



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

**DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
2003-2004
SECTORAL PROFILE**

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
PLANNING DIVISION
SACHIVALAYA, GANDHINAGAR.

FEBRUARY, 2003



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SACHIVALAYA, GANDHINAGAR,**

MARCH, 2003

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PREFACE

This publication indicates the level of development likely to be achieved by the end of 2002-2003 and outlines the development programmes proposed to be undertaken during the year 2003-2004. It is hoped that this publication would be of interest to all those concerned with economic development of the State and especially to all those engaged in implementing various programmes of development outlined in this document.



DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

2003-2004

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1.1 CROP HUSBANDRY

Introduction

1.1.1 Agriculture will continue to be the most important promoter of economic growth and activity. Agriculture is the main source of employment in rural areas. The dawn of the new millenium imposed tough challenges to the farming community. Producing more food to feed the burgeoning population from shrinking land, less water, without eroding the ecological foundation will be an uphill task. The surest means to tide over this challenge is through environmentally sustainable farming methods, which are economically rewarding, with adequate policy support, the several million farming families can be expected to provide the food and nutrition security. Our natural resources base of land, water and bio diversity is under severe stress and threat of erosion and depletion. Thus, some of which are formidable. Such challenges can be faced if specific developmental plans are meticulously drawn up and implemented.

1.1.2 Two third of population in Gujarat is engaged in agriculture and earn livelihood directly from this occupation. Besides, this occupation provides indirect employment to large portion of population in agro-base secondary and tertiary occupations. Thus prosperity and well being of people in Gujarat are closely linked with the agriculture. Hence the planning for successful and rapid development of agriculture has got direct implication on the well being of the population of the State.

1.1.3 Agriculture in Gujarat is characterised by natural disparities such as (1) drought prone areas and lowest annual rainfall amounting to only about 400 mm at the North West end of the states; and assured and highest annual rainfall amounting to about 2500 mm at the South East end of the States. (2) Well drained deep fertile soils of Central Gujarat and shallow & undulating soils with poor fertility in hilly rocky areas; (3) Moisture starved denuded areas and low-lying waterlogged and saline areas. (4) Areas prone to frequent scarcity and areas prone to frequent cyclone or floods or locusts.

Strategy for Annual Plan 2003-2004

1.1.4 In Consonance with goal of providing increased income and better living to the farmers, the objectives of planned development in agriculture are to increase production & productivity and to ensure remunerative prices for the farm and to create the maximum employment in Agriculture and allied activities produced. Strategies propose to be adopted for the successes of these objectives are

- (i) The entire production programme has be designed according to natural resources available in various Agro climatic zones.
- (ii) To increase the coverage under quality seeds/planting material.
- (iii) To increase crop planting density with the help of latest technologies
- (iv) Bridging the gap between demonstrated yield and average yield. Encouraging the shift from high volume low value crop to low volume high value crop.
- (v) Judicious use of created irrigation potential.
- (vi) Saving of 30 % irrigation water by adopting drip and sprinkler irrigation system and thereby increasing the irrigated area.

- (vii) Easy availability of quality agricultural inputs especially in remote and tribal areas.
- (viii) Encouraging plant protection through integrated pest management.
- (ix) Promoting the use of biotechnology and organic farming for enhanced value addition.
- (x) Facilitating high tech agriculture with greenhouse, tissue culture, drip irrigation etc.
- (xi) To disseminate information of modern technology and related infrastructure through transmission of creative real time agricultural practices through mass media.
- (xii) Focussed special programmes for tribal area and for small and marginal farmers to raise their income level above poverty line.
- (xiii) Coordination with non-Government organization.

1.1.5 The approach in achieving the objectives through increased production of different crops and allied activities, the following approach have been provided to be adopted. :

- (i) To increase the area under hybrid/ HYV crops.
- (ii) To optimise the use and availability of main inputs including irrigation water and micronutrients in deficient soils.
- (iii) To encourage the use of micronutrient along with the major nutrient.
- (iv) To enhance the use of fertilisers and also biofertilizers in low consumption areas.
- (v) Special emphasis on adoption of production technology of cereal groundnut, pulses sugarcane and maize in non-traditional area of paddy.
- (vi) Extending the Broad based extension system beyond crop husbandry to include all land based & Allied activities for the benefit of farming community.
- (vii) Agro-climatic zonal approach in development of messages and propagating the technology in boosting up of production, and
- (viii) Propagation of IPM approach in plant protection to minimise the cost of plant protection and also to reduce the hazardous effect of pesticides on plant as well as animal kingdom.
- (ix) An integrated approach for large scale micro water management methods to make best use of available water/ resources in water deficit area such as Saurashtra, Kutch and north Gujarat by offering financial support to the farmer under taking a scientific extension cum experimentation adopting micro water management system for various crops.
- (x) In view of the frequent droughts, the measures for moisture conservation in situ, surface water, storage and recharging of ground water stock to be extended on high priority.
- (xi) To increase the income of farmers and make agriculture self-reliance more emphasis is given to agribusiness and promotional activities. Under agro industries policies.

1.1.6 Agricultural development is central to all socio-economic development of Gujarat. Since Agriculture is a state subject under the constitution, the State Government attaches top most priority and attention for the progress of Agriculture in a balanced manner in all agroclimatic regions.

Outlays

1.1.7 During the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007, the number of schemes of agriculture department reduced from 72 to 21 with the help of merge of the schemes and dropping the number of schemes as per the recommendation of the state and central government.

1.1.8 An amount of Rs. 57891.97 lakh has been spent during Ninth Plan out of total actual annual plan provision Rs. 56000.00 lakh as against the ninth plan outlay Rs. 26500.00 lakh in crop husbandry sub sector.

1.1.9 An amount of Rs. 196250.00 lakh has been provided for the tenth plan (2002-03 to 2006-07).

1.1.10 An amount of Rs. 12200.70 lakh is likely to be spent during the year 2002-03 with an Earmarked outlay to TASP Rs. 660.00 lakh and Earmarked to IT Rs. 20.00 lakh.

1.1.11 An amount of Rs. 25400.70 lakh has provided for the annual plan 2003-04 with an Earmarked to TASP Rs. 660.00 lakh and Earmarked to IT Rs. 10.00 lakh.

Programme of the Annual 2003-04

1.1.12 Programme-wise break up of the crop husbandry outlay is given below:

			(Rs.in lakh)
Sr.No.	Programme	2003-04	
1	2	3	
1.	Direction and Administration	76.50	
2.	Multiplication and Distribution of seed.	80.00	
3.	Soil health and Organic farming	195.00	
4.	I P M & Quality Control	50.00	
5.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	602.75	
6.	Agril. Extension	398.00	
7.	Farm mechanization & Water Management	5013.23	
8.	Risk management in agril.sector	17557.22	
9.	Agriculture support programme for T.A.S.P.	485.00	
10.	Agriculture support programme for ST farmers residing out side T.A.S.P.	28.00	
11.	Promotional incentives to S.C. farmers For agriculture production	195.00	
12.	Grant-in-aid to Corporation	50.00	
13.	Ear Mark to TASP	660.00	
14.	Ear Mark to IT	10.00	
15.	Horticulture	1600.00	
Total		27000.70	

1 Direction And Administration

1.1.13 It is suggested to strengthen and rationalise the organisation for agricultural development including the administrative and technical machinery of Government for implementing effectively the ambitious programmes in specialised fields and to make it result and farmers oriented. This programme comprises the groups of activities viz., planning, co-ordination, administration and personnel management. Accounts & servicing of buildings and technical direction.

1.1.14 It also include activities of Expert Committee constituted for preparing a status paper on the implication of W.T.O. agreement for the Gujarat and suggest policy measures and administrative restricting to take advantage of the W.T.O. regime and programme of agro-tech exhibition.

An amount of Rs. 940.00 lakh has been provided for the tenth plan including Rs. 175.00 lakh as capital content.

An amount of Rs. 42.09 lakh is likely to be spent during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs. 76.50 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04. An amount of Rs. 31.50 lakh is provided for the infrastructure create facilities in the newly constructed building of krushibhavan.

II Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds

1.1.15 Under this programme the important activities for desirable seed replacement ratio is main factor of agriculture production. Therefore demonstration of newly evolved seed, and subsidy on distribution of seed in non traditional of paddy to diversify under maize crop and subsidy on distribution of High Yielding Varieties of Groundnut Seeds as well s deshi cotton, HYV seeds and other new crop seeds..

High Yielding Varieties Programme

1.1.16 This programme will be expanded by providing sufficient quantity of certified, HYV and Hybrid seeds at appropriate time and at reasonable price through the state seed corporation and Marketing Federation..

Supply of Seeds

1.1.17 It is planned to replace the hybrid seeds every year in cent percent area and the improved seed of self pollinated crops every year in 20 percent of the total area under each crop.

Breeder/foundation seeds will be produced by the Gujarat Agricultural University and the certified /improved seeds will be produced on the farms of the registered seed growers and state seed farms. Seed Corporation programme will be organised by the Gujarat State Seed Corporation and Gujarat State Marketing Federation. The National seed corporation and the private seed producers will continue to function to supplement seed supply. The Gujarat produce more certified seeds (viz. Hy.Bajra, Hy.Cotton, Hy.Castor and HYV.Wheat) than their requirement and surplus seed is sold in other needy State.

An amount of Rs. 520.00 lakh has been provided for the tenth plan.

An amount of Rs. 92.50 lakh is likely to be spent during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakh has been provided for this programme for the year 2003-04.

III Soil Health and Organic Farming

1.1.18 This programme comprises of providing organic manures green manuring, manure pits/ compost pits for improving the soil fertility and to maintain its productivity. For reclamation of saline, alkaline and saline-alkaline soils, gypsum is the main cheaper source which also add calcium and sulphure nutrient in the soil. It also increases oil content in oilseeds crops and also improves the quality of farm produce.

1.1.19 Looking to the W.T.O. agreement on agriculture, important programme is promotion of organic farming. The development of Organic Agriculture has been receiving increasing attention through out the world, because of the growing consciousness of health hazards due to contamination of farm produce from the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The consumers are willing to pay a premium for environmentally responsive & safe products. This trend would be more pronounced in the coming years, especially if we are of avail of opportunities offered by the opening up of world markets as a result of the W.T.O.-Agreement on Agriculture.

1.1.20 Organic faring is commonly understood as production of food and fiber without using harmful chemicals in pesticides and fertilizers forms. In Gujarat State, out of total net sown area, about 70% is rain fed. In these area, farmers grow crops without using / using small quantities of fertilizers and pesticides due to lack of water and about 20-25% of net sown are is compulsively organic due to paucity of funds with farmer and rain fed agriculture. There fore, State represents a big potential for organic farming projects.

Under this scheme, potential areas and crops for organic farming should be identified and mapped and demonstration blocks should be conducted under strict supervision of Govt. Agency/N.G.O.s/Other Institutional Agencies for organic farming on trial base. These Agencies should have to carried-out organic certification programme and have to take certificates from approved authorities. Cost of preparation and certification of one block is estimated at Rs.2.00 lakh.

Fertilizer Consumption

1.1.21 The fertilizer consumption ratio was 13:3:1 during 1994-95 which was very high. Now due to effective extension efforts it lower down up to 8.8 : 3.4 : 1. The ideal ratio should be 4:2:1. At present the ration of fertilizer consumption is 8.8 : 3.4 : 1 (2000-2001) show the very High Consumption of NPK Fertilizer in the State.

1.1.22 Considering the necessary of balance use of fertilizer in the 9th plan the target have been decided for consumption of fertilizer also considering the high yielding programme. Balanced use of fertilizer, T&V system, farmers training centers, development of commercial crops land likely increase in irrigation facilities the fertilizer consumption is planned.

An amount of Rs. 3950.00 lakh has been provided for the tenth plan.

An amount of Rs. 195.00 lakh is likely to be spent during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs. 195.00 lakh has been provided for the programme for the year 2003-04.

IV Integrated Pest Management and Quality Control

1.1.23 Plant protection activity is implemented on the bases of the need felt by the level of infestation & it is being organised more systematically as an integrated pest management programme particularly for the crop of cotton, Pigeon Pea, Sugarcane, Groundnut, Gram, Mustard, Cereals etc. against the pest like Heliothis, White fly, pod borer, Aphids, Pyrrilla, white grub, Locusts etc. For this programme strengthening of Biological control laboratory at Gandhinagar is provided. The biocontrol insects and bio-pesticides based on pathogens are important tools to break / interrupt the continuous presence in the area. They normally act on the young stage of pests (eggs, Larval, grubs etc.) and minimize the damage. The friendly biocontrol insects are natural parasites and predators can be rear in laboratory and relies in fields. It is planned to establish new Bio-control laboratory and to make available for further breeding

1.1.24 Plant protection activity in the State is implemented on need base and it is being organised more systematically as an integrated pest management programme particularly for cereal, cotton, groundnut, sugarcane, pulses and major oilseeds. The cultivators are guided through T&V system for spraying on threshold value. Subject matter specialist (Plant protection) has been provided in each district matter specialist (Plant protection) have been provided in each district. It is planned to continue this programme during Annual Plan 2003-04

PM efforts will reduce the P.P.Chemicals requirement, eventhough these targets are purely provisional subject to the extent of incidence of pests from year to year.

An amount of Rs. 1693.00 lakh has been provided for the tenth plan.

An amount of Rs. 43.30 lakh is likely to be spent during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been provided for this programme for the year 2003-04.

V Centrally Sponsored Scheme

1.1.25 This programme comprises mainly the financial outlay as matching share in the centrally sponsored schemes for increasing production of specific crops in specific area. The centrally sponsored schemes viz. Oilseed production programme, National Pulses Development Project, and Technology Mission on Maize Development merged in to one scheme as per G O I guide line. Other central sponsored scheme for improvement of Crop Statistic is retained as such the scheme include only payment of staff only.

An amount of Rs. 4535.00 lakh and Rs. 1937.75 lakh as state and central share has been provided as state share for the tenth plan.

An amount of Rs. 541.40 lakh and Rs. 1937.75 lakh as state and central share is likely to be spent during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs. 602.75 lakh and 2093.85 as state has been provided for this programme for the year 2003-04.

(Rs. in lakh)

	State share	Central share	
1. Technology mission for cotton	150.00	450.00	
2. Oilseed production programme,		350.00	1050.00
3.. Pulse development programme, & . Maize mission			
4. Improvement of crop statistics	20.00	20.00	
5. Timely reporting of Estimates of area Survey of fruits and vegetables	24.75	51.85	
5. Workplan	58.00	522.00	
	<u>602.75</u>	<u>2093.85</u>	

1.1.26 Government of India has launched as technology Mission on cotton to encourage the production of quality cotton . The Mini Mission –II under the TMC is implemented by the department of agriculture to increase the yield in the field of farer. The funds provided on the bases at 75:25 central and state share.

An amount of Rs. 145.00 lakh and Rs. 145.00 lakh as state and central share has been provided as state share for the tenth plan.

Other central sponsored scheme for improvement of Crop Statistic is retained as such the scheme include only payment of staff only.

An amount of Rs. 15.53 lakh and Rs. 15.53 lakh as state and central share is likely to be spent during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh as state has been provided for this programme for the year 2003-04.

1.1.27 Another centrally two schemes viz. Timely Reporting of estimates of area and production of principal crops and crop estimation surrey on fruits, vegetables and minor crops clubbed to gather as per G O I guide lines. This scheme includes only payment as salaries and other allowances for staff only.

An amount of Rs. 160.00 lakh as state share has been provided as state share for the tenth plan.

An amount of Rs. 24.75 lakh and Rs. 60.35 lakh as state and central share is likely to be spent during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs. 24.75 lakh and Rs. 51.85 as state has been provided for this programme for the year 2003-04.

1.1.28 Another group of 27 centrally sponsored schemes clubbed in to one scheme and renamed as scheme to strengthened staff's efforts through work plan under macro management made. Four. Schemes of Agriculture Department have been merged in to this schemes, which are Integrated Cereals Development Programme (coarse cereals), Farm Mechanization, Balanced and Integrated use of fertilizer& Sustainable Development of Sugar-cane based cropping system. Scheme is clubbed from 2001-2002. The pattern of sharing is 90:10 central& state share.

An amount of Rs.560.00 lakh has been provided as state share for the tenth plan.

An amount of Rs.48.50 lakh and Rs.436.50 lakh as state and central share is likely to be spent during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs.58.00 lakh has been provided as state share for the year 2003-2004

VI Agriculture Extension

1.1.29 Present Extension system had been changed as per government instruction. Control of the grass-root level workers i.e. VLW is transferred to Taluka Development Officer. And VLW are having more burden of developmental activity other than agriculture. Therefore, dissemination of information of new technology to the ultimate users may delay. And it will affect the agricultural production. Therefore activities of extension should be strengthened. New programme of Agri. Poly-clinic in each Taluka with following activities have been provided in this programme.

- (1) Imparting training to the farmers regarding advance agro techniques and agro system suitable to local agro climatic conditions.
- (2) Organizing demonstrations of different agro-technique like water harvesting measures, use of bio-fertilizers and pest diseases management.
- (3) Agricultural services like analyzing water and soil samples and diagnosis of pest and diseases affected the samples of farmers, library ,museum etc.
- (4) Information regarding latest agricultural inputs i.e. seed, pesticide and fertilizer.
- (5) Latest technologies to increase the productivity of the crops.
- (6) Benefit to be derived the farmer through different agril. Schemes of department.
- (7) To monitoring and evaluation of agril. Extension activities by poly-clinic centers.

Other ongoing schemes : Reorganization and strengthening of extension services, strengthening of farmer training centers and women training and education programme merged in this scheme.

An amount of Rs. 7765.00 lakh has been provided for the tenth plan.

An amount of Rs.365.60 lakh is likely to be spent during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs.398.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-2004.

VII Farm Machinery & Water Management

1.1.30 This programme of crop husbandry mainly include in the state due to 67 to 70 % of agriculture depend an rain fed farming. Rain fed in state is uneven & erratic. There is necessary to conserve the rainwater, recharging & efficient use during irrigation. For making optimum & efficient use of available irrigation water drip & sprinkler method of irrigation is best method of irrigation .

New proposals for drip irrigation viz. Integrated farming with drip irrigation system under Agro vision 2010 is provided from the year 2001-2002.In this proposal 50 hectares sub blocks contain near by three to four villages are selected and concentrated efforts are made by implementing giving all the benefits of all the departmental schemes in selected blocks such as organic manure, integrated pest management, bio fertilizer, gypsum, improved agril

implements, HYV seeds, drip etc. in the selected blocks. The farmers organization, N G O ,trust etc. are involved in the implementation of this programme.

An amount of Rs. 47600.00 lakh has been provided for the tenth plan.

An amount of Rs.3735.70 lakh is likely to be spent during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs.5013.23 lakh has been provided for this programme during the 2003-04, including Rs. 6.00 lakh for Border Area Development Programme and Rs. 7.23 lakh is provided for creation of infrastructure facilities for TCD Farm and Bardoli.

VIII Risk Management in Agricultural Sector

1.1.31 Three schemes of Ninth Plan Viz. National Crop insurance scheme, Farmers Accident Insurance scheme & Price Stabilization Fund are merged in to one scheme .Risk factor such as drought, flood, fire, insect and pest attack are covered in crop insurance scheme while farmers are insured for accident occur while doing agril operation . An when the prices of agril. Product falls down then MSP, by market information the farmers may be protected from the monetary losses. Funds are also provided for the artificial rainfall experiments during the year os scarcity.

An amount of Rs. 116150.00 lakh has been provided for the tenth plan.

An amount of Rs.5863.50 lakh is likely to be spent during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs. 17557.22 lakh has been provided for this programme for the year 2003-04.

IX Agricultural Support Programme in Tribal Area

1.1.32 The target group of this programme includes 4.10 lakh land holder belonging to scheduled tribe who operate 9.31 lakh hectares of land. The tribal cultivators constitute 10.40 per cent of the total number of land holder in Gujarat state and area operated by them constitute 9.46 per cent of the total land cultivated in the state.

There were 19 schemes in operation during Ninth Plan in tribal area sub plan. All schemes of tribal area sub plan merged in to one scheme. I.e. Agricultural Sport Programme in Tribal Area. This scheme include all the input required in agriculture for agricultural production are included in this scheme. There fore there will be flexibility to implementing officer as per their local situation and requirement .the input component are improved seed, & fertilizer kits, organic manure, gypsum, bio-fertilizer, plant protection inputs, extension services, tarpaulin, improved implements, bullock, bullock carts.

An amount of Rs. 7300.00 lakh has been provided for the tenth plan including Rs. 3500 lakh as Earmarked to TASP.

An amount of Rs. 1035.60 lakh is likely to be spent during the year 2002-03 including Rs. 660.00 lakh as Earmarked to TASP.

An outlay of Rs. 1145.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04 including Rs. 660.00 lakh as Earmarked to TASP.

X Agricultural Support Programme for Tribal Cultivators Residing Out side Tribal Area

1.1.33 This programme is mainly for the disburse tribal farmers i.e. the tribal cultivator residing out side tribal. To uplift the living standard by increasing agricultural production ultimately increasing the income.

The main programme included in crop husbandry subsisted for this disburse tribal farmers included the input like seed& fertilizer minikits improved implements, bullock, bullock other inputs as desired in local are the different schemes for this farmers merged in to one which will help the implementing officer as per local situation.

An amount of Rs. 375.00 lakh has been provided for the tenth plan.

An amount of Rs. 28.00 lakh is likely to be spent during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs.28.00 lakh has been provided for this programme for the year 2003-04.

XI Promotional Incentives to S.C. Farmers for Agricultural Production

1.1.34 It is sought to improve the occupation of farming practices by the scheduled cast families possessing same natural resources in farm of land. There are 1.60 lakh land holders belonging to scheduled casts operating 3.33 lakh hectores, of land in Gujarat. These constitute about 4.23 per cent of the total land holders and cover 3.36 per cent of the total cultivated land in Gujarat State.

To improve the life of S C cultivator and make them self sustained support programme for agriculture production is implemented in the state. The S C farmer are economically poor there for to adopt improved agricultural technique by subsidy is given and the following input compact which are required in agricultural production such as input of HYV & improved seed,& fertilizer kits, organic manure, gypsum, bio-fertilizer, plant protection inputs, extension services, tarpaulin, improved implements, etc.

An amount of Rs. 1417.00 lakh has been provided for the tenth plan.

An amount of Rs.193.00 lakh is likely to be spent during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs.195.00lakh has been provided for this programme for the year 2003-04.

XII Grant in aid to Corporation under Control of Agriculture Department

1.1.35 This programme include the scheme for giving revolving fund, share capital and grant aid to corporation which are working for agricultural development al work of seed production are being mainly work of seed production, storage, and value addition in agricultural produce.

An amount of Rs. 3755.00 lakh has been provided for the tenth plan.

An amount of Rs. 50.01 lakh is likely to be spent during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs.50.0 lakh has been provided for this programme for the year 2003-04.

An outlay of Rs. 50.0 lakh has provided for the year 2002-2003, for the Gujarat State Seed Corporation as share capital.

Horticulture

Introduction

1.1.36 Gujarat is having about 1600 Km. Long coastal areas. The climate favours for development of Alphanso Mango in South Gujarat and Kesar in Junagadh areas. Date palm in Kutch is monopoly crop in country. Besides, Banana, Lime, Ber, Chiku, Coconut have also occupied area in the State. Total of these horticultural crops (Fruits, Vegetables and Spices) comes to about 7.50 Lakh hectares. The average income of per hectare yield is about Rs. 20000 per annum. This is quite remunerative as compared to the other crops. There is good scope for development of irrigated as well as arid and semi arid horticulture in the State. To encourage development of horticulture crops, an ambitious programme of horticulture development has been envisaged for which an outlay of Rs. 1600.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Programmes wise outlays and details of activities are as under:

1. Direction & Administration

1.1.37 Department of Horticulture was created with minimum staff for implementation of various horticulture development programmes. To strengthen State, Division, District and Taluka level offices for efficient and speedy development of horticultural activities to maintain organization including administration and technical machinery, accounts, budgetary, monitoring and coordination etc. an outlay of Rs. 343.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

2. Integrated Horticulture Development Programmes

1.1.38 Horticulture development programmes comprises of several schemes for area expansion of fruit crops, organization of fruit shows and exhibitions, supply of agricultural implement and building construction along with several new component with a total outlay of Rs. 436.82 lakh. Under the area expansion of fruit crops, the scheme for subsidized supply of fruit grafts and plants to all cultivators is being implemented in the State. Under area expansion programmes, any fruit growers who undertake systemic new plantation of 0.20 to 2.00 hectare area in own field they will be provided per hectare subsidy for Mango – Rs. 3000, Chiku – Rs. 2300, Kagdi-lime – Rs. 3440, Ber – Rs. 2700, Guava – Rs. 2740, Pomegranate – Rs. 5440, Grape – Rs. 24200 and other fruit crops Rs. 3000. Moreover per hectare subsidy of Rs.15000/- for Ist year, Rs. 3000/- for IInd & IIIrd year and Rs. 2000/- for IIVth year will be provided for plantation of 0.20 to 5.00 hect. area in block of 30 hectares in selected Gokul Gram, Incentive of fifty percent of total cost limited to Rs. 8000/- will be given for establishment of Net Houses of 200 to 400 Sq. meters area and incentives for control of fruit fly & new plantation, Rejuvenation, Demonstration and plant protection measures in Alphanso Mango will also be provided under this scheme. Under new programmes for promotion of organic farming subsidy of 25% limited to Rs. 4000/- per hectare will also be provided to the cultivators.

1.1.39 Under horticulture development programmes various ongoing programme, such as Area Expansion of fruit crops organizing Competition, Exhibition, Seminars, publications, , creation of infrastructure for coconut Development scheme at Mahuwa and procurement of coconut seed nuts, strengthening of fruit nurseries, control of fruit-fly, control of spongy tissue in Alphanso Mango, and information technology etc. and new programmes for

promotion of organic farming is also included under this scheme during Annual Plan 2003-04.

3. Integrated Horticulture Development Programme in Tribal Area

1.1.40 This programme comprises area expansion of fruit crops, fruit nurseries and infrastructure promotion activities scheme in tribal district with a total outlay of Rs.262.00 lakh for the year 2003-2004. Under the area expansion of fruit crops, the schemes for subsidize supply of fruit grafts and plants to cultivators are being implemented in the tribal districts of the State. Scheduled Tribes cultivators who wish to undertake fruit crops plantation of 0.10 to 2.00 hectare area in his own field is entitled per hectare subsidy – Mango – Rs. 3000, Chiku – Rs. 3000, Kagdi-lime – Rs. 3440, Ber – Rs. 2700, Guava – Rs. 2740, Pomegranate – Rs. 5440, Grape – Rs. 24200 and Rs. 3000 for other fruit crops. It is targeted to cover 1000 hectares new area under different fruit crops. Moreover new programmes for supply of vegetable & spices minikits for 0.20 hect. area at 75% subsidized rates, subsidy of 50% limited to Rs. 30000/- will be provided for purchase of power tillers and 50% limited to Rs. 2000/- per farmer incentives will be given for purchase of threshing yards, shorting, grading implements for production of quality produce are also included under this scheme. Rs. 50.00 lakh Earmarked provision is also provided for TASP.

1.1.41 For strengthening of infrastructure for implementation of horticulture development at District and Block level and for establishment of fruit nursery in tribal district of Valsad (Chanvai), is also included under this programme during 2003-2004.

1.1.42 Moreover scheme like promotion of vegetable cultivation and supply of vegetable and spices minikits in tribal areas and to assist Kolgha and Kathodi adivasi cultivators for horticultural crops also included in the year 2003-2004. Tribal farmers are required to be given new techniques for fruit and vegetable farming for which minimum infrastructure at District and Block level have been sanctioned for this programmes.

4. Horticulture Development Programmes under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste Farmers

1.1.43 This programme comprise of area expansion of fruit crops, supply of vegetable and spices minikits and supply of three wheelers to the Scheduled Caste cultivators. Under the scheme, an outlay of Rs. 205.00 lakh is provided during 2002-2003. Under the area expansion programme, Scheduled Caste cultivators who wants to undertake fruit crops plantation of 0.10 to 2.00 hectare in his own field is entitled per hectare subsidy for Mango – Rs. 3000, Chiku – Rs. 3000, Kagdi-lime – Rs. 3440, Ber-Rs.2700, Guava-Rs. 2740, Pomegranate-Rs.5440, Grape Rs.24200 and Rs. 3000 for other fruit crops. Moreover new programmes for promotion of organic farming, purchase of Power Tillers and incentive to SC cultivators for threshing yards, grading, shorting implements have also included under this scheme during Annual Plan 2003-04.

5. Fruit and Vegetable Preservation and Training

1.1.44 Development of horticulture can not be economical and profitable unless fruit and vegetable preservation and canning programmes does not keep pace with the development. Therefore eighteen community canning and gardening centers, in eighteen district have been established to educate the ladies about the preservation of fruit and vegetables when these are available in abundance. These centers demonstrate fruit and vegetable preservation

techniques to the housewives by conducting 15 days and 7 days short term training class at center as well as in rural areas. In addition to this mobile training centers have also been established to impart fruit and vegetable preservation training in rural areas for self employment to rural housewives. For this programmes an amount of Rs 50.00 lakh have been provided during 2003-04.

6. Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Programmes for Horticulture Development

1.1.45 Under Centrally sponsored scheme on use of plastics in agriculture for installation of drip irrigation system, assistance @ 50% of the cost maximum Rs. 22500 per hectare for small and marginal, Scheduled Tribe and Women farmers and assistance @ 35% of the cost maximum Rs. 16000 per hectare for the other category of farmers will be provided under the scheme. Subsidy amount will be shared as 90% Central and 10% State share.

1.1.46 Government of India have changed the mode of hundred percent Centrally sponsored/Central sector schemes under Macro Management Plan from the year 2001-2002 and accorded administrative approval of the six Centrally sponsored schemes under macro management plan. Schemes are as under.

1. Development of Medicinal and Aromatic plants.
2. Use of Plastics in Agriculture.
3. Development of Commercial Floriculture.
4. Integrated Development of Tropical, Arid & Temperate Zone Fruits.
5. Development of Vegetables.
6. Integrated Development of Spices crops.

