. Every taluka in Gujarat will be empowered to provide a local platform for driving double digit growth and social development. It provides a new model of growth based on grass root planning and demands from the people rather than control of the Government. Therefore “Aapno Taluko Vibrant Taluko (ATVT)” is operational since last 5 years. This scheme is implemented at the taluka level. The scheme would to provide basic amenities at the village level viz. internal village roads, sewage disposal system, drinking water and solid waste disposal system. For the current financial year 2017-18, provision of Rs. 44425.00 lakh have been approved and for the budget of the year 2018-19, provision of Rs. 44650.00 lakh is proposed for the Aapno Taluko Vikas Yojana (Aapno Taluko Vibrant Taluko).

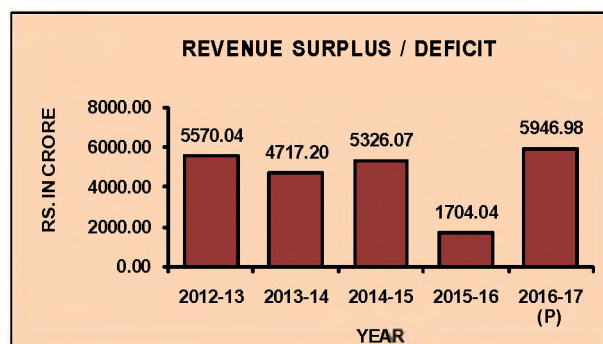
PUBLIC FINANCE

Financial Accounts, 2016-17(P)

2.112 As per the provisional accounts, the total receipts during the year 2016-17 was Rs.137915.94 crore which is higher by Rs.16821.71 crore than the previous year 2015-16. Revenue receipts and capital receipts were higher by Rs. 12359.23 crore and Rs.4462.48 crore respectively than the previous year. The expenditure during the year 2016-17 was Rs. 135800.96 crore, which was higher by Rs. 8983.53 crore than the previous year 2015-16. The revenue expenditure and capital expenditure were higher by Rs. 8116.29 crore and Rs. 867.24

crore respectively compared to the previous year 2015-16.

2.113 As per the provisional accounts of 2016-17, the receipts on revenue account was about Rs.109841.81 crore, while the total outgoings on revenue account was about Rs.103894.83 crore, leaving a surplus of Rs. 5946.98 crore under revenue account. Under the capital account, total expenditure was Rs. 31906.13 crore against the capital receipts of Rs. 28074.13 crore, showing a deficit of Rs. 3832.00 crore. During the year 2016-17 on the capital account, expenditure on discharge of internal debt was Rs. 8386.27 crore against the final accounts of Rs. 5534.06 crore for the year 2015-16. The total surplus on revenue and capital account together for the year 2016-17 works out to Rs.2114.98 crore, while the contingency fund and public account recorded surplus of Rs. 3.75 crore and net deficit of Rs. 1991.93 crore respectively. Thus, the Government account for the year 2016-17, show total net surplus of Rs. 126.80 crore.



KEY INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year					
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)							
	At Current Prices	Rs. In Crore	615606	724495	807623	921773	1025188(P)	1158151(Q)
	At Constant Prices (2011-12)	Rs. In Crore	615606	682650	734284	811428	894667(P)	984598(Q)
2	Per Capita Income (NSDP)							
	At Current Prices	Rs.	87481	102826	113139	127017	140273(P)	156691(Q)
	At Constant Prices (2011-12)	Rs.	87481	96683	102589	111370	122148(P)	132773(Q)
3	Agriculture Production							
	Total foodgrains	Lakh Tonnes	92.57(P)	70.22(P)	93.82(P)	77.95(P)	64.05(P)	74.20(P)
	Cotton	No. of lakh bales (each 170 kgs.)	103.75(P)	49.63(P)	100.88(P)	96.24(P)	75.40(P)	50.43(P)
	Total Oilseeds	Lakh Tonnes	50.35(P)	27.05(P)	74.70(P)	48.82(P)	38.73(P)	45.76(P)
4	Livestock Production							
	Milk	Lakh Tonnes	98.17	103.15	111.13	116.91	122.62	127.84
	Eggs	Nos. in lakh	14269	14558	15550	16565	17216	17940
	Wool	Lakh Kg.	28.19	26.64	25.78	25.77	22.83	22.67
5	Annual Survey of Industries							
	No. of Factories	Nos.	22220	22587	22876	23433	N.A	N.A.
	Employment	Nos.	1383773	1363628	1372669	1462206	N.A	N.A.
	Net Value Added	Rs. In Crore	87691	118876	128420	169669	N.A	N.A.
6	Factories # (Dir. of Ind. Safety & Health)							
	No. of working factories	Nos.	26088	27754	29121	30192(P)	30743(P)	31040(P)
	Employment daily therein	Nos.	1387157	1467662	1537457	1597899(P)	1623472(P)	1665065(P)
7	Electricity							
	Installed Capacity	MW	15306	18270	18510	19212	20081	19888
	Generation	MUs	78651	87723	86221	96636	103138	104284
	Consumption	MUs	63715	67971	68628	76719	75841	77881
	Per Capita Consumption	Unit	1642	1806	1708	1839	1910	1916
8	Ports - Cargo Handled by							
	Major Port (Kandla)	Lakh Tonnes	825.01	936.19	870.05	924.97	1000.51	1054.42
	Minor & Intermediate Ports	Lakh Tonnes	2590.29	2878.17	3099.46	3360.93	3397.79	3457.39
9	Education Dropout Rate							
	I to V	%	2.07	2.04	2.00	1.97	1.74	1.54
	I to VIII	%	7.56	7.08	6.91	6.61	6.34	6.06
10	Primary Education							
	No. of Institutions	Nos.	40943	42447	43176	43638	44018	44545
	No. of Teachers	Nos.	273065	302112	309755	319179	324842	327927
	No. of Pupils	'000	8376	9176	9229	9142	9067	9012
	Pupils / Teacher Ratio	Nos.	31	30	30	29	28	27

Note : From the year 2013-14, Dropout Rate in Primary Education has been given for the Std. I to V & Std. I to VIII.

KEY INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year					
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	Secondary & Higher Secondary Education							
	No. of Institutions	Nos.	9878	10406	10537	10811	10940	11478
	No. of Teachers	Nos.	77716	83625	77777	83899	83662	85856
	No. of Pupils	'000	2997	2601	2702	2732	2679	2692
	Pupil / Teacher Ratio	Nos.	39	31	35	33	32	31
12	Higher Education							
	No. of Institutions	Nos.	1664	1748	1921	1949	2003	2571
	No. of Teachers	Nos.	43831	48219	51261	52109	55647	51323
	No. of Pupils	'000	1175	1307	1391	1435	1487	1457
	Pupils / Teacher Ratio	Nos.	27	27	27	27	25	28
13	Health							
	Birth Rate (SRS) (Calendar Year)	Per '000	21.3	21.1	20.8	20.6	20.4	20.1
	Death Rate (SRS) (Calendar Year)	Per '000	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1
	I.M.R. (SRS) (Calendar Year)	Per '000	41	38	36	35	33	30
	Primary Health Centres	Unit Nos	1158	1158	1174	1300	1342	1393
	Community Health Centres	Unit Nos	318	318	318	322	331	364
	Sub-centres	Unit Nos	7274	7274	7274	7710	9156	9156
14	Employment #							
	No. of Employment Exchanges	Nos.	41	41	41	48	48	48
	No. of Vacancies Notified	In '000	304	327	330	317	351	375
	Placement in Employment	In '000	226	246	272	292	337	344
	No. of Job Seekers at the end of December	In '000	899	877	778	740	677	598
15	Public Finance							
	Capital Receipts	Rs. In Crore	17710.20	19544.09	19483.73	20316.32	23611.65	28074.13
	Revenue Receipts	Rs. In Crore	62958.99	75228.53	79975.74	91977.78	97482.58	109841.81
	Total Receipts	Rs. In Crore	80669.19	94772.62	99459.47	112294.10	121094.23	137915.94
	Capital Expenditure	Rs. In Crore	19692.24	28645.30	29484.51	30016.87	31038.89	31906.13
	Revenue Expenditure	Rs. In Crore	59744.46	69658.49	75258.54	86651.71	95778.54	103894.83
	Total Expenditure	Rs. In Crore	79436.70	98303.79	104743.05	116668.58	126817.43	135800.96
	Development Expenditure	Rs. In Crore	52924.46	68100.25	71984.58	81750.76	85705.01	89407.02
	Non-Development Expenditure	Rs. In Crore	26312.46	30041.26	32432.80	34382.26	40553.69	45977.99
	Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	Rs. In Crore	3214.53	5570.04	4717.20	5326.07	1704.04	5946.98
	Fiscal Deficit	Rs. In Crore	11027.07	16491.84	18422.71	18319.22	23015.13	16480.16
	Total Tax Receipts	Rs. In Crore	52032.60	62765.74	66074.30	71636.16	78339.84	83278.10
	Share of Central Taxes	Rs. In Crore	7781.55	8886.16	9701.95	10296.26	15679.02	18835.34
	Sales Tax / VAT	Rs. In Crore	31202.31	39464.67	40976.07	44145.26	44091.05	46313.78

Note : Figures in respect of public finance for the year 2016-17 are provisional.

N.A. = N # = Calendar Year

PART - II
DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT
SECTORS OF
GUJARAT ECONOMY



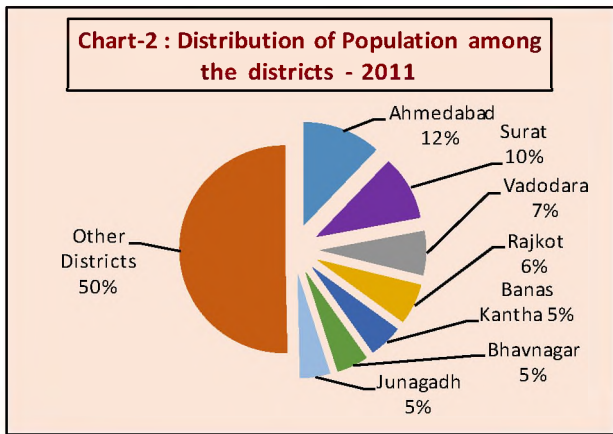
Population





1. POPULATION

1.1 **Administrative Units :** As per Census 2011, Gujarat had 26 Districts, 225 Talukas, 348 Towns (195 Statutory Towns and 153 Census Towns) and 18225 Villages (including Uninhabited). There is an increase of 106 towns consisting of 27 statutory towns and 79 census towns as compared to Census 2001.



1.2 At present there are 33 districts and 250 talukas in Gujarat State.

1.3 **Population :** As per census - 2011, the population of India at 0.00 Hrs. as on 1st March 2011 is 121.09 crore comprising 62.33 crore males and 58.76 crore females. The population of Gujarat at the same date and time is 6.04 crore comprising 3.15 crore males and 2.89 crore females. Of this, the rural population is 3.47 crore and the urban population is 2.57 crore. In the last decade, the rural and urban population of the state has increased by 29.54 lakh and 68.15 lakh respectively (Chart-1).

population of 60.81 lakh whereas The Dangs district has the minimum population of 2.28 lakh.

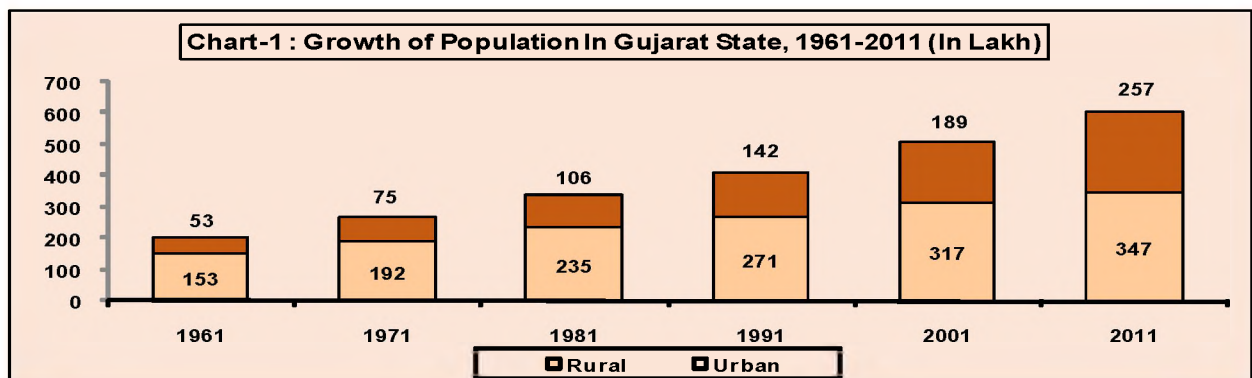
1.4 In total population, Gujarat ranks 10th and in population density it ranks 14th among the states in the country (excluding UTs). In percentage terms, Gujarat accounts 5.97% of the area of India and 4.99% of the population of India.

1.7 **Age groupwise distribution :** Age is one of the core parameters in population census. Distribution of population by age is an essential prerequisite for dissemination of census results and for population projection. Persons in age-group 10-19 years (Adolescent) have decreased by 1.55% in census 2011 (19.88%) as compared to census 2001 (21.43%). Persons in age-group 15-24 years (Youth) have decreased by 0.51% in census 2011 (19.27%) as compared to census 2001 (19.78%). Persons in age-group 15-59 years (working age) have also decreased by 2.63% in census 2011 (60.19%) as compared to census 2001 (62.82%). Whereas, persons in age-group 60 years and above have increased by 1.01% in census 2011 (7.92%) as compared to census 2001 (6.91%).

1.5 The three districts viz. Ahmedabad, Surat and Vadodara are contributing 29% of the population of Gujarat. Nearly 50% of the State's population resides in the 7 districts viz. Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara, Rajkot, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar and Junagadh (Chart-2).

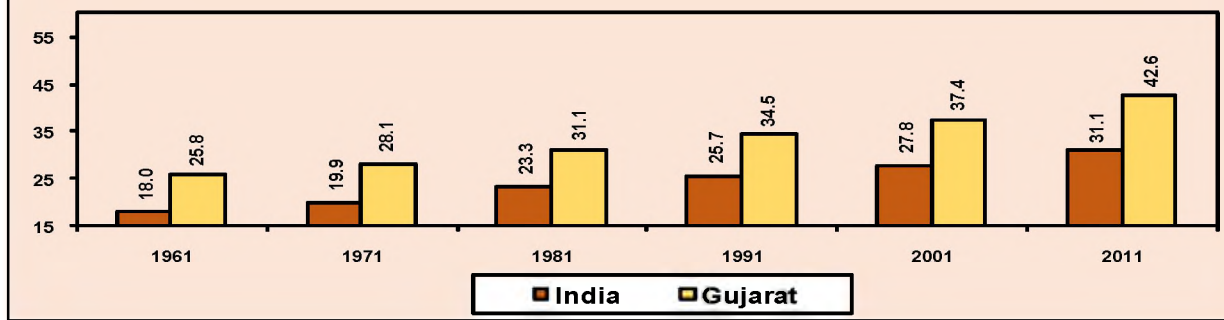
1.6 Ahmedabad is the most populous district in the state recorded a population of 72.14 lakh followed by Surat district with a

1.8 **Urban - Rural Proportion :** In percentage terms, the rural population constitutes 57.4% (decrease of 5.2 % during the decade) and the urban population 42.6%



DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

Chart-3 : Proportion (%) of Urban population in Gujarat and India, 1961-2011



(increase of 5.2 % during the decade) of the total population.

1.9 The proportion of Urban population in total population of Gujarat and India from the year 1961 to 2011 has been shown in the Chart-3.

1.10 **Decennial Growth Rate :** Population of Gujarat was 5.07 crore in the beginning of the 21st Century. As per Census 2011, Gujarat has population of 6.04 crore persons showing a decadal growth rate of 19.3% (Chart-4) as compared to all India growth rate of 17.7%. The growth rate of rural and urban population of Gujarat was 9.3% and 36.0% respectively.

1.11 The growth rate of Gujarat state in the last decade has decreased by 3.4% than the corresponding rate of growth during 1991-2001 (22.7%). Though the overall growth rate of Gujarat state has decreased in the last decade, the growth rate of 3 districts viz. Kachchh, Amreli and Dohad has shown increase whereas in Narmada district, there is a slight increase in growth rate as compared to 1991-2001 period.

1.12 Surat district is having the highest decennial growth rate of 42.2% during 2001-2011. During 1991-2001 also, Surat district topped all the districts in respect of growth rate with 54.3%. Besides Surat

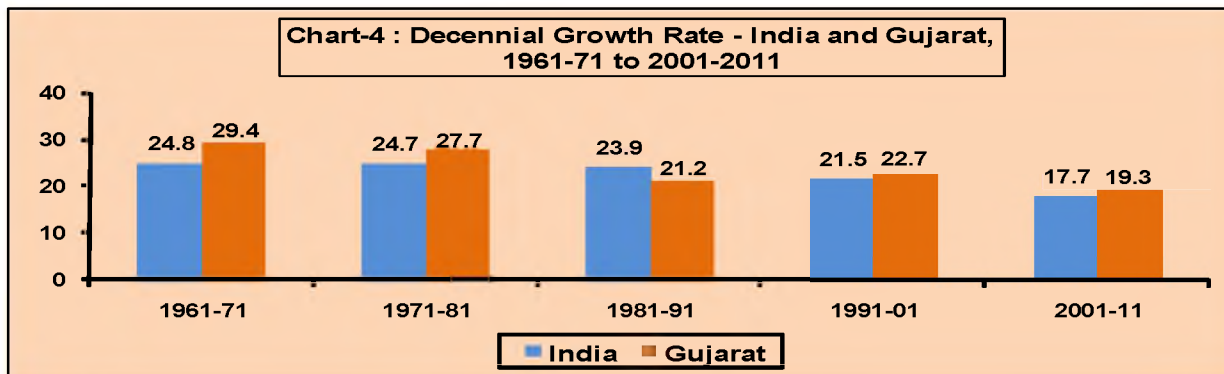
there are 7 other districts, which have higher growth rates than the State growth rate in Census 2011. They are Kachchh (32.2%), Dohad (30.0%), Banaskantha (24.6%), Ahmedabad (22.4%), The Dangs (22.3%), Valsad (20.9%) and Rajkot (20.0%). However, 12 districts viz. Navsari (8.2%), Amreli (8.6%), Porbandar (9.1%), Mahesana (10.3%), Junagadh (12.0%), Tapi (12.1%), Gandhinagar (12.5%), Anand (12.7%), Kheda (12.9%), Bharuch (13.2%), Jamnagar (13.4%) and Patan (13.6%) have recorded very low growth rate.

1.13 **Sex Ratio :** The Sex Ratio is defined as number of Female per 1000 Male Population.

1.14 The Sex Ratio in the country was 933 in 2001 which has increased by 10 points to 943 in 2011. The increase in rural areas has been of 3 points (946 to 949). The increase in urban areas has been of 29 points (900 to 929).

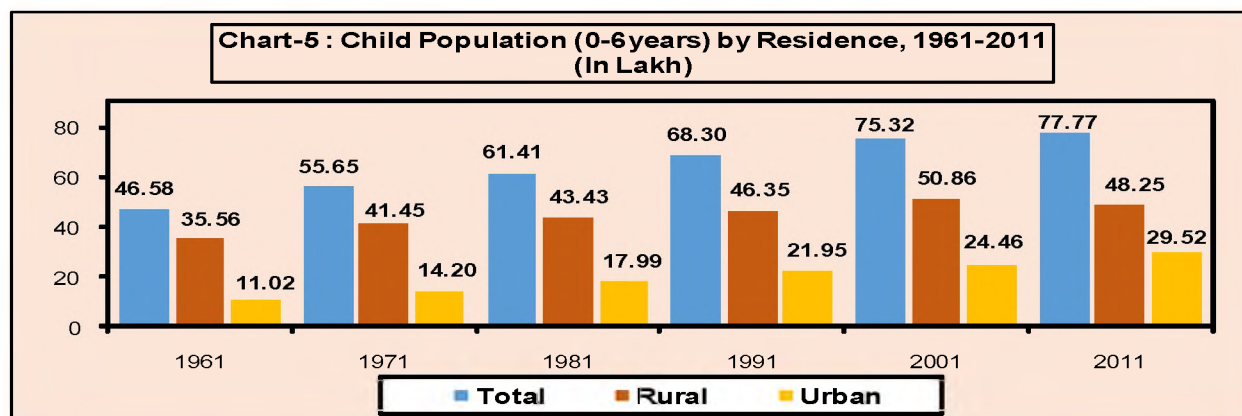
1.15 The Sex Ratio in the state has slightly decreased to 919 in 2011 from 920 in 2001. In rural areas of the state it has increased by 4 points from 945 in 2001 to 949 in 2011, while in urban areas it remained 880 in 2001 as well as in 2011. The overall sex ratio of the state is 919 against the national figure of 943.

Chart-4 : Decennial Growth Rate - India and Gujarat, 1961-71 to 2001-2011

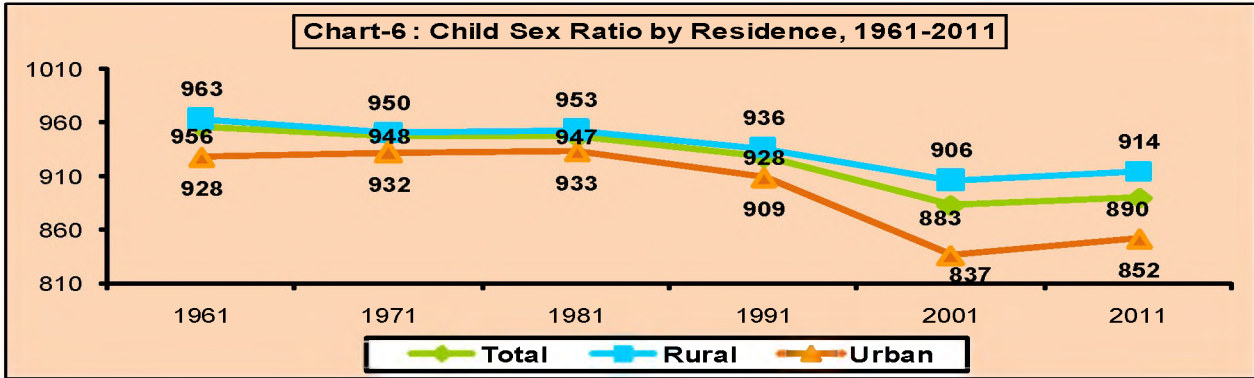


DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

- 1.16 Out of 26 districts, two districts in the state viz. The Dangs (1006) and Tapi (1007) have recorded the sex ratio above equilibrium in Census 2011, whereas the remaining districts have recorded sex ratio below 1000. There is an increase in sex ratio in the North South belt of Gujarat except in Mahesana and Surat districts. On the other hand, Saurashtra region shows marginal decrease except in Surendranagar (increase by 6 points) and Porbandar (increase by 4 points).
- 1.17 Since the formation of Gujarat state, i.e. from 1961, the sex ratio of the state shows a decreasing trend except in 1981 census. It is an interesting feature that The Dangs district is showing a steady increasing trend in sex ratio, whereas the Surat district is showing a steady declining trend since 1961. The sex ratio of Ahmadabad district has an increasing trend since 1961 census except 2001 census.
- 1.18 In census 2011, Tapi district is at first position with sex ratio of 1007 followed by The Dangs district with 1006 and Dohad district with 990, whereas Surat district is at the last position with 787 preceded by Ahmadabad district with 904 and Kachchh district with 908. The large migration from within and outside the state into economically vibrant, industrial urban areas is one of the main factors for the low sex ratio in Ahmedabad and Surat. Combined with the large share of urban population in the state, this reflects in a lower sex ratio for Gujarat as compared to all India ratio.
- 1.19 **Child Population (0-6 years) :** As per Census 2011, the child population in the age group of 0-6 years stands at 77.77 lakh. Of this, 48.25 lakh is in rural areas and 29.52 lakh is in urban areas. The child population has increased to 77.77 lakh in 2011 from 75.32 lakh in 2001 registering a growth of 3.25% (Chart-5).
- 1.20 **Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) :** At national level, child sex ratio has fallen from 927 in 2001 to 918 in 2011 shows a decrease of 9 points. In rural areas, it decreases by 11 points (934-923) and in urban areas it decreases by 1 point (906-905) over the decade 2001-2011. In all the last five decades, the child sex ratio At All India level has decline.
- 1.21 In Gujarat, the child sex ratio has increased from 883 in 2001 to 890 in 2011. In rural areas it has increased to 914 in 2011 from 906 in 2001, while in urban areas it has increased considerably by 15 points to 852 in 2011 from 837 in 2001 (Chart-6). For the first time in the last five decades, Gujarat has recorded an improvement in child sex ratio (2001 to 2011).
- 1.22 Out of 26 districts, 17 districts in the State viz. Patan, Mahesana, Sabarkantha, Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Anand, Kheda, Vadodara, Bharuch, Navsari and Tapi recorded increase in child sex ratio in last decade.
- 1.23 Since the formation of Gujarat State i.e. from 1961, the child sex ratio of the state has shown decreasing trend. The decreasing trend was arrested in census 2011 with an increase of 7 points as compared to census 2001.
- 1.24 In census 2011, The Dangs district is at first position with child sex ratio of 964



DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY



followed by Tapi district with 953 and Dohad district with 948, whereas Surat district is at the last position with 835 preceded by Mahesana district with 842 and Gandhinagar district with 847.

1.25 **Density of Population** : Population density is defined as number of persons per square kilometer area of well delineated administrative units.

1.26 The population density of the state is 308 persons per sq.km. in census 2011, whereas it was 258 persons per sq.km. in census 2001. This shows a rapid increase in the density of population in the state during the last decade. However, the population density of Gujarat is below the National average of 382 persons per sq.km.

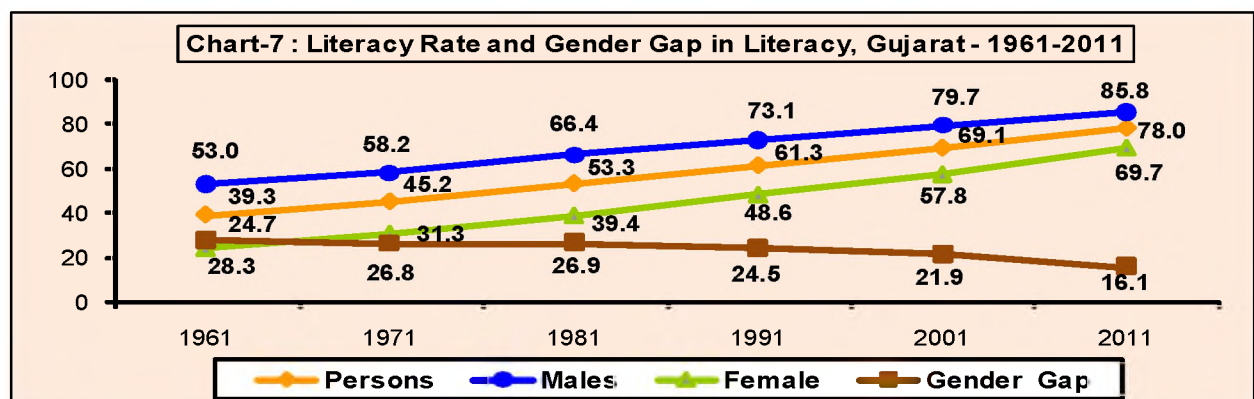
1.27 The population density is increasing in all the districts of Gujarat state. Surat district has recorded the highest density with 1337 persons per sq.km. followed by the districts of Ahmedabad (890 per sq.km.) and Anand (653 per sq.km.) whereas Kachchh district has the lowest density of 46 persons per sq.km. preceded by The Dangs (129 per sq.km.) and Jamnagar (152 per sq.km.) districts.

1.28

Literacy Rate : In census concept, a person is treated as literate if one can read and write with understanding in any language. However, the children below the age of 7 years have not been treated as literate, even if they may be able to read and write with understanding.

1.29

The literacy rate of Gujarat as per the population census 2011 is 78.0%. In rural areas the literacy rate is 71.7% and in urban areas it is 86.3%. The decadal increase works out to 8.9 points. In rural and urban areas it increases to 10.4 points and 4.5 points respectively. The male literacy rate is 85.8% (Rural 81.6%, Urban 91.0%) which is higher than the female literacy rate of 69.7% (Rural 61.4%, Urban 81.0%). The increase in female literacy rate is significantly higher in all the areas i.e. total (11.9 points), rural (13.6 points) and urban (6.5 points) in comparison to increase in corresponding male literacy rates of total (6.1 points), rural (7.5 points) and urban (2.7 points) over the decade. It is significant to note that the gap in literacy rate among males and females has reduced to 16.1 point in the state from 21.9 points in 2001. The gap is 20.2 points in rural areas and 10.0 points in urban areas (Chart-7).



DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

- 1.30 Amongst all the districts, Surat district rank's 1st in literacy with 85.5% followed by Ahmedabad (85.3%), Anand (84.4%). On the other hand from bottom side, Dohad district stands at 1st rank in literacy with 58.8% followed by Banaskantha district (65.3%) and Tapi district (68.3%). In gender wise literacy rate, the Gandhinagar district rank's 1st (92.0%) and Dohad district occupies the last rank (70.0%) in male literacy and in female literacy, the Surat district stands at 1st position (80.4%) and Dohad district stands at last position (47.6%).
- 1.31 **SC and ST Population** : As per Census 2011, the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State is reported at 40.74 lakh (6.7 percent) and 89.17 lakh (14.8 percent) respectively. At all India level, the proportion of SC and ST population is 16.6 percent and 8.6 percent respectively. The state's proportionate share of SCs and STs is 2.0 percent and 8.6 percent respectively to the total population of SCs and STs of India. About 56.0 percent of the Scheduled Castes population is recorded in rural areas and the remaining 44.0 percent is recorded in the urban areas. The corresponding proportions for Scheduled Tribes were 90.0 percent and 10.0 percent in rural and urban areas respectively.
- 1.32 **SC and ST Literacy Rate** : The literacy rate for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is reported to 79.2 percent and 62.5 percent respectively in Census, 2011.
- 1.33 **SC and ST Sex Ratio** : The sex ratio for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is reported to 931 and 981 respectively in Census, 2011.
- 1.34 **Workers** : As per Census 2011, classification of population by economic activity reveals that out of the total population of 604.40 lakh in the state, 203.65 lakh (33.7 percent) are main workers, 44.02 lakh (7.3 percent) are marginal workers and 356.72 lakh (59.0 percent) are non-workers. Among males 52.6 percent are main workers, 4.6 percent are marginal workers and remaining 42.8 percent are non-workers, while among females 13.1 percent are main workers, 10.3 percent are marginal workers and remaining 76.6 percent are non-workers.

State Domestic Product



2. STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- 2.1 State Domestic Product (SDP) commonly known as “State Income” is a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of the State during a given period of time, accounted without duplication. This is the most important macro economic indicator used to measure the growth and to study the structural changes taking place in the economy. The estimates of SDP over period of time reveal the extent and direction of the changes in the level of economic development.
- 2.2 The Per Capita Net State Domestic Product is used to determine both the absolute and relative performance of the state economy. It is also considered as an important tool to measure regional disparities.
- 2.3 The estimates of SDP are prepared both at current and at constant prices. The estimates of SDP at current prices are obtained by evaluating the product at prices prevailing during the year. The estimates of SDP at constant prices are prepared by evaluating the product of the current year with base year prices in order to eliminate the effect of price changes and to measure the real growth of economy.
- 2.4 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), GoI has undergone a base year revision for GDP estimates and shifted the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12. In accordance with this, all State Directorates of Economics and Statistics have undergone base year revision and shifted the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12.
- 2.5 During the earlier GSDP series (till the last base year 2004-05), the state level GSDP estimates were prepared at factor cost. Now, with this new base year 2011-12, CSO introduced the concepts of Gross State Value Added at basic prices and Gross State Domestic Product at market prices. The estimates of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at basic prices is prepared by addition of Production Taxes and

subtraction of Production subsidies to Gross Value Added at factor cost. GSDP at market prices is estimated by addition of Product Taxes and subtraction of Product Subsidies to Gross Value Added at basic prices.

Gross State Domestic Product

- 2.6 As per the Quick Estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market current prices in 2016-17 has been estimated at Rs. 1158151 crore as against revised estimates of Rs. 1025188 crore in 2015-16, registering a growth of 13.0 percent over the year 2015-16. The Gross State Domestic Product at Market constant (2011-12) prices in 2016-17 has been estimated at Rs. 984598 crore as against revised estimates of Rs. 894667 crore in 2015-16, registering a growth of 10.1 percent over the year 2015-16. (Table 2.1).

Table-2.1 : Gross State Domestic Product (Rs. In Crore)

Sr. No.	Year	Current Prices	%age growth over previous year	Constant (211-12) Prices	%age growth over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2011-12	615606	-	615606	-
2	2012-13	724495	17.7	682650	10.9
2	2013-14	807623	11.5	734284	7.6
3	2014-15	921773	14.1	811428	10.5
4	2015-16 (P)	1025188	11.2	894667	10.3
4	2016-17 (Q)	1158151	13.0	984598	10.1

(P) = Provisional, (Q) = Quick Estimates

- 2.7 The share of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors has been reported at 19.1 per cent, 44.8 percent and 36.1 percent respectively to the total GSVA in 2016-17 at current prices. (Table 2.2).

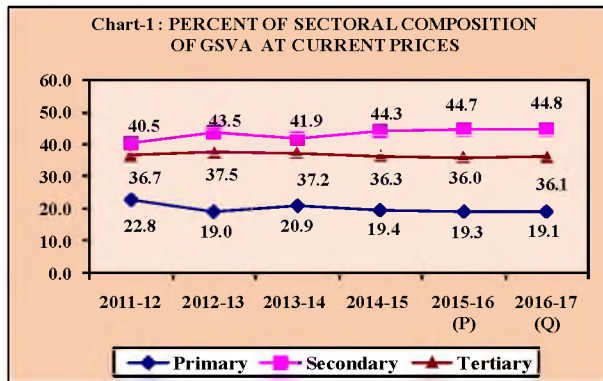
Table - 2.2 : GSVA by broad sectors - Sectoral Contribution (%)

Sr. No.	Industry	At Current Prices					
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16(P)	2016-17(Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Primary	22.8	19.0	20.9	19.4	19.3	19.1
1.1	Crops & Livestock	17.8	13.6	16.5	15.0	13.9	13.6
2	Secondary	40.5	43.5	41.9	44.3	44.7	44.8
2.1	Manufacturing	28.4	32.1	30.5	33.8	34.8	35.2
3	Tertiary	36.7	37.5	37.2	36.3	36.0	36.1
4	Total GSVA	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note : Total may not tally due to rounding off.
(P) = Provisional, (Q) = Quick Estimates

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

2.8 The sectoral composition of GDP at current prices is depicted in the Chart-1.



Net State Domestic Product :

2.9 The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market current prices in 2016-17 is estimated at Rs. 1019260 crore as against revised estimates of Rs. 900539 crore in 2015-16, showing a growth of 13.2 percent over the year 2015-16.

Per Capita Income :

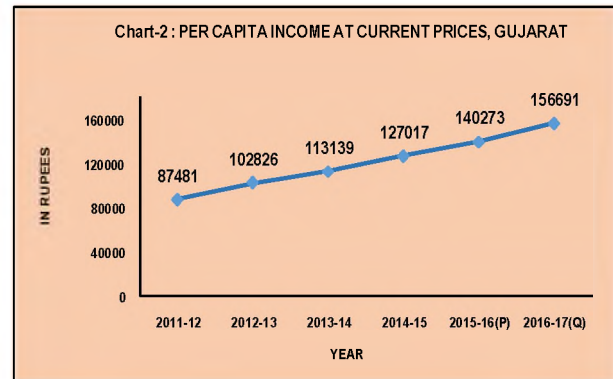
2.10 The Per Capita Income (i.e. Per Capita NSDP) at Market current prices has been estimated at Rs. 156691 in 2016-17 as against revised estimates of Rs. 140273 in 2015-16, showing an increase of 11.7 percent over the year 2015-16. The Per

Capita Income at market constant (2011-12) prices has been estimated at Rs. 132773 in 2016-17 as against revised estimates of Rs. 122148 in 2015-16, indicating a growth of 8.7 percent over the year 2015-16. (Table 2.3) (Chart-2).

Table - 2.3 : Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (Rs.)

Sr. No.	Year	Current Prices	%age growth over previous year	Constant (2011-12) Prices	%age growth over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2011-12	87481	-	87481	-
2	2012-13	102826	17.5	96688	10.5
3	2013-14	113139	10.0	102589	6.1
4	2014-15	127017	12.3	111370	8.6
5	2015-16 (P)	140273	10.4	122148	9.7
5	2016-17 (Q)	156691	11.7	132773	8.7

(P) = Provisional, (Q) = Quick Estimates



Agriculture and Allied Sectors



3. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

AGRICULTURE

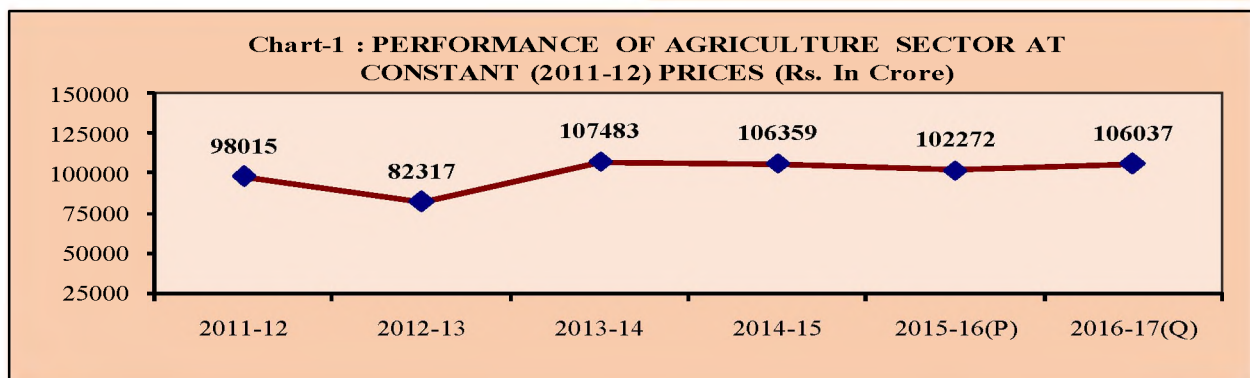
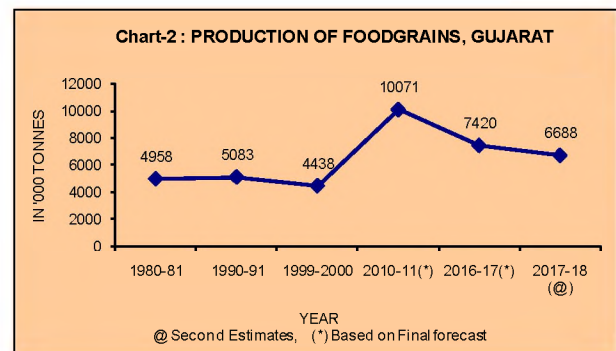
3.1 Pioneering work by agriculture scientists, government and the efforts of farmers had helped achieve a breakthrough in the agriculture sector. High agricultural production and productivity achieved in some crops has helped in attaining growth. The food safety net for each and every citizen in a growing population requires enhanced agricultural production and productivity in the form of a Second Green Revolution. The supply responses to price hikes in agricultural commodities, especially food articles, in the recent past brings back into focus the central question of efficient supply chain management and need for sustained levels of growth in agriculture and allied sectors. The choice before the nation is clear with more investment in agriculture and allied sectors, right strategies, policies and interventions. This is also a necessary condition for 'inclusive growth' and for ensuring that the benefits of growth reach a larger number of people.

3.2 The growth of agriculture and allied sectors is still a critical factor in the overall performance of the state economy. During the period 2011-12 to 2016-17(Q), the GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices for agriculture sector including animal husbandry sector has increased from Rs. 98015 crore to Rs. 106037 crore. In 2016-17(Q), it accounted for 12.4 percent of the GSVA compared to 13.0 percent in 2015-16(P) (Chart-1).

3.3 Major expansion in irrigation, water management, implementation of drip and sprinkler irrigation, providing of Kisan Credit Cards and Soil Health Cards for

farmers in the past years have led economy towards the inclusive growth. The role of the agriculture sector, however, remains critical as it accounts for about 49.6 per cent of employment in the state (as per 2011 census). Moreover, this sector is a supplier of food, fodder, and raw materials for a vast segment of industry. Hence the growth of agriculture can be considered a necessary condition for 'inclusive growth'. More recently, the rural sector (including agriculture) is being seen as a potential source of domestic demand, a recognition that is even shaping the marketing strategies of entrepreneurs wishing to widen the demand for goods and services.

3.4 **Crop Production : 2016-17 and 2017-18:** As per the second advance estimates, production of foodgrains during 2017-18 is estimated at 66.88 lakh tonnes compared to 74.20 lakh tonnes last year. During the year 2016-17, the production of cotton bales each of 170 kg. was 50.43 lakh bales which increase to 127.46 lakh bales during the year 2017-18. The production of oil seeds is estimated at 49.32 lakh tonnes during the year 2017-18 against the production of 45.76 lakh tonnes during the year 2016-17. The details of area and



DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

Table-3.1 : Area and Production

Sr. No.	Crop	Area ('000 Hectares)		Production ('000 Tonnes)	
		2016-17	2017-18 @	2016-17	2017-18@
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rice	837	805	1929	1762
2	Wheat	995	1053	2737	3040
3	Jowar	106	75	150	101
4	Bajra	431	156	931	247
5	Total Foodgrains	3803	3416	7420	6688
6	Cotton(*)	2382	2646	5043	12746
7	Groundnut	1760	1596	2944	3206
8	Total Oil seeds	2776	2641	4576	4932

(*) Production in '000 bales of 170 kgs. each, @ Second Advance Estimate

production of principal food crops and non-food crops during the last two years are given in the Table-3.1 (Chart-2).

- 3.5 **Agriculture Situation - 2017-18:** The state is divided into 8 sub agro-climatic zones based on the characteristics of agriculture and climate. Output of agricultural sector in Gujarat State has been largely dependent on south-west monsoon. The State frequently experiences erratic behaviour of the south-west monsoon, which can partly be attributed to geographic situation of the State. The wide variation in rainfall received by different parts of the state has been the characteristic feature of monsoon. In the year 2017, average rainfall of the state was 909 mm against 727 mm rainfall received in 2016. The Valsad district in south Gujarat received maximum rainfall of 2519 mm against 2500 mm in last year. While Kachchh district received minimum rainfall of 464 mm in the year 2017 against 307 mm in the last year.
- 3.6 **Kharif Season-2017 :** Normal area under kharif cultivation is 86.71 lakh hectares. Normally, the state receives first shower of rain in the second fortnight of June and sowing starts accordingly. Due to pre-monsoon activity, sporadic rainfall was received during second and third week of June, 2017 in several districts of the State.
- 3.7 Area covered under Kharif crops till 9th October, 2017 is 85.29 lakh hectare as against normal area of 86.71 lakh hectare.

Area under major crops sown are Cotton 26.41 lakh hectare, Groundnut 16 lakh hectare, Castor 5.95 lakh hectare, Rice 8.05 lakh hectare, Bajra 1.53 lakh hectare, Maize 3.06 lakh hectare and Pigeonpea 2.72 lakh hectare.

- 3.8 **Rabi Season :** During the month of November, land preparation was in progress for the cultivation of Rabi crops, while harvesting of paddy was completed, picking of cotton was continued. Sowing of Rabi crops like; Wheat, Gram, Mustard, Cumin and Fodder crops were initiated.
- 3.9 Area covered under Rabi crops till 11th December, 2017 is 28.08 lakh hectare as against 22.15 lakh hectare recorded during last year. Area under major crops sown during rabi season, are Wheat 8.52 lakh hectare, Gram 2.62 lakh hectare, Cumin 3.11 lakh hectare, Sugarcane 0.95 lakh hectare and Rapeseeds and Mustard 2.17 lakh hectare.
- 3.10 **Krushih Mahotsav - Lab to Land Programme:** The purpose to introduce Krushi Mahotsav from the year 2005 is to bring the second green revolution in the State and to increase the income of farmers. The exhibition and seminar was organised for one day in Thirteenth Krushi Mahotsav-2017 at cluster base of district level as per numbers of Taluka. Total 17 programme were organised in the State. In addition, all the departments of Gujarat and Private Companies have joined in the Programme. The Farmers were guided at various

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

Table - 3.2 : Achievement of Krushi Mahotsav - 2017

Sr. No.	Scheme	Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1	Number of farmers participated in programme	3.82 lakh
2	No. of farmers guided by agri. scientist	3.37 lakh
3	No. of sanction letter under assistance schemes	16895
4	Amount of sanction letter under assistance schemes(Rs. lakh)	3283.57
5	No. of exhibition stall	1748
6	No. of farmers honoured	236
7	No. of Animal Treated	158936
8	Distribution of literature(No.)	979911
9	No. of Artificial Insemination	121498
10	No. of Animal Vaccinated	4463042
11	No. of Castration of Animals	1409
12	Kisan Credit Card (No.)	20528
13	Drip Irrigation (No.)	981

programme like Animal Vaccination, Artificial Insemination as well as provided knowledge of Agriculture and its related field. The purpose of Krishimahotsav-2017 was more information and benefits reach to farmers of the State under the various assistance schemes of Government.

3.11 Krushi Mahotsav-2017 was started under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat State at Nadiyad Taluka. Details of achievement of Krushi Mahotsav-2017 are given in Table - 3.2.

3.12 **Soil Health Card** : According to first phase of Agri Census-2001, there were 42.39 lakh farmers in the State. State had completed analysis work of soil samples of all 42.39 lakh farmer and distributed soil health cards to farmers from the year 2003-04 to the year 2010-11. According to second phase of Agri Census-2005, there were 46.61 lakh farmers in the State. State had completed analysis work of soil samples of all 46.61 lakh farmer and distributed soil health cards to farmers from the year 2011-12 to the year 2015-16. From the year 2016-17 Gujarat government has started implementation of soil health card scheme as per Gol norms. During the year 2016-17, state had distributed 28.16 lakh soil health card.

3.13 The National Development Committee (NDC) introduced a new Additional Central

Assistance scheme to incentivize states to draw up plans for their agriculture sector more comprehensively. The department of Agriculture has prepared the guidelines for the RKVY scheme to be known as NADP.

3.14 Component for the RKVY could cover the following:

- Integrated development of major food crops such as wheat, paddy, coarse cereals, minor millets, pulses, oilseeds
- Agriculture mechanization.
- Activities related to enhancement of soil health.
- Development of rainfed farming systems and outside watershed areas, wasteland, river valleys
- State assistance in farm seed
- Integrated pest management schemes
- Encouraging non-farm activities
- Strengthening of market infrastructure and marketing development
- Strengthening of infrastructure to promote extension services
- Activities relating to enhancement of horticulture production and popularization of micro irrigation systems
- Animal husbandry and fisheries development activities
- Special schemes for beneficiaries of land reforms
- Undertaking concept of completion of projects
- Grant support to the State Government institutions that promote agriculture/horticulture
- Study tours for farmers
- Organic and bio-fertilizers
- Innovative schemes

3.15 For the year 2017-18, Rs. 365.00 crore allotted under RKVY scheme for Gujarat state. Government of Gujarat had approved Rs. 602.40 crore to the different agencies for the 56 new projects and 32 continuous projects under this scheme.

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Working of APMCs

3.16 In the year 2016, 218 Agriculture Produce Market Committees (APMCs), 218 Main Yards of Market Committees and 182 Sub Market Yards were operational in the State. Whereas in the year 2017, there are 224 Agriculture Produce Market Committees (APMCs), 224 Main Yards of Market Committees and 180 Sub Market Yards operational in 33 districts of the State.

HORTICULTURE

3.17 Looking to the importance of horticulture crops, the State Government is putting considerable emphasis on the development of horticultural crops viz. Fruits, Vegetables, Spices and Flowers. As a result of various steps taken by State Government, area under Horticultural crops increases every year. The major fruit crops grown in Gujarat are Banana, Mango, Citrus, Papaya and Sapota (Chikoo). In the year 2016-17 the productivity of fruit crops is estimated at 21.32 MT per hectare. The major vegetables grown in Gujarat are Onion, Potato, Brinjal, Tomato, Okra and Cucurbits. In the year 2016-17, the average productivity of vegetables is estimated at 20.44 MT per hectare. The State mainly produces spices viz. Cumin, Fennel, and Garlic. The State enjoys monopoly in seed spices. Isabgul is prominent medicinal crop grown in the State. Area under flowers like; Rose, Lily and Marigold is continuously increasing in the State. Area under new fruit crops viz Tissue Culture Date Palm, Seedless citrus and Gauva are increasing day by day.

3.18 For the implementation of "National Horticultural Mission (NHM)" in the state, "Gujarat State Horticultural Mission (GSHM)" is registered. The society has been formed with a view to double the horticulture production and income by the development of infrastructure and market facilities. The mission is being implemented in 21 potential districts and covers important crops like Mango, Chikoo, Amla, Banana, Papaya, Lime, Cumin, Fennel, Flowers, Medicinal and Aroma crops. While remaining districts are covered by the state fund as per norms of

State Horticultural Mission (SHM). During the year 2016-17, (under centrally sponsored scheme of National Horticulture Mission (NHM)), total 2 small Nurseries, 2 Tissue culture units, 2 Seed infrastructure, 18 Green Houses, 10 Net Houses, 224 on farm pack houses, 5 integrated pack houses, 52 cold storages, 4 processing units, 6 ripening units and 46 sorting grading units have been established. Moreover, Area under cultivation for Fruit crops and Vegetable crops have been increased by 4987 hectare and 2550 hectare respectively.

3.19 During the year 2015-16, the production of fruits crops was 85.05 lakh tonnes, vegetables was 126.82 lakh tonnes, spices was 8.33 lakh tonnes and flowers was 1.84 lakh tonnes which in the year 2016-17 increased to 89.53 lakh tonnes, 131.61 lakh tonnes, 9.23 lakh tonnes and 1.95 lakh tonnes respectively. Moreover the production of Coconut in 2015-16 was 2151.97 lakh nuts which increased to 2321.70 lakh nuts in 2016-17. From the year 2013-14, area and production of coconut is not included in total area and production of fruit crops.

Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Ltd.

3.20 The Corporation has made production/purchase of 2.43 lakh quintal seeds during the year 2016-17 as compared to the production/purchase of 2.01 lakh quintal seeds during the year 2015-16. The Corporation has constructed its own scientific storage godowns having capacity of 1.37 lakh quintals of seeds at various district/taluka places of the state. The corporation also distributes seeds to the farmers of other States. The Corporation has distributed 2.10 lakh quintal seeds worth Rs.143.32 crore during the year 2016-17 as against the distribution of 2.25 lakh quintal seeds worth Rs. 139.80 crore during the previous year.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

3.21 Water Resources management of the state is aimed to provide water efficiently and in equitable and sustainable manner. The state has given due attention to accelerate the pace of water resources development to increase the net water availability by

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creating additional storage, completion of ongoing projects, improvement in water use efficiency, bridging the gap between the irrigation potential created and its utilization, restoration & modernization of old irrigation system, conjunctive use of ground and surface water, promoting participatory irrigation management, large scale people's participation in water conservation programmes and inter-basin transfer of water.

- 3.22 The ultimate irrigation potential through the surface water is assessed at 48.11 lakh hectares which includes 17.92 lakh hectares through Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. Similarly in respect of ground water resources, it is estimated that about 20.04 lakh hectares can be irrigated. Thus total ultimate irrigation potential through surface & ground water is estimated to be 68.15 lakh hectares. The details and the status of development upto June-2017 are given in the Table-3.3.
- 3.23 It is revealed from the Table-3.3 that the total irrigation potential created of surface water upto June-2017 works out to 90.62 percent of ultimate irrigation potential whereas maximum utilization works out to 68.25 percent of the irrigation potential created.
- 3.24 A water conservation scheme called "Sardar Patel Participatory Water

Conservation Scheme" (SPPWCS) is implemented by the State Government. The pattern of sharing for check dams is 80:20 for entire state (80 percent Government share and 20 percent beneficiaries share). Under Sardar Patel Participatory Water Conservation Scheme, it is decided to construct the check dam by tender from dt.03/09/2013. Upto March-2017, 92708 check dams have been constructed. During the year 2017-18 (Upto October-2017), 251 check dams have been constructed. Hence, at the end of October, 2017, total 92959 check dams are constructed under various schemes by the Water Resources Department. While, 75936 check dams were constructed by different departments. Thus, by the end of October, 2017, total 168895 small and big check dams have been constructed in Gujarat State. Moreover 125541 bori bandh and 261988 khet talavadi have been constructed by Rural Development Agency, Tribal Development Department, Environment and Forest Department and Agricultural Department up to March-2017.

- 3.25 In North Gujarat and other areas of the State, where suitable sites are not available for the construction of check dams, deepening of existing ponds/tanks are implemented in a large scale to store

Table-3.3 - Details of Irrigation Potential

(In Lakh Hectares)				
Sr. No.	Item	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Irrigation Potential created upto June-2017	Maximum Utilisation upto June-2017
1	2	3	4	5
1	Surface water	48.11	43.60	29.76
	1.1 Major & Medium Irrigation Schemes including indirect benefits of Sujalam Suphalam Spreading Canal, Bandharas of Kachchh district and Big Check Dams of Surendranagar Dist.	18.06	17.35	13.37
	1.2 Sardar Sarovar Project	17.92	14.18	6.28
	1.3 Minor Irrigation Scheme	2.57	2.57	1.56
	1.4 Indirect Benefits through Minor irrigation works such as percolation tanks, safe stage etc.	2.66	2.61	1.64
	1.5 Indirect benefits through Check Dams	6.9	6.9	6.9
2	Ground Water (Government Tube Wells & Others)	20.04	20.04	19.93
	Grand Total (1+ 2)	68.15	63.64	49.69

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- and conserve water and ground water recharging during monsoon. The work for deepening of 26619 ponds were completed by the W.R.W.S., G.L.D.C & Gujarat Municipal Financial Corporation upto March-2017. While during the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017), the work for deepening of 607 ponds are completed. Thus, the work for deepening of total 27226 ponds are completed at the end of October-2017.
- 3.26 The surplus water of Kadana Dam and Narmada Main Canal has been flown in Sujalam Suphalam Spreading Canal passes through seven districts. This resulted in direct or indirect irrigation benefits to thousands of farmers and ground water has been recharged.
- 3.27 To utilize the additional water of flood of Narmada river for North Gujarat, pipe line works of Piyaj to Unad, Dhandhusan to Red laxmipura, Bhasariya to Sametra, Kuda-Dabhoda-Bhimpur (Varsang Tank) &Kherva to Visnagar are under progress. About 18200 hectare area of Gandhinagar and Mehsana districts will get irrigation benefits from these pipelines. Besides, Tharad to Sipu pipeline work of Banaskantha District is under Alignment stage. While two L. I. Schemes viz. Matpur-Dindrol to Mukteshwar Dam & Kasra to Dantiwada Dam are under surveillance stage.
- 3.28 Under Sujalam Suphalam Yojana, all 54 Bandharas have completed as planned to prevent salinity ingress in Kachchh region upto October-2017.
- 3.29 **Participatory Irrigation Management:** The Government has decided to cover maximum possible command area under Participatory Irrigation Management. The Government has also passed "Gujarat Water Users Participatory Irrigation Management Act-2007". Under this scheme 555366 hectare and 1806 Water Users Association's have been covered at the end of March-2017. During the year 2017-18 (upto September-2017), 5215 ha. more area and 16 Water Users Association's have been covered. Hence, at the end of September-2017, under this scheme 560581 hectare and 1822 Water Users Association's have been covered.
- 3.30 Extension, Renovation and Modernization of canal system of existing Major & Medium Irrigation Schemes are under progress on a large scale to bridge the gap between irrigation potential created and its utilization. The works in 776965 hectare area has been completed upto September-2017.
- 3.31 **Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana:** During the period April-2007 to September-2017 following works were done under this scheme.
- * In tribal areas the works of 14561 small check dams benefiting 60104 hectare, 393 big check dams benefiting 17940 hectare and deepening of 3014 ponds benefiting 19889 hectare have been completed giving total benefit in 97933 hectare.
 - * In tribal area, total 1126 Lift Irrigation schemes benefitting 42959 hectare were completed.
 - * Moreover, those farmers who are not receiving water will get water through canal modification in 194813 hectare area and participatory irrigation management works in 61282 hectare area.
 - * The work of main canal of Ukai Left Bank High Level Canal is completed and water is released in canal from October-2014. During Rabi season 2016-17, water is released for irrigation in five rotations giving irrigation facilities in 1200 hectare and during Hot Weather 2017, water is released for irrigation in 3 rotations of 10 days each giving irrigation facilities in 400 hectare. Up to 8 km. length of Main canal, 400 hectare area is benefited by means of four minors. At present, total 9 Lift Irrigation schemes- 7 Lift Irrigation schemes up to 8 km. & 2 Lift Irrigation schemes between 8 to 51 km. are in working condition benefitting 579 hectare area. The works of 3 Lift Irrigation schemes are under progress, 4 Lift Irrigation schemes at work order stage, 1 Lift Irrigation scheme at D.T.P. stage and 1 Lift Irrigation scheme at technical sanction stage. The remaining work of network system and Main canal based Lift Irrigation schemes are taken up.

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- * In Banaskantha district, work of big checkdam on Banas river of Amirgadh village in Amirgadh taluka (100 Ha. benefitted area) and on Shukla river of Vasada village in Dhanera taluka (200 Ha. benefitted area) are in progress.
- * Pipe Line project based on Kadana Reservoir with an estimated cost of Rs. 1054 crore is under progress. About 10000 hectare area of Dahod and Mahisagar districts will get irrigation benefits from this scheme.
- * Dinod – Boridra Lift Irrigation Pipe Line project with estimated cost of Rs. 36 crore is under progress. About 1800 hectare area of Surat district will get irrigation benefits from this scheme.
- 3.32 **Sagarkhedu Sarvangee Vikas Yojana** : During the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017), the work of 100 Bandharas and tidal regulators, 18 Recharge reservoirs, 43 Recharge ponds, 228 km.long spreading canal, 285 K.M. long radial canal and 1358 checkdams are completed. Due to these works, about 1,32,530 Ha. area gets irrigation benefit.
- 3.33 **Sauni Yojana**: “Sauni Yojana” is implemented to deliver 1 MAF (Millian Acre Feet) flood water of Narmada to draught prone Saurashtra region. It is planned to fill 115 dams of seven districts of Saurashtra region by Four Link Pipelines. Existing irrigation facility in 825000 acre land will be strengthened by the Scheme. The work of 12 packages amounting Rs. 6761.00 crore of first phase benefitting 166000 acre area is completed. Under the second phase of this scheme, 394000 acre area of 60 existing reservoirs will be benefitted by the work of 12 Packages of four links costing Rs. 6473 crore. This work is under progress and planned to complete in two year duration.
- 3.34 **Pradhanmantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (Under Flagship Programme)** : Proposals of following schemes are submitted to Government of India to include in Pradhanmantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna.
- * Kakrapar – Gordha – Vad Lift Irrigation Pipe Line project with estimated cost of Rs. 497 crore is under progress.
- About 15000 hectare area will get irrigation benefits from this scheme.
- * Pipe Line project of Karjan Dam to Vaadi based on Karjan Reservoir with estimated cost of Rs. 418 crore is under progress. About 7500 hectare area of Surat, Bharuch and Narmada district will get irrigation benefits from this scheme.
- * Schemes of Saurashtra region: Due to Repair, renovation & Restoration of 67 Minor Irrigation schemes in Saurashtra region with an estimated cost of Rs. 131.33 crore, additional area under scarcity of about 12356 hectare will get irrigation benefits from this scheme.
- * Schemes of North & Middle Gujarat: Due to Repair, renovation & Restoration of 95 Minor Irrigation schemes in Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Aravalli, Patan & Kheda Districts of North & Middle Gujarat region with an estimated cost of Rs. 37.56 crore, additional area of about 4061 Ha. land of 48 irrigation schemes of Tribal area, 11 irrigation schemes of scarce area and 36 other irrigation schemes will get irrigation benefits from this scheme.
- * **“Per Drop More Crop Scheme”** : Under Other Intervention, for construction of 425 small checkdams in entire area of Gujarat with an estimated cost of Rs. 29.75 crore is proposed. About 1275 hectare will get irrigation benefits on completion of scheme.
- Gujarat Green Revolution Company Limited.**
- 3.35 **Micro Irrigation Scheme** : The Micro Irrigation Scheme in Gujarat is being implemented, in a uniform mode, by the Gujarat Green Revolution Company (GGRC), (on behalf of the Government of Gujarat and the Government of India), since May-2005.
- Aim and Strategy**
- 3.36 In order to inspire the farmers of the state to maximize agriculture production at minimum cost and to increase their income by adopting scientific management of water and to bring in revolutionary transformation of the agriculture scenario, the State

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Government has embarked upon Jal Sanchay Abhiyan (Drive for Storage of Water).

- 3.37 Gujarat Green Revolution Co. Ltd. is aimed to provide facilitation between the farmers and the registered Micro Irrigation System Suppliers to ensure that the farmers get professional services on Micro Irrigation System coupled with required equipment & essential agro-inputs from the Micro Irrigation System Suppliers to improve Agriculture productivity and farmers prosperity at large.

Achievement :

- 3.38 From May-2005 to October-2017, total 985342 farmers are benefited covering 1584089 hectare of land with GoG grant of Rs. 3178.15 crore and Rs. 1627.27 crore of Gol grant were spent for assistance.
- 3.39 In this scheme 100768 marginal farmers covering 70837 hectare, 304553 small farmers covering 368993 hectare 39086, 540935 medium farmers covering 1038901 hectare and large farmers covering 105358 hectare were benefited upto October-2017 (Table 3.4).
- 3.40 Banaskantha district is at the top covering 320013 hectare, Junagadh district stands second covering 123667 hectare while Rajkot district stands third with 84419 hectare covered under Micro Irrigation System.
- 3.41 Tribal farmers have been assisted with up to 85% subsidy of MIS Unit Cost in Non Dark zone areas and Up to 90 % subsidy of MIS Unit Cost in Dark zone areas. Total Rs. 508.57 crore subsidy is given to tribal farmers upto October, 2017. SC farmers also have been assisted with up to 85 % subsidy of MIS Unit Cost in Non Dark zone areas and Up to 90 % subsidy of MIS Unit Cost in Dark zone areas. During 2017-18 (Up to October-17) 2614 SC

farmers adopted Micro Irrigation System covering 4948 Hectare and Rs. 29.85 Crore disbursed as subsidy.

- 3.42 Micro Irrigation System is suitable for most of the field crops. Out of total 1584089 hectare covered under Micro Irrigation System, 1364641 hectare are covered under agriculture crops and 219448 hectare are covered under horticulture crops up to Oct.-2017. Major agriculture crops covered under Micro irrigation system are Groundnut 738556 hectare, Cotton 470743 hectare and Sugarcane 14910 hectare. Horticulture crops covered are Potato in 103105 hectare, Banana in 20622 hectare, Mango in 14915 hectare and Vegetables in 10925 hectare.

- 3.43 During the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto October-2017) following important works were carried out under Micro irrigation scheme.

- For the year 2016-17, physical target was of 3.00 lakh hectare area to be covered under Micro Irrigation System against that achievement was 1.87 lakh ha. (62% of the target).

- 1.70 lakh hectare area is the physical target for the year 2017-18. For this Rs. 300.00 crore from Government of Gujarat and Rs.275 crore from Government of India are allocated, against which upto October-2017, 89211 hectare area covered under MIS and Rs. 290.54 crore from GoG grant and Rs.163.66 crore expenditure from Gol grant has been incurred.

- Government of Gujarat has approved additional grant of Rs. 267 crore during current financial year 2017-18 for the scheme.

- Pilot Project on Protected Cultivation :** Government of Gujarat has started implementation of the Pilot project of Protected cultivation in Gujarat of Micro Irrigation Scheme by GGRC from 2015-16 to enable the small farmers to earn daily income on daily basis. In the scheme, farmer is eligible to get 50% of project cost as subsidy. Any farmer individually or in a group can avail the subsidy for the structures of 250 square meter to 2000 square meter.

Table-3.4: Farmers covered as per land holding

Sr. No.	Category of Farmer	No. of Beneficiary	Area (Ha.)
1	Marginal Farmer	100768	70837
2	Small Farmer	304553	368993
3	Medium Farmer	540935	1038901
4	Large Farmer	39086	105358
	Total	985342	1584089

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Reservoirs Level :

3.44 As on 15th December-2017, out of total 203 dams with total storage capacity of 15779.01 million cubic metres, 45 dams (having storage capacity of 12901.05 million cubic metres) are in Gujarat region that includes south, north and central Gujarat area, 20 dams (having storage capacity of 332.27 million cubic metres) are in Kachchh region and 138 dams (having storage capacity of 2545.69 million cubic metres) are in Saurashtra region. As on 15th December, 2017, the gross water storage in the reservoirs was 9255.47 million cubic metres, which was 58.66 percent against the total storage capacity. The reservoir gross water storage by region at the end of 15th August, 15th October and 15th December, 2017 is shown in Table 3.5.

Sardar Sarovar Project

3.45 Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd. (SSNNL) was set up in the year 1988 by the State Government to implement the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project.

3.46 The Sardar Sarovar Project is a multipurpose project, which envisages construction of concrete gravity dam across the river Narmada in Narmada District, two power houses viz. River Bed Power House (RBPH) and Canal Head Power House (CHPH) with a combined installed capacity of 1450 MW and 458 kms long main canal with a discharge capacity of 40000 cusecs at starting point and 2500 cusecs at Gujarat-Rajasthan border with a network of 71748 kms. of water distribution system for irrigation.

3.47 The project is expected to provide irrigation benefits to about 18 lakh hectare command area in 79 talukas of 17 districts in the State. It is also envisaged to provide

water in 9490 villages and 173 townships for domestic purpose as well as for industrial uses.

3.48 The revised cost estimate of this project at 2014-15 price is Rs.54772.93 crore. A cumulative expenditure of Rs. 45435.97 crore has been incurred till November-2017, of which Rs. 2856.32 crore has been incurred during April to November-2017. An additional expenditure of Rs.14856.00 crore has been incurred for the payment of interest on loan on this project till November-2017.

3.49 The physical status of Dam and Canal at the end of November, 2017 is as under:

(i) Main Dam : Construction of the 1210 m long and 163 m high concrete gravity dam is completed along with 30 nos. of Radial Gates for Spillway and it has been dedicated to the Nation by the worthy hands of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 17/09/2017. Earlier, the Dam was completed upto the spillway crest level of 121.92 m on 31/12/2006. Permission to further raise the dam height was given by the Narmada Control Authority on 12/06/2014 and the mammoth work including installation of 30 Radial Gates was completed about 9 months ahead of the schedule. After that, Narmada Control Authority granted permission on 16/6/2017 for closure of the gates and all 30 gates were closed on the next date to facilitate filling of Reservoir up to its full level i.e. 138.68 m. This has resulted into a 3.75 times potential increase in the Live Storage Capacity i.e. from 1.27 Million Acre Feet (MAF) to 4.75 MAF, with the associated enhanced benefits in terms of water and power.

Table-3.5 - Reservoir Storage by Region

Region	No. of Dams	Storage Capacity (in Million cubic metres)	Gross Water Storage		
			15-Aug., 2017 (in million cubic metres)	15-Oct., 2017 (in million cubic metres)	15-Dec., 2017 (in million cubic metres)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat region	45	12901.05	7674.87	9314.83	7775.65
Kachchh region	20	332.27	136.41	133.80	94.07
Saurashtra region	138	2545.69	1573.82	1939.34	1385.75
Gujarat State	203	15779.01	9385.10	11387.97	9255.47

Source : Flood Control Cell, Gujarat Water Data Centre, Sector-8, Gandhinagar.

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(ii) Environment Protection works :

For environmental protection, massive programme of afforestation and catchment area treatment works have been carried out. Catchment Area Treatment works has been completed in the entire catchment area of 29157 hectares within Gujarat. Compensatory afforestation has been carried out in 4650 hectares of non-forest area in Kachchh district as well as in 9300 hectares in degraded forest area in Bharuch, Narmada, Tapi, Panchmahal, Vadodara and Chhota Udepur districts. Plantation in 5732 hectares has been completed in the vicinity of the dam, on canal sides and in the colonies. The temples of Hamfeshwar and Shoolpaneshwar were relocated to higher elevations. Since 1991 to March-2017, 663.46 lakh fingerlings have been released in the Sardar Sarovar reservoir and dikes. In the year 2017-18, the release of additional 20 lakh fingerlings the Reservoir under progress. A number of studies of Environmental, agricultural, flora and fauna, wildlife sanctuaries, health, socio-economic aspects etc. have been conducted pari passu with the progress of the project.

(iii) Garudeshwar Weir : The construction of Garudeshwar Weir across the river Narmada, with a cost of Rs. 300 crore is under progress at about 12 km downstream of Sardar Sarovar Dam.

(iv) Power House : All units of both the power house have been commissioned with a total installed capacity of 1450 M.W. Out of this, 1450 MW, Gujarat's share is 16% of the power generation as per the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal Award which is being injected to western grid. During the year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017), 78.87 crore units of electricity has been generated. Thus, total power generation at SSP hydro power, upto end of November-2017 is 4165 crore units, out of which share of Gujarat, at the rate of 16% of generation is 666 crore units.

(v) Small Hydro Power Units : SSNNL intends to develop small hydro power stations on various branch canals of their canal network viz Miyagam Branch Canal

(MBC), Vadodara Branch Canal (VBC), Saurashtra Branch Canal (SBC) and Kachchh Branch Canal (KBC). Total anticipated power generation potential is of 85.46 MW are under progress.

(vi) Canal Top Solar Power Plant : Installation of 10.0 MW Canal Top Solar Power Plant on Vadodara Branch Canal has been completed and commissioned. Total 4.58 crore unit power has been generated upto November, 2017. The works of 15 MW Canal Bank and 10 MW Canal Top Solar Power Plant i.e total 25 MW solar power plant on Vadodara Branch Canal have been completed in September-2017 and power generation is started. Till November 2017, 0.78 crore unit power has been generated.

(vii) Canal Network upto Minors: A vast canal Network comprising of Main Canal, Branch Canals, Distributaries, Minors and Sub-Minors is in its advance stage of completion. Out of the total estimated length of Canal Network of 71748 km (which would finally be around 69000 km due to reasons like Farmers' opposition, urbanization, de-command etc.) works of 50121 km are completed and works of 12642 km are in progress. Till November-2017, 100% length of Main Canal 95% length of Branch Canals, 91% of Distributaries, 81% of Minors and 63% of Sub-minors have been completed.

* Out of total 38 Branch Canals, works of 37 Branch Canals have been completed. Work of remaining 1 Branch Canal i.e. Kachchh Branch Canal (KBC) is under progress and is planned to be completed by 2018-19. In this 357 km long Kachchh Branch Canal, the work has been completed in 308 km, of which 214 km is continuous stretch and water is flown right upto Bhachau. The works of 3 pumping stations on KBC to lift water by 54 m, are also completed and Narmada water is made available to fill Tappar Dam which is approximately 600 km away from Sardar Sarovar Dam.

* Capacity enhancement of 5 Pumping Stations on Saurashtra Branch Canal and 3 Pumping Stations on Kachchh Branch Canal is in progress.

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* By completing the Canal Network upto Minors, Irrigation Potential has been created in 14.39 lakh hectare as against the total envisaged IP of 17.92 lakh hectare.

* As against planned Irrigation in 17.92 lakh Hectare Command Area, about 12 lakh ha. is already irrigated by Narmada Waters.

* As per study conducted by BISAG using satellite imageries, in January-2018 (Rabi Season) 8.32 lakh hectare along with 4.96 lakh hectare during Kharif and 3rd season crop aggregating to 13.28 lakh hectare in command area of the project is getting benefit of Narmada water for irrigation. However, farmers have filled forms of 5.07 lakh hectare upto December-2017. Farmers are being educated on the need to apply for its water requirement for Kharif, Rabi and 3rd Season crop efficacious.

(viii) Sub Minors and Command Area Development : The new Policy for construction of Sub-minors is available for both the options namely Open Channel Gravity (OCG) system and Underground Pipe Line System (UGPL). In order to mitigate the acquisition of Farmers' land, construction of Sub-minors has been taken up in the form of Underground Pipe Lines (UGPL). Following this new Policy, UGPL Sub-Minors have been constructed in 19435 km length till November-2017 to serve the Command Area of 7.30 lakh hectare.

* In 2017-18 (upto November-2017), 1.39 lakh ha. Command Area has been developed. Farmer's participation is ensured in this implementation in terms of selection of alignment, location of Turn-outs and contribution of 2.5% Project Cost. Cumulative Command Area Development has been carried out in 10.99 lakh hectare.

The Sardar Sarovar Punarvasavat Agency

3.50 The Sardar Sarovar Punarvasavat Agency was constituted in the year 1992 for effective Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Sardar Sarovar Project affected families with a mandate to improve the living standards, income-generating capacity and production levels of the project affected families.

3.51 Till October-2017, 11068 project affected families have been resettled in 236 R&R sites in 9 districts of Gujarat which includes 4763 project affected families from Gujarat, 756 from Maharashtra, and 5549 from Madhay Pradesh. For the R&R of the project affected families provisions of Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (NWDT) Award and liberalized R&R policy of Government of Gujarat are followed.

- Affected families have been allotted house plot of 502 sq.mts with assistance of Rs. 45000 for the construction of a house.
- 21934 hectares of agricultural land has been allotted to affected families.
- Affected families have been provided Rs. 70.00 lakh as rehabilitation grant.
- Subsistence allowance of Rs.451 lakh has been provided to affected families.
- Affected families have been provided amount of assistance of productive asset amounting to Rs.516.21 lakh.

3.52 According to the R&R policy civic amenities provided at the R&R sites are as under.

- (1) Primary Schools (2) Dispensaries (3) Drinking water facility (Open dug wells/ Bore wells & hand Pumps/Piped water supply) (4) Cattle troughs (Hawada) (5) Children Parks (6) Street lights and Homestead Electrification (7) Approach and internal roads (8) Tree Platform etc.

3.53 Health & Primary education facilities provided at R&R sites are as under.

Health Facilities

- 137 Dispensaries are functional.
- Medical services are provided at R & R door step by 3 Specialist doctors and 17 MBBS doctors.
- 1 Multi-speciality mobile Van & 19 Ambulance covers R&R sites

Education Facilities

- 238 Primary schools and 794 class rooms are constructed.
- 551 number of teachers, 8446 students (4366 boys and 4080 girls)

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- 217 Mid Day Meal centers are functioning.
- 3.54 Sardar Sarovar Punarvasvat Agency is organizing various programmes and different activities at R&R sites like supply of seeds, fertilizer etc. Upto October-2017, SSPA has been able to motivate and form 173 Self Help Groups to create awareness about importance of micro-credit and savings. In addition to that 133 Farmers Clubs are also formed with the contribution of NABARD and sponsoring Bank. Educational tour programmes for farmers, useful reading material and education regarding agriculture and farming are being provided by farmers club.
- Kalpasar Project**
- 3.55 The project comprises of mainly three distinctive parts.
- Bhadbhut Barrage Project : Construction of Bhadbhut barrage on Narmada river at Bhadbhut village (District - Bharuch) for diverting Narmada Water into proposed Kalpsar reservoir as “Stand Alone”.
 - Development Project (Kalpsar) of Gulf of Khambhat.
 - Diverting industrial effluence entering into river debouncing into proposed Kalpsar reservoir.
- 3.56 It is envisaged to construct 30 km long dam between Western and Eastern banks of Gulf of Khambhat in the proposed Kalpasar Project. It is planned to store 7700 million cubic meter water inflows of the Narmada, Dhadhar, Mahi, Sabarmati and Saurashtra rivers and to divert Narmada water to water reservoir of the project through constructing diversion canal from proposed Bhadbhut Barrage at Bhadbhut village (Dist. Bharuch).
- 3.57 It is planned to irrigate 10.54 lakh ha. area of 39 talukas of 6 coastal districts by allocating about 6500 Million Cubic Meter water from kalpasar reservoir. It is also planned to utilize stored water for industrial and domestic use for water scare area of Saurashtra. Besides these, other benefits includes, about 130 km. deduction in travel distance between South Gujarat and Suarashtra, reclamation of about 1.5 to 2.0 lakh ha. land for ports development in the downstream of the dam in Gulf of Khambhat, possibility of production of non conventional energy such as solar and wind energy, tourism development, reduction in salinity ingress, activity of barrage construction as “Stand Alone” project across Narmada river etc. Due to proposed barrage, there will be reduction in salinity in land along right and left banks of river Narmada and other sources of water. To prepare a feasibility report for kalpasar project, 21 study reports have been completed (up to November, 2017). 11 study reports are in progress and 11 study reports are at planning level.
- 3.58 It is envisaged to transfer industrial effluents entering into Sabarmati/Mahi/Dhadhar rivers into downstream of the proposed Kalpasar dam by pipeline or canal.
- 3.59 **Bhadbhut Barrage** : The studies such as, primary design for construction of barrage, topography, bathymetric contouring, bench mark fixing, classification of lands, foundation investigation, field survey, traffic survey for construction of 6-lane road on top of barrage and income generated through it, required for construction of Bhadbhut barrage across river Narmada at 5.15 kms. downstream of village Bhadbhut of district Bharuch have been completed.
- 3.60 The activity of DPR preparation, Administrative Approval for the project, Tender papers for Project Management Consultancy, Tender papers for barrage construction, Government (1123 ha., Private (1038 ha.) and Forest (187 ha.) land acquisition etc. are in progress.
- Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Ltd.**
- 3.61 **Tube-wells** : Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation was established in the year 1975 for development of ground water resources through Tube-wells. Total 4618 tube-wells were put to irrigation by the Corporation. During the year 2016-17, 2236 tube-wells were in working condition, through which total 41705 hectares area were irrigated.

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- During the year 2017-18 (upto November-2017), 2284 tube-wells were in working condition and are operated by Society/ Group, through this tube-wells 46291 hectares area were irrigated.
- 3.62 **Lift Irrigation Schemes :** GWRDC has put total 682 lift irrigation schemes (including TASP) covering 41954 hectares of land in different districts of state during the year 2016-17 and 684 lift irrigation schemes (including TASP) covering 42280 hectares of land during the year 2017-18 (Up to November, 2017). The works of 15 lift irrigation schemes are in progress covering 869 hectares land under Government grant for the year 2016-17. Out of that 2 lift irrigation schemes were completed and put under irrigation and work of remaining 13 lift irrigation schemes is under progress.
- 3.63 **Drip Irrigation :** For economic and maximum utilization of water in irrigation, Government has decided to implement Drip Irrigation Scheme on tubewells (operated by Corporation/Mandali/Juth) of Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Limited. During the year 2016-17, total 704 tubewells with benefited area of 5943 hectares have been completed. During the year 2017-18 (up to November, 2017), total 766 tubewells with benefited area of 6841 hectares have been completed.
- Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd.**
- 3.64 Corporation works as a Nodal Agency for implementation of Bio-gas plants under Annual Development Plan. The Corporation provides all the services for installation and commissioning of Bio-gas plants for all farmers and cattle rears of the State. During the year 2016-17, the Corporation had installed 1783 bio-gas plants.
- 3.65 During the year 2016-17, the Corporation had sold 480150 M.T. of Chemical fertilizers and during the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017) 279040 M.T. of Chemical fertilizers has been sold.
- 3.66 During the year 2016-17, the Corporation had sold 323 M.T. dust pesticides and 262 kilo liters of liquid pesticides and during the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017) it has sold 124 M.T. of dust pesticides and 117 kilo liters of liquid pesticides.
- 3.67 During the year 2016-17, the Corporation has sold 289 kilo litres of liquid bio-fertilizers and during the year 2017-18 (upto October, 2017) it has sold 217 kilo litres of liquid bio-fertilizers.
- 3.68 GAIC is working as a nodal agency for "Comprehensive Agri Business Policy-2016" announced by Gujarat state on 7-5-2016 in which entrepreneurs will get capital subsidy as well as interest subsidy.
- 3.69 The Corporation has installed Centre for Perishable Cargo at Sardar Patel International Airport, Ahmedabad. This will help the farmers to send their agricultural produce to international and domestic market.
- 3.70 Hi-Tech Cold Storage for Potato at Deesa, Dist. Banaskantha commissioned.
- Gujarat State Land Development Corporation Ltd.**
- 3.71 Gujarat State Land Development Corporation (GSLDC) implements various soil and water conservation activities on watershed basis. The main objective of the watershed base activities is to harvest rain water through soil and moisture conservation activities by creating rain water harvesting structures for percolation of rain water in the sub soil and to bring water levels of well upward. Such measure includes Contour bunding, Nala plugging, Water harvesting structures, Farm ponds, Land levelling, Deepening of village ponds and creating vegetative hedges.
- 3.72 During the year 2016-17, GSLDC had covered 30731.29 hectares area under soil and water conservation works and constructed 10073 Farm ponds, 963 Sim talavadis, 167 deepening of village ponds, 3313 water harvesting structures, 233 water bodies, 285 Percolation tank and 531 water storage tank at the cost of Rs.246.89 crore. About 31663 beneficiaries are benefited through various soil and water conservation activities.
- 3.73 During the year 2017-18 (Up to October-2017), GSLDC has covered 21443.29 hectares area under soil and water conservation works and constructed 7018 Farm ponds, 529 Sim talavadis, 44 village

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ponds, 2172 water harvesting structures, 205 Percolation tank, 444 Water storage tanks and 152268 running metre wire fencing at the cost of Rs. 178.23 crore. About 21830 beneficiaries are benefited through various soil and water conservation activities.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

3.74 Animal Husbandry and Dairy Industry play a vital role in the rural economy by generating substantial income to rural population. As per the Provisional results of 19th Livestock Census 2012, total livestock population of Gujarat is 273.97 lakh (including Dogs, Rabbits and Elephant).

3.75 The State Government provides animal health care up to village level through the network of veterinary institutions. There are 32 Veterinary Polyclinics, 747 Veterinary Dispensaries (including 675 Veterinary Dispensaries, 27 Branch V.D and 45 Mobile Dispensaries), 552 First Aid Veterinary Centres, 178 Rural Primary Animal Health Centres, 230 Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries (per 10 villages), 2 Epidemiological Units, 17 Disease Investigation Units and 1 Animal Vaccine Institute at Gandhinagar.

3.76 There are 26 Intensive Cattle Development Projects (ICDP) in the state. The basic objective of ICDP is to improve the breed of cattle and buffaloes for improving milk production. There are 1158 centres active under this project. The main activities carried out under this project are Artificial Insemination (A.I.), Castration, Sexual health Control Services, Cattle camp for providing health services, Fodder development and other activities.

3.77 There are 12 Intensive Poultry Development Projects (IPDP), 5 District Poultry Extension Centres (DPEC) and 85 Poultry Service Centres functioning for the poultry development and extension activities.

3.78 Dairy Industry is well established in Gujarat State and has been taken as a model for other states in the country. There are 20 Co-operative dairy plants in the state with handling capacity of 187.98 lakh liters of

milk per day. Against this, the milk received per day in the year 2016-17 in co-operative plants was 166.91 lakh liters. There are 19788 Co-operative milk societies in the state. The scheme of preservation of milch animals is being implemented to control the illegal export of animals outside the state.

3.79 As per the estimates of the Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) of major livestock products, the production of milk has increased to 127.84 lakh tonnes in 2016-17 from 122.62 lakh tonnes in 2015-16. The estimated production of milk, eggs and wool for last three years is presented in the Table-3.6.

Table-3.6 - Production of Milk, Eggs & Wool				
Item	Unit	Year		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
Milk	Lakh Tonnes	116.91	122.62	127.84
Eggs	Lakh Nos.	16565	17216	17940
Wool	Lakh Kgs.	25.77	22.83	22.67

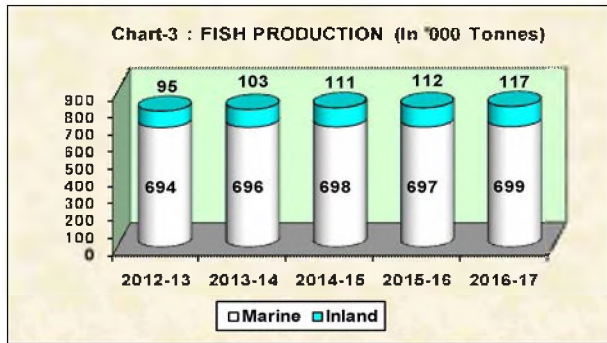
3.80 **Animal Treatment Camps** : During the year 2016-17, 12107 Animal Treatment Camps were organised, in which 92.42 lakh animals were given treatment. During the year 2015-16, total 13020 Animal Treatment Camps were organised in which 109.98 lakh animals were given treatment.

FISHERIES

3.81 Gujarat has a long coastal-line of 1600 kms., which is broken by several bays, inlets, estuaries and marshy lands. The area available for fishing activities extends from Lakhpat in Kachchh district in north to Umargaon in Valsad district in south. Important commercial varieties of fish namely Pomfret, Jew fish, Bombay duck, Shrimp, Lobster, Squid, Cuttle fish, Silver bar, Hilsa, Shark, Catfish, Mulletts, etc. are caught in large quantities in these areas. In addition, the Gulf of Kachchh has congenial conditions for growth and sustenance of different type of Oysters, Shell fish and Sea-Weeds.

3.82 During the year 2016-17, total fish production in the Gujarat State has been estimated at 8.16 lakh tonnes worth Rs.6233.89 crore. The marine fish

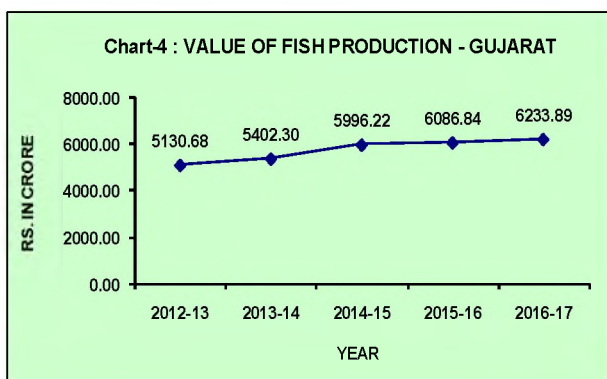
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production constitutes about 85.69 percent of total fish production of the State (Chart-3). There were 35036 fishing boats registered in the State, out of which 24934 were mechanised boats and 10102 were non-mechanised boats. During the year 2016-17(P), through export of 209074 tonnes of fish and fish products, the State has received foreign exchange earnings of Rs.3653.06 crore.

3.83 During the year 2017-18 (upto September, 2017) (P), the total fish production has been estimated at 2.71 lakh tonnes (Marine fish is 2.28 lakh tonnes and Inland fish is 0.43 lakh tonnes) worth of Rs.1975.33 crore. During the year 2017-18 (upto September-2017) (P), export of fish and fish products is estimated at 46740 tonnes, worth of Rs.744.03 crore. At the end of September-2017 (P), there were 35036 fishing boats registered in the State, out of which 24934 were mechanised boats and 10102 were non-mechanised boats. During the year 2017-18, 8319.85 lakh fish seeds (spawn) have been produced to meet the ever growing demand of the State in Inland sector. (Chart-4)

3.84 For the development of reservoir fisheries, particularly for tribal area, all the reservoirs in tribal area have been reserved



for the tribal federation, tribal fisheries co-operatives societies and tribal individual. For the purpose of fisheries all the beneficiaries are allotted reservoir on upset price. The upset price of reservoir has been fixed by the department.

FORESTS

3.85 The Forest area of Gujarat is approximately 21899.49 sq.km. in the year 2016-17, which is about 11.17 % of total geographical area of the State. The state has 23 wildlife sanctuaries and 4 National Parks covering about 8.47 % of the total geographical area of the State.

3.86 A Programme of Management and Development of Sanctuaries and National Parks was introduced as new schemes during the 12th five year plan. During the year 2016-17, revised provision of Rs.8290.40 lakh was provided against which expenditure of Rs. 8272.11 lakh was incurred. Sanctuaries and National Parks are the store houses for Biodiversity conservation. They provide unique habitation to the rare and endangered flora of the state, which act as a unique ecosystem for environmental balance. During the year 2017-18, an outlay of Rs.6145.90 lakh is allotted for Wild Life (WL) wing.

3.87 Gujarat Forest Department has launched a "Social Forestry Programme" for planting trees on non forest lands and become a pioneer and leading State in social forestry field. A large number of government/non-government organisations, institutions, schools, nature clubs, eco clubs, green guards, farmers, women and private individuals are directly involved in raising seedling and tree planting activities under this programme. The social forestry includes schemes of strip plantation, village woodlots, rehabilitation of degraded farmlands, environmental plantations etc. Some other related and support activities of social forestry programme are also undertaken simultaneously. For this programme during the year 2016-17, revised total outlay of Rs. 17726.50 lakh has been provided against which the expenditure of Rs.17604.92 lakh was incurred and 12230

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ha. plantation under social forestry was achieved against the target of 16310 ha. During the year 2017-18 (upto September-2017) an expenditure of Rs.7244.28 lakh has been incurred against the yearly outlay of Rs. 17756.71 lakh and 11010 hectare plantation under social forestry was achieved against the target of 13036 hectare.

3.88 3410 Joint Forest Management Committees are in operation covering an area of 5.18 lakh hectare of forest area for expediting forest conservation and management through peoples participation. At present 25 Forest Development Agencies are in operation.

3.89 Gujarat Forestry Development Project (GFDP) being funded by the JBIC, Japan was launched in the year 2007-08 for the period of 2007-08 to 2014-15. Original project cost was Rs. 83027 lakh. Recently the saving utilization plan of Rs. 17950 lakh has been approved and project is extended up to year 2016-17. The project aims at integrated forestry development encompassing of various wings like territorial forestry, wildlife and social forestry in tribal district. The important features of the project are raising plantations in an area of 172456 ha. under various models in forestry and non forestry areas and Wildlife Conservation, Joint Forest Management (JFM) activities and Research and Development by providing better infrastructural facilities. Plantation of 172456 hectare has been completed up to 2015-16. Physical and

Table-3.7 : Physical & Financial Achievements of Gujarat Forestry Development Project (Rs. in Lakh)

Year	Financial Provision	Expenditure	Plantation Target (Ha.)	Achievement (Ha.)
1	2	3	4	5
2015-16	6464.01	6405.82	10810	10810
2016-17	4520.07	4346.48	25800	25800
2017-18	3496.94	* 600.01	\$ 10810	\$ 10810
* Upto October, 2017 \$ Protection of Plantation				

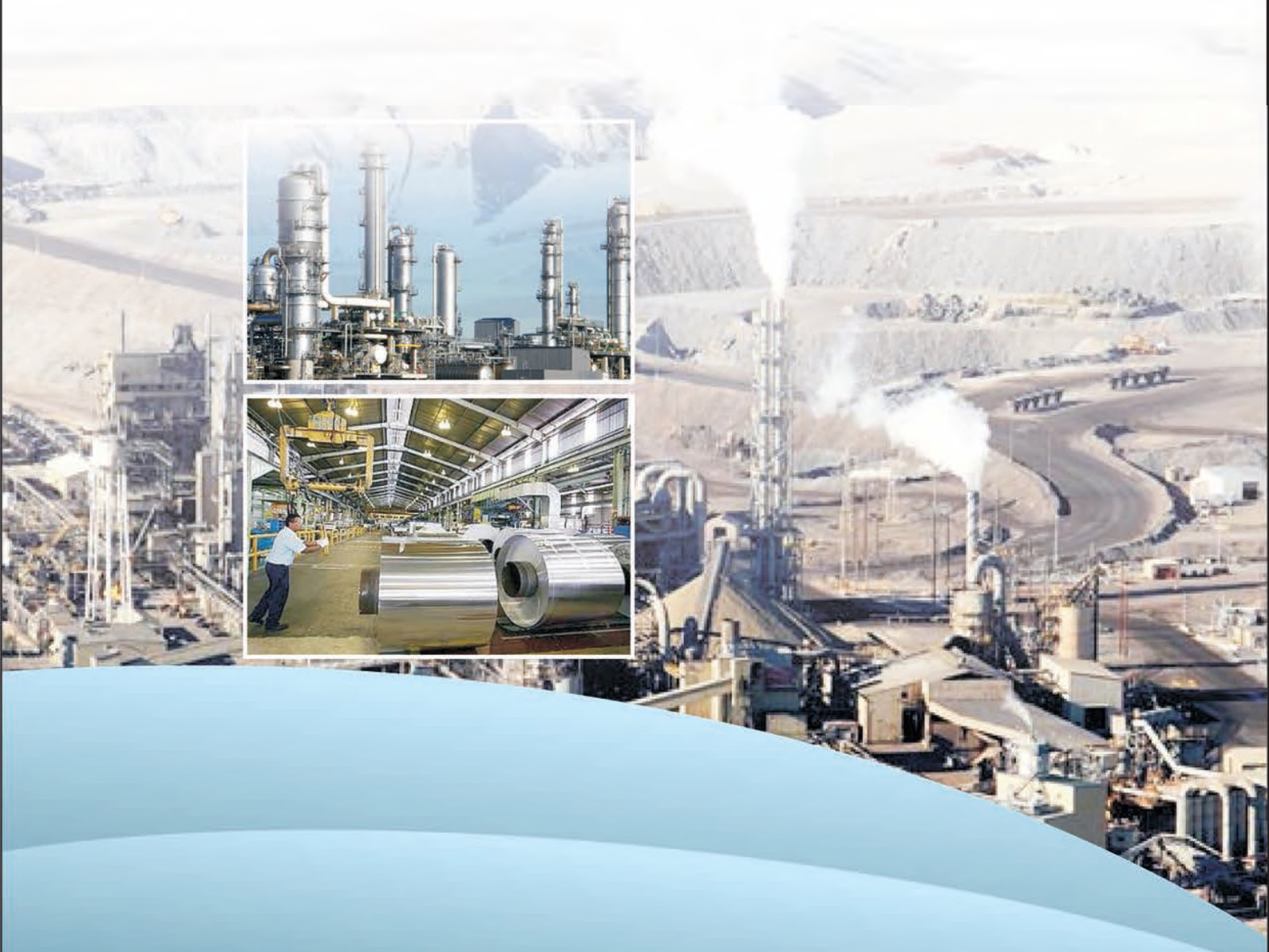
Financial achievements for the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the Table-3.7.

3.90 To increase the availability of forest produce particularly for rural and tribal communities by increasing tree cover, during the year 2016-17, the total expenditure of Rs. 745.20 crore was incurred against the outlay of Rs. 765.50 crore. During the year 2017-18, an expenditure of Rs.487.72 crore has been incurred till October-2017 against the outlay of Rs. 1160.25 crore for forestry and wild life scheme. Physical & Financial achievements for the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the Table-3.8.

Table-3.8 : Physical & Financial Achievements of Forestry and Wildlife Scheme (Rs. in Lakh)

Year	Financial Provision	Expenditure	Plantation Target(Ha.)	Achievement(Ha.)
1	2	3	4	5
2015-16	72535.99	72352.66	67907	67907
2016-17	76549.92	74520.37	63312	63312
2017-18	116024.76	*48771.87	51113	*50160
* Upto October-2017				

Industries and Mining



4. INDUSTRIES AND MINING

INDUSTRIES

4.1 The state of Gujarat is one of the highly industrialized states in India with its reputation of being a highly investor-friendly state. The state has a proven track record of attracting high volumes of investment becoming the most favoured investment destination in India. In the backdrop of these developments, the Government of Gujarat has declared Industrial Policy - 2015 and introduced new Gujarat Garment & Apparel Policy - 2017.

4.2 **Start Ups - Innovation** : Research and Innovation contribute directly to our level of prosperity and the well-being of individuals and society. A young population means a population which, in turn, implies a more innovative and entrepreneurial mind-set. For the first time, the Government of Gujarat is introducing the concept of promoting Start-ups at the idea stage for the young population.

4.3 **Research & Development** : In today's scenario, R&D plays a vital role in growth of industries especially the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The state Government intends to promote R&D institution as well as encourage contract research from private sector industries, industrial associations and esteemed institutions.

4.4 **Gujarat Garments & Apparel Policy 2017** : Gujarat Government has announced the Garments and Apparel Policy-2017, with the aim of creating more opportunities in the garment sector of Gujarat and to create huge employment opportunities for women through the apparel industry. This Policy is prepared to present whole textile value chain more suitable for farm-to-fibre, fibre-to-fabric, fabric-to-fashion and fashion to foreign exports. Under the Garment and Apparel Policy, State Government will provide interest subsidy up to a maximum of Rs.7.5 crore per annum on five percent basis for five years. State Government will also give a subsidy of Rs.1 per unit for five years in the electricity bill

of the industrial unit. To encourage women's employment through this Policy State Government will pay Rs. 4,000 per month to female workers working in the factories and Rs. 3200 per month to the male Workers. This promotion of assistance will be available for up to five years.

* **Plug and Play Systems for Apparel Manufacturing** : The State government shall make readymade sheds available for apparel factories in selected location which will be provided either on long-term lease or rental basis through GIDC.

* Assistance for a Dormitories to GIDC's and private developers, setting up of training institutions, training centres and reimbursement of tuition fees to trainees for Skill development and support for establishing Mega Apparel Park will be provided under the policy.

4.5 **Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)** : Government of India has undertaken Skill Development Programme for Textile sector on the cost sharing basis in the ratio 75:25 between the Government of India and Government of Gujarat (Implementing Agency). Under Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), Ministry of Textile, Government of India approved budget for the year 2016-17 & 2017-18 of Rs. 14 crore for skill generation of 30000 youth in textile sector.

4.6 **Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit 2017** : The 8th Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit was held at the Mahatma Mandir, Gandhinagar from 10th to 13th January, 2017. Theme of the conference was sustainable economic and social development. In this summit, the State governments, Ministers, Corporate World Leaders, Senior Policy Makers, Heads of International Organisations and Educators from around the World were invited to bring forth the cause of development and promote cooperation.