1.1.47 Department of Horticulture have included these schemes in Annual Development Plan 2003-2004 as sharing basis Centrally sponsored as per guideline issued by Government of India. The terms and conditions of the MOU for Macro Management Plan for implementation of the schemes are as under:

1. Outlay of the work plan would be shared by the Central and the State in the ratio of 90:10.
2. The Central assistance to the State for the work plan will be in the ratio of 80% grant and 20% loan.

1.1.48 Accordingly, Department have provided provision under these Centrally sponsored schemes on 10% State share and 90% Central share basis. Under various Centrally sponsored schemes included in work plan Rs. 59.18 lakh as State share and Rs. 532.62 lakh as Central share have been provided during 2003-2004.

1.1.49 Moreover, Oil palm Development Programmes on 75% Central and 25% State share basis. For these programmes Rs. 22.00 lakh as State share and Rs. 66.00 lakh as Central share is provided during 2003-2004.

1.1.50 As a whole under the Centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis CSS Rs. 598.62 lakh as Central Share and Rs. 81.18 lakh as State Share are to be received from Government of India during 2003-2004.

7. Post Harvest Infrastructure and Processing of Horticulture Produce

1.1.51 It is envisaged to reduce the post harvest losses of fruit and vegetable by providing training to the women for preservation of fruits and vegetables and by strengthening of fruit and vegetable growers cooperative societies. Moreover subsidy will also be provided for construction of cold storage, onion medas and medas for storage of Garlic & Potato to the needy farmers and cooperative societies. An outlay of Rs. 102.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-2004.

1.1.52 In order to minimize the wastage of fruits and vegetables and to extend the self-life of horticulture products, it is essential to encourage the investment in the sector for creating cold chain facilities for the post harvest treatment from farm to the market for fruits and vegetables. Ministry of Food Processing, Government of India and Agriculture Processed and Export Development Authority provides financial assistance for establishment of post harvest infrastructure and cold chain. State Government also agreed to participate in the techno-economic feasibility study report to be conducted by APEDA and Dutch Government.

8. Development of Floriculture and Medicinal & Aromatic Plants

1.1.53 Gujarat has diverse agro-climatic conditions which permit growing of different varieties of flowers and cultivation. The flowers and medicinal/ aromatic plants are very crucial for export as well as domestic consumptions. Gujarat State is considered to be treasurer of valuable flowers. Flowers are very important for social upliftment of farmer commodity and required to be addressed differently and specifically. Considering the aspect promotion of floriculture and Medicinal & Aromatic Plants, necessary incentive is provided to be provide during year. An amount of Rs. 83.69 lakh has been provided for implementation of this programme during 2003-04.

General

1.1.54 It is initiated to introduce oil palm cultivation in Surat and Valsad Districts, an about 40000 indigenous sprouted seeds have been collected from Kerala and are being raised at Fruit Nursery, Chanvai, District Valsad and GAU Farm, Paria which will be supplied during 2003-2004 to the oil palm growers under the area extension programmes of oil palm.

1.1.55 It is decided to strengthen existing fruit nurseries for production of quality planting materials as well as the existing Community Canning and Kitchen Gardening Centers on small-scale commercial basis.

1.1.56 For information technology to purchase hardware, computers, purchase of zerox machines training to staffs to develop computerization system, and information technology in the department, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been Earmarked for the year 2003-2004. which is included under Integrated Horticulture Development Programmes.

1.2 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Introduction

1.2.1 Agricultural production depends upon the productivity of the land. It is an established fact that leveled and well managed lands have higher productivity. Due to the increase in population, intensive agriculture should be adopted to meet the food, fibre and fodder requirements. The growth of industries implies that a part of the land will be used for industry and urban growth and that the area under agriculture will go on reducing. though this can partly be met by bringing more fallow lands under agriculture, the basic thrust will have to be more intensive cultivation and higher productivity. The limitations of geographical area have compelled scientists and policy makers to try to increase the productivity of irrigated as well as dry lands and reclamation of waste lands for cultivation.

1.2.2 Soil and water are the vital ingredients for higher productivity. With proper water and soil management, productivity of the soil can be improved by preventing soil erosion and washing away of valuable soil nutrients and the rain water which is lost in to the sea can also be properly utilized. With proper watershed management the ecology of various regions shall also improve. Our strategy has to adopt a coordinated approach in the field of soil and water conservation along with development of pasture, afforestation of land which is not under agriculture, and promote ancillary development in the rural areas which will help to increase the income of the farmers.

Objectives and Policy

1.2.3 The total geographical area of the state, according to area classification, admeasures 196.00 lakh hectares, out of which the area reported for land use is about 188.25 lakh hectares. The land use pattern of Gujarat State is given in table below :

Sr. No.	Item	Area in lakh hectare	Percentage of reported area
(A)	Geographical area	196.00	-
(B)	Reported Area	188.25	-
	Break – up		
	1. Cultivated land of private ownership	103.40	54.93
	2. Panchayat land	8.46	4.49
	3. Government land		
	a) Cultivable land	19.50	
	b) Non – cultivable land	27.22	
	Sub Total [3]	46.72	24.82
	4. Forest land	18.78	9.98
	5. Area under non agriculture use, industries etc.	10.89	5.78
	GRAND TOTAL	188.25	100.00

If the area under permanent forest and the area under non agricultural use is detailed an area of 158.58 lakh hectares requires some soil and moisture conservation measures. Such land can be classified into three major categories.

- (a) Dry land where agriculture is mostly, rainfed but with some irrigation facility from sources like wells, tube wells etc.
- (b) Command areas falling within the commands of major or medium irrigation schemes and the command of minor irrigation system
- (c) Land which are affected by salinity or alkalinity.

1.2.4 The area covered by various command area development schemes including Narmada will be about 38.34 lakh hectares. Area affected by salinity and alkalinity and requiring special treatment will be 12.16 lakh hectares. Deducing these two areas, an area of 108.08 lakh hectares requires treatment for soil and moisture conservation under the programme of watershed management. Out of this, an area of 32.49 lakh hectares has already been treated at the end of 2001-2002 and an area of 75.59 lakh hectares remained to be treated. It was presumed that about 30% of this area (i.e. 22.68 lakh hectare) will be treated by farmers themselves. Thus an area of 52.91 lakh hectares remained to be treated at the end of the year 2002-2003.

Programme of Annual Plan 2003-2004

1.2.5 The main thrust would be to have a broad base perspective land use planning on watershed basis with cheaper and replicable methods of soil and water management which include engineering as well as vegetative measures. It would also include a long term crop management programme according to different Agro Climatic Zones of the states. Priority would be given to adopt specific dry farming technology for crop husbandry and its extension to the area where soil and water conservation measures are completed. The prime objective would be to maintain the fertility level of soil for optimum and sustained use and to protect dry land farming against vagaries of nature.

1.2.6 During the Annual Plan 2003-2004 the physical target has been fixed at 0.68 lakh. ha. and 1477 nos of farm ponds and 1090 village pond. With the total outlay of Rs. 7813.15 lakh. Out of it, State Plan provision is Rs. 4700.00 lakh. Central share is Rs.2633.30 lakh. and special central assistance is Rs.479.85.

Soil Conservation Work including contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing etc. in Non Tribal Area

1.2.7 Under this scheme, soil and water conservation measures like contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, land levelling, etc. will be undertaken on watershed basis in non tribal areas of the state. The works will be done on the basis of 50% subsidy to the private cultivators on the total cost of the work. The remaining 50% amount will be recovered with interest in 8 equal annual installments from the cultivators after two years moratorium period. Under this scheme, it is targeted to cover 5605 hectares of land with an outlay of Rs. 835.80 lakh during the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Special Component Programme

Soil Conservation Work including Contour Bunding, Nala Plugging, Terracing etc. in Scheduled Caste Cultivators

1.2.8 Under this programme the work will be carried in the fields of scheduled caste farmers from specially earmarked portion of normal grants. The subsidy given under the programme is 50% of work cost as the work will be done as a part of normal soil conservation programme.

Under this programme it is provided to cover 480 hectares of land with an outlay of Rs. 72.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Soil Conservation Work including Contour, Bunding, Nala plugging, Terracing etc. in Tribal Area

1.2.9 Under this scheme, soil and water conservation measures like contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, land levelling, etc. will be undertaken on watershed basis in tribal areas of the state. The works will be carried out on the basis of 75% subsidy to the private cultivators on the total cost of the works. The remaining 25% amount will be recovered with 4% interest in eight equal installments from the cultivators after two years moratorium period. Under this scheme it is targeted to cover 665 ha. of land with an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh. and Special Central Assistance is Rs.312.00 lakh (2100 ha.)for this scheme in the year 2003-2004.

Kyari making for Paddy Cultivation in Tribal Areas of Surat, Valsad, Bharuch, Panchmahals etc. district

1.2.10 Under this scheme, Kyaries will be prepared for paddy cultivation outside the demarcated watersheds in the fields of the schedule tribe farmers in the tribal districts of Surat, Bharuch, Panchmahal etc. to enable the farmers to grow more remunerative crops. The limitation of covering the land into Kyari per Adivasi cultivators is one ha. at the rate of Rs. 15000/- per ha. in above districts.

The rate of subsidy under this scheme is Rs.11250/- or 75% of the actual cost of work whichever is less. The remaining 25% amount will be recovered with 4% interest in eight equal annual installments from the cultivators after two years moratorium period.

It is targeted to cover 40 hectares area with an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh as State share. SCA is Rs.41.35 lakh (275 ha..) for this scheme in the year 2003-2004.

Kyari making for Paddy Cultivation in Dang District.

1.2.11 This scheme is being operated in the Dang district only, at 100% Government cost in the individual fields of Dangi cultivators to enable the dangi farmers to grow paddy crops. Under this scheme the limitation of covering the land into kyari per Dangi cultivator is one ha. at the rate of Rs.15000/- per ha. It is targeted to cover 14 hectares with an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh as state share during the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Share Capital for Gujarat State Land Development Corporation Ltd.

1.2.12 Since the activities of the corporation are increasing and spreading through out the State it needs more amount of share capital to widen its equity base to get more institutional finance for purchase of scientific equipment, machinery and as working capital. Under this scheme financial outlay for non tribal is Rs.0.10 lakh and tribal is Rs.0.10 lakh. for the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Nucleus Budget

1.2.13 Under this scheme, funds are provided to the project Administrators of different tribal project for preparing and implementing Soil Conservation Scheme of Special nature for the project area. Under this scheme Special Central Assistance is Rs.126.50 lakh.(845) for the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Farm pond programme in Gujarat State in Non-tribal and tribal areas

1.2.14 Agriculture plays an important role in Indian economy. Around 70% of population is engaged in Agriculture and allied agricultural activities for their lively hood. Soil & Water are the basic factors for crop production and play an important role in economy of rural areas of the country. Around 30% of cultivated area of the Gujarat State had got assured irrigation. Remaining around 70% area is dry and rainfed. It is therefore utmost necessary to conserve the soil and water in the rainfed area for sustainable agriculture production. Farm pond has been considered important for providing lifesaving irrigation to the kharif crop at critical stage of growths, when there is prolong dry spell.

1.2.15 Farm pond was regarded very important component of different soil and water conservation schemes implemented by the Gujarat State Land Development Corporation Ltd. (GSLDC). Under this scheme farm ponds of different sizes had been constructed without considering the boundary of demarcated watersheds. 85% subsidy is being given to all farmers under this scheme.

1.2.16 Under this Farm Pond programme financial outlay for Non-tribal is Rs.50.00 lakh for construction of 335 F.P and tribal is Rs.1.00 lakh. for construction of 7 F.P for the year 2003-2004.

Scheme for water harvesting .

1.2.17 The GSLDC is carrying out water harvesting structures under its various ongoing soil and water conservation schemes on watershed basis, but there is a limitation that such type of works could not be taken up outside the demarcated watershed as per policy of Government. The 80 % subsidy is given to all beneficiaries. Under this programme the it is targeted to covered 625 ha. area of Rs.50.00 lakh. for the year 2003-2004.

Scheme for desilting of village Pond

1.2.18 Gujarat State is facing serious problem if drinking and irrigation water due to irregular and uneven rainfall. Frequent failure of monsoon creates scarcity and lean agricultural conditions in the state which come the farmers and policy makers to draw more and more ground water for drinking and irrigation purposes. Through the GLDC has made effort to recharge the ground water by ongoing schemes of soil and water conservation

programme. But this is not sufficient to solve the present problem of water as it has limitation of demarcated watershed boundary. In this condition efforts should be made on war footing basis to harvest and store maximum runoff water and percolate it in to subsurface strata in entire state.

1.2.19 It is proposed to conserve by runoff water storage increasing storage capacity and percolation capacity of village pond by deepening and desilting. This will result in increase of storage and percolation capacity of the ponds. It also recharge the water table of surrounding wells which increase the command area of wells. It is provided to desilt the existing village ponds of water supply by the bulldozers. Under this scheme, it is provided to desilt 1000 village pond with an outlay of Rs. 2000.00 lakh during the annual Plan 2003-2004.

Earmarked for Border Area Development Programme

1.2.20 There The Kutch, Banaskantha and Patan are located on the border of the country there are irregular and erratic rainfall in this area. Water table is decreasing day by day hence there are acute shortage of drinking water as well as irrigation purpose in that area. Under this scheme an outlay is provided to the tune of Rs. 200.00 lakh to cover of land, 135 Nos. Farm ponds and 10 Nos. Village ponds and 85 Nos. of pakka structure during Annual Development Plan 2003-2004.

Macro management mode for centrally sponsored scheme.

1.2.21 Government of India has commenced centrally sponsored schemes under macro management mode since 2001-2002. Under the soil & moisture conservation sector (1) National Watershed Development Project for Rain fed Area (NWDPRP)(SLC-14) (2) River Valley Project (SLC-15) and (3) Alkali soil reclamation project (SLC-16) which were formally financed with 50% State and 50% Central share are now planned under macro management mode & accordingly the Central share would be 90 percent and State share would be 10 percent. This has reduced the State burden. Besides other new schemes / projects are submitted to Government of India for sanction under this mode.

Annual Development Plan 2003-2004 targets and financial outlay of State share for centrally sponsored schemes are as under:

Programme		2003-2004	
		Physical Target (In ha)	Financial Outlay (Rs. in Lakh)
SLC-14	NWDPRP	4000	180.00
SLC-15	RVP	800	52.00
SLC-16	Alkali Reclamation	100	50.00
TOTAL		4900	282.00

The Government of Gujarat has decided for Development of Information Technology in Different Sector

1.2.22 Gujarat state land Development corporation provided Rs.1.00 lakh for Information technology for soil conservation works which will be achieved during annual plan 2002-03. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Earmarked for Tribal Area Sub Plan

1.2.23 The Government of Gujarat has decided for development of tribal people for carrying out soil and moisture conservation activities on their field from 1999-2000. The Government made special provision in TASP budget. The Gujarat state Land Development Corporation is carrying out different Soil conservation activities like Contour bunding, Land leveling, terracing, Water harvesting structure, Kyari making, Village pond, Farm pond, Nala plug, etc. in all over the state as per guideline of the scheme. Under this scheme, it is provided to covered 6335 ha. of land, 1000 F.P. with an outlay of Rs. 1100.00 lakh which will be achieved during the annual Plan 2003-2004.

1.3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Introduction

1.3.1 Animal Husbandry plays important role by providing motive power for agriculture and rural transportation, it converts crop residues into value added products like milk, meat and eggs and cater to the need of the society for animal protein. It also provides gainful employment opportunities to unemployed rural folks and provides regular supplementary income at their doorstep and raise socio-economic status of rural people. By keeping in view the above-mentioned facts, the Animal Husbandry is now emerging out as a Dairy industries/Poultry industries.

Livestock Population

1.3.2 As per the Livestock Census 1997, category wise livestock population of the State is as under:

Sr.No	Category	Population in Lac No.
1	Cattle	67.48
2	Buffalo	62.85
3	Sheep	21.58
4	Goat	43.86
5	Others	13.93
6	Total Livestock	209.70
7	Total Poultry	72.31

Production of Livestock Products

1.3.3 As per the Ninth Five-Year Plan, achievements for livestock products like milk, eggs and wool for the year 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 & targets for the year 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-03 and 2003-04 are as under:

Year	Milk Production In '000 M.tonnes	Egg production In Million Nos.	Wool production In lakh Kgs.
1997-98	4913	488	26.05
1998-99	5059	467	26.08
1999-2000	5255	477	26.46
2000-2001	5317	346	27.40
2001-2002	5876	370	28.08
2002-2003	5515*	507*	27.06*
2003-2004	5837*	453*	27.44*

* = Targets

Financial Achievement

1.3.4 A provision of Rs. 1925.00 lakh was made for the year 2000-2001 against which expenditure of Rs. 1905.72 lakh was incurred in Animal Husbandry sub-sector. A revised provision of Rs.1650.00 lakh is made for the year 2001-2002, out of which Rs. 500.00 lakh was earmarked for tribal area sub-plan and Rs. 1150.00 lakh for normal state plan. Expenditure of Rs. 1692.91 lakh was incurred during 2001-2002. Provision of Rs. 1906 lakh

was made for the year 2002-2003 which is revised to Rs.2196.00 lakh. expenditure to the tune of 100% of the released grant would be achieved by 31st March 2003.

1.3.5 An outlay of Rs.1906.00 lakh is provided for Animal Husbandry for the year 2003-2004 and Rs. 101.00 lakh for cow breeding. Total outlay of Rs. 2007.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Objectives

1.3.6 More emphasis is put on enhancement of livestock productivity and thereby increase in the income of rural sector.

- To prevent urban migration of rural people by providing income generating activities at rural level.
- To provide protein rich diet at lower cost to the society

Strategies

- ❖ To provide adequate health care facility for disease prevention and treatment of sick animals.
- ❖ Establishment of effective extension network for education rural women as most of them are engaged in Animal Husbandry activity.
- ❖ Breed improvement by mass castration of scrub and inferior bulls, and by artificial insemination.
- ❖ Saline fodder variety will be made popular in coastal area to utilize unproductive coastal land.
- ❖ Village pastures will be improved to meet the fodder crisis.

Programmes For Annual Plan 2003-2004

(Rs. In lakh)		
Sr.No.	Minor Head	Outlay for 2003-2004
1	Direction and Administration	129.00
2	Veterinary Services & Animal Health	534.85
3	Cattle and Buffalo Development & Adm .Investigation & Statistics & Fodder Development	590.71
4	Poultry Development	74.53
5	Sheep and Goat Development & Other LiveStock Development	69.91
6	Other Expenditure (Nucleus Budget)	1.00
7	Earmarked for TASP	500.00
8	Information and Technology	6.00
9	Cow breeding	101.00
	Total : Animal Husbandry	2007.00

Direction and Administration

1.3.7 Under this, ongoing schemes like continuation of Audit Cell, Veterinary Council, Legal Cell, Expansion of RJD. Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Rajkot, strengthening of District Offices, Amreli/Elven District Offices, strengthening of 8 district offices in Tribal Area Sub-Plan, will continue. Strengthening of Account branch of directorate office, animal husbandry set up for 6 newly created districts is provided. An outlay of Rs. 129.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Veterinary Service & Animal Health

1.3.8 Ongoing scheme will be continued for Post-Graduate training and field Officer training. Three MVSc trainees will be continued and two new post graduates trainees will be sent for MVSc.

1.3.9 A scheme of short duration refresher course is provided to update 250 field officers with latest research applicable in the field of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry. This minor head is merged with Veterinary services and animal Health.

1.3.10 Under the scheme (improvement of veterinary aid), it is envisaged to continue ongoing programmes i.e. continuation of 137 veterinary dispensaries, 6 veterinary polyclinics, repairing of veterinary dispensaries and first aid veterinary centres, construction of veterinary polyclinic at Mehsana, continuation of 10 first aid veterinary centres and 4 polyclinics, continuation of 9 veterinary dispensaries provision for health cover measures, construction of veterinary polyclinic at Surat and Himatnagar in tribal area sub-plan, 4 mobile units will be continued in border area..

1.3.11 Under disease control programme ongoing schemes like continuation of cell culture vaccine unit at Biological Product Station, establishment of Disease Investigation units, establishment of viral vaccine production laboratory, Gandhinagar, strengthening of Biological Product Station, disease control programme and construction of Viral Vaccine Laboratory will be continued. Schemes like control of Zoonotic disease Leptospirosis and establishment of vaccine laboratory are continued.

1.3.12 Total outlay of Rs.534.85 lakh is provided under this minor head. This includes merged minor head Extension & training also.

Administrative Investigation & Statistics, Cattle and Buffalo Development and Feed and Fodder Development

1.3.13 Integrated sample surveys are implemented for obtaining production estimates of livestock products as 50% CSS as a continued scheme with an outlay of Rs. 32.50 lakh for the year 2003-2004.

1.3.14 The programme for enhancement of milk production is a main base of milch animal improvements. It is provided to enhance the milk production of the state through cross breeding of indigenous cows with Holstein Friesian and jersey breeds while in buffalo through upgrading of non-descriptive buffaloes with high yielding breeds like Jafarabadi and Surti. It is provided to perform 1.75 lakh exotic artificial inseminations during the year 2003-2004. Moreover the programme of providing liquid nitrogen and frozen semen to District Panchayats as well as purchase of cryogenic containers will be continued.

1.3.15 Ongoing scheme of Organising animal production improvement camps and village level training for animal husbandry activities will be continued. It is envisaged to cover 50,000 female cattle and buffaloes under sexual health measures and 25000 farmers will be trained for animal husbandry practices. It is also envisaged to provide Liquid Nitrogen Containers and frozen semen doses to District panchayats.

1.3.16 It is envisaged to continue intensive cattle development project at Palanpur, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Mehsana & Rajkot during the year 2003-2004.

1.3.17 Under the programme for cattle breeding farm, Jafarabadi buffalo breeding farm will be continued. The scheme will be implemented through Gujarat Agricultural University.

1.3.18 Under Special Component Plan, it is provided to give assistance to 3667 beneficiaries for covering their milch animals under milk enhancement programme.

1.3.19 The milk production in the State is predominantly based on crop residues, natural herbage and feeds. Hence the ongoing scheme for Fodder Bank; two-seed production farm and seven-fodder production farm will be continued during the year 2003-2004.

1.3.20 Under this minor head total outlay of Rs.590.71 lakh is provided under this minor head for the year 2003-2004.

Poultry Development

1.3.21 Poultry Production in the State has achieved a considerable growth with introduction of superior quality germ plasm, availability of balanced feed research and extension support as well as improved market backup. There is good scope for poultry development and poultry production is poised to achieve a faster rate of growth.

1.3.22 For this programme an outlay of Rs. 74.53 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.7.50 lakh will be provided for beneficiary oriented programme.

1.3.23 For popularising rabbit farming, a scheme is introduced for providing a unit of 3 female and one male to the beneficiaries for which an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided to cover 50 beneficiaries under state normal plan during 2003-2004.

1.3.24 Women Component:- A special scheme for women is provided to provide the supplementary source of income by way of giving the, 25 RIR poultry birds. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakh is provided and 611 women will be benefited during 2003- 2004.

Sheep and Goat Development and Other Livestock Development

1.3.25 To raises per animal production an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided to health cover to sheep and goat by providing necessary medicines.

1.3.26 Under special component plan, assistance will be provided to the tune of Rs.11.00 lakh for 25 RIR birds unit to 700 beneficiaries. Rs. 15.00 lakh provided for establishment of 91 goat units.

1.3.27 Thus, under this programme total outlay of Rs. 28.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

1.3.28 Ongoing programmes like continuation of sheep breeding farm, Patan, Nalia and Goat Breeding Farm, Morbi are to be continued with a provision of Rs. 16.86 lakh.

1.3.29 For programme like strengthening of horse breeding farm, Inaj and Camel Breeding Farm and a scheme for training on donkey management is continued with a provision of Rs. 23.05 lakh. Rs 2.00 lakh are provided for participating in the coming All India Livestock and Poultry show and for Milk Yield Competition Scheme.

1.3.30 Under this minor head total provision of Rs. 69.91 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Other Expenditure (Nucleus Budget)

1.3.31 Under Nucleus Budget an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

1.3.32 An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh is earmarked for TASP. For the year 2003-2004 and from the State Tribal Plan Rs. 213.54 lakh are provided, Rs. 1.00 lakh for nucleus budget; thus total provision for TASP will be Rs.714.54 lakh i.e. comes to 37.48 % of the total plan ceiling of the Animal Husbandry.

Information Technology

1.3.33 Rs. 6.00 lakh is provided for Information Technology for the year 2003-2004.

Cattle & Buffalos Development

1.3.34 Subsidy to integrated development of Gaushalas by giving subsidy to establish high breed cow, infrastructure, preparation of organic manure, gaucher development etc. panjarapole benefited by subsidy for the cattle shed, water facility and gaucher development.

1.3.35 By supply of high quality bull to institute and gram Panchayat of the state will increase number of cow and its project. By arranging seminar on district place will help to push up the work of Ayog in State.

1.3.36 Incentive to gaushala/panjarapole and cow capturing against slaughter and the award (Gau Raxak) will help to save the cow on state.

1.3.37 Establishment of latest library in the Ayog for literate of cow research and law books and holly importance of cow.

1.3.38 An outlay of Rs. 101.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

1.4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

1.4.1 It is now well known in the whole nation that Gujarat State is the pioneer in Dairy development. Noteworthy development has taken place in cooperative sector. Dairying has many dimensions in a developing country like India. Dairy development in cooperative sector the State of Gujarat has proved that if right type of organisational structure is given, the rural community can be knitted into cooperative bodies which can effectively handle the production, procurement and marketing of milk and milk products. Their involvement with livestock and their feeding has inculcated the understanding of fundamentals of feed and nutrition. Economics of production and dairy farming has clearly given them an insight into the problems of home economics. Thus the dairying has proved to be an instrument for socio-economic change in the rural communities and have justified the investments made until now and indicated a rapid transformation of rural pockets into self-reliant fertility, substantially contributing to the national products.

1.4.2 Under this sub-sector, total provision of Rs. 102.00 lakh was made for the year 2001-2002, against which expenditure of Rs. 80.29 lakh has been incurred. An outlay of Rs. 106.00 lakh is made for the year 2002-2003 and the fund will be fully utilized by the year 2002-2003.

Objectives

- 1 Main objective is to increase livestock productivity through dairy development and thereby providing high remunerative prices for milk. This will prevent the urban migration of rural people.
- 2 To produce and supply to wholesome milk and milk products in hygienic condition at reasonable price to the consumers.
- 3 To uplift socio-economic condition of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers/agriculture labourers and to bring them above poverty line.
- 4 To provide technical inputs like animal health care, artificial insemination facilities, cattle feed and fodder package to the rural milk producers to increase the milk production of the region and milk yield per animal to fulfill the per capita requirement.

Strategies

- 1 Enhance productivity of the animals so as to provide high remunerative price from sell of milk to the farmers.
- 2 Along with increase in production of milk it is also required to increase the demand of milk and milk products by popularizing them.
- 3 The region of Saurashtra and Kutch have good potentiality of milk production, therefore suitable infrastructure should be created.

Programmes for Annual Plan 2003-2004

(Rs. In lakh)

Sr.No.	Minor Head	outlay for 2003-2004
1	Direction and Administration	57.44
2	Cattle cum Dairy Development	30.70
3	Other Expenditure (Nucleus Budget)	1.00
4	Earmarked for TASP	12.86
5	Information and Technology	2.00
6	Gaushala	2.00
	Total : Dairy Development	106.00

Direction and Administration

Scheme for Preservation of Milch Animals

1.4.3 For the reorganisation of dairy cell an outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

1.4.4 The aims of the scheme is to preserve cattle wealth of the State by making and implementing the necessary orders from time to time for maintaining the supply of milk and draught cattle in the state and to control the illegal export of cattle outside the state. For regulation of the cattle export/imports, checkpoints have been established. An outlay of Rs. 5.40 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

1.4.5 For the supply of LN2 containers to various districts panchayats and Intensive Cattle Development Project sub-centres and to supply A.I. equipments, instruments, chemicals for A.I. Laboratory and transport charges etc. an outlay of Rs. 34.04 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

1.4.6 Total provision of Rs. 57.44 lakh is made for this minor head.

Cattle and Dairy Development

Banni Development Scheme

(a) This scheme is comprised of land development, grass cutting and seed collection in pasture land of Banni area an outlay of Rs. 0.45 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

(b) For farmers training programme of Cattle Breeding Farm, Bhuj,. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

1.4.7 An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh is provided for supply of frozen semen and liquid nitrogen to district panchayats for the year 2003-2004

1.4.8 Under this minor head the total provision of Rs. 30.70 lakh is made.

Nucleus Budget

1.4.9 An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for Nucleus Budget for the year 2003-2004.

TASP

1.4.10 An outlay of Rs. 12.86 lakh is earmarked by the Government of Gujarat, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment for tribal area sub-plan, during the year, 2003-2004.

1.4.11 For Tribal Area Development Rs. 30.00 lakh are provided for the State Tribal Plan, Rs. 1.00 lakh for Nucleus Budget and Rs. 12.86 lakh are specially earmarked for TASP for the year 2003-2004. Thus total provision of Rs. 43.86 lakh are provided to the tribal flow that comes to 42.17 % of the plan ceiling of Rs. 106.00 lakh for the Dairy Development Sub-sector.

Financial Assistance to Gaushala

1.4.12 Under the scheme the instruments for artificial insemination work and liquid nitrogen will be provided to Gaushala. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

1.5 FISHERIES

Introduction

1.5.1 Gujarat is the northern-most maritime state on the west coast of India situated between 20.1 degrees and 24.7 degrees North Latitude and 68.4 and 74.4 degrees East Longitude. The Arabian Sea (West), Pakistan (North and North-West), Rajasthan (North-East), Madhya Pradesh (East) and Maharashtra (South and South-East) form the present political province of Gujarat.