* From Vibrant Gujarat Global Investors Summit - 2003 to 2017, total 76512 projects have been filed for MoU

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- and Investment Intentions. As on 31st March, 2017, out of total registered projects by 2015 summit, 30512 production projects have been started. Total 1709881 jobs are generated by these projects.
- 4.7 **Inter-Infrastructure Facility Assistance Scheme** : Strong infrastructural facilities are considered essential for industrial development. The State has given priority to the development of new infrastructure facilities of the world level. According to industry requirements, the state government has initiated several initiatives to provide infrastructure facilities in recent years. In the Industrial Policy-2015 declared by the Gujarat government, incentives have been provided for the development of the infrastructure in the State for the development of roads, electricity, pollution control, communication facilities and adequate quantity of other facilities. During the year 2016-17, total 49 Projects of Rs. 33876.54 lakhs for the development of infrastructural facilities have been approved under the Critical Industrial Infrastructure Scheme and Industrial Infrastructure Assistance Scheme, in which assistance of Rs. 24830.18 lakh is approved by Government of India.
- 4.08 **Aside Scheme** : As the Government of India stepped up the export activity and for the purpose of establishing export-oriented infrastructure from the objective of meeting international export competitions, the Aside Scheme was introduced from 2002-03. All states and Union Territories were allocated funds under the scheme based on the share of the state's total exports operations. During the year 2016-17, payment of assistance of Rs. 63887.12 lakhs have been approved for 71 projects of Rs. 183731.30 lakh of capital investment against that the payment of assistance of Rs. 2316.53 lakh has been made for 11 projects.
- 4.9 **Development in Important Sectors of Gujarat Economy** : Under the liberalized Industrial Policy introduced by Government of India, Gujarat has continued to witness impressive industrial development. Since January, 1983, the State has received acknowledgments of 15356 Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) + Letter of Intent (LoI) + Letter of Permission (LoP) filed by entrepreneurs till 31st July, 2017 with a proposed investment of Rs. 1430178 crore. Gujarat has setup a mechanism to monitor implementation of all investment proposals. As on 31st July, 2017, 6251 projects were implemented aggregating total investment of Rs. 275880 crore and total employment of 1067405 is generated. In addition 4280 projects are under implementation aggregating total investment of Rs. 996458 crore.
- 4.10 **Scheme for Financial Assistance to Industrial Parks, Gujarat Industrial Policy, 2015** :
- (a) The new Industrial Park will be provided incentive of 25% of eligible fixed capital investment in building and infrastructure facilities (except land cost) maximum up to Rs. 30 crores.
- (b) In addition, the park will be provided financial assistance of 25% of cost of Hostel/Dormitory, maximum upto Rs. 20 crores. For this prior approval of the committee for Hostel/Dormitory housing for domiciled workers of the project is to be obtained.
- (c) The Developer of the Industrial Park is eligible for reimbursement of 100% of stamp duty paid on purchase of land as required for approved project by State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) and individual unit shall be eligible for reimbursement of 50% of stamp duty paid by them on purchase of plot in the industrial park.
- (d) The new industrial park scheme has received very good response and in-principle approvals are given to 25 industrial parks by State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC).
- 4.11 **Scheme for Financial Assistance to Logistic Park, Gujarat Industrial Policy, 2015** :
- (a) The new logistics park will be provided incentive of 25% of the eligible fixed capital investment in building and infrastructure facilities (except land cost

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- and transport vehicles and other ineligible expenses), maximum upto Rs. 15 crores.
- (b) The Developers of the logistics park are eligible for reimbursement of 100% of stamp duty paid on purchase of land for approved project by SLEC and individual unit shall be eligible for reimbursement of 50% of stamp duty paid by them on purchase of plot in the industrial park.
- (c) Under this scheme, 3 applications are approved by State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC).
- 4.12 **A Scheme for Financial Assistance to GIDC for the Development of MSEs Industrial Estate** : The assistance upto 50% of allotment price fixed by SLEC will be given directly to GIDC. GIDC will subsequently pass on such concession/assistance to MSEs. Under this scheme 7 projects are approved by State Level Empowered Committee.
- 4.13 **Scheme for Financial Assistance to GIDC for Developing Multi-storeyed Sheds in Saturated Estates** : GIDC will construct Multi-storeyed in structure having shed size around 100 Sq. Mts (1000 Sq. Fts.) with adequate infrastructure like; electricity connection, water, drainage and sanitation, lift for transport of materials and manpower etc. After the completion of the building, GIDC will allot the sheds as per the allotment procedure. GIDC will fix the price per Sq. Mts. or Sq. Fts by adding all the expenditure incurred for development of plot including infrastructure and overheads as per the prevailing policy of GIDC alongwith the re-fixation of price. The assistance upto 50% for the development of project will be given directly to GIDC and GIDC will pass on such assistance on pro rata basis to MSEs. Under this scheme, 21 projects are approved by State Level Empowered Committee.
- 4.14 **Scheme for Financial Assistance to MSEs for Shed and Plot Developed by Private Developer** : Private Developer will construct Mini Estate having small row house type (Gala Type) Shed having size around 50 Sq. Mts (500 Sq. Fts.) with adequate infrastructure like; electricity connection, water, drainage and sanitation, lift for transport of materials and manpower etc. The assistance upto 50% for the development of project will be given to Developer. Under the scheme 10 applications have been received.
- 4.15 **Micro, Small and Medium Units:** Vide Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India's notification no. S.O. 2576(E), dated 18/09/2015, EM Part-I & Part-II system has been closed. Instead of that system, the Government has decided that Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM) is to be filed notified publically. So, it is to be filed on Web Portal "udyogaadhar.gov.in" of Ministry of MSME. After implementation of UAM till the date 06/11/2017, there are total 367832 units registered.
- Results of Annual Survey of Industries :**
- 4.16 The Final results of Annual Survey of Industries 2014-15 are declared by CSO. ASI covers the entire Factory Sector comprising industrial units (called factories) registered under section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the factory Act. 1948, employing 10 or more workers with the aid of power, 20 or more workers without the aid of power and in addition to this bidi & cigar units registered under the bidi & cigar workers (conditions of employment) Act, 1966 are also covered in ASI. Although establishments under the control of the Defence Ministry, Oil storage and distribution units, Restaurants and Cafes and technical training institutions not producing anything for sale or exchange were kept outside the coverage of the ASI.
- 4.17 The number of factories has increased from 22876 in 2013-14 to 23433 in 2014-15, showing a growth of 2.43 percent over the previous year. The net value added by factory sector in the State has increased from Rs. 128420 crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 169668 crore in 2014-15, showing increase of 32.12 percent over the previous year.
- 4.18 The value of output at current prices of all registered factories covered under the survey in the State has increased from Rs. 1230642 crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 1270125

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- crore in 2014-15, showing a growth of 3.21 percent over the previous year.
- 4.19 The fixed capital generated by the factory sector in the State has increased from Rs. 382654 crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 437702 crore in 2014-15, which is also showing a growth of 14.39 percent over the previous year.
- 4.20 The employment in all factories covered under the survey, inclusive of managerial, supervisory and clerical personnel has increased from 13.73 lakh in 2013-14 to 14.62 lakh in 2014-15. It shows that about 89537 employees increased in net employment in the State during the year 2014-15.
- 4.21 In All India aggregates for ASI 2014-15, the percentage share of Gujarat in different segments viz. number of factories is 10.17 percent, number of employees is 10.53 percent, fixed capital is 17.69 percent, in value of output, it is 18.45 percent and in net value added it is 17.40 percent respectively.

4.22 As per the Final results of ASI 2014-15 and as per NIC-2008, the percentage share of major industry group in Net Value Added is given in Table 4.1. The contribution of these seven industry groups together accounted about 83.82 percent in the net value added generated by state factory sector as per the ASI-2014-15 Final results.

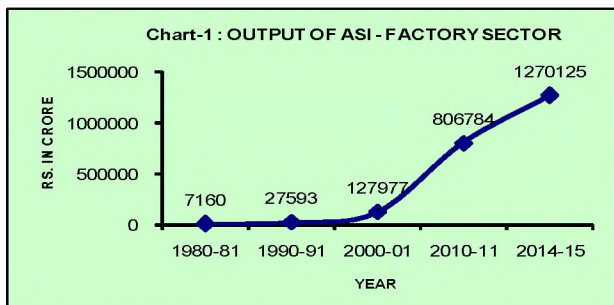
Sr. No.	Industry Group Code	Description of Industry	Percentage share in Net Value Added
1	19	Mfg. of Coke Refined Petroleum Products & Nuclear Fuel	53.98
2	20	Mfg. of Chemical & Chemical Products	10.74
3	28	Mfg. of Machinery & equipment n.e.c.	5.58
4	13	Mfg. of Textiles	4.61
5	21	Mfg. of Pharmaceuticals, medicinal, chemical & botanical	4.00
6	23	Mfg. of other non-metallic mineral products	2.52
7	10	Mfg. of food products	2.39

Sr. No.	Industry Group and Code	Year	No. of factories (Nos.)	Employment (Nos.)	Fixed Capital (Rs.crore)	Value of Output (Rs.crore)	Net Value Added (Rs.crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mfg. of Coke Refined Petro. Prod. (19)	2014-15 2013-14	143 131	24040 22501	131432 97931	474769 505760	91589 31532
2	Mfg. of Chemical & Chemical Products (20)	2014-15 2013-14	2241 2160	171350 160071	73747 65328	163776 158993	18225 25073
3	Manufacture of Machinery & equipment n.e.c. (28)	2014-15 2013-14	2459 2242	133863 107789	11767 8856	46690 29469	9463 5990
4	Mfg. of Textiles (13)	2014-15 2013-14	2713 2729	277716 257313	23079 18712	62349 71546	7830 6876
5	Mfg. of Pharmaceuticals, Medi. Chemical & Botanical (21)	2014-15 2013-14	724 716	93886 87056	16144 11379	30855 25849	6780 7003
6	Mfg. of other non-metallic mineral products (23)	2014-15 2013-14	2562 2430	120333 105295	26140 17574	33306 24584	4282 3546
7	Mfg. of food products(10)	2014-15 2013-14	1847 1765	94102 96780	12645 10426	87945 77822	4050 4556
	Total of above Seven Group	2014-15 2013-14	12689 12173	915290 836805	294954 230206	899690 894023	142219 84576
	Percentage showing the share of above seven industry group in the state total	2014-15	54.15	62.6	67.39	70.83	83.82
	Gujarat - All Industries	2014-15 2013-14	23433 22876	1462206 1372669	437702 382654	1270125 1230642	169668 128420
	All India - All Industries	2014-15 2013-14	230435 224576	13881386 13538114	2474455 2373719	6883812 6555251	975162 895342
	%age share of Gujarat to All-India	2014-15	10.17	10.53	17.69	18.45	17.4

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

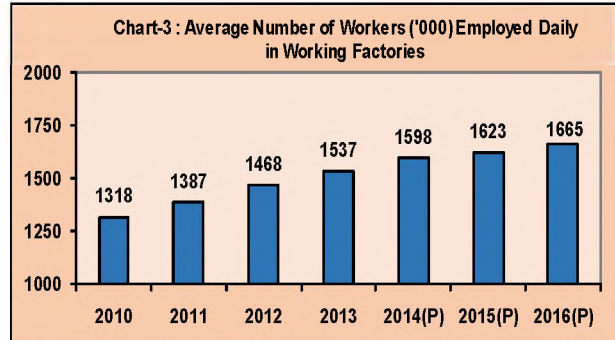
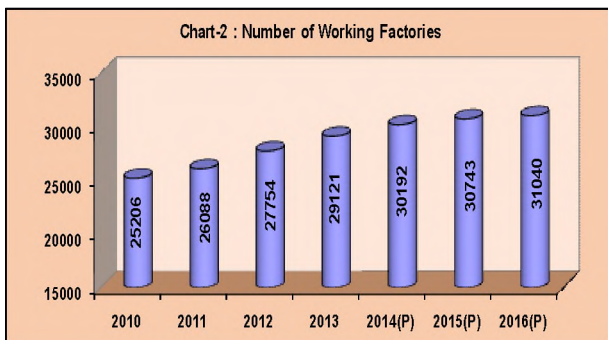
4.23 It is also observed that the (1) Industry group NIC-13 Manufacturing of Textiles consisting of 2713 (11.58%) factories is the prime group of the State in terms of **number of factories**, (2) Industry group NIC-(19) Manufacturing of coke and refined petroleum products is the prime group **in terms of fixed capital** of Rs. 131432 crore (30.03%), (3) Industry group NIC-(13) Manufacturing of Textiles is the prime group in terms of **Employment** with a total employment of 277716 (18.99%) and the (4) Industry group NIC-(19) Manufacturing of coke and refined petroleum products is the prime group in terms of **Net Value Added (NVA)** Rs.91589 crore (53.98%) of the state total.

4.24 Number of factories, employment, fixed capital, value of output and net value added by manufacture at current prices for the year 2014-15 (Final) for seven important selected industry groups of Gujarat state and All-India is given in Table-4.2. Output of Gujarat state is shown in Chart-1.



Factories

4.25 As per the registration data from Directorate of Industrial Safety & Health, number of working factories registered under factories Act 1948 in the State has increased from 30743 at the end of the year 2015(P) to 31040 at the end of the year 2016(P) (Chart-2). These includes factories



covered under section 85 (hazardous and other) which is not covered under ASI. Manufacture of Chemical and Chemical products group was the leading industry group accounting 14.21 percent of the working factories at the end of the year 2016(P).

4.26 The average daily employment in the working factories has also increased from 16.23 lakh at the end of the year 2015(P) to 16.65 lakh at the end of the year 2016(P) (Chart-3). With reference to the average number of workers employed daily in working factories, Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical products group was the leading industry group accounting 18.03 percent share.

Industrial Disputes

4.27 During the year 2016 incidence of 19 strikes and lockout have been reported which have affected 5147 workers and the total 52977 mandays were lost. While during the year 2017(P) (upto October 2017) incidence of 19 strikes and lockout have been reported which have affected 5286 workers and the total 39779 mandays were lost.

SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS

4.28 Economic Census (EC) is the complete count of all establishments (i.e. units engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and services not for the purpose of sole consumption) located within the geographical boundaries of the country. In India five Economic Censuses have been conducted in the year 1977, 1980, 1990, 1998 and 2005. The Sixth EC was conducted under the overall guidance of Central Statistics Office (CSO) during January, 2013 to April 2014 in all the States and Union

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

Territories of the Country in collaboration with State/UT Governments.

4.29 The objective of 6th EC is to provide up to date information on number of establishments and number of persons employed therein, activity wise of all the sectors (excluding crop production, plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security) of the country including their distribution at all India, State, District and at Village/Ward levels for comprehensive analysis of the structure of the economy.

* The EC enumerated all establishments engaged in various agricultural and non-agricultural activities excluding crop production, public administration, defense and compulsory social security.

* In Sixth EC, three (3) schedules were canvassed, viz., i) House and Establishment Listing Schedule (Schedule 6A, ii) Establishment Abstract (Schedule 6B) and iii) Directory of Establishment (Schedule 6C).

* Enumeration Block (EBs) of Population Census 2011 were used as primary geographical units for both rural and urban areas for the purpose of listing of establishments.

* Data on Handicraft/handloom establishments were collected for the first time.

* About 35630 enumerators and 15698 supervisors were deployed to carry out the entire field work in the State comprising about 112513 EBs which included 64349 rural EBs and 48164 urban EBs.

4.30 **Sixth Economic Census Result-2013:**

Total number of establishments counted is about 584.95 lakh in the country and 39.73 lakh in Gujarat, which accounted for about 6.8% of the total establishments in the country.

Establishments :

* About 39.73 lakhs numbers of establishments in the State found to be in operation of which, 60.6% were in rural areas and 39.4% in urban areas.

* Growth rate in number of establishments over Fifth EC (2005) is 63.8% for the State, as compared to 41.7% for the country.

* Among these total establishments, 22.18 lakhs (55.8%) were engaged in non-agricultural activities while rest of the 17.54 lakhs (44.2%) were engaged in agricultural activities other than crop production and plantation.

* 27.93 lakhs (70.3%) establishments are Own Account Establishments (OAEs) (i.e. establishments without any hired worker). Out of which, 19.57 lakhs (70.1%) are in rural areas and 8.36 lakhs (29.9%) are in urban areas.

* About 12.22 lakhs (43.7%) of the total 27.93 lakhs OAEs were found engaged in non-agricultural activities, whereas about 15.70 lakhs (56.3%) were engaged in agricultural activities.

* The remaining 11.80 lakhs (29.7%) establishments are with at least one hired worker. Out of which, 4.50 lakhs (38.1%) are in rural areas and 7.30 lakhs (61.9%) are in urban areas.

* About 9.97 lakhs (84.4%) of the total 11.80 lakhs Establishments with at least one hired worker were found engaged in non-agricultural activities, whereas about 1.84 lakhs (15.6%) were engaged in agricultural activities.

* About 67937 establishments (1.71%) were engaged in Handloom/ Handicraft activities in the State. Out of which, 19929 establishments (29.3%) were in rural areas and 48008 establishments (70.7%) were in urban areas.

* About 775685 establishments (19.5% of total establishments) were without fixed structure in the State of which about 450898 establishments (18.7% of rural establishments) were in rural areas and 324787 (20.7% of urban establishments) establishments were in urban areas.

* About 93.43% establishments were of perennial nature of operation.

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

Table : 4.3 DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY LOCATION & TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENTS - GUJARAT

Sr. No.	Type of Establishment	Rural		Urban		Combined
		No.	%	No.	%	
1	Establishments					
	Agricultural	1683636 69.96%	95.96	70829 4.52%	4.04	1754465 44.16%
	Non-Agricultural	722880 30.04%	32.58	1495584 95.48%	67.42	2218464 55.84%
	Total	2406516 100.00%	60.57	1566413 100.00%	39.43	3972929 100.00%
2	Own Account Enterprises (OAEs)					
	Agricultural	1513607 77.35%	96.35	57341 6.86%	3.65	1570948 56.25%
	Non-Agricultural	443234 22.66%	36.29	778560 93.14%	63.72	1221794 43.75%
	Total	1956841 100.00%	70.07	835901 100.00%	29.93	2792742 100.00%
3	Establishments with at least one hired worker					
	Agricultural	170029 37.81%	92.65	13488 1.85%	7.35	183517 15.55%
	Non-Agricultural	279646 62.19%	28.06	717024 98.15%	71.94	996670 84.45%
	Total	449675 100.00%	38.1	730512 100.00%	61.9	1180187 100.00%
4	Establishments with special characteristics					
	Without Premises	450898 18.74%	58.13	324787 20.73%	41.87	775685 19.52%
	Perennial	2200071 91.42%	59.27	1511847 96.52%	40.73	3711918 93.43%
	Private Proprietary Ownership	2224199 92.42%	61.95	1365960 87.20%	38.05	3590159 90.37%
	Handloom/Handicraft Establishments	19929 0.83%	29.33	48008 3.06%	70.67	67937 1.71%

* About 90.4% establishments were owned by Private Proprietary.

Employment :

* About 96.08 lakhs persons were employed in these establishments, of which 53.2% were in rural areas and 46.8% in urban areas in the State.

* Among employment, 44.48 lakhs (46.3%) persons were employed in OAE and 51.60 lakhs (53.7%) were employed in establishments with at least one hired worker. The proportion for employed for rural areas were 65.8% and 34.2% respectively for OAE and Establishments with at least one hired worker, which were 24.1% and 75.9% respectively for urban areas.

* About 61.93 lakhs workers constituting 64.4% of total persons were

working in non-agricultural establishments and 34.15 lakhs (35.6%) were working in agricultural establishments.

* In rural areas, 32.70 lakhs persons (95.7% of total persons) were engaged in agricultural establishments. Out of which, about 28.05 lakhs persons (85.8%) were engaged in OAEs. In urban areas, 43.55 lakhs persons (70.3%) were working in non-agricultural establishments. Out of which, about 33.71 lakhs persons (77.4%) were engaged in establishments with at least one hired worker.

* The share of females in total employment was 23.96 lakhs which is 24.9% of total employment. About 74.6% of the female employment was in rural areas.

* Among male workers 19.64 lakhs (27.2%) male employment were engaged

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

Table : 4.4 DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY LOCATION AND TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENTS, GUJARAT						
Sr. No.	Type of Establishment	Rural		Urban		Combined
		No.	%	No.	%	
1	Establishments					
	Agricultural	3269758 64.01%	95.75	145179 3.23%	4.25	3414937 35.54%
	Non-Agricultural	1838149 35.99%	29.68	4355158 96.77%	70.32	6193307 64.46%
	Total	5107907 100.00%	53.16	4500337 100.00%	46.84	9608244 100.00%
2	Own Account Enterprises (OAEs)					
	Agricultural	2804975 83.41%	96.52	101066 9.31%	3.48	2906041 65.33%
	Non-Agricultural	557817 16.59%	36.18	984177 90.69%	63.82	1541994 34.67%
	Total	3362792 100.00%	75.6	1085243 100.00%	24.4	4448035 100.00%
3	Establishment with at least one hired worker					
	Agricultural	464783 26.63%	91.33	44113 1.29%	8.67	508896 9.86%
	Non-Agricultural	1280332 73.37%	27.53	3370981 98.71%	72.47	4651313 90.14%
	Total	1745115 100	33.82	3415094 100	66.18	5160209 100.00%
4	Establishments with special characteristics					
	Perennial	4669676 91.42%	51.7	4362618 96.94%	48.3	9032294 94.01%
	Private Proprietary Ownership	4349378 85.15%	56.39	3364056 74.75%	43.61	7713434 80.28%
	Handloom/Handicraft Establishments	40673 0.80%	16.55	205120 4.56%	83.45	245793 2.56%

in agricultural activities and 52.48 lakhs (72.8%) were in non-agricultural activities.

* About 94.01% persons were engaged in Perennial nature of operation. The proportion for rural and urban areas were 91.4% and 96.9% respectively.

* About 80.3% persons were engaged in private proprietary establishments. The proportion for rural and urban areas were 85.1% and 74.7% respectively.

Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation

4.31 Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation is a State public sector undertaking. It is established with an objective of development of basic industrial infrastructure on land acquired. Corporation has taken 225 hectares land

during the year 2017-18 for development of industrial estates.

4.32 Corporation is working for balanced and rapid industrial development in the state. Development of infrastructure in developing areas will generate economic activity in that area and it will help in joining that area with the main stream of development. With this objective, Corporation has planned to establish Industrial Estates in Tribal and developing areas. Corporation has so far developed 29 Industrial Estates in Tribal Area.

4.33 With an aim to acquire maximum land through Consent, Corporation has declared new land policy. Implementation of the said policy will not only help the Corporation but will also share the benefit of development with the land looser by

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

- making them partners in development process. The village panchayats alongwith land owners will be benefitted by this policy. In addition to this, Corporation has also declared policy of establishment of Industrial estate under Public Private Partnership Mode without acquisition of land.
- 4.34 Upto December-2017, Corporation has acquired total 42524 hectares of land for the development of industrial estates.
- Cottage and Rural Industries :**
- 4.35 The various program and schemes have been implemented by the Cottage & Rural Industries Department to generate supplementary employment opportunities.
- 4.36 **Shree Vajpayee Bankable Scheme :** "Shree Vajpayee Bankable Scheme" is implemented for providing self-employment to youth in rural areas as well as in urban areas of the State. Under this scheme, Loan amount sanctioned for industrial sector, Service sector and business activities by bank to the craftsmen of cottage industries. The limit of subsidy amount is revised and increased upto Rs. 1.25 lakh, Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 0.80 lakh from 14/08/15 for industrial sector, service sector and business activities respectively. Under the scheme, Loan amount of Rs. 74237.83 lakh was provided to 38959 beneficiaries by banks in the State and subsidy amount of Rs. 12179.86 lakh was paid to beneficiaries by the State Government during the year 2016-17. While in the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017), loan amount of Rs.41618.74 lakh was provided to 20414 beneficiaries by banks and subsidy amount of Rs.5961.37 lakh was paid to the beneficiaries by the State Government.
- 4.37 **Manav Kalyan Yojana :** This scheme provides additional tools/equipment to economically backward class community so as to generate adequate income and self-employment. This scheme is introduced to uplift the economic condition of artisans/ persons living below poverty line. The persons engaged in 79 different activities, such as hawkers, vegetable vendor, carpentry etc. whose yearly income is up to Rs. 47000 for rural areas and up to Rs. 68000 in urban areas are provided financial assistance in the form of tools and equipment upto the limit of Rs. 8000. This gives self-employment opportunity to the BPL families. During the year 2016-17, 64845 toolkits were distributed against the target of 65600 beneficiaries. In the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017) 13919 toolkits were distributed against the yearly target of 65600 beneficiaries under the scheme.
- 4.38 **Dattopant Thengdi Artisans interest subsidy (New Scheme) :** State Government has introduced this new scheme from 2014-15 for registered Artisans of Handloom and Handicraft. In this scheme artisan get finance at subsidise interest rate for their business development from banks. Artisans get term loan for purchase of machinery/tools or working capital for purchase of raw material or for both term loan and working capital for a limit up to Rs. 1.00 lakh. The State Government has revised this scheme by resolution dated 4-06-2015 of industries and mines department to provide margin money subsidy at 20% rate for general category and 25% rate for reserved category. Under the scheme, interest subsidy will also be provided on rest of the loan amount at the rate of 7% by the State Government.
- 4.39 **Cluster Development Scheme :** The State Government has introduced "Cluster Development Scheme" from the year 2003-04, the modified scheme is in operation with necessary amendments made by the Government vide resolution dated 26-12-2016. The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance and necessary guidance to cluster of artisans i.e. 25 or more artisans of handicraft, handloom and cottage industries who are engaged in production activities in one village or geographically nearest villages in identical or various type of cottage industries. Under this scheme, assistance is provided to promote quality of product, encourage efficiency of artisans and generate more employment by giving training through NIFT, NID and CEPT and their freelance designers.

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- 4.40 **Skill Upgradation Training :** The Institute is organizing short term training program in different 17 trades to create self employment opportunities. During the year 2016-17 total 17920 beneficiaries were covered under skill training programme against the target of 16900. During the year 2017-18 total 10400 beneficiaries are trained up to October 2017 against the yearly target of 13900.
- 4.41 **Market Promotion:** For promotion of the goods produced by artisans of handlooms, handicraft and Cottage & Village Industries, fair and exhibitions were organized. During the year 2016-17, 82 fairs and exhibitions were organized in which 5871 artisans have participated and sold their goods worth Rs. 18.63 crore. It is planned to organized 43 fairs and exhibitions during the year 2017-18 against which upto October-2017, 39 fairs and exhibitions were organized, in which 2792 artisans have participated and sold their goods worth Rs. 6.60 crore.
- 4.42 **Employment Opportunity :** During the year 2016-17, total 245409 supplementary employment opportunities have been generated by Cottage & Rural Industries Sector. For the year 2017-18, total 228305 supplementary employment opportunities have been planned out of which 153278 supplementary employment opportunities have been generated upto October-2017.
- 4.43 **Sagar Khedu Yojana, Shaheri Garib Samrudhi Yojana and Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana :** Out of total 245409 supplementary employment opportunities created during the year 2016-17, 12989 were created under "Sagar Khedu Sarvangi Vikas Yojana", 28862 were created under "Shaheri Garib Samrudhi Yojana" and 24062 were created under "Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana". During the year 2017-18 (upto October- 2017) total 153278 supplementary employment opportunities have been created out of which 12787 created under "Sagar Khedu Sarvangi Vikas Yojana", 31917 created under "Shaheri Garib Samrudhi Yojana" and 16125 were created under "Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana".
- 4.44 **Artisan Identification & Registration (New scheme):** The artisans of Cottage & Rural industries have a great role in the State economy under self employment programme. Due to non registration of these artisans, information on their economic status is not available at state level. The State Government is registering them from time to time. However, in absence of any permanent arrangement about registration of artisans some artisans still remain unregistered and consequently, planning for provision of assistance to these artisans under various Government aided schemes could not be made effectively, therefore, it is decided to make necessary registration of such artisans on ongoing basis. A proposal of Rs.11.00 lakh has been prepared for this work in the year 2017-18 and by the end of October, 2017 expenditure of Rs. 0.17 lakh was incurred.
- 4.45 **Study, Evaluation and Policy preparation :** The commissioner of cottage and rural industries is implementing various schemes for the development of handloom, handicraft, khadi weavers and artisans of rural and urban areas of the state. Therefore, it is necessary to study, evaluate and analyse present schemes for policy evaluation, so that time to time, change in the existing policies or the consideration for a new policy can be undertaken for workers in this area. For policy evaluation, Rs. 5.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2017-18.
- 4.46 **National Pension Scheme for aged artisans:** State Government has declared an additional benefit of Rs.500 for old aged and having no other income for those handloom weaver and handicraft artisans who have paid premium of Rs. 2000 per annum.
- The Gujarat State Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.**
- 4.47 The main objective of the Gujarat State Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation Ltd. is to identify, revive, promote and to develop traditional Handlooms and Handicrafts of Gujarat and also to create sustainable employment opportunity and income generation to the

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

artisans through imparting training and marketing support to them.

- 4.48 The corporation sells its Handloom Handicrafts products under the brand name of “Garvi Gurjari” through its 25 showrooms located at various cities like Ahmedabad, Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Lukhnow, Chennai, Mumbai, Vadodara, Surat, Surendranagar, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Anand, Rajkot, Rajpipla and Gandhinagar. During the year 2016-17, the corporation had organized 59 exhibitions including 25 tribal melas and provided market support to 2570 artisans (associates more than 6000). In the financial year 2017-18 (upto November 2017), 21 exhibitions/ melas have been organized out of which 5 were tribal melas and provide market support to 410 artisans (2000 associates) During the year 2016-17, the corporation has covered 1900 artisans under group insurance scheme while during 2017-18 (upto November 2017) 1718 artisans have been covered under group insurance scheme. During the year 2015-16, in order to give a boost to sales, the corporation has launched web portal for online sale and promotion of handloom & handicrafts products produced by artisans of Gujarat.
- 4.49 The total sales of corporation was Rs.1520.38 lakh in the year 2016-17 while, during the year 2017-18 (upto November-2017) it has been Rs.550.00 lakh.

Gujarat State Khadi Gramodyog Board

- 4.50 Gujarat State Khadi Gramodyog Board implements various activities for khadi and village industries through institutions and gives training to rural artisans.
- 4.51 The board implements various schemes for development of village industries like khadi and poly-cloth, soap, carpentry,

blacksmithy, gur and khandsari, oil ghani, leather, pottery, bamboo work, incense stick etc. The information about the value of output, sales and employment in these industries is given in the Table-4.5.

- 4.52 During the year 2016-17, Khadi worth Rs.52.96 crore was produced, while the sales was of Rs.69.88 crore and it provided employment to 10080 persons. For the same period the value of output of village industries was Rs.637.42 crore, sales was Rs.721.82 crore and it provided employment to 64515 persons.

MINING

- 4.53 **Mineral Production :** As per provisional estimate, during the year 2016-17, in Major Minerals, the production of Limestone was 36424, Lignite was 12390 and Bauxite was 9995 thousand tonnes respectively. While, in Minor Minerals, the production of Silica/Glass sand was 53372, Clay (Others) 6996, China Clay (Crude & Refined) 3928, Bentonite 2838, Dolomite 1098 and Ball clay was 871 thousand tonnes respectively. The production of Petroleum (Crude) was 4605 thousand tonnes and Natural Gas (Utilised) was 1519 million cubic metres respectively. The value of mineral production of the state for the year 2016-17(P) is given in the Table 4.6.

Sr. No.	Mineral	Value (Rs. in Crore)
1	Petroleum (Crude)	8369.94
2	Natural Gas (Utilised)	1256.23
3	Major Minerals	2988.79
4	Minor Minerals	5177.01
Total		17791.97

Sr. No.	Industry	2015-16			2016-17		
		Value of output (Rs.in lakh)	Sales (Rs.in lakh)	Employment (Nos.)	Value of output (Rs.in lakh)	Sales (Rs.in lakh)	Employment (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Khadi	4131.02	6213.63	8587	5296.08	6987.91	10080
II	Village Industries	73655.63	89439.73	207589	63741.76	72182.07	64515
Grand Total-(I+II)		77786.65	95653.36	216176	69037.84	79169.98	74595

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Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.

4.54 **Mining Operations** : The Corporation carries out mining of various minerals like lignite, bauxite, etc. During the year 2016-17, the production of lignite and bauxite was 76.51 lakh M.T. and 2.74 lakh M.T. respectively. While, during the year 2017-18 (upto September, 2017) the production of lignite and bauxite was 45.15 lakh M.T. and 1.27 lakh M.T. respectively. The production of lignite and bauxite for last five years is given in Table-4.7.

Sr.No.	Year	Lignite	Bauxite
1	2	3	4
1	2012-13	109.05	8.34
2	2013-14	84.13	2.14
3	2014-15	87.13	3.16
4	2015-16	69.68	2.59
5	2016-17	76.51	2.74

Infrastructure



5. INFRASTRUCTURE

GUJARAT INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

5.1 The Gujarat Infrastructure Development board has been set up to facilitate higher flow of funds in the infrastructure sectors, to promote the private sector participation and to ensure co-ordination among various Government agencies in the state. The State Government has enacted the Gujarat Infrastructure Development Act 1999 and amendment Act, 2006 to provide frame work for participation in the infrastructure projects by the private sector. It functions as a high power regulatory body for the infrastructure development in the state.

5.2 **The Vision of Blueprint for Infrastructure in Gujarat (BIG 2020)** : A vision document called Bulueprint for Infrastructure in Gujarat 2020 (BIG 2020) that aims to make Gujarat a globally preferred place to live in and do business through accelerated, balanced, inclusive and sustainable growth driven by robust social, industrial and physical infrastructure.

5.3 The BIG 2020 outlines investments in infrastructure areas. The creation of infrastructure is expected to attract investments in manufacturing and service facilities which will significantly increase employment and per capita income. Gujarat's five-pronged strategy 'Panchamrut' comprising knowledge, security, water, energy and power along with the BIG 2020 is expected to make significant impact on the state's human development index. The result would be all-round development touching all citizens, including those living in the remotest parts of the state.

5.4 **Gujarat Sustainable Vision 2030** : Government of Gujarat through GIDB has developed 'Gujarat Sustainable Vision 2030' to align strategies and action plan of all its departments with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) developed by United Nation. It has been envisioned to make Gujarat the best place to live and invest within India. The vision is not restricted by only the SDG parameters, but made it holistic and inclusive by involving all sectors and all departments. The

document has included the uniqueness of Gujarat from social, economic and environmental angles.

5.5 The Gujarat Vision 2030 has aimed to meet all relevant SDG targets. A detailed action plan and funding requirement of schemes have also been developed. Gujarat is one of the few states in India to carry out such a detailed exercise for achieving its commitment towards SDGs.

5.6 The various studies undertaken by the GIDB during the period under review and completed are given below.

- Preparation of detailed master plan, design guidelines and General Development Control Regulations (GDCR) for the Dream City area Surat.
- Preparation of Regulatory and Legal Framework for the islands of Gujarat. This includes identification of islands, classification of islands based on potential and developing a framework.
- Assessing potential of Bet Dwarka, Shiyal Bet and Pancham-Bela-Khadir Bet islands.
- Assessing potential for Aliya Bet Island.
- Development of knowledge City at Vadodara.
- Techno-economic feasibility for establishing Desalination Plant in Kachchh.
- Study Completed for Framing industrial water policy for the State.

5.7 **Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Development** : The Government of India is developing a Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) from Dadri (Haryana) to JNPT Mumbai. 37% alignment of DFC is passing through Gujarat State. 150 kms on either Side of DFC is notified for Industrial Development know as DMIC. GIDB plays an important role as a mediatory organisation for a development of DMIC. The Central Government has identified 24 nodes across DMIC out of which six are falling in the state of Gujarat namely Palanpur-Mahesana Industrial Area, Ahmedabad-Dholera SIR, Vadodara-Ankleshwar Industrial Area, Bharuch-Dahej SIR, Surat-Navsari Industrial Area and Valsad-Umargav Industrial Area.

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5.8 The state government is working closely with DMICDC (central SPV for DMIC) and has signed MoU for four early bird projects. They are Central Spine Road, Metro Connectivity, Bhimnath-Dholera Rail Connectivity, International Airport and related urban infrastructure. This mainly covers external infrastructure connectivity for DSIR.

5.9 DMICDC has appointed AECOM Company as Program Manager for the development who are working closely with state government and GIDB for Dholera SIR. For the purpose a company in the name of Dholera Industrial City Development Limited has been formed on 28th January 2016. Tenders have been floated for four main projects namely Roads and Services, Administrative & Business Centre of Dholera (ABCD Building), Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP). The work on ground is already in progress. The tenders for Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) has also finalized. LOA will be issued soon, branding and marketing agency has been finalized. DFCCIL has also been working closely with DMICDC and state government for DMIC projects.

5.10 Certain SPVs like implement for DMIC project, DIACL for Dholera International Airport, MEGA for Metro Connectivity have been formed.

5.11 As per master plan approved by DIPP, GOI, the first phase development of DMIC (2012-2022), would cover 9 Six laning roads, 13 Four laning roads, 9 Broad gauge railway line, 6 Doubling of broad gauge railway line, 3 New railway links, 1 International Airport, 1 Metro rail project and 4 Logistic Parks.

5.12 **The Development of Special Investment Regions (SIR)** : The State has planned to develop world class economic hubs along the DMIC corridor. The state has already enacted enabling Act i.e. Gujarat Special Investment Regions Act 2009 to provide for establishment, operation and management of large size investment regions and industrial areas and to specially enable their development as global hubs of economic

Sr. No.	Name of the SIR	Area declared as SIR (Approx. Sq.Km.)
1	Dholera Special Investment Region	879.33
2	The Gujarat Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Special Investment Region	452.98
3	Aliyabet Entertainment and Eco Development Special Investment Region	168.57
4	Santalpur Special Investment Region	186.25
5	The Halol-Savli Special Investment Region	122.68
6	Navlakhi Special Investment Region	182.17
7	Mandal-Bechraji Special Investment Region	101.77

activities supported by world class infrastructure, premium civic amenities, centre of excellence and proactive policy framework. The state has notified following Special Investment Region(s) under the said Act (Table - 5.1).

5.13 SIR Authority for Dholera, Petroleum and Petro Chemical Investment Region (PCPIR), Bharuch-Dahej & Mandal - Bacharji SIR, Navalakhi SIR, etc. have been formed and are functional. In Dholera, DP/TP scheme have been published and finalized by Apex Authority GIDB. TP officers have been appointed and finalization of TPs has been initiated. Infrastructure work has been initiated in the activation area (TPs - 02A & 04A) of DSIR. Such infrastructure is targeted to be completed by end of year 2019.

ELECTRICITY

5.14 Gujarat has taken numerous measures on Power Sector Reforms and has created separate corporate entities for Generation, Transmission and Distribution activities of the GEB. Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB) was re-organised into 7 companies consisting of : a Power Trading and Co-ordinating and monitoring Company - Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL), one power generating company - Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd. (GSECL), one transmission company - Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Ltd. (GETCO) and 4 distribution companies i.e. Madhya Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd.

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(MGVCL), Dakshin Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd. (DGVCL), Uttar Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd. (UGVCL) and Paschim Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd. (PGVCL) with effect from 1st April, 2005.

5.15 At the end of March, 2017, the installed capacity of the Gujarat State was 19888 MW of conventional sources comprising of 5997 MW by Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd. (GSECL), 2604 MW by State IPPs, 7207 MW by Private IPPs and 4080 MW by Central Sector Share. While capacity to the tune of 840 MW has been derated/de-commissioned in the year 2016-17. At the end of October, 2017, the total installed capacity of the State is 19555 MW of conventional sources comprising of 5517 MW by GSECL, 2604 MW by State IPPs, 7207 MW by Private IPPs and 4227 MW of Central sector share. While capacity to the tune of 480 MW has been derated/de-commissioned in the year 2017-18.

* At the end of March, 2017, the installed capacity of Wind farm in Gujarat State was 5318.375 MW which increased to 5480 MW as on 31st October, 2017.

* At the end of March, 2017, the installed capacity of Solar Power Plant in Gujarat State was 1267 MW which increased to 1568 MW as on 31st October, 2017.

* At the end of Marh, 2017, the installed capacity of Biomass and Small Hydro Plant in Gujarat State was 41.2 MW and 9.6 MW as well as on 31st October, 2017 also.

5.16 The total generation of electricity in the state during the year 2016-17 was 104284 Million Units which includes 16254 Million Units by GSECL, 60530 Million Units by Private sector (including State IPPs) and

27500 Million Units by Central sector share. During the year 2017-18 (upto 31st October, 2017), total generation of electricity in the state was 64401 MUs which includes 12063 MUs by GSECL, 36553 MUs by Private sector (including State IPPs) and 15785 MUs by Central sector (Chart-1).

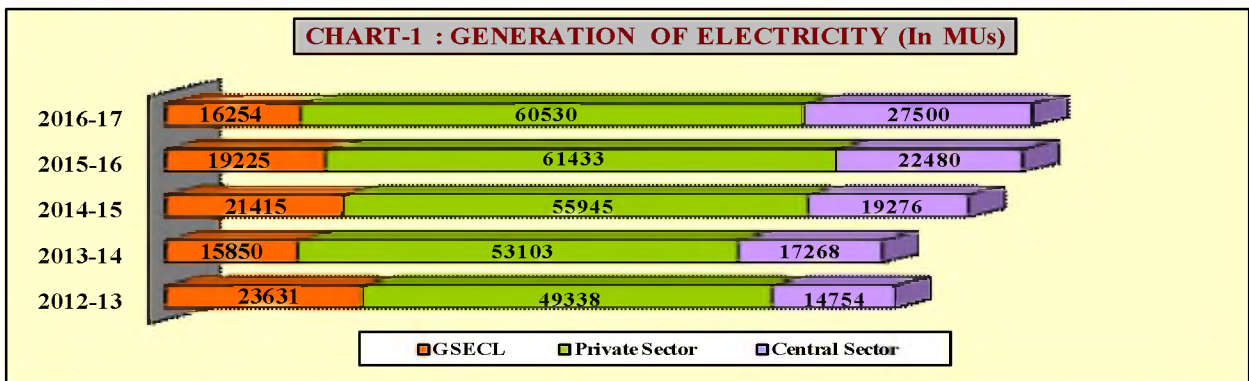
* The Wind power generation during the year 2016-17 was 7720 MUs. While, during the year 2017-18 (upto October, 2017) it was 5425 MUs.

* The Solar power plant generation during the year 2016-17 was 1738 MUs. While during the year 2017-18 (upto October, 2017) it increased to 2165 MUs.

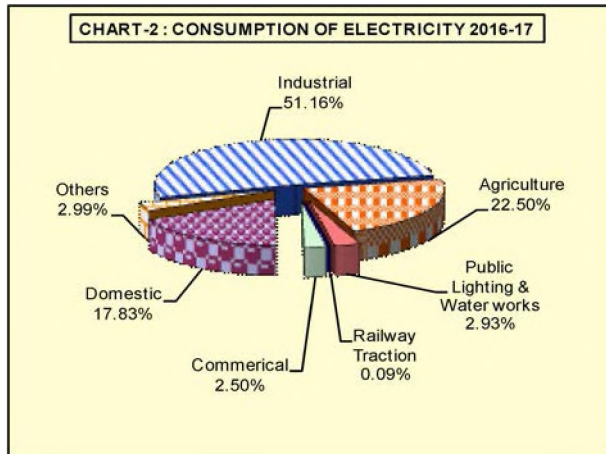
5.17 The total consumption of electricity in the state during the year 2016-17 was 77881 MUs as against 75841 MUs in the previous year 2015-16 (including Torrent Power Ltd.). The highest consumption of 39842 MUs (51.16%) was reported for Industrial use, followed by Agricultural use of 17527 MUs (22.50%), Domestic use of 13883 MUs (17.83%), Public water works and Public lighting use of 2284 MUs (2.93%), Commercial use of 1949 MUs (2.50%), Railway traction use of 67 MUs (0.09%) and 2329 MUs (2.99%) for Other uses (Chart-2).

5.18 The per capita consumption of electricity reported by GUVNL during the year 2016-17 was 1916 units as against 1910 units in the previous year 2015-16.

5.19 During the year 2016-17, 109249 agricultural wells (including 20124 wells in Tribal area) were electrified. During the year 2017-18 (upto October, 2017), 57365 agricultural wells (including 6589 wells in Tribal area) are electrified by GUVNL in the State.



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5.20 As part of welfare policy, during the year 2016-17, 8551 households of Scheduled Caste locality are electrified by GUVNL under SCSP scheme. During the year 2017-18 (upto October, 2017), 4453 households are electrified by GUVNL. Under Zupada Vijkaran Scheme, during the year 2016-17, 48726 household are electrified in hutments by GUVNL. During the year 2017-18 (upto October, 2017), 35763 households are electrified by GUVNL.

5.21 Under the Kutir Jyoti Scheme (state), during the year 2016-17, 11403 household connections were electrified. During the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017), 8443 households are electrified in tribal area by GUVNL.

5.22 Under the Sagarkhedu Sarvangi Vikas Yojana, work of strengthening of the Distribution and Transmission networks and erection of new sub-stations in costal area is being carried out. During the year 2016-17, total expenditure of Rs. 42578 lakh was incurred on these activities. During the year 2017-18 (upto October, 2017) total expenditure of Rs. 26898 lakh has been incurred for strengtheing of distribution line with replacing conductors, poles, insulators, distribution boxes, service lines, etc., strengthening of transmission lines and creation of new Transmission sub-stations.

5.23 In the state, transmission company, Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Ltd. (GETCO) had commissioned 100 new sub-stations (21 in the Tribal area) and 3109 Circuit Kilo Metres (CKM) Transmission lines during the year 2016-17. During the

year 2017-18 (upto October, 2017) total 5 new sub stations and 1118 Circuit Kilo Metres (CKM) Transmission lines are commissioned.

Gujarat Power Corporation Limited (GPCL)

5.24 The main objective of Gujarat Power Corporation Limited (GPCL) is to act as nodal agency for augmenting the power generating capacity in the State of Gujarat through private/joint sector participation and to identify power projects based on different fuels and prepare Techno-Economic feasibility report for such power projects.

5.25 **Gujarat Solar Park, Charanka :** Gujarat Solar Park is located in Charanka village, in Santalpur Taluka of Patan District. Power capacity of 600 MW Solar Power Stations have been commissioned by 31 developers. Further power capacity of 175 MW is under planning. The estimated cost of this park is Rs. 755 crore.

5.26 **5 MW Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Project each at Gandhinagar and Vadodara:** GPCL has successfully implemented 5 MW Rooftop Solar Project in Gandhinagar through private sector participation. M/s Madhav Solar Private Ltd. has installed 4.6 MW on Commercial and Institutional building in Vadodara city through GPCL.

5.27 **700+ MW Ultra Mega Solar Park :** Government of Gujarat and Central Government has given "In Principle" approval to set up 700+ MW Ultra Mega Solar Power Project (UMSPP) on waste land having area of about 1407 hectares at village Radhaneshda in Vav taluka of Banaskantha district. The site for UMSPP at Radhaneshda village is located at about 271 km. from Ahmedabad in North-West direction. This Solar Park would be implemented shortly.

5.28 **500+ MW Ultra Mega Solar Park :** Government of Gujarat has given "In Principle" approval to set up 500+ MW Ultra Mega Solar Power Project (UMSPP) on waste land having area of about 698 hectares at village Harshad/Navapura in Suigam taluka of Banaskantha district. The draft of detailed project report is under preparation.

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5.29 **Tidal Based Power Project** : Government of Gujarat has appointed GPCL as nodal agency for implementing the first Tidal Power Project and authorized GPCL to enter into an MoU with Atlantis Resources Corporation (Atlantis) on behalf of the State Government.

* The two sites have been identified as technically feasible for the above project : (a) Gulf of Kutch near Mandvi (62.8 sq.km) and (b) Gulf of Khambhat near Hajira (37.3 sq.km).

Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA)

5.30 Self-sufficiency in energy and its availability at affordable price is the basic requirement to determine the economic and social development of a country. India with 16% population in the world has only 1% of energy resources. With an import of almost 70% of petroleum products, the country faces continues challenge to match the demand -supply gap.

5.31 Gujarat State has made rapid development and hence its energy demand is very high. So the State Government has adopted a two-pronged strategy to ensure energy security: to generate renewable power and practicing in energy efficiency in all the sectors of the economy.

5.32 Wind energy is clean and safe energy that emerged as a potential source of renewable energy. As per the National Institute of Wind Energy, the estimated installable potential at 80M height is found to be over 35000 MW in Gujarat State. At the end of the March, 2017 installed capacity of wind farms in Gujarat State was of 5318.375 MW. An additional capacity of more 163.575 MW has been added during the year 2017-18 (up to November -2017). So, the total wind farms installed capacity in the state by the end of November-2017 is 5481.950 MW.

5.33 The State Government has announced Solar Power Policy in August-2015 allowing investors to set up Solar Power Projects in the state, and as a result installed capacity of 1584 MW Solar Power Projects have been commissioned as of November, 2017.

Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.

5.34 **Power Project - Nani Chher** : During the year 2016-17, the total power generation of Akrimota Thermal Power Station was 1392.89 Million Units (MUs) and generated the revenue of Rs. 299.49 crore. While, during the year 2017-18 (upto September, 2017) the total power generation of Akrimota Thermal Power Station was of 622.04 Million Units (MUs) and generated the revenue of Rs. 130.97 crore.

5.35 **Wind Farm** : During the year 2016-17, the total power generation of Wind Farm was 372.69 MUs and it earned revenue of Rs. 144.90 crore. While, during the year 2017-18 (upto September, 2017) the total power generation of Wind Farm was 253.36 MUs and it earned revenue of Rs. 100.40 crore.

5.36 **Solar Power** : Recycling the mined out land areas, GMDC has set up a very innovative and unique 5 MW Solar power project at Panandhro Lignite Mines. The total power generation of Solar power was 7.87 MUs and generated the revenue of Rs. 11.51 crore in the year 2016-17. While, during the year 2017-18 (upto September, 2017), the total power generation of the Solar project was 3.23 MUs. and the revenue generated for this period is of Rs. 4.72 crore.

Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (GSPC):

5.37 GSPC is one of the established players in the Exploration & Production (E&P) business and has acquired participating interests in 22 E&P blocks in India. As on November-2017, the Company has 18 producing assets, all located in the Cambay Basin in Western India. Other 4 Blocks are in Development & Exploration stage. GSPC also has substantial presence in gas trading activity. GSPC has monthly imports of about 10.00 (approx) Million British Thermal Unit (MMBTU) of LNG cargo and after re-gasification same is supplied to various industries.

5.38 Gujarat State Petronet Ltd. (GSPL) continues to expand its Gas Grid network across the state of Gujarat. As on 31st March-2017, the length of operational pipeline network is approx. 2454 kms. In addition, approximately 158 Kms pipelines are ready

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- and 69 Kms of pipelines are under construction. GSPL's pipeline network passes through 25 districts of Gujarat.
- 5.39 The current transmission of Natural Gas through pipeline network of GSPL in the year 2016-17 is about 24.85 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD) to industries including City Gas Distribution (CGD's) in various parts of Gujarat, including 20.37 MMSCMD of re-gasified LNG.
- 5.40 GSPC's subsidiary company Gujarat Gas Company and associate company Sabarmati Gas Ltd. together have implemented City Gas Distribution networks in approx. 725 locations, which includes cities, towns and villages of Gujarat. At present, these companies are supplying Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to more than 1141000 domestic customers, 280 CNG Stations, 12341 commercial and non-commercial customers and 3069 Industrial customers in the state. These companies are also supplying Compressed Natural Gas to automobile sector through 280 CNG Stations to approx. 190000 vehicles per day including State Transport Buses, Cars and Auto-rickshaws.
- 5.41 GSPC Pipapav Power Company Ltd. (GPPC) has been allotted 5 MW solar power project by Energy and Petrochemicals Department, Government of Gujarat for which Power Purchase Agreement (PPP) have been signed and land allotted in the solar park. It is in commercial operation since 4th March, 2012.
- 5.42 To promote green power, GSPC has established a 52.5 MW wind power project on development cum Operations and Maintenance (O&M) model at village Jakhau and 18.9 MW project at Jamanwada, Dist. Kachchh. GSPL has also set up another 52.5 MW Wind Power Project in Maliya-Miyana and Gorasar in Saurashtra.

ROADS AND TRANSPORT

Railways

- 5.43 The total length of railway lines in the State as on 31st March, 2016 was 5258.49 route kms. comprising 3506.55 kms. of Broad Gauge (BG), 1193.04 kms. of Meter Gauge (MG) and 558.90 kms. of Narrow Gauge (NG) lines.

Roads

- 5.44 The total length of roads (except Non-plan, Community, Urban and Project roads) in the State has increased to 80582 kms. at the end of 2014-15 from 79894 Kms. at the end of 2013-14. Out of the total road, length of surfaced roads were 78647 Kms. (97.60 percent), and unsurfaced roads were 1935 Kms., (2.40 percent) at the end of 2014-15.
- 5.45 Out of the total road length of 80582 Kms. at the end of the year 2014-15, the length of National Highways was 4179 kms, State Highways was 17941 kms., Major District Roads was 20454 kms., Other District Roads was 10252 kms. and Village Roads was 27756 kms.
- 5.46 Kilometer shown in road length relates to roads of R & B Department only and does not include roads developed by GEB, Forest, Irrigation etc. departments. Some reduction of length of SH, MDR, ODR is due to up gradation to NH/SH and handing over to Municipality, ULB etc. Over and above non plan road length is converted to plan roads. National Highway length is increased due to some State Highways were transferred to National Highway. Total road length equivalent to length of Standard Single Lane (SSL) (SSL=3.75 m) was 103005 kms. for the year 2013-14. Due to widening of roads in the year 2014-15 this equivalent length is 105922 kms.

Motor Vehicles

- 5.47 During the year 2017-18, the financial provision of Rs. 190.24 crore carriages is made by the state government to strengthen the transport allied services by modernization and fair services. Out of which for infrastructure facility, new construction etc. provision of Rs. 53.89 crore has been made. From that provision of Rs. 8.80 crore has been made for the modernization of the offices, Rs. 22.90 crore for the computerization of the transport allied services, Rs. 10.50 crore for the upgradation of RTO check post and Rs. 7.50 crore for the road safety.
- 5.48 Automated driving test track without human interference was developed at 27 districts for two wheeler vehicles and at

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24 districts for four wheeler vehicles and works in 5 districts are under process. Also driving license as a “Smart Card” system has been developed by computerization and driving licenses are distributed at their home address. During the year 2016-17, 14.09 lakh driving licenses (Smart-card) were issued under the new distribution system. During the year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017), 8.29 lakh driving licenses (Smart-card) were issued under the new distribution system.

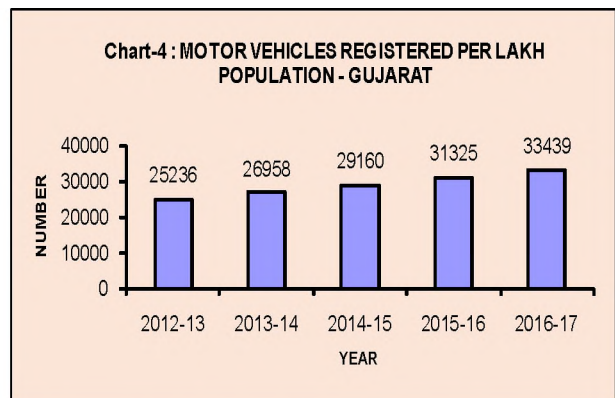
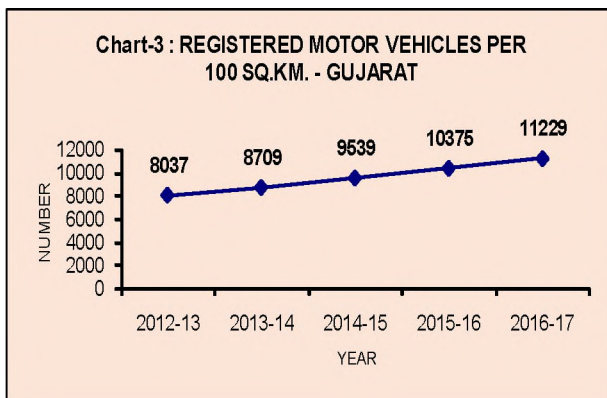
- 5.49 As part of computerization of the vehicle registration, the registration certificate prepared as a Smart Card and are being sent to the address of the client. During the year 2016-17, 27.51 lakh R.C. were distributed under this new distribution system. During the year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017), 18.28 lakh R.C. were distributed under this new distribution system. By computerization of all type of transport allied services at district level, a single window system is developed for these updated and speedy services. Offices are modernized for public related services in all 33 districts.
- 5.50 For the purpose of internal security in the Country and to reduce the crime, the system of High Security Registration Plate (HSRP) was developed during the year 2012 and HSRPs are fitted in place of simple registration number plate of the registered vehicle. During the year 2016-17, 23.52 lakh HSRP number plates were fitted in the state. During the year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017), 9.95 lakh HSRP number plates were fitted in the state.
- 5.51 Number of drivers has increased with financial prosperity and development in

the state. Keeping in mind the safety of citizens of Gujarat State and in order to reduce the accidents total 11 TEAM (Traffic education and awareness mobile) VANS are allocated to 8 municipal corporations (Ahmedabad-3, Surat-2, 1 each in remaining Municipal Corporations) which are equipped with all modern electrical equipments like LCD Screen, Projector, Laptop, Amplifier, Microphone etc. To execute this project at its best, Nodal Agency- GVK EMRI has been hired with well trained professional staff. Under the programme, 453200 children from 2940 schools and 790269 beneficiaries from 6465 public programs are benefited during 1st December, 2016 to 17th December, 2017. So, total 1243469 beneficiaries are benefited by 9405 programmes.

* For road safety in the state, state wide road safety council under the chairmanship of Hon. Minister (Transport) has been formed and under the chairmanship of the collector at district level and under the chairmanship of Police Commissioner at city level road safety council has been rejuvenated, which meets periodically and all required steps are being taken for road safety.

* Road accidents, Injuries and fatalities have been decreased by 13.84%, 13.68% and 12.56% respectively during January to September – 2017 compared to January to September – 2016

* For fitness of the commercial vehicles in the state, Development of “Computerized Fitness Centre” for Ahmedabad, Kutch (Bhuj), Rajkot and Vadodara are under process. Fitness Centers have been functioning at Olpad



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taluka of Surat district from 6-10-2017. The fitness center will be useful in determining the efficiency of the vehicles.

5.52 The Number of registered Motor Vehicles in the state has increased from 203.61 lakh in the year 2015-16 to 220.37 lakh in the year 2016-17 (growth of 8.23 % during the year). During the year 2016-17, the number of registered motor cycles/scooters/ mopeds has increased from 149.19 lakh to 161.44 lakh, in the three and four wheelers category the number of Auto-rickshaws has increased from 7.18 lakh to 7.58 lakh, motor cars (including Jeeps) has increased from 24.44 lakh to 27.13 lakh, goods vehicles (including Tempo) has increased from 10.09 lakh to 10.73 lakh, trailers has increased from 3.69 lakh to 3.79 lakh and number of tractors has increased from 6.41 lakh to 6.87 lakh as compared to the year 2015-16.

* During the year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017), 228.40 lakh vehicles were registered in the state of which, 167.20 lakh (73.20%) are motor cycle class vehicles (two wheelers). In the three and four wheelers category there were 777986 Auto-rickshaws, 2854983 motor cars (including Jeeps), 1099838 goods vehicles (including Tempo), 380425 trailers and 715397 tractors were registered.

5.53 **National Permit Scheme :** Gujarat State has issued 49772 National Permit Authorization in the year 2016-17, while during the year 2017-18 (upto 12th December, 2017), 34311 National Permit Authorization are issued. Total 740374 transactions of amount Rs.14.80 crore (upto 16 December(P)) have been made as a part of Digital India campaign.

Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation

5.54 Number of routes operated by the Corporation at the end of 2015-16 were 15353 which has increased to 15400 at the end of the year 2016-17, where as route kms coverage has decreased from 12.22 lakh kms in 2015-16 to 12.14 lakh kms. in 2016-17. The average number of vehicles on road during the year 2016-17 were 6643 as against 6587 in 2015-16. Total effective

kms. of the Corporation was 10665 lakh at the end of 2015-16 which has increased to 10741 lakh at the end of 2016-17. The average number of passengers travelled per day has increased from 20.80 lakh in 2015-16 to 21.61 lakh in 2016-17. Gross earning of the Corporation was Rs. 2566.96 crore in 2015-16 (Tentative) which has increased to Rs. 2622.62 crore in 2016-17 (Tentative).

5.55 During the year 2016-17 it has planned to put up 1500 new buses in operation out of which 850 new buses have been put into operation. During the year 2017-18 it has planned to put up 875 new buses in operation out of that 59 new buses have been put into operation up to 26th October 2017. In the year 2017-18, GPS/GIS based Online Fleet Management System and Public Information System are developed and implemented in 7015 buses and 574 displays has been put in 105 bus stations under Public Entertainment System for the passengers to know real time information at 68 Bus stations CCTV based surveillance system has been implemented. So, now over all in 125 bus stations CCTV based surveillance system has been implemented.

5.56 In the year 2017-18, for easy usage of online booking for Passengers, GSRTC has launched Mobile App. In this App, Passenger can do Advance Booking, Current Booking and tracking of Bus Features. Red Bus, Abhi bus, Paytm, Go ibibo and Govt. Common Service Center have also started GSRTC's advance booking.

5.57 The State Government has allotted fund of Rs.100.00 crore in the year 2016-17 for construction of new bus terminals replacing old, construction of new toilet blocks by removing old toilets, Special Repairing (Rehabilitation) work of Depot/ Workshop Building, RCC flooring in circulation area of bus station and Driver Conductor Rest Room construction work at Depot Level Bus Station. In the year 2017-18, Rs. 150.00 crore have been allotted for construction of new bus terminals replacing old, Special Repairing work of Depot/ Workshop Building, RCC flooring in

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circulation area of bus station, Construction of new division office, new depot manager quarters and new staff quarter work.

Civil Aviation

5.58 At the Domestic and International airport in the Gujarat, aircraft movements have increased by 9.93 percent in the year 2016-17 as compared to previous year. Passenger traffic has increased from 81.90 lakhs in the year 2015-16 to 93.75 lakhs in the year 2016-17 (14.47 percent increased) and cargo traffic has also increased from 70.19 thousand tonnes in the year 2015-16 to 79.90 thousand tonnes during the year 2016-17 (13.83 percent increased). The details regarding Aircraft movement as well as passengers and cargo traffic from International and Domestic Airports in Gujarat during the year 2016-17 as compared to the previous year is given in Table-5.2.

PORT DEVELOPMENT

5.59 Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) was set up in 1982 under the Gujarat Maritime Board Act, 1981, in order to develop and regulate the State's port sector. Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) manages 46 minor ports. Over the years the GMB has sought to ease the load on the overburdened major ports of western India, including Mumbai and Kandla, by developing new port facilities. In the process, state-of-the-art ports have become the order of the day in Gujarat.

Some of these all-weather, direct-berthing and deep-sea ports represent the country's first Greenfield ports developed in the joint sector on BOOT (Build, Own, Operate and Transfer) basis.

5.60 **Intermediate and Minor Ports :** The total cargo handled by the Intermediate and Minor Ports was 3457.39 lakh tonne in the year 2016-17. Whereas during the year 2017-18 (upto November-2017) the total cargo handled by Non-Major Ports was 2416.94 lakh tonne.

5.61 In the age of liberalization, it was felt that investments in infrastructure should come from the private sector. Hence, in 1995, Gujarat set a precedent by formulating a Port Policy, which expressed State's intention to opt for the increasing participation of private sector in the development of the port sector. The objective of the port policy is to achieve the highest standards in the matter of port infrastructure and services and consequently attain higher traffic at the ports and enhance the process of industrialization in the State.

5.62 One of the highlights of the State's Port Policy was the identification of 10 Greenfield sites with a vision to develop these ports matching global standards.

5.63 Gujarat Maritime Board has developed multiple port privatization models like Private/Joint Sector Ports, Private Jetties, Captive jetties and GMB jetties.

Table-5.2 - Details of Aircraft Departures, No. of Passengers and Cargo Movement											
Sr. No.	Airport	Aircraft Departures		Passengers (Nos.)				Cargo (Tonnes)			
				Embarking		Disembarking		Loaded		Unloaded	
		2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(A) Domestic :											
	Bhuj	1834	1861	76366	94638	71984	91873	0	0	23	30
	Bhavnagar	1529	1462	21118	11039	21952	11417	1	0	0	0
	Baroda	7339	8330	482607	571447	448485	532534	1441	2131	703	842
	Jamnagar	760	730	42123	40321	42280	41845	61	33	19	15
	Rajkot	4674	4610	204601	196582	208606	208936	13	12	157	232
	Ahmedabad	36779	38762	2495009	2855517	2416567	2763856	26747	25498	17570	20054
	Surat	2569	4651	47321	97117	47503	97571	0	0	0	2
	Porbandar	696	457	8161	1752	7555	1632	0	1	0	0
	Total - A	56180	60863	3377306	3868413	3264932	3749664	28263	27675	18472	21175
(B) International :											
	Ahmedabad	10416	12345	782547	861142	765319	896179	17061	22688	6396	8362
	Total - B	10416	12345	782547	861142	765319	896179	17061	22688	6396	8362
	Total (A+B)	66596	73208	4159853	4729555	4030251	4645843	45324	50363	24868	29537

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5.64 **Captive Jetties:** Permissions have been granted to port based industries for construction of dedicated jetty on BOMT (Build, Operate, Maintain and Transfer) basis. Till date, the details of captive jetties which have come up in Gujarat to import/export cargo are provided in Table - 5.3. A total of 31 captive jetties/expansions are operational along the coastline of Gujarat.

Table - 5.3 - BOMT base Captive Jetties	
Name of port	Name of Industry
Hazira	Reliance Industries Ltd., Essar Bulk Terminal Ltd., L&T, Gujarat Ambuja Cement Co. Ltd.
Dahej	Reliance, Dahej Harbour & Infrastructure Ltd.
Muldwarka	Gujarat Ambuja Cement Co. Ltd.
Sikka	Reliance Ports and Terminals Ltd., Digvijay Cement Co., GSFC, BORL
Pipavav	Ultra Tech Cement Co. Ltd.
Bhogat	Cairn Energy Pvt. Ltd.
Jakhau	Sanghi Industries Ltd.
Kachchh	ABG Cement Ltd.

5.65 During the year 2016-17, private investment of approximately Rs. 700 crore have been realized in all captive jetties projects and the captive jetties all together handled total cargo of 1598.94 lakh tonne, which is around 46 % of total traffic handled during 2016-17 and during the year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017), 1100.66 lakh tonne of cargo was handled by captive jetties along the coastline of Gujarat.

5.66 **Private Jetties:** Private jetties also play vital role in catering traffic demand. During the year 2016-17, 77.71 lakh tonne of cargo was handled at the private jetties operational along the coastline of Gujarat. During the year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017) 31.20 lakh tonne of cargo was handled by the Private jetties.

5.67 **Private Ports:** Gujarat has been a pioneer in encouraging public private participation in the Port sector. It has reaped enormous success in its PPP model and has set up a benchmark for other states to follow.

5.68 GMB under its Port Privatization Model has been actively promoting and developing Greenfield Ports. These port projects are being developed under BOOT policy (Build, Own, Operate Transfer) and will be

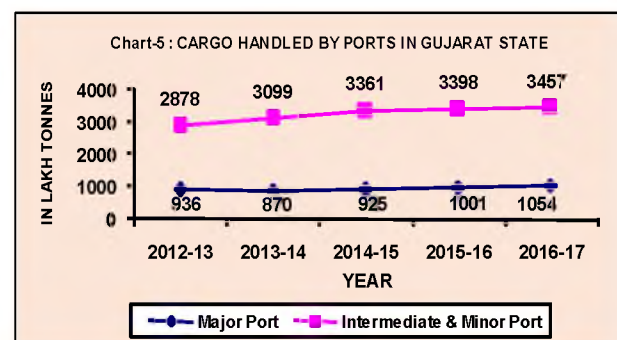
transferred back to GMB after completion of 30 years BOOT period. During the year 2016-17, 1553.88 lakh tonne of cargo was handled by the Private ports functioning along the coastline of Gujarat. During the year 2017-18, (upto November, 2017) 1134.24 lakh tonne of cargo was handled by the Private ports.

5.69 **Detailed Information about Private Ports:** The Government of Gujarat and Adani group have joined hands in establishing Mundra port as a world-class commercial port through a joint Venture company called Adani Port & SEZ (earlier GAPL). During the year 2016-17, Mundra port handled a total cargo of 1045.47 lakh tonne. During the year 2017-18, (upto November, 2017) 768.13 lakh tonne of cargo was handled by the port.

5.70 The company is currently implementing Phase II development plan of Mundra port, which covers development of West port, South port and North port. After the completion of the Phase II, about 26 berths and 3 Single Buoy Mooring (SBM) will be developed, which will augment capacity of about 160 MMTPA to handle various types of cargo. LNG Terminal is being developed at Mundra Port.

5.71 **Development of World Class Port City at Mundra:** Government of Gujarat has initiated unique steps for planned development around the Mundra Port. Gujarat Maritime Board has prepared a detailed conceptual plan for Mundra port city.

5.72 **Gujarat Pipavav Port Ltd. (GPPL) :** During the year 2016-17, 84.36 lakh tonne of cargo was handled by Pipavav port and during the year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017) 57.45 lakh tonne of cargo was handled by Pipavav port.



DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

- 5.73 **Gujarat Chemical Port Terminal Company Ltd. (GCPTCL):** Gujarat Maritime Board in joint venture with Gujarat Chemical Port Terminal Co. Ltd. (GCPTCL) has developed the chemical port terminal at Dahej. This terminal is dedicated to handling liquid and gaseous chemicals and petroleum products. The terminal has a facility to store more than 3 lakh cubic metres of liquid chemicals. This private terminal handled 34.07 lakh tonne of cargo during the year 2016-17 and during the year 2017-18, (upto November 2017) 31.63 lakh tonne of cargo was handled by GCPTCL.
- 5.74 **Petronet LNG Ltd.:** Oil sector PSUs of Government of India formed a joint sector company named M/s. Petronet LNG Ltd. (PLL) which has developed a terminal at Dahej and the same has been operational since February 2004. This was the first LNG terminal in India. The terminal capacity is 15 MMTPA. During the year 2016-17, 143.51 lakh tonne of cargo was handled and during the year 2017-18 (upto November 2017) 105.65 lakh tonne of cargo was handled by PLL.
- 5.75 The company has also been granted rights to develop Solid Cargo Port Terminal (SCPT) under sub-concession agreement with M/s. Adani Petronet (Dahej) Pvt. Ltd. a SPV of Adani Group and Petronet. The port has capacity of 12 MMTPA. During the year 2016-17, about 62.79 lakh tonne of solid cargo has been handled and during the year 2017-18, (upto November 2017) 43.78 lakh tonne of cargo was handled at SCPT by APPPL.
- 5.76 **Hazira Port Private Ltd. (HPPL) :** GMB had granted port development rights to M/s Shell Gas B.V for development of Hazira Port. During the year 2016-17, the port handled about 34.95 lakh tonne of LNG and during the year 2017-18 (upto November 2017), 19.75 lakh tonne of cargo was handled by HPPL.
- 5.77 M/s Adani Hazira Port Private Ltd. (AHPPL) has been granted rights for Phase-1-B development of Hazira port through Sub-Concession Agreement by Gujarat Maritime Board. During the year 2016-17 about 148.73 lakh tonne of solid and containerized cargo was handled and during the year 2017-18, (upto November, 2017) 107.85 lakh tonne of cargo was handled by AHPPL.
- 5.78 **Connectivity :** Road and Rail linkage plays major role in the development of port and port led industries. Gujarat Ports viz. Pipavav, Mundra, Navlakhi, Bhavnagar and Okha are connected with Broad Gauge network of the nation. Work of connecting Dahej via rail linkage is being undertaken by SPV called Bharuch-Dahej Rail Co. Ltd. which became operational in March 2012. Linkages at Bedi and Porbandar will also be provided in consultation through Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL). SPV is formed for Rail connectivity to Hazira port.
- 5.79 **Shipbuilding:** With the continuous penetration of economic globalization “Gujarat shipbuilding industry”, whose share has been rising in recent years, is becoming the significant shipbuilding centre of the world. The state is strongly emerging as a new shipbuilding destination in South Asia.
- 5.80 Presently, Gujarat has 9 shipbuilding yards in operation, 5 under implementation stage and 7 under the preliminary stage.
- 5.81 **Ro-Ro Ferry between Dahej and Ghogha:** The State Government through the Gujarat Maritime Board has taken up an ambitious project of coastal movement of loaded commercial vehicles, cars and passengers through water transport in a Roll On-Roll Off Ferry vessel. The project aims at exploiting cheaper mode of water transport and natural benefit of coastline configuration in the form of considerable saving in the distance and thereby saving in time and fuel compared to travelling between the destinations through the road. As a part of this endeavor, the Government has approved the project of “Providing Ro-Ro-Ferry Service between Ghogha (Bhavnagar) and Dahej (Bharuch) in Gulf of Cambay” for a distance of 17 Nautical Mile.
- 5.82 **(A) Terminal Construction at Dahej & Ghogha :** Terminal Construction Work at Dahej & Ghogha amounting to Rs.291 crore

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

is under final stage. Main component of project-Linkspan installation work at Dahej is completed while it is planned to finish the Linkspan installation work at Ghogha in January-2018. Meanwhile facility has been created for travelers by deploying passenger ferry and it commenced from 22/10/2017. After completing the Linkspan Installation work at Ghogha, ferry will operate for the movement of trucks, Motor car & other vehicles, along with passengers.

(B) Dredging Work : To continue the ferry operation, to get permanent minimum 5 meter water depth, capital Dredging work of 3.60 lakh cubic meters at the cost of Rs.191.62 crore is carried out from January, 2017. At present 2.70 lakh cubic meters (75%) work is completed. It is planned to complete the capital dredging work latest by January-2018.

(C) Operation of Terminal & Ferry: For the combined operation of terminal & Ferry, work has been entrusted to M/s Saurashtra Enviro Projects Pvt. Ltd. Surat (Lead Members) along with M/s. Black ball Transport, USA, (Technical Member) and Ms. Star Ferry India Pvt. Ltd. Gurgaon. The work of identification of Ro-Ro vessel has been completed for the Ro-Pax Ferry Operation and it is planned to brought Ro-pax vessel in short time for operation. Meanwhile Passenger ferry vessel having capacity of 200 passengers has been brought to Ghogha Site for the movement of passenger. Honorable Prime Minister has dedicated the project on dated 22/10/2017 and at present passenger ferry is under operation.

5.83 **Kandla Port :** The total cargo handled (including transshipment cargo) by the Kandla Port in quantitative terms has increased from 1000.51 lakh tonne in the year 2015-16 to 1054.42 lakh tonne in the year 2016-17, showing an increase of 5.39 percent over the previous year. With this performance, both the imports and exports from Kandla Port have increased by 2.98 percent and 14.11 percent respectively during the year 2016-17 over previous year.

5.84 During the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017) the total cargo handled by major port kandla has been recorded to 631.31 lakh tonne (including transshipment).

POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

5.85 As on 31st March-2017, there were 8984 Post offices/branches in the state which remain unchanged till October, 2017.

5.86 As on 31th October, 2017 there were total 1049720 landline connections and 296857 internet connections of BSNL. As per the data of Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) there were about 6.56 crore G.S.M. cellular connection in Gujarat at the end of October, 2017. The details of the telecommunications in the state is given in the Table-5.4.

Table-5.4. : Telecommunications in Gujarat	
(1) No. of Post offices (As on October, 2017)	8984
(2) Communications	
(a) BSNL (October, 2017)	
Trunk Service	
(i) No. of local PCOs	13413
(ii) No. of STD/PCOs	5974
Internet Connections	
(i) No. of Internet Subscribers	296762
(ii) No. of Internet Dhabhas	95
Telephone Connections	
(i) Landline	1049720
(ii) WLL-Fixed	21727
(iii) WLL-Mobile	13858
(iv) GSM Mobile	5333112
(b) Cellular Connections (GSM)	
(At the end of October, 2017)	
(i) Vodaphone-Essar	20405419
(ii) Idea	12994995
(iii) Bharti Airtel	9627567
(iv) BSNL	5333112
(v) Telenor India	7573167
(vi) Aircel Ltd.	15459
(vii) Rjio	9657793
Total	65607512

Source :

(1) Post Master General

(2) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., Gujarat Circle, A'bd.

(3) www.coai.in

BANKING

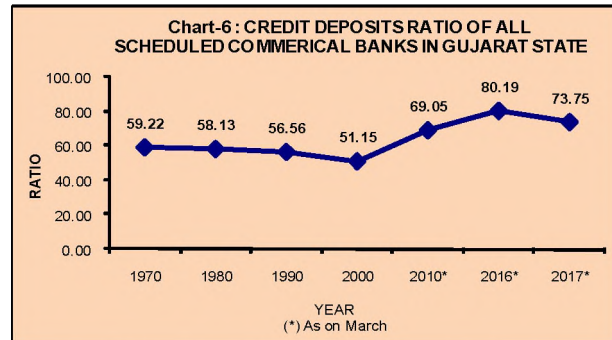
5.87 **Branch Expansion :** During the year 2016-17, total number of bank branches in the state increased by 308 taking the total network of branches from 9017 as of March, 2016 to 9325 as of March, 2017. During the year 2017-18, as of September, 2017, the total network of bank branches in the state was 9250.

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

5.88 **Deposits:** The aggregate deposits of the banks in Gujarat has increased by Rs. 85654 crore in absolute terms from Rs. 538133 crore as of March, 2016 to Rs. 623787 crore as of March, 2017 registering a growth of 15.92 percent during the year as compared to 9.78 percent recorded during the previous year. During the year 2017-18 as of September-2017, the aggregate deposit of all the banks in Gujarat increased by Rs. 7951 crore to total cumulative Rs. 631738 crore registering a growth of 1.27 percent over March, 2017 (Table-5.5).

5.89 **Advances :** The aggregate credit has increased by Rs. 28489 crore in absolute terms from Rs. 431541 crore as of March, 2016 to Rs. 460030 crore as of March, 2017 registering a growth of 6.60 percent during the year as against 11.31 percent recorded during the previous year. During the year 2017-18 as of September-2017, the aggregate advances of all the banks in Gujarat has increased by Rs. 29803 crore to total cumulative Rs. 489833 crore, registering a growth of 6.48 percent over March, 2017.

5.90 **Credit-Deposit Ratio :** The Credit-Deposit ratio stood at 73.75 percent as of March 2017, which has decreased by 6.44 percent over the ratio of 80.19 percent as of March 2016.



5.91 The Credit-Deposit Ratio stood at 77.54 percent as of September, 2017, which has increased by 3.79 percent over the ratio of 73.75 percent as of March 2017.

5.92 **Priority Sector Advances :** Priority Sector Advances covers Agri Advances, MSME Advances, Weaker Advances and other advances whereas Crop loan and Agriculture term loan are included in Agri Advances. During the year 2016-17, the priority sector advances increased by Rs. 36290 crore in absolute terms from Rs. 183927 crore as of March, 2016 to Rs. 220217 crore as of March, 2017 registering a growth of 19.73 percent during the year ended March 2017, as against 20.90 percent recorded during the previous year. The Ratio of Priority Sector Advances to Net Banking Credit stood at 51.03 percent which was well above the Benchmark level

TABLE - 5.5 : Banking at a Glance in Gujarat State - March, 2017

Sr. No.	Parameters	March, 16	March, 17	Change over previous year
1	2	3	4	5
1	Total Number of Branches	9017	9325	308
	Category of Branches			
	Rural	3718	3663	(-)55
	Semi-Urban	2119	2217	98
	Urban	1211	1317	105
	Metro	1969	2128	159
2	Key Indicators	(Amount Rs. in Crore)		
(a)	Deposits	538133	623787	85654
(b)	Advances	431541	460030	28489
(c)	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	80.19	73.75	(-)6.44
(d)	Priority Sector Advances*	183927	220217	36290
	Agricultural Advances	61438	72212	10774
	MSME Advances	83084	87272	4188
	Weaker Section Advances	30534	35901	5367
3	Issuance of Kisan Credit Card for the period ended			
(i)	Accounts (Nos.)	2941544	2926889	(-)14655
(ii)	Amount (Rs. in Crore)	31987	35648	3661

(*) Including others

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

- of 40.00 percent. The Ratio of agricultural advances to Net Banking Credit was little below the benchmark level of 18.00 percent which stood at 16.73 percent. Also, the ratio under Weaker Sections advances was below the mandatory target of 10.00 percent of the Net Banking Credit and remained at 8.32 percent at the end of 2016-17.
- 5.93 While during the year 2017-18, the priority sector advances decreased by Rs. 2800 crore in absolute terms from Rs. 220217 crore as of March, 2017 to Rs.217417 crore as on September 2017, registering a decline of 1.27 percent. Agriculture advances has substantially increased from Rs. 72212 crore as of March, 2017 to Rs. 78276 crore as of September, 2017 registering an increase of 8.40 percent.
- 5.94 **Kisan Credit Cards:** The number of KCC accounts have decreased from 29.42 lakh with an amount of Rs.31987 crore as of March 2016 to 29.27 lakh with an amount of Rs.35648 crore as of March 2017. The number of KCC accounts have increased to 29.45 lakh as of September, 2017.
- 5.95 The state has 49 Financial Literacy and Credit Counselling Centres (FLCCs) set-up in all districts. Out of the above 49 FLCCs, 1 FLCC is in Metro, 33 are in Semi-urban and 15 FLCCs are in Urban areas. To promote self employment and skill upgradation for unemployed rural youth, commercial banks and State Government agreed to establish training institutes like Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) in each district of the State. RSETIs are functioning in 33 districts of Gujarat. Total 5953 training programs have been conducted through RSETIs in Gujarat as of September- 2017.
- * RBI, Ahmedabad office had conducted 5 capacity building workshop under National Mission for Capacity Building of Bankers for Financing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NAMCABS), so as to ensure timely and adequate financing to MSMEs which might fulfill their unique and seasonal working capital and capital expenditure requirements.
- * RBI, Ahmedabad had conducted meetings on MSME related issues to create awareness about banking facilities, guidelines and schemes pertaining to MSME sector amongst prospective/existing entrepreneurs especially those in unbanked/ under banked clusters so that unbanked/ unadequately banked entrepreneurs are linked to the formal banking system.
- * In order to promote awareness among general public, especially among rural and urban poor regarding banking and financial matters, RBI, Ahmedabad office has carried out various Financial literacy programmes.

CO-OPERATION

Credit Societies

- 5.96 The information about the works of credit co-operative societies in the State for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 is presented in Table-5.6.
- 5.97 During the year 2016-17, the working capital of State Co-operative Bank, Central Co-operative Bank, Land Development Bank, Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies has increased as compared to the previous year, where as the Industrial Co-operative Bank is under liquidation. During the year 2016-17, the proportion of overdues to outstanding in case of State Co-operative Bank, Central Co-operative Bank, Land Development Bank and Agricultural Credit Societies has increased, while it has decreased in case of Non Agricultural Credit Societies as compared to the previous year.

Non-Credit Societies

- 5.98 The information about the works of non-credit societies in the State at the end of the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 is presented in Table-5.7.
- 5.99 During the year 2016-17, number of marketing societies and Housing societies has decreased where as the working capital of Marketing Societies, Milk Supply, Livestock Products & Poultry etc., Cotton Ginning & Pressing etc., Farming, Irrigation and other Agriculture Societies and all other type of societies has increased while that of Housing Societies has decreased as

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

Table-5.6 - Details of Credit Co-operative Societies

Sr. No	Type of Societies	At the end of the Year	No. of Societies	Working Capital (Rs. in lakh)	Loans (Rs. in lakh)			
					During the year Issued	Out-standing	Over-dues	Proportion of overdues to outstanding (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I State & Central :								
1	State Co-op.Bank	2015-16 2016-17	1 1	1121564 1328309	545034 653122	341399 370217	12900 20333	3.78 5.49
2	Central Co-op.Bank	2015-16 2016-17	18 18	3018989 3422482	1546626 1646513	1416083 1544275	67601 92085	4.77 5.96
3	Industrial Co-op Bank	2015-16 2016-17	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
4	Land Dev. Bank	2015-16 2016-17	1 1	123999 132831	15395 14257	57286 56213	34112 37709	59.55 67.08
II Primary Societies:								
1	Agricultural Credit Societies	2015-16 2016-17	9175 9402	944298 982839	543832 587678	568263 570630	45700 47162	8.04 8.26
2	Non-Agricultural Credit Societies	2015-16 2016-17	6015 6194	4955449 4959337	109250 130597	1827513 2057178	232647 238969	12.73 11.61

Table - 5.7- Details of Non-Credit Co-operative Societies

Sr. No	Type of Societies	At the end of the Year	No. of Societies	Working Capital (Rs. in lakh)	Loans (Rs. in lakh)			
					During the year Issued	Out-standing	Over-dues	Proportion of overdues to outstanding (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Marketing Societies	2015-16 2016-17	2489 2174	158117 161989	0 0	9795 9346	0 0	0 0
2	Milk supply, Live-Stock Products & Poultry etc.	2015-16 2016-17	16004 16204	1294020 1359786	38504 40300	39962 43383	285 289	0.71 0.66
3	Farming, Irrigation & other Agricultural Societies	2015-16 2016-17	6641 6844	4967 5085	303 314	348 351	78 84	22.35 23.93
4	Sugar Factories	2015-16 2016-17	17 30	341690 341690	4810 4810	3986 3986	650 650	16.31 16.31
5	Cotton Ginning & Pressing etc.	2015-16 2016-17	5278 5391	27345 29233	1775 1835	4967 5366	2574 2759	51.82 51.41
6	Housing Societies	2015-16 2016-17	17581 17461	150421 148700	322 312	28132 28082	8664 8736	30.79 31.1
7	All other types of Societies	2015-16 2016-17	11640 11888	21942 22178	372 494	1338 1366	269 297	20.1 21.74

compared to the previous year. During the year 2016-17, the proportion of overdues to outstanding loan of Farming, Irrigation and other Agriculture Societies, Housing Societies and all other type of societies has increased while Milk Supply, Livestock Products & Poultry etc., Cotton Ginning & Pressing etc., has decreased as compared to the previous year.

Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority

5.100 The Gujarat Government has enacted the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act 2003 and in accordance with the provisions of this Act the Government vide its GR dated 11.8.2003 has constituted the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority effective from 1.9.2003. The Hon'ble Chief Minister is the Chairman of GSDMA.

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

- 5.101 The Government of Gujarat has adopted a multi-hazard holistic approach to disaster management with a focus on reducing risk and vulnerability through policy, legislation, capacity building, education and communication to mitigate the impact of disaster and achieve better preparedness.
- 5.102 **Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM Programme):** Adopting the proactive Preparedness and Mitigation instead of the traditional model of Relief and Rehabilitation GSDMA implemented Disaster Risk Management Programme (DMP) in all 33 Districts and 8 Municipal Corporations of the State. The DRMP aims at strengthening the community, local self government and administration to be aware and prepared to manage disasters. The activities under DRMP include preparation of Disaster Management Plans at all levels (Village, Taluka, City, Municipal Corporation & District), capacity building activities for stakeholders like orientation programmes, training, practical demonstrations and awareness generation activities. The plan and preparedness is also regularly assessed through periodic mock drills and mock exercises. GSDMA has also established an online portal of disaster repository named as State Disaster Response Network (SDRN) which contains information on available resources of village, taluka and ULB level for prompt disaster response.
- 5.103 **Aapda Mitra:** Community service has always been part and parcel of culture of Gujarat and community is always the first responder during any disaster. Training the community to effectively respond during a disaster would professionalize the response and reduce the impact of a disaster. Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority undertakes various capacity building activities to mitigate the impact of disasters. As part of such capacity building measures, GSDMA is now initiating a project - 'Aapda Mitra' on training of community volunteers in conducting basic search & rescue operations and to assist the district administration for effective disaster response. For successful implementation of this program it is planned that 6 *Aapda Mitra* would be trained from each District and Taluka. The 'Aapda Mitra' shall remain present for assistance during any emergency.
- 5.104 **Training Programme on Operation of Satellite Phone:** To strengthen the disaster communication system in the State, GSDMA has provided satellite phone to the district administration. GSDMA conducts one such training programme each year before onset of monsoon season with State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) for the responsible officers for handling and operations of satellite phones at State and District level. Therefore under the guidelines of Government of India GSDMA has procured 33 new satellite phones which are provided to District Collectores, Municipal Commissioners and Director of Relief.
- 5.105 **State Emergency Operation Center:** GSDMA has constructed the State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) which shall be the state's central command and control facility for emergency preparedness disaster management functions in an emergency situation to restore normalcy in the affected areas within shortest possible time. The primary objectives of the SEOC is to ensure saving of time between reception of disaster warning and dissemination, enhancing warning capabilities and support the decision making process in a disaster situation. Hence, GSDMA has proposed to establish an Information and Communications Technology System (ICTS) for effective disaster response.
- 5.106 **District Emergency Operation Centers (DEOC) :** The Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority has already taken active measures for the construction of 'District Emergency Operation Centers' and to make it well equipped in all the 33 districts of Gujarat. Such centers are already functioning in 26 districts and the construction work at 7 new districts are under progress.

5.107 Emergency Response Centers (ERC):

The State Government has established five Regional Emergency Response Centers (ERCs) at strategic locations across the State viz., Rajkot, Vadodara, Surat, Gandhidham and Gandhinagar to respond effectively within the occurrence of a disaster. A tripartite MoU between Municipal Corporations / District Collector, Commissioner of Relief and CEO-GSDMA has been prepared for the operation and maintenance plan for the ERCs. MoU has been signed for all the five ERCs for operation and maintenance.

5.108 Taluka Emergency Operation Center (TEOC):

TEOCs are the part of the Information and Communication Technology system for GSDMA. The TEOCs are extended arms of the State Emergency Operations Centre and some of the critical EOC operations are transferred to the Taluka EOC. It is planned that 29 Taluka Emergency Operations Centers shall be created in different taluka in the state of Gujarat of which construction/equipping of TEOCs at 9 talukas has been completed.

5.109 School Safety:

Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority is determined to conduct school safety week in all schools of the State. The main purpose of this initiative is to sensitize and build capacity of Principal, Teachers and Students regarding disaster management activities. During the year 2017, School safety week was celebrated in the entire government primary schools (33205) of Gujarat. Under this, programme, 257 Master Trainers were trained at state level, they have further trained 57820 teachers at district level. 313 engineers were trained for structural safety of school buildings. 33205 School Disaster Management plans were prepared and 315 mega mock drills were conducted by NDRF and Fire Department. 17483 shake drills were conducted at school level and 2590 demostartions were organized by Indian Red Cross Society & 108 GVK EMRI. In addition to this, vedio/lectures on earthquake and Tsunami were arranged by Institute of Seismological Research (ISR) in 53 schools of 8 districts there by sensitizing 15061 students. Information

Education and Communication material pertaining to School Safety like charts, pamphlets, calendar set etc was distributed in schools. Lectures, rally, drawing competitions and evacuation drills were also arranged in all the government primary schools.

5.110 Smrutivan Construction:

GSDMA is in process of establishing 'Smutivan' as a memorial in victims who died during 26th January, 2001 earthquake. GSDMA has identified Bhujiya hill in the city of Bhuj as the site for construction of Smrutivan and a vision plan for Smrutivan at that site has been approved. The construction of compound wall and contruction of reservoirs, sunset point, path way, landscape and plumbing works is completed. Under phase-I, the construction of Museum Building and Fort wall is under progress.

5.111 National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project:

Gujarat has 1600 Km. of coastline that makes the state vulnerable to cyclones. Recurrent cyclone accounts for a large number of deaths, loss of livelihood opportunities, loss of public and private property and severe damage to infrastructure thus reversing developmental gains at regular intervals. Considering this, GSDMA is implementing National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project in collaboration with World Bank and NDMA. Under this programme 100 multipurpose cyclone shelters, 43 approach roads and underground cabling of Gandhidham city has been proposed to be done. As on date, construction of 22 MPCS and 27 Approach roads has been completed and 4 MPCS and 12 Approach roads are under constuction.

5.112 International Institute of Chemical Safety & Research (IICSR):

International Institute of Chemical Safety & Research (IICSR) is set up by the Government of Gujarat. The Institute is aimed to serve as an apex institute in the state for management of hazardous chemicals and as an institution of excellence for imparting state of the art education, training and research in the fields of hazardous chemical management in general.

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY :

Gujarat Informatics Limited:

5.113 **Gujarat Informatics Limited:** GIL is a State Nodal Agency of Government of Gujarat for promotion of Information Technology and e-Governance. It has been engaged in helping the Government with technical advice and support throughout the year. Since its inception, GIL has worked aggressively in the implementation of e-governance projects in the state. GIL is having a clear objective to promote ICT and accelerate the process of e-Governance in the State. GIL shall act as Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) for carrying out activities pertaining to Contract Management and its execution.

5.114 GIL plays a role of consultant and is providing Hardware and Software consultancy as well as facilitates training for the implementation of e Governance projects. GIL also helps Government offices by providing rate contracts after negotiating with OEMs for software products and Computer consumable like Printer Cartridges.

5.115 Currently, GIL is maintaining 70 Government websites and has also developed and maintaining the software for various Government Departments, Corporations, Boards and Offices. The training centre at Gandhinagar which has been set up by GIL is providing state of the art information technology training and support infrastructure to the Government personnel. This centre has been empaneled for providing CCC+ training to the Government employees.

5.116 **Gujarat State Wide Area Network :** The state Government has established GSWAN network since 2001-02 for better implementation of the e-Governance projects. 5000 offices in 248 talukas and 33 districts are being provided the connectivity by this network. Gujarat is the first to start Gujarat state Wide Area Network, an IP based network in the country. Currently all the IT Infrastructure for the GSWAN Network has been upgraded. The bandwidth Upgrade for the entire GSWAN network from 34 Mbps to

250 Mbps to 6000 villages and 635 Ashramshalas of Gujarat.

5.117 **Gujarat State Data Center:** In order to cater the need of hosting of state level e-Governance applications and data, State Data Centre Scheme has been envisaged by the Government of India to establish Data Centres in all the States/UTs so that common secure IT infrastructure is created to host state level e-Governance applications/Data to enable seamless delivery of Government to Government (G2G), Government to Citizen (G2C) and Government to Business (G2B) services duly supported by State Wide Area Network and Common Service Centres established at the village level.

* Gujarat State Data Center (GSDC) is operational since 2010. It is first State Data Center in India implemented under National e-Governance Plan. GSDC is a central repository for storing & hosting all digital data, applications and services of Govt. of Gujarat. GSDC provides a shared platform of Compute, Storage, Network and Security & Infrastructure components, which can be used by all the departments of Govt. of Gujarat, for hosting their electronic data/services.

* Currently, Entire IT Infrastructure of Gujarat State Data Center has been upgraded. The bandwidth has been increased from 1 Gbps to 10 Gbps. Capacity Building for hosting of Government Services under the GoG's shared infrastructure initiative has also upgraded. The centralized management system for hosting of the services has been setup.

* Further, The Department of Science and technology is looking forward to build the in-house IT Infrastructure capabilities with cloud enabled environment to serve the need of other line departments/board/corporations of Government of Gujarat through providing Infrastructure-as-a-Service(IaaS).

5.118 **Digital Gujarat - Common Services Portal:** State Government has launched Digital Gujarat Portal on 1st April, 2016 to provide Citizen Centric Services of various Government Department through single

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- portal at their door step. The URL of the portal is <https://www.digitalgujarat.gov.in>. Currently 83+ services of the Revenue Department, Social Justice and Empowerment, Education Departments, Panchayat Department etc. are being delivered through this portal.
- 5.119 **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** Government has started rolling out scholarships schemes [Pre-Matric (23) & Post-Matric (37)] from this fiscal year via DBT through Digital Gujarat Portal. In the current fiscal year, more than Rs. 340 crores have already been disbursed. With these scholarship disbursements, Gujarat has taken a significant leap towards Cashless transactions post demonetization, contributing deeply to digital economy and financial inclusion in the State.
- * The mobile app for more than 40 services delivery has also been developed. Currently one day eGovernance services like Income Certificates, Caste Certificates, Services related to ration card, etc. are live on the portal and Citizens are taking the benefit of the portal. Through all the services available, citizens can digitally present different application forms from digital locker access.
- 5.120 **Bharat Net:** Under the Government of India's ambitious project Digital India Mission, one important pillar is creation of broadband highways connecting all the villages. At village level, youth will be able to contribute in the connected ecosystem, undertake enterprises in the ICT domain, provide services to all over the virtual network. The Government of India in Department of Telecommunications has approved Rs. 1652.97 crore for implementation of BharatNet Phase-II in 7295 (6916 of Phase II + 379 from Phase-I) Gram Panchayats of the State.
- * Every Village Panchayat will have six dedicated Optical Fibres which will be used for delivering Government and non-Government Data Services to the villages. Every Village Panchayat will be connected with 100 Mbps bandwidth, which is scalable up to 1 Gbps.
- * Over this network, the departments of the Government will be able to roll out services such as tele-medicines, e-learning at the schools, community network through Wi-Fi, skilling under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA), National Skill Development Mission and under virtual class-room projects of Central and State Governments.
- 5.121 **Gujarat State Biotechnology Mission :** The State Government has constituted Gujarat State Biotechnology Mission (GSBTM) as the nodal agency for overall development of Bio-Technology in the state of Gujarat. Activities related to research and development, business development and human resource development have been carried out by GSBTM.
- 5.122 **Gujarat Biotechnology Research Centre (GBRC):** Gujarat Biotechnology Research Centre has been established by Department of Science and technology for carrying out applied research in problems relevant to the state and thereafter providing solutions using high end biotechnology.
- 5.123 **Savli Technology & Business Incubator (STBI):** The state government has resolved to set up a separate institution under the Department of Science and technology with the name of Savli Technology & Business Incubator (STBI) for promoting technology driven start ups and entrepreneurship in the state. STBI shall undertake various activities towards entrepreneurship development, capacity building, financial assistance, guidance and skill development for entrepreneurs, technology developers & researchers.
- 5.124 **Gujarat Council on Science and Technology (GUJCOST):** Gujarat Council on Science and Technology (GUJCOST), working under the Dept. of Science & Technology, Govt of Gujarat, is the nodal organization for promotion of science education, awareness, research and development through its various programmes and outreach activities across the state.

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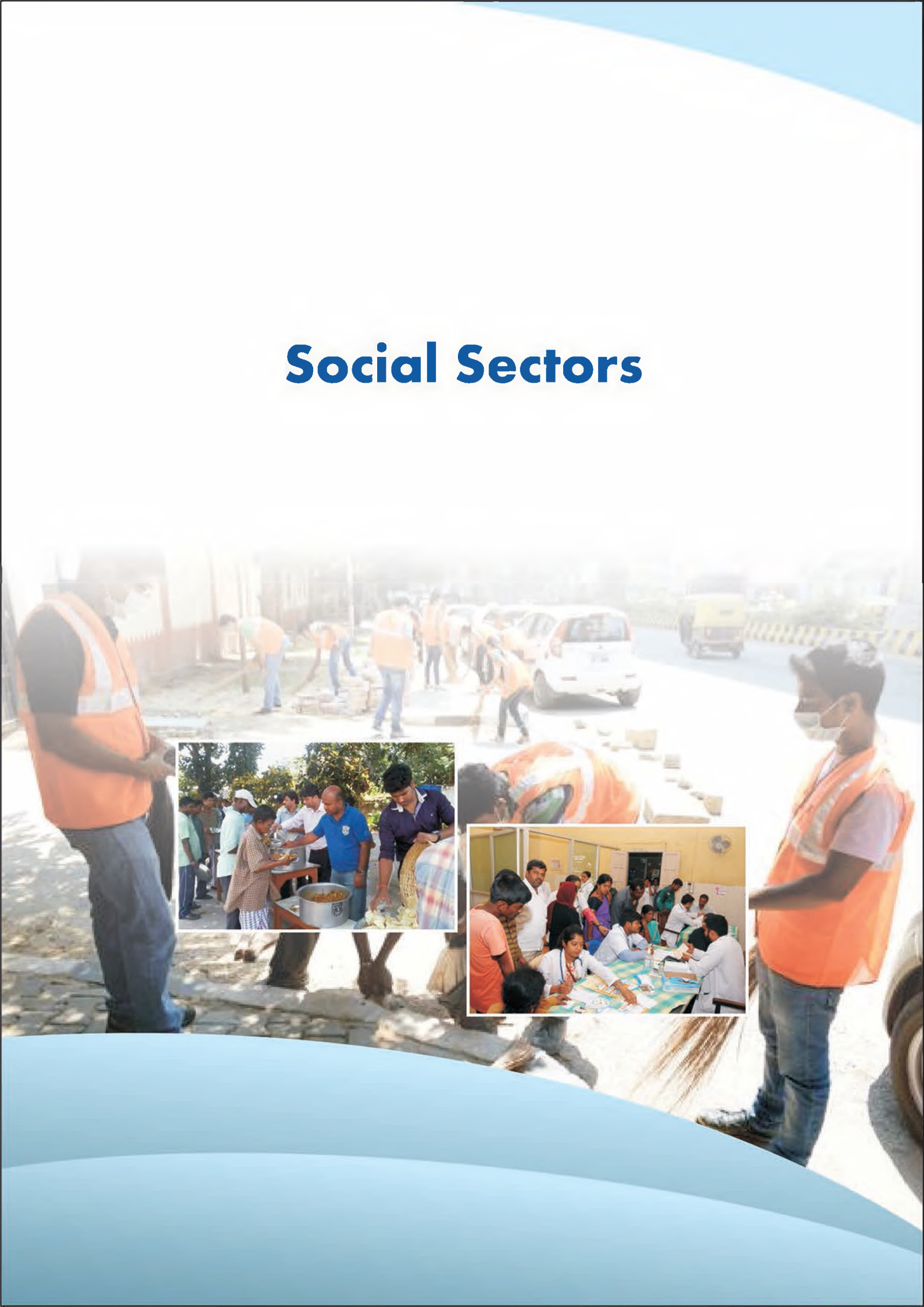
- 5.125 **Establishment of Regional Science Museums in the State :** GUJCOST is in the process of design and development of five Regional Science Museums in the state, including Patan, Vadodara, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Bhuj. GUJCOST has engaged M/s Ernst & Young, M/s Tata Consulting Engineering and M/s INI Design Studio as consulting agency for the establishment of this Regional Science Museums.
- 5.126 Gujarat Council on Science and Technology has established a Design Lab in the leading areas of science, technology and information technology in the state to provide the facilities to students and professors with creative and innovative ideas through 8 Design Labs at Gandhinagar, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Navsari, Surat, Anand and Bhavnagar.
- 5.127 **Research and Development :** In order to promote a research culture among the faculties in the university departments and scientific institutions, GUJCOST has the Minor Research Project (MRP) and Centre of Excellence (CoE) scheme. In 2016-17, a total 123 research project proposals in the field of basic science, engineering and pharmaceutical sciences have been selected and awarded for Minor Research Project.
- 5.128 **Popularization and dissemination of Science and Technology :** GUJCOST has established Community Science Centres (CSCs) in every district of the State. During the year 2016-17, the CSC has organized a total of 11962 scientific programmes and outreach activities across the State with a wide participation of 14,16,890 lakh students, teachers, farmers, women etc. About 10,000 schools have participated in District and state level science quiz, science seminar, science drama, children science congress programme etc.
- * Till December 2017, GUJCOST has successfully organized and coordinated 160 Seminar / Symposium / workshops / training programs in emerging fields of Science and Technology in different scientific and academic institutions, organizations, including colleges and universities across the State.
- * GUJCOST has launched National Children Science Congress 2017 Programme in Gujarat State. Total 18000 students have participated in the NCSC programme at the district level and out of this, about 1500 students were selected for the State Level Children Science Congress. Finally, a team of 26 students, 7 teachers and 2 coordinators were selected to represent Gujarat at the 25th National Children Science Congress at Ahmedabad during 27-31st December, 2017.
- * GUJCOST has also successfully organized the 25th edition of National Children Science Congress at Science City and SAL Education Campus during 27 - 31st December 2017, where a total of 1000 child scientists from all across the country, 10 ASEAN and 3 Gulf countries, 500 guide teachers and coordinators have participated.
- * GUJCOST has taken as a support and monitoring role in establishing 49 Atal Tinkering Lab (ATL) in collaboration with NITI Aayog, Govt of India. Each of the school has received a grant of Rs.10 lakh for establishing the Atal Tinkering Lab and another Rs.10.00 lakh for operation and maintenance for next five years from NITI Aayog.
- * GUJCOST has organized the state level science seminar competition on 30th August, 2017 at Science City. The subject was "Swachchh Bharat : Role of Science & Technology Promises and Challenges". The state winner students were invited to participate in the National Science Seminar held at BITM, Kolkata.
- 5.129 **Bhaskarcharya Institute for space applications and Geo- informatics (BISAG):** Bhaskarcharya Institute for space applications and Geo- informatics (BISAG) is a state level nodal agency, to facilitate the use of satellite communication, Geo-informatics application, academic, research, training & software development for Gujarat state.