The area of the State is 1,95,984 sq. kms. and the population is 500 lakh.(provisional) The population density is 270 persons per sq. km.(2001 Census). The effective literacy percentage is 52.21. In the case of males it is 64.13 %, while it is 39.29% for females. The Urban literacy rate was 73.08% and the rural 44.69%.

The State is presently divided into 25 revenue districts of which 12 viz. Kachchh, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Junagadh, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Anand, Bharuch, Surat, Navsari and Valsad are coastal.

1.5.2 Some basic information regarding physical resources, demographic, fish production etc. are given below:

Coastline	1600 Km.	Reservoir Area	2,43,000 Ha.
Continental shelf	1,64,183 Sq. Km.	River length	3,865 Km.
Area of EEZ	2,14,000 Sq. Km.	Area of Ponds/ Tanks	71,000 Ha.
Brackishwater Area	3,76,000 Ha.	Marine landing centres	190
Potential Brackishwater area	1,87,000 Ha.	Inland landing centres	613
Identified B.W. Area	95,000 Ha.	Estuarine landing centres	78
Fishing villages / towns	881 Nos.	Mechanised fishing fleet	19,092
Fishermen house hold	77,182 Nos.	Non-Mechanised fishing fleet	10,414
Fishermen population	4,49,440 persons		
Active fishermen	1,57,742 persons		

Details	Unit	Marine MSY 7.03 lakh M.T.	Inland and Brackishwater
Quantity	M.Tonnes	6,50,829	50,774
Value	Rupees in Lakhs	1,42,127	26,207

Details	Unit	Figures
Tribal Co-operatives	Nos.	157
Non-Tribal Co-operatives	Nos.	401
Membership	Persons	80,802
Apex Co-operative	Nos.	1

1.5.3 Review of Progress of Five year plans for the development of Fisheries Sector :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Plan	Duration	Provision	Expenditure
I to VIII Plans	1951 to 1997	11137.67	10298.31
IX Plan	1997 to 2002	7890.00	6282.27
X-Plan	2002-2007	7800.00	
First Year	2002-03	1214.00	364.65 [up to 12/02]

1.5.4 Annual Development Plan For 2003-04

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programmes	Amount	
		2002-03	2003-04
1	Direction & Administration	12.00	19.24
2	Inland Fisheries	570.00	530.05
3	Brackishwater Fisheries	28.00	25.50
4	Marine Fisheries	201.00	316.20
5	Processing , Preservation & Marketing	0.00	10.00
6	Extension & Training	50.00	50.00
8	Fisheries Co-operatives	29.50	25.00
10	Other Expenditure [Fishermen welfare schemes]	93.50	93.01
11	Boarder Area Development	95.00	10.00
12	Earmarked for T.A.S.P.	135.00	135.00
Total		1214.00	1214.00

Direction And Administration

Strengthening of Supervisory Set-up (New -Item) and Computerisation

1.5.5 Under this major head two motives are mainly projected, first is provision of essential technical and non-technical staff for governance of various fishery related construction activities, beneficiaries oriented welfare schemes, dredging of major fishery ports etc. Second motive is introduction of computer media into administration with an intention to pick up the full hold in e-governance after specific time frame. Provision of Rs. 7.24 lakh as New-item[FSH-1] for first motive while Rs. 12.00 lakh [FSH-2] for second, in the year 2003-04.

Inland Fisheries

Fish Seed Production and Augmentation of Inland Fisheries Resources

1.5.6 Under this scheme various ongoing programmes like farm renovations , seed rearing, rearing incentives , scampi seed bank , crop insurance and hatchery work are to be continued. Seed rearing and scampi bank are employment generation oriented programmes. A provision of Rs. 238.50 lakhs for the year 2003-04 has been made for this purpose including Tribal Area Sub Plan and Special Component Plan.

Development of Inland Fisheries Statistics (CSS)

1.5.7 To estimate the area and production from various water bodies of the State., the Sample Survey is carried out continuously by evolving a standard statistical methodology. This is a staff scheme and 100 % Grant-in-Aid is given by Government of India. But for recurring contingency expenditure a token amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh have been provided for the year 2003-04.

Establishment of Ornamental and Exotic Hatchery

1.5.8 As a part of diversification and integration in fish culture, programmes on breeding of Ornamental and Exotic with an inclusion of establishment of Fresh water Prawn Hatchery (*Macrobrachium rosenburgi* Spp.) have been taken up. For operation and maintenance a provision of Rs. 25.55 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04.

Development and Maintenance of Aquarium

1.5.9 As a mode of entertainment and education for different walks of people variety of ornamental fishes are displayed at Matsya Bhavan, Ahmedabad. The displayed fishes are of unique nature and characteristics, which can be effectively elaborated with inclusion of audio visual show. For this , an auditorium is to be constructed at Mastya Bhavan. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04.

Fish Farmers Development Agencies

1.5.10 21 FFDAs have been established in the State with an objective to intensify the fresh water fish culture through local beneficiaries, providing institutional/financial assistance and imparting training on technical aspects of fish culture. Government of India has stipulated the pattern of assistance. Assistance to different components on fish culture and diversified allied activities like fresh water aerator, new pond construction, renovation are provided. A provision of Rs. 187.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04.

Reservoir Fisheries Development

1.5.11 The major reservoirs of the State have sustainable resources of fish stock which could support the affected rural/tribal fishermen for their subsistence through capture fisheries. These reservoirs mainly located in the hinterland area and hence deprived from

infrastructure like approach roads, landing sites, fish handling sheds. Similarly the fishermen inhabiting in the periphery of the reservoirs do not have adequate fishing implements to carry out fishing. Considering all these factors, programmes like intensive seed stocking of major and minor reservoirs, infrastructure development like landing, icing, packing and marketing facilities, fishing implements like boats, nets, hooks etc., seed rearing within the reservoir through pens and cages are included since 8th Five Year Plan and are continued even in 10th Five year Plan with consideration of price escalation and increase of cost of living. A provision of Rs.63.50 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04 as continue components whereas **New-Item** to cover-up Tribal and Other Backward Class women who will be assisted with one time assistance of Rs. 3000/ case for commencement of retail fish selling through procuring fish carrying basket and fish .A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04.

Brackish Water Fisheries

Development of Brackishwater Fish Farming (New Item)

1.5.12 State holds 3.76 lakh hectares of brackish water land, out of which 1.87 lakh hectares B.W. land is found suitable for brackish water aquaculture. Considering the vast opportunity of development of B.W. aquaculture in the State, the scheme of Development of Brackish water aquaculture was under operation with 50 % Central assistance. In the recent year Central Government has discontinued the scheme and intimated the formation of new scheme as "Macro Management and Aquaculture" on replacement of the 50% CSS scheme. The said new scheme is till not introduced by the Centre. On the other hand B.W. aquaculture programmes like land allotment and aquaculture related activities in the various provinces of the State are going on and are essential to be continued, so this scheme has been introduced as a new item under 100 % State share which will be merged as C.S. Scheme, as and when the Center intimated to introduce new scheme will be introduced. A provision of Rs. 25.50 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04 as above mentioned new-item under state Govt..

Marine Fisheries

1.5.16 The marine fisheries programmes are mainly oriented on creation of infrastructure, Introduction of modern technologies, facilities like harbours for fish landing, berthing and operational inputs. The brief summary of each factor is indicated in tabulated form

Scheme	Details	Provision Rs. in lakh
Providing landing & berthing facilities	Development of 23 fish landing centres identified by the State. [FSH-10] CSS	75.00
Fisheries Harbour development	Development of fishing harbour at Jakhau under 100 % CS Scheme, was sanctioned by the GOI with an estimation of 11.43 crores. Revised estimates are gone upto Rs. 33.00 crores [Final Rs, 24.55 crores]. GOI has released fund of Rs. 11.00 crores and the revised estimate amount is till not accepted or sanctioned, when the work has already been started the expenditure will be born by the State. A provision for the same is suggested as New-Item.[FSH-10]	100.00

Providing infrastructure facilities to fish landing centres.	The fish landing centres which are not covered under CSS major port renovation programmes are to be covered up under State Scheme. The facility like Road, Light , Water supply etc. will be developed through this scheme. This scheme is being introduced as New-Item . [FSH-10]	5.00
Water supply to the fisheries centres	Water supply at fish landing centres, is essential for keeping the fish-catch in hygienic condition. [FSH-11]	0.01
Subsidy on modern equipments	To introduce new technology in fisheries sector, modern equipments like fish finder, GPS navigator, VHF radio sets, Life saving appliances etc. are to be introduced with subsidized rates .[FSH-12]	10.00
Financial assistance to the families of apprehended fishermen by PAK marine security	To support the affected family of the fishermen who are apprehended by the Pakistan Marine Security and to minimise economical grievances to provide livelihood support to the affected family of the fishermen, a scheme has been introduced as New-Item with a provision of Rs. 50/ Day financial assistance to the apprehended fishermen families until the release of fishermen from custody. [FSH-12]	10.00
Providing dredging facilities	The harbours of States are prone to heavy siltation when the monsoon incoming water flow comprises the turbid water, causes chocking the harbour mouth and basin, which obstruct smooth passage of fishing boats. Provision has been provided for dredging these harbours through this scheme. [FSH-13]	95.19
Mechanization of fishing crafts	In this ongoing programme subsidy is being disburse on purchase of FRP boats and non-mechanized boats. [FSH-14]	8.00
Subsidy to Paghadiya Fishermen for purchase of Net and Cycle box	Paghadiya fishermen of Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surendranagar and Kachchh districts who have no boats or conveyances for fishing activites are covered up with 50 % subsidy on procurement fishing net and cycle box [Unit coast of Rs. 4000/=] to boost-up their living standard. a scheme has been introduced as New-Item . [FSH-14]	1.00
Motorisation of traditional crafts	On 50 % sharing basis by GOI, small crafts under fishing operations are covered with an assistance of Rs. 12000/= for IBM and Rs. 10000/= for OBM. as subsidy.[FSH-14&15] [CSS]	7.00

Breakwater wall	Break water wall is safe guard of fishing harbour. Considering various advantages of brakewater wall the ongoing scheme is essential to be continued.[FSH-19]	5.00
Total		316.20

Processing Preservation & Marketing

Improving Marketing Support (New-Item)

1.5.17 To transport fish in hygienic conditions on shore , it is provided to provide various appliances viz insulated boxes [unit cost Rs.2000] washing container [Unit cost Rs. 1000/=] , small ice crusher [Unit cost Rs. 1000/=] , hand -lorry [Unit cost Rs.5000/=] and handy weight measure [Unit cost Rs. 1000/=] to subsidize @ of 50 % . Fisherwomen are also covered under this scheme. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04 as a New -Item

Extension & Training Programme

1.5.18 Extension programmes are mainly broadcast the existence of departmental schemes, activities, programmes etc. to the common public. Where as training component serve both of the purposes first to train departmental personnel with new technology and second to train the fisher youths with fishery related essential skills. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh for Extension programme[FSH-23], Rs. 5.00 lakh for Training to Departmental Personnel [FSH-24] and Rs. 40.00 lakhs for upgradation and training to the fisher youths [FSH-25] has been provided for the year 2003-04.

Fisheries Co-Operatives

1.5.19 Fisheries Co-operative sector is mainly framed with assistance to fisheries co-ops through NCDC sponsored programme, managerial subsidy to the fisheries co-ops and group insurance to the fishermen and. Componentwise provision provided for the year 2003-04 is Rs. 20.00[FSH-26&27] lakh, Rs. 1.50 [FSH-26] and Rs. 3.50 lakh [FSH-28] respectively.

Other Expenses

1.5.20 Staff of Bhuj office is deprived of the residential quarter facility, the need become important after earthquake hit to the Kachchh district and the another part identified in shadow is residential facility with inclusion of tube-well , Community hall etc. to the poor fishermen community under fisheries welfare scheme. Both of the components are covered with provided provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh for Staff Quarter at Bhuj [FSH-30]and Rs. 78.00 lakh for housing facility to Fishermen [FSH-31 ,50 % CSS] and Rs. 15.00 lakh for Housing facility to SC fishermen[FSH-31] , for the year 2003.04.

Border Area Development

Providing Water Supply Scheme for Fisheries Terminal Project at Jakhau

1.5.21 Infrastructure facilities to Jakhau Fisheries Harbour like water supply is essential. The plan & estimates Rs. 673 lakhs has been approved by Government is under tender procedure. Hence a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been made for the year 2003-04.

Sales Tax Free Diesel

1.5.22 Constant surveys and monitoring on disbursement of subsidized diesel has revealed the ghost, demand and supply of diesel, as the boats and fishermen are of migratory in nature so whole control is more difficult, hence the need of diesel of fleet is quantified and according to the assessment the total need of diesel is 1,36,177 kiloliter per annum. Assessed sales tax rebate on the disbursement of the aforesaid diesel is Rs. 4900.00 lakh, which if be sold without subsidy and the subsidy earmarked amount if be contributed as Rs. 1.50 per liter diesel sales tax subsidy on submission of actual purchase bills from fishermen, the whole amount will be Rs. 2100.00 lakh and the remaining amount of Rs. 2800.00 lakh can be diversified for "Development of Upgradation of Marine Fisheries Infrastructure" which will give the encouraging results on both of the spheres. Thus formulation of such scheme is under consideration.

Special Component Plan

1.5.23 As per the budget norms, 7.41 % provision of the total Plan Outlay of the Department is to be kept under SCP and as such a provision of Rs.45 .00 lakhs {3.6 %} has been made for various ongoing schemes for the year 2003-04. Provision of Rs. 225.00 lakhs has been provided for the 10th Five Year Plan. There are only 2771 active SC fishermen [465 fishermen families] which is 0.60 % of the total fishermen population of the State as per Live Stock Census 1997.

Tribal Area Sub Plan

1.5.24 As per new Gujarat pattern, 17.57% provision is to be kept under TASP Program Department has provided to keep a provision of Rs. 262.00 lakhs under TASP for the year 2003-04, for seven schemes and for establishment of Scampi Hatchery at Umarawada [Dist, Bharuch]. Rs. 135.00 lakhs has been provided under Discretionary Provision [Gujarat Pattern]. The provision of Tribal Welfare has come to 43.47 % for the year. The provision is mainly meant for Inland Fisheries as most of the tribals fishermen are inhabitant of East and South Gujarat Area. Rs. 2000 .00 lakhs has been provided for the Tenth Five Year Plan

Women Component Plan

1.5.25 As per the norms 33 % benefits are to be given to women. 2,19,135 fisherwomen are actively involved in fisheries and playing significant role in the post harvest. There was only one direct benefit scheme for SC women which provides Rs. 2000 as 100% assistance for sale of fish by them. A scheme for value addition to low value fish has also provided for more involvement of women. Overall a provision Rs. 21.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 2003-04 and Rs. 95.00 lakhs for the Tenth Five Year Plan.

1.6 FORESTS

Introduction

1.6.1 Forests which were developed and diversified from the earliest forms of plant life, played a very vital role in changing the hostile carbon-dioxide laden atmosphere which earlier enveloped the earth's surface into a more oxygen bearing atmosphere, and set the stage for the emergence of Animal life and ultimately, evolution of man.

1.6.2 Even today, forests play an important role in moderating the climate, maintaining the soil mantle, improving soil fertility and improving the air quality and in regulating the flow of water in rivers and streams. If these intangible benefits could be monetised the contribution of forests would be stupendous and would be higher than the direct benefits like fuelwood, timber, grass and other forest produce which we get from forest.

1.6.3 Approximately 10% of the geographical area of the State is legally designated as forests and it is just not possible to enhance this category of land use. The forests are irregularly distributed and confined mainly to the eastern and southern districts of the State. The situation is aggravated by the absence of tree cover from about half of the area. The forests of Gujarat can meet only about 13%, 5% and 18% of its timber, small timber (poles) and firewood requirements respectively. On the other hand, the climate and rainfall of the State are quite unpredictable. Agro-climatically, the State is divided into 8 agro-climatic zones. The rains are unpredictable and droughts are quite common (about 35 % of the area is chronically affected). Fodder becomes scarce during drought years and the State has to transport large quantities of fodder from far-off places to save the cattle from starvation. Category-wise land use details are as follows:

Land Use	(Area in Sq.km.)
• Geographical area	1,96,024
• Reporting area	1,88,129
• Forest area	18,612
• Non-agricultural area	11,384
• Barren & Unculturable land	26,040
• Permanent pasture & Grazing land	8,490
• Misc. tree crops & Grazing land	40
• Culturable waste	19,737
• Current fallow	7,590
• Other fallow	241
• Net area sown	95995

Source: Socio-Economic Review (1999-2000) Gujarat State

1.6.4 It has been estimated that at least 33 % of the land area should be under forest cover to prevent the deterioration of our environment. The total area of forestland in Gujarat as per various legal categories is 18830 Sq.kms., which represents 9.61 % of total geographical area. The protected forests area of Gujarat is 388.12 Sq.kms i.e. 2.06% of total forests area. If the protected Forest of Banni area of Kachchh, which is with the Revenue Department are included, the total area of the recorded forests in Gujarat would go up by another about 3000 sq.kms.

1.6.5 As per the State of Forest Report, 1997, Forest Survey of India, Dehra Dun, Gujarat has total 12578 sq.kms. (6.41 % of total geographical area) of Forest cover which includes 6337 sq.kms. of Dense forests i.e. 50.38 % of total forest cover , 5250 sq.km of open forests i.e. 41.74 % of total forest cover and 991 sq.km of Mangrove forests i.e. 7.88 % of the total

forest cover. Recent trend of forest cover in Gujarat is very encouraging. Since between assessments of years 1991 and 1997, an increase of 671 sq.km of forest cover has been recorded in last six years, which is one of the highest recorded at the National level. As per **1999 FSI report**, the TREE COVER has increased further to **12965** sq km with additional increase of **+387** sq.km. this can be seen from the table below

Forest Cover Change in Gujarat State

Sr. No.	Assessment Year	Data Period	Forest	Changes Cover	Cumulative Change
1	1987	1981-83	11991	- N.A	
2	1988	1985-87	11921	(-) 71	(-) 71
3	1991	1987-89	11907	(-) 14	(-) 85
4	1993	1989-91	12044	(+) 137	(+) 137
5	1995	1991-93	12320	(+) 276	(+) 413
6	1997	1993-95	12578	(+) 258	(+) 671
7	1999	1995-97	12965	(+)387	(+)1058

1. There were trend of decrease in Forest Cover till 1989 and this trend was from then. 2) Net Forest Cover increase by 1058 sq.km.

Abstract showing Latest (1999) Status of Forest Cover

Total Forest Area (Legal) 19393 sq.kms.

1. Present Status of Forest Cover

Dense Forest	6430
Open Forest	5504
Mangroves	1031
Total	12,965

2*Estimated Area under Scrub/Degraded /Grassland/Cultivation etc. in Sq. Km.(1997*)

Grassland	1403
Mudflat (Potential Mangrove area)	333
Additional of 200 Sq. Km. is available outside the notified Forest	4159
Scrub	500
Cultivation	320
Total	6715

Note :- Total Forest Area -Forest cover = Scrub area, Source :- Report of Forest Survey of India.*

Remote Sensing Studies by GEER Foundation

1.6.6 Appreciable change in tree cover has been observed according to the studies carried out by the GEER Foundation. It is observed that forest cover has improved considerably in Barda, Shoolpaneshwar, Hingolghadh and Rampara Sanctuaries, the catchment area of Sardar Sarovar Project and Girnar. It is also reflected that the forest cover has improved in some

parts of Surat (Mandvi and Vyara areas), Bharuch (part of Rajpipla division) and Sabarkantha (Bhiloda taluka) districts.

Thus, in reality only 6.4 % of Gujarat geographical area is under good forest cover. This is far below the National average of 23 % and woefully below the stipulated 33 % as per National Forest Policy of India. An urgent need was therefore felt to augment the tree cover both inside and outside the forest area. Larger allocations were made to the forestry sector from the 4th five-year Plan onwards and the strategy of raising large scale plantations outside the regular forest areas under the Community Forestry Programmes was adopted. However, the high pressure on the forests for fuelwood and grazing coupled with the unpredictable nature of rainfall causing intermittent droughts affected the results.

1.6.7 During the 5th five-year Plan along with the increased financial outlay for plan an important Central Legislation in the form of Forest (Conservation) Act-1980 was introduced and Gujarat amended the Indian Forest Act 1927 to provide for more stringent punishment for forest offences. During the 7th & 8th Five Year Plans the increased protection and modification of plantation schemes to include more water percolation measures resulted in the real increase in forest cover in Gujarat as shown by the satellite imagery. Bolstered by these good results the strategy for the 9th five-year Plan laid a greater emphasis on conservation of forest and wildlife. Plantations were also proposed to be continued but with a view to making the people self dependent for their needs of *fuel wood, fodder and small timber*.

Social Forestry

1.6.8 The Maintenance of old plantation was carried out during the IXth five year plan. During the period of IXth five year plan the following awards were given by the Government of India for outstanding contribution towards social forestry in Gujarat.

1. Indira Priyadarshini Vrikshmitra Award 1997 :- This award was given to Vikram Sarabhai Centre for Development interaction (VIKSAT), Ahmedabad by Govt. of India for their contribution in the field of forestry & Environment protection. The award consists of Rs. 50,000.00.
2. Mahavriksha Purskar 1997:- This award was given to Shrimati Dahiben Ravjibhai Patel of Uttarsanda, Dist. Kheda, Gujarat for raising "AMBLA" tree. (*Emblica officianalis*) The award consists of Rs. 25,000 and certificate given by Govt. of India.

Performance of Past Plantation : Because of severely depleted forest resources, the State Government has laid maximum emphasis on afforestation through Social Forestry. Plantations are also raised under special programmes such as River Valley Project, Sardar Sarovar Project etc. During the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), an area of 306629 ha. was planted, in addition to distribution of 8616 lakh seedlings to public. Raising plantation on forestland, social forestry and covering community and strip lands and farm forestry over private lands received special attention during the period. Other noteworthy afforestation programmes are River Valley Projects and catchment treatment programme for Sardar Sarovar Dam. The achievement during the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97) & Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997-2002) in the table bellow.

Sr. No.	Period	Seedlings Distribution (in lakh)		Area covered under Plantation (Ha) Depttly.		Seedlings planted
		Forest Dept.	Other Dept.	Forest Dept.	Other Dept.	
		1	8 th Five Year Plan (1992-1997)	8616	-	
2	9 th Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	8936	199	313212	27125	4170.85

During the year 1998-99, 915.52 lakh seedlings were planted over an area of 70414 ha. and 1920 lakh seedlings were distributed. Gujarat stood first (achieving 101% target) among States of India in 20 point programme on the subject of afforestation in private land.

1.6.9 The Planning Commission in its approach paper for the 10th plan envisaged that the forest cover of the country should be increased to 25 % by 2007 and to 33 % by 2012. This will mean an increase of 15 % from the present level (nearly 10 %) in Gujarat in the next five year period. To achieve this, the afforestation, plantation and regeneration would then be required to be undertaken in an area of 28.5 lakh ha. in five years i.e. 5.7 lakh ha. per annum. Looking to the availability of land for afforestation both in forest and out side, it seems almost impossible to adhere to the suggested norms by GoI. More over, to handle an annual target of 5.7 lakh with the present staff it is also not possible. The State of Gujarat has therefore decided to increase forest cover nearly 5 % in 10 years time for which an annual target of around 75,000 ha. in forest area and nearly 25,000 ha. outside forest i.e. 1,00,000 ha. per annum need to be taken. Additionally seedling distribution to the tune of 25 crore has to be done to cater the need of the public. Considering the land availability, the figure may be kept at 5.00 lakh ha for 5 years. The break-up will be as follows.

Forest area in ha.	3.75 lakh
<u>Non Forest area in ha.</u>	<u>1.25 lakh</u>
TOTAL	5.00 lakh Ha

In order to affect this change, the Working Group Govt. of India (MoEF) strongly feels the Centre's share could be 2/3rd while the States may contribute 1/3rd of their annual budget outlay since the states will not be in the position to augment their forestry sector outlay substantially over the next five years.

Objectives

1.6.10 Maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and where necessary, restoration of the ecological balance that has been adversely disturbed through serious depletion of the forests.

2. To conserve the bio-diversity in the forests and **Protected Areas**.
3. To strengthen adequately the protection of forests and **Protected Area**.
4. To check the process of the degradation which **includes Soil Erosion, Desertification, and Denudation** of watershed. **Salinity Ingress, Coastal instability** with special emphasis on recharging water,
5. To increase the availability of forest produce particularly to rural and tribal communities by increasing forest/trees cover.

6. Creating a massive people's movement through JFM with the involvement of women for achieving the objectives mentioned above.
7. To minimize the pressure on forests by enhancing the self-reliance for the forest produce.

Strategies

1.6.11 To achieve the above objectives, the strategy of the department will be as that of the 10th Five-Year Plan as recommended by GOI in draft Plan for the 10th plan. They are as follows.

1. Convergence of afforestation schemes to avoid duplicity and channelise smooth flow of funds.
2. Introduction of multi-cropping system. Promotion of agro-forestry / farm forestry role and involvement of private sector in plantation. Remove bottlenecks and review felling and transit rules.
3. Standardization and rationalization of cost norms under afforestation scheme.
4. Provision of quality planting materials through improved and innovative technologies in nursery and plantation.
5. Suitable mechanisms for forest protection against fires, pest attack and other diseases.
6. Strengthening of JFM network for greater involvement of people and sustaining such programmes.
7. Strengthening of monitoring mechanism through establishment of IT network to the divisional/ Range levels.
8. Development and sustainable management of NTFPs including medicinal plants. Review of State monopolies on NTFPs.
9. Revival of working plans and strengthening of human resources planting and management.
10. Taking up soil and moisture conservation works with emphasis on ground water recharge.
11. Resolving people related, policy related and legal issues.
12. To provide effective protection to forests and protected areas to conserve bio-diversity.

1. Use of *IT and work towards electronic Management Information System-MIS*

Thrust of the ADP-2003-04

1. Massive tree planting works in forest and non-forest areas to increase tree cover
2. Soil conservation and water harvesting
3. Shelter belts plantations
4. Bamboo planting
5. Increase of tree planting in non forests areas and In command catchment area of different river basins
6. Bio-diversity conservation and wildlife management
7. Tree improvement through Bio-technology development
8. Promoting eco-tourism in around national park & sanctuaries, natural sites

9. Involvement of people through JFM in forestry activities
10. Welfare through special schemes and programmes
11. Use of Information technology for FMIS

Outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004

1.6.12 The outlay provided for forestry and Wildlife including Border area Development Programme for the year 2003-2004 is Rs. 17000.00 lakh against revised outlay of Rs. 14076.00 lakh for 2002-03. In view of inflation that includes increase in daily wage of Rs 4.40, i.e. 5.81% (from Rs. 75.70 per day to 80.10), this is likely to have adverse impact on the programme. However, efforts are being made to allocate maximum to thrust area schemes. A process for consolidation of schemes was initiated in 2000-01. The process was being continued. The number of schemes was gradually reduced from 67 to 51. Last year the process was continued and the number of schemes with similar objectives is clubbed with provision of models within the schemes to 28, reducing existing 23 schemes. This is expected to facilitate planning, monitoring & financial management. Ten new schemes are introduced during the first year of the 10th plan. The scheme wise break up is as under:

		(Rs. in lakh)
Sr.	Programme	Outlay for 2003-04
1.	Forest Protection	450.00
2.	Planning & Information tech.	225.00
3.	Roads and Building (inclu. Van Bhavan)	500.00
4.	Forest Conservation and Development Social Forestry <i>including</i> (DCP-285.00 & S.C.P.- 500.00)	8727.52
5.	Plantation Schemes	372.83
6.	Research & Training	897.00
7.	Acquisition of private forest	0.50
8.	Tribal Welfare (Other Expenditure)	106.25
9.	Wild Life	1017.00
10.	Secretariat Economic Services	12.00
11.	Other schemes (including IFDP)	4015.90
12.	New Schemes (10 th Plan)	141.00
13.	Earmarked for TASP	535.00
TOTAL		17000.00

1.6.13 New Schemes

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 2003-2004
1.	Eco-development Project	130.00
2.	Eco-tourism	1.00
3.	Conservation and Breeding of threatened species	1.00
4.	Establishment District Forest Information Centre	1.00

5.	Payment of 50 % value for cutting of trees in Malki Survey no. 10.00	1.00
6.	Development of Special sites	1.00
7.	Biotechnology	1.00
8.	Creation of natural history museum.	1.00
9.	Wild Life Research	1.00
10.	Afforestation on different river basins	1.00
11.	Biodiversity conservation	1.00
12.	Development of Oceansarium in MNP	1.00
Total New Scheme		141.00

(I) Direction and Administration

Forest Protection

1.6.14 Gujarat's major forests are constantly under great pressure for fuel wood, timber and grazing and unless effective measures are taken, to protect the forests it would not be possible to prevent their degradation. The forest wireless network to be expanded and maintained and the mobile squad and striking force are kept operational under this scheme. Protection committees by associating local people will be formed and incentives will be provided to them for forest protection.

1.6.15 Modern Forest Fire Control Measures

Forest fires cause considerable damage to forest habitat. The forest fires, in addition have devastating effect on forest growth and regeneration. As a measure of fire control, firelines are prepared and maintained during dry season i.e. from November to June next year. Fireguards keep constant watch to prevent fire in forest areas.

1.6.16 Demarcation & Survey

Forest is an important natural resource that faces constant pressure from poor forest dwellers and also for other developmental activities. It is, therefore, necessary to demarcate the boundaries very clearly on the ground and maintain the demarcation pillars (Cairns). This year, apart from regular demarcation of forest, an extra survey and demarcation of forest deleting the forest area regularized to the cultivators prior to 1980 has become necessary. Over 20000 ha of forestland has been regularized recently. It is, therefore, planned to demarcate the forest and unauthorized cultivation boundary in a period of Five years. These schemes are clubbed together into one scheme namely – FOREST PROTECTION having the components (1) Forest Protection, (2) Modern Forest Fire Control Measures and (3) Survey and demarcation. The outlay under the clubbed scheme for 2002-2003 was Rs. 361.02 lakh. An outlay Rs 450.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Statistics

1.6.17 Planning, Evaluation and Information Technology

Planning and Evaluation

It is proposed to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation cell at HQ and circle level and also introduce computers at divisional, Circle and head quarter level. Information Technology Computerization and Information Technology Under this scheme severed activities will be introduced.

In keeping with the policy of Govt. for introduction of IT, outlay provided for computerization of activity of the Forest Department, 2002-2003 is Rs 82.44 lakh including evaluation and planning and other models/schemes,

The above schemes are clubbed together into one scheme namely – (1) Planning & Evaluation & Information technology having two components –(1) Planning & Evaluation (2) Computerization and information technology. An outlay of Rs. 225.00 lakh has been provided under this programme for the year 2003-2004.

Communication and Buildings

Roads and Buildings

Development of Communication- Roads & Building

1.6.18 For undertaking various forestry operations in time, provision of proper communication is necessary. Under these schemes, it is proposed to improve the existing forest roads and construct new roads, culverts causeway, where necessary.

Construction of Buildings :-Important forests of the State are located in the interior areas of the state where Staying facilities are not available. Further, buildings such as rest houses, Office buildings, godowns for storing of grass and other commodities etc are also required. In the year 1999-2000 an expenditure of Rs.85.46 lakh was incurred and during the current year (2000-01) a provision of Rs. 14.10 lakh has been made for construction of building for junior staff working in the field where there is no housing facility. Due to the 26th January killer earthquake in different parts of Gujarat like Kutch, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Ahmedabad, Surat, Navsari, Government residential and non residential buildings have been damaged. For the reconstruction & repairing of these damaged buildings about Rs. 12 crores have been estimated. An outlay of Rs. 195.91 lakh has been provided for the year 2002-2003.

An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04

Construction of Van Bhavan

1.6.19 An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakh is provided for construction of Van Bhavan in the year 2002-2003. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Assistance to Public Sector and Other Undertakings

Contribution to G.S.F.D.C.

1.6.20 GSFDC has been organizing collection and marketing of various minor forest products. This activity has provided a source of income to the tribals particularly in the lean periods of the year. Further, the corporation has established wood working unit and associated with management of Panam plantation project, Valsad Development Project, Dhanvantri unit, Marketing networks, etc.

Forest Conservation and Development

Soil and Moisture Conservation

1.6.21 It is pertinent to note that almost all the plantation target used to be undertaken in various State schemes were adjusted towards one or the other plantation model under Integrated Forestry Development Project (IFDP) when OECF externally aided IFDP project came into existence in the year 1995-96. Now IFDP project is completing on 31-3-2001. It has become, therefore, inevitable to take up advance action works for 2002 plantation during the year 2001-02 under the on going State schemes.

Further it is also felt by the government and also by the department that number of plantations schemes be reduced for better execution, monitoring and supervision .

Keeping above two points in mind, many of the state schemes are merged for the purpose of section –I proposal while for section-II the running schemes will be continued till the plantations maintenance continues. This way number of state schemes will be reduced in due course of time.

Soil and Moisture Conservation

Afforestation in Degraded Areas(without rootstock)

1.6.22 The scheme proposes to take-up intensive soil and moisture conservation works followed by planting with suitable species. The scheme aims at reducing soil erosion and regulating flow of water in the rivers and streams of the area. This is the scheme in which plantation targets corresponding to I FDP plantation models will be undertaken from the year 2002-03 onward.

Regeneration of Forest Area with Rootstock (People's Participation)

1.6.23 With the changing times it is difficult to take-up developmental works and to ensure conservation of forest in isolation. It is, therefore, necessary to actively involve local people in the development and protection of forest. In order to sustain the interest of community staying in and around the forest and to seek their active co-operation in afforestation, suitable provision has been made for entry point activities. With this provision under entry point activities, the developmental and welfare activities proposed by the villagers at the time of preparation of micro plan, will be undertaken. The sanction of Entry Point activities will be given by Conservator of Forest.

Under this scheme forest area will be resuscitated mainly while improving the existing rootstock and by supplementing it by gap plantation.

Teak, Khair & Bamboo Plantation

1.6.24 Under this scheme Teak, Khair and Bamboo plantations are raised in suitable areas to improve the value of the forests and to generate income to the state. This plantation scheme corresponds to PD-1 model of I F D P. Under this model during the foregoing years from 1998-99 to 2000-01 a physical target of 2545 ha, 2695 ha and 2620 ha respectively were achieved. A physical target of 2500 ha. (Tribal 1600 ha, Dang Tribal 600 ha., Non-Tribal 300 ha.) For the year 2003-04 is planned and hence 30% advance action works in 2500 ha. area at the cost of Rs. **79.28** lakh.

Development of Reserved & Non-reserved Vidis

1.6.25 The Vidis have traditionally remained the source of grass. With the ever increasing/growing demand and frequent droughts and other such factors, it has become necessary to sustain and increase the production of grass from these area. An outlay of Rs. 4321.79 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Desert Border Plantations

1.6.26 The scheme to arrest the advancing of desert sands was initiated for creating shelterbelt to act as a barrier against the desert winds. Further this scheme of the state corresponds to C-2 model of I F DP in which physical target achieved during the year 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01 were 500 ha, 500 ha and 551ha respectively. An outlay of Rs. 175.06 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Coastal Border Plantation

Coastal Plantation

1.6.27 1.Coastal Plantation Gujarat has a long coastline of about 1661 kms. A narrow strip along the coastline consists of loose sand. In order to stabilize the sand belt and protect land from salt laden winds, this scheme has been initiated. Along the coast and above the tidal zone, plantations in the width of one km. are taken to create shelterbelts. In 2002-2003 an outlay of Rs. 160.57 lakhs was provided. An outlay of Rs. 180.78 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Mangrove Plantation

Mangrove Between low and high tide zone, mangrove plantations are raised along the coast. This model correspondence to DF-7 model of GFDP. The advance action works for the same has been proposed in the new item of 2003-2004. An outlay of Rs.112.30 lakh has been provided in the mangrove plantation in the year 2003-04. Coastal border plantation DF-7 1051 Ha. And mangrove plantation- DF-8 1186 Ha. Total outlay of Rs. 293.08 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Extension - Social Forestry which Includes Nurseries and Plantation Schemes

Community Forestry Project

1.6.28 According to the National Forest Policy of 1988, one-third of the geographical area of the country should be maintained as forests. Gujarat should, therefore, maintain about 65,000 sq.km of its geographical area under forests (one third of its geographical area of 1,96,024 sq.km). However, Gujarat is a forest poor state with only 10% geographical area legally designated as forests and it is not possible for the state to enhance this category of land use. About seventy percent of villages have no forests because of uneven distribution of forest resources within the state. As early as 1969-70, Gujarat Forest Department launched a '**Social Forestry Programme**' for planting trees on non-forest lands and became a pioneer and leading state in this field. Social forestry is said to be a programme for the people, by the people and of the people. A large number of governmental / non-governmental organisations, institutions, schools, farmers, women, private individuals, etc. are directly involved in raising of seedlings and tree planting activities.

For a decade (1970 to 1980), the state government had made budgetary provisions for implementation of social forestry works. A separate social forestry wing was also created in the Forest Department to look after this activity. Subsequently, external funding from the World Bank was sought for extending the social forestry programme in a massive way. The social forestry wing was further strengthened during the World Bank aided Projects. In fact, Gujarat state has been recognised nationally and internationally for its successful implementation of the social forestry programme during eighties. Social forestry plantations in Gujarat include the governmental and non-governmental plantations. The first ones are mainly carried out by the forest department and commonly recognised as the departmental plantations. The non-governmental plantations are basically undertaken by the people, farmers, schools, other institutions, etc.

Specific types of models have been in vogue for tackling the different categories of non-forest lands, as follows:

- Strip Plantations (roadside, railway side and canal banks),
- Aesthetic shelterbelt plantations (roadside, railway side and canal banks)
- Village woodlots (Rainfed / Irrigated),
- Rehabilitation of Degraded Farm Lands,
- Fodder Development,
- Fuelwood Resource Plantation,
- Environmental plantations
- Seedling distribution.

There are some other related and support activities of social forestry programme too. Over the years, noteworthy and substantial progress has been made under these components. These activities include the following works:

- Wood saving devices: installation of improved crematoria in rural areas for the community
- use, smokeless cooking stoves to the poor households, installation of biogas and distribution of solar cookers,
- Organizing farmer's shibires and van mahotsava celebrations,
- extension and motivational activities programmes,
- publicity, technical guidance and awards for social forestry activities,
- construction of van kutirs and van chetna kendras in all districts of the State.

Basic objective of planting more and more trees have been principally achieved as overall achievements were quite substantial and millions of standing trees on private and common lands are the visible proof of its success. This programme has brought a real turn about in the long standing degradation of common lands. It has created a good demonstration effect and visual impact of green cover. It has also shown its potential to become an integral part of rural and urban environment and has a vast potential to provide important opportunities for meeting the growing needs of the society, particularly the rural countryside and the interior parts of the state. It has contributed a great deal of employment generation in rural areas and

has been helpful in significant upgrading of forestry knowledge of the people. Other valued aspects of social forestry include the recreation and landscape improvements, improvement in habitat for wildlife of diverse kinds, an effective means to check pollution hazards. Substantial production of forest produce has provided lot of relief to the rural people and has also helped in reducing the pressure on our forests. Throughout the state, the people are now able to partially procure their needs of fuel and some other forest produce (fruits, pods, leaves, twigs, branches, etc.). Hundreds of sawmills in the state are now utilising the wood materials obtained from the trees planted under social forestry.

Thus, Gujarat State has given a lead in Social Forestry Programme to the country. During the first phase (80-85) of the Community Forestry Project (with assistance from the World Bank), the plantations were raised on roadside strips, canal banks, railway sides, gaucher lands, degraded forest areas and degraded farm lands, covering a total area of 1,09,030 ha and 70.17 crores seedlings were distributed at a cost of Rs 70.63 crores. The second phase of Social Forestry Project (with assistance from the World Bank & USAID) was implemented from 1985-86 to 1992-93 at a total cost of Rs 220.62 crores for covering a total area of 1,69,528 ha and distribution of 137.62 crores seedlings. Under the on-going IFDP (with assistance from JBIC, Japan), the social forestry works are being taken up from 1996-97. However, to further strengthen and giving a boost up to the social forestry programme in the state, several other aspects of social forestry are being taken up as state funded schemes in the ADP, every year.

Presently, the important schemes for social forestry works are covered under the JBIC (Japan) aided Integrated Forestry Development Project (IFDP), State funded Community Forestry (CFP), Special Component Plan (SCP), Decentralised Peoples' Nurseries (DCP), Sahbhagi Nandanvan Nirman Yojana (SNNY) for raising of trees near the water harvesting structures, Afforestation of barren hillocks through drip irrigation, Dang Malki Plantation, Removal of ganda baval from roadsides, etc.. In order to enhance the provisions under SCP, a new scheme of medicinal plants is introduced from 2000-01. Similarly, a new scheme for RDFL under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Shelterbelt Plantation Project was started from 2001-02. The important and new activities of social forestry are described briefly as under:

(1) Sahbhagi Nandanvan Nirman Yojana (SNNY): Due to poor monsoon of 1999, scarcity situation has arisen in various parts of the State. The worst affected areas are the districts of Saurashtra and Kutch. This is a new scheme of social forestry for tree planting through gram samitis / juths near the vacant lands available around the water harvesting structures / talavs constructed under the scheme of Sardar Patel Jal Sanchaya, specially in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat. A target of 10,000 ha is to be covered under this scheme. There is a provision of supplying and transporting 400 seedlings per ha (free of cost from the Van Mahotsava) and 250 meters of iron wire (free of cost) for fencing support. The digging of pits, planting, maintenance and protection measures will be taken up by the respective gram samitis / juths. Technical guidance is to be provided by the forest department. The total budget approved for the implementation of this scheme is Rs 500 lakh, which is required to meet from the overall savings of the sanctioned budget of the department. A special Advisory Committee is constituted by the government for guiding, advising and overall reviewing purposes. Honorable Chief Minister of Gujarat has also made an appeal to the gram samitis / juths for their active participation in making this schemes a success. It is expected that Rs 10 per plant would be spent for doing maintenance and protection works. The gram samiti / juth shall protect the seedlings for three years and shall have the rights over any produce / income from such plantation, raised under this programme.

(2) **Foreshore Plantation:** The water bodies are the sources of moisture in the sub soils. The foreshores of such bodies can be planted with the trees to protect the shores and to provide for an increased supply of tree based forest products like fuel wood and other minor forest products with in shorter period of time. This will also stabilize the soil around water bodies and will increase subsoil percolation of water. This Scheme is being implemented in and around forest areas on the fore shores of water tanks. *This scheme is merged in the scheme of CFP.*

(3) **Plantation of Grafted fruit trees along roadside through farmer's participation:** For inculcating the interests and active participation of the farmers adjoining the roadside plantations, this scheme is being implemented for planting of the 200 grafted fruit trees per ha (mainly Mango) along with the 500 forestry tree species. The yield of fruit will belong to the respective beneficiaries. Protection and maintenance works are to be carried out by the beneficiaries themselves. 100 kilometers of strip (Fruit) plantation on national and state highways was taken on experimental basis under this scheme. *This scheme is merged in the scheme of CFP.* Target for 2000-01 is 200 ha.

(4) **Plantation of Grafted fruit trees along roadside through Landless labourers' participation:** For inculcating the interests and active participation of the landless people living nearby roadside plantations, this scheme is being implemented for planting of the 200 grafted fruit trees per ha (mainly Mango) along with the 500 forestry tree species. The yield of fruit will belong to the respective beneficiaries. Protection and maintenance works is to be carried out by the beneficiaries themselves. Target is 50 ha. An outlay under this scheme, Rs. 5.58 lakh was provided 1999-2000. From the year 2000-01, this of *scheme is merged in the scheme CFP.*

(5) **Promotion of non-conventional energy saving devices to reduce pressure on forests :** As a part of strategy to reduce the burden on the forests specially the needs energy in and around the forest area promotion and use of non-conventional sources of energy and energy saving devices is a must. In this scheme alternate sources of energy and devices will be provided to the people living in and around the forests. *This scheme is merged in the scheme of CFP.*

(6) **New works under CFP scheme:** In order to enhance the target of social forestry divisions, certain new works have been got sanctioned for this year (2000-01). These include the advance works for **Kotar afforestation**, **Gram Vatika** for gaucher lands, and **S-3 model** of roadside for filling the gaps in roadside plantations. These plantations will be taken up during 2001-02.

(7) **RDFL(CSS)- under the Shelter belt Plantation Project:** This is a new work sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Shelter belt Plantation Project. The works will be undertaken in coastal districts of Saurashtra & Kachchh, namely Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Ahmedabad, Porbandar and Kachchh districts. A target of 2500 ha of advance works has been taken up in 2002-2003 for the monsoon of 2003 plantation.

(8) **Special Component Plan (SCP) : Social forestry works for Scheduled Caste beneficiaries :** Gujarat state has about 7.41% of its population belonging to Scheduled Caste and it is, therefore, necessary to implement schemes of forestry for the social welfare of these people. The budgetary provisions for SCP should be about 7.5% of the total budget of the forest department. It needs to be mentioned here that forestry works are mostly labour oriented and provide a large amount of wages for the poorer section of the society, including the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes. It is estimated that the 60-70% of the forestry budget is spent for paying wages to the labourers and out of these labourers, approximately 20-25% of the labourers belongs to the Scheduled Castes community. Thus, out of the total

budget of Rs 227 crores, about 140 crores is spent for paying wages to the labourers. Hence, approximately Rs 15 to 20 crores is being paid to the labourers belonging to the Scheduled Castes community and this is approximately 8% of the total budget of the forest department.

However, the department has also formulated and implemented specific schemes for the individual beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Caste community. Under the specific schemes of SCP, the components of (1) Rehabilitation of degraded farm lands of SC beneficiaries, (2) kisan nursery by SC beneficiaries, and (3) planting of grafted fruit trees are being implemented in Gujarat. Until 1999-2000, these were being implemented as separate schemes under SCP, but *were clubbed together* as single integrated scheme from the year 2000-01.

(i) **Plantation of Grafted Fruit Trees for SC beneficiaries:** This scheme was initiated from 1999-2000 for enhancement of overall budgetary provisions under SCP scheme. There is a provision of providing and planting two grafted seedlings of (Mango, Chikoo, Coconut) free of cost for each beneficiary of Scheduled Caste. These are to be planted in the homesteads of the beneficiaries. Protection and maintenance works are carried out by the beneficiaries themselves. The ownership of trees and yield of fruit will belong to the respective beneficiaries. Under this new scheme all SC families of Gujarat shall be covered over a period of five years.

(ii) **New activities for SC beneficiaries:** Certain new activities were also included in this scheme for raising the percentage expenditure under the plan Forest department. These are following:

- Environmental Plantation on the common lands in the villages having more than 500 SC population and in the Ashramshalas for SC students,
- Construction of Van Kutirs in the villages having more than 1000 SC population,
- Installation of improved crematoria in the villages having more than 250 SC Population,
- Distribution of solar cookers to SC families,
- Improved chullas to women beneficiary
- Shibirs for SC people,
- Awards for SC beneficiaries for raising successful trees,
- Raising of special medicinal plants by the SC beneficiaries, etc..
- **Wage Employment -Outlay through mandays for SC beneficiary is 10 % of total projected mandays of 134.74 lakh mandays i.e. 13.47 lakh mandays**
- Outlays for mandays for SC beneficiary 10%- outlay for SCP Rs.5.00 crores.

Proposed wage employment for SC beneficiary (Notional) - forestry operations being labour intensive programmes SC people in rural areas works as labour in forestry operation like forest nursery, maintenance of nursery, digging of pits, trenches, weeding, irrigation, Watchman. Participation of SC population in forestry operation is about 10%. It may generate 13.47 lakh mandays.

- Scheme works - Rs. 5.00 crores.

(iii) **Women Component – (A) Social forestry programme** Forestry works are highly laboured oriented. Most of the labourers coming for the forestry operations (nursery raising,

tree planting, soil working, seed collection, etc.) are the women. Certain specific schemes like decentralized nurseries, solar cookers, biogases are specifically given to the women beneficiaries. However, it is proposed that under these schemes of decentralized nurseries, solar cookers, biogas, etc. more preference will be given to the women beneficiaries from next year. **(B) Forestry programme:** Forestry operations are labour intensive programme. It was expected to generate on 40.00 lakh mandays during 2002-2003. Participation by women in plantation programme being quite high; it may generate mandays of 38.00 lakh by women. @ Rs 80.10 per day. Outlay for women may be about 127.00 lakh.

(iv) Important Issues for expansion of Social Forestry works: There are certain specific issue which need to be sorted out and favorably decided by the Government for continuance, sustenance and further expansion of social forestry programme in Gujarat state. The most important ones are as follows:

a. allocation of 25% of gaucher for tree planting

For enhancing the tree cover on non-forest areas (as proposed in the VISION 2010), the requested for allocation of 25% of gaucher for tree planting is required.

b. removal of 4 ha limit for utilizing gaucher land for village woodlots

For enhancing the tree cover on non-forest areas (as proposed in the VISION 2010), the removal of 4 ha limit for utilising gaucher land for village woodlots is necessary.

c. allocation of 25% of revenue wastelands for tree planting

For enhancing the tree cover on non-forest areas (as proposed in the VISION 2010), the allocation of 25% of revenue wastelands for tree planting is required.

Scheme-wise target of social forestry wing during 2000-01 for social forestry plantation works and seedling distribution are given below:

The on-going project of IFDP (funded by JBIC, Japan) will be completed by the end of this year and there will be no external funding for taking up 70% advance works for social forestry plantations in the monsoon of 2002. So, the increase of Rs 1398.66 lakh is due to the reason that the 70% plantation works of 2001-02 will have to be done under the State plan of CFP (Tribal) and CFP (Non-tribal). This is necessary for continuance of the Social forestry works in the State at the same pace without affecting the qualitative and quantitative targets. Hence, Rs 322.28 lakh and Rs 1113.09 lakh have been proposed under the on-going schemes of CFP (Tribal) and CFP (Non-tribal), respectively.

For the year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 3270.00 lakhs is provided including SCP, RDFL, Kisan Nursery and Grafted fruit tree plantation. District information center, Decentralized people nursery and plantation works.

Firewood/Forest Product Resources Plantation under SCA

1.6.30 There is a wide gap between demand and supply of fuel wood. It is therefore, necessary to bridge this gap by undertaking plantations yielding firewood and other miscellaneous products.

An outlay of Rs. 3.23 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Border Area Development Programme

1.6.31 International Border touches the district of Kachchh and Banaskantha. Due to geographical location these districts are subjected to vagaries of nature. Looking to the

refractory nature of the area greening of these lands at a faster rate becomes essential. Also with a view to generate employment for local poor. It is proposed to afforest 2210 ha. of forest land. An outlay of Rs. 336.89 was provided for the year 2002-03. An outlay of Rs. 450.51 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Drip Irrigation – Plantation on Barren Hillocks

1.6.32 The scheme of Drip irrigation in barren hillocks and barren plane & kotar land was introduced during the 2000-2001 in Saurashtra with an outlay of Rs. 182.93 lakh to cover 70 ha. of plantation in 2000 monsoon & 203 ha. of advance work for 2001 plantation. A Similar activities are proposed for 2001-2002 with similar outlay. It has two models I & II . Model no.I is for forests areas & model no II was for non forests areas. An outlay of Rs. 213.85 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Plantation Schemes

1.6.33 Area Oriented Fuel wood & Fodder Project (50% State part)

In rural areas at least one member of each household spends nearly half of the working time for collection of fuel wood. Therefore, supply of fuel wood at reasonable price close to habitation has attained great importance. Since there are large stretches of waste land available in various districts. These areas can be utilized for raising fuel wood plantations thereby contributing for production of fuel wood. This is a partially centrally sponsored scheme in which 50% share on work component is borne by GOI. An outlay of Rs. 177.31 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Plantation of Minor Forest Produce & Medicinal Plant. - (CSS State Part)

1.6.34 Under this scheme it is proposed to raise species yielding minor forest products which are in great demand. This scheme meets the expenditure on staff for the implementation of 100% C.S.S. Non Timber Forest Produce Scheme. A Plantation scheme with similar objectives is also being implemented with funds under SCA. An outlay of Rs. 189.55 lakh (plan), Non-plan SCA is Rs. 51.58 lakh and CSS State part (plan) Rs. 5.97 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Research, Training, Orientation & Publicity

Research

1.6.35 Forest research plays important role, particularly in enhancing productivity, development of various techniques, conservation of Genepool, increase in forest cover etc. For achieving this, research centers have been established in various agroclimatic zones. With a view to demonstrate results of modern techniques, Demonstration cum research centers have also been established in 19 districts. For conservation study of succession, preservation plots have been demarcated. Seed orchards, clones plantation and progeny trials have been taken up. A regional research institute has been established. In Dang, Botanical Garden had been established at Waghai. Green house technology and root trainers have been introduced with a view to ensure better quality seedlings for raising plantations.

Training

Training of Staff:- The need of trained manpower is a pre-requisite for implementation of any project, Activities related to forestry and such other subject related to management of natural resources also requires constant updating of technical know-how. Hence it is necessary to make sufficient provision for training for the staff and officers of the department. For the implementation of various training programs the department had established Gujarat Forest

Ranger's College at Rajpipla, Forester's Training Center at Kakrapar and Guard Training Center at Dungarda. Under IFDP facilities for Training including hostel have been created at Gandhinagar.

Scheme for wildlife education, interpretation & training. Forest and wildlife signify a wide spectrum of values, which serve the interest of human society. In order to provide opportunity for intimate contact with nature, Nature Education Camps are organized. Gujarat state is pioneer in this approach. Moreover Farmer's shibirs are organised with a view to impart training in plantation techniques as well as other requisite know how to farmers.

1.6.36 Women Component in Nature Education Camp

Considering the role, which can be played by women and girls, in conservation, about 33% participation i.e. app. 13000 participants, in Nature Education Camps, would be female.

Scheme for Training of staff and officers in Environmental Education

Appropriate Human Resource Development is the key for better Administration and Management as it helps in tackling problems to achieve desired goals with efficiency. In the developing field of Environmental and Ecological Conservation and wildlife management, regular training of staff and officer is essential. Such training helps in their capacity building and also provides exposure to new technology, strategy and policy issues in the respective fields. Under this scheme, officers and staff members are sent for short duration training at the institution of excellence such as Wildlife Institute of India. Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy, Indian institute of Forest Management. Etc. Besides, short-term training courses were also conducted at Gujarat Forest Ranger's College, Rajpipla. FTC Kakrapar, Guard Training Center Dungarda and Training centre at Gandhinagar, on the identified subject and issues, essentially required for the better performance of officers and staff, of Gujarat Forest Department.

Exploratory survey and creation of Data Bank for Biological Diversity of Gujarat.

Importance of biological diversity including flora and fauna has been recognized world over. The state has been bestowed with rich biological diversity, despite being a forest poor state. These resources are required to be conserved and developed. The identification of these resources is the foremost requirement for which elaborate surveys are required to be made. Conservation measures will depend upon extent of existence of these resource, and its special distribution. The scheme includes various surveys, preparation of data bank and diversity studies in Sanctuaries, National Parks, Forest areas and also in areas outside forests, so as to identify aspects and areas which require immediate managerial intervention.

Forest cover Density Mapping by using Remote Sensing

1.6.37 Bio-diversity is the resource for future. To identify the rich biodiversity areas within the shortest possible time and to monitor the changes in the habitat and biodiversity and to do basic ground verification of the data received from satellite imageries and their interpretation, it was proposed to prepare density maps of forest cover. Under this scheme the forest cover maps are prepared at 1:50,000 scale. Forest Survey of India publishes report on status of forest cover on the basis of the maps prepared on 1:2,50,000 scale which is not useful for preparing management plan as compartment-wise/villagewise forest cover status cannot be obtained. Therefore, it is necessary to prepare compartment-wise/village-wise information of forest cover on big map (1:50,000 or 1 inch=1 mile). Forest density/cover maps have been prepared for Vyara, Chhotaudepur, Sabarkantha, Valsad, Gandhinagar and Banaskantha divisions and for Vansda National Park, Barda, Narayan Sarovar, Ratanmahals, Rampara, Purna, Hingolghadh and Shoolpaneshwar Sanctuaries. Mapping of mangrove has also been

done for Gujarat. Assessment of forest density/cover has been done for Barda, Narayan Sarovar, Rampara, Hingolghadh, Shoolpaneshwar Sanctuaries, the catchment area of Sardar Sarovar Project and Girnar using past data (1986-87) and present data (1996-98). It is observed that forest cover has improved considerably in Barda, Shoolpaneshwar, Hingolghadh and Rampara Sanctuaries, the catchment area of SSP and Girnar. It is also reflected that the forest cover has improved in some parts of Mandvi, Vyara and Bhiloda talukas. It is worthwhile to mention that the reports and maps prepared by using remote sensing data are used for the management plans of Vyara, Sabarkantha, Chhotaudepur, Valsad, Gandhinagar divisions and Vansda National Park and Hingolghadh, Barda and Rampara Sanctuaries. The work of Godhara, Baria and Bhavnagar divisions are in progress.

Remote Sensing is the science and art of making inferences about an object or area or phenomenon from measurements made at a distance without coming into contact with the object under study. In forestry, it has been found a very important tool for monitoring changes in the habitat, forests and biodiversity within a shortest possible time. From the data received in the form of Satellite imageries or computer compatible tapes, interpretation is made and confirmed through ground truth verification. The data thus interpreted are useful for preparing working plans also. With the establishment of GIS centers in the State, this technology can be utilized in more better form, and digitisation of forest maps can be taken up.

PUBLICITY — Forest Publicity

1.6.38 It is of utmost importance to disseminate information about utility of forests and also about exemplary work done by the department to the people. Forest Publicity also plays an important role in ensuring proper communication with people to achieve critical minimum support for related themes, like JFM, Conservation of Biodiversity and to create awareness as well as to inform people about various beneficiary schemes. Significance of generating suitable publicity material in the form of audio and video programmes films, literature, pamphlets, stickers, hoardings etc. to let this information reach the people cannot be overstated. Celebration of various events like World Environment Day, World Forestry Day, Wildlife Week, Tableau during Independence day and Republic Day, exhibitions, newsletter etc. are other activities which help in creating mass awareness. Involvement of NGO in such activities is also of importance.

Thus ongoing 7 schemes, viz. 1. FST-21 Training of Staff, 2. FST-27 Forest Publicity, 3. FST-29 Forest Research, 4. FST-38 Wildlife Education, Interpretation and Training, 5. FST-47 Environmental Education, 6. FST-51 Exploratory survey & Preparation of Data Bank for Biodiversity Conservation, 7. FST-56 Forest cover density mapping for biodiversity conservation and Research through Remote Sensing, have been clubbed together under the one scheme, namely "Research, Training, Orientation and Publicity". The total outlay under this clubbed scheme for the year 2003-2004 covering all 7 components mentioned above was Rs. 870.00 lakhs and CSS State Part 27.00 lakhs.

Management of Zamindari

Acquisition of Private forests : Gujarat State Government have acquired about 1187 sq.kms. privately owned forest areas in 1973 for bringing them under scientific management. Under the private forest acquisition Act-1973, the owners of the private forest are entitled for compensation in accordance with the provisions of the Act. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for 2003-2004.

Tribal Welfare

Individual Beneficiary Scheme

1.6.39 With a view to create sense of belonging amongst rural masses towards the forest to earn the good will of the forest dwellers and to prevent the exploitation of tribal by money lenders and middle men it is necessary to continue the scheme introduced in the past for the welfare of tribal and weaker sections living in and around the forest areas. In order to bring about clarity and for budgeting convenience, the works to be done in non tribal and Dang tribal areas will be undertaken in plan from the year while the works to be undertaken in tribal areas (other than Dangs) will be from SCA funds.

Tribal Welfare

Tribals are an integral part of the forest Eco-system. In order to create a sense of belonging towards forests and to reorient the forestry programme towards the development of the tribals this scheme will be continued. Under this scheme, in the component of Kotwalia Welfare primitive tribals produce bamboo articles and depend for their livelihood on the sale of bamboo articles. Under the programme of wood workshop, carpentry training is imparted to the tribal youth.