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* Government of Gujarat has started 16th DTH TV Channel's through DST at BISAG to enhance the use of SATCOM facility. In addition, the established setup is being used for telecast of 33 higher education channel's programmes under "SWAYAM PRABHA" initiated by MHRD, Government of India and 'Digishala' channel for digital payment

initiated by Ministry of Information & Technology, Government of India. At present, during the year total 50 channel's are being live telecast (24x7) through BISAG. The execution of planning & development related project of various department of state government are done through BISAG using Geo-informatics technology.

Social Sectors



6. SOCIAL SECTORS

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

6.1. Human Development is all about people, expanding their choices to live creative lives with freedom and dignity. Economic Growth is important, but it is a means, not an end. Fundamental task is to expand Human capabilities: the range of things that people can do. The most basic capabilities for Human Development are living a long and healthy life, being educated, having a decent and civil freedoms to participate in the life of one's community.

6.2 Performance of the Social sectors as linked with the well being of the people becomes key to State Human Development. The Human Development Index is a composite index of three basic indicators:

- * Longevity (i.e. Life Expectancy at Birth)
- * Knowledge (Primary-Secondary Enrolment and Adult Literacy) and
- * Per Capita Income and Real Consumption Expenditure.

The indicators have been given an equal weightage.

6.3 India Ranked 131 out of 188 countries in the Human Development Index in the year 2015 as per United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) - 2016. The absolute value of Human Development Index of India has increased from 0.615 in 2014 to 0.624 in 2015, an increase of 1.46 percent over the period.

6.4 As per "India Human Development Report - 2011" published by erstwhile Planning Commission of India, the Human Development Index value of Gujarat has increased from 0.466 in 1999-2000 to 0.527 in 2007-08. This shows gain of 13 percent over the period. In Income, Health and Education sector, it has gained 15 percent, 13 percent and 13 Percent, respectively over this period.

Gujarat - Human Development Focus

6.5 The State aims to become a model State on all fronts of Human Development. Every single person in the State,

irrespective of gender, caste or creed would:

- * Be literate and healthy
- * Have shelter and clean environment
- * Have drinking water and sanitation
- * Be gainfully employed
- * Be able to live without fear
- * Have equal opportunities

6.6 To address specific issues of the under privileged societies and areas, State Government has launched "Flagship Programmes" like Sagarkhedu Sarvangi Vikas Yojana, Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, Garib Samruddhi Yojana in 49 Developing Talukas. Besides this various Mission Mode Programmes like Kanya Kelavani, Gunotsav, Krishi Mahotsav, Nirmal Gujarat, Skill Development, Nirogi Bal, Bal Sakha Yojana, Balbhog Yojana, Mamata Abhiyan, e-Mamta, MA, Mukhyamantri Amrutum Vatsalya Yojana, e-MPOWER, Chiranjeevi Yojana, Kaushalya Vardhan Kendra, Mukhyamantri Yuva Swavalamban Yojana etc., are also being implemented to improve Human Development Index.

6.7 The Government of Gujarat is endeavoring to achieve the objectives of total literacy by Strengthening various programmes/schemes for Primary Education, Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Higher Education and Technical Education. The State Government has started various programmes like "Vidya Deep Insurance", "Vidya Laxmi Bond", "Distribution of Cost free Text Book", "Kanya Kelavani Mahotsav", "Gunotsav Programme", "Free bicycles to Girls", "CM Scholarship Scheme" etc. to improve quality of education.

6.8 The State Government has established an autonomous body "Gujarat Social Infrastructure Development Society (GSIDS)" to improve the living standard of the people at large. The Society has Governing Body consisting of 10 members. Secretary (Planning), General Administration Department is the Chairperson of GSIDS.

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

District Human Development Report (DHDR)

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| <p>6.9 GSIDS has undertaken the preparation of District Human development report for all 33 districts in the state. Till the year 2016-17, District Human Development Report (DHDR) for 18 Districts have been published. The DHDR for another 8 Districts were also discussed State Level High Level Committee (SLHLC) and will be published by March, 2018.</p> <p>6.10 Further, DHDR for newly created seven districts are planned to be finalised in the year 2017-18. Out of 7 District, 6 DHDR draft reports were presented in the District Level Core Committee and now they will be discussed & finalized in State Level High Level Committee. All 7 DHDRs will be finalised by March, 2018.</p> <p>6.11 Moving from DHDR to DHDPs (District Human Development Plans) : On the basis of gap analysis from the DHDRs, focus areas are being identified. Accordingly, District Human Development Plan (DHDP) are being prepared. DHDPs have been finalised for 32 Districts and remaining 1 districts DHDP (Devbhumi Dwarka) will be finalised by February, 2018.</p> <p>6.12 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): At the historic UN General Assembly Summit (in which India is a member country) held on 25th September 2015, 17 Goals and 169 targets as “Sustainable Development Goals – 2030” have been adopted. NITI Aayog is working as a Nodal Agency at national level for facilitation for implementation of SDGs 2030. 3 High Power Committee (HPCs) were held to discuss all 17 goals among 7 Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) to finalize the road map.</p> <p>6.13 To integrate the Vision-2030 report (prepared by the GIDB) as well as the SDGs-2030 report (prepared by the Planning Department), the meeting has been organised in the month of July, 2017. Accordingly, “Gujarat Sustainable Vision 2030” has been prepared with the help of GIDB. The final report on “Gujarat Sustainable Vision 2030” consist of 4 parts viz. 1) Gujarat Vision 2030, 2) Achieving SDGs by 2030, 3) Target & Strategies and 4)</p> | <p>Action Plan and Monitoring & Evaluation framework. The report is under approval and will be published by February- 2018.</p> <p>6.14 GSIDS has published RFP - RFQ to design an SDG cell by engaging a professional agency for implementing the road map of SDGs for “Setting up & Operating a SDG cell & Integration with Outcome Budget”. It will be operational by February, 2018.</p> <p>6.15 District Human Development Profile : District Human Development Profile covers talukawise status of social sectors with 100 indicators comprising Demographics, Health, Education, Livelihood, etc. GSIDS has prepared District Human Development Profile for the year 2016-17 for all the 33 districts of the State. In Gujarat Integrated Statistical System (GISS) portal of Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been developed a module on District Profile.</p> <p>6.16 Taluka Development Plan (TDP) : To encourage the Taluka Centric Approach as well as the bottom up planning process in decentralized district planning, Gujarat has initially decided to prepare Taluka Development Plan (TDP) for one Taluka from each district (33 Talukas). 80 TDPs were prepared by end of January-2018. Remaining 17 TDPs will be prepared by February, 2018.</p> <p>6.17 Block Level Mapping of Human Development : GSIDS has initiated a work of preparing ‘Block Level Mapping of Human Development’ by incorporating the taluka wise social sector indicators i.e. 1) Education, 2) Health & Nutrition and 3) Livelihood. Information of all 33 districts have been collected for education sector which have been used to formulate Maps in an offline software developed by BISAG. “Block Level Mapping of Human Development : Education” for all 33 districts have been published. Whereas, the draft document for health & nutrition have been prepared for all 33 districts which will be published by February, 2018. Also, Mapping document for livelihood sector for all 33 districts will be prepared and published by March, 2018.</p> |
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DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

- 6.18 **Training for Gender Inclusive Planning:** With the support of NITI Aayog and UNDP, the training of “Gender Inclusive Planning” was imparted to the officers associated with social sector (Planning/Budget), total 40 officers/employees of State and Districts have been trained in three days training during October, 2017.
- 6.19 **Impact Evaluation of Flagship Scheme of Developing Talukas :** Impact Evaluation of flagship scheme of Developing Talukas has been undertaken, in order to assess the utilization of funds and achievement of progress in the identified indicators in the respective talukas.
- 6.20 **Empanelment of Subject Specialist/ Consultant:** Government of Gujarat has empaneled 22 Subject Specialists/ Consultants to initiate Third Party Evaluation studies by various Departments to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of various government schemes and programs.
- EDUCATION**
- 6.21 Education has a multiplier effect on other social sectors like health, women development, employment, child development, labour etc. It has also of great instrumental value in the process of economic growth and development. Education will not only improve the quality of life of the people but it also provides opportunities for progress.
- Primary Education**
- 6.22 The number of educational institutions imparting primary education in the State were 44545 in 2016-17 as against 44018 in 2015-16. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools were 90.12 lakh in 2016-17 as against 90.67 lakh in the previous year.
- 6.23 The process of improving retention and decreasing drop out rate for elementary level (Std. I - V) is encouraging. The drop out rate for elementary section has decreased substantially from 22.30 percent in 1999-00 to 1.54 percent in 2016-17. The drop out rate for the standard I to VIII has been recorded at 6.06 percent in 2016-17
- 6.24 In the state the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for the year 2016-17 in primary education Std. I to VIII has been recorded at 102.42 and 99.14 respectively.
- 6.25 The Gujarat Council of Elementary Education (GCEE) is the state level implementing agency for **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission (SSAM)** in all the 33 districts and 4 Municipal Corporation in the State. It also implements **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay (KGBV)** Yojana in 31 districts, under which, residential elementary schools with boarding facilities are setup for girls belonging to the disadvantaged group of SC/ST/OBC/Minority and BPL in scattered areas. Under KGBV, in Gujarat, total 89 Residential Upper Primary schools have been already opened, comprising 39 model-I schools, 25 model-II schools and 25 model -III schools. In all these KGBV, total 6385 girls have been enrolled. Looking to the success of KGBVs run from the funding of GOI, GOG has also started 54 KGBVs from 100% funding of GOG. Total 2313 girls are benefited from these KGBVs. Out of total 143 KGBVs (89 run by GOI funding and 54 from GOG funding) 59 KGBVs are upgraded to std 9 and 10. Only residential facilities are provided to the girls of std 9 and 10, so total 11599 girls are taking benefit of the KGBV scheme. Model I provides school and residential facility to 100 girls, Model II provides school and residential facility to 50 girls and Model III provides only residential facility to 50 girls going to nearby schools.
- 6.26 Right to Education Act has been implemented in the state. Now Std. 1 to 5 will be named as primary education and Std. 6 to 8 will be named as upper primary education. The Std. 8 has been considered in primary school since June, 2010.
- 6.27 **‘Vidya Deep’ Scheme :** The State Government has introduced **‘Vidya Deep’** insurance scheme to provide insurance coverage for accidental death of students studying in Primary schools. Government has decided to provide insurance coverage under the scheme in accidental death, except suicide or natural death. Death by any other means viz. earthquake, floods, cyclone, fire, riots, accidental poisoning,

- dog bite or bite by any other beast or accidental death by any other means at any place during 24 hours of day. Insurance has been increased to Rs. 50000 from Rs 25000. All the students of primary schools/ Ashram shalas have been covered under the scheme. During the year 2016-17, total 410 cases have been sanctioned and total amount of Rs. 250.00 lakh have been released. Government of Gujarat pays 100% premium of this scheme.
- 6.28 **Vidya Laxmi Bond** : The scheme of “**Vidya Laxmi Bond**” has been introduced to encourage the parents to send their girl child to school and to provide education atleast upto primary level. Under this scheme, the villages where female literacy rate is less than 50 percent and in urban areas girls of BPL families are provided a bond of Rs. 2000 at the time of admission in Std. I, receivable after completion of Std. VIII. In the year 2017-18 provision of Rs.2000 lakh has been made for this scheme and approximately 100000 girls have been provided vidyalaxmi bond
- 6.29 **Distribution of Costfree Text Books**: The scheme to provide costfree textbooks to students in primary schools managed by District Education Committees and Municipal Corporations is being implemented since 7th five year plan. Textbooks to students of primary schools are provided free of cost in the beginning of the first academic term. In the year 2017-18 provision of Rs. 10000 lakh is made and Approximately 60.60 lakh students are covered in this scheme.
- 6.30 **Gunotsav Programme** : The State Government has been holding Gunotsav programme since last 6 years. Having institutionalized the mechanism for enrolment and retention, the government has now focused on quality of education. A team of Hon’ble Ministers and Government officers of all Departments are deployed to schools for the evaluation. In the year 2016-17 this programme was organized during 16 to 18 January, 2017 in 34392 schools.
- 6.31 **Physical facility** : Facility of drinking water, electrification and separate toilet for boys & girls have been provided in 33749 government primary schools of the state. About 20502 schools were provided computer lab facility. Total 154360 Vidhya Sahayaks are in place upto the year 2016-17 as per figures published by education department. For the year 2016-17, an outlay of Rs.76510.28 lakh was incurred for construction and other activites. These activities have been carried out by Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- Secondary and Higher Secondary Education**
- 6.32 The number of institutions imparting secondary and higher secondary education has increased from 10940 in 2015-16 to 11478 in 2016-17. Whereas, the number of students has increased from 26.79 lakh in 2015-16 to 26.93 lakh in 2016-17.
- Higher Education**
- 6.33 As per the revised figures, there were 2003 institutions in the state imparting higher education during the year 2015-16, which has increased to 2571 in 2016-17(P). During the year 2016-17(P), the number of students in these institutions were 14.57 lakh , in which the number of girls students were 5.90 lakh and the number of teachers were 51323.
- 6.34 **Mukhyamantri Kanya Kelavani Nidhi**: The fund has been collected through public auction of the gifts received by Hon’ble Chief Minister. In addition of this, the fund of donors and institution have also included. From the year 2017-18 the Mukhyamantri Kanya Kelavani Nidhi is being implemented by the Office of Higher Education, Gandhinagar. Students securing 80 or more percentile in 12th standard science stream and getting admission in first year of MBBS courses and Children of the Guardian’s whose annual income is upto Rs. 6 lakhs are eligible for this scheme. Apart from the 50 percent assistance of tuition fees within a limit of Rs. 2 lakh under Mukhyamantri Yuva swavalamban Yojana, girls admitted to self-financed medical colleges will get the remaining 50 percent as assistance from the Kanya Kelavani Nidhi, within limit of Rs. 6 lakh. During the year 2017-18, 180 girls students of medical education are given assistance of Rs 4.54 crore.

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Technical Education

- 6.35 At the end of academic year 2016-17, the total intake capacity was of 68667 seats in degree engineering, 1640 seats in degree architecture course and 4855 seats in degree pharmacy course, which has decreased to 68113 seats in degree engineering and increased to 1680 in degree architecture and 5675 seats in degree pharmacy course respectively during the academic year 2017-18(P) (Table - 6.1).
- 6.36 At the end of academic year 2016-17, total intake capacity for MBA and MCA courses were 10100 and 5890 respectively, which has decreased to 9870 seats in MBA and 5410 seats in MCA courses during the academic year 2017-18 (P). (Table - 6.1).
- 6.37 In respect of diploma engineering courses based on Std. Xth, 3693 seats were increased during 2017-18(P) which has brought the total intake capacity to 69952 seats. While during the year 2017-18(P), in Std. XIIth based diploma pharmacy course, the total intake capacity is increased to 580 seats from 530 seats (Table - 6.1).

Table - 6.1 : No. of Seats in Technical Education			
Course		2016-17	2017-18(P)
Degree (Full Time)			
(i)	Engineering	68667	68113
(ii)	Architecture	1640	1680
(iii)	Pharmacy	4855	5675
(iv)	MBA	10100	9870
(v)	MCA	5890	5410
Diploma (Full Time)			
(i)	Engineering (Based on Xth)	66259	69952
(ii)	Pharmacy (Based on XIIth Science)	530	580
(P) = Provisional			

Mid-Day Meal Programme

- 6.38 Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme is centrally sponsored scheme in which student of elementary school of standard I to VIII are provided fresh and hot cooked meal every day. Gujarat introduced MDM Scheme in 1984 and is only the 2nd state in providing hot cooked meals. The expenditure is shared in the ratio of 60:40 between the

Central Government and State Government.

- 6.39 **Mid Day Meal Scheme Outline** : In the year 2016-17, 33715 schools were benefited by the Mid Day Meal scheme and 44.86 lakh children took benefit of hot cooked food. In the year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017) 32735 schools are benefited by the Mid Day Meal scheme and 43.28 lakh children took benefit of hot cooked food. Total budget sanctioned for 2016-17 was Rs.1040.36 crore and expenditure of Rs. 808.49 crore had been incurred. Total budget sanctioned for 2017-18 is Rs.1067.67 crore in which central share is of Rs. 435.37 crore and state share is of Rs. 632.30 crore. Out of sanctioned budget, for the year 2017-18, upto November, 2017, expenditure of Rs. 381.99 crore has been incurred.

6.40 Mid Day Meal Achievement

* **Gas Connection** : Upto the year 2017-18, all MDM centers have been provided with gas connection under the Mid Day Meal scheme. The total cost for the gas connection is Rs.2731.95 lakh.

* **Tithi Bhojan (An initiative of community participation)** : During the year 2016-17 more than 79.96 lakh students have been given "Tithi Bhojan" and public support was obtained of Rs. 10.66 crore. During the year 2017-18 (upto November-2017) more than 61.04 lakh students have been given "Tithi Bhojan" and public support is obtained of Rs.9.36 crore.

* **Anna Triveni plan for free food grain to parents of Tribal girl students**: It aims to increase attendance and retain tribal girls up to at least class VIII to reduce drop-out rate. In the year 2016-17, under Anna Triveni Scheme 60 kgs. free food grains given to parents of tribal girls students. For this purpose there is a provision to give wheat, rice and corn each 10 kg. to the tribal girl who completes 70% attendance in the primary schools (each session separately). Maximum two girls are given benefit per family. TASP programme has been implemented in the 14 tribal areas like Bharuch, Valsad, Narmada, Vadodara, Dang, Dahod, Surat,

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Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Navsari, Panchmahal, Tapi, Arvalli and Mahisagar. Provision for additional foodgrains to the tribal girl students be implemented through Mid Day Meal Scheme financed under TASP. Approximately 5.18 lakh tribal girls were benefitted from the scheme in 2016-17. In the year 2016-17 expenditure of Rs.61.00 crore had been incurred against the revised provision of Rs.61 crore. In the year 2017-18, provision of Rs. 76.00 crore has been made.

* **An Initiative "Sukhadi Project":** It aims to increase the utilization of food grain and enhance calorie and protein intake by students. Sukhadi recipe approved by the CFTRI & nutrition experts is being served in a week. It is prepared using wheat, jeggery and oil. State government had provision of Rs.36.50 crore for sukhadi project in the year 2016-17 and an expenditure of Rs.28.75 crore had been incurred. In the year 2017-18, provision of Rs. 38.27 crore has been made.

* **"Dudha Sanjivani Scheme"** : In this scheme 200 ml. flavoured milk is served 5 days in a week, the scheme is implemented to provide flavoured milk to children of 26 developing talukas of 12 districts. In the year 2016-17 expenditure of Rs.78.45 crore had been incurred against

the provision of Rs. 88.24 crore. In the year 2017-18, provision of Rs.90.00 crore has been made.

Public Health

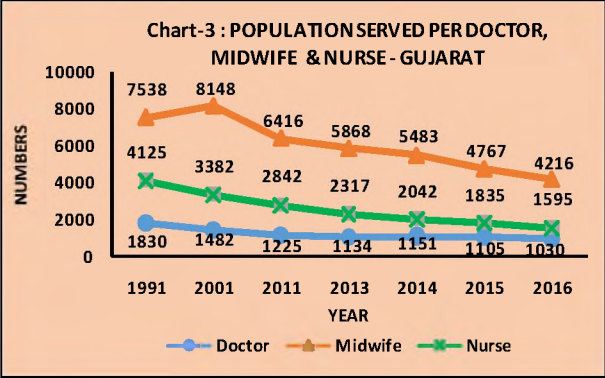
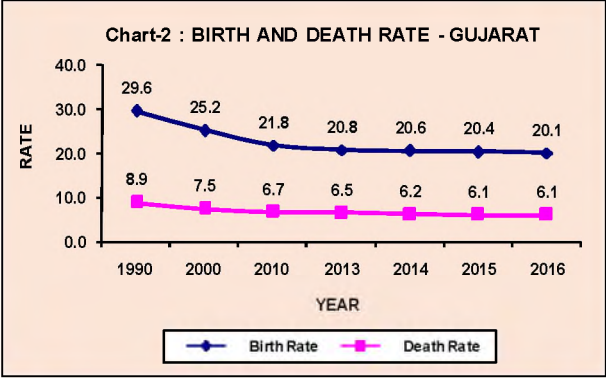
6.41 Health care is an important for having a healthy productive workforce and general welfare so as to achieve the goal of population stabilization by addressing issues like child survival, safe motherhood and contraception. There has been Improvement in the quality of health care over the years as shown in the Table-6.2.

6.42 Gujarat health care service delivery is divided into three parts on the basis of national common structure as well as the need of the community. **Primary health care** basically provides basic minimum care with more focus on preventive aspects and public contact. Curative services are also provided there but they are minimal in nature. While **secondary care** is mix of both curative as well as preventive. **Tertiary care** is basically meant for high level of curative care and research studies. Distribution of these facilities has been done on the basis of population and geographical situations. These layers are not just different in terms of

Table - 6.2 : Gujarat State - Selected Health Indicators

Sr. No.	Particulars	1971	1991	2001	Current Level
1	Crude Birth Rate (CBR) (Per 1000 population)	40	27.5	24.9	20.1 (SRS 2016)
2	Crude Death Rate (CDR) (Per 1000 population)	16.4	8.5	7.8	6.1 (SRS 2016)
3	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	5.6	3.1	2.9	2.2 (SRS 2016)
4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (Per lakh live births)	-	389 (1992-93)	202 (SRS-1999-01)	112 (SRS 2011-13)
5	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (Per '000 live births)	144	69	60	30 (SRS 2016)
6	Current Contraceptive Use- Any Method (%)	-	49.3 NFHS-I	59 NFHS-II	66.6 NFHS-III 46.9 NFHS-IV
7	Life Expectancy at Birth				
	1. Male	N.A.	62.4	63	66.9
	2. Female	N.A.	64.4 (1998-02) MoHFW	67.2 (1999-03) SRS Baseline	71.6 (2011-15) SRS Baseline

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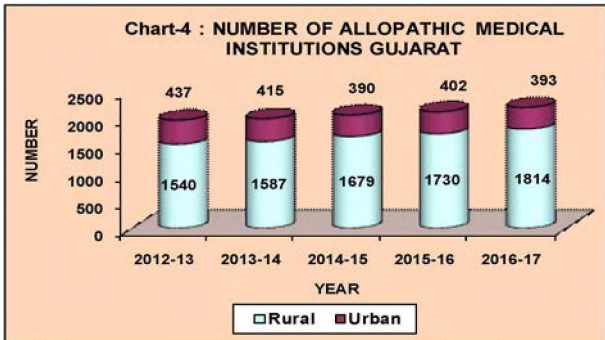


- population only but they also differ in nature of services delivered.
- 6.43 Gujarat state is in the forefront of establishing and maintaining good health infrastructure at various levels. During the year 2016-17, 364 Community Health Centers, 1393 Primary Health Centers and 9156 Sub-Centers were functional in the state. In the year 2017-18, New approvals for 81 Primary Health Centers and 75 Sub Centers have been accorded.
- 6.44 During the year 2016-17, 289.98 lakh patients were treated in the outdoor while 23.20 lakh patients were treated in the indoor through the above mentioned Government community Health Centers and Primary Health Centers.
- 6.45 **Control of Epidemic prone diseases :** The aim of Epidemic Control Programme is prevention and control of communicable disease like Water Borne Diseases (Diarrhea, Enteric Fever, Cholera, and Jaundice), Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever, Zoonotic diseases (Leptospirosis,) and Airborne Disease Swine Flu etc. Health Department is also deals with taking action against communicable disease and also look after Sickle Cell Anemia Control Program in tribal districts.

Some Important Achievements

- 6.46 **Revised National T.B. Control Program (RNTCP) :** Gujarat is in target Zone since last ten years. Since inception of the programme (i.e. from 1st October, 1998) till 30th September 2017, 7161097 suspected TB patients were examined and total 1330970 TB patients put on DOTS (Direct observed Treatment Short course) treatment. Total 12527 Multi Drug Resistant (MDR) cases are

- put on CAT-IV. Total 1035 Extensively Drug Resistant (XDR) TB cases are put on CAT-V. In RNTCP, cure rate of 90% was achieved.
- 6.47 **National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI):** In the year 2016-17, 817308 (204.52% against target) Cataract Operations were done against the target of 399632. Out of which 99.74% were operated with IOL. Moreover 8447 eye balls were collected. Under School Health Eye Screening Programme, 139068 free Spectacles were provided to Children.
- 6.48 In the year 2017-18 (upto January-2018), State has performed 615668 (154.06% against target) cataract Operations. Out of which 614147 (99.75%) were operated with IOL. Moreover 6835 eye balls were collected. Under School Health Eye Screening Programme, 44442 free Spectacles were provided to Children.
- 6.49 **School Health Check-up Programme:** School Health Programme is single largest time framed Programme operational in the State. In the year 2016-17, School Health Programme was organized from 21st November, 2016 to 31st January, 2017. More than 154.09 lakh children of 0 to 6 years from Anganvadi, all the students up to



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standard 12th and non-school going children of 0 to 18 year age group were examined. Out of them, 17.31 lakh children were treated on the spot and 1,71,200 children were provided referral services, 10394 children were provided super specialty care for Heart diseases (5250 children), kidney diseases (1494 children), Cancer (1014 children), bonemarrow transplant (30 children), kidney transplant (24 children), cochlear implants (531 children), clubfoot (600 children) and cleftleap/palate (1451 children).

6.50 **National Leprosy Eradication Programme : Government** of India has implemented the phase-2 of National Leprosy Eradication Programme with the help of World Bank in 2001. The goal of which was to reduce the prevalence rate of leprosy to less than 1 per 10000 population in 2005. Gujarat has achieved this goal in 2004-05.

6.51 In the year 2016-17, 7266 new cases have been diagnosed and 9762 leprosy patients have been cured. The prevalence rate was 0.57 per 10000 population and 3844 patients are under treatment in the state. During Special Activity Plan, 3539 patients have been diagnosed and put on treatment. 115 leprosy patients with physical deformity have been operated for major reconstructive surgery free of cost and their physical deformities have been corrected.

6.52 During the year 2017-18 (up to December-2017), 4872 new cases have been diagnosed and 4058 leprosy patients have been cured. In the year 2017-18 (up to December-2017) prevalence rate was 0.69 and 4605 patients are under treatment. In the year 2017-18 (December-2017), 40 leprosy patients with physical deformity have been operated for major reconstructive surgery free of cost and their physical deformities have been corrected.

6.53 **Activity done by Gujarat AIDS Control Society (GSACS) during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 (up to August 2017):**

* **Targeted Intervention:** For Core and Bridge (Migrants & Truckers) population, amongst HRG (High Risk Group), 89 Non-Government Organizations

(NGOs) are functional in the State. During the year 2016-17, the total 643593 target group population covered of which 21670 were Female Sex Worker (FSW), 22872 Man who have Sex with Male (MSM), 1396 Trans Gender (TG), 917 Injecting Drug User (IDU), 177847 Migrant and 419071 were Truckers. During the year 2017-18 (upto August, 2017), the total 289864 target group population covered of which 22733 are Female Sex Worker (FSW), 23697 Man who have Sex with Male (MSM), 1493 Trans Gender (TG), 1025 Injecting Drug User (IDU), 82583 Migrant and 158333 are Truckers.

* **Blood Safety Programme:** Under Blood Safety Program 145 Blood Banks are functional. In 2016-17, total 870543 blood units were collected of which 682329 (78.4 %) were voluntary donation and 561843 (64.6 %) units as component separation. In 2017-18 (upto August, 2017), total 342531 blood units were collected of which 264442 (77.2%) units were voluntary donation and 234060 (68.3%) units as component separation.

* **Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) Control Programme:** There are 155 STI clinics (66 Designated Clinics & 89 NGO run Clinics) functional at present in the state. In the year 2016-17, total 396262 patients were registered in clinics out of them 107977 patients were treated. In the year 2017-18 (upto August, 2017), total 168265 patients attended clinics out of them 45002 patients are treated at STI clinics.

* **Basic Service Division:** In the year 2016-17 there were 2190 Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre (ICTCs) functional in the state, total 1265806 General clients were tested and 9662 of them found positive (0.76%) at ICTCs. In year 2017-18 (up to August, 2017), total 558878 General clients tested and 4348 were found positive (0.78%) at ICTCs.

* **Prevention of Parents To Child Transmission (PPTCT):** In the year 2016-17, 1044437 pregnant women were tested for HIV, out of which 563 (0.05%) women found positive. In the year 2017-18 (upto Aug'17), 513470 pregnant women were tested for HIV, out of which 253 (0.05%) women found positive.

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* **Care Support & Treatment (CST) - Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART):** In the year 2016-17 there were 30 Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centers functional in the state, 106438 patients were registered out of which 80605 patients have started treatment and 54991 Patients are alive and taking treatment on ART. In the year 2017-18 (upto August 2017), there are 110605 patients registered out of which 87077 patients have started treatment and 59802 Patients are alive and taking treatment on ART.

6.54 **National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP):** In 2017, 32.04 lakh population of high risk villages were covered under indoor residual spray for control of malaria. 7.83 lakh Long Lasting Insecticide treated Nets (LLINS) received from Government of India are being distributed in high risk villages of the state. Other vector control activities like introduction of larvae eating fishes in permanent water bodies, source reduction, dry day implementation and anti-larval measures have been strengthened. Annual Parasitic Incidence of malaria could be kept below 1.0 in the state. 35 Diagnostic centres for Dengue are established in the districts of the state. The state has also fixed a target to eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis by the end of 2020 for which various activities like Mass Drug Administration is undertaken in endemic districts like Valsad, Navsari and Tapi. Community awareness activities were also under taken throughout the year in the state.

6.55 **Vital Registration:** Under the Civil Registration System, there are 18131 rural and 168 urban registration / reporting units in the state for registering vital events i.e. births and deaths as per calendar year. The level of registration of births and deaths in the state against expected in the year 2014 have reported to 97.1 percent and 92.5 percent respectively.

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH):

6.56 Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child Health and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A)

program is the flagship program of Government of India aimed to ensure complete and healthy life to every new born, adolescent and pregnant mother. It identifies high impact interventions for achieving maximum impact.

6.57 Gujarat state has adopted RMNCH+A approach and implemented it across the state along with regular programs of ANC care, Immunization, child, Adolescent Care etc. NHM and State Government initiatives such as Chiranjeevi Yojana, Bal Sakha Yojana, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram etc. have yielded very positive results. Brief comparison of major RMNCH+A indicators with reference to beginning of 12th Five year plan, current status and expected level of achievement at the end of five year plan is given in Table No. 6.3 while the achievements of the various important components of Reproductive Child Health (RCH) program during the last two years are given in the Table No. 6.4.

Indicators	Notified Status	Present Status	Expected Level at the end of 12th F.Y. Plan
Reduction in MMR	122 (2010-12 SRS)	112 (2011-13 SRS)	< 90
Reduction in IMR	38 (SRS 2012)	30 (SRS 2016)	26
Total Fertility Rate	2.3 (SRS 2012)	2.2 (SRS 2016) 2.0 (NFHS-4 2015-16)	2.1
Child Sex ratio	890 (Census 2011)		902

6.58 **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) :** Under the National Health Mission (NHM) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women. Under JSY cash assistance of Rs.700/- for rural area and Rs.600/- for urban area is provided 8 to 12 weeks before delivery to eligible pregnant woman (BPL, SC & ST). During the year 2016-17 about 2,30,151 pregnant women had been covered under the scheme and in current

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Table - 6.4 : Achievement in Important Components of RCH

Sr. No.	Indicator	Unit	2016-17	2017-18 (P) (Upto Dec. 17)
1	Maternal Health Care			
(a)	Registration of Pregnant Women for ANC Services	No. In Lakh	13.93(96.0)	11.14 (81.8)
(b)	Immunization to PW - TT2 + 2 Booster	No. in Lakh	12.08 (83.2)	9.51 (85.3)
(c)	Delivery Registration	No. in Lakh	11.87 (89.9)	8.22 (61.4)
	- Of Which Institutional	No. in Lakh	11.74 (98.9)	8.13 (98.9)
	- Of Which Domiciliary	-do-	0.13 (1.1)	0.09 (1.1)
2	Infant Immunization (0-1year)			
(a)	BCG	Children immunized (in lakh)	12.91 (97.7)	9.77 (78.9)
(b)	Pentavelent (3rd dose)	- do-	11.63 (91.7)	8.44 (70.3)
(c)	Polio (3rd dose)	-do-	11.73 (92.5)	8.31 (68.9)
(d)	Measles	-do-	11.86 (93.5)	8.38 (69.8)
(e)	Fully Immunized Children	-do-	11.70 (92.2)	8.64 (71.9)
3	Family Welfare			
(a)	Sterilization	Acceptors (in lakh)	3.15 (74.5)	1.89 (44.7)
(b)	IUD insertion	-do-	6.23 (91.7)	4.63 (55.7)

Note : Source:- HMIS

year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017) 1,40,019 pregnant women have been covered under the scheme.

6.59 **Chiranjivi Yojana** : Government of Gujarat has initiated a scheme viz. Chiranjivi Yojana involving private sector specialists for providing safe delivery services, primarily for economically weaker sections. The beneficiary has not to pay any type of charges related to delivery, medicine, anesthesia, laboratory investigations or operation. Under this scheme, the obstetricians are paid Rs.380000/- for a package of 100 deliveries (@ Rs.3800/- per delivery). The package of 100 deliveries includes normal, complicated deliveries and also cesarean section deliveries. If the enrolled Private Gynecologist offers C-section services in the Government Hospital, Rs.2500/- per delivery is payable. Under the scheme, the benefits are available to BPL families and Scheduled Tribe APL families who are not paying income tax.

6.60 During the year 2016-17, 69,033 deliveries were registered under the scheme while during the year 2017-18 (upto December 2017), 41,161 deliveries were registered under the scheme. Since inception of the scheme, total 12.22 lakh deliveries were

conducted upto December, 2017. At present 413 Gynecologists are registered for providing the services under the scheme.

6.61 **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matrutva Abhiyan** : Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matrutva Abhiyan (PMSMA) is implemented in the state since June 2016. The campaign aims to ensure Antenatal Checkup, especially of High Risk Mother of 2nd and 3rd trimester, by a specialist at Public Health Facility. The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matrutva Abhiyan (PMSMA) clinic is being organized on 9th of each month. Total 304 obstetricians have registered as volunteer for the campaign. Total 9.67 lakh pregnant women were examined till December, 2017 under PMSMA in the state, of which, 53806 high risk mothers were identified during the campaign.

6.62 **Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care (CEmOC) Services** : Need based assessment and gap analysis for comprehensive obstetric care services is carried out to identify the health facilities (public health and GIA) to strengthen First Referral Units (FRU), so as to ensure availability of at least one fully functional FRU within one hour distance from every

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- delivery point to improve access. 120 First Referral Units are prescribed for Public Health Facilities in the state.
- 6.63 **Obstetric ICU:** Due to improved referral and good condition of roads, many pregnant mothers with complication can reach to Medical college/Hospital for further treatment. Hence, it was decided to establish dedicated Obstetric ICUs within Gynaec department to ensure obstetric and critical care to ailing mother. So far 20 ICUs at hospital with medical college have been sanctioned and of which, 10 are made functional.
- 6.64 **Khilkhilat :** Birth with a smiling child is a great pleasure for any family. Government of Gujarat has launched Khilkhilat Van for healthy mother and child arrival at their home from government institutions. The important messages about safe Child care practices and immunization also displayed by video. Total 258 vehicles are available in this program and 17.12 lakh (since inception till 31st December, 2017) mothers and children were safely dropped back to home free of cost. Now, the benefit of khilkhilat is extended for ANC mother, severely acute malnourish children and for the infant.
- 6.65 **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram :** Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram entitles all pregnant women accessing public health institutions completely free deliveries including cesarean section with zero out of pocket expense while for new born, an assurance of completely free treatment with zero out of pocket expenses during 0-1 year of their birth besides to and fro transport.
- 6.66 During the year 2016-17, total 8,34,359 beneficiaries have availed with free drugs and consumables, 4,48,808 were provided free diet, 7,47,342 were provided free referral transport services, 19,97,891 were provided free diagnostic services and 22,723 beneficiaries were provided free of cost Blood transfusion services.
- 6.67 During the year 2017-18 (up to December, 2017) total 7,45,393 beneficiaries have availed with free drugs and consumables, 3,36,734 are provided free diet, 4,48,549
- are provided free referral transport services and 16,58,610 are provided free diagnostic services and 31,686 beneficiaries are provided free of cost blood transfusion services.
- 6.68 **Bal Sakha Yojana (BSY) :** Gujarat Government is committed to provide affordable, accessible and quality health services to the residents of Gujarat. Slow decrease was seen in the child mortality over the years and much of this can be attributed to the less number of pediatricians in the government system. Non-availability of pediatrician had badly affected the service delivery to the poor and needy children. Neonatal mortality accounts for majority of child deaths and many of these happen within the seven days of birth. Bal Sakha Yojana was launched in January, 2009 to make accessible expert care by private pediatrician to all BPL and tribal children born under the ambit of the Chiranjivi Yojana or in Government Health Care institution. It is also meant for all the children up to 1 month age identified at risk by Mamta Abhiyan and IMNCI trained health worker and ASHA as per protocols. The scheme is also applicable to newborns of neo-middle class with annual income upto Rs. Rs. 2.00 lakh. Total 48,111 newborn were attended during the year 2016-17. In the year 2017-18 (up to December, 2017) 23,004 newborn children were treated and 187 doctors are registered for providing services to newborn under the scheme. Since the inception total 5.23 lakh beneficiaries have availed the benefit of the scheme upto December, 2017.
- 6.69 **Balsakha -3 :** The scheme is implemented to provide critical services to new born of 79 high priority talukas of the state, where limited facility of NICU level 2 & 3 are available to new born.
- * To provide benefit to new born (0-28 days) with low birth weight baby (less or equal to 1.5 kg.) of these areas.
- * Private pediatrician, NGOs of medical sector and Grant-in-aid medical institutions with facility of NICU level 2 & 3 are registered for providing service to new born.

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- * The scheme covers Birth asphyxia, Meconum aspiration syndrome, Respiratory distress syndrome, Sepsis/ meningitis confirmed by lab diagnosis, Metabolic complications like hypoglycaemia, hypocalcemia, hypernatremia etc., Babies requiring surgical intervention with congenital anomalies.
- * Under the scheme, the pediatrician are paid Rs. 49000 for each beneficiary admitted in NICU level 2 & level 3 facility for 7 days.
- * Under the scheme, 43 private pediatrician are registered for providing the services. Treatment to 261 new born are provided upto November, 2017.
- 6.70 **Special New born Care Unit (SNCU):** Ten percent of total live births face complications at the time of birth such as birth asphyxia, septicaemia, neonatal jaundice etc. All of these neonates require to be admitted and treated in Special New born Care Unit, for which Government has started total 40 Special New born Care Unit in medical college hospitals and in district hospitals. Total 46,479 neonates have been treated in SNCU during the year 2016-17 and total 28,995 SNCU admissions are recorded during the year 2017-18 (up to October 2017).
- 6.71 **Universal Immunization Programme:** Immunization is one of the thrust areas of the child health programme of the Government to achieve Goal number 3.2 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for reducing the Child mortality. Under the program, children are vaccinated to prevent the eight vaccine-preventable diseases namely Hepatitis-B, Childhood Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Peruses, Neo-natal tetanus, Hib and Measles.
- 6.72 **Pulse Polio Immunization (PPI) Program:** Under the Pulse Polio Immunization program, two round of PPI were conducted during the year 2017 i.e. 29th January, 2017 and 2nd April, 2017 in which 85.26 lakh and 85.00 lakh children of the age up to 5 years were covered in each round respectively. Due to effective implementation of this program, no polio case have been reported in the state since 2007-08.
- 6.73 **Mission Indradhanush:** The Government of India is committed to reducing child mortality and morbidity in the Country by improving full immunization coverage through universal immunization programme (UIP) and by introducing new and efficacious vaccines for vaccine preventable diseases (VPDs). Immunization programme is implemented from 1985. Children are vaccinated to prevent the eight vaccine-preventable fatal diseases namely Hepatitis-B, Childhood Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Peruses, Neo-natal tetanus, HIB and Measles through immunization programme across the Country.
- * The objective of the mission is to ensure that all children are brought into the ambit of National Immunization Program with complete coverage in the first year of their life, children under two years of age and pregnant women. However, children above two years of age seeking vaccination at any Indradhanush session is not been denied.
- 6.74 **Intensified Mission Indradhanush:** With the success of Mission Indradhanush, full Immunization coverage increased significantly. However to further accelerate full immunization coverage of children and pregnant women, Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) is launched in the decided districts and urban areas by Government of India. The aim is to achieve full immunization coverage of more than 90% by December 2018.
- * Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) is launched by Government Of India under which Banaskantha, Kutch and Bhavnagar (including Bhavnagar Municipal Corporation) are selected.
- * Three rounds of IMI were conducted from 7th October, 2017, 7th November and 7th December 2017 for 7 days. Similar fourth round was conducted from 7th January, 2018.
- * Government of Gujarat has launched similar drive of IMI in all remaining 30 Districts and 7 Municipal

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- Corporation to further accelerate full immunization coverage among children (0- 2 Year) and pregnant women.
- 6.75 **e-Mamta (Mother and Child Tracking System)** : Gujarat State has initiated 'e-Mamta', a 'Mother and Child name-based information management system. 'e-Mamta' is an innovative platform that intend to harness the benefits of ICT to improve effective and efficient delivery of health care services available. The program has been designed to cover the entire state of Gujarat and specifically caters to rural and urban slum communities.
- Status :**
- * During the year 2016-17, out of 14.52 lakh expected pregnant women 14.12 lakh pregnant women were registered for tracking of services i.e. 97.24 % of expected pregnant women.
 - * During the year 2017-18 (upto 6th November, 2017) out of 13.65 lakh expected pregnant women 7.35 lakh pregnant women are registered for tracking of services i.e. 53.84 % of expected pregnant women.
 - * In the year 2016-17, 12.87 lakh infant were registered for tracking of services against 13.21 lakh expected births in the state (97.42 percent).
 - * In the year 2017-18 (upto 6th November, 2017), 6.59 lakh infant are registered in e-mamta against 12.41 lakh expected infant for tracking of services, i.e. 53.10% of expected births.
- 6.76 **Family Planning** : Since inception of the program till March-2017, 123.74 lakh sterilization have been performed and 155.54 lakh women have been covered under IUD method.
- 6.77 During the year 2016-17, 3.14 lakh sterilization operations and 6.23 lakh IUD insertions were performed. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 1.89 lakh sterilization operation and 4.63 lakh IUD insertions have been performed .
- 6.78 **Adverse sex Ratio - Save the Girl Child Campaign** : The altered sex ratio is an essential parameter to be taken care. To address this issue the state has initiated a
- number of steps under its Beti Bachao (renamed as Beti Vadhavo) Abhiyan. Every year, Woman Empowerment day (during 2nd August to 8th August) and National girl child day (during 18th January to 24th January) have been celebrated at district level by State Government.
- 6.79 **Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (P.N.D.T.) Act** : The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 was enacted as an attempt to reduce the imbalance in sex ratio. Keeping in view of the emerging technologies and slow implementation of the Act, it has been amended in February-2003 and its implementation in Gujarat has started from 2006. Upto October,2017, total 5625 centers were registered under this act in the state, which includes Genetic Counseling Centers, Genetic laboratories, Genetic clinics, Ultrasound clinic/ Imaging Centres and Test Tube baby clinics. Upto November, 2017 for the violence of PC & PNDT Act, 510 sonography machines have been sealed and 435 cases were filed in the courts. 20 sting operations were carried out of which 18 were convicted by a special task force constituted for this purpose at the state level which has a strong deterrent impact.
- 6.80 **Nutrition Interventions** : It has been realized that malnutrition among women, adolescent girls and children is the underlying cause of deaths due to common ailments. Thus State Government has given priority to malnutrition control activities.
- 6.81 The Government of Gujarat has taken several initiatives to improve the malnutrition levels of children and mothers. Which are as follows :
1. MAMTA Abhiyan
 2. Micronutrient programs
- * Anemia Control Program among women and children-National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI).
 - * Vitamin "A" Supplementation : Bi-annual round for children less then 5 years.
 - * National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Program (NIDDCP).