Dhanvantri - Ayurvedic Farming : Medicinal Plants of Ayurvedic importance will be raised for distribution in tribal area. An exclusive nursery of nearly two hectares will be established in each tribal Division where seedlings will be raised through application of modern techniques. The main medicinal plants are **Kali musli, Ardushi, Kalmegh, Ashawgandha, Sarpagandha, Brahmi, Gethimadh, plants of Triphala group, Kumbhar pata, Bhringaraj, Shikakai,** etc. There will be total twelve plots out of which two plots will be raised in Dang District. Medicinal plants so raised will be supplied to the tribal free of cost after imparting due training at the time of lifting of seedlings. For establishing a centre of 2 ha., nearly Rs. 2.5 lakh are required. Further, for imparting training at least twice a season, nearly Rs 20000/- per division will be required. The scheme may encourage some entrepreneurs to develop financially viable medicinal farming land use that may be at par or more remunerative to agricultural practice in vogue.

An outlay of Rs. 51.69 lakh is provided for 2002-2003. The outlay for 2003-04 is Rs. 61.50 lakhs (Plan) and in SCA Non-Plan is Rs. 49.29 lakhs.

Development of Forest Settlements

1.6.40 In the past, the forest settlers helped the department in carrying out forestry operations. For this purpose, they were allotted forestland for cultivation for their livelihood. Since, these settlers are poor, department has taken up various programme for their development. The programme includes individual Beneficiary items like supply of agriculture inputs, Kits, bullock carts, and providing subsidy for digging of well, purchase of pump set, installation of bio-gas etc, and community facilities like construction of school buildings, approach road, electrification etc.

An outlay of Rs. 44.75 lakhs and in SCA Non-Plan Rs. 98.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Schemes Related to Forest Conservation Act, 1980

Establishment of Special Cell for Implementation of Forest Conservation Act, 1980

1.6.41 There is a unit at state level for the implementation of Forest Conservation Act, 1980 consisting of (1) Conservator of Forests, (1) Dy. Conservator of Forests, (1) Accountant, (2) Driver and (1) Guard. The outlay Rs. 10.82 Lakh was provided for 2002-2003.

An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Preservation of Wildlife - environment, Forests & Wildlife

1.6.42 Conservation and Management of wildlife in India has assumed great importance in view of the dwindling habitat of wildlife. The department has been alive to the needs of the conservation of wildlife by implementing various schemes and soliciting public support. The State has 21 Wildlife sanctuaries and 4 National Parks covering about 8.6% of total geographical area of the State.

Management and Development of National Park and Sanctuaries

Management of sanctuaries and National Parks

1.6.43 The scheme aims at management of National Park and Sanctuaries. The main item of works under this scheme are maintenance of Sasan Guest House, maintenance of rescue center at Sasan, providing guzzler system tanks and maintenance of roads etc.

Development of Gir & Barda Lion Sanctuaries

The scheme aims at development of Gir and Barda lion Sanctuary. Providing proper food and water facilities for the wildlife, maintenance of crocodile breeding center, maintenance of buildings, providing lodging & boarding facilities to the visitors, maintenance of wireless system etc. are the main object of the scheme.

Development of Wild Ass Sanctuary

The scheme aims to completing survey and settlement of the sanctuary areas and also maintenance of wireless system, watch towers etc.

Development of Jessore, Ratanmahal, Dumkhal Sloth Bear Sanctuary

The scheme aims to providing water, food and protection to the sloth bears in the sanctuaries.

Development of Vansda National Park and Purna Game Sanctuary;

The park and sanctuary are being maintained under the scheme and works such as fire line tracing and engaging fire watchers etc. are being carried out.

Establishment of Marine National Park

The scheme mainly carries O & M expenditure for 14 personnel such as Range Forest Officer(4), Forester(7), Surveyor(2) & Clerk-cum-typist(1) engaged for the management of the Marine National Park.

Development of Black Buck National Park

The scheme aims to maintain and develop the habitat for Black Buck in the National Park.

Establishment of Nalsarovar, Khijadia, Porbandar, Great Indian Bustard Bird Sanctuaries

The scheme aims to maintain and develop the habitat for local as well as migratory Birds in the sanctuaries.

Development of Hingolghadh Nature Education Sanctuary

Hingolghadh Sanctuary is being managed as Nature Education Sanctuary at present with an objective of imparting nature education to students and interested group of people and to protect and develop the area. In order to achieve the objectives, necessary infrastructure for nature education camps have been set up and trails for nature education camps, interpretation material, camping site, audio-visual aids etc. have been prepared. Soil and moisture conservation works like check dams, trenches, gully plugging etc. and fodder development works including plantations of trees have been done. Similarly during the year 2000-2001 the works like construction of check dams, wall fencing around the sanctuary, plantation of fruit species in and around the sanctuary area, chain link fencing for protection of the plantation, Van Talavadis, construction of avocets, creation of water supply facilities, plantation of rare and endangered plants, the eco-development works like construction of check dams in the nearby villages and the organization of workshop and seminars will be carried out. A boundary wall has also been prepared. During the year 2001-2002, the works like construction of check dams to improve the water regime of the area, plantation of rare and endangered species, construction of wall fencing, chain link fencing, repairing of trench, grass development, water supply facilities, construction of avocets, construction of wall, research work, purchase of books for library, plantation of fruit trees as groves in the nearby villages and Eco-development works like construction of check dams and Van Talavadis etc. and purchase of a revolver etc. are envisaged. Tourism is always in integral part of any wildlife area where group of people come for a kind of education & stay in the sanctuary for a short period of time. Necessary arrangements for development of sanctuary, Eco-development, facilities for wildlife tourist and nature lovers are done. Nine ongoing wildlife schemes for the development of National parks and sanctuaries have been clubbed together as Management and Development of National parks and Sanctuaries

An outlay of Rs. 527.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Development of Wildlife out side Forest Areas

1.6.44 A large number of wild animals are found outside forest area or PAs too. They need utmost care for management. The scheme aims to develop the habitat by providing water, food, fodder and protection. **An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.**

Development of Zoological Parks and Nature Parks

Sakkarbaug, Victoria Park, Kabirvad

1.6.45 The scheme aims to maintain and develop zoological park and establish Nature Park. An outlay of Rs. 260.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Establishment of Wilderness Park at Indroda

1.6.46 Wilderness Park is being set up at Gandhinagar with the objectives of creating awareness for nature including forest and wildlife through raising different types of Vans and rare and endangered plants, establishing interpretation centre and nature trails and creating recreational facilities for inculcating love for forest and wildlife. In the past, the works like fencing around the area, construction of road and bridge, plantation of important tree species, Harde van, Beheda van, Nakshatra van, development of interpretation centre, development of infrastructure etc. have been carried out. During the year 2000-2001 the works like

development of Nakshtra van, interpretation centre, construction of road, plantation of rare species, chainlink fencing within the park for animals and protection of the plantation, development of Van Talavadi and development of infrastructure like water facilities etc. have been carried out. During the year 2001-2002 the works like construction of roads and causeway, fencing, construction of wall around the remaining portion of the park, purchase of specimens for Natural History Museum, purchase of interpretation material, display boards; purchase of vehicles and furniture, plantation of rare and endangered plants, creation of water facilities, preparation of models showing the forest types, construction of Van Talavadis, development of moist forest, etc. have been proposed. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Scheme for Minimizing and Preventing depredation by Wildlife to Human Life, Human Activities like Cultivations, Crops Properties

1.6.47 This scheme is specially drawn up for the areas where there is a higher concentration of carnivores like lions, panthers and other animals which can potentially damage the human property and lives. The increase in the population of wildlife, shrinkage of their habitat due to various reasons and disturbances caused to wildlife are the primary reasons of such damage. In future, intensity of occurrence of such conflicts will increase unless remedial measures are taken.

There are wild herbivores also in large numbers in many areas. They cause damage to crops of farmers because of which man - animal conflicts are increasing and wildlife is losing sympathy of the people. It was necessary to prevent this kind of damage. To minimize the monetary loss Government compensates the person for damage done by wildlife to human beings or their livestock at rates fixed by the Government. However, there is no provision to compensate the damage to the crops. The scheme, therefore, aims to prevent damage to the crops by 1. providing barbed wire fence along the forest boundaries touching the farms of farmers on 50% sharing basis that is the farmers have to pay 50% cost of such fencing, (Rajkot, Jamnagar, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Gandhinagar, Bharuch, Baroda-73-village, 146KM) 2. translocate the animals damaging the crops to such other suitable areas, 3. engaging observers to locate such animals and push them to forests. With the implementation of these schemes occurrence of depredation problems will be reduced. An outlay of Rs. 105.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Secretariat Economic Services

1.6.48 Forest appears in the Concurrent list of subjects in the Indian Constitution. Consequently a series of issues are required to be referred to the Government of India for its clearance which has resulted in increase in correspondence between the State and Government of India. In order to cope with this work a special cell has been created in the secretariat. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Scheme for Grant in aid to GEER Foundation

1.6.49 Gujarat Ecological Education and Research Foundation, Gandhinagar is an autonomous institution and is engaged in the activity of environmental education and ecological research. In order to achieve its objectives various sections like Arboratum, Shrubarium, medicinal plants, cactus house, green house, walk-in-aviary, fish pond, snake house whale skeleton etc. have been set up and animal enclosures, buildings, camp sites, roads, etc., have been maintained and improved. 1619 nature education camps have been organized. To create awareness, the workshops, seminars, lectures, competitions etc. were organized during World Forestry Day, World Environment Day, Wildlife Week etc. Srishti

magazine is published. During the year 2000-2001, the above sections at Indroda Nature Park will be maintained and improved. It is also planned to set up dinosaur and fossil park. Literature including 'Srishti' will be prepared. During the year 2001-2002, the above activities will be carried out to fulfil the objectives. An outlay of Rs. 105.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04..

Compensatory Afforestation in Lieu of Regularisation of Unauthorised Cultivation on Forest Lands

(I) Regularisation of unauthorised cultivation in forest area prior to 1967

1.6.50 The Government of India has approved the de-reservation of 10900.47 ha. of area towards regularisation of unauthorised cultivation in forest area prior to 1967 with a condition to carry out Compensatory Afforestation on equivalent degraded forests lands. Compensatory Afforestation on degraded forest area of 10901 ha. has been completed.

The plantations of 7400 ha. raised from 97-98 to 99-2000 are required to be maintained, as envisaged in the scheme, for 4 years after the planting. Thus, the provision of Rs. 59.59 lakh for Maintenance of these plantations is made.

(II) Regularisation of unauthorised cultivation on forest lands prior to 1980 Government of India has also finally approved the de-reservation of 21082.33 ha. unauthorised cultivation on forest lands priors to 1980, with a condition to carry out Compensatory Afforestation on 29770 ha. of non-forest land identified under land Bank.

Plantation on 7543.5 ha. of non-forest land have been raised. Remaining 22227 ha. area will be covered under plantations from 2001-2002 to 2009-2010.

(III) Establishment Staffs-no-94 - Rs. 120.00 lakh

For the above mentioned three activities of unauthorised cultivation Rs. 1100.00 Lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Compensatory Afforestation (User Agency)

1.6.51 As per the rules and guidelines framed by the Government of India under the provisions of the Forests Conservation Act, 1980, when a forest land is diverted for any non-forestry activities (with approval from GOI under FCA), Compensatory Afforestation is required to be raised on the land provided by the user agency or on double the degraded forest area against the forest land diverted, as the case may be, at the cost of the User Agency. GOI views Non compliance of this condition as violation of FCA.

The outlay for Plantation, advance work and maintenance of old Plantation under user agency for the year 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs. 790.00 lakhs is provided.

1.6.52 Two on going Schemes (1) FST – 32 – Establishment of Special Cell for implementation of Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and(2. FST – 49 – Compensatory Afforestation in lieu of Regularisation of unauthorised cultivation, (b) Compensatory Afforestation. - user Agency / Revolving fund for land bank have been clubbed together into one scheme having three components as stated above. An outlay of Rs. 1890.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Integrated Forestry Development Project

1.6.53 Integrated forestry Development Project aided by the OECF Japan (now 'JBIC', Japan) has been launched from the year 1995-96 This project was sanctioned at the cost of Rs. 608.47 crores for a period of 5 years from 1995-96 to 2001. The project aims at Integrated Forestry Development encompassing various spheres of activity of the department like territorial forestry, wildlife, social forestry, training, research, orientation, publicity, etc.

An amount of Rs. 3792.78 lakhs was provided for the completion of on going works and maintenance under this project for the year 2002-03 and the amount of Rs. 1997.90 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Removal of Ganda Baval from Sanctuaries, National parks, Forests, and Road sides

1.6.54 Ganda baval is growing naturally in sanctuaries, national parks, forests, revenue waste lands and panchayat lands in Gujarat. This grows very fast, spreading its roots and branches causing damage to the growth of grasses and fodder trees in Sanctuaries, National parks (Protected Areas), forest areas, Revenue Wastelands and Panchayat lands (Gochar). It is required to be removed for planting grasses and fodder trees in forest and protected areas and other economic and aesthetic trees along the roadsides. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04 for cleaning of Ganda baval.

Ear Marked fund for TASP

1.6.55 This fund is for district level tribal schemes placed by Tribal Department with Project Administrator in the eastern belt of Gujarat. Tribal Development schemes prepared by local DCF are to be approved by District Tribal Committee and administrative approval is to be obtained by local Project Administrators. This is one type of Vivekadhin Fund managed by tribal Dept. An outlay of Rs. 535.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

New Schemes

Eco-development Project

1.6.56 A programme of Eco-development aiming at development of areas adjoining sanctuaries and national park is introduced as new scheme during the 10th plan as Eco-Development around places of religious and tourist importance. The outlay for the 10th plan is about Rs.775.00 Lakh. (C.S.S.)

An outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Eco-tourism

1.6.57 This is a new scheme to be introduced during the 10th plan for the wild-life education interpretation, training and Eco-tourism. Here education is mainly nature education through nature camp for the students, teachers and other elite group. The training is for departmental staffs working for wild-life wing. The interpretation programme is for visitors visiting the national parks and sanctuaries. The Eco-tourism programme is for the public. The outlay of the 10th plan is Rs.815.00 lakh.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Conservation and Breeding of threatened species :- (1) Saras protection (2) Otter breeding centre

1.6.58 This is a new scheme for the Conservation and breeding of threatened species like Saras crane and Otter. The outlay for the 10th plan is Rs.465.00 lakh.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Establishment District Forest Information Centre

1.6.59 Forestry activities in forests and non-forest area create plenty of information which are required by the public. In addition development programmes of the forest dept. should reach to the people who are to be benefited. To have a easy access to the development programme information / individual / community beneficiary programme district Forest information centre are being created at each district Headquarter where no Van-Chetna kendra had been created. by the JBIC - Japan project. The centre shall be a course of information for all the people and all the educational institutions of the district. To disseminate the forestry knowledge and to encourage formers, NGOs Youth clubs to take the programme for tree planting in vacant land lying idle in the district. Establish demonstration centres particularly for the people and farmers at large. To provide a forestry recreation centre by promoting Eco-tourism in the district. The outlay for the 10th plan is Rs.310.00 lakh. This Scheme is merged in CFP.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Payment of 50 % value for cutting of trees in Malki Survey No.

In Gujarat specially in tribal belt of Eastern Gujarat including Dang Dist. There are a number of reserved trees mainly teak, Sishum, Mahuda, Chandan, etc. are located in private lands of tribals. Govt. has agreed to give 100 % amount after cutting the trees and deducting cutting expenses. Getting the sale proceed of the material through auction is very lengthy procedure for tribals. To reduce the time-gap of receiving payment for the auction material by tribals this scheme is introduce so that 50 % amount can be paid in advance and recovered later on when the sale proceed of the auction is ready for distribution. This is new scheme introduced in the 10th plan for the benefits of the tribal growing trees in their survey no. The outlay for the 10th plan is Rs.485.00 lakh.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Development of Special sites

In Gujarat there are a number of important places adjoining, around or nearby forests, of religious, tourist and archeological importance. Such areas are proposed to be developed through tree planting, check-dams, Vantalavdi paryvaran plantation, Van-kuthir, Check wall roads etc. outlay of the 10th plan is Rs. 547.00 Lakh.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Wild Life Research

This is a new scheme for bio-technology, animal healthcare habitat research animal breeding, wildlife migration breeding, gene pool research etc. the outlay for the 10th plan is Rs.270.00 lakh.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Addition and use of bio-technology & molecular technology in forestry:- Under this scheme it is proposed to develop one high-tech nursery in every district of the state and one Tissue Culture Laboratory in important location of the state preferably in Gandhinagar and Rajpipla. The outlay for the 10th plan is Rs.60.00 lakh.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Creation of natural history Museum.

In Gujarat, after bifurcation of then bilingual Bombay state no natural history museum could be created. In Gandhinagar specially in Indroda park a natural history museum will be established during 10th plan. This is a new scheme to be introduced during the 10th plan. The outlay of the 10th plan is Rs.510.00 lakh.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Afforestation on different river Catchment Area:- The Gujarat falls in lower rain fall area of India. Specially Saurashtra, Kutchh, northern, central Gujarat have very low rainfalls. When ever, it gets rain it create flood & heavy erosion in their catchment and common area. To reduce the soil erosion and conserve moisture reduce flood, increase ground water this scheme of afforestation on different river basins like that of Sabarmati, Vatrak, Vishwamitra, Hatmati, Mahi, Bhagov, Hiran, Saraswati, Banas, etc. is appended in the 10th plan with outlay of Rs. 715.00 lakh.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Bio-diversity Conservation

This is a new scheme to be introduced during the 10th plan to conserve the value bio diversity of fauna and flora existing in the natural forests which has tremendous medical value. The outlay of the 10th plan is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Development of Oceanarium in MNP

This is a new scheme to be introduced during the 10th plan to establish Oceanarium. The main objective of the scheme is to educate the public, bring awareness, conservation of marine eco system and provide eco-tourism facilities to the public. The outlay of 10th plan is Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes – (CSS) :- Four New Schemes for CSS are Introduced in the 10th plan.

1. Relocation & Rehabilitation of Maaldharies from Gir & Barda.
2. Development of wildlife out side Forest area.
3. Addition and use of bio-technology & molecular technology in forestry.
4. Ecological Development around places of religions tourist importance.

New activities for SC beneficiaries: Certain new activities were also included in this scheme for raising the percentage expenditure under the plan Forest department.

Proposed wage employment for SC beneficiary (Notional) - forestry operations being labour intensive programmes SC people in rural areas works as labour in forestry operation like forest nursery, maintenance of nursery, digging of pits, trenches, weeding, irrigation, Watchman. Participation of SC population in forestry operation is about 10%.

Women Component

(A) Social forestry programme

1.6.67 Forestry works are highly labour oriented. Most of the labourers coming for the forestry operations (nursery raising, tree planting, soil working, seed collection, etc.) are the women. Certain specific schemes like decentralized nurseries, solar cookers, biogases are specifically given to the women beneficiaries. However, it is proposed that under these schemes of decentralized nurseries, solar cookers, biogas, etc. more preference will be given to the women beneficiaries from next year.

(B) Forestry programme: Forestry operations are labour intensive programme. It is expected to generate on 127.00 lakh mandays during 2003-2004. Participation by women in plantation programme being quite high; it may generate mandays (30% of total Mandays) of 38.00 lakhs by women @ Rs. 80.10 per day.

- Wage Employment (Notional) 38.00 lakh mandays Rs. @ 80.10 per day.

1.7 MARKETING STORAGE & WAREHOUSING

Introduction

1.7.1 Efficient Agricultural Marketing system plays a crucial role in accelerating the pace of economic growth by promoting agricultural development. Financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy is being provided with a view to develop regulated markets in the State.

Development of Regulated Markets in the state

1.7.2 Significant progress has been made in the field of agricultural marketing. At present 199 Agricultural Produce Market Committees with 172 main market yards and 226 sub market yards covering 101 regulated commodities are functioning in the State.

1.7.3 Details regarding arrival of Agricultural Produce in the market yards in past 5 years are as under :

Sr. No.	Year	Agricultural Produce sold Quantity (Quanty in lakhs)	In Market Yards (Rs. in Crores)
1	1996-97	779.62	5476.66
2	1997-98	828.60	7104.00
3	1998-99	976.11	7878.62
4	1999-00	707.35	6258.03
5	2000-01	701.18	8511.95

The above figures reveal that the volume of agricultural produces arriving in market yards has been increasing. Due to scarcity in the state in year 1999-2000 & 2000-2001 arrivals of agricultural produce in the market yards has been reduce.

1.7.4 An outlay of Rs. 86.00 lakhs has been provided for this sector for the year 2002-2003 of which Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been provided under tribal sub-plan. which is likely to be fully utilised.

Programme for the Year 2003-2004

1.7.5 An outlay of Rs. 86.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-2004 for the scheme being implemented for development of regulated markets, of which Rs. 38.00 lakhs has been proposed under the tribal sub-plan.

Scheme for Providing Financial Assistance for Development of Market Yards/Sub Yard

1.7.6 Under the scheme State Government provides Rs. 10.00 lakhs as loan to the market committees of normal areas and Rs. 10.00 lakhs as loan & Rs. 5.00 lakhs as subsidy of the total cost of project to the market committee of tribal areas. The assistance is provided to purchase land and to create infrastructure facilities like construction of auction platform, office building, Rest House for agricultural producers, sanitary and drainage facilities and other facilities in the yards/ sub yards.

In the 9th five year plan new scheme was introduced as a WRH-5 for the development of HATBAZAR in the tribal area. In this scheme financial assistance was given Rs. 5.00 lakhs as a subsidy to create facilities like office building, auction platform, drinking water etc.

As per Dr. P. K. Das committee report recommendation the Govt. merged this scheme in WRH-1 Scheme vide G. R. dated 27-12-2000.

1.7.7 For the year 2001-2002 an outlay of Rs. 37.17 lakhs has been proposed of which 12.00 lakhs has been proposed under tribal sub plan. 3 market committees of normal area and 1 market committee of tribal area. Thus total 4 market committees has been given assistance under this scheme.

1.7.8 An outlay of Rs. 37.00 lakhs was provided for the year 2002-2003 under this scheme, of which Rs. 16.00 lakhs was provided under the tribal sub plan.

1.7.9 An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 2003-2004 under this scheme of which Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been provided under the tribal sub Plan.

Financial Assistance to Gujarat State Agricultural Marketing Fund

1.7.10 The main functions of the marketing Boards is to provide technical, financial and legal assistance to market committees. To arrange and organise seminars, workshops, conference and exhibitions in the state of Agricultural Marketing etc.

To enable the marketing Boards to undertake various activities, Rs. 5.00 lakhs as state contribution in the market fund of marketing boards under this scheme, as per provision under the Act. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 2001-2002, out of this provision Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Marketing Board. For the year 2002-2003 outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed, which is likely to be utilised. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 2003-04 under this scheme.

Scheme for Creating Storage and Cold Storage

1.7.11 As per discussion in the meeting held on 9-5-02 at New Delhi, revised scheme was submitted to the central government & sanctioned by GOVERNMENT OF INDIA instead of this scheme which is approved earlier.

Development of Hat Bazar through State Works Plan

1.7.12 As per discussion in the meeting held on 9-5-02 at New Delhi, the revised schemes was submitted to the Central Government & Sanctioned by Government of India instead of Scheme which is approved earlier under state works plan as a storage & cold storage scheme and which reflected in plan 2002-03 as a WRH-2 scheme.

With a view to develop the HAT BAZAR of tribal area of the state, a project report has been prepared by Gujarat State Agricultural Marketing Board in 1988. Under this project, Board has identified 129 Tribal Rural HATS in 9 (now 11) tribal districts of the state. The project covers multi commodity and cattle hats in the state.

HAT BAZARS situated in tribal area are necessary for the economic development of the tribal people. A HAT BAZAR is important marketing system for the tribals, which give them facilities for sales & purchased their produce. So it is pertinent for the central government as well as state government to concentrate on such area for the development of tribals. The constitution of India also emphasises about state responsibility to concentrate for development upon such area.

In the state of Gujarat at present 129 HAT BAZARS have been identified as per the project report of the Gujarat State Agricultural Marketing Board. to create primary infrastructure facilities like office building, selling platforms, Drinking water, farmers rest shed sanitation etc. it is necessary to spend at least Rs. 29.50 lakhs, for each HAT BAZAR. At present plan for the year 2003-04 at least 8 HAT BAZAR will be covered under this scheme.

The funding pattern under state works plan is 90% central Share & 10% state share. To implement this scheme for the year 2003-04 the amount Rs. 236.00 lakhs is required. Out of which 90% share will be given by central Govt, so an outlay for this scheme is Rs. 24.00 lakhs for the year 2003-04 as a state share.

Scheme of Creation of Certified Godowns [New Scheme Proposed in 10th Five Year Plan]

1.7.13 with a view to providing remunerative price of Agricultural Produce to farmers, a scheme of certified warehouses will be created. The Agricultural Produce will be tested, graded, certified and stored in warehouses. Certificate issued by which warehouses will facilitate the farmers to sell the graded produce without movement of Agricultural Produce in the market yard area or obtain advance money against the certificate. Certification of Agricultural Produce will be part of online commodity exchange and other facilities to be provided to farmers in the post WTO period. Such certified warehouses will be created by sales and purchase cooperative, farmers' co-operatives and also by private, entrepreneurs.

A token outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 for new scheme.

Establishment of high Tech Auction Centres [New Scheme in 10th Five Year Plan.]

1.7.14 With a view to providing better prices of agricultural produce, having correct weight and instant payment, APMCS have been establishment in all 226 Talukas of Gujarat State. At present there are 399 principal yards and sub yard.

Under Agro Vision 2010 planning for 20 such centres has been visualised. The approximate expenditure of such centre is Rs. 800.00 lakhs. It is also expected that at least 50% equity from the whole-salers will be made available. So provision of Rs. 400.00 lakhs per centre will be made during 10th five year plan. It is also planned to have at least ten such centres during the five year plan. So total amount under this scheme require will be Rs. 4000.00 lakhs.

A token outlay Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 for new scheme.

Scheme For Establishment of Direct Market on the Line of Apni Mandi/Rythu Bazar through State Works Plan

1.7.15 As per discussion in the meeting held on 9-5-02 at New Delhi, the revised schemes was submitted to the Central Government and sanctioned by Government of India instead of scheme which is approved earlier under state works plan as a storage & cold storage scheme and which reflected in plan 2002-03 as a WRH-2 scheme.

The Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1963 is commenced in 1963. At that time there were no easily available facilities for transportation, electricity, other infrastructure facilities so, farmers/ growers were compulsorily depending upon the general commission agents/ whole salers.

It is our general experience that agents/ wholesalers exploit farmers/ growers as well as consumers. They deduct commission/ levies/ total/ hamali about 15-20% of the price which reduced the realization to the farmer. Also there were problems of wrong weightment, spoilage etc. The difference between the wholesale and retail prices was substantial indicating thereof the middlemen making a substantial profit in the process.

Nowadays transportation facility is easily available. It is also emphasized by Central/ State government to protect the interest of growers and consumers. there is, therefore a need for increasing the growers share and to evolve suitable market strategy where both the growers and consumers are benefited. this can be achieved by :

- a) Improving the existing marketing system and to provide suitable alternative mechanism for direct interface of farmers with the consumers and
- b) Building specialized infrastructure for storage and transportation/ handling/ marketing etc.

At present plan for establish 2 such type of market during year 2003-04. The funding pattern under state works plan is 90% central share & 10% state share. To implement this scheme for the year 2003-04 the amount Rs. 200.00 lakhs is required. Out of which 90% share will be given by Central Government so an outlay for this scheme is Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the year 2003-04 as a state share.

1.8 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION

Introduction

1.8.1 The Gujarat Agricultural University was established in February, 1972 with the State wide mandate for the triple function of Agricultural Education, Research & Extension Education. The teaching set-up in the GAU can be divided in to eight faculties i.e. Agriculture, Home Science, Agricultural Engineering, Horticulture & Forestry, Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Dairy technology, Fisheries & Post Graduation.

Review of Progress

1.8.2 The primary objective of the various development programmes under GAU during the Ninth Five Year Plan is to strengthen its capabilities to perform the triple functions namely; Agricultural Education, Research and Extension Education to meet the growing needs of agricultural products for the population and industry.

Education

1.8.3 Under Educational programmes, achievements in various faculties is given in Statement-III.

Extension Education

1.8.4 The achievement of the training programmes is given in Statement-III.

Research

1.8.5 On reviewing the research work done so far, it is observed that quite a great deal of research work has been done in most of the crops by scientists of the GAU.

1.8.6 During 2002-2003, improved/hybrid, high yielding varieties of different crops were recommended to release for cultivation by the farmers, details given in Statement-III.

1.8.7 For the improvement of crop productivity, several package of practices were also formulated. Discipline wise number of recommendations made by the GAU during the year 2002-2003 are given in Statement-III

Programme for Annual Plan 2003-2004

1.8.8 An outlay of Rs.1920.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 2003-2004 under Agricultural Research & Education, details are given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Annual Plan (2003-2004)
(1)	Education	485.92
(2)	Extension Education	130.83
(3)	Research	1279.25
	TOTAL	1896.00
(4)	Information Technology	24.00
	GRAND TOTAL	1920.00

Education in Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Agricultural Engineering, Home Science, Veterinary Science, Dairy Science and Fisheries

Modernisation of Higher Education in faculty of Agricultural Science

1.8.9 Under-graduate & Post-graduate degree programmes are conducted in the faculty of Agriculture, Home Science, Agricultural Engineering, Horticulture and Forestry. In addition to this, research work is also carried out in related subject under department of these faculties at all campuses.

1.8.10 The Colleges of Agriculture and their departments needs to be strengthened in respect of equipments and library facilities, student amenities, hostel facilities, etc.

1.8.11 The College of Home Science was established during the later of VI Five Year Plan. The construction of building complex was taken up with ICAR fund. However, some provision for equipping the building will be required.