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- * Bi- annually, Deworming under National Deworming Day (NDD) to prevent anemia.
 - * National Program for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF).
- 6.82 **Kuposhan Mukht Gujarat Mahabhiyan:** Under this program screening of children less than 5 years is done by health workers. Out of these, Severe Acute Malnourished (SAM) children with medical complication and/or failed appetite test are referred to Child Malnutrition treatment center (CMTC) / Nutrition Rehabilitation Center (NRC) located at nearby health facility for facility based Management of Acute Malnutrition. Total 30 NRC and 270 CMTC are functional in the state. SAM children without Medical complication with Appetite test pass are provided therapeutic food (Bal Amrutam) under Community based Management of Acute Malnutrition program at home by ASHA.
- 6.83 Kuposhan Mukht Gujarat Maha-Abhiyan (Phase – III) was carried out between 15th June, 2017 to 31st August, 2017 in which 57.02 lakh children upto 5 years were screened by FHW for various nutrition parameters and at the end of screening about 29,442 (0.52%) children were identified as severely acute malnourished (SAM) and 1,89,841 (3.33%) Moderate Acute Malnourished (MAM) children, which are put on various treatment to improve their nutrition status.
- 6.84 **Mother's Absolute Affection (MAA) – Ek Sankalp :** Government has launched MAA-Ek sankalp to promote, support and protect breast-feeding.
- 6.85 **MAMTA Day :** To reduce the malnutrition among children and convergence with other department, state government has initiated 'MAMTA Day' (Malnutrition Assessment and Monitoring To Act). The activities carried out on the Mamta day are Immunization, ANC Registration, growth monitoring of mother and child etc. MAMTA Day is being organized on Wednesday in each village of the state once in a month.
- 6.86 During the year 2016-17, 6.13 lakh Mamta Divas (98.9%) were held against 6.19 lakh
- planned. During the year 2017-18 (upto December-2017), 3.95 lakh Mamta Day (98.8%) were held against 4.00 lakh planned.
- 6.87 **Kasturba Poshan Sahay Yojana (KPSY):** Nutrition during pregnancy is very important. Mothers from poor family do not get adequate nutrition and spend more calories in hard labour job. The State Govt. has launched the "Kasturba Poshan Sahay Yojana - Conditional Cash Transfer" with the goal of reduction of morbidity and mortality linked to malnutrition and Anemia in the entire state of Gujarat for BPL mothers. Conditional cash transfer is a nutrition intervention which shall ensure the coverage of services, access to nutritious food and micronutrient supplement during the vital period of pregnancy. To facilitate adequate nutrition and rest during pregnancy, a cash support to all the BPL mothers of Rs. 6000/- per pregnant woman is given. The pregnant women is eligible for 1st installment of Rs.2000 during first six months subject to early registration in Mamta Day. The pregnant women is eligible for 2nd installment of Rs.2000 within one week of delivery in Govt. institution or Chiranjeevi Yojana facility. An amount of Rs. 2000 is paid to mother of the infant for nutrition support after completion of full immunization schedule in Mamta Day ending with Measles Vaccination along with Vitamin A after 9 months and before infant completes 12 months. During the year 2016-17, 234159 cheques were distributed to the beneficiaries. While, during the year 2017-18 (Upto October, 2017) total 203711 cheques were distributed to the beneficiaries under the scheme.
- 6.88 **Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY):** The Scheme provides Health Insurance to BPL families in Gujarat. The scheme covers up to 5 members (head of the family, spouse and 3 dependents) of the BPL family. A newborn is covered from day one as 6th member under the scheme. Each of the enrolled BPL families is provided health insurance coverage of Rs 30000 per annum, on a family floater basis. Under the

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- scheme, more than 1500 diseases are covered. Moreover, delivery and treatment of new born baby are also included.
- 6.89 In the RSBY policy benefiting to the eligible BPL families, all the eligible MGNREGA workers (getting 15 days employment), building and other construction workers and railway porters of the state are included. There is an inclusion of Beedi workers, handloom and handicraft Weavers and Artisans, Disabled persons (having disability more than 40%) and Senior citizens, aged 60 years and above with a top up of Rs. 30000 amount as an additional amount per senior citizen per annum is also included under the scheme.
- 6.90 In the year 2017-18 (up to 18 December, 2017), State has achieved an average enrollment of 57%, registered to more than 26.97 lakh BPL families. There are 1626 hospitals (Public 585 and private 1041 hospitals) empaneled under the scheme.
- 6.91 During the year 2016-17, total 102970 claims worth Rs. 65.71 crore had claimed under the scheme. During the year 2017-18(up to 18 December, 2017), total 42829 claims worth Rs. 27.76 crores have been claimed.
- 6.92 **Mukhyamantri Amrutam “MA” Yojana:** BPL families spend a major portion of their income on health problem. Catastrophic illnesses can wipe out decades of savings of BPL families. Moral obligation to help BPL families in case of catastrophic illnesses vests with the Govt. Thus, Cashless coverage could be a way of overcoming financial handicaps, improving access to quality medical care and providing financial protection against high medical expenses. Hence new scheme for tertiary and critical care cover for catastrophic illnesses for BPL population of Gujarat, **Mukhyamantri Amrutam “MA” Yojana** is launched.
- 6.93 “MA” Yojana is providing cashless treatment and coverage of catastrophic care targeted at the BPL population. This scheme is providing tertiary medical treatment available to the BPL families of the state. The scheme is covering critical illnesses such as Cardiovascular Surgeries, Neurosurgeries, Burns and Poly Trauma, Malignancies (Cancer), Renal (Kidney) and Neo-natal (newborn) diseases. The Scheme is not an insurance base, but direct 100% payment will be done for treatment to hospitals by a special body/ agency and monitored by Govt. The scheme provides cashless medical and surgical care against total 628 surgeries along with their follow-up with sum assurance of Rs. 2 lakh per family per annum on a family floater basis. During Hospitalization, Rs. 300 is also paid as a transportation cost to every beneficiary.
- 6.94 Gujarat Government has extended MA yojana for the families having annual income up to Rs. 2.50 lakh and Unrecognised Workers Identification Number (U-WIN) card holder as **MA-VATSALYA** yojana from 15th August, 2014. In the financial year 2017-18, all Urban and Rural ASHAs, Reporters and Fix employees of class-3 and 4 appointed by State Government are included under MA Vatsalya Yojana. The scheme covers up to 5 members (head of the family, spouse and 3 dependents) of the family. Now, A newborn is covered from day one as a 6th member under the scheme.
- 6.95 In the year 2016-17, 46.19 lakh enrollment has been done and 323841 claims worth Rs. 391.46 crore have been claimed under MA & MA-VATSALYA yojana. In current year 2017-18 (up to 30th December, 2017), total 51.79 lakh enrollment has been done. Total 870321 claims worth Rs. 1197.80 crore have been claimed under MA & MA-VATSALYA yojana. Under the scheme, total 22.54 lakh “MA” registration cards were distributed to BPL families. There are 165 hospitals (102 Private, 21 Government/Corporation/ Grant in Aid Hospitals & 42 Stand-alone Dialysis Centres) empanelled under the scheme.
- 6.96 **Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Program :** The program is launched by Hon. Chief Minister on 7th April 2015 and implemented in the state since June, 2015 with sole aim to early diagnose the cancer. The primary level screening of all 30-59 years age group of women is being done

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by Female Health Workers, along with a Health Awareness drive in the community. Total 127.17 lakh women have been screened for primary symptoms and 80 lakh women have been rescreened of Breast and Cervical Cancer. Total 1.12 lakh primary suspect cases of Breast and Cervical Cancer are identified during the primary Screening. During the screening program 2021 cases of Breast cancer and 455 cases of Cervical Cancer are diagnosed. All the eligible women can avail free treatment under “Mukhyamantri Amrutam” and “MA Vatsalya” scheme at enrolled private and government institutions. The diagnosis and treatment is provided free of cost at Government Medical Colleges and District Hospitals.

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

6.97 **Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) :** Under this scheme children belonging to age group of 6 months to 6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers are covered to alleviate under nutrition and maintain the health standard among them. In Gujarat, Integrated Child Development Scheme was started in Chhota Udepur block in 1975. Thereafter, there has been gradual increase in blocks. As on October 2017, there are 336 blocks. Out of them 230 blocks are in general area, 83 blocks are in tribal area and remaining 23 blocks are in urban area. There are total 53029 anganwadi centers in the state. During the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017), total 44.50 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme.

6.98 **Supplementary Nutrition :** Supplementary nutrition includes growth monitoring, prophylaxis against Vitamin- A deficiency and control Nutritional anemia. All families in the community are surveyed to identify children below the age of six years, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls. They avail supplementary feeding support for at least 300 days in a year through AWCs. The Anganwadi attempts to bridge the protein energy gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and average dietary intake of children and mothers by providing supplementary feeding.

6.99 For additional requirement of essential 9 (nine) micronutrients as 50 percent of RDA, Government of Gujarat has introduced “Bal-Bhog” in the state since 13th June, 2007 to address the deficiency of micronutrients .

6.100 **Fortified Blended Food :** For beneficiaries of ICDS, the food made at Anganwadi centre is not available to children who are below 3 years of age since they do not attend AWCs. Special supplementary nutrition is required to upgrade the nutritional status by reducing under nutrition in this age group. Under the Bal-Bhog scheme Ready to eat energy dense fortified blended food was introduced in June 2007. Daily 125 gram of Fortified Blended Food (FBF) to normal weight and 185 gram to underweight children of age 6 months to 3 years is given per beneficiary. It is given in 500 gm. packet to the mother of beneficiary child. 7 packet of 500 gm each of FBF consists of Protein, Calorie and Micronutrients are given to normal weight children and 10 packets are given to severely underweight children of age 6 months to 3 years. Whereas underweight children of age 3 to 6 years are given 4 such packets as Take Home Ration (THR), every month. During the year 2016-17, total 16.17 lakh beneficiary children were covered under Take Home Ration (THR). During the year 2017-18 (Up to October-2017), total 17.01 lakh beneficiary children are covered under Take Home Ration (THR).

6.101 **Extruded Fortified Blended Premix (Sheera, Sukhdi, Upma) :** Under this scheme 600 calories and 18 to 20 grams of protein in the form of supplementary nutrition food is provided to pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls as THR. In THR Sheera, Sukhdi and Extruded Fortified blended premix of Upma is given, which can be prepared by them at home within 10 minutes in hot water or milk. The recipes can be modified based on local taste and preferences. During the year 2016-17, total 1055611 adolescent girls and 694471 pregnant and lactating mothers were covered under this scheme. During the year 2017-18 (Upto October-2017), total 1123155 adolescent girls and 728346

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- pregnant and lactating mothers are covered under this scheme.
- 6.102 **Supplementary Nutrition Food as hot cooked breakfast in the morning through matru mandal (Mother's Committee) :** Through matrumandal, children in the age group of 3 to 6 years at anganwadi centers are being provided hot cooked food like Masala fada, Idli, Sukhadi, Lapsi, Sheera, Sweet Pudla etc. 6 days a week at Rs.3 per beneficiary rate on no profit no loss basis. Presently the scheme is implemented across the state. Under these scheme Sukhdi is provided as THR through matru mandals twice a week. During the year 2016-17, average 19.45 lakh beneficiaries were covered under this scheme. During the year 2017-18 (upto October, 2017), average 20.85 lakh beneficiaries are covered under this scheme.
- 6.103 **Sukhdi (Take Home Ration) :** Permission is given for preparing Sukhdi under roasted method as take home ration through sakhhi mandals, mahila mandals and matru mandals by ICDS scheme for the pregnant, lactating mothers and adolescent girls across the State. The SHGs provide this THR twice a week within expense limit of Rs.7 per day per beneficiary including all type of expenses such as fuel charges, raw material, etc. During the year 2017-18 (upto October, 2017), THR is given in the state through 49697 Matru Mandals to 5.61 lakh beneficiaries in 23250 anganwadi centers.
- 6.104 **Dudh Sanjeevani Yojana :** In all the tribal talukas and anganwadi centres in developing talukas in the state, 5 days a week 100ml pasteurized flavored fortified milk is given to 6 months to 6 years old children and 2 days a week 200 ml pasteurized flavored fortified milk is given to pregnant, lactating mothers. During the year 2016-17, average 12.15 lakh beneficiaries in 16836 AWCs were covered. During the year 2017-18 (upto October, 2017), average 13.75 lakh beneficiaries in 16836 AWCs are covered. A provision of Rs.154 crore has been made for this project in the year 2017-18.
- 6.105 **Scheme of providing fruit to the children of anganwadi :** Under this scheme fruits have been provided twice a week to the children in the age group 3 to 6 years of an Anganwadi at the cost of Rs.20 per beneficiary per month. During the year 2016-17, total 15 lakh beneficiaries in all the functioning AWCs were covered. During the year 2017-18 (upto October, 2017), total 26.87 lakh beneficiaries are covered. For this project in the year of 2017-18 provision of Rs. 34.49 crore is made.
- 6.106 **Third Meal :** The addition of Third Meal as "Carry Away meal" in the form of THR is introduced in AWCs for children among 3 to 6 years (of yellow and red zone according to WHO Growth Chart). For which a provision of total Rs.10.05 crore in the year 2017-18 has been approved in the State Budget for providing an extra supplementary meal to all underweight children as Carry Away Meal at Rs. 3 per beneficiary per day for all moderately and severely underweight children through Matru-Mandal/Self Help Group. Third meal is to be given in the form of 50 gms. of prepared laddu containing calorie and protein for 6 days a week (Monday to Saturday) at AWC in order to help for weight gain among these children. During the year 2016-17, total 6.47 lakh beneficiaries were covered under this scheme. During the year 2017-18 (upto October, 2017), total 5.31 lakh beneficiaries are covered under this scheme.
- 6.107 **Demonstrative Feeding:** These scheme has been launched with an aim to enhance and ensure the consumption of Supplementary Nutrition Food among 6 months to 3 years children and to provide age appropriate nutrition and counseling with mothers. Under this scheme one recipe of Bal Bhog is prepared in presence of mother and feed to 6 months to 3 years children at the Anganwadi centers (AWCs). It is expected to ensure and increase the compliance of Supplementary Nutrition to the beneficiary effectively in the presence of the Anganwadi workers. There is a provision of Rs. 45.59 crore from the State budget for the project 'Demonstrative Feeding' in the year 2017-18. During the year 2016-17 , average 14.50 lakh children were covered under this scheme. During the year 2017-18 (Upto October-2017),

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average 6.19 lakh children covered under this scheme.

- 6.108 **Vatsalya Diwas/Baldivas:** In order to reduce rate of Malnutrition in Gujarat State and to spread awareness among pregnant & lactating mother by educating them about health and nutrition, to provide health services and referral services, to identify high risks mother to provide referral services and to aware parents of children about malnutrition, GoI has approved celebration of Early Childhood Care Education Day (ECCE) and Vatsalya Diwas.

Activities in Selected Area :

- 6.109 **Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (Nutrition programme):** Total 83 block of 13892 Anganwadi centers are sanctioned under ICDS in tribal districts and all these blocks are considered under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana. During the year 2016-17, under this scheme total 13.70 lakh beneficiaries were covered. During the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017), total 12.81 lakh beneficiaries have been covered.
- 6.110 **Saheri Garib Samruddhi Yojana (Nutrition Programme) :** Total 23 blocks of 12091 Anganwadi centers are sanctioned under ICDS at urban areas and all these blocks are considered under Saheri Garib Samruddhi Yojana. During the year 2016-17, under this scheme total 5.20 lakh beneficiaries were covered. During the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017), 4.31 lakh beneficiaries have been covered.
- 6.111 **Developing Programme for Developing Talukas (Nutrition Programme) :** Total 64 blocks of 9153 Anganwadi centers are sanctioned under ICDS for Developing Talukas. During the year 2016-17, under this scheme total 10.47 lakh beneficiaries were covered. During the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017), 8.75 lakh beneficiaries have been covered.
- 6.112 **Sagarkhedu Sarvangi Vikas Yojana (Nutrition Programme) :** Total 52 blocks of 7120 Anganwadi centers are sanctioned under ICDS in coastal areas, and all these blocks are considered under Sagarkhedu Sarvangi Vikas Yojana. During the year 2016-17, under this scheme total 7.31 lakh beneficiaries were covered. During the

year 2017-18 (upto October-2017), under this scheme total 6.68 lakh beneficiaries have been covered.

Other schemes under Nutrition Programme:

- 6.113 **Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - (Sabla) :** Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - Sabla is being implemented in 9 districts of Gujarat: Banaskantha, Dahod, Kachchh, Panchmahal, Narmada, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Junagadh and Navsari. According to the scheme, Rs. 3.80 lakh per annum per block will be provided for health chekups, referrals and providing nutrition services. Apart from that various training like; home skill, life skill and vocational skill to be provided. As per that, Rs. 5.09 crore provided for 134 blocks during the year 2017-18. In a 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme, a provision of Rs. 7.00 per beneficiary is made for adolescent girls of age 11 to 14 years not going to school and all the girls of age 15 to 18 years for providing supplementary nutrition food. During the year 2017-18, provision of Rs.16418.19 lakh has been made.
- 6.114 **Mata Yashoda Gaurav (insurance) Nidhi Scheme: (A Group Savings Insurance Scheme for Anganwadi Worker and Anganwadi Helper)** To protect the Aanganwadi Worker and Anganwadi Helper working under Integrated Child Development Scheme "Mata Yashoda Gaurav Nidhi Scheme" is implemented from 01/04/2009. For this, each Anganwadi Worker and Anganwadi Helper has to pay contribution of Rs. 50 every month and State Government will add Rs. 50 to it. Under this scheme a provision is made to pay Rs. 50000 insured amount in the case of death of Anganwadi worker and Anganwadi Helper along with balance amount and interest. Where in the case of retirement, balance amount with interest is being paid. For this, a provision of Rs. 6.16 crore is made by the State Government in the year 2017-18. Upto October-2017, 1058 death claim and 13862 retirement claims have been cleared. Till date Rs.11.84 crore has already been given as assistance.

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- 6.115 **Indira Gandhi Matrutva Sahyog Yojana (I.G.M.S.Y)** : Indira Gandhi Matrutav Sahyog Yojana (I.G.M.S.Y) conditional maternity benefit scheme (C.M.B) is implemented on a pilot basis in 2 districts Bharuch and Patan. From 01/01/2017 the scheme is expanded and is applicable to all districts of State by the Government of India. The name of this scheme is changed to Pradhanmantri Matru Vandna Yojana (PMMVY). This scheme helps to improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant ,lactating mothers and new born baby. To get the benefit of the scheme, the pregnant/lactating mother has to complete some extracts. The beneficiary will get the assistance of Rs.5000 in three installments. During the year 2017-18, budget provision of Rs. 396.40 crore has been made.
- 6.116 **Construction of Anganwadi Center** : At present out of sanctioned 53029 Aganwadis, all are functional. 41758 Aganwadis are having their own building. Whereas other 11271 Aganwadis are functioning in rented premises and at other places. In the year 2017-18, to build 500 houses for anganwadi centres, total Rs. 7.00 lakh have been sanctioned per house in which Rs. 5.00 lakh under the MGNREGA scheme and Rs.2.00 lakh from Central and State Government in 60:40 proportion have been given.
- 6.117 **Mata Yashoda Award**: Mata Yashoda Award is given to the best performing Anganwadi workers and helpers of Anganwadi for their exemplary work. In this regard, Mata Yashoda Awards of Amount Rs.51000 for state level, Rs.31000 for district level and Rs.21000 for block level are given to AWW's. Similarly awards of Rs. 31000, Rs.21000 and Rs.11000 for State , district and block level respectively are given to AWHs. This also includes awards for Municipal Corporation and Municipalities. During last five years total 4303 AWWs and AWHs have received awards of a total Rs. 7.28 crore. There is a Provision of Rs. 1.54 crore for expenses towards Mata Yashoda Awards in 2017-18.
- 6.118 **Drinking water and sanitation** are the basic human needs for determining and maintaining quality of life. Safe drinking water and sanitation are very vital for well being of human health.
- 6.119 **Rural Water Supply Programme** : This programme is implemented in the State since 1961. It consists of rural regional water supply schemes (group of villages based on a common source /group of sources), individual rural village water supply schemes, mini pipe scheme, installation of hand pumps, community managed internal rural water supply schemes etc.
- 6.120 **Drinking Water Supply Facility to Affected Villages** : During the year 2016-17, 32 habitations were targeted to cover with adequate and potable drinking water against which 32 habitations were provided drinking water facility which is 100% achievement against the target. Moreover other 1573 habitations were provided drinking water facility. During the year 2017-18, as per Outcome Budget, 400 habitations are targeted to have access to potable drinking water at the rate of 100 litres/capita/day against which 229 habitations are covered upto November-2017.
- 6.121 **Rural Regional Water Supply Scheme** : This scheme is meant to cover two or more habitations with a single or multiple Source. At present 12000 villages are connected through Water Grid. Presently works of 66 major rural regional water supply schemes covering 4727 villages/ hamlets, 1973 habitations and 39 urban areas estimating to Rs.4591.54 crore are under progress.
- 6.122 **Recharging Programme**: Due to scanty, uneven, erratic rainfall and over exploitation, ground water levels are depleting. To replenish depleting ground water resources, recharging of existing sources becomes necessary. Rain water harvesting by construction of check dam, recharge tube wells, nala plugging, applying hydro fracturing, bore blasting etc. are being taken up. During the year 2016-17, total 1439 works of which 30 bore blasting, 80 conversion of defunct hand

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

- 6.118 Drinking water and sanitation are the basic

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- pump in to recharge tube well and 1329 rooftop harvesting structures works, were completed.
- 6.123 **Water Supply Schemes for Tribal Area-Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana** : In this scheme, it has been planned to cover all the habitations with safe and assured water supply and cover atleast 25% of tribal households with household level tap water supply.
- * During the year 2016-17, under this scheme 958 habitations of partially covered category and having problem of quality water were covered with drinking water facility and during the year 2017-18 (upto November-2017), 471 habitations have been covered with safe and adequate drinking water.
- * During the year 2016-17, in tribal districts 12277 hand pumps were installed and During the year 2017-18 (upto November-2017) 5406 hand pumps were installed. By the end of November-2017, total 195525 hand pumps were installed in tribal districts.
- * During the year 2016-17, 844 Mini pipe water supply schemes were completed and during the year 2017-18 (upto November-2017) total 91 Mini pipe water supply schemes were completed. So, by the end of November-2017, total 9518 mini pipe water schemes are completed.
- * By the end of November-2017, total 10.22 lakh families were provided Household Tap connections against the target of 17.21 lakh families. Due to focused efforts, the household tap connectivity in tribal families has increased from 4% in 2001 to 59.40%.
- 6.124 **Community Managed Internal Village Water Supply Schemes** : WASMO facilitates implementation of in village water supply system, water resources management and sanitation facilities in rural areas of Gujarat under community managed, demand driven and decentralized programmes. Under Swajaldhara/Sector Reform (State) programme, during the year 2016-17, 1480 schemes were completed against the target of 1550 schemes and during the year
- 2017-18 (upto November-2017), 710 schemes were completed against the target of 1174 schemes.
- 6.125 **Sardar Sarovar Canal Based Water Supply Projects (SSCB)** :Government of Gujarat has formulated, sanctioned and implemented Master Plan amounting to Rs.13990 crore (revised) for Sardar Sarovar Canal based drinking water supply project covering 9633 villages and 131 urban centres of Saurashtra, Kachchh, North Gujarat and Panchmahals districts. Implementation of water supply schemes based on Narmada Canal is executed under two different programmes, Sardar Sarovar Canal Based project (SSCB) and Sujalam Suphalam Yojana (SSY). Narmada tribunal has reserved 1.06 million acre feet (3528 MLD) water in Sardar Sarovar for drinking and industrial purposes. As per census 2011 and realignment of Districts and Blocks, 9490 villages and 173 towns are planned under this programme.
- 6.126 State has taken up Bulk Pipeline Packages under Mahi/ Narmada bulk water transmission pipeline. By end of October, 2017 the work of Bulk pipeline of 2867.63 km. has been completed and commissioned. 8415 villages and 164 towns are connected with Narmada based Water Supply Grid. Works under Sujalam Suphalam has been completed to a large extent and hence it is now merged under Rural Water Supply Programme.
- 6.127 With increase in population and depleting ground water resources, more and more villages and urban areas demands for coverage under Sardar Sarovar Canal Based Water Supply Schemes. State Government has approved 503 villages and 3 towns of such district of Narmada, Kheda, Vadodara and Chhota Udepur. Out of them total 163 villages and 1 town are covered under canal based Water Supply Scheme. Moreover two water supply schemes based on Narmada River Basin have taken up at Chhota Udepur and Dohad districts by State Government. The scheme will provide Narmada water to 480 villages and 2 towns. Hence, total 10473 villages and 178 towns of the State are planned under Narmada Canal/Reservoir based water

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- supply schemes. Cumulative 8578 villages and 165 towns are covered with water supply facilities based on Narmada.
- 6.128 **Urban Water Supply Scheme** : Dharoi dam based Water Supply Scheme for Idar, Vadali and Khedbhrama of Sabarkantha District amounting Rs.96.00 crore is completed during the year 2017-18.
- URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN HOUSING DEPARTMENT**
- 6.129 Approximately 42.58 percentage of the total population of Gujarat resides in urban areas. Considering the pace of urbanization, facilities to be catered to urban citizens and their health and well being, the State Government has implemented various schemes to uplift the life standard of its urban population.
- 6.130 The State Government has launched the Swarnim Jayanti Mukhya Mantri Shaheri Vikas Yojana (SJMMSVY) from the year 2009. Subsequently a total outlay of Rs. 7000 crore was provided in first phase from the year 2009-10 to 2012-13, an outlay of Rs. 15000 crore has been provided for this scheme under its second phase from the year 2012-13 to 2016-17 and budget provision of Rs.4026.00 crore was made in year 2017-18.
- Swarnim Jayanti Mukhya Mantri Shaheri Vikas Yojana (Phase-II, Till December-2017):**
- 6.131 Under the scheme Swarnim Jayanti Mukhya Mantri Shaheri Vikas Yojana, a total 11225 works of Municipal Corporations have been accorded approval with an estimated amount of Rs. 10644.16 crore. Out of these works, total 9417 works have been completed while 1394 works are under progress. To create distinct identity of the cities, works have been approved for Municipal Corporations with an estimated amount of Rs. 1543.59 crore.
- 6.132 Total 23725 works with an estimated amount of Rs. 1858.87 crore have been approved for roads, street lights, and potable water in private societies of cities under people's participation. Out of which, total 20151 works have been completed while 1839 works are under progress.
- 6.133 Total 27450 works related to infrastructure development for Municipalities have been approved with an estimated amount of Rs. 3187.27 crore. Out of these works, total 20749 works have been completed while 4687 works are under progress.
- 6.134 To construct new buildings for "Nagar Seva Sadan", Rs. 58.62 crore has been approved for 69 Municipalities. Out of these works, total 40 works have been completed while 19 works are under progress.
- 6.135 In the implementation of the projects approved by the Central Government under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), Gujarat is the front runners for the infrastructure in Urban areas. Under JnNURM, total 82 works have been approved worth Rs.6170 crore from the year 2005-06 to 2013-14, out of which 76 works have been completed worth Rs. 6169 crore. For the works under progress of JnNURM, financial assistance will be provided under Amrut Mission. Currently, 6 works under progress are planned to be completed by December 2018.
- 6.136 To provide potable water to all the Municipalities of the State, total 168 projects have been approved worth Rs. 1520 crore out of which 133 projects have been completed while 35 projects are under progress. It has been planned to complete all the projects by March 2018.
- 6.137 To provide Under Ground Sewerage facility to all the Municipalities of the State, total 172 projects worth Rs. 5676 crore have been approved. In 162 Municipalities, 131 projects of under ground sewerage facility have been completed while 41 projects are under progress. It has been planned to complete remaining projects for municipalities up to March- 2018 in a phase manner.
- 6.138 Gujarat is the leading state in India for providing individual toilets after constructing 565486 individual toilets in 162 Municipalities and 8 Municipal Corporations. Central government has declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) to all 170 Urban Local Bodies (ULB) of Gujarat. As per ODF guideline, it is mandatory to

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- do re-certification of ODF status in all Urban local bodies. During ODF re-certification 150 ULBs of Gujarat have been declared as ODF, while the work of remaining 20 ULBs is in progress.
- 6.139 Under the scheme Swarnim Jayanti Mukhya Mantri Shaheri Vikas Yojana, total 27 works with an amount of Rs. 360.15 crore has been approved by state Government for Railway over bridge/ Railway under bridge. Out of which 7 works (Rs.62.56 crore) has been completed, 8 works (Rs. 120.62 crore) are under progress, 2 works (Rs. 25.13 crore) are under tender stage and 8 works (Rs. 120.10 crore) are under approval stage at Railway/Road & Building Department and 2 works (Rs. 31.75 crore) were cancelled. For the year 2017-18, under this scheme for Railway over bridge/ Railway under bridge works, 2 proposals (Rs. 69.26 crore) of Municipal Corporations and 2 Proposals (Rs. 36.50 crore) of Municipalities are under approval process from state Government and 1 proposal (Rs. 0.85 crore) of widening of Railway level crossing of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has been approved by the state Government.
- 6.140 National Urban Livelihood Mission is established to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihood on a sustainable basis. In the year 2016-17 expenditure of Rs.17.77 crore has been made. In the year 2017-18, 10556 beneficiaries are taking training under the Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P), 2199 SHGs are formed under Social Mobilisation and Institution Development (SM&ID) and revolving fund of Rs. 271.50 lakh has been given to the 2715 SHGs. 2201 applications of loan have been sent under SEP to the banks. Out of which 1221 applications of Rs. 10.91 crore are being disbursed by the banks and Rs. 32.79 lakhs of interest subvention given on these loans to beneficiaries and under Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) 17 Shelter are approved.
- Mukhya Mantri Gruh Yojana:**
- 6.141 The State Government has launched the Mukhya Mantri Gruh Yojana from the year 2013-14, with the noble objective to make the cities slum free and to provide houses at an affordable price to economically weaker sections, lower income group and medium income group of people of urban as well as rural areas of Gujarat.
- 6.142 In order to extend Mukhya Mantri Gruh Yojana State Government has declared revised Mukhya Mantri Gruh Yojana integrated with Prime Minister Awas Yojana- Housing for all which is in accordance with affordable housing policy specifically framed for economically weaker sections, lower income group and medium income group. Central Government releases assistance under various components as per the revised Housing Policy. In addition to Central assistance State Government release State assistance equal to or in excess of Central assistance.
- 6.143 Under this scheme, in the year 2017-18, total 45912 houses are approved out of which 13511 dwelling units have been completed by Gujarat Housing Board and the works of 15880 units have been completed by Urban Local Bodies. In addition, State Government has declared the interest subsidy scheme on home loan for middle income group the category beyond the components of credit linked subsidy scheme of central Government, with a view to make them buy house as per their choice with wider carpet area.
- 6.144 **Centrally Sponsored Schemes:** Out of various Housing schemes total 147036 houses are to be constructed under various components of "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana for All 2022" which is accepted by State Government as flagship housing scheme. Out of which, total 79872 and 34853 houses have been approved in the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 (up to Dec-2017) respectively. The works of total 26627 houses have been completed so far out of total approved houses. Target of 100000 (1 lakh) houses has been kept under various components of this scheme.

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6.145 State Government has calibrated Mukhya Mantri Gruh Yojana in accordance with “Pradhan Mantri Awas- housing for All” as per resolution dated 15/02/2016 declared by Urban Development & Urban Housing Department. Revised policy has been in accordance with the policy adopted for constructing houses for economically weaker sections, lower income group and middle income group. Grant of Rs. 622.42 crore as central and state assistance was received in the year 2016-17 under the pradhan mantri awas yojana and expenditure of Rs. 404.06 crore was booked out of total grant released in the year 2016-17. In the year 2017-18, total grant of Rs. 172.05 crore was released and Rs. 164.00 crore has been booked as expenditure up to December-2017 under the scheme.

6.146 Rajiv Awas Yojana is also Centrally sponsored scheme, the scheme would be applicable only for the projects which have been approved under the scheme and are under progress. Hence, any new proposal would be part of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana as per instuction issued by Government of India. Total 29451 houses have been approved under Rajiv Awas Yojana and the works of 15906 houses have been completed so far.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

6.147 Commissionerate of Rural Development, Government of Gujarat is the State level Nodal Department for the implementation of prestigious flagship programs which are aimed at holistic development of Gram Panchayata and villagers of the state.

6.148 The Commissionerate supervises and facilitates the implementation of 7 major Central Sponsored Schemes (CSS), viz Swachhh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G), Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Pradhanmatri AwasYojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), National Rural Livelihood Mission, Din Dayal Upadhayy Gramin Kaushalya Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-(Watershed Component) and Syama Prasad Mookerjee Rurban Mission. To make Poverty Free Gram Panchayat (PFGP), Mission Antyodaya is launched as a Flagship

Programme by Central Government. Rural Development Department is act as a nodal department for Mission Antyodaya.

The details of the achievement made in financial year 2017-18 under the various schemes of the Rural Development Department are as under:

6.149 **Swachhh Bharat Mission (Gramin) :** Swachhh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Program is running from 2nd October, 2014 for the purpose to construct IHHL for family living in rural areas. Apart from this, it also implements Solid and Liquid Waste Management for the villages.

* Gujarat has been declared as “Open Defecation Free “ by the Hon’ble President of India at Kirti Mandir, Porbandar on 2nd October, 2017.

* 3300 Gram Panchayats have been identified for the safe disposal of solid waste management.

* 5.00 lakh IHHL have been constructed against the target of 5.00 lakh IHHL for the year 2017-18. Expenses incurred under SBM(G) is Rs. 60194.00 lakhs.

* In the ‘Swachhhata Darpan’ Pratiyogita organized by Central Government, 19 Districts of the Gujarat State have been awarded with the First Rank Medal by the Hon’ble Minister of Water and Sanitation Ministry at Science Bhavan (Union), New Delhi.

* Swachhhata indexes have been prepared by all Gram Panchayats in the state to maintain permanent sanitized environment in their villages.

* Effective planning is made to bring changes in not useful habits, unhealthy social beliefs and incorrect psychological behaviour of rural people to sustain “Open Defecation Free” status of Gram Panchayats through constant monitoring, strict supervision and solid waste management activity.

* Program of ‘Swachhhata Rath’ is made to cater information pertaining to issues emerging from daily utilisation of latrine in the campus of village panchayat, schools, anganwadis and health centres.

6.150 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (during the financial year 2017-18) :

- * Total 34.26 lakh Job cards have been issued, under the scheme, so far.
- * 100% Wage payment have been processed under DBT platform.
- * Under the scheme, 249.61 lakh person days employment have been generated & 7.06 lakh families are benefited.
- * Out of 249.61 lakh person days, 106.39 lakh women days have been generated, 15.83 lakh SC person days have been generated and 105.87 lakh ST person days have been generated so far.
- * State has spent Rs. 704.48 crores.
- * Total 3.24 lakhs works are ongoing. Out of which, 1.50 lakhs works under individual category like cattle shed, land development, horticulture plantation etc. This will be helpful to the upliftment of rural livelihood.
- * 78,382 works have completed so far.
- * In exploited / Irrigation deprived / critical 74 blocks, 23019 works of Natural resource management have been taken up and Rs. 92.49 crore have been spent so far.
- * In flood affected districts, Rs. 68.86 crore have been spent & 24.49 lakh person days employment have been generated.
- * 1244 Km rural roads have been constructed with cost of Rs. 87.09 crore.
- * Total 39 lakh plants have been planted with cost of Rs. 29.44 crore.
- * In order to bring transparency and accountability in execution of the MGNREGA works, GIS based planning and monitoring system has been put in place since 1st Sept 2016. 3.86 lakhs assets have been Geo-tagged & made available in public domain.
- * To assure transparency and accountability in execution of the MGNREGA works, independent Social Audit Unit was established on 1st Sept 2014. The Social Audit Society registered

on 21st April 2017 under the Registration Act – 1860 Mumbai Public Trust-1950. Social audit have been conducted in 6476 GPs during the Gram Sabha.

6.151 Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana – Gramin

* The annual target of PMAY was 1,13,595 for 2016-17 and 91,108 for 2017-18, thus total 2,04,703 have been allotted to the state. Out of which, 1,75,000 houses have been sanctioned and 1,28,616 houses have been started and 8363 houses have been completed. The first instalment have been disbursed to 1,61,949 beneficiaries and the second instalment have been dispersed to 65896 beneficiaries. Planning has been done to complete 1 lakh houses within next 3 months.

* Typology designs has been adopted for construction of houses in PMAY. Total 41 type designs are identified and selected houses are constructed as per typology designs. State is divided in to 5 zones and each zone have specific type designs as per demographic conditions and earthquake resistivity.

* To construct quality houses, training has been given to semiskilled masons under Mason Training programmes.

* Mason Trainings are given to 1000 semi skilled masons in first phase and 760 semi skilled masons in second phase. Where as training for 450 masons will be conducted in third phase of Mason Training programmes.

6.152 Pradhanmantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana - (Watershed Component) :-

* The main objective of the scheme is to enhance the soil quality and water storage capacity.

* Integrated water management programme merged with Pradhanmantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana - (Watershed Component) from the year 2015-16.

* 1045 check dam, 244 nala band, 280 new lakes, and 1266 farm pond have been constructed.

* Rs.157.61 crores expense has been incurred.

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6.153 Gujarat Livelihood Promotion Company Limited (during financial year 2017-18):

- * 2842 new Self-Help Groups have been formed against targets of 1816.
- * 14470 Self-Help Groups have been trained against targets of 9000.
- * In all 2,73,840 Self-Help Groups have been trained.
- * Formation of total 568 new Grams Sangathan have been formed against targets of 612 Grams Sangathan.
- * In all formation of 3881 new Grams Sangathan have been formed.
- * Revolving Fund have been disbursed to 7507 Self-Help Groups against target of 9467 Self Help Groups.
- * In all revolving fund have been disbursed to 231883 Self-Help Groups.
- * Cash credit have been disbursed to 18573 Self-Help Groups through banks against targets of 33099 Self-Help Groups.
- * Community Investment Fund have been disbursed to 5844 against target of 7070 self- help groups.
- * In all, Community Investment Fund have been disbursed to 20,190 Self Help Groups.
- * Under Skill Development Programme, 10290 rural youths / girls trained under the scheme DDU- GKY against 30,000 combined target of three year.
- * 11700 members of Self-Help Groups / rural youth / girls trained by the RSETI against target of 21000.
- * 62,179 members of Self-Help Groups have been associated in the farming sector against target of 52,000 members of Self-Help Groups.
- * 24,320 members of Self-Help Groups have been associated in the non-farming sector against target of 30,000 members of Self-Help Groups.

Panchayat & Rural Housing :

6.154 House is one of the basic necessities for human being. Government at both Central and State level is implementing various housing schemes for houseless people. As

per Census 2011, 57.4 percent population of Gujarat reside in rural areas. To support the weaker sections of rural society who are houseless or reside in kachcha houses, state government is implementing various schemes of rural housing.

6.155 **Sardar Patel Awas Yojana** : The subsidy schemes for housing came in to effect from 1976. Sardar Patel Awas Yojana (SAY) implemented since 1st April 1997, for BPL houseless families having 17 to 20 score. In this scheme assistance of Rs. 45000 against the unit cost of Rs. 54500 (Rs.47200 subsidy + Rs.7300 share of beneficiary) is given to beneficiaries.

6.156 During the year 2016-17, total 4701 houses have been completed and during the year 2017-18 (up to November, 2017), total 1288 houses have been completed, total 891921 houses have been completed from the beginning of S.A.Y. scheme (April, 1997 to November, 2017) of which 78673 houses are for S.C. and 297715 houses are for S.T. beneficiaries.

6.157 **Sardar Patel Awas Yojna-2** : As most of the BPL families as well as families with kachcha houses have been covered, so to provide pucca houses in place of kachcha houses to APL families having 21 to 28 score, Sardar Awas Yojana-2 was announced vide Panchayat, Rural Housing Dept. resolution dated 18/2/2014. In this scheme subsidy of Rs 40,000 is given against the unit cost of Rs 1.00 lakh.

6.158 During the year 2016-17, total 115433 houses have been completed and during the year 2017-18 (up to November, 2017), total 25413 houses have been completed. from the beginning of S.A.Y.-2 scheme (April-1997 to November-2017) total 256367 houses have been completed of which 9777 houses are for S.C. and 111064 houses are for S.T. beneficiaries.

6.159 **e-Governance** : In the year 2008-09, 14017 Gram Panchayats have been provided computer and all are connected with Internet. Thus, Gujarat become the first state to give internet connectivity to all gram panchayats. Moreover, 7400 gram panchayats have been provided Direct Digital Reception System

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- (D.D.R.S.), K.U. Band, Dish Antena & T.V. facilities.
- 6.160 To provide e-governance facilities to rural citizens, computer operators have been appointed in all gram panchayats on the basis of Public Private Partnership model. It provides self employment opportunities for rural youth.
- 6.161 Citizen can get e-services like Birth-Death Certificate, Tax assessment, BPL Certificate, 7/12 & 8-A revenue records, Receipt of tax payment, PDS coupons, Electricity bill and GSPC bill collection, application forms for various schemes of Government and 10th/12th result, mobile recharge etc., from all panchayat through e-gram software. From the year 2009 to end of November, 2017, total 1079 lakh 7/12 and 8/A R.O.R. issued from gram panchayats. From 2010-11 to November, 2017 total 430.79 lakh electricity bills were collected and total 4562.27 lakh Public Distribution System (PDS) coupons were issued.
- 6.162 **Garib Kalyan Mela (GKM)** : According to Hon'ble CM's vision, different department of state government have implemented various welfare schemes for poor individual or family living below poverty line to provide complete benefits to poor.
- 6.163 State government has started this programme for the purpose of providing eligible assistance and amount of various schemes of government to all the beneficiaries of the district on the same day by implementing new innovative idea of organizing Garib Kalyan Mela in each district. For this purpose separate financial provision has been made for administrative planning, publicity - proliferation, integration of information related to beneficiaries and other administrative expenses.
- 6.164 From the financial year 2009-10 to 2017-18 (upto November-2017) talukawise total 1491 Garib Kalyan Mela are organized covering all the talukas and 134.36 lakh beneficiaries are provided financial aid of Rs. 23889.62 crore.
- EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**
- 6.165 During the year 2015, 4.74 lakh fresh candidates were registered in the employment exchanges and 3.37 lakh persons were provided employment while during the year 2016, total 4.44 lakh fresh candidates were registered and 3.44 lakh candidates were provided employment.
- 6.166 During the year 2017 (upto October, 2017), 4.55 lakh fresh candidates are registered in the employment exchanges and 3.60 lakh candidates are provided employment.
- 6.167 As on 31st October, 2017, total 5.59 lakh job seekers are on the live register of the employment exchanges, of which 5.30 lakh are educated and 0.29 lakh are uneducated. Out of educated unemployed 1.44 lakh are SSC pass, 1.58 lakh are inter, 0.39 lakh are Diploma holders, 1.42 lakh are Graduates, 0.17 lakh are Engineering Graduates and 0.30 lakh are Post-graduates.
- 6.168 **Craftsman Training Scheme** : To increase vocational capacity of the people in the state, different vocational training schemes are being implemented by the State Government. During the year 2017-18, 287 government ITIs, 113 Grant in Aid and 268 Self finance ITCs having total intake capacity of 187945 seats are operational in the State. Additional 400 seats increased in existing government ITIs during the year 2017-18.
- 6.169 For the purposes of e-Governance, the Apprentices (Amendment) Act-2014, the National Web Portal has been started between the stakeholders of the scheme for transparency in the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme.
- 6.170 **Training under Sagarkhedu Scheme** : The vocational training facilities are available in all 39 Talukas covered under Sagarkhedu Sarwangi Vikas Yojana. There are 92 ITIs having intake capacity of 29896 seats in Sagarkhedu area. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 1030 industrial units have registered on the portal and 4587 candidates are enrolled in apprenticeship training.

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6.171 **Training under Vanbandhu Scheme :** The vocational training facilities are available in all 43 talukas covered under Vanbandhu scheme. There are 105 ITIs having intake capacity of 29728 seats in the Vanbandhu areas. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 400 industrial units have registered on the portal and 1494 candidates are enrolled in apprenticeship training.

6.172 **Training Under Developing Talukas Scheme:** The vocational training facilities are available in all 48 developing talukas. There are 109 ITIs having intake capacity of 26135 seats in the developing talukas. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 109 industrial units have registered on the portal and 594 candidates are enrolled in apprenticeship training.

6.173 **Training under Shaheri Garib Samruddhi Yojana:** Vocational training facilities are available for economic backward class youth in 348 ITI/ITCs with total 118289 seats out of which 100276 seats are in 149 Government ITIs, 6324 seats are in 52 Grant-In-Aid ITCs and 11689 seats are in 147 self finance ITCs in urban area. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 4001 industrial units have registered on the portal and 12066 candidates are enrolled in apprenticeship training.

6.174 **Training under Nari Gaurav Yojana :** In the State, 25 government women ITIs and 44 government ITIs having women wings are functioning with an aim to provide vocational training to women. Total 9012 seats made available in 69 ITIs specially granted for women.

6.175 **Kaushalya Vardhan Kendra Scheme :** To impart the training of various skills to the youth of State at rural level, Kaushalya Vardhan Kendra Project has been started. Total 500 Kaushalya Vardhan Kendras are set up across the state. It is targeted to train 115000 trainees during the year 2017-18. Brief detail of target and achievement from the year 2011-12 is given in the Table - 6.5.

Table-6.5 : Details of Kaushalya Vardhan Kendra				
Sr. No.	Year	No. of Centres	Target for Training	No. of Trainees Trained
1	2011-12	300	200000	247526
2	2012-13	335	220000	443608
3	2013-14	335	220000	291893
4	2014-15	500	180000	233177
5	2015-16	500	160000	183351
6	2016-17	500	100000	118388
7	2017-18	500	115000	*61911

* Upto October-2017

6.176 **Upgradation of ITIs into Centre of Excellence :** The main objective of the programme is to upgrade the existing ITI into Centre of Excellence (CoEs) for producing multi-skilled workforce of international standard by providing appropriate infrastructure, equipments, updated syllabus and introduce new trades. The Centre of Excellence will provide appropriate human workforce as per local industrial needs of the region.

6.177 The scheme was commenced in 2005-06 with a target to upgrade 500 ITIs in five years across the nation. Out of it, infrastructure of 37 ITIs is upgraded into Centre of Excellence in Gujarat State under centrally sponsored scheme. Funding pattern between state and central is 25:75. Out of the above 37 ITIs, 08 ITIs are upgraded with the financial assistance through domestic funding of Government of India and 29 ITIs are upgraded with the financial assistance of Vocational Training Improvement Project under World Bank Assisted Scheme. Training in various 9 sectors like; Production and Manufacturing, Automobiles, Chemical, Apparel, Information Technology, Electrician, Fabrication & Fitting, Instrumentation and Refrigeration & Air-conditioning is being imparted in above 37 CoE ITIs. This scheme has to be ended by 30-09-2015 but was ended on 30-09-2016.

6.178 **Industrial K.V.K. (i-KVK) :** In Industrial environment at Industrial Unit by Industry, strengthening youth for employment by the training of industry specific skill and to provide skilled man force as per the requirement of industry from the beginning, Gujarat Government has launched an Industrial K.V.K. scheme. Till

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- the year 2017-18, total 109 i-KVK has been given approval and 11096 candidates have been completed training upto November-2017.
- 6.179 **Skill Certification** : It is necessary to get pride identification to labour as well as it is required to get approval for skills obtain from traditional/family/experience. Increased mobility and adoption of labour in other areas, to avoid their exploitation and provide certificate to skills acquired, the Skill certification scheme is initiated.
- * From February-2014, total 60944 candidates are registered and (upto November, 2017) 47820 candidates are evaluated for their skill.
- 6.180 **State Sponsored PPP Scheme** : State Sponsored PPP Scheme is implemented since the year 2011-12. Total 75 ITIs are covered under the scheme. During 2017-18, more 8 ITIs are sanctioned to be upgraded under State Sponsored PPP Scheme.
- 6.181 **Model Career Centre under National Career Service** : Employment exchange services are being converted to National Services (Mission Mode Project for Employment Exchanges) by Director General, Employment & Training under Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India.
- * Model Career Centre Scheme under National Career Service project is implemented since 2014-15.
- * Services of professional career counselors, Employment / self employment & career jobseekers related guidance to jobseekers are available at these centres.
- WELFARE OF WEAKER SECTIONS**
- 6.182 The constitution of the India under Article 46 provides that the State shall promote with special care to the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections and in particular of scheduled tribes and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The population of Scheduled Tribes as per 2011 Census is 89.17 lakh i.e. 14.75% of the total population of the State. All departments are required to make special provisions for Scheduled Tribes and these are aggregated into Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (Tribal Sub Plan) for Scheduled Tribes, to bring them at par with other sections of the Society. For economic upliftment of Scheduled Tribes, the Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation has been setup.
- Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (Tribal Sub Plan)**
- 6.183 In Gujarat, there are 14 Integrated Tribal Development Project areas viz. (1) Palanpur (2) Khedbrahma (3) Dohad (4) Chhota Udepur (5) Rajpipla (6) Mandvi (7) Songadh (8) Vansada (9) Dangs (10) Bharuch (11) Valsad (12) Godhra (13) Arvalli and (14) Mahisagar. These 14 ITDPs areas includes in all 43 talukas, 15 pockets and 4 clusters. One Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pocket of Amod though not incorporated in ITDP has been covered under ITDP Bharuch for the purpose of implementation of TASP schemes.
- 6.184 District level "Jilla Adijati Vikas Mandal" has been constituted for the formulation, implementation and co-ordination of the scheme at district level. The Government has decided that about 90% of the outlay meant for Gujarat Pattern under Tribal Sub Plan for the schemes to be formulated and implemented at the district level and remaining 10% outlay for formulation and implementation of schemes by State level agencies.
- 6.185 An outlay under Tribal Sub Plan for the year 2016-17 was Rs. 10267.67 crore. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 9066.02 crore was incurred.
- 6.186 An outlay of Rs. 12559.34 crore has been made under Tribal Sub Plan (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana) for the year 2017-18, against this, an expenditure of Rs. 3952.83 crore (upto October-2017) has been incurred.
- 6.187 Under the welfare schemes implemented by the Commissioner - Tribal Development, an expenditure of Rs. 1600.00 crore was incurred against an outlay of Rs. 1535.16 crore during the year 2016-17. An outlay of Rs. 2000.00 crore has been made for the year 2017-18, against which an expenditure of Rs.

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801.97 crore (upto November-2017) has been incurred.

- 6.188 The major physical achievements under tribal scheme during 2017-18 (upto November-2017) is shown in the Table 6.6.

Table - 6.6 : Selected Physical achievement under Tribal Welfare Scheme during the year 2017-18 (upto November-2017)	
*	Rs. 2.00 crore has been approved for wadi project and 1370 beneficiaries have been covered during the year 2017-18.
*	In Gujarat pattern, Rs.429.29 crore has been provided for 18351 Planned works. Out of which 437 works have been completed and Rs.150.81 crore has been spent (upto November-2017). Where as 7485 works are under progress.
*	8.23 lakh students were provided Pre-SSC Scholarship.
*	8.17 lakh students were provided assistance for school uniform.
*	84 thousand students were provided hostel facilities.
*	10114 students studying in Eklavya Model Residential Schools, 13252 students in low Literacy Girls Resident Schools & 5609 students in Model Schools.
*	3078 Tribal girls benefited under "Kunvarbai-nu-Mameru"/Satferu samuhlagna Yojana.
*	For providing Art, Culture and Skill trainings to Tribal Youth Group, a provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has been made.
*	To provide six basic amenities to people residing in border villages, Halpati and Primitive tribal groups, an amount of Rs.92.18 crore has been allocated for the year 2017-18.

Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation

- 6.189 The main function of the Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation (GTDC) is to promote the economic activities in tribal areas of the State, including marketing, processing, supply and storage of agricultural produces, small scale industry, building construction, transportation etc.
- 6.190 Under the Capital Contribution Fund Scheme the loans are advanced by the corporation to tribal beneficiaries/co-operative societies having majority of tribal members and institutions at the interest rate of 9 percent and 14 percent respectively, mainly for (1) Consumer activities for tribal (2) Supply of agricultural inputs (3) Sale and purchase of surplus agricultural produces of tribal farmers (4) Collection of major forest produce (5)

Fixed and working capital for industrial activities (6) Grant of loan to individual tribal for purchase of milk cattle and bullocks etc. (7) Purchase of tractors (8) Margin money for purchase of auto-rickshaw and (9) Individual and family oriented schemes of various departments like Rural Development, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry etc.

- 6.191 The Corporation is implementing the schemes sponsored by National Scheduled Tribal Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), New-Delhi under which individual tribal beneficiaries get loan at the rate of 4 to 8 percent directly or through Co-operative institutions for procuring income generating assets like auto-rickshaw, tractor with trailer, maruti van, truck, jeep, tata sumo and dairy unit. The Corporation has sanctioned and released Rs.21448.18 lakh loan to 96545 tribal beneficiaries from 1993-94 to 2016-17, under NSTFDC schemes.

- 6.192 Corporation is implementing various schemes for the upliftment of the ST beneficiaries. During the year 2016-17 the corporation has sanctioned loan for following purpose ;

(1) Loan assistance of Rs.237.02 lakh has been given to 22 beneficiaries under the scheme of higher study in foreign countries (2) Financial assistance of Rs.24.65 lakh has been given to 07 beneficiaries under the scheme to law graduates (3) Loan assistance of Rs.26.85 lakh has been given to 2 beneficiary of commercial pilot training (4) Loan assistance of Rs. 372.71 lakh has been given to 159 beneficiaries under the scheme of MBBS student for fees of first year first semester.

- Overall, Corporation has sanctioned loan assistance of Rs.661.23 lakh covering 190 beneficiaries under the schemes.

During the year 2017-18 (Upto December-2017) the corporation has sanctioned loan for following purpose ;

(1) Loan assistance of Rs.228.71 lakh has been given to 10 beneficiaries under the

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scheme of higher study in foreign countries (2) Financial assistance of Rs.2.59 lakh has been given to 15 beneficiaries under the scheme to law graduates (3) Loan assistance of Rs.12.78 lakh has been given to Spill Over beneficiary of commercial pilot training (4) Loan assistance of Rs. 387.98 lakh has been given to 172 beneficiaries under the scheme of MBBS student for fees of first year first semester.

- Overall, Corporation has sanctioned loan assistance of Rs.632.06 lakh covering 197 beneficiaries under the schemes.

Schedule Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)

6.193 The State Government makes special efforts to bring rapid socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes. The specific provision made for the Scheduled Castes in all the sectors of development and aggregated into the

Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP). During the year 2016-17, an outlay of Rs. 4201.46 crore was provided for the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan, against which, an expenditure of Rs. 3209.99 crore (76.40 %) was incurred. During the year 2017-18, an outlay of Rs. 4603.69 crore was provided for the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan, against which an expenditure of Rs.1416.06 (30.76%) crore is incurred by the end of September, 2017.

Scheduled Castes Welfare

6.194 For implementing various schemes for Scheduled Castes Welfare during the year 2016-17, an expenditure of Rs. 827.86 crore had been incurred, while during the year 2017-18 (upto November-2017), an expenditure of Rs. 367.85 crore has been incurred by the State. The Financial and Physical achievements under some important schemes during 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto November, 2017) are given in the Table - 6.7.

Table - 6.7 : Financial & Physical Achievement - Scheduled Caste Welfare

Sr. No.	Scheme	Year	Financial Achievement (Rs. In crore)			Physical Achievement (Nos.)		
			Provision	Expenditure.	Percent of Expenditure	Target	Achievement	Percent of Achievement
			4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Muni Metraj State Scholarship for Pre. SSC Students whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation.	2016-17 2017-18*	55.00 55.00	50.83 23.46	92.41 42.65	295000 295000	273165 120861	92.60 40.97
2	Govt. of India Post Matric Scholarship	2016-17 2017-18*	250.00 256.00	295.11 101.04	118.05 39.47	192000 195000	166582 34021	86.76 17.45
3	Loan to SC students for higher study in foreign countries	2016-17 2017-18*	21.75 23.00	26.00 20.53	119.54 89.24	145 150	175 137	120.69 91.33
4	Uniform to SC students in Std-1 to 8	2016-17 2017-18*	15.00 15.00	12.08 5.60	80.53 37.30	500000 500000	401934 188190	80.39 37.64
5	Establishment of new hostel & Development of Govt. Hostels for Boys & Girls	2016-17 2017-18*	42.97 34.39	34.78 15.42	80.94 44.84	74 74	74 74	100.00 100.00
6	Pre Matric Scholarship for student of IX & X.	2016-17 2017-18*	20.62 21.00	22.31 5.30	108.21 25.23	72000 72000	100677 21294	139.83 29.58
7	Manav Garima Yojana Sadhan Sahay	2016-17 2017-18*	10.00 10.00	9.13 3.50	91.28 35.00	22000 26000	22300 11391	101.36 43.81
8	High Skill Traing/Skill Upgradation	2016-17 2017-18*	26.50 27.00	31.88 15.60	120.29 57.78	3000 3000	7251 2559	241.70 85.30
9	Financial Assistance for Housing on individual basis (Dr. Ambedkar Awas Yojana)	2016-17 2017-18*	33.40 33.40	20.84 14.67	62.40 43.92	4770 4770	7426 3360	155.68 70.44
10	Financial Assistance for Kunvarbainu Memeru to S.C. Girls.	2016-17 2017-18*	8.00 9.60	8.21 5.06	102.63 52.67	8000 8000	8210 4232	102.63 52.90

* Upto November, 2017

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Gujarat Scheduled Caste Development Corporation

- 6.195 The function of the Corporation is to play a catalytic role in the overall economic upliftment and elimination of the poverty of the Scheduled Caste people.
- 6.196 At present, the annual income limit for bankable scheme is Rs.68000 for Urban areas and Rs.47000 for Rural areas for SC beneficiaries, to establish/start business at a unit cost upto Rs.100000 as prescribed by the Cottage Industries Department and having unit cost up to Rs.200000 for small scale industry. The Corporation provides Rs.10000 or 50 percent of the loan sanctioned, whichever is less, as subsidy through banks to SC beneficiaries.
- 6.197 During the year 2016-17, the Corporation had covered 1389 beneficiaries under Bankable scheme belonging to Scheduled Castes and arranged the loan of Rs.632.43 lakh, while during the year 2017-18 (upto October, 2017) the Corporation had covered 517 beneficiaries and arranged the loan of Rs.242.85 lakh.
- 6.198 During the year 2016-17, the Corporation had disbursed an amount of Rs.313.12 lakh as subsidy to 3151 Scheduled Castes

beneficiaries, while during the year 2017-18 (upto October, 2017), the Corporation has disbursed an amount of Rs.32.43 lakh as subsidy to 327 Scheduled Castes beneficiaries.

- 6.199 The corporation has implemented various Scheme for the year 2017-18 to grant self-employment opportunities for unemployed scheduled caste beneficiaries with the support of Social Justice & Empowerment Department, Government of Gujarat. In this scheme, the beneficiaries whose annual income is less than Rs. 98000 in rural areas and less than Rs. 120000 in urban areas can get the benefits.

Welfare of Developing Castes

- 6.200 The State Government's Directorate of Developing Castes Welfare implements various schemes related to Education, Economic upliftment, Health and Housing for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs), Economically Backward Classes (EBCs), Minorities and Nomadic and Denotified Tribes.
- 6.201 For implementing various schemes for Welfare of Developing Caste, during the year 2016-17, an expenditure of Rs.599.85

Table - 6.8 : Physical & Financial Achievement - Welfare of Developing Castes

Sr. No.	Scheme	Year	Financial Achievement (Rs. In crore)			Physical Achievement (Nos.)		
			Provision	Expen- diture.	% of Expen- diture	Target	Achieve- ment	% of Achie- vement
			4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Scholarships	2016-17 2017-18*	447.07 395.60	344.13 139.35	76.97 35.23	5773187 5112348	4683914 2462388	81.13 48.17
2	Pandit Dindayal Aawas Yojana (Assistance for housing on individual basis)	2016-17 2017-18*	78.00 60.00	76.16 40.94	97.65 68.23	12222 11000	15882 7212	129.95 65.56
3	"Kuwarbai Mameru" scheme	2016-17 2017-18*	14.50 17.40	13.75 8.67	94.84 49.80	12000 14500	13719 8666	114.33 59.77
4	Uniform & Books assistance to students in Std. I to VIII	2016-17 2017-18*	124.78 130.50	117.31 65.26	94.01 50.01	4391667 4350000	3909335 1975203	89.02 45.41
5	Saraswati Sadhana Yojana Free cycles to SEBC girls students in Std. IX	2016-17 2017-18*	45.00 48.00	38.50 55.01	85.55 114.60	161117 160000	160586 160374	99.67 100.23
6	Bankable Subsidy	2016-17 2017-18*	14.00 13.50	10.00 1.74	71.40 12.89	28001 22065	17166 2060	61.31 9.34
	Total	2016-17 2017-18*	723.36 665.00	599.85 310.97	82.93 46.76	10378194 9669913	8800602 4615903	84.80 47.73

Note: Percentage adopted on absolute figure. * Upto November, 2017

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crore had been incurred while during the year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017), an expenditure of Rs. 310.97 crore has been incurred by the State Government. The Financial and Physical achievements under some important schemes during 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto November, 2017) are given in the Table - 6.8.

Gujarat Safai Kamdar Vikas Nigam

- 6.202 The objective of the Corporation is to rehabilitate the Safai Kamdar with a view to make them and their dependent free from their traditional slavery and unclean occupation by providing them loan/subsidy/housing/training.
- 6.203 **Direct Finance Scheme :** The National Safai Karmachari's Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), New Delhi gives loan to GSKVN at 1% to 3% interest rate for income generating scheme/projects under various schemes like Mahila Adhikarita Yojana, Mahila Samruddhi Yojana, Micro Credit Finance and Term loan. The GSKVN, gives finance upto Rs.50000 to Rs.15.00 lakh at 4% to 6% interest rate for rehabilitation of Safai Kamdars and their dependents for various income generating occupations like, Photo Copy Machine, Mandap Decoration, Cycle Store, Videography/ Photography, Ready-made Garment Shop, Utensil Shop, Computer, Jeep, Taxi, Tractor with trailer, Auto Rickshaw (Petrol, Diesel and CNG), Music Band, Electric Repairing Shop, Tailoring Shop, Fabrication Unit, Automobile repairing shop, Garbage Disposal Units, Vacuum Loader and many other small trades. During the year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017) Rs. 324.36 lakh has been disbursed to 253 beneficiaries.
- 6.204 **Pujya Thakkarbapa Safai Kamdar Rehabilitation Scheme :** This scheme has been introduced by the State Government for rehabilitation of Safai Kamdar and their dependents. Under this scheme Government grants a subsidy of minimum Rs.10000 and maximum Rs.75000 within the limit of unit cost fixed by the corporation. There is a provision of grant for repairing and improvement of Safai Kamdar Colonies. The Nigam has
- disbursed 10% margin money under direct finance schemes of NSKFDC.
- 6.205 **Vima Kavach (Insurance) for Safai Kamdars:** The State Government has introduced a scheme of group insurance named "Vima Kavach" for the sanitary workers of organized as well as unorganized sectors of the State for accidental death or death due to sewer/gas, gutter poisoning while cleaning. An insurance of Rs. 1 lakh is given by the insurance company in case of accidental death and Rs. 2 lakh in case of death due to gutter draining gas on duty (including share of Rs. 1 lakh by GSKVN) to the family of deceased persons for rehabilitation. During the year 2016-17, total 7 claims have been sanctioned by the Director of Insurance and total amount of Rs.7 lakh has been released. While during the year 2017-18 (upto November-2017), total 2 claims have been sanctioned by the Director of Insurance and total amount of Rs. 2 lakh has been released.
- 6.206 **Dr. Ambedkar Safai Kamdar Awas Yojana:** The State Government has implemented a special scheme named 'Dr. Ambedkar Safai Kamdar Awas Yojana' for housing to safai kamdars and their dependents. Under the scheme, there is a provision of Rs. 70000 subsidy and interest free loan of Rs. 60000 (Urban area) and Rs.30000 (Rural area) for construction of house per beneficiary, who are employees of local bodies. Total cost of the construction should not exceed Rs.150000 in rural area and Rs.400000 for urban area. During the year 2016-17, 1917 beneficiaries have been provided Rs. 526.12 lakh as subsidy and loan, while during the year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017), 342 beneficiaries have been provided Rs.111.14 lakh as subsidy and loan for constructing the house.
- 6.207 **Sanitary Mart Scheme :** The State Government has adopted the scheme from the approach paper of the Government of India and launched the scheme "Pandit Dindayal Upadhyay Antyodaya Swachchhata Bazar" known as Sanitary Mart Scheme from 2000-01. Under the scheme, a cooperative Sanitary mart society having minimum 10 and maximum

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- 25 members of safai kamdars to be formed which produces the sanitary material and sells to Govt. Hospitals, Municipalities and Municipal Corporations on commercial basis. Under the scheme, there is a provision of giving Rs. 5.00 lakh as financial assistance/loan to 25 members Rs. 20000 each (50% loan and 50% subsidy for 25 members).
- 6.208 **Education Loan** : For higher education to Safai Kamdars and their dependents financial loan is available for Courses like; Engineering, Medical, Para Medical, Physiotherapy, Diploma, Pathology, Hotel Management, Dental, Ayurvedic, Administration, Management and other affiliated courses at 3.5% rate of interest for Girls and 4% for Boy students to the extent of Rs.10.00 lakh in India and Rs. 20.00 lakh for abroad considering 90% cost of total course fees. The rest 10% Margin Money is being provided by the Gujarat Safai Kamdar Vikas Nigam (State Channelizing Agency-SCA) as interest free loan. During the year 2016-17, 44 student beneficiaries have been provided Rs.56.81 lakh as education loan while during the year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017), 7 students beneficiaries have been provided Rs.14.88 lakh as education loan.
- 6.209 **Training** : With a view to earn through self employment in the field of industries, services and trade, safai kamdar and their dependents are provided training for acquisition/upgradation of skill. For this 100 percent financial assistance is jointly provided by State and Central Government. Stipend is provided to trainee for maximum six months. During the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 (up to November-2017) the training for 500 and 100 candidates under this training scheme, through ATDC, Surat (Training Institute) was approved by NSKFDC, New Delhi under various trades of occupation respectively.
- Women Welfare and Protection**
- 6.210 **Domestic Violence Act - 2005** : The State Government has implemented the Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in the State for preventing domestic violence upon the women. This Act provides effective protection to the women victimized by any kind of domestic violence and other related issues. For effective implementation of this Act, the State Government has declared Social Security Officers in 26 District since 1/4/2015. The State Level Monitoring Committee has been constituted aiming at effective implementation of this Act which is chaired by the Secretary, Women and Child Welfare Department. Further, 289 service providers have been appointed under this Act and 20 shelter homes, all the civil hospitals and all hospitals affiliated to medical colleges have been declared as medical help centers for the women who are victim of domestic violence.
- 6.211 **Multipurpose Women Welfare Scheme:** During the year 2016-17, under the Multipurpose Women Welfare Scheme, total 620665 beneficiaries were there including 205777 women who were given benefit for social purpose, 81032 for legal assistance, 160929 employment oriented cases and 172927 for other purposes. While during the year 2017-18 (Upto November-2017), under the Multipurpose Women Welfare Scheme, total 458787 beneficiaries were there including 150222 women who were given benefit for social purpose, 31356 for legal assistance, 131552 employment oriented cases and 145657 for other purposes.
- 6.212 **Women's Clubs:** Trainings are being imparted through Women's Clubs to the women for tailoring, knitting and embroidery. Total 8249 beneficiaries were provided training by Women's Club during 2016-17, while total 2611 beneficiaries were provided training by Women's Club during 2017-18 (upto November, 2017). At present 17 Women's Clubs are functional to whom grant is released at the rate of 90 percent of the amount of salaries.
- 6.213 **Family Counseling Centers:** Family Counseling Centers are functional for counseling and redressal of grievances related to family and social disputes. During the year 2016-17, 738 beneficiaries have taken benefit of such Family Counseling Centers while during the year 2017-18 (up to November, 2017), 328

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beneficiaries have taken benefit of such Family Counseling Centers. At Present, 6 such centers are existence to which grant is being released at the rate of 90 percent of the amount of salaries.

- 6.214 For implementation of all the schemes, during the year 2016-17, provisions of Rs.23488.66 lakh was made under plan budget and Rs. 337.50 lakh under non-plan, totaling Rs.23826.16 lakh while during the year 2017-18 provisions of Rs.28410.57 lakh is made under Revenue Head and Rs. 87.50 lakh under Construction Head, totaling Rs.28498.07 lakh.

ENVIRONMENT

Gujarat Pollution Control Board

- 6.215 The Government of Gujarat constituted the Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) with a view to protect the environment to prevent and to control the pollution of water and air in the State of Gujarat.

- 6.216 **A Processing and finalization of Consent applications under the Water Act and Air act and Hazardous Waste Rules:** GPCB has started to issue Common Consents and Authorization from 01/04/2003 CCA under Water Act 1974, Air Act 1981, the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 valid for five years in order to simplify the procedure and for the timely disposal of the cases. In addition to this under e-governance program the board has developed software - Xtended Green Node (XGN) for receiving, scrutinizing, processing and for taking decision for CCA applications, which facilitates uniformity in operation at all regional offices located across the Gujarat and head office at Gandhinagar. The Board is awarded with four National Award for this e-Governance system. The statistics on CCA applications are shown in the Table - 6.9.

- 6.217 **The Bio-medical Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 :** As per the Bio-medical Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the occupier in relation to any institution generating Bio-medical Waste which includes a Hospital, Nursing Home, Clinic/ Dispensary, Veterinary Institution, Animal

Sr. No.	Details	Cum. Upto 31/3/2017	1/4/2017 to 31/10/2017
1	2	3	4
1	Applications on hand for consent	25070	*729 (25653)
2	Consent granted	18599	430 (19029)
3	Consent rejected	4850	119 (4969)
4	Unit closed	9	00 (9)
5	Incomplete applications return to applicants	1503	01 (1504)
6	Applications under scrutiny	118	939 (1057)
*	This includes 583 applications received from April to October 2017 and 146 applications pending from the previous financial year 2016-17.		
Note : The figures in the bracket are cumulative			

House, Pathological Laboratory, Blood Bank by what ever name called, as well as an operator of a facility for the collection, reception, storage, transport, treatment, disposal etc. should apply in form-I and obtained authorization of the Board, within notified time schedule. The statistics pertaining to action taken on Authorization applications under the Bio-medical waste Management Rules, 2016 is shown in the Table - 6.10.

Sr. No.	Details	Cum. Upto 31/3/2017	1/4/2017 to 31/10/2017
1	2	3	4
1	Applications for Authorisations on hand	34283	*1280 (35490)
2	Authorizations issued	31840	1108 (32948)
3	Authorizations rejected	1067	32 1099)
4	Unit closed	2	00 (02)
5	Applications return to Applicants(s)	1272	19 (1291)
6	Applications under scrutiny	73	782 (855)
*	This included 1207 applications received from April to October 2017 and 73 applications pending from the previous financial year 2016-17. Including fresh & Renewal Application.		
Note : The figures in the bracket are cumulative			

- 6.218 **Consent To Establish (formally known as No Objection Certificates) concerning location clearance:** The industries have to obtain CTE prior to establishing new industrial plant/ expansion of existing industrial units. The Board critically examines the location and proposed environmental management system of such industry before issuing

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Consent to Establish. The statistics of Consent to Establish applications is shown in the Table-6.11.

Table-6.11 - Statistics of CEA			
Sr. No.	Details	Cumulative Upto 31/3/2017	1/4/2017 to 31/10/2017
1	2	3	4
1	Applications on hand	58550	*3112(60997)
2	CTE (NOC) issued	45255	1878(47133)
3	Applications rejected	11345	429(11774)
4	Unit closed	507	57 (564)
5	Applications return to Applicants(s)	580	12 (592)
6	Applications under scrutiny	863	6659(7522)
*	This includes 2447 applications received from April to October 2017 and 665 applications pending from the previous financial year 2016-17.		
Note : The figures in the bracket are cumulative			

6.219 Water Quality Monitoring Programmes:

(1) **Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) Project** : The Board assists the CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board) in implementing the GEMS (Global Environmental Monitoring System) project. The scope of this project includes an assessment of the quality of water of the major rivers of the State, viz. Narmada, Tapi, Mahi and Sabarmati. As per the guidelines of the CPCB, 9 stations have been fixed, out

of which 7 are for monitoring the quality of surface water and the rest for the monitoring of ground water quality.

(2) **Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources System (MINARS) Project** : On account of various discharge of waste water in river, the quality is likely to be adversely affected. It is therefore, necessary to monitor the quality of the various river waters. This is a continuous project of previous years as approved by the CPCB and known as MINARS (Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources System) Project. The Board is monitoring the water quality from 156 sampling station located on various rivers in the State. Under this project ground water quality and lake water quality are also monitored periodically.

6.220 National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (NAMP) Project:

Under this project Ambient Air Quality monitoring is carried out at 38 stations in the state with the financial help of the Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi. The ambient air quality samples were collected as per the standard norms for ambient air quality monitoring prescribed by CPCB.

6.221 State Air Monitoring Programme (SAMP):

Under this project Ambient Air Quality

Table - 6.12 - Details of Activities of GPCB			
Sr. No.	Activity	During the year 2016-17	01-04-2017 to 31-10-2017
1	Installation of Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP)	566	433 (9709)
2	Installation of Air Pollution Control Measures (APCM)	720	493 (8383)
3	Installation & Commissioning of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) in operation	31	0 (Operational-42)
4	Installation & Commissioning of Common/Individual Solid Waste Disposal Sites (TSDF)	07 +7(Proposed) 14	
5	Installation of Incinerator	06+3 (Proposed)	
	(A) Common Incinerator in operation for Hazardous waste under EPA - 86	50+(41 Not In operational)	
	(B) Individual Incinerator in operation for Hazardous waste under EPA - 86		
	(C) For Common Bio-medical incinerable waste under BMW rules	19	
	(D) For individual Bio-medical incinerable waste under BMW rules	0	
6	Preparing zoning Atlas (no. of districts covered) under GPCB project	27	
7	Monitoring under specific project (no. of sampling station)		
	(A) Global Envi. Monitoring System (GEMS)	9	
	(B) Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources (MINARS)	156	
	(C) Coastal Monitoring	46	
8	Establishment of Ambient Air Monitoring Station in Urban & Industrial Area of Gujarat viz. no. of sampling station		
	(A) National Ambient Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP)	38	
	(b) State Ambient Air Monitoring Programme (SAMP)	24	
9	Holding seminar/workshop/Conducting Important event / Exhibitions and open house for environment awareness		
	Environmental Clinic	263	
	Important events & visits of Experts, Important persons		
	Training workshop	19	
10	Assessment & Collection of water cess under water cess Act-1977 (no. of unit accessed)	9518	
Note : Figures in bracket are cumulative.			

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- monitoring is carried out at 24 stations in the state. The ambient air quality samples were collected as per the standard norms for ambient air quality monitoring prescribed by CPCB.
- 6.222 Government of Gujarat has formed State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority and State Level Expert Appraisal Committee to expedite the Environment clearance for the B category of Industries/ Project. The authority has issued the Environment clearance to 6619 Industries/ projects.
- 6.223 The details regarding important activities carried out by GPCB pertaining to betterment of environment in the state during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 (April-October, 2017) are summarized in the Table - 6.12.
- Gujarat Ecological Education & Research (GEER) Foundation, Gandhinagar.**
- 6.224 Gujarat Ecological Education & Research (GEER) Foundation is an autonomous body established by Forests & Environment Department, Government of Gujarat in the year 1982. The main objective of this Foundation is to create public awareness by education and research in the field of ecology, environment, forests, wildlife and related subjects.
- 6.225 **Indroda Nature Park and Wilderness Park:** The Foundation has developed an unique Indroda Nature Park on the bank of Sabarmati River in about 300 ha. on Eastern side (known as Aranya Park) and 168 ha. on Western side of the River. More than 5.38 lakh visitors had visited the Park during 2016-17 whereas more than 4.18 lakh visitors have visited during 2017-18 (upto December, 2017).
- 6.226 **Hingolghadh Sanctuary :** The State Government has entrusted the Management and development of Hingolghadh Sanctuary at Jasdan Taluka of Rajkot District to 'GEER' Foundation. Camp site for Nature Education camp has been developed. About 13000 visitors had visited the Sanctuary during 2016-17, whereas about 14000 visitors have visited during 2017-18 (upto December, 2017).
- 6.227 **Nature Education Camps :** Nature education camps are organized at all the three centres i.e. Indroda Nature Park, Eastern side, Indroda Nature Park, Western Side and Hingolghadh. The participants get practical knowledge of Forests, Wildlife, Ecology, Environment etc. During the year 2016-17 Total 90 camps-shibirs were organised. In the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 68 camps-shibirs are ongoing.
- 6.228 **National Green Corps (NGC) :** "GEER' Foundation has been nominated as "Nodel Agency" by the Government of India for the implementation of NGC programme in the State of Gujarat. As per programme 250 "Eco-Club" consisting of about 50 students and one incharge teacher each is to be formed in the Schools in each District. The function of such club is to create awareness about ecology, environment and pollution among the local people through various programme. Government of India provides financial support of Rs.2500 to each club through this foundation. During the year 2016-17, Rs. 159.00 lakh distributed as financial assistance for 6360 Eco Clubs.
- 6.229 **Bird Watching Training Programme:** GEER Foundation arranges Bird Watching Programme on every Sunday during November to February for identification of birds, behavior of the birds and scientific method to identify the birds etc. Total four batches (one per month) consisting of about 35-40 bird watcher trainees are arranged. During the year 2016-17 Total 117 Beneficiaries have Participated. From the year 2006-07 to 2016-17, total 1727 beneficiaries have participated. Bird Watching Programme is going on for the year 2017-18, in this programme total 130 participants likely to participate.
- 6.230 **'Hariyalu Gujarat' - Radio Programme :** The main objective of the programme is to create public awareness and research in the field of ecology, environment, forest, wildlife and other related subject. The Foundation has been broadcasting radio programme titled "Hariyalu Gujarat" on

every Sunday 8:00 p.m to 8:30 p.m from All India Radio Ahmedabad - Vadodara - Rajkot kendra. Total 579 episode have been broadcasted upto December, 2017 by the Foundation.

6.231 **Research Activities** : Department of Science & Technology, Gol has recognized GEER Foundation as Research Institute. As a Research Institute following research projects are being done by the institute.

(i) **Impact assessment of “Sanskriti Van” in Gujarat with respect to Socio-Economy and Ecological aspects** : The main objective of this research is to evaluate the impact of “Sanskriti Van” on Socio-Economy and the Ecology. With the help of this project conservation of our vaidic culture and our cultural values are also attained.

(ii) **National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC) Project** : The project aims to enhance the adaptive capacity of natural resource dependent communities (Agriculture, Coastal Fishing and Pastoral communities) to climate change in targeted villages of Kachchh district, Gujarat through actual physical interventions for water security, livelihood security and ecosystem restoration through the techniques of ecosystem based adaptation and community based adaptation.

(iii) **Remote Sensing - Geographical Information System (GIS)** : With the help of Remote Sensing technology the study is carried out on density of the Forests, fire sensitive areas and the afforestation areas. This study is helpful to the respective forest division in preparing the

working plans. Maps indicating the above mentioned aspects of forests are also prepared, with the help of this technology. Besides, this various projects are allotted to GEER Foundation. The maps with required interpretation are also prepared.

(iv) **Survey of Physical impact of conservation measures in seven protected Areas (Pas) of Gujarat** : In Gujarat state Gujarat Forestry Development (GFD) has been implementing, Gujarat Forestry Development Project (GFDP) with the financial support of Japan International Corporation Agency. Under the GFDP, a project titled “Survey of Physical Impacts of Conservation Measures in Seven Protected Area of Gujarat” was assigned to GEER Foundation in February, 2013 by the office of Additional PCCF, Research and Training wing of the GFD. The Seven Protected Areas have been covered under this project. The studies on ecological parameters have been initiated in Ratanmahal, Purna, Balaram - Ambaji and Jessore Wildlife Sanctuaries and Vansda National Park under this project.

(v) **Conservation and Ecological study of wetlands in Gujarat** : GEER Foundation has been carrying out the conservation and ecological study of wetlands of Gujarat State in the year 2017-18. An international seminar of wetlands has also been organized by GEER Foundation. Besides, the programmes for wetland conservation and raising awareness regarding wetlands are also organized. The International wetland Day is also celebrated as a part of awareness raising campaign.

Price and Public Distribution System



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7. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

PRICES

7.1 A price index is a normalized average of prices for a given class of goods or services in a given region, during a given interval of time. Price Indices have several potential uses. The index can be used to measure the movement in prices or a cost of living. Some notable price indices are indicated below :

- (1) Wholesale Price Index number - All India (WPI).
- (2) Consumer Price Indices for Rural, Urban and Combined.
- (3) Consumer Price Index number for Industrial Worker (CPI-IW).
- (4) Consumer Price Index number for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL).
- (5) Consumer Price Index number for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL).

Wholesale Price Index Number (WPI) :

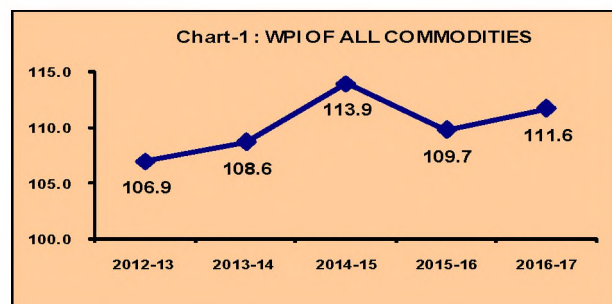
7.2 The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is the only general index capturing price movements in a comprehensive way and is an indicator of movement in prices of commodities in all trade and transactions. It is generally taken as an indicator of the rate of inflation in the economy.

7.3 The Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India revised the base year of the earlier series (base year 2004-2005) and introduced current series of index (with base year 2011-12) with effect from 1st April 2012. Now The revised series (2011-2012) covers total 697 items comprising 117 primary articles, 16 fuel group items and 564 manufactured products.

7.4 The WPI increased from 109.7 in the year 2015-16 to 111.6 in the year 2016-17 showing increase of 1.7 percent. While for the year 2017-18 (April-October, 2017) WPI is recorded 113.9.

7.5 The percentage change in the Wholesale Price Index for all commodities during the year 2012-13 to 2016-17 is given in the Table - 7.1.

Year	All Commodities	
	Index	%age change over previous year
1	2	3
2012-13	106.9	6.9
2013-14	108.6	1.6
2014-15	113.9	4.9
2015-16	109.7	-3.7
2016-17	111.6	1.7



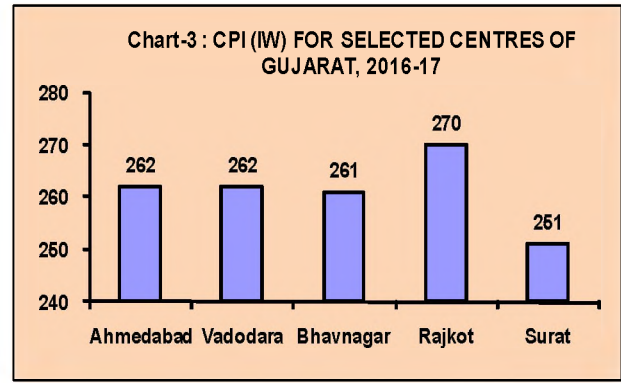
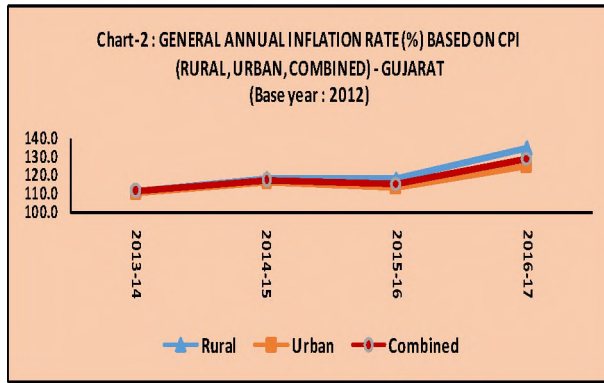
Consumer Price Indices for Rural, Urban and Combined :

7.6 The Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India has introduced a new series of Price Indices with base year 2012 for All India and States/UTs separately for Rural, Urban and Combined.

7.7 General Consumer Price Indices for Rural, Urban and Combined for Gujarat and All India are given in the Table 7.2.

Sr. No.	Year	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Gujarat	All India	Gujarat	All India	Gujarat	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2013-14	111.5	112.6	110.8	111.8	111.1	112.2
2	2014-15	118.3	119.5	116.4	118.1	117.2	118.9
3	2015-16	126.1	126.1	120.6	123	123	124.7
4	2016-17	134.8	132.4	125.2	127.9	129.3	130.3

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7.8 For the year 2016-17, CPI Rural, Urban and Combined at All India were recorded 132.4, 127.9 and 130.3 respectively, while for Gujarat State CPI Rural, Urban and Combined were recorded 134.8, 125.2 and 129.3 respectively.

7.9 For the year 2017-18 (April-September, 2017), CPI Rural, Urban and Combined at All India were recorded 135.3, 130.9 and 133.2 respectively, while for Gujarat State CPI Rural, Urban and Combined were recorded 138.5, 127.6 and 132.3 respectively.

Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) :

7.10 The CPI-IW intends to measure the temporal change in the retail prices of fixed basket of goods and services being consumed by an average working class family and thus, is an important indicator of the change in consumption level of average industrial worker in the country.

7.11 The Labour Bureau, Shimla, has been compiling and publishing CPI-IW with base year 2001. The details of 5 centers of the Gujarat State and All India CPI-IW has been given in the Table-7.3.

7.12 For the year 2015-16 the CPI-IW index at All India level was 265 which increased to 276 in 2016-17 indicating an increase of

4.2 percent. While, for the year 2017-18 (April -September, 2017) CPI-IW index was recorded 282 at all India level.

7.13 For the year 2016-17 among the centres of Gujarat, highest index was recorded in Rajkot centre (270) and lowest index was recorded in Surat centre (251).

7.14 For the year 2017-18 (April-September, 2017) among the centres of Gujarat, highest index was recorded in Rajkot centre (269) and lowest index was recorded in Surat centre (259).

Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) :

7.15 The Labour Bureau, Shimla has been compiling and publishing Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers since 1964. The Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural Labourers in Gujarat State and All India with the base year 1986-87 is given in the Table - 7.4.

Table-7.4 : (CPI-AL)
(Base Year:1986-87)

Sr. No.	Year	General Index (July-June)	
		Gujarat	All-India
1	2	3	4
1	2012-13	694	692
2	2013-14	777	764
3	2014-15	822	808
4	2015-16	876	847
5	2016-17	900	873

Table-7.3 : CPI-IW (General Index)
(Base Year : 2001)

Sr. No.	Year	Centres of Gujarat State					All India
		Ahmedabad	Bhavnagar	Rajkot	Vadodara	Surat	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2012-13	213	210	222	203	199	215
2	2013-14	235	221	232	222	219	236
2	2014-15	241	230	240	234	229	251
3	2015-16	252	242	253	247	240	265
4	2016-17	262	261	270	262	251	276

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- 7.16 During the year 2016-17, All India CPI-AL general index increased to 873 from 847 in the previous year 2015-16, indicating an increase of 3.1 percent. While for the year 2017-18 (July to September, 2017) CPI-AL is recorded 890.
- 7.17 For Gujarat State, CPI-AL during 2016-17, has increased to 900 from 876 in previous year 2015-16, indicating an increase of 2.7 percent. While for the year 2017-18 (July to September, 2017) CPI-AL is recorded 909.

Consumer Price Index Number for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) :

- 7.18 The Consumer Price Index Number for Rural Labourers covers the households of Rural Labourers (including Agricultural Labourers).
- 7.19 The average of Consumer Price Index Number for Rural Labourers with 1986-87 as the base year for Gujarat State and All India is given in the Table - 7.5.

Table-7.5 : (CPI-RL)			
(Base Year:1986-87)			
Sr. No.	Year	General Index (July-June)	
		Gujarat	All-India
1	2	3	4
1	2012-13	692	693
2	2013-14	775	766
3	2014-15	821	811
4	2015-16	877	852
5	2016-17	923	880

- 7.20 During 2016-17, All India CPI-RL increased to 880 from 852 in previous year 2015-16 indicating an increase of 3.3 percent. While for the year 2017-18 (July to September, 2017) CPI-RL is recorded 896.
- 7.21 For Gujarat State, during 2016-17, the CPI-RL has increased to 923 from 877 in previous year 2015-16 indicating an increase of 5.2 percent. While for the year 2017-18 (July to September, 2017) CPI-RL is recorded 908.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

- 7.22 The State Government distributes Wheat, Rice, Sugar, Iodised Salt and Edible Oil to the ration card holders as per fixed rate and quantum through the fair price shops.

The National Food Security Act-2013 has been implemented in the state from 1-4-2016. Hence wheat and rice are distributed under the National Food Security Act-2013 instead of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). On behalf of the state government the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. lifts the quantity of food grains from the depots of the Food Corporation of India and distributes through fair price shops.

- 7.23 **“Ma Annapurna Scheme” under the National Food Security Act-2013** : The State Government has launched “Ma Annapurna Scheme” under the National Food Security Act-2013 effective from 1-4-2016 in the state. Under the scheme two kinds of beneficiaries get benefit (A) All card holders of the state under the Antyodaya Anna Yojna (B) Priority Household Families as per the norms fixed vide the resolution date 22-7-2014 issued by the state government.
- 7.24 **Target of the beneficiaries of the scheme**: The target of the beneficiaries of Urban Areas and Rural areas has been fixed in the NFS Act-2013 are given in the Table - 7.6.

Table-7.6 - Area and Beneficiaries	
(In Lakh)	
Area	Target of beneficiaries
Rural	258.78
Urban	124.06
Total	382.84

- 7.25 **Benefit to the beneficiaries under the scheme** : The quantity of food grain is to be entitled as per quantum and price as shown in the act per month to the families of Antyodaya Anna Yojana and Priority Household Families. The Allocation of Rice has been increased and allocation of wheat has been decreased by the State Government from November-2017. (Table-7.7).
- 7.26 **Allocation of foodgrain made by the Govt. of India** : The details regarding allocation of foodgrain from April-2017 and revised allocation from May-2017 made by the Govt. of India is provided in Table-7.8.

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

Table-7.7 - Quantity of Foodgrain and Price under Antyoday Anna Yojana

Sr. No.	Kinds of Beneficiaries	Foodgrain entitlement	April-2017 to October-2017		From November -2017
			Quantum	Price (Per Kg.)	Quantum
1	Antyoday Anna Yojana Families	Per Family 35 Kgs. foodgrain	25 kgs Wheat	Rs. 2.00	23 kgs Wheat
			10 kgs Rice	Rs. 3.00	12 kgs. Rice
			35 kgs Foodgrain		35 kgs. Foodgrain
2	Priority Household Families	Per Head 5 Kgs. Foodgrain	3.5 kgs Wheat	Rs. 2.00	3.0 kgs. Wheat
			1.5 kgs Rice	Rs. 3.00	2.0 kgs. Rice
			5.0 kgs Foodgrain		5.0 kgs. Foodgrain

**Table-7.8 : Allocation of foodgrain by Govt. of India
(In MTs.)**

Commodity	Monthly allocation Apr-17	Monthly allocation from May -2017
Wheat	130064.50	138801.61
Rice	55741.93	59486.41
Total	185806.43	198288.02

- 7.27 **Regarding inclusion / exclusion of beneficiaries under the scheme :** Two-Tier committee has been constituted in every district under the chairmanship of the Taluka Mamlatdar to cover the beneficiaries which are entitled as per the norms fixed vide the resolution dated 22-7-2014 under the scheme and to remove the families/persons those who are not entitled as per norms. The committee checks received applications and take decision for cover or to remove. The provision for person who has been unhappy from the decision taken by Taluka level committee can appeal to the committee constituted under the chairmanship of the district collector.
- 7.28 **Fair Price Shops under the scheme :** There are total 17209 Fair Price Shops (Pandit Dindayal Grahak Bhandar) in the state as on December-2017. There are computer, printer and fingerprint device available with the Fair Price Shops holder. The Fair Price Shops holder distributes foodgrains on the bases of matching the fingerprint. All Fair Price Shops of the state have been enabled for Aadhar based payment system as part of the digital India initiative. This makes Gujarat the first state to have a comprehensive program to facilitates

digital payment under Public Distribution System.

- 7.29 **Updated Information of the beneficiaries under this scheme :** When the scheme was implemented in April-2016 there were 3.37 crore beneficiaries which has increased to 3.80 crore upto December-2017.
- 7.30 **Antyoday Families :** Government of India has given the target of 8.12 lakh families to cover under this scheme. As on December-2017 total 8.16 lakh families of the state have been covered. Under the Scheme, monthly 35 kgs. foodgrains are distributed. During the year 2017-18 (upto December-2017) including 172791.49 MTs wheat and 73796.95 MTs Rice, total 246588.44 MTs foodgrains have been distributed. Details of per card foodgrains distributed to beneficiaries are given in the Table - 7.7.
- 7.31 **Priority Household Families :** Under National Food Security Act-2013, total 3.37 crore population have been covered through 63.88 lakh priority household families as on December-2017. Under this scheme, monthly 5 kgs. foodgrains are distributed. During the year 2017-18 (Upto December-2017) including 9.70 lakh MTs wheat and 4.64 lakh MTs Rice, total 14.34 lakh MTs foodgrains have been distributed. Details of per head foodgrains distributed to beneficiaries are given in the Table - 7.7.
- 7.32 **Expenditure of distribution and subsidy:** Expenditure against the distribution of foodgrains under the National Food Security Act-2013 is borne in the ratio of 50:50 by the government of India and the state government. Moreover, the subsidy expenses are borne by the state government.

Levy Sugar

7.33 State government has purchased levy sugar by G.S.C.S.C. Ltd. through tender process from open market and distributed to BPL/AAY card holders. State Government distributes 350 grams levy sugar at the rate of Rs.22.00 per kg. per person per month to BPL beneficiaries and 1 kg. to families with upto 3 person and 350 grams to families with more than 3 persons for AAY beneficiaries at the rate of Rs. 15 per kg. State Government distributed additional 1 kg. sugar per card to BPL and Antyodaya card holders in August, 2017 (Janmashtami festival) and in October, 2017 (Diwali festival) at the rate of Rs. 22.00 per kg. to BPL and Rs. 15 per kg. to AAY beneficiaries. State Government allotted total of 64683 MTs of levy sugar during the year 2017-18 (upto December-2017). Government of India pays subsidy of Rs. 18.50 per kg. to Gujarat for AAY families on fixed quota of 812.80 MTs per month. However State Government has distributed more quantity of sugar prescribed by GOI, so additional subsidy burden was incurred by the state government.

Edible Oil

7.34 The buffer stock of Edible Oil is procured by the State Government to distribute to AAY & BPL families at subsidised rates (less than the prevailing price in the open market) under PDS during two festival months of calendar year. During the year 2017-18, state government purchased 70.53 lakh 1 litre pouches of Refined Cottonseed Oil and in two festival months August-2017 (Janmashthmi) and October-2017 (Diwali) about 69.68 lakh 1 litre pouches of Refined Cottonseed Oil were distributed at the rate of Rs. 48.00 per litre to the poor families (BPL and Antyoday card holders).

Refined Iodised Salt

7.35 Refined Iodised salt is also added in the basket of subsidised commodities distributed to the poor people of Gujarat so as to ensure nutritional security. Refined Iodised salt helps in removing Iodised deficiency. AAY and BPL card holders with up to 6 members are distributed 1 kg. and

to above 6 members 2 kg. @ Rs. 1 per kg. per card per month. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 30294.73 MTs Refined Iodised Salt is distributed to total 35.60 lakh families of which 24.67 lakh are BPL and 10.93 lakh are AAY card holders.

Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO)

7.36 At present the allotment of Superior Kerosene Oil for cooking and illumination purpose is made by the Government of India on quarterly bases. Districtwise allocation is being made by the State Government. The Government of India is allocating 28760 kilo litres of SKO per month from April-2017.

7.37 The consumption of Superior Kerosene Oil is only for domestic purpose. For the smooth availability of Kerosene and to avoid adulteration of Kerosene in high speed diesel and petrol as well as black-marketing by anti-social elements, the following policy has been adopted.

- (1) PDS Kerosene is distributed to Non-Gas ration cards only. From the month of October, 2016 PDS Kerosene is distributed for BPL/AAY @ 2 litre/person subject to maximum of 8 litres per card and APL-1/APL-2 @ 2 liter/person subject to maximum of 4 litres per card.
- (2) Fixed number of ration cards is attached with Superior Kerosene Oil retailers, fair price shops and hawkers.
- (3) With a view to make available Superior Kerosene Oil to all Non-Gas card holders, Gas connection card holders were omitted from the distribution with effect from August, 2004.
- (4) Ration card holders having single bottle connection or double bottle connection of LPG or Pipeline gas connections are not given Superior Kerosene Oil. PDS Superior Kerosene Oil is colored with blue dye for identification.

7.38 The information regarding year wise allotment and lifting of Superior Kerosene Oil for the last five years is given in the Table-7.9.

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

Table-7.9 : Allotment and Lifting of Superior Kerosene
(in Kilolitres)

Sr. No.	Calendar Year	Allotment	Monthly average of allotment	Lifting	Monthly average of lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2013	673464	56122	673200	56100
2	2014	673416	56118	673179	56098
3	2015	658704	54892	658476	54873
4	2016	563016	46918	562742	46895
5	2017*	324188	29472	322820	29347

* (Upto November, 2017)

7.39 Light Diesel Oil (LDO), High Speed Diesel (HSD) and Motor Spirit (MS) are provided through their authorized dealers. The information regarding yearwise lifting of High Speed Diesel Oil and Motor Spirit during the last five years is given in the Table-7.10.

Table-7.10: Lifting of High Speed Diesel & Motor Spirit (Petrol)

(In Kilolitre)							
Sr. No.	Calendar Year	Light Diesel Oil		High Speed Diesel Oil		Motor Spirit (Petrol)	
		Lifting	M.A.L.*	Lifting	M.A.L.*	Lifting	M.A.L.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2013	0	0	4852408	404367	1566637	130553
2	2014	11268	939	5618821	468235	1855908	154659
3	2015	20245	1687	6002342	500195	2079997	173333
4	2016	29888	2491	6170914	514243	2338206	194851
5	2017*	19970	1997	5068573	506857	2058054	205805

* (Upto October, 2017) *M.A.L.= Monthly Average Lifting

Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.

7.40 The Corporation has been entrusted with the work of procuring essential commodities and arranging their distribution especially to the vulnerable sections of the society. It is also envisaged to remove the bottlenecks in the Public Distribution System (PDS), to help the agriculturists to get reasonable returns for their produce and at the same time to protect the interests of the consumers. The Corporation is also acting as a Government nominee for the lifting, movement, storage and distribution of edible oils. All distributed oils are fortified with Vitamin A and D. The distribution of oil under various schemes is given in the Table-7.11.

Table-7.11 : Distribution of Edible Oil (Unit in MT)

Sr. No.	Name of Commodity	Scheme	2016-17	2017-18*
1	Refined Cottonseed Oil 1 litre pouch	PDS	12043	6418
2	Cottonseed Oil (15 Kg. Tin)	MDM ICDS	8084 2485	4642 1459
3	Refined Cottonseed Oil (500 ml Pouch)	ICDS- (THR)	-	6316

* Upto October-2017

7.41 **Refined Cottonseed Oil (1 Liter Pouch):** During the year 2016-17, the Corporation had distributed 12043 MT of Refined Cottonseed Oil and during the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017), in the festival months of August and October the Corporation has distributed 6418 MT Refined Cottonseed Oil.

7.42 **Cottonseed Oil (15 Kg. Tin) :** During the year 2016-17, the Corporation had distributed 8084 MT Cottonseed Oil under Mid-Day-Meal scheme and 2485 MT Cottonseed Oil under ICDS and during the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017), the Corporation has distributed 4642 MT Cottonseed Oil under Mid-Day-Meal scheme and 1459 MT Cottonseed Oil under ICDS.

7.43 **Refined Cottonseed Oil (500 ml pouch) :** During the year 2017-18 (October-2017), the corporation has distributed 6316 MT Cottonseed Oil under ICDS-THR (Take Home Ration Scheme).

7.44 During the year 2016-17, about 16.80 lakh MT of wheat and 4.94 lakh MT of rice were distributed and during the year 2017-18 (October-2017), 9.14 lakh MT of wheat and 3.88 lakh MT of rice were distributed under different schemes.

7.45 During the year 2016-17, about 16615 MT of pulses were distributed and during the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017), about 17616 MT of pulses were distributed for MDM/ICDS scheme. Distribution of various pulses is given in the Table - 7.12.

7.46 **Levy Sugar :** The Corporation has acted as wholesale nominee for sugar for all the districts. The free sale sugar has been purchased from open market by

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

Pulses	Scheme	Year	
		2016-17	2017-18*
Turdal	MDM	12035	8676
Gramdal	MDM	990	-
Moongdal Mogar	MDM	3590	-
Moongdal Mogar 500 ml. Pouch	ICDS (THR)	-	8940
Total Pulses		16615	17616

* Upto October, 2017.

e-tendering system by the corporation. During the year 2016-17, 84072.19 MT of Free Sale Sugar has been distributed and during the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017), 52714.25 MT of Free Sale Sugar has been distributed under Public Distribution System (PDS).

7.47 **Refined Iodised Salt** : During the year 2016-17, the Corporation had distributed 15361.37 MT of Refined Iodised salt in 12 districts of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) and 24256.09 MT of Refined Iodised salt in all district to AAY and BPL families under Public Distribution System (PDS). During the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017), the corporation has distributed 9200.21 MT of Refined Iodised salt under Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) and 14145.16 MT Refined Iodised salt in all districts to AAY and BPL families under Public Distribution System (PDS) scheme. During the year 2016-17, 131.42 MT Iodised salt was distributed under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).

7.48 The Corporation has Two Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) agencies at Surat and Ahmedabad (Navrangpura). The total number of gas connections served during 2016-17 from the above agencies were 118261, which comprises of 88467 connections served at Surat and 29794 at

Ahmedabad (Navrangpura). During the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017), 65163 gas connections served which comprise of 49913 gas connection served at Surat and 15250 gas connection served at Ahmedabad (Navrangpura).

7.49 At Present, Corporation is operating 4 petrol pumps at Gandhinagar (Sector-21), Vasna, Vejalpur and Ahwa-Dang on dealership basis.