1.8.12 The College of Agricultural Engineering & Technology was established in 1984. The construction of building complex was completed, however funds will also be needed for equipping the college suitably.

1.8.13 The College of Horticulture & Forestry was established in 1988. Construction of building complex is completed. Therefore, necessary provision for equipping the laboratories will be needed.

1.8.14 The Colleges of Agriculture were started during earlier plan periods. Due to new educational syllabus, it is necessary to modernise the Departments of Agriculture Colleges. In the recent year, many advances have taken place in the Indian Socio-economic Scenario. Hence, there is a need to modernise the departments of the college to provide quality education.

1.8.15 For the uniformity of courses in State Agricultural Universities, the ICAR has framed the syllabus. Microbiology has been added as a new subject/course in syllabus and, therefore, the department of microbiology established at Anand, Navsari & Junagadh and S.K.Nagar and these will be strengthened.

Modernisation of Higher Education in faculty of Veterinary Science

1.8.16 U.G. & P.G. degree programmes are conducted in the faculty of Veterinary Science as well as departmentally research work is also carried out in the colleges at Anand & Sardar Krushinagar. The departments will be strengthened in respect of equipments as well as library facilities, students amenities & Hostel facilities.

1.8.17 The post graduate courses are offered in various subjects upto Ph.D. level in the field of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry at College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry, Anand. This Department was established during 2000-2001 and will be continued.

Modernisation of Higher Education in faculty of Dairy Science

1.8.18 U.G. & P.G. degree programmes are conducted in the faculty of Dairy Science. Research in Dairy development programmes are carried out in the departments of Dairy Science College at Anand.

1.8.19 A number of development have taken place in Dairy industry in recent years along with its expansion. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the departments and to modernise the higher education in dairy science.

Student Facilities & Youth Affairs

1.8.20 The major role/function of the University education is to provide basic facilities and thereby opportunity to the students for their all round development in terms of personality & characters. Congenial atmosphere in hostel, classes and on play ground plays significant role in achieving the goal. The facilities are to be provided in hostels, class rooms, sports etc.

1.8.21 The prime role of the University education is to provide infrastructure and thereby opportunity to the students for their all round development in terms of carrier, personality and character. The present proposal is formulated with a view to modernise the infrastructure for the students at the University campuses.

Establishment of College of Fisheries Science

1.8.22 The College of Fisheries Science was established in Gujarat Agricultural University at Veraval during the year 1990-91. Some departments of this college could not be developed as per educational requirements. Therefore, the departmental requirements and library facilities will be provided.

1.8.23 An outlay of Rs.449.12 lakhs was provided for Educational programmes for the year 2002-2003, which will be utilized during the year and a provision of Rs.485.92 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Establishment of Information Technology (IT) Department in G.A.U.

1.8.24 Information Technology (Web) will be the prime component for the new millennium. The Web is among the most rapidly adopted technological entities of this century that has seen many changes and innovations. Therefore understanding the Web might be crucial for understanding the next century. This is high time to provide Electronic Connectivity over the university campuses thereby providing Internet, e-mail and other e-connectivity. An Earmarked outlay of Rs.24.00 lakhs for Information Technology.

Extension Education in Agriculture, Horticulture, Agricultural Engineering, Veterinary Science and Fisheries

Transfer of Technology & Vocational educational programme for farm youths and farmers in Agricultural Science

1.8.25 In this programme, the University runs 14 Agricultural Schools to impart Agricultural Diploma training, and Home Science School for Home Science Diploma course are being carried out. Sardar Smruti Kendra programme at principal campus was initiated earlier and will be continued in 2003-2004.

1.8.26 Transfer of Agricultural Technology is a continuous process. Every year, technologies and developments in agriculture emerge. Therefore, the Centre for Agricultural Extension Information System at Junagadh, Anand & Navsari was started during 2000-2001 and will be continued.

1.8.27 It has been estimated that the country produces more than 2000 million tonnes of agricultural residues per year. This quantity of wastes can be properly utilised for meeting the fuel requirement. It is, therefore, necessary to make the rural people aware of the use of crop residues for bio-gas energy production through demonstration, exhibitions and training.

1.8.28 The tribal farmers are mainly dependent on agriculture for their lively hood but for lack of irrigation facility remain Idle for 7-8 months in a year and hence majority of them migrate to cities in search of alternative employment. If these farmers are given training in

allied occupations like bee keeping, poultry animal husbandry etc. they can start some occupation in their village it self, therefore, a vocational training center established at Khedbrahma.

Transfer of Technology & Vocational educational programme for farm youths and farmers in Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry

1.8.29 Under this programme, short duration trainings are organised for farmers/farm women/rural youths for increasing their knowledge and skill in modern aspects of animal husbandry. Under Poultry training programme, training is provided to rural youths for self-employment in poultry production. Under Mobile Ambulatory Clinic programme, we transfer the know-how of the latest development of animal healthcare, management and livestock production to the farmers of the surrounding villages.

Transfer of Technology & Vocational educational programme for farm youths and farmers in Fisheries Science

1.8.30 Under this scheme, Fisheries Extension activities will be carried out for effective transfer of technology on Fish farming, Prawn farming, Fish processing of Marine biology, Preservation, etc.

1.8.31 An outlay of Rs.234.75 lakhs was provided for Extension Educational programmes for the year 2002-2003, which will be utilized during the year and Rs.130.83 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Research in Agriculture, Horticulture & Forestry, Agricultural Engineering, Veterinary Science and Fisheries

Research Programme in Agricultural Science

1.8.32 Research in GAU is designed to conduct multi-disciplinary and location specific programmes on zonal approach basis with a view to find out solution to the production constraints experienced by the farmers in the State. The University has been conducting research on almost all the crops grown in the State on 63 Research Stations spread out in different Agro-climatic zones of the State. Besides these, special emphasis is also being laid on research in Dry farming, Water management, Tissue culture, Micronutrients in soil, Remote sensing, Bio-technology, Plasticulture, Bio-gas, Fertigation, Insect-Pest Management, Micro-irrigation & Biological fertilizers.

1.8.33 There has been an every increasing demand for agricultural commodities to meet the need of population and industries. This ought to be achieved through crop and livestock productivity. Accordingly, programmes for strengthening the existing research facilities in different crops and disciplines in terms of manpower, scientific equipments and other resources were taken up during VIII Five Year Plan. It must be mentioned here that these programmes could not be fully implemented during VIII Five Year Plan due to paucity of fund. Thus, it becomes essential to continue these programmes as spillover activities during IX Five Year Plan. In view of all above & the fact that agriculture is adversely affected by human intervention with the nature, there is need to continue and strengthen research in diversified fields.

1.8.34 Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering offer manifold advantages in agriculture and allied industries. Application of Biotechnological tools proved to be effective in hastening conventional breeding programmes, inducing variability and evolving new genotypes using recombinant DNA technology. Research programme of Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering aims at developing protocols for raising high value crops using tissue culture techniques, mass clonal multiplication of elite plant species and raising specific

pathogene free plants and developing new genotype(s) having desirable traits of commercial interest.

1.8.35 Viewing the growth rate of 7.6 percent envisaged to be achieved in Agro-Vision 2010 and the challenged posed by World Trade Organisation (WTO) agreement on agriculture, we will have to shift from gone by technologies of Green Revolution phase to innovative state of the art technologies which include bio-tech/high technologies. Besides, there is need for preservation and propagation of rare endangered important plant species. This kind of research requires advanced infrastructure facilities, which shall help us (i) to bridge the existing gap in demand and supply of planting materials of horticultural crops and medicinal plants, (ii) rapid en-mass multiplication of Gene Modified Organism (GMO) and elite plants species and (iii) development of protocols for important indigenous crops species.

Research Programme in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry

1.8.36 Under research programmes of animal science, work is being undertaken for improvement of indigenous germplasm in case of Kankrej and Gir cattle and Mehsani, Surti and Jafrabadi buffaloes through selective breeding and better management. The work on an Ideal cross bred cattle was initiated, which suits both rural & urban cattle breeders. Moreover, emphases will be laid on sexual health programme to reduce service period & calving interval. Research work is also being taken up on Embryo transfer in Cattle & Buffaloes. The research work on Random bred control population in poultry has been taken up to improve the egg production. Above programmes are operated at the main campuses of the University.

1.8.37 The existing animal improvements projects do not even cover important breeds of sheep, goat and camel. Like wise, university has very small research component on aspects like Sexual health, video immuno disease diagnosis, bio-technology, etc. It will be therefore, desirable to continue the existing research programme.

1.8.38 The cattle and buffaloes population in the State has never been screened. Therefore, screening of breeding bull and female animals is necessary in the State. This will also enhance the productivity of cattle and buffaloes. A number of disease have become more prevalent leading to increase a mortality and poor growth, which are constant source of worry to the broiler farmers. Therefore, work on this aspect was initiated earlier and will be continued.

1.8.39 Livestock is an important component of Indian farming system irrespective of the size of holding and farmers' socio-economic status. There is need to survey and analyse the reasons for low yield in different agro-eco-socio-economic zones and appropriate research programmes on these aspects were initiated and will be continued.

1.8.40 Since most of the newer antibiotics are being introduced in the country on the kinetic information of foreign animal breeds by the multinational companies in the country without proper kinetic information in Indian breeds and conditions. There is need to conduct such studies on Indian breeds of animals and birds. Therefore, work on this aspect was initiated during 2000-2001 and will be continued in 2003-2004.

1.8.41 Environmental pollution is considered as one of the greatest threats faced by mankind in recent times, which has lead to the development of many newer diseases, which were not thought of some years back. The project aims at on analyzing the level of hazardous chemicals in effluents and their effect on animal health including the sexual health and reproductive efficiency.

1.8.42 Through Jaffrabadi buffaloes are high milk yielders, the other economic traits (Age at first Calving and calving interval) need improvement. Shortage of superior breeding bulls whose genetic worth can be trusted in the field is the major critical area needing immediate attention. Research for improving genetic worth of Jaffrabadi buffaloes in Saurashtra region will be boon to the dairy farmers of this area. Package of practices on scientific feeding, breeding and management of Jaffrabadi buffaloes to suit the prevailing agro-climatic conditions of this area will be evolved and recommended to the farmers. Through the project, efforts will be made to prove the bulls through progeny testing and supply the sons or semen of proven bulls to the field. Thus, through selective breeding and scientific management, Jaffrabadi breed will gradually improve in the field. The rural mass especially marginal and small farmers and landless labourers, who mostly rear these animals will immensely be benefited.

Research Programme in Dairy Science

1.8.43 Dairy is an important agrarian industry in Gujarat and is serving as a model through out the world. Seeing profit in this enterprise farmers of Gujarat have diversified their farming more towards dairy. According to current trend the milk production in the state is on the rise. The organized dairy sector presently handles only 50 % of the total milk production and therefore, a large quantity has to be disposed off by the producers either by themselves or through middleman and there by the chances of milk spoilage are more. To tackle this problem, research is needed on the development of new milk products, keeping in mind indigenous market needs.

1.8.44 In order to promote use of natural colour in butter, there is need to develop the colour extraction technology from Annanto Seeds, standardization of processing conditions and studies on its suitability for use in better. The work has already been initiated and shall be continued.

Research Programme in Fisheries Science

1.8.45 University has a very small component of research in Fisheries sector, which is inadequate to cater the need of this sector. Gujarat is a very potential state both for marine and inland water fisheries. There is hence need for strengthening the marine research. The research programme on Prawn-cum-Fish culture has been initiated earlier and will be continued in 2003-2004.

State share for ICAR Co-ordinated Projects on Agricultural & Vety. Science Research

1.8.46 University has a substantial component of research in the core sectors from ICAR in agriculture, horticulture, agricultural engineering and veterinary science on cost sharing basis of 75:25 % between ICAR and State Govt. respectively and so to that extent the burden of the State is reduced. It is, therefore, recommended that State may maintain its contribution.

Anticipated Assistance from ICAR for 2003-2004

1.8.47 The ICAR provides financial assistance for Strengthening of Research programmes of the GAU as per established pattern of assistance of the ICAR. During the year 2003-2004, assistance to the tune of Rs.1452.80 lakhs is likely to be made available from the ICAR as a ICAR Share for expanding research activities in the GAU.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programmes	Pattern of Sharing (%)	State Share	ICAR Share
Research :				
1.	ICAR Co-ordinated Projects			
	a) Agricultural Research	25:75	270.00	1287.04
	b) Veterinary Research	25:75	30.00	165.76
	TOTAL :		300.00	1452.80

1.8.48 An outlay of Rs.1216.13 lakhs was provided for Research programmes for the year 2002-2003, which will be utilized during the year and Rs.1279.25 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

1.9 INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

Introduction

1.9.1 Long term finance facilities are provided to the member farmers by the Gujarat State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank for various purpose like construction of new well, repairing of old well, pump set, engine and electric, motor, improvement of land, lift irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, milky animal (cow, buffalo, goat, sheep). Construction of cattle shed, construction of farm house and rural godown. Gobar gas plant/ biogas plant, plantation of fruit crops, purchase of tractor, power tiller tractor purchase of opener/thresher, construction of APMC and building and also for diversified purpose viz. dairy poultry, fisheries, rural electrification and cottage industries in the contact of nation wide rural development programme.

1.9.2 The ARDB made significant, long-term finance for the various provided and is playing vital role in the development of rural economy as well as in generating employment in rural areas. ARDB of Gujarat State has made long-term finance of Rs.104.52 crore during the year 2001-02 to the members.

The loan is given against mortgage of land. The funds required for these purposes are raised by floating ordinary and special debentures guaranteed by the State Government the debentures are floated against the actual disbursement of loans made to the farmers. Thus the scheme helps the farmers in generating employment and income.

1.9.3 The ARD Bank mainly issued two types of debentures viz. ordinary and special in the special debenture NABARD, GOI, and GOG invest at the following rates under NABARD refinance.

(Sharing proportion)

1	Farm mechanization	75 %	12.5 %	12.5 %
2	Minor irrigation	95 %	2.5 %	2.5 %
3	Others	85 %	7.5 %	7.5%

1.9.4 The ARDB Gujarat State has provided long-term finance for development of agriculture in the State.

The details regarding long-term finance for last two plans are as under :

Year	Finance (Rs. in lakhs)
1992-97	58323.00
1997-2002 (up to March-02)	69620.00

The investment made by GOG from 1997-98 to 2001-2002 is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Investment by GOG
1997-98	929.00
1998-99	978.00
1999-2000	761.00
2000-2001	393.00
2001-2002	--

1.9.5 The investment in ordinary debenture is made by LIC, commercial banks, provident fund Commissioner LDB of other state, central Government and State Government etc. as allocation given by NABARD.

Debenture floatation and investment of GOG

1.9.6 The details regarding debenture floatation and investment made by Government of Gujarat for the last five year are as below :

Debenture floatation

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Special	Ordinary	Total	Investment by GOG
1997-98	136.27	8.00	144.27	12.93
1998-98	135.64	56.55	192.19	12.10
1999-2000	129.25	2.92	132.17	3.93
2000-2001	92.45	-	92.45	4.95
2001-2002	69.16	-	69.16	-

Programme for 10th Plan

1.9.7 During the 10th Five-year plan period and outlay of Rs. 3300.00 lakh has been provided as government contribution towards various debenture floatation programmed of ARDB. An outlay of Rs. 900.00 lakh under tribal sub plan and Rs. 400.00 lakh under component plan have been provided during the 10th plan period. The long-term advances have been provided to the tune of Rs. 950.00 crore for the 10th plan period.

Annual Plan 2002-03

1.9.8 An outlay of Rs. 509.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2002-03. Out of which Rs. 90.00 lakh for tribal area and Rs. 69.00 lakh for component plan have been provided for the year 2002-03. As per the provision for the year 2002-2003 the grant amount is likely to be utilized in full.

Annual Plan 2003-04

1.9.9 An outlay of Rs.509.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04. Out of which Rs. 350 lakh for normal area Rs.90.00 lakh for tribal area and Rs. 69.00 lakh for component plan have been provided for the year 2003-04.

1.10 COOPERATION

Introduction

1.10.1 Cooperatives in Gujarat have played a very significant role in supporting and sustaining the growth of agricultural development in the State. It is envisaged that the role of cooperatives in Agricultural-business will be strengthened and enhanced to enable them to play a strong supportive role through creation of agricultural infrastructure, supply of agricultural inputs, making available adequate and timely credit, marketing and processing agricultural produces.

1.10.2 Gujarat State is pioneer and in forefront in the Cooperative movement since its inception. After independence progress of cooperative in the state is remarkable. At present nearly 57000 Cooperative Societies of various types having 121 lakh as their members are working in the State.

1.10.3 Gujarat is a leading state in the field of cooperative sector and majority of the societies are following and working within the framework of model principles of cooperation. In the State there are more than 55000 Cooperative Societies and to help the farmers for agricultural credit, one State Coop. Bank, 18 Dist. Coop. Banks and more than 7400 Societies are working at grass root level. More than 24 lakh farmers are connected with this coop. Sector and total finance for agricultural through coop. sector is more than Rs. 1690 crores. To provide long term credit in the state of Gujarat, Gujarat State Agricultural and Rural Development Banks is working through its 176 branches.

As mentioned above, coop. sector is playing very important role in Gujarat to promote agro economic activities and to meet the need of the farmers for the changing scenario.

Programme, objectives and strategy for 10th Five Year Plan

Direction and Administration

- Effective implementation of citizen charter of Cooperation Department.
- Transparency in administration.
- To see that audit of all cooperatives is carried out effectively and in time, change in present system of audit and increase quality of audit.
- To see that complaints / problems of the members of the cooperatives / members are promptly disposed off.

Credit Cooperatives

- Involvement of maximum landholders under the fold of Cooperatives, minimum 5 lakh new khatedars to be enrolled as members of the PACS/LAMPS.
- Motivate 6 lakh members to avail finance from agricultural Coop.
- Increase per capita finance to meet the increasing need of the farmers.
- 12 lakhs members of the Credit Cooperatives will be provided with Kisan Credit Card for agricultural finance.
- 7 weak DCCBs to be strengthened/merged.
- One village-one viable societies Concept to be introduced.
- To promote high yielding crops, modern technology to be introduced.

1.10.4 At the end of 10th Five Year Plan total agricultural finance will reach to Rs. 10,000 crores.

Out lay for 10th Plan and Annual plan 2003-04

1.10.5 During the 10th plan period an outlay of Rs. 11700 lakh has been provided for various sub sectors under the cooperation sector. Out of which Rs. 1800 lakh has been provided for the Annual plan 2002-03, which is likely to be utilized. An outlay of Rs. 4911.80 has been provided for Tribal sub plan for 10th Plan period and Rs. 859.80 lakh has been provided for annual plan 2002-03 which is likely to be utilized under the Component Plan Rs. 63.50 lakh has been provided for 10th plan period and Rs. 14.70 lakh for Annual plan 2002-2003 which is likely to be utilized. An outlay of Rs. 1800.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04.

Direction and Administration

Strengthening of District level and Head Office Administration

1.10.6 Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 1167.20 lakhs has been provided for tenth plan Rs. 175.67 lakhs has been provided for the year 2002-03 which is likely to be utilized. An outlay of Rs. 172.50 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04 under the scheme.

Credit Cooperatives

1.10.7 Cooperative Sector is playing very important role and in the changing scenario it is said that Cooperative Sector has failed but it must succeed. Therefore, Cooperative Sector even though has some limitations must be strengthened so that it can compete with changing scenario and help the poor among the poorest living at the village level. For this purpose, turn around strategy is provided in the 10th Five Year Plan so that Coop. structure which includes state Coop. Bank at the State level, 18 DCCBs working at District level and more than 7400 PACS working at village level can be an important instrument for rural development.

In the 10th Five Year Plan old schemes are provided either to be merged or changed in the format so that agricultural credit structure can work in a better way. Following main schemes are provided in the 10th Five Year Plan.

Transport and Managerial Subsidy to LAMPS

1.10.8 With a view to encourage LAMPS to undertake all business activities marketing of agricultural produce distribution of consumers articles etc. the scheme is introduced in the plan.

1.10.9 It is provided to provide subsidy for purchase of transport vehicle to the tune of 50 % of or 2.0 lakh whichever is less.

1.10.10 An outlay of Rs. 1000 lakh has been provided during the 10th Five Year Plan under tribal plan. During 2002-03 out of an outlay of Rs. 33 lakh an amount of Rs. 10 lakh will be utilized and 5 societies will be benefited. Rs. 10 lakh are provided for the year 2003-04. Approximately 5 societies are to be benefited for the year 2003-04.

Investment in Credit Stabilisation Fund

1.10.11 In case of natural calamities the short term loans has been converted in to medium term loans. For this Government has to contribute its share as per the norms of the NABARD, to meet the decided amount of conversion. In this fund some amount is deposited, to meet the future demand of money.

1.10.12 An outlay of Rs. 1600 lakh has been provided during the 10th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs is provided of the year 2003-04.

Scheme of Share Capital contribution to PACS and DCCB

1.10.13 With a view to enable the PACS and DCCB to increase their borrowing capacity and working capital, it is provided to provide share capital contribution to an extent of Rs. 2.00 lakh to PACS. The share capital under scheme will be provided to the PACS and DCCB.

1.10.14 An outlay of Rs. 1900 lakh has been provided during the 10th Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 1600 lakh for normal plan and Rs. 300 lakh provided for tribal plan.

1.10.15 As per the provision for the year 2002-03 the grant amount of Rs. 307.83 for normal plan & Rs. 53 lakh for tribal plan is likely to be utilized. 200 societies are to be benefited for the year 2002-03. Rs. 220.00 lakh are provided in normal plan and Rs. 10 lakh are provided in tribal plan for the year 2003-04. Approximately 300 societies are to benefited for the year 2003-04.

Share Capital Subsidy to SC/ST to become Members of the PACS

1.10.16 With a view to cover the remaining SC/ST khatedar under the fold of agricultural credit societies and provide them benefit of credit and other services rendered by the society, to avail them a scheme to provide financial assistance to enable them to become the member is being implemented. Under this scheme share capital subsidy to the tune of Rs. 200 to SC/ST khatedar member is provided to become the members of society.

1.10.17 An outlay of Rs. 140 lakh has been provided during the 10th Five Year Plan. Rs. 100 lakh for tribal plan, Rs. 40 lakh under Special Com. Plan. As per the provision for the year 2002-03 the grant amount of Rs. 13.70 lakh of which Rs. 4 lakh are likely to be utilized under special component plan. 2000 members are to be benefited. Rs. 10 lakh has been provided for the tribal plan and Rs. 8 lakh has been provided for special component plant in the year 2003-04. Approximately 9000 members are to be benefited for the year 2003-04.

Financial Assistance to PACS to increase ST/MT Advances

1.10.18 With a view to encourage PACS covered under Business Development Plan programmed to enhance their ST and MT advances to the scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and member of weaker sections of the community it is provided to provide outright grant at 2 % on the difference of ST & MT advances made during the last one year.

1.10.19 An outlay of Rs. 500 lakh has been provided during the 10th Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 400 lakh under normal plan and Rs. 100 lakh for tribal plan has been provided in 10th Five Year Plan period. As per the provision for the year 2002-03 the grant amount of Rs.

400 lakh for normal plan & Rs. 14 lakh for tribal plan is likely to be utilized. Approximately 300 societies are to be benefited for the year 2002-03. Rs. 70 lakh for normal plan and 10 lakh for Tribal Plan are provided for the year 2003-04. Approximately 250 societies are to be benefited.

Incentive to PACS for Recovery of Crop Loans

1.10.20 It has been observed that financial position of the PACS have deteriorated due to heavy overdue, Overdue increases the level of non performing assets and also adversely effect affects as the capital adequacy norm of the cooperative credit societies. Due to high overdue, the channel of flow of funds the recycling process of credit flow is also hampered, writing off of overdue should not be considered as a normal remedy by the cooperative credit institutions efforts are to be made for timely and effective recovery of crop loan by the PACS. With a view to encouraging PACS and to motivate recovery staff of PACS and to motivate recovery staff of PACS for recovery efforts, it is provided to provide incentives in the form of subsidy to PACS and their recovery staff. The improved recovery performance will also strengthen the financial health of the PACS.

1.10.21 An outlay of Rs. 500 lakh has been provided during the 10th Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 400 lakh under normal plan and Rs. 100 lakh for tribal plan has been provided in 10th Five Year Plan period. As per the provision for the year 2002-03 the grant amount of Rs. 60 lakh for normal plan is likely to be utilized. Approximately 150 societies are to be benefited for the year 2002-03. Rs. 50 lakh for normal plan and Rs. 10 lakh for tribal plan are provided for the year 2003-04. Approximately 220 societies are to be benefited for the year 2003-04.

Incentive to PACS for Deposit Mobilisation

1.10.22 Basically the PACS are promoting organizations. They are supposed to motivate the saving habits in the members. However, the PACS have only emerged as lending institutions and have not cared to develop deposit mobilization. Deposit mobilization also increases resources of the PACS.

1.10.23 With a view to encouraging the PACS covered under Business Development Plan to strengthen their internal financial position by mobilization of deposit from the members it is provided to provide incentives to PACS.

1.10.24 An outlay of Rs. 250 lakh has been provided during the 10th Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 200 lakh for normal plan and Rs. 50 lakh provided for tribal plan. As per the provision for the year 2002-03 the grant amount of Rs. 20 lakh for normal plan & Rs. 10 lakh for tribal plan is likely to be utilized. Approximately 30 societies are to be benefited for the year 2002-03. Rs. 15 lakh for normal plan & Rs. 15 lakh for tribal plan are provided for the year 2003-04. Approximately 30 societies are to benefit for the year 2003-04.

Financial Assistance to LAMPS to increase ST/MT Advances

1.10.25 With a view to encouraging LAMPS for enhancing ST and MT advances to the members of SC/ST it is provided to provide outright grant at 4 % on the difference of ST & MT advances made during the last one-year.

1.10.26 An outlay of Rs. 100 lakh has been provided during the 10th Five Year Plan under tribal plan. As per the provision for the year 2002-03 the grant amount of Rs. 15 lakh is likely to be utilized. Approximately 40 societies are to be benefited for the year 2002-03. In the year

2003-04 Rs. 10 lakh are provided for the tribal plan. Approximately 35 societies are to be benefited for the year 2003-04.

Incentives to LAMPS for recovery of Crop Loan

1.10.27 It has been observed that financial position of LAMPS be hampered due to heavy amount of overdue. The overdue increases the level of non-performing assets and also affects the capital adequacy norms of the LAMPS. Due to high overdue, the channel of flow of funds and recycling process of credit flow is also hampered.

1.10.28 An outlay of Rs. 100 lakh has been provided during the 10th Five Year Plan under tribal plan. As per the provision for the year 2002-03 the grant amount of Rs. 15 lakh is likely to be utilized. Approximately 40 societies are to be benefited for the year 2002-03. Rs. 15 lakh are provided for the tribal plan in 2003-04. Approximately 35 societies are to be benefited for the year 2003-04.

Margin Money Loan to LAMPS for Marketing and Other Business

1.10.29 LAMPS are expected to provide all integrated services at doorsteps to the members in their area of operations. LAMPS are expected to undertake activities like pooling of agricultural produce market outright purchasing of agricultural, produce distribution of fertilizer, seed, agricultural equipments, distribution of fertilizer, seed, agricultural equipment, tribal belts etc. With a view to encouraging LAMPS to undertake all these activities, it is provided to provide margin money loan to the extent of Rs. 5 lakh to be repayable in the 5 years annual installments at the rate of 11 %.

1.10.30 An outlay of Rs. 350 lakh has been provided during the 10th Five Year Plan under tribal plan. As per the provision for the year 2002-03 the grant amount of Rs. 55 is likely to be utilized in full. Approximately 27 societies are to be benefited for the year 2002-03. Rs. 20 lakh for the tribal plan are provided for the year 2003-04. Approximately 20 societies are to be benefited for the year 2003-04.

Margin Money Loan to PACS for Marketing and Other Business

1.10.31 With a view to enabling the PACS covered under the Business Development Plan to undertake various activities mainly marketing of Agricultural Produces, direct purchase / pooling of Agricultural equipment, improved seeds, distribution of non controlled consumer foods etc. It is provided to provide margin money loan to be repayable in 5 years in equal installment.

1.10.32 An outlay of Rs. 400 lakh has been provided during the 10th Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 300 lakh for normal plan and Rs. 100 lakh provided for tribal plan. As per the provision for the year 2002-2003 the grant amount of Rs. 50 lakh for normal plan & Rs. 30 lakh for tribal plan is likely to be utilized. Approximately 40 societies are to be benefited for the year 2002-03. Rs. 40 lakh for normal plan & Rs. 20 lakh are provided for tribal plan for the year 2003-04. Approximately 30 societies are to be benefited for the year 2003-04.

Interest Assistance for Special Bonds to DCCBs and for the Reorganization of PACS (New Scheme)

1.10.33 In order to increase the agricultural credit through cooperative credit societies it is essential to revitalize and reorganize PACS and District Central Cooperative Banks. The

Kapoor Committee and the Joint Committee have recommended all states to accept the model act and to participate in the scheme to reorganize and strengthen weak banks. Under this scheme the central government and the state government will share the assistance for interest payable to DCCBs and PACS for their investment in the ten-year bonds to be issued by the Government of India in the ratio 60:40. For the first year an outlay of Rs. 110 lakh is provided for the scheme as a new item.

Warehousing & Marketing Cooperatives

Financial Assistance in terms of Loans/Subsidy to Primary Marketing Societies for Expansion of their Business Activities

1.10.34 Primary Marketing societies play a vital role in checking price fluctuation in open Market and eventually protecting consumers from price rise of essential commodities. They also help farmers in getting remunerative price of their agricultural produce by directly purchasing and pooling their produces during harvesting season. Under the scheme, it is provided to provide Rs. 5 lakh to each society as loan for business activities. In tribal areas it is provided to provide 75 % of unit cost as loan and 25 % as subsidy. It is provided to provide Rs. 100 lakh as subsidy. It is provided to provide Rs. 100 lakh as financial assistance to these societies during 10th Five Year Plan of which Rs. 25.00 lakh has been provided in tribal areas. For the year 2003-04 Rs. 20.00 lakh has been provided of which Rs. 5.00 lakh has been provided in tribal area.