7.50 During the year 2016-17, 104.56 lakh litre petrol, 99.90 lakh litre diesel, 0.15 lakh litre oil and 19.70 lakh kilo of CNG were sold by these petrol pumps. During the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017), these petrol pumps have sold 63.20 lakh litre petrol, 56.40 lakh litre diesel, 0.07 lakh litre oil and 13.03 lakh kilo of CNG.

7.51 According to Government of Gujarat's resolution dated 5-4-2004, cement rate has been fixed by state Government from time to time. During the year 2016-17, the Corporation has procured 2.92 lakh MT of cement. During the year 2017-18 (upto October-2017), the Corporation has procured 1.83 lakh MT of cement.

7.52 Government of Gujarat has appointed the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation as a procurement agency under Minimum Support Price (MSP) Scheme of Central Government for the procurement of Wheat, Rice, Maize and Bajra directly from the farmers, Procurement details are given in the Table - 7.13.

7.53 **Activities for Consumer Protection** : The State Government makes publicity and advertisement for the protection and Welfare of Consumer. In the financial year 2016-17, Rs. 119.53 lakh has been spent and Rs. 27.44 lakh has been spent in the financial year 2017-18 (upto January-2018). Moreover Rs.100 lakh has been given for

Year/ Commodity	Procurement in MT				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Wheat	-	-	63171	109	6514
Paddy	27	123	917	985	810(*)

Note:- (1) Rabi Marketing Season for Procurement of Wheat.
 (2) Kharif Marketing Season for Procurement of Paddy.
 (3) * 15-10-2017 to 28-11-2017

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2000 Consumer Clubs for the year 2017-18 and Rs. 89.40 lakh has been spent. For Consumer awareness the state government has established 6 consumer advice centers with the financial assistance of central government and 16 consumer advice centers has been established by NGO's without the financial assistance of government.

7.54 **Verification of weights & measures :**
Activity of stamping and verification of

weights and measures is being done by the State Government. In the year 2016-17, total 9.52 lakh number of weights & measures had been verified and stamped from which fees of Rs. 20.76 crore had been collected. In the year 2017-18 (upto November-2017), total 5.73 lakh number of weights & measures has been verified and stamped from which fees of Rs.13.67 crore has been collected.

Public Finance and Planning



8. PUBLIC FINANCE AND PLANNING

PUBLIC FINANCE

General Budgetary Position

Financial Accounts, 2016-17(P)

- 8.1 As per the provisional accounts, the total receipts during the year 2016-17 was Rs.137915.94 crore which is higher by Rs.16821.71 crore than the previous year 2015-16. Revenue receipts and capital receipts were higher by Rs. 12359.23 crore and Rs.4462.48 crore respectively than the previous year. The expenditure during the year 2016-17 was Rs. 135800.96 crore, which was higher by Rs. 8983.53 crore than the previous year 2015-16. The revenue expenditure and capital expenditure were higher by Rs. 8116.29 crore and Rs. 867.24 crore respectively compared to the previous year 2015-16.
- 8.2 As per the provisional accounts of 2016-17, the receipts on revenue account was about Rs.109841.81 crore, while the total outgoings on revenue account was about Rs.103894.83 crore, leaving a surplus of Rs. 5946.98 crore under revenue account. Under the capital account, total expenditure was Rs. 31906.13 crore against the capital receipts of Rs. 28074.13 crore, showing a deficit of Rs. 3832.00 crore. During the year 2016-17 on the capital account, expenditure on discharge of internal debt was Rs. 8386.27 crore against the final accounts of Rs. 5534.06 crore for the year 2015-16. The total surplus on revenue and capital account together for the year 2016-17 works out to Rs.2114.98

crore, while the contingency fund and public account recorded surplus of Rs. 3.75 crore and net deficit of Rs. 1991.93 crore respectively. Thus, the Government account for the year 2016-17, show total net surplus of Rs. 126.80 crore (Table-8.1).

Tax Receipts

- 8.3 As per the provisional accounts for the year 2016-17, total tax revenue was Rs. 83278.10 crore which is higher by 6.30 percent than the final account of Rs. 78339.85 crore for the year 2015-16.

Share in Central Taxes

- 8.4 As per the provisional accounts for the year 2016-17, the state share in central taxes was Rs. 18835.34 crore, which is higher by about 20.13 percent than the final account for the year 2015-16 of Rs.15679.02 crore.

Sales Tax/Value Added Tax (VAT)

- 8.5 As per the provisional accounts for the year 2016-17, the proceeds from Sales Tax/VAT are placed at Rs.46313.78 crore, which is higher by about 5.04 percent than the final account for the year 2015-16 of Rs.44091.05 crore.

Chart-1: TAX REVENUE - 2016-17, GUJARAT

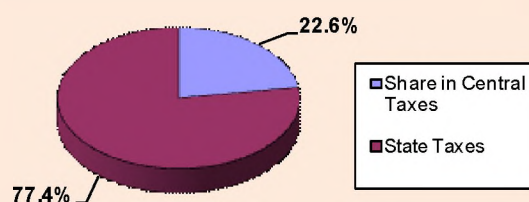


Table - 8.1 : GENERAL BUDGETARY POSITION			
(Rs. in Crore)			
Sr. No.	Item	2015-16 Account	2016-17(P) Account
1	2	3	4
I	Revenue Account		
	(A) Revenue Receipts	97482.58	109841.81
	(B) Revenue Expenditure	95778.54	103894.83
	(C) Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	1704.04	5946.98
II	Capital Account		
	(A) Capital Receipts	23611.65	28074.13
	(B) Capital Expenditure	31038.89	31906.13
	(C) Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	(-) 7427.24	(-) 3832.00
	Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	(-) 5723.20	2114.98
	Within consolidated Fund		
III	Contingency Fund (Net)	10.41	3.75
IV	Public Account (Net)	5503.16	(-) 1991.93
	Total Net Transactions	(-) 209.63	126.80

Key Fiscal Trends

- 8.6 The Table-8.2 shows the key trends in the Government fiscal performance in the last three years i.e. 2014-15 to 2016-17.

State Budget 2017-18 (B.E.)

- 8.7 As per budget estimates for the fiscal year 2017-18, the receipts on revenue account are estimated at Rs.131521.23 crore, while total outgoings on revenue account are placed at Rs.125455.63 crore, leaving a surplus of Rs.6065.60 crore under revenue

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

Table - 8.2 - Key Fiscal Trends

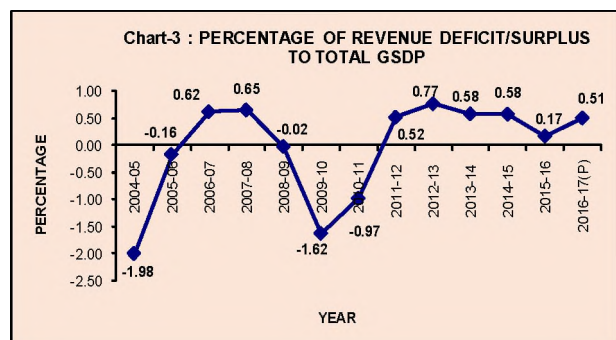
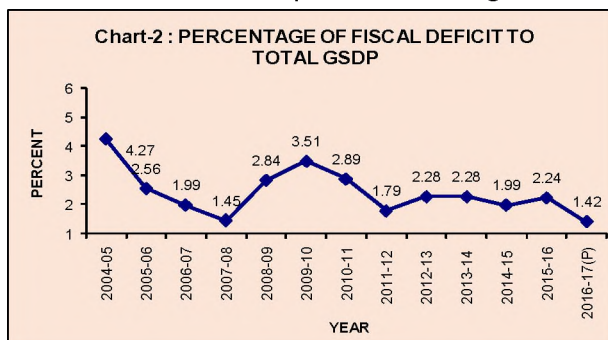
Item	Figures (Rs. in crore)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(P)
Total Receipt	112294.10	121094.23	137915.94
Revenue Receipt	91977.78	97482.58	109841.81
Capital Receipt	20316.32	23611.65	28074.13
Total Expenditure	116668.58	126817.43	135800.96
Revenue Expenditure	86651.71	95778.54	103894.83
Capital Expenditure	30016.87	31038.89	31906.13
Revenue Deficit (-)/Surplus (+)	5326.07	1704.04	5946.98
Fiscal Deficit	18319.22	23015.13	16480.16
Interest Payments & Consolidated Sinking Fund	14945.53	16800.13	17796.84
Primary Deficit (-)/Surplus (+)	(-)3373.69	(-) 6215	1316.68
Receipt of Public Debt	19453.94	23486.18	27668.31
Expenditure of Public Debt	5509.20	6194.26	9073.17
GSDP (at Current Price)	921773	1025188(P)	1158151(Q)
As % of GSDP			
Total Receipt	12.18	11.81	11.91
Revenue Receipt	9.98	9.51	9.48
Capital Receipt	2.20	2.30	2.42
Total Expenditure	12.66	12.37	11.73
Revenue Expenditure	9.40	9.34	8.97
Capital Expenditure	3.26	3.03	2.75
Revenue Deficit (-)/Surplus(+)	0.58	0.17	0.51
Fiscal Deficit	1.99	2.24	1.42
Interest payments & Consolidated Sinking Fund	1.62	1.64	1.54
Primary Deficit (-)/Surplus (+)	(-) 0.37	(-) 0.61	0.11
Receipt of Public Debt	2.11	2.29	2.39
Expenditure of Public Debt	0.60	0.60	0.78

account. Under the capital account, total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 45376.34 crore as against an estimated receipts of Rs. 33974.90 crore. The budgetary transactions under capital account for 2017-18 are expected to result in a deficit of Rs.11401.44 crore. The total deficit of revenue and capital account together for

the year 2017-18 works out to Rs. 5335.84 crore. However, the overall surplus for the year 2017-18 is estimated at Rs.239.16 crore considering net surplus of public account.

PLANNING

8.8 The projected outlay for the Twelfth Five Year Plan of the state has been fixed at



DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

- Rs.283623.00 crore, which is 120.72 percent more than Eleventh Five Year Plan (Rs. 128500.00 crore outlay).
- 8.9 The Government of Gujarat has taken a decision to introduce the Outcome Budget from the year 2017-18. The Outcome Budget is being brought out as Budget publication. The purpose of the Outcome Budget is to link budgetary provisions to Development Outcomes of Government Programmes.
- 8.10 The Outcome Budget is also an important step towards increasing transparency in governance and in budgeting. The outcome budget is expected to facilitate the utilization of government funds in the interest of the public so that citizens may be benefited to the maximum and unnecessary and less useful expenditure can be avoided.
- 8.11 GAD (Planning Division) has carried out extensive consultation with the departments to identify those Government Schemes that could be included in the Outcome Budget. Generally schemes having large outlays, schemes related to physical output such as construction and procurement, schemes intended to improve developmental indicators and schemes designed to extend subsidy or benefit to individual, have been selected. Thereafter indicators have been identified by the department for each of these schemes and physical targets have been indicated for the next 3 years. Around 500 Schemes of various departments under their respective demand heads are considered.
- 8.12 The schematic details such as the beneficiaries, the scale of assistance if applicable, implementing agency, the funding pattern and the intended outcomes have also been articulated for these selected schemes.
- Twenty Point Programme - 2006**
- 8.13 Government of India has been implementing the revised Twenty Point Programme-2006 since 1-4-2007. As per the progress report of the year 2015-16 (upto March, 2016) published by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation of the Government of India, the Gujarat State is one of the leading state by gaining 100 percent achievement. During the year 2016-17 (upto March, 2017) progress report has been sent to Government of India.
- Decentralised District Planning**
- 8.14 Gujarat is a pioneer State to implement the programme of Decentralised District Planning in the true sense. Under this programme, about 20 percent of the grant of the district level provision is place at discretion of District Planning Boards.
- 8.15 **Discretionary Outlay:** Under this scheme, there are four different types of outlay like Taluka Centric Approach, District Level Grant, District Administrative Grant (Collector's Grant) and Grant for the Municipalities. District Planning Boards can finance schemes on 100% basis from the outlay of this scheme except District Administrative Grant (Collector's Grant). For the current financial year 2017-18, provision of Rs. 41411.00 lakh have been approved and for the budget of the year 2018-19, provision of Rs. 41508.50 lakh is proposed to be made for the Discretionary outlay.
- 8.16 **Incentive Outlay:** The Incentive outlay is an outlay involving a matching contribution of 50%, 25%, or 10% from other sources depending upon the backwardness of the taluka. For the current financial year 2017-18, provision of Rs. 810.00 lakh have been approved and for the budget of the year 2018-19, provision of Rs. 812.50 lakh is proposed to be made for the Incentive outlay.
- 8.17 **Geographically Backward Areas:** Apart from the Discretionary and Incentive components, there is a component for seven Special Backward Areas namely Panchal, Nalkantha, Bhal, Khakharia Tappa, Kharapat, Ghed and affected area of Ukai which are spreaded over the boundaries of fifteen(15) districts. In this Geographical Backward Area scheme works of Road, Drainage, Plantation of trees, skill development schemes etc. are implemented as per the needs of the area. For the current financial year 2017-18, provision of Rs. 529.00 lakh have been

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

- approved and for the budget of the year 2018-19, provision of Rs. 529.00 lakh is proposed to be made for the Geographically Backward Area schemes.
- 8.18 **Taluka Centric Approach** : Instead of grant allocation on the basis of percentage from the year 2010-11, State Government has declared a new policy of Taluka Centric Approach, in which grant allocation is based on the number of villages of talukas as below.
- (1) Grant of Rs. 1.00 crore per annum to the taluka having upto 50 villages.
 - (2) Grant of Rs. 1.25 crore per annum to the taluka having 51 to 100 villages.
 - (3) Grant of Rs. 1.50 crore per annum to the taluka having more than 100 villages.
- 8.19 **Community Works of Local Importance (MLA Fund)** : A component for Community Development Works of local importance to meet local needs as perceived by elected representatives from various Assembly Constituencies was introduced in 1989-90. Under this provision, Community Works of local importance such as rural roads, rooms for primary schools, provision of basic health care facilities etc. can be taken up on the recommendations of the elected representatives of each Assembly Constituency. From the financial year 2014-15 Government has increased this annual amount from Rs. 50.00 lakh to Rs. 100.00 lakh per MLA vide the G.R. dated 05/08/2014. The works are taken up as suggested by the MLA after due sanction by the Collector of the concerned district. For the current financial year 2017-18, provision of Rs. 18200.00 lakh have been approved and for the budget of the year 2018-19, provision of Rs.18200.00 lakh is proposed for the Community Works of Local Importance (MLA fund).
- 8.20 **Developing Taluka Scheme**: The State Government had setup a committee for studying developing talukas. The Committee had identified 30 talukas as least developed talukas in the state. Accordingly, a perspective plan had been prepared for development of such talukas. The Government had also decided to provide special fund to these 30 talukas.
- 8.21 After careful consideration, the State Government has decided to add 11 more talukas based on various indicators of human development. In the financial year 2014-15, due to bifurcation of districts/ talukas, 7 new developing talukas have been declared by the Government. In the financial year 2015-16, due to bifurcation of Nizar Taluka of Tapi District 1 more developing taluka Kukarmunda has been declared by the Government. In the financial year 2017-18, due to bifurcation of Limkheda Taluka of Dahod District 1 more developing taluka Singhvad has been declared by the Government. For the current financial year 2017-18, provision of Rs. 9800.00 lakh have been approved and for the budget of the year 2018-19, provision of Rs. 10000.00 lakh is proposed for total 50 developing talukas.
- 8.21 **Celebration of National Festivals**: To strengthen the Unity and Integrity of the State, to also enlighten the days of National Festivals i.e. 15th August (Independence day), 26th January (Republic Day) and also 1st May (Gujarat Foundation), State Government had introduced a new scheme from 15th August, 2003. With the help of this scheme, State Government has decided to celebrate this State level festivals programme out of the State capital in one of the District out of all the 33 districts. Moreover, State Government has decided to organize the district level celebration of this festivals at Taluka level also. Government has decided to celebrate this festival in one of the Taluka of each Districts from 26th January, 2006. Moreover, State Government has decided to organize the taluka level celebration of this festivals in one selected village of the Taluka. State Government has decided to allocate the grant for the development works for the above said State level, District level and at the Taluka level programme. For the current financial year 2017-18, provision of Rs. 5990.00 lakh have been approved and for the budget of the year 2018-19, provision of Rs. 6000.00 lakh is proposed to be made for the celebration of National Festivals.

DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

8.22 **Aapno Taluko Vikas Yojana (Aapno Taluko Vibrant Taluko):** In order to empower people to become a part of growth process, Government has initiated the concept of ATVT- a sub district citizen centric approach from the year 2011-12 where governance and development are facilitate at the grass root level. Every taluka in Gujarat will be empowered to provide a local platform for driving double digit growth and social development. It provides a new model of growth based on grass root planning and demands from the people rather than control of the Government. Therefore “Aapno Taluko Vibrant Taluko (ATVT)” is operational since last 5 years. This scheme is implemented at the taluka level. The scheme would to provide basic amenities at the village level viz. internal village roads, sewage disposal system, drinking water and solid waste disposal system.

8.23 For the current financial year 2017-18, provision of Rs. 44425.00 lakh have been approved and for the budget of the year

2018-19, provision of Rs. 44650.00 lakh is proposed for the Aapno Taluko Vikas Yojana (Aapno Taluko Vibrant Taluko).

8.24 Physical achievements since the inception of Decentralized District Planning Programme up to 30-11-2017 are given in the Table-8.3.

Table-8.3 : Physical Achievements		
Sr. No.	Item	Since Inception Upto 30-11-2017 (Nos.)
1	New Classrooms constructed for Primary Schools	32139
2	Repairs of Primary School's Class Rooms	5267
3	New Water Supply Works	96895
4	Rehabilitations of defunct village water supply schemes	1976
5	New approach roads	104623
6	Link roads	10812
7	Villages electrified for all purpose	15820
8	Repairing of P.H.Cs and Sub-Centres	2210
Total		269742

PART-III
GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE
COMPARISON WITH INDIA

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA						
Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	POPULATION (Population Census - 2011)					
1	Administrative Set-up					
	No. of Districts	No.	2011	26	640	4.06
	No. of Talukas (Sub-districts)	"	"	225	5924	3.80
	No. of Towns	"	"	348	7933	4.39
	Statutory Towns	"	"	195	4041	4.83
	Census Towns	"	"	153	3892	3.93
	No. of Villages	"	"	17843	597608	2.99
2	Population					
2.1	Total Population					
	Persons	Lakh	2011	604.40	12108.55	4.99
	Males	"	"	314.91	6232.70	5.05
	Females	"	"	289.48	5875.85	4.93
2.2	Rural Population					
	Persons	Lakh	2011	346.95	8337.49	4.16
	Males	"	"	177.99	4277.81	4.16
	Females	"	"	168.95	4059.68	4.16
	% of rural population to total population	%	"	57.40	68.86	-
2.3	Urban Population					
	Persons	Lakh	2011	257.45	3771.06	6.83
	Males	"	"	136.92	1954.89	7.00
	Females	"	"	120.53	1816.17	6.64
	% of urban population to total population	%	"	42.60	31.14	-
2.4	Child Population in the Age-group 0-6					
	Persons	Lakh	2011	77.77	1645.15	4.73
	Males	"	"	41.15	857.52	4.80
	Females	"	"	36.62	787.63	4.65
	Rural	"	"	48.25	1213.23	3.98
	Urban	"	"	29.52	431.92	6.83
	% of child population to total population	%	"	12.87	13.59	-
3	Density of Population (Population per Sq.Km.)		2011	308	382	-
4	Decadal Growth Rate					
	Total	%	2001-2011	19.3	17.7	-
	Rural	"	"	9.3	12.3	-
	Urban	"	"	36.0	31.8	-
5	Scheduled Castes Population					
	Persons	Lakh	2011	40.74	2013.78	2.02
	Males	"	"	21.10	1035.35	2.04
	Females	"	"	19.64	978.43	2.01
	Rural	"	"	22.82	1538.51	1.48
	Urban	"	"	17.93	475.28	3.77
	% age of S.C. population to total population	%	"	6.74	16.63	-
6	Scheduled Tribes Population					
	Persons	Lakh	2011	89.17	1045.46	8.53
	Males	"	"	45.01	525.47	8.57
	Females	"	"	44.16	519.99	8.49
	Rural	"	"	80.22	940.84	8.53
	Urban	"	"	8.95	104.62	8.55
	% age of S.T. population to total population	%	"	14.75	8.63	-
7	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)					
	Total	No.	2011	919	943	-
	Rural	"	"	949	949	-
	Urban	"	"	880	929	-
	Child Sex Ratio in the Age-group 0-6	No.	"	890	918	-
8	Literate Population					
8.1	Total					
	Persons	Lakh	2011	410.93	7636.39	5.38
	Males	"	"	234.75	4347.64	5.40
	Females	"	"	176.18	3288.75	5.36

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA						
Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.2	Rural					
	Persons	Lakh	2011	214.21	4827.94	4.44
	Males	"	"	124.68	2813.61	4.43
	Females	"	"	89.53	2014.32	4.44
8.3	Urban					
	Persons	Lakh	2011	196.73	2808.45	7.00
	Males	"	"	110.07	1534.02	7.18
	Females	"	"	86.65	1274.43	6.80
8.4	Scheduled Caste:					
	Total	Lakh	2011	28.35	1137.60	2.49
	Males	"	"	16.26	664.77	2.45
	Females	"	"	12.09	472.83	2.56
	Rural	"	"	14.95	820.20	1.82
	Urban	"	"	13.39	317.40	4.22
8.5	Scheduled Tribe					
	Total	Lakh	2011	46.89	517.65	9.06
	Males	"	"	27.08	301.47	8.98
	Females	"	"	19.81	216.25	9.16
	Rural	"	"	41.19	447.62	9.20
	Urban	"	"	5.69	70.04	8.12
9	Literacy Rate					
9.1	Total					
	Persons	%	2011	78.0	73.0	-
	Males	"	"	85.8	80.9	-
	Females	"	"	69.7	64.6	-
9.2	Rural					
	Persons	%	2011	71.7	67.8	-
	Males	"	"	81.6	77.1	-
	Females	"	"	61.4	57.9	-
9.3	Urban					
	Persons	%	2011	86.3	84.1	-
	Males	"	"	91.0	88.8	-
	Females	"	"	81.0	79.1	-
9.4	Total Literacy Rate among Scheduled Castes					
	Persons	%	2011	79.18	66.07	-
	Males	"	"	87.87	75.17	-
	Females	"	"	69.87	56.46	-
9.4.1	Scheduled Caste (Rural)					
	Persons	%	2011	75.18	62.85	-
	Males	"	"	85.36	72.58	-
	Females	"	"	64.39	52.56	-
9.4.2	Scheduled Caste (Urban)					
	Persons	%	2011	84.17	76.17	-
	Males	"	"	90.98	83.32	-
	Females	"	"	76.79	68.64	-
9.5	Total Literacy Rate among Scheduled Tribes					
	Persons	%	2011	62.48	58.96	-
	Males	"	"	71.68	68.53	-
	Females	"	"	53.16	49.35	-
9.5.1	Scheduled Tribe (Rural)					
	Persons	%	2011	61.29	56.89	-
	Males	"	"	70.70	66.82	-
	Females	"	"	51.79	46.93	-
9.5.2	Scheduled Tribe (Urban)					
	Persons	%	2011	72.71	76.78	-
	Males	"	"	79.96	83.16	-
	Females	"	"	65.13	70.32	-

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA						
Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Workers					
10.1	Total Workers (Main+Marginal)					
	Persons	'000	2011	24768	481889	5.14
	Males	"	"	18001	331940	5.42
	Females	"	"	6767	149949	4.51
	Rural	"	"	15570	348743	4.46
	Urban	"	"	9198	133146	6.91
10.2	Main workers					
	Persons	'000	2011	20365	362566	5.62
	Rural	"	"	11878	245868	4.83
	Urban	"	"	8487	116697	7.27
	% of main workers to total workers	%	"	82.2	75.2	-
10.3	Marginal Workers					
	Persons	'000	2011	4402	119323	3.69
	Rural	"	"	3692	102875	3.59
	Urban	"	"	710	16449	4.32
	% of marginal workers to total workers	%	"	17.8	24.8	-
10.4	Work Participation Rate					
10.4.1	Total					
	Persons	%	2011	41.0	39.8	-
	Male	"	"	57.2	53.3	-
	Female	"	"	23.4	25.5	-
10.4.2	Rural					
	Persons	%	2011	44.9	41.8	-
	Male	"	"	57.1	53.0	-
	Female	"	"	32.0	30.0	-
10.4.3	Urban					
	Persons	%	2011	35.7	35.3	-
	Male	"	"	57.2	53.8	-
	Female	"	"	11.4	15.4	-
10.5	Distribution to Total Workers					
	Cultivators	'000	2011	5448	118809	4.59
	% to total workers	%	"	22.0	24.7	-
	Agricultural labourers	'000	2011	6839	144334	4.74
	% to total workers	%	"	27.6	30.0	-
	Household Industry Workers	'000	2011	344	18338	1.88
	% to total workers	%	"	1.4	3.8	-
	Other workers	'000	2011	12137	200408	6.06
	% to total workers	%	"	49.0	41.6	-
	Non-workers					
	Persons	Lakh	2011	356.72	7289.66	4.89
	Males	"	"	134.90	2913.30	4.63
	Females	"	"	221.82	4376.36	5.07
	% of non - workers to total population	%	"	59.02	60.20	-
11	Disabled Population					
	Total disabled population	'000	2011	1092.30	26810.60	4.07
	% of disabled population to total population	%	"	1.81	2.21	-
11.1	Proportion of Disabled Population by Type of Disability					
	In seeing	%	2011	19.6	18.8	-
	In Hearing	"	"	17.5	18.9	-
	In Speech	%	2011	5.5	7.5	-
	In Movement	"	"	22.5	20.3	-
	Mental Retardation	"	"	6.1	5.6	-
	Mental Illness	"	"	3.8	2.7	-
	Any Other	"	"	18.1	18.4	-
	Multiple Disability	"	"	6.9	7.9	-
12	Houseless Population					
	Houseless Households	No.	2011	36925	449761	8.21
	Houseless Population	'000	"	144.3	1772.9	8.14
	% of Houseless population to total Population	%	"	0.24	0.15	-

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Slum Population					
	Towns Reporting Slums	No.	2011	103	2613	3.94
	Total Number of Slum Households	"	"	345998	13920191	2.49
	Total Slum Population					
	Persons	'000	2011	1680.1	65494.6	2.57
	Male	"	"	912.6	33968.2	2.69
	Female	"	"	767.5	31526.4	2.43
	% of total slum population to urban population	%	"	6.5	17.4	-
14	Proportion of Population by Age groups					
	0-14 Years	%	2011	28.9	30.8	-
	15-59 Years	%	"	62.8	60.3	-
	60 and above years	%	"	7.9	8.6	-
15	Religionwise Population					
	Hindu	'000	2011	53534	966257	5.54
	% to total Population	%	"	88.57	79.80	-
	Muslim	'000	"	5847	172245	3.39
	% to total Population	%	"	9.67	14.23	-
	Christian	'000	2011	316	27820	1.14
	% to total Population	%	"	0.52	2.30	-
	Sikhs	'000	"	58	20833	0.28
	% to total Population	%	"	0.10	1.72	-
	Buddhists	'000	"	30	8443	0.36
	% to total Population	%	"	0.05	0.70	-
	Jains	'000	"	580	4452	13.03
	% to total Population	%	"	0.96	0.37	-
	Others	'000	"	16	7938	0.20
	% to total Population	%	"	0.03	0.66	-
	Religion not stated	'000	"	58	2867	2.02
	% to total Population	%	"	0.10	0.24	-
16	Housing					
16.1	No. of Census Houses (Total)					
	Rural	No.	2011	17524030	330835767	5.30
	Urban	"	"	9293240	220695914	4.21
		"	"	8230790	110139853	7.47
16.2	Vacant census houses					
	Occupied census houses	No.	2011	2403117	24672968	9.74
		"	"	15120913	306162799	4.94
16.3	Total occupied census houses by their use					
	Total	No.	2011	15120913	306162799	4.94
	Residence	"	"	11728917	236062866	4.97
	Residence cum other use	"	"	416806	8578716	4.86
	Shop, office	"	"	1248409	17672786	7.06
	School, College, etc.	"	"	93087	2106530	4.42
	Hotel, Lodge, Guest House etc.	"	"	24963	720806	3.46
	Hospital, Dispensary, etc.	"	"	39801	683202	5.83
	Factory, Workshop, Workshed, etc.	"	"	236317	2496655	9.47
	Place of worship	"	"	181854	3013140	6.04
	Other non-residential use	"	"	1113142	33547747	3.32
16.4	Number of Households					
	Total	No.	2011	12181718	246692667	4.94
	Rural	"	"	6765403	167826730	4.03
	Urban	"	"	5416315	78865937	6.87
16.5	No. of Households by the condition of Census houses occupied by them					
	Total	No.	2011	12181718	246692667	4.94
	Good	"	"	8193176	131019820	6.25
	Livable	"	"	3801407	102470426	3.71
	Dilapidated	"	"	187135	13202421	1.42

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA							
Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year	Gujarat	India	% Share of State	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
II STATE INCOME							
1	Gross State Domestic Product						
	At Current Prices	Rs. Crore	2016-17 (Q)	1158151	15253714	7.59	
	At Constant (2011-12) Prices	"	"	984598	12196006	8.07	
2	Net State Domestic Product						
	At Current Prices	Rs. Crore	2016-17 (Q)	1019260	13668987	7.46	
	At Constant (2011-12) Prices	"	"	863678	10826074	7.98	
3	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product						
	At Current Prices	Rs.	2016-17 (Q)	156691	103870	-	
	At Constant (2011-12) Prices	"	"	132773	82229	-	
Source: (1) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Gujarat State (2) CSO, New Delhi							
Q : Quick Estimates							
III MONTHLY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURE							
68th Round NSS (July 2011-June 2012) *							
	Rural	Rs.	2011-12	1536	1430	-	
	Urban	Rs.	"	2581	2630	-	
* MMRP - Modified Mixed Reference Period							
Source: NSSO, Gol., MOSPI							
IV AGRICULTURE							
1	Area Under Principal Crops						
	Rice	'000 Hect.	2015-16(P)	772	43499	1.77	
	Jowar	"	"	103	6077	1.69	
	Bajra	"	"	393	7129	5.51	
	Wheat	"	"	851	30418	2.80	
	Total Cereals	"	"	2543	98306	2.59	
	Total Pulses	"	"	584	24911	2.34	
	Total Foodgrains	"	"	3127	123217	2.54	
	Groundnut	"	"	1414	4596	30.76	
	Total Oilseeds	"	"	2568	26087	9.85	
	Sugarcane	"	"	157	4927	3.19	
	Cotton	"	"	2722	12292	22.14	
	2	Production of Principal Crops					
		Rice	'000 Tonnes	2015-16(P)	1702	104408	1.63
Jowar		"	"	138	4238	3.26	
Bajra		"	"	788	8067	9.76	
Wheat		"	"	2484	92288	2.69	
Total Cereals		"	"	5719	235218	2.43	
Total Pulses		"	"	544	16348	3.33	
Total Foodgrains		"	"	6262	251566	2.49	
Groundnut		"	"	2339	6733	34.74	
Total Oilseeds		"	"	4179	25251	16.55	
Sugarcane		"	"	11120	348448	3.19	
Cotton		000 bales*	"	9400	30005	31.33	
* 170 Kg. each bales.							
3		Average Yield of Principal Crops					
	Rice	Kg./Hect.	2015-16(P)	2205	2400	-	
	Jowar	"	"	1340	697	-	
	Bajra	"	"	2004	1132	-	
	Wheat	"	"	2919	3034	-	
	Total Cereals	"	"	2249	2393	-	
	Total Pulses	"	"	931	656	-	
	Total Foodgrains	"	"	2003	2042	-	
	Groundnut	"	"	1654	1465	-	
	Total Oilseeds	"	"	1627	968	-	
	Sugarcane	"	"	70828	70720	-	
	Cotton	"	"	587	415	-	
	4 Number and Area of Operational Holdings by Size Group, Agriculture Census 2010-11 (P)						
4.1	Marginal						
	Number	'000	2010-11	1816	92826	1.96	
	Area	'000 Hect.	"	885	35908	2.46	

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA						
Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.2	Small					
	Number	'000	2010-11	1429	24779	5.77
	Area	'000 Hect.	"	2075	35244	5.89
4.3	Semi Medium					
	Number	'000	2010-11	1080	13896	7.77
	Area	'000 Hect.	"	2989	37705	7.93
4.4	Medium					
	Number	'000	2010-11	513	5875	8.73
	Area	'000 Hect.	"	2930	33828	8.66
4.5	Large					
	Number	'000	2010-11	49	973	5.04
	Area	'000 Hect.	"	1020	16907	6.03
4.6	All Holdings					
	Number	'000	2010-11	4886	138348	3.53
	Area	'000 Hect.	"	9898	159592	6.20
5	Area of Principal Horticulture Crops					
	Fruits	'000 Hect.	2016-17	411.23	6373.39	6.45
	Vegetables	"	"	643.88	10237.93	6.29
	Plantation Crops	"	"	31.66	3598.00	0.88
	Total *	"	"	1609.70	24850.86	6.48
6	Production of Principal Horticulture Crops					
	Fruits	'000 Tonne	2016-17	8937.42	92918.04	9.62
	Vegetables	"	"	13161.25	178172.41	7.39
	Plantation Crops	"	"	238.67	17972.03	1.33
	Total *	"	"	23401.84	300642.95	7.78
* Including Flowers, Aromatic, Spices and Honey.						
7	Consumption of Fertilisers					
	Nitrogen (N)	'000 Tonnes	2015-16	1101.82	17372.33	6.34
	Phosphate (P)	"	"	313.51	6978.77	4.49
	Potash (K)	"	"	101.42	2401.50	4.22
	Total	"	"	1516.75	26752.61	5.67
8	Consumption of Electricity for Agriculture purpose					
	Consumption for Agricultural Purpose	GWh	2013-14	14729.72	152744.34	9.64
	Total Consumption	"	"	66877.50	751908.24	8.89
	% share of Consumption for Agricultural Purpose	%	"	22.02	20.31	-
Source: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture						
V	LIVESTOCK					
1	Total livestock *	'000 No.	2012 (P)	27128	512057	5.30
	Cattle	"	"	9984	190904	5.23
	Buffaloes	'000 No.	2012 (P)	10386	108702	9.55
	Total Sheep and Goats	"	"	6667	200242	3.33
	Other Livestock	"	"	92	12209	0.75
* Total Livestock covers Cattel, Buffaloes, Yaks, Mithuns, Sheep, Goat, Pig, Horses and Ponies, Mules, Donkeys, Camels.						
2	Poultry	'000 No.	2012 (P)	15006	729209	2.06
3	Livestock Products					
	Milk Production	'000 Tonne	2015-16	12262	155491	7.89
	Eggs Production	Lakh Nos.	"	17216	829294	2.08
	Wool Production	'000 Kgs	"	2283	43581	5.24
4	Fish Production					
	Marine	'000 Tonne	2015-16 (P)	706.49	3582.93	19.72
	Inland	"	"	119.80	7212.56	1.66
	Total	"	"	826.30	10795.49	7.65
Source: Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture						
VI	MINING					
1	No. of Reporting Mines*	No.	2016-17	204	2020	10.10
2	Production of Important Minerals**					
	Lignite	000 Tonne	2016-17 (P)	10605	45124	23.50
	Bauxite	"	"	5818	24665	23.59
	Limestone	"	"	24923	313196	7.96
	Petroleum (Crude)	"	"	4605	36009	12.79

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA						
Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Natural Gas	M.Cu.Mts	"	1519	30866	4.92
3	Value of Mineral Production**	Rs.in Crore	2016-17 (P)	11921	237730	5.01
* Excluding Atomic Minerals, Petroleum (crude), Natural gas (utilised) and Minor Minerals						
** Excluding Atomic Minerals and Minor Minerals						
Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Mines						
VII	ENERGY					
	Installed Capacity	GW =10 ⁶ KW	2015-16	26.00	302.08	8.61
	Generation *	GWh	2014-15 (P)	90788	1043287	8.70
	Per Capita Consumption **	KWh	2014-15 (P)	2105	1010	-
	Installed Capacity of Grid Interactive	MW	2015-16	5230	42849	12.20
* Includes the generation of Small Hydro Project, ** Relates to utility & non-utility,						
Source: Ministry of Power						
VIII	INDUSTRY					
	Results of Annual Survey of Industries					
	No of Factories	No.	2014-15	23433	230435	10.17
	Total Persons Engaged	'000	"	1462	13881	10.53
	Value of Output	Rs. Crore	"	1270125	6883812	18.45
	Net Value Added	"	"	169668	975162	17.40
Source: ASI Report, CSO, New Delhi						
IX	LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT					
1	Industrial Disputes					
	Number of Industrial Disputes	No.	2015 (P)	16	184	8.70
	Number of Workers Involved	"	"	13448	627132	2.14
	Number of Mandays Lost	"	"	45174	2920536	1.55
Note : The figures related to disputes resulting in work-stoppages involving 10 or more workers.						
2	Performance of Employment Exchanges					
	Employment Exchanges*	No.	2014	41	978	4.19
	Registrations	'000 No.	"	444.3	5957.2	7.46
	Vacancies Notified	"	"	335.2	762.0	43.99
	Submissions	"	"	1286.1	4225.4	30.44
	Placements	"	"	290.8	338.5	85.91
	Live Register*	"	"	739.6	48261.1	1.53
3	Employment Exchange Statistics on Women Job-seekers					
	Registrations	'000 No.	2014	87.3	2189.4	3.99
	Placements	"	"	48.8	60.8	80.21
	Live Register *	"	"	215.4	17078.3	1.26
* At the end of the year, Note : Total may not tally due to round off of figures.						
Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment						
X	SUMMARY RESULTS OF ECONOMIC CENSUS - 2013					
A	Total Number of Establishment*					
1	Rural					
	Outside Households (HH) with fixed structure	No.	2013	497710	12725866	3.91
	Outside Households (HH) without fixed	"	"	450898	6666084	6.76
	Inside HH	"	"	1457908	15403804	9.46
	All	"	"	2406516	34795754	6.92
2	Urban					
	Outside Households (HH) with fixed structure	No.	2013	1032343	13810912	7.47
	Outside Households (HH) without fixed	"	"	324787	4121697	7.88
	Inside HH	"	"	209283	5766996	3.63
	All	"	"	1566413	23699605	6.61
3	Combined					
	Outside Households (HH) with fixed structure	No.	2013	1530053	26536778	5.77
	Outside Households (HH) without fixed	"	"	775685	10787781	7.19
	Inside HH	"	"	1667191	21170800	7.87
	All	"	"	3972929	58495359	6.79

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA							
Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year	Gujarat	India	% Share of State	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
B	No. of Persons Employed on Last Working Day						
1	Rural						
	Hired						
	Male	No.	2013	987129	1598340	6.18	
	Female	"	"	325694	6602400	4.93	
	Non-Hired						
	Male	No.	2013	2333277	31460348	7.42	
	Female	"	"	1461807	13849272	10.56	
	All	"	"	5107907	6789542	7.52	
	2	Urban					
		Hired					
Male		No.	2013	2323494	2743689	8.47	
Female		"	"	323705	7124490	4.54	
Non-Hired							
Male		No.	2013	1568575	23372898	6.71	
Female		"	"	284563	5464168	5.21	
All		"	"	4500337	63398447	7.10	
3		Combined					
		Hired					
	Male	No.	2013	3310623	43420292	7.62	
	Female	"	"	649399	13726890	4.73	
	Non-Hired						
	Male	No.	2013	3901852	54833246	7.12	
	Female	"	"	1746370	19313440	9.04	
	All	"	"	9608244	131293868	7.32	
	C	No. of Handicraft / Handloom Establishment					
		Rural	No.	2013	19929	1117261	1.78
	Urban	"	"	48008	756363	6.35	
	Combined	"	"	67937	1873624	3.63	
D	Percentages of Establishments and Persons Employed*						
1	Establishments						
	Rural	%	2013	60.57	59.48	-	
	Urban	"	"	39.43	40.52	-	
2	Persons Employed						
	Rural	%	2013	53.16	51.71	-	
	Urban	"	"	46.84	48.29	-	
3	Percentage of Establishments by Type of Structure*						
	(i) Rural	Outside HH with fixed structure	%	2013	20.68	36.57	-
		Outside HH without fixed structure	"	"	18.74	19.16	-
		Inside HH	"	"	60.58	44.27	-
	(ii) Urban	Outside HH with fixed structure	"	"	65.90	58.27	-
		Outside HH without fixed structure	"	"	20.73	17.39	-
		Inside HH	"	"	13.36	24.33	-
	(iii) Combined	Outside HH with fixed structure	"	"	38.51	45.37	-
		Outside HH without fixed structure	"	"	19.52	18.44	-
		Inside HH	"	"	41.96	36.19	-
	E	Percentages Growth in Total Number of Establishments and Employment in 2013					
	1	Growth in Establishments					
Rural		%	2013	76.56	38.37	-	
Urban		"	"	47.35	47.13	-	
Combined		"	"	63.76	41.79	-	
2	Growth in Employment						
	Rural	%	2013	77.36	34.78	-	
	Urban	"	"	39.78	41.89	-	
	Combined	%	2013	57.52	38.13	-	
*Excluding Crop Production, Plantation, Public Administration, Defence & Compulsory Social Security Services Activities.							
Source: All India Report on Sixth Economic Census, CSO, New Delhi.							

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA						
Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XI	BANKING					
	All Scheduled Commercial Banks					
	Offices	Number	As on September 2017	7715	139045	5.55
	Deposits	Rs. in Crore		613487	10927041	5.61
	Credit	"		423775	8005997	5.29
	Credit Deposit Ratio	%		69.08	73.27	-
Source: Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai						
XII	TRANSPORT					
1	Road Length by Surface*					
	Total Length	Kms.	2015-16	179144	4703293	3.81
	Surfaced	"	"	156177	3318704	4.71
	Unsurfaced	"	"	22967	1384589	1.66
	Road Length per 100 sq.km. of area	"	"	91.31	143.07	-
	Road Length per lakh of population	"	"	296.40	388.45	-
* Excluding JRY Roads						
2	Road Length by Category					
	National Highway	Kms.	2015-16	4971	101011	4.92
	State Highway	"	"	17201	176166	9.76
	District roads	"	"	30809	561940	5.48
	Rural Roads**	"	"	85989	3035337	2.83
	Urban Roads	"	"	27360	509730	5.37
	Project Roads	"	"	12814	319109	4.02
** Rural Roads Excluding JRY Roads						
3	Motor Vehicles					
	Registered	'000	2014-15	18721	210023	8.91
	Per 100 sq. km. of area	No.	"	9542	6389	-
	Per 1000 of population	No.	2014-15	300	167	-
4	Category-wise Registered Motor Vehicles					
4.1	Transport					
	Multi-axled/Articulated	No.	2014-15	352225	4461059	7.90
	Light Motor Vehicles (Goods)	"	"	589984	4883405	12.08
	Buses	"	"	76435	1527396	5.00
	Taxis	"	"	108268	2256619	4.80
	Light Motor Vehicles	"	"	678364	5028312	13.49
	Total	"	"	1805276	18728360	9.64
4.2	Non-Transport					
	Two Wheelers	No.	2014-15	13704879	154297746	8.88
	Cars/Jeeps/Omni Bus	"	"	2189304	26798107	8.17
	Tractors/Trailers	"	"	963690	9006221	10.70
	Others	"	"	57418	1025275	5.60
	Total	"	"	16915291	191127349	8.85
4.3	Total (I+II)	"	"	18720567	210023289	8.91
5	Incidence of Road Accidents					
		No.	2016	21859	480652	4.55
6	Total Railway Route Length					
	Broad Gauge	Kms.	2015-16	5259	66687	7.89
		"	"	3507	60510	5.80
	Metre Gauge	"	"	1193	3880	30.75
	Narrow Gauge	"	"	559	2297	24.34
Note : Total may not tally due to round off of figures. Source: Ministry of Road Transport & Highways						
7	Ports					
	Major Ports	No.	2017	1	12	8.33
	Minor / Intermediate Ports*	"	"	46	205	22.44
	Cargo handled by Non-Major Ports	In Million Tonnes	2016-17(P)	345	485	71.13
	Cargo handled by Major Port	"	2016-17(P)	105	647	16.23
	All Ports	"	2016-17 (P)	450	1132	39.75
Source: Indian Ports Association, * includes working, non-working and captive ports						

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA						
Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XIII COMMUNICATION						
1	Post Offices	No.	2014-15	8983	154939	5.80
2	Telephone Connections	in Million	As on 30th Nov. 2016	67.50	1124.42	6.00
	Wireline Phones (PSU's Operators & Private Operators)	"	"	1.35	24.44	5.52
	Wireless Phones	"	"	66.16	1099.97	6.01
3	Teledensity per '00 population	%	"	105.26	81.85	-
Source: Ministry of Communication and IT						
XIV EDUCATION						
1	Number of Universities	No.	2015-16	57	799	7.13
2	Number of Colleges	"	"	2019	39071	5.17
3	Number of Education Institutions					
	Intermediate/Senior Secondary Schools	No.	2015-16 (P)	6592	112637	5.85
	Higher Secondary Schools	"	"	4350	139539	3.12
	Upper Primary Schools	"	"	29642	429624	6.90
	Primary Schools	"	"	11840	840546	1.41
	Total *	"	"	52424	1522346	3.44
Note : For All India, various types of schools not add upto the total, as the total includes no response cases						
4	No. of Enrollment in Schools					
	Intermediate/Senior Secondary Schools	'000	2015-16 (P)	951	24735	3.84
	Higher Secondary Schools	"	"	1738	39145	4.44
	Upper Primary Schools	"	"	3443	67594	5.09
	Primary Schools	"	"	5648	129123	4.37
	Total	"	"	11779	260597	4.52
Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development						
XV HEALTH & VITAL STATISTICS						
1	Expectation of Life at Birth					
	Male	Year	2016-20	70.7	68.8	-
	Female	"	"	73.7	71.1	-
2	Birth Rate (per '000 Population)					
	Rural	No.	2016	22.0	22.1	-
	Urban	"	"	17.7	17.0	-
	Total	"	"	20.1	20.4	-
3	Death Rate (per '000 Population)					
3.1	Rural					
	Total	No.	2016	6.5	6.9	-
	Male	"	"	7.4	7.3	-
	Female	"	"	5.6	6.4	-
3.2	Urban					
	Total	No.	2016	5.5	5.4	-
	Male	"	"	5.6	5.8	-
	Female	"	"	5.4	4.9	-
3.3	Total					
	Total	No.	2016	6.1	6.4	-
	Male	"	"	6.6	6.8	-
	Female	"	"	5.5	5.9	-
4	Natural Growth Rate (per '000 Population)					
	Rural	No.	2016	15.5	15.2	-
	Urban	"	"	12.2	11.7	-
	Total	"	"	14.0	14.0	-
5	Infant Mortality Rate) (Per '000 Live birth)					
5.1	Rural					
	Total	No.	2016	38	38	-
	Male	"	"	39	37	-
	Female	"	"	37	40	-
5.2	Urban					
	Total	No.	2016	19	23	-
	Male	"	"	18	22	-
	Female	"	"	19	25	-

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA						
Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.3	Total					
	Total	No.	2016	30	34	-
	Male	"	"	31	33	-
	Female	"	"	30	36	-
6	Under-Five Mortality Rates (U5MR)					
	Total	No.	2016	33	39	-
	Male	"	"	34	37	-
	Female	"	"	33	41	-
7	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)					
	Total	No.	2016	2.2	2.3	-
	Rural	"	"	2.5	2.5	-
	Urban	"	"	1.9	1.8	-
8	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1 lakh live births)	Ratio	2011-13	112	167	-
9	Primary Health Centre	No.	2016-17	1392	25650	5.43
	Average No. of Villages Served by PHC	"	"	13	25	-
10	Community Health Centre	No.	"	363	5624	6.45
	Average No. of Villages Served by CHC	"	"	50	114	-
11	No. of Sub Centres	No.	"	9082	156231	5.81
	Average No. of Villages Served by Sub Centres	"	"	2	4	-
Source: SRS Bulletin September, 2017 and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare						
XVI	FAMILY PLANNING					
	No. of sterilisations during the year	No.	2016-17 (P)	313104	3943296	7.94
	No. of IUD insertions during the year	"	"	623342	5985276	10.41
	No. of condom users during the year	"	"	404255	4574464	8.84
	No. of oral pill users during the year	"	"	199200	3468039	5.74
Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare						
XVII	FOREST					
1	Recorded Forest Area	Sq. Km.	2015	21647	764566	2.83
	Reserved Forest	"	"	14373	424985	3.38
	Protected Forest	"	"	2886	209420	1.38
	Unclassed Forest	"	"	4388	130141	3.37
2	% of Forest Area to	%	2015	11.04	23.26	-
3	Forest Cover Area	Sq. Km.	2015	14660	701673	2.09
	Very Dense Forest	"	"	376	85904	0.44
	Moderate Dense Forest	"	"	5220	315374	1.66
	Open Forest	"	"	9064	300395	3.02
	% of Geographical area	%	"	7.48	21.35	-
	Tree Cover	Sq. Km.	"	7914	92572	8.55
	Scrub	Sq. Km.	"	1490	41362	3.60
4	National Park					
	- No. of National Park	No.	As on December	4	103	3.88
	- Area	Sq.Km.	2017	480	40501	1.19
5	Wildlife Sanctuaries					
	- No. of Wildlife Sanctuaries	No.	As on December	23	543	4.24
	- Area	Sq.km.	2017	16574	122803	13.50
Source : Ministry of Environment & Forest						
XVIII	CRIME, ACCIDENTAL DEATHS & SUICIDES					
	Incidence of total Cognizable Crimes (IPC)	No.	2016	147122	2975711	4.94
	Incidence of Crimes Committed Against Women	"	"	8442	325632	2.59
	Incidence of Crimes Committed Against Children	"	"	1920	59381	3.23
	Number of Suicides	"	2015	7246	133623	5.42
	Number of Accidental Deaths	"	"	28468	413457	6.89
Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs						