1.10.35 An outlay of Rs. 525.00 lakh is provided during the 10th Plan period of which Rs. 150.00 lakh has been provided in tribal areas and Rs. 375.00 lakh for normal areas. An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakh is provided in normal area and Rs. 30.00 lakh for tribal area for year 2003-04.

Other Cooperatives

Financial Assistance to Cooperative Societies for Computer Software Development and Maximum Computer System

1.10.36 Cooperative movement in Gujarat State is developed in various sectors and the scope of development is increasing. In the agricultural substantially in the milk cooperative sector also Gujarat is leading in white revolution and is leading not only in India but also the world. Various activities in Cooperative sector has contributed to the social and economic development of the members. Industries, Sugar Industries, Cotton ginning & Pressing Industries and Agricultural Processing Cooperative Societies have enabled the members to get remunerative prices by Marketing & Processing activities. At present, these Cooperative Societies have their working procedure in the traditional manner. As on 31st March, 2002 there are 53606 Cooperative Societies in which mainly 1 State Cooperative Bank, 1 Agricultural & Rural Development Bank, 19 District Cooperative Banks, 357 Urban Cooperative Banks, 26 Sugar Factories, 2104 Marketing Cooperative Societies and 7 State level apex federations are there.

1.10.37 In the 21st century, Cooperative Sector is also expected to utilize modern technology and speed up the development in all the sectors by the use of modern technology. Therefore, Cooperative Societies are also expected to cope up with the global development of activities and exchange the information available for the sector and bring about the change by the use of computer and information technology and compete in the global competition. As a

part of information technology and modern technology, it has been an endeavor of the state port to cover the Cooperative Societies also in the information technology by availing Computer System and Software Technology. As such a scheme has been provided to provide financial assistance for this purpose. It is provided to provide financial assistance as under :

- | | | |
|----|------------------|--|
| 1. | State level Apex | Rs. 5 lakh or 25 % of the cost of Computer Cooperative Institutions & Software systems. Whichever is less. |
| 2. | District level | Rs. 3 lakh or 25 % of the cost of Computer Cooperative Institutions & Software systems. Whichever is less. |
| 3. | Taluka level | Rs. 2 lakh or 25 % of the cost of Computer Cooperative Institutions & Software systems. Whichever is less. |
| 4. | Primary | Rs. 1 lac or 25 % of the cost of Computer Cooperative Institutions & Software systems. Whichever is less. |

1.10.38 An outlay of Rs. 250 lakh has been provided under this scheme of which Rs. 75 lakh has been provided in tribal areas. Rs. 50 lakh has been provided in normal areas. Rs. 50 lakh has been provided in normal areas and Rs. 15 lakh has been provided in tribal areas for the year 2003-04.

Processing Cooperatives

Financial Assistance to Provide Interest Subsidy to Marketing Processing Societies

1.10.39 Gujarat is leading state in the production of agricultural crops like paddy, cotton, groundnut, pulses, sugarcane etc. Simultaneously fruits like banana, mango, chickoo, guava, pomegranate, seeds berries and vegetable like onion, potato, brinjal, tomato etc, are also produced in bulk quantity in Gujarat so a number of processing units for processing of these agricultural produces are established and processing capacity of several processing societies have been expanded by getting financial assistance in terms of loan from Govt. NCDC, DCCB, Banks / Other Cooperative Banks.

1.10.40 It is provided to give interest subsidy to those marketing processing cooperatives societies on repayment of interest on loans taken by theses societies for establishment expansion of their processing units during 10th Five Year Plan.

The pattern of the scheme will be as follows :

Normal area 5 % of total annual purchases of Rs. 5,00,000 whichever is less.

Tribal area 10 % of total annual purchases of Rs. 10,00,000 whichever is less.

It is provided to cover 15 marketing societies in normal area and 3 marketing societies in tribal areas under this scheme.

1.10.41 An outlay of Rs. 525.00 lakh has been provided during the 10th plan period. Out of which Rs. 375 lakh for normal plan and Rs. 150 lakh provided for tribal plan. For the year 2003-04 Rs. 51 lakh & 30 lakh are provided for normal and tribal area.

Consumer Cooperatives

Scheme to Modernize Activities and to Revive Consumer Cooperative Societies

1.10.42 Consumer Cooperatives societies having more than 50 % Scheduled Caste members are working for upliftment of their members. Therefore, it is necessary to have a scheme to provide loan for all round development of these societies to make them economically viable. For the efficient management able employees are also required for the society and for that managerial subsidy shall also be provided to the society. In case, such society becomes stagnant, financial assistance to revive it is also needed. Therefore, the following scheme is provided.

Loan

1. Such society will be provided loan up to Rs. 20,000 for modernization and development.
2. Loan up to Rs. 7500 will be provided to purchase furniture and fixtures.
3. Loan will be recovered in seven yearly installments with interest.

Subsidy

4. Rs. 40 will be provided as share subsidy to Scheduled Caste to become the member of the society.
5. Subsidy up to Rs. 5000 will be provided as Bad Debt.
6. 8 % interest subsidy on cash credit.
7. Managerial subsidy for three years, for the first year Rs. 1500, for the second year Rs. 1300 and for the third year Rs. 1200.

1.10.43 An outlay of Rs. 48.50 lakh has been provided during the 10th Plan period under SCP, as the scheme is applicable for Scheduled Caste member's cooperatives. Rs. 11.20 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04.

Border Area Development Programme

Financial Assistance to Cooperative Societies for Construction of Godowns in the Border Areas

1.10.44 The scheme aims at providing financial assistance to cooperative societies dealing with sales and purchase of agricultural produces and regulated market committees for construction of godown in market yards. It provides storage facilities to small and marginal farmers in border areas to enable them to get finance against their produces, stored in the godown and avoid distress sales. Under the scheme subsidy at the rate of 50 % of the cost of construction of godown with storage capacity of 100 metric tones to 1000 metric tones is provided.

1.10.45 During the 10th Plan period it is provided to provide Rs. 25 lakh for the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakh was provided during 2002-03. During the year 2003-04 an amount of Rs. 5 lakh is provided.

Sugar Cooperatives

Financial Assistance to Sugar Cooperatives

1.10.46 In the State, sugar factories are setup only in the cooperative sector. At present 30 factories have been registered in the cooperative sector, out of which 17 sugar factories are in operation, 2 are stagnant, 5 sugar factories are under liquidation and 6 sugar factories are under promotional stage. There are two zones in Gujarat viz. (i) South Gujarat, consisting of Surat, Valsad, Dangs, Bharuch, Narmada, Navsari and Vadodara district which is considered as high recovery zone and (ii) Saurashtra and rest of Gujarat which is considered as low recovery zone. At the end of year 2001-2002 the sugar cooperatives have crushed 97.80 lakh MT sugarcane and have produced 105.72 lakh quintal sugar. The recovery is achieved 10.81%. The percentage of these by-products are Molasses 4.5%, bagasse 30% and press mud 2% of the sugarcane crushed respectively.

Review of Progress

1.10.47 An outlay of RS. 260.00 lakh was provided for the year 2002-2003 against which the expenditure of RS. 260.00 lakh will be incurred at the end of the financial year 2002-2003. The provisions for share capital contribution to the cooperative societies is RS. 250.00 lakh. One project at Damanganga is under progress in tribal area and as per the present norms it will be assisted by providing share capital contribution on matching basis. Provision of RS. 10.00 lakh is made under the programme of share capital loan to the S.C. / S.T. farmers.

Financial Assistance – Pattern

1.10.48 Share Capital Contribution: The newly formed sugar cooperatives are given 30% of the total project cost as share capital contribution by the Government. The remaining amount of the project cost is to be raised by the members of the society as well as term loan from the Financial Institutions such as IFCI, ICICI, LIC, Gujarat State Cooperative Bank etc. The members contribution is 10% and 60% by the way of loan from the Financial Institutions.

1.10.49 Share Loan Assistance: It is mandatory to buy two shares to become a member of a sugar cooperative society. The farmers of the schedule tribe and schedule caste are given 50% amount of share price as a share loan by the Government so that they can buy the required numbers of shares to become a member of the sugar cooperative. The loan is interest free. The remaining 50% amount of the share price is given by Gujarat Schedule Caste / Schedule Tribe Development Corporation or such other Financial Institutions.

1.10.50 An outlay of Rs. 260 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004, out of which Rs. 258 lakh are provided under Tribal Area Sub-plan and Rs.1 lakh in Normal Area, while Rs. 1 lakh is provided for Special Component Plan.

2.1 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

2.1.1 Reduction in Poverty level and unemployment have been the major objectives while formulation of earlier Five Year Plans for Rural Development sector. Gujarat has a rural population of 3.02 crore as per census 2001. Accounting for 62.33% of the total population, 23.69 lakh families are living below poverty line in rural areas. With a view to further reduce rural poverty and making rural poor self sufficient, several centrally sponsored schemes are implemented in the state. State also runs the schemes in support of centrally sponsored programmes from its out sources.

The schemes implemented during Ninth plan period in its restructured form are mainly aimed at,

- a) Making rural poor self sufficient through group formation, providing support towards credit, marketing and skill upgradation.
- b) Employment generation, thereby creating durable community assets in the villages and providing employment in the lean agriculture season,
- c) Area development through watershed development programmes.
- d) Providing minimum basic shelter facilities through construction of houses and its upgradation.

2.1.2 Draft approach paper to Tenth Plan-2002-2007, prepared by Planning Commission, sets the monitorable targets for rural development sector as follows.

- a) Reduction of poverty ratio by 5 percentage points by 2007 and by 15 percentage points by 2012.
- b) Providing gainful high quality employment to the addition to the labour force over the Tenth Plan period.

For this purpose GOI has restructured Self Employment Programme and Wage Employment programme and JGSY & EAS are merged in New Programme Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) is announced by Hon. Prime Minister on 15 August 2001 with objectives of wage employment in the rural area and also food security, a long side the creation of Durable Community Social & Economic assets and infrastructure development in rural areas.

The State would try to achieve reduction by 5 percentage points by 2007 but reduction by 15 percentage points by 2012 will be difficult. The benefits arising out of Sardar Sarovar Project in the coming years are likely to play an important role.

2.1.3 Accordingly a Survey Conducted by Commissioner of Rural Development (1991-92), wherein 26.19 Lakh families (as per 91-92 survey) in rural areas were living below the poverty line (BPL). Planning Commission has revised the poverty line to the tune of Rs. 254/- per month expenditure per person for the Ninth Plan period. House to house survey is being conducted in the Rural Areas. The tentative figures of the survey shows that 23.29 lakh families are living below the poverty line, which is 40.39 % of the projected rural population.

Population below poverty line in 1987-88, 1993-94 and 1999-2000 as per NSS

	1987-88				1993-94				1999-2000			
	India		Gujarat		India		Gujarat		India		Gujarat	
	No.of Poor (Lakh)	Pover ty ratio (%)	No.of Poor (Lakh)	Pover ty ratio (%)	No.of Poor (Lakh)	Pover ty ratio (%)	No.of Poor (Lakh)	Pover ty ratio (%)	No.of Poor (Lakh)	Pover ty ratio (%)	No.of Poor (Lakh)	Pove rty ratio (%)
Total	2376.70	29.40	73.25	18.40	3203.68	35.97	105.19	24.21	2602.50	26.10	67.89	14.07
Rural	1959.70	33.40	56.20	21.20	2440.31	37.27	62.18	22.18	1932.43	27.09	39.80	13.17
Urban	417.00	20.10	17.10	12.90	763.37	32.36	43.02	27.89	670.07	23.62	28.09	15.59

Programme For Annual Plan 2003-2004

2.1.4 In the rural development, poverty alleviation and rural employment programmes, For the year 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs. 20256.00 lakh is provided which is to be raised substantially in the state plan against which Rs.36497.00 lakh is expected as central share. Rs.845.00 lakh from state plan will be kept at the disposal of the Tribal Development Department. For credit linked programmes, GOI has restructured the Self Employment Programme as well as all Rural Development Programme and revised the ratio for subsidy of centre share & w.e.f.1.4.99. Hon. Prime Minister has announced on 15 August 2001, a new programme Sampoon Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) in which JGSY & EAS programmes are merged. Scheme wise outlays provided for the Annual Plan 2003-2004 is in **Statement-1**.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

2.1.5 A new programme known as "Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana" has been launched from April '99. This is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment such as organisation of the poor into self help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. SGSY will be funded by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75 : 25.

2.1.6 The objective of SGSY will be to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line by ensuring appreciable sustained level of income over a period of time. This objective is to be achieved by inter alia organizing the rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets. Quality will be the hallmark of SGSY. The women target is at least 40%, SC / STs target at least 50% and Handicapped target at least 3% of the Swarozgaris covered during the year.

2.1.7 For the year 2003-2004 Rs.900.00 lakh is provided against which Rs.2700.00 lakh is expected as central share.

Information Technology Application Programme

2.1.8 Under this programme Multipurpose Community Telecentre (MCT project) is included. Telecommunication has been identified as the key to the sustainable Integrated Rural Development (IRD) programme. Shared telecommunication facility "Community Telecentre" can be a realistic and cost effective way of expanding health care, education and several other community services which are usually not available in the remote rural areas.

The ITU, UNESCO, the Govt. of India and the State of Gujarat will undertake work in close co-operation to promote, develop and evaluate the MCT concept. This pilot project envisages joint activities to implement MCT in 12 villages in Rajkot District.

The salient features of the scheme are as under.

- ❖ Telecommunication services, including email, voice mail and Internet to the general public.
- ❖ Health Care
- ❖ Public administration and implementation of Rural Development Programmes.
- ❖ Education and vocational training
- ❖ Trade and Support and micro, small and medium size enterprises, including farmers and cooperatives.
- ❖ This project is to be implemented for three years. We have restricted our commitments to not more than Rs. 75 lakh in 3 years. For the year 2003-2004 Rs.200.00 lakh is provided including Rs. 25.00 lakh for above MCT project as per commitment.

Livelihood Security Project for Earthquake affected Rural Household in Gujarat (New scheme)

2.1.9 For the people of earthquake affected rural households, a Livelihood Security Project is to be implemented in Gujarat. The project would cover 400 villages of Kutch, Surendranagar and Patan. The project envisages to provide livelihood security through various measures such as capacity building and empowering the stakeholders. Livelihood system enhancement, are development scheme. Community coverage facilities, disaster preparedness and mitigation. The total project is \$24 million and is to be mainly funded by IFAD (International Fund of Agricultural Development) by extending a loan to the tune of \$15 million. The project is to be implemented by 'SEWA' (Self employed Women Association, Ahmedabad). An agreement has already been signed between IFAD, GOI, Government of Gujarat in Finance Department and SEWA for this purpose. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Creation of Wage-Employment in Rural Areas

2.1.10 The objective of rural development is to increase and provide wage employment/self employment to all the persons who are below the poverty-line. For this objective, programmes like MWS, JRY, IAY, EAS etc. were launched to provide wage employment to rural persons who are below the poverty-line. From 1-4-99 MWS is merged into new programme 'SGSY' launched by GOI. Restructured JGSY & EAS programme are merged in New Scheme Sampurn Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) announced by Hon'able P.M. on 15 August 2001 implemented from 1-4-2002 as a separate scheme with objectives of wage employment in the rural area and also food security, a long side the creation of Durable Community Social & Economic assets and infrastructure development in rural areas.

2.1.11 For the year 2003-2004 it is estimated to generate 120 lakh mandays for below poverty line families by providing wages in non-agricultural or lean agricultural period under Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY).

2.1.12 In Annual Plan, it is intended to reduce any distress migration of the rural people by providing wage employment opportunities at the village level and also by creating useful and economic productive assets like watershed development, promoting of traditional water resources, afforestation and construction of village infrastructure and link roads.

2.1.13 The works to be taken up under SGRY will be labour intensive, leading to the creation of additional wage-employment, durable assets and infrastructure, particularly those which would assist in drought-proofing such as soil and moisture conservation works, Primary school buildings, dispensaries, veterinary hospitals, marketing infrastructure and Panchayat Ghars.

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

2.1.14 The scheme is announced by Hon. Prime Minister on 15 August 2001 and is implemented as a separate scheme from 1-4-2002. JGSY and EAS programme are merged in this scheme with objectives to provide additional wage employment in the rural areas as also food security, alongside the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development in these areas. Priority would be directed towards provision of wage employment to the poorest amongst the poor, women, SC / ST and parents of child labour should be withdrawn from hazardous occupations. Under the Scheme, 5 Kgs. of food grains (in kind) will be distributed as part of wages per manday. The remaining wages will be paid in cash to ensure "notified minimum wages" every week. The cost of transportation of the food grains from the FCI godowns to the work site/PDS and their distribution will be responsibility of the State Government. Fund under the scheme will be shared by Central and State in the ratio of 75:25.

Strategy for SGRY

2.1.15 For the year 2003-2004 Rs. 2750.00 lakh is provided (including Rs. 250.00 lakh for transportation charges) against which Rs.7500.00 lakh is expected as central share.

Indira Awas Yojana

2.1.16 The objective of the programme is to provide free of cost houses to members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other rural families living below the poverty line. This is a centrally sponsored scheme restructured by GOI from 1-4-99. The programme contains construction of New houses and up-gradation of houses. The unit cost of each house is Rs.40,000/-.

2.1.17 As per the revised norms of GOI for the programme, the expenditure is to be shared between the centre and state on 75 :25 sharing basis. For the year 2003-2004 Rs.1250.00 lakh is provided against which Rs. 3750.00 lakh is expected as central share. Out of total allocation 80 % will be distributed for New houses and remaining 20 % for the up-gradation of kutchha houses as per GOI revised norms.

IAY for Earthquake Affect Area

2.1.18 For the earthquake-affected areas, additional One lakh houses are to be built for the rural poor. Total provision of Rs. 400/- crores is made of which State Allocation will be Rs.100/- crores. GOI has already released Rs. 75.00 Crores against which State Govt. has released Rs. 23.33 crores as matching share upto 2001-02. For the year 2003-2004 Rs.3200.00 lakh is provided against which Rs. 9600.00 lakh is expected as central share.

Area Development Programmes

2.1.19 The main objective of these programmes is to provide integrated development of the Drought and Desert prone areas. It aims at providing the optimum utilization of land, water and livestock resources, stabilization of the income of weaker sections of the society and minimization of the impact of drought on agriculture production and the income of rural poor.

2.1.20 According to study conducted by the state Bureau of Economics and Statistics, the percentage of population living below poverty line (1981) in each of the sub regions of the state was as under.

A.	Eastern Hilly Areas	75.75%
B.	South Gujarat plains	63.52%
C.	Middle Gujarat plains	48.75%
D.	Dry Areas in North	53.06%
E.	Saurashtra Region	32.11%

2.1.21 The poorest section of the population of the state belongs to landless labourers, small and marginal farmers, Rural Artisans, SC and ST families, socially and economically backward classes etc.

2.1.22 Keeping in mind the above points, Govt. of India has introduced DPAP/DDP programmes with the following main objectives:

1. Reducing the severity of the impact of drought;
2. Stabilization of the income of the people particularly weaker section of the society and
3. Restoration of ecological balance.

In the light of these objectives, development of the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) will consist of the following major components:

1. Treatment of land on watershed basis and proper land use for soil and moisture conservation and water harvesting;
2. Extension of the vegetative cover by afforestation and improvement of pastures;
3. Efficient optimum use of water by improving efficiency of delivery of existing irrigation systems and creating new irrigation potential including percolation tanks;
4. Scientific dry farming practices;
5. Live stock development and
6. To broaden resource base and infrastructure which would directly stimulate providing of assets and its efficient use by target groups living Below Poverty Line.

2.1.23 The DPAP/DDP areas of Gujarat are spread over 99 talukas. Since 1982, 67 talukas have been covered under DPAP and 52 talukas under DDP. One taluka under each programme has been added during the 7th plan. These areas are from the most backward talukas in the state in terms of the index of development.

2.1.24 For the Eighth Five Year Plan strategy, all the core activities will have to taken in an identified micro watershed is desirable. To complete all the activities in a micro watershed, it is essential that the impediments out of present norms of the programme need to be corrected.

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) Programme

2.1.25 The Watershed Development Programme with new guidelines has been initiated under in 67 Talukas and DDP in 52 Talukas of the following District from 1995-96.

(A) DPAP

Ahmedabad	(6)	Amreli	(11)	Bharuch	(4)	Bhavnagar	(6)
Junagadh	(6)	Panchmahal	(10)	Sabarkantha	(1)	Dang	(1)
Vadodara	(5)	Valsad	(3)	Dahod	(7)	Rajpipla	(4)
Porbandar	(2)	Navsari	(1)				

(B) DDP Sandy Arid

Banaskantha	(7)	Kutch	(10)	Patan	(4)
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(C) DDP Semi arid

Rajkot	(12)	Jamnagar	(9)	Surendranagar	(10)
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Note : Figures in brackets indicate no. of talukas.

Perspective of Development

2.1.26 The new thrust in the Watershed Development Programme under the DPAP/DDP have the following salient points:

- To promote the economic development of village community dependent directly or indirectly on watershed;
- Optimum utilization of watershed natural resources like land, water and vegetation etc;
- Employment generation and
- Restoration of ecological balance in the village.

2.1.28 The Watershed Development Programme with new guideline having integrated approach was issued by the Government of India for the Watershed Development has been taken up in the state from 1-4-1995.

2.1.29 The project period for Watershed Development Programme was four years. In DPAP per project cost will be Rs. 20.00 lakh, DDP Rs. 22.50 lakh and DDP Rs.25.00 lakh. For an area target of 500 Hector of each Project. For all this programme GOI has changed the criteria as 75:25 Center and state share respectively for the new projects. The unit cost is increased Rs.4000 to Rs.6000 per Ha. and Project completion period increased 4 to 5 years. For projects sanction prior to 1-4-99 the funding pattern will be the same as was prevailing at the time of sanction.

Drought Prone Areas Programme

2.1.30 Since the year 1995-96 under the DPAP Programme 1118 Projects are sanctioned up to the end of Ninth Five Year Plan as per new guideline of Watershed Development Programme issued by GOI. Of which 375 Projects are completed. GOI has changed the funding pattern of this scheme from 1-4-99. An amount of Rs.3818.83 lakh is incurred during Ninth Five Year Plan for remaining spillover projects and New Projects sanctioned by GOI. During the Year 2002-2003 GOI has already sanctioned 241 Projects. For the year 2003-2004 Rs.1600.00 lakh is provided against which Rs.3840.00 lakh is expected as central share.

Desert Development Programme (Sandy Arid)

2.1.31 Since the year 1995-96 under the DDP (Sandy Arid) Programme (100% Central) 660 Projects are sanctioned up to the end of Ninth Five Year Plan. GOI has changed the funding pattern of this scheme from 1-4-99. Out of total project 188 Projects are completed. An amount of Rs.330.38 lakh is incurred during Ninth Five Year Plan for remaining spillover projects. During the Year 2002-2003 GOI has already sanctioned 72 Projects and New Projects sanctioned by GOI. For the year 2003-2004 Rs.750.00 lakh is provided against which Rs.2250.00 lakh is expected as central share.

Desert Development Programme (Semi Arid)

2.1.32 Since the year 1995-96 under the DDP (Semi Arid) Programme 739 Projects are sanctioned up to the end of Ninth Five Year Plan in 3 Districts (Jamnagar, Rajkot and Surendranagar) of the state. Out of total project 177 Projects are completed. An amount of Rs.1097.14 lakh is incurred during Ninth Five Year Plan for remaining spillover projects and New Projects sanctioned by GOI. During the Year 2002-2003 GOI has already sanctioned 205 Projects. For the year 2003-2004 Rs.800.00 lakh is provided against which Rs.2400.00 lakh is expected as central share.

Integrated Wasteland Development Programme

2.1.33 This programme has two components (i) IWDP and (ii) IWDP-EAS Watershed (spillover)

(i) IWDP:

The IWDP programme is 100% funded by GOI upto 1999-2000. From 1-4-2000, unit cost of the project Rs.6000 under the scheme will be shared by Central and State Rs.5500 and Rs. 500 respectively.

(ii) IWDP – EAS Watershed (Spill over)

Prior to 1-4-99, Watershed programme were taken up under EAS with cost sharing of 80:20 between centre and state. No projects of watershed are sanctioned under EAS after 1-4- 99 However here were 546 projects on going as on 1-4-99 and GOI is funding this spillover liability under IWDP with revised cost sharing pattern of 75:25 between centre and state.

2.1.34 For the year 2003-2004 Rs.300.00 lakh is provided against which Rs.3252.00 lakh is expected as central share.

Strengthening Training Facilities For Rural Development

2.1.35 For implementation of IRD programme like JRY, Special Employment Programme and other programmes meant for rural development, it becomes necessary to give the training to the staff members. Normally training classes are arranged by SIRD, Ahmedabad. Seminars and Workshops will be part of training programme. For the year 2003-2004 Rs.28.00 lakh is provided.

DRDA Administration

2.1.36 The administrative costs of the DRDAs were met by way of setting apart a share of the allocations for each programme. There was no uniformity among the different programmes with reference to administrative costs. Keeping in view that need for an effective agency effort, a new centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening the DRDAs has been introduced with effect from 1.4.99. Accordingly, The administrative costs are met by providing a separate budget provision. This scheme is funded on a 75 : 25 basis between centre and states.

Keeping in view the rule and functions of the DRDA. The new DRDA Administration scheme proposes positions for planning, project formulation, social organisation, and capacity building, Gender censures, Engineering supervision and Quality control, Monitoring, Accountancy etc.

In the new scheme the administrative cost per district is fixed as below.

Category 'A' District	(< 6 Blocks)	Rs. 46 Lakh per year
Category 'B' District	(6 to 10 Blocks)	Rs. 57 Lakh per year
Category 'C' District	(11 to 15 Blocks)	Rs. 65 Lakh per year
Category 'D' District	(> 15 Blocks)	Rs. 67 Lakh per year

For the year 2003-2004 Rs.400.00 lakh is provided against which Rs. 1200.00 lakh is expected as central share.

Special Employment Programme (SEP)

2.1.37 In order to gradually remove the poverty and unemployment, the state Govt. has launched "Special Employment Programme (SEP) " from 1990-91. During the Annual Plan 1999-2000, the programme include support to DWCRA / SGSY activities, Gram Panchayats for JGSY and Jeevandhara Component. During Annual Plan 2001-2002 JGSY is also merged in to new programme SGRY.

2.1.38 Due to discontinuance of Centrally Sponsored Million wells scheme from 1999-2000 the wells for irrigation will also be provided to the BPL small and marginal farmers under the Jeevan Dhara Component of this scheme.

An amount of Rs. 453.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2003-2004. Out of which 233/- lakh for SGSY support and 220/- lakh for Jeevandhara Component.

State Watershed Programme on Demand

2.1.39 Watershed programme cover only 99 DPAP/DDP taluka in 16 district of the state. More and more people are demanding watershed projects. In some of the villages of Saurashtra people have started the watershed projects with their own funds. state has decided to provide more watershed projects to the area which is not covered under DPAP / DDP scheme. During Ninth Five Year Plan 198 projects are sanctioned and expenditure of Rs.783.19 lakh is incurred. These project will be allocated to the selected blocks having less irrigation percentage and preponderance of wasteland. For the year 2003-2004 Rs.90.00 lakh is provided.

Watershed Projects (W.D.F. NABARD assisted)

2.1.40 Govt. of India has constituted Watershed Development Fund (WDF) with a corpus of Rs 200 crores with NABARD with a aim to cover more area under watershed programme.

2.1.41 State Govt. has selected 10 blocks from DPAP and DDP areas for coverage of Watershed Projects. The project worth Rs 20/- crores will be taken up by getting loan from NABARD. For the year 2003-2004 Rs.90.00 lakh is provided.

State Supplement To IAY

2.1.42 Indira awas Yojana is centrally sponsored programme under which houses are provided to the shelterless people living below the poverty line in rural areas. The scheme provides assistance of Rs 20,000 for plain area and Rs 22,000 for difficult areas for constructions of new house admeasuring of 20 sq. mt. constructions. The amount under the programmes is not adequate to provide houses as per the requirement and expectations of the beneficiaries. In view of improving hygienic conditions and providing a better houses to rural poors, it is provided to provide an additional assistance up to Rs. 20,000 per house to the beneficiary as Govt. has increased the unit cost of awas under IAY. For the year 2003-2004 Rs.1700.00 lakh is provided.

Gokul Gram Yojana

2.1.43 A number of villages in Gujarat are deprived of the minimum basic amenities which are badly required for a sustainable development as well as human dignity. Especially in the far-flung and interior areas of many parts of the state, the people are facing many difficulties even after 50 years of independence. As a result the dream of comprehensive village development has not materialized so far.

2.1.44 Viewed in this context the State Govt. of Gujarat had launched Gokul Gram Yojana in the year 1995-96 to provide basic infrastructure to all the villages within a disciplined time frame of 5 years. (1995-2000). Later on the project was dropped Present Govt. had re-introduced it with effect from 1-4-98. With a view to provide basic amenities to the village, 16 amenities have been identified from the state level and the same will be provided to all the villages wherever the same are missing these include all weather approach roads, drinking water, construction/ renovation of village ponds with bathing ghats, community latrines, soak pits / soak wells community halls, school rooms/ anganwadies / balwadies afforestation, electrification etc. During Ninth Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs.55768.30 lakh is incurred and 10658 villages are declared as a Gokul Gram upto March-2002. For the year 2003-2004 Rs.4800.00 lakh is provided.

Regional Rural Banks

Establishment and objective of RRBs

2.1.45 The Regional Rural Banks are established under "The Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976". The RRBs have been set up for developing the rural economy by providing credit for development of agriculture, trade, commerce, industry and other productive activity in rural areas of the country.

Capital Structure of RRBs

2.1.46 As provided in the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 the Central Government, State Government and concerned Sponsor Bank contribute in the share capital and equity support [(Equity Support = Funds for cleansing of Balance Sheet and Liquidity Support .The Union Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 1994-95 announced Government decision for comprehensive restructuring of Regional Rural Banks by injecting necessary funds for cleansing of Balance Sheet and Liquidity Support to them. This amount is termed as " Equity Support ")] of RRBs in the ratio of 50:15:35 respectively.

Financial Achievement

(1) Upto 31/3/2002

Share Capital Rs.135.00 lakhs

Equity Support Rs.1107.2255 lakhs

(2) Tentative for 2002 -2003

2.1.47 During FY 2002-2003 Government of India has , so far , not released / injected any additional dose of equity support to any RRB functioning in the State and therefore the expenditure is "Nil" till today.

Physical Achievement

2.1.48 The expenditure is towards State Government's contribution in equity support to RRBs and not towards any scheme or project and hence it is not feasible to provide information in respect of physical targets and achievement etc for any of the year.

Physical Targets for the 10th Five Year Plan and Targets set aside for 2003- 2004

2.1.49 The expenditure is towards State Government's contribution in equity support to RRBs and not towards any scheme or project and hence it is not feasible to provide information in respect of physical targets and achievement etc either for 10th Five Year Plan period or for 2003-2004.

Approach and strategies for 2003-2004

2.1.50 As provided in The Regional Rural Banks Act 1976, the State Government has to contribute to the extent of 15% in the share capital of RRBs. There is no specific scheme / project under implementation and therefore information such as approach / trend / strategies is not feasible.

Outlay for 2003-2004

II Rural Development

21. Regional Rural Banks Rs. 19.00 lakhs

Area of Operation and Performance of RRBs

2.1.51 At present 9 Regional Rural Banks having net work of 427 branches are functioning in the State which cover 22 districts as their area of operation and there are two State Government nominated directors on the Board of Directors of each RRBs.

Performance:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.No.	Particulars	As on 31/03/'2002
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Number of RRBs	9
2	Number of Branches	427
3	Share Capital	900.00
4	Share Capital Deposit (Equity Support)	7381.51
5	Deposits	119883
6	Advances	54430
7	Credit Deposit ratio	45.40%

2.2 LAND REFORMS

Introduction

2.2.1 Gujarat has consistently followed a policy of elimination of exploitation in achieving social justice for the agrarian society. The State has been in the forefront in taking a number of progressive measures such as Tenancy Act, Tenure abolition in implementation Acts, Laws etc. Necessary steps have also been taken to plug the gaps in the existing legislation like Gujarat agricultural Land Ceiling Act, distribution of surplus land and completion of land record by removing all legal and administrative obstacles.

Review of Progress

2.2.2 The work of implementation of the Pre-revised Land Ceiling Act is practically over except the cases under litigation. The Revised Land ceiling Act which lowered the ceiling for holdings came into force from April, 1976.

Agricultural Land Tribunals are functioning in the State to complete the distribution of surplus land to beneficiaries. It has been decided to finalize all pending cases under the Land Ceiling Act.

Programme for Annual Plan 2003-2004

2.2.3 An amount of Rs. 806.00 lakh is provided for Annual Plan: 2003-2004. The broad break-up is as under :

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No. (1)	Item (2)	Outlay Provided for Annual Plan 2003-04 (3)
1	Consolidation of Holdings	70.00
2	Financial Assistance	5.00
3	Strengthening of Revenue Administration And Updating of Land Records	150.00
4	Other	581.00
Total		806.00

Consolidation of holdings

2.2.4 The scheme of consolidation of holdings is 25 Years old. There is general perception that consolidation of agricultural holdings generally improves the productivity of agricultural land and benefits the holder / cultivators of consolidated parcel of land. The scheme was introduced only in those villages where holders expressed their willingness to co-operate in case of change of possession of land to implement consolidation of holdings. Due to poor response from the holders of land for the scheme, new consolidation work is not progressing further. Only follow-up work is in progress in the villages where the scheme was in-force but the actual possession / change over of holdings were not done. At present it is required to continue the scheme.

The Ninth plan target was to carry out follow-up work in 100 villages covering 25000 hectares of land at the cost of Rs.150.00 lakh. 86 Villages / 21500 Hectares of land has been completed up to 2001-2002 at the cost of Rs.275.94 lakh. During 2002-2003 20 villages would be completed at an estimated expenditure of Rs.65.00 lakh.

An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 2003-04..

Financial Assistance to the Assignees of Surplus Land under Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act, 1972

2.2.5 Agricultural land declared as surplus is distributed mainly to the members of weaker section of the society. They need some initial assistance to work upon the allotted land, so, for making improvement of the land, purchasing of seeds, fertilizers, inputs or agrarian instruments etc. Looking to the increasing prices of agricultural inputs, Government has revised financial assistance in subsidy Rs.5000/- per Hectare with effect from 1996-97.

The scheme is continued during the Annual Plan 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is provided. Out of which of 4.00 lakh earmarked for Special Component Plan Scheme and Rs. 1.00 lakh for general.

Strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR) 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme

2.2.6 This scheme was started in 1990-91. The main components of the scheme are;

- Purchase of modern equipment and other non-recurring expenditure for early completion of survey & settlement operations (including Re survey) and preparation of land Records including use of satellite based (GPS) modern survey technique.
- Strengthening of training infrastructure including supply of equipment for in-service of Survey settlement staff.
- Purchase of modern survey & office equipment required at village level and supervisory level.

Development of Training Infrastructure

2.2.7 For department & State level training institute at Gandhinagar. Two new lecture room for administrative development programme , Research room with equipment , like scanner, computers & printers , storage, large format printer, networking facilities, communication facilities etc., Library updating including providing books, Renovation of Seminar Hall, Permanent Exhibition Center, Air conditioning to Auditorium, Mini Bus for outer training, Departmental examination conducting facilities, Training at Survey of India Hyderabad & Dehradun , Land survey related software (Autocad, Autodesk, Arc info), Advanced training at private agencies etc.

2.2.8 Modern Office Equipment like EPABX system for communication, copier, Computer & printers, Furniture, Fire extinguishers for records room, Licensed Autocad, Autodesk, Arc info software etc. would be purchased to strengthen the administration., 2 vehicle to be attached with Global Positioning machine. etc.

Construction: 50 M.S. office buildings and Survey Bhuvan at Ahmedabad is provided under construction work.

Outlay provided for the Annual Plan 2003-04 is Rs. 150.00 lakh.

Re-Survey/ Revision survey in Tribal Area Villages (TASP)

2.2.9 There are 5877 Tribal area villages in the state and all the villages have been surveyed. The survey covers total land in the village (both cultivable and non-cultivable). In some cases survey is more than 80 to 100 years old. Now a days records is getting torn due heavy usage and due to atmospheric conditions. Govt. can declare re-survey without doing settlement under Land Revenue Code. Govt. can sanction the scheme in case of more than 25 % changes in the original records or changes in actual possession have taken place.

Outlay provided for the Annual Plan 2003-04 is Rs. 205.00 lakh.

Construction of Deendayal Institute of Land & Survey

2.2.10 The officers & subordinates staff of the Land Records Dept. carry out the work of original and re-survey ,city survey, measurement of land for various purpose, fixation of agricultural assessment and the work of updating and maintaining land records. Trained and experienced personnel are required for this purpose. In view of this Deendayal Institute of land & Survey at Gandhinagar has been started. But main gate, required 'y' fencing on the compound wall, parks and gardens, internal roads, electrification, necessary furniture & maintenance to the buildings is pending.

Outlay provided for the Annual Plan 2003-04 is Rs.14.00 lakh.

Computerisation of Land Records & Digitisation of Cadstral Maps

2.2.11 Gujarat had felt need to computerize various land records. To make village records easily and speedily available to the khatedars, the need to computerize records was keenly felt. A pilot project of computerization of land records was taken up for all 75 villages of Gandhinagar taluka.

With a view to accelerate the program and speedy fruitful result of the scheme, the State Government has created Secretariat Cell, State Monitoring Cell, District Units and Taluka Units. Expenditure is being borne under State Plan.

Outlay provided for Annual Plan 2003-2004 is Rs. 135.00 lakh.

Construction of Revenue Office Building

2.2.12 For the mordernisation of Revenue Offices especially those which are situated in the building hired by Government it is utmost necessary to provide the new building. Therefore, with a view to continue the mordernisation process.

Outlay provided for Annual Plan 2003-2004 is Rs. 9.00 lakh.

Purchase of Computer for KJP Computerisation

2.2.13 Kami Jasti Patrak (KJP) are prepared when there is any change in the area and revenue(Akar) of land due to conversion of agriculture land into N.A. land, acquisition of land for any purpose by Govt., grant of land out of Govt. waste land ,consolidation of land , change in the tenure of land ,approval of final T.P. scheme, change in the area in the original records due to any clerical mistake rectified etc. This is an original land record of District survey office ,which is send to village Talati for implementation. Computerisation of such land records. Data entry would be carried out through expert private agencies.

Outlay provided for the Annual Plan 2003-04 is Rs. 10.00 lakh.

Providing Vehicles to Field Officers

2.2.14 Revenue Department allots vehicles to revenue Officers. Out of nearly 900 Revenue Officers, there are 320 Officers who are working as Collectors / Prant Officers and Mamlatdars / SDMs/ Executive Magistrates. Moreover, These Revenue Officers are the main functionaries to carry out various land reforms measures. They are the officers who certify village entries they hear appeals regarding record of rights. They have to visit the site in case of disputes etc. Various land surveys are carried out by them. These Officers have to maintain law and order in their respective Talukas and District. The peaceful atmosphere is the condition precedent for speedy and over all development of the State. Moreover these officers have to look after, supervise and monitor the various important activities of the Revenue Department and other Departments. For the above mentioned Govt. work they are required to move through out the taluka and or the district. Therefore, it is not possible for them to perform their duties satisfactorily with old vehicles. For efficient functioning of these officers, it will be highly necessary to replace these old vehicles with new vehicles. There for it is provided to replace 29 old vehicles, which are due for scraping in 2003-2004 as per the policy of the Home Department.

Outlay provided for Annual Plan 2003-2004 is Rs. 80.00 lakh.

Modernisation of Revenue Offices

2.2.15 To improve efficiency and speedy disposal of the cases, the Revenue Offices are required to be provided with modern equipments. Accordingly it is provided to provide for Plain Copier/Xerox/Franking Machine/Electronics/Typewriters and fax etc. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh is provided for the annual plan 2003 – 2004.

Construction of office Buildings for Land Record Department

2.2.16 At present the department's old & small office buildings without amenities and primary facilities are owned by the govt. While the rented premises with high rent, Municipal taxes & other charges are also not comfortable. The owned and rented buildings are not having necessary accommodation and due to this visiting public as well as the staff are facing many difficulties. Expenditure up to the year 2000-2001 was Rs 194.19 lakh and 11 office buildings were completed. During the current year 2002-2003 construction of 1office buildings is in progress and estimated expenditure is Rs 14.00 lakh.

Outlay provided for Annual Plan 2003-04 is Rs.15.00 lakh.

Training of Establishment Engaged in Revenue Administration

2.2.17 Insufficient familiarity with law or standing instructions, or even with procedures recommended for the conduct of local inquiries of various kinds, affects decision-making adversely (contributing both to delay and to poor decision-quality). To remedy this deficiency, training programmes on facets of revenue administration selected for their relevance are provided to be undertaken during 2003-2004, for employees engaged in land revenue administration (including employees of Panchayats).

Outlay provided for Annual Plan 2003-04 is Rs.7.00 lakh.

Construction & Modernisation of Sub Registrar Offices

2.2.18 There are Provisions of (1) Document storage & retrieval systems (2) Computer system (3) Construction of Sub Register Offices (4) Xerox Machine, Fax Machine, Duplicating machine etc. (5) Tin Boxes (6) Furniture like tables, chairs, steel cup board rack, safe cash boxes etc and (7) Vehicles

An outlay of 30.00 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 2003-2004

Lamination of Original Records

2.2.19 In Gujarat land survey is about 80 to 150 years old. Government has very limited resources to carryout Re-survey operation. Hence preservation of original record for the coming years is a prime need. One village contain 300 to 400 revenue survey no. and about 250 sub division in it. Records of these survey no.s are recorded in different books & registers like Fesal patrak, Akarbandh, Phalni Sud, Measurement register, Prati Book, Tippan book, Gunakar book, Consolidation takta , maps & original measurement sheet of city survey & revenue survey no. etc. Land record was prepared before 50 to 100 years ago is now getting torn due to daily usage , quality of paper and atmospheric conditions. Laminated records can be preserved for at least 50 to 75 years.

Outlay provided for Annual Plan 2003-2004 is Rs. 10.00 lakh.

Centralised Storage of Stamps. Strengthening and Modernisation of Stamp Office

2.2.20 With the expansion of informative technology and new thrust in communication facility, it is necessary to modernize the entire stamps and valuation office to enable them to pay their role effectively in changing scenario, it is provided to purchase new office automation equipments to make them more result oriented and to give better facilities and speedy services to the people. In order to implement and to achieve the required goal as stated above An outlay of Rs.14.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Development Plan 2003-2004.

Information Technology

2.2.21 Total Annual plan 2003-2004 outlay of Land Reforms sub sector is Rs.806.00 lakh.1 % of the total outlay of the Annual Plan that is Rs.8 lakh is provided for computerisation activities as per suggestions of Information Technology Department. The amount provided would be spent for purchase of computer hardware including UPS, printer if any, annual maintenance contract of computers, purchase of computer stationery & different office utility software including Gujarati language software or of any other language, training

for computerisation activities, E-mail or internet connection etc. in Revenue Department and other offices of land records department.. Module –1 & II Computer Training as per the GR of GAD would be given to total 2000 staff of the dept.

Outlay provided for Annual Plan 2003-04 is Rs.8.00 lakh.

Modernisation of Gujarat Revenue Tribunal

2.2.22 The Gujarat Revenue Tribunal is appellate authority to decide various revision applications, appeals etc. filed by the litigants under the provisions of various Land Revenue Laws, against the orders passed by the lower appellate revenue authorities. At present about 6500 cases are pending for disposal in the tribunal. There are five courts in this Tribunal with the total sanctioned strength of the employees / officers of 46.

2.2.23 The Tribunal is also required a FAX machine for speedy communication at a provision of Rs.40/-thousand and latest type of cupboards / racks are required to purchase for the library and racks and cupboards of latest design are required for the tribunal room at a provision of Rs.2.10 lakh. Thus a total provision of Rs. 2.50 Lakh is made in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Promoting Compliance and Transparency in Land Revenue Administration

2.2.24 In the Five Year Plan,2002-2007, the significance of reforms in governance has been emphasized. It has been suggested in the Draft Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan, 2002-2007. that Departments such as Revenue, which have more dealings with the people, should be assessed once in three years by an independent professional organization. These should look at their policies and performance, and suggest constructive steps for their improvement. Pursuant to this suggestion, an evaluation of revenue administration in the State is provided to be taken up during 2003-2004 through an independent research organization. In addition, in order to ensure that complaints of irregularities in subordinate offices are investigated promptly, one post of Mamlatdar is provided to be created under the Revenue Inspection Commissioner. Records relating to land revenue and rights in land are at present distinct from those in which the physical features of parcels of land are recorded. A project to design a system of land revenue records which is founded on a geographic information system (GIS) is provided to be initiated during 2003-2004.

Following the constitution of new districts and talukas in the State in 1997-98 and thereafter, the number of revenue offices and revenue branches in district/taluka Panchayats has risen significantly. Sustaining the periodicity of inspection of revenue offices spread across the State with existing staff has thus become impracticable. Moreover, the offices of Collectors and revenue branches in district Panchayats have to be inspected once a year (rather than once in two years as at present) in accordance with the norm that offices of Heads of Department have to be inspected annually. Accordingly, the constitution of an additional inspection team is envisaged through the creation of six posts in the office of the Revenue Inspection Commissioner during 2003-2004.

For these initiatives, an outlay of Rs.9.00 lakh is provided.

Gujarat State Land Use Board

2.2.25 The Gujarat State Land Use Board was established in 1997 as a non-statutory advisory body with a view primarily to developing a long term plan for the conservation and optimal utilisation of the State's land resources (soil, water, and vegetation). and to co-ordinating the utilization of these resources towards achieving the goals of such a plan .A number of initiatives are being taken during 2002-2003 : to develop a structure for a perspective plan of land use at the level of the district ,to generate data critical to land use planning through commissioning studies; and to raise awareness among people generally of the need to utilise land resources in a manner that is sustainable. To continue with these initiatives during 2003-2004,an outlay of Rs.7.50 lakh is provided (being the State share of the outlay for this component of the partially centrally sponsored scheme named,' Macro-Management of Agriculture').

2.3 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

2.3.1 In Gujarat, Panchayati Raj has been in operation since 1963. The Panchayati Raj system, therefore, has been not only widely accepted in Gujarat, but has also contributed to the overall development of the State. At the same time, since the Panchayati Raj concept is essentially a dynamic concept, it is necessary to further strengthen the system in a way that it can reflect the current efforts aimed at revitalising and strengthening the Panchayati Raj institutions.

Panchayati Raj in Gujarat

2.3.2 On the recommendations of the "Balavantrai Mehta Committee", The Gujarat Panchayat Act – 1961 came into force in the State with effect from 1st April 1963. As a result this, Three Tier Panchayati Raj started functioning in State from 1st April, 1963.

Consequent to the 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution, Article-243 and part-9 of the Constitution have been added providing for devolution of powers and functions to the three tier Panchayats. To a large extent the Constitution has provided in its framework the pattern of Panchayati Raj Institutions as obtaining in Gujarat with some additional features in regard to the representation of women in Panchayati Raj institutions including the chairpersons. Subsequent to this Constitutional Amendment, the Gujarat Panchayat Act was comprehensively amended and enacted as a new Act "The Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1993". The important changes brought about by the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1993 are as under: -

- (1) The term of the Panchayat has been made for 5 years and it has been stipulated that before a Panchayat Body finished its term the election to the successor body should be completed, and even in the event of a super session of a Panchayat body its successor body should be elected within a period of 6 months.
- (2) The 33% representation for women in the three tier Panchayat has been made mandatory. Reservation for women to the extent of 33% was also made in respect of Chairpersons of the Panchayats.
- (3) In addition to the reservation for S.C. and S.T. in proportion to the population percentage of the respective group within the Panchayat Area, a further provision for O.B.C. (other backward class) reservations to the extent of 10% was made in respect of membership and chairpersons to these bodies.
- (4) The Sarpanch of the village Panchayat is to be elected by the whole village.
- (5) In respect of Scheduled Area Panchayats, where the whole of the areas of the Panchayat at any level is situated within the scheduled area, 50% of the membership of the Panchayat is to be reserved for the S.T. and the post of the Chairperson of such Panchayat body is also to be reserved for S.T.
- (6) An independent State Election Commission has been established. The commission has already submitted its report to the State Government.
- (7) A provision has been made that if a Panchayat at any level fails to pass the Annual Budget before 31st March of the year, the elected body can be superseded on the ground of incompetence.
- (8) The Act provides for devolution of functions as listed in Schedule-1, 2, 3 in respect of the Village, Taluka and District Panchayats. The Act further provides under Section-

275that a District Panchayat may, with the previous sanction of the State Government, make byelaws for a village Panchayat for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

- (9) Grams sabhas are being held at all revenue villages as per Gujarat Panchayat Act, 1993. All the voters of the village are the members of Gram Sabha as per Constitution Part – 9. Management of Gramsabha is as per Gujarat Panchayat Act 1993 Section-93 and 94. Every year 4 gram sabhas are being held. For Devolution of Gram Sabhas a Cabinet Sub-Committee have been constituted. The Committee has submitted its interim report to the Government.
- (10) Section-266 of the Act also provided for State Council for Panchayat as was in vogue under the previous Act. All previous delegations of powers and transfers of functions have been kept intact under Chapter –VI – “ Provision as to transfer of certain functions already done under any enactment to Panchayats“, Chapter –VII, which contains Sections 179 and 180 provide for further devolution of powers and responsibilities with respect to development plans and implementation of certain schemes. These provisions have been added to give effect to the constitutional provisions of Chapter IX and Schedule XI.

The 29 subjects listed in the constitution in the 11th schedule are also enumerated in Section 180(2) of the new Act of 1993. It may be stated that a large number of activities are already being performed by the three-tier Panchayats. Out of 29 activities listed in the 11th Schedule (article 243), 15 activities are completely within the preview of the 3-tier Panchayats.

Gujarat State Finance Commission

2.3.3 The Gujarat Finance Commission was constituted on 15/9/92 as per the provision of Article 241(I) and 243(Y) of the Constitution of India. The Commission has submitted its interim report on 8/9/1997 on the recommendations of the 10th Finance Commission. This report was placed in the Assembly on 26th march, 1998.

The Commission submitted its final report pertaining to P.R.I.s on 13th July,1998. The State Finance Commission's recommendations were carefully examined by the State Cabinet on 28th March, 2000. The recommendations are on (1) Devolution, (2) Grants, and (3) Own taxes. Out of 63 recommendations, 42 have been accepted fully, 8 accepted partially, 13 have not been accepted. The cabinet has taken a note of the fact that the total devolutions to the PRIs are of the order of Rs. 2880.40 crore which includes Cabinet Rs. 293.00 crore additional devolutions on account of State Finance Commission's recommendations.

Review of progress

2.3.4 The scheme-wise Outlay/physical Target for the Tenth Plan 2002-07 and the Annual Plan 2003-04 is shown below:

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Outlay/ Target Tenth Plan 2002-2007	(Rs. in lakh)
			Outlay/ Target 2003-04
1	2	4	6
1.	CDP-1 Information & Technology	1000.00	375.00
2.	CDP-2 Survey & Studies	25.00 (5)	5.00 (1)
3.	CDP-3 Strengthening of the administrative structure of Taluka/District Panchayats	4500.00 const. of newly constituted DP/TP Buildings	1500.00
4.	CDP-4 Sarvodaya Yojana (Maint. of old 30 centres)	900.00	150.00
5.	CDP-5 Grant-in-aid to Gram Panchayats for the construction of P.Ghar-cum-TCM Qtrs.	2000.00 (800)	500.00 (200)
6.	CDP-6 Panchayat Finance Board	2500.00	10.00
7.	CDP-7 Central Asst. for Strengthening of PRI's	7000.00	7000.00
8.	CDP-8 GIA to Gram P. for Internal roads & Drinking Water	4275.00	510.00
1.	CDP-1 Strengthening of establi. of D.C.	-- transferred to Non-Plan--	
Total		22200.00	10050.00

Objectives of the Annual Plan 2003-2004

2.3.5 The basic objectives for the strengthening of the Community Development and Panchayati Raj are as follows:

- 1) To improve the physical quality of life in rural areas,
- 2) To enable both non-official and officials to contribute more effectively in the functioning of Panchayati Raj institutions,
- 3) To strengthen Panchayati Raj institutions for more effective mass involvement at the grass-root level and decentralised planning,
- 4) Strengthening of taluka level agency, particularly taking into account multifarious increase in the work-load at the taluka level,
- 5) To create people's awareness on environment and hygiene education.
- 6) Formation of modern civic society,
- 7) Encouragement to agriculture, animal husbandry, education, social services, social justice etc.,
- 8) Removal of untouchability
- 9) Less expensive, economical planning,

- 10) To provide financial assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions for activities relating to health, sanitation and gram safai.

Programme for Annual Plan 2003-2004

2.3.6 An outlay of Rs. 10050.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2003-04 is provided as under:

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	(Rs. in lakh)	
		Year 2003-04 (Provided)	
		Outlay	Target
1	2	3	4
(I)	Expansion of Establishment		
1.	CDP-1 Information & Technology	375.00	N.F.
	Total (I)	375.00	
(II)	Human Resources Development		
2.	CDP-2 Survey & Studies	5.00	1
	Total (II)	5.00	
3.	CDP-3 Strengthening of the administrative structure of Taluka/District Panchayats	1500.00	(*)
4.	CDP-4 Sarvodaya Yojana	150.00	
		(Maint. of old 30 centres)	
5.	CDP-5 Grant-in-aid to Gram Panchayats for the construction of P.Ghar-cum-TCM Qtrs.	500.00	200
6.	CDP-6 Panchayat Finance Board	10.00	N.F.
7.	CDP-7 Central Asst. for Strengthening of PRI's	7000.00	N.F.
8.	CDP-8 GIA to Gram P. for Internal roads & Drinking Water facility	510.00	N.F.
		-- Transferred to Non-Plan--	
	Total (III)	9670.00	
	Total	10550.00	

Expansion of Establishment

Information & technology

2.3.7 As per the new IT policy of the Govt. Of Gujarat, computerisation of Taluka Panchayat's and District Panchayat's Administrative, Developmental works are needed to be computerised. It is provided to modernised all the the district panchayats and taluka panchayats Offices on the same line as per the Model District Vadodara. It is provided to Equipped all the branches with computer facility and networking. It is also provided to link Taluka Panchayats with District Panchayats and District Panchayats with State Govt. and the Development Commissionerate with new-working facility. The I.T. Dept. has released grant

for providing 1 server, 40 nodes & related peripherals to all the District Panchayats (except Dangs) in March'2001.

An outlay of Rs. 375.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04 for computerisation of District and Taluka Panchayats.

Human Resources Development

Surveys and Studies

2.3.8 For suggesting improvements in the working of various Panchayat Raj institutions, the information available need to be continually updated. The development schemes implemented through the office of the Development Commissioner also need to be constantly evaluated with reference to their social impact and continued utility. Accordingly, the scheme for the evaluation studies conducted by experts/independent professional agencies is provided. An outlay of Rs 5.00 lakh is provided under the Annual Plan 2003-04 for conducting one study on "Measures for strengthening Panchayati Raj functioning".

Improvement in the Physical Quality of Life

Strengthening of the Administrative structure of Taluka/District Panchayats

2.3.9 A large number of development activities are implemented through the Taluka Panchayats. Day by day more and more developmental programmes are being introduced from various Govt. Dept. i.e. Gokul Gam Yojana, Sardar Sarovar Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana.

2.3.10 It is decided to provide financial assistance to construct office building, conference hall and staff quarters for newly constituted six districts and to provide office furniture, for which an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh is required to provide for each newly constituted district. So a total of Rs. 3000.00 lakh have to provided for newly constituted 6 districts.

It is decided to provide financial assistance to construct Taluka Panchayat building, staff quarters for newly constituted talukas and to provide office furniture, for which an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is required to provide for each newly formed taluka. So a total of Rs. 2250.00 lakh have to be provided for newly constituted 40 talukas.

Thus, a total amount Rs. 5250.00 lakh is required to be provided for newly constituted districts and talukas under the plan scheme to be completed within 3 years.

Out of total plan of Rs. 5250 lakh for newly constituted 6 district Panchayats and 40 taluka Panchayats to construct office building, conference hall and staff quarters and to provide office furniture and vehicles. An outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakh is provided for the annual plan 2003-04 for providing financial assistance to construct office building for newly constituted districts and taluka Panchayats.

Sarvodaya Yojana

2.3.11 The main objectives of the Sarvodaya Yojana are as under:

- (i) Formation of modern civic Society,

- (ii) Encouragement for Agriculture, Animal husbandry,
- (iii) Sound but less expensive planning,
- (iv) Removal of untouchability,
- (v) Encouragement for Social Services, Education, Social justice,
- (vi) Encouragement for Khadi Gramodhyog.

All these objectives which are generally essential for the upliftment of society do not materialise in spite of serious efforts by the Panchayati Raj Institutions, Board and Government Departments. Accordingly, the Government felt these objectives would be fulfilled only by efforts of sincere and dedicated Sarvodaya workers. Hence, the State Government has reintroduced the SARVODAYA YOJANA from 1991-92 onwards.

Govt. will provide Rs. 10.00 lakh per annum to each centre. Generally the Centre will have funds for the following activities :

(i) Primary and Adult Education,	10%
(ii) Agriculture and Animal Husbandary,	25%
(iii) Khadi and Cottage industries,	25%
(iv) Health, Safai Shibir, Running of Anganwadi etc.	15%
(v) Social activities, Co-operative activities, Prohibition etc.	15%
(vi) Administrative Expenditure	10%
Total	100%

An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh is provided for providing financial assistance to Savodaya Centres for the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Grant-in-aid to Gram Panchayats for Construction of Panchayat Ghar or Panchayat Ghar-cum-quarter for Talati-Cum-Mantry

2.3.12 Gram Panchayats are the basic foundation of any Panchayati Raj system. The list of functions entrusted to the Panchayats cover a wide range of activities relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, education, sanitation, public works, social welfare etc. The functions of land Revenue collections, education cess and irrigation taxes along with minor coercive powers are also entrusted to the Gram Panchayats. The Panchayat functionaries, such as Sarpanches members of Gram Panchayats, Gram Sevaks, Talatis etc., have to sit and work in the Panchayat building called Panchayat Ghar.

Further, to enable the Talati-cum-Mantri to perform their duty in their field area, it is necessary that they are provided with the accommodation. This will help in eliminating the complains about the non-availability of Talati-cum-mantry in their respective field area. It will also ensure the effective monitoring of the movement of Panchayat lower level functionaries. The unit cost has been revised from the year 2002-03 to Rs. 2.50 lakh for Zone – Iv & V and Rs. 2.40 lakh for other area of the State for constructing earthquake resistant Panchayat ghar-cum-TCM quarters.

An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh is provided for the annual plan 2003-2004 for the construction of 200 Panchayat ghar-cum-TCM quarters.

Panchayat Finance Board

2.3.13 The State government has constituted the Panchayat Finance Board in order to make available financial assistance in form of loans or grants to Village, Taluka and District level Panchayats for financing their various types of development projects of capital nature. The Minister in charge of Panchayat department is the Chairman of the Board. In the first Board meeting, for work out the rules, by-laws of Board and rules and regulations for sanctioning the financial assistance for various projects, sub committees have been constituted.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Payment of Central Assistance for Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions on the Recommendation of Finance Commission

2.3.14 Tenth Finance Commission (TFC) has released an amount of Rs. 192.00 crore for the year 1996-2000 for strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions for Gujarat State. This amount have been spent by PRIs and the UTCs have been sent to the Government.

2.3.15 The Eleventh Finance Commission has submitted its report to the Government of India. Accordingly, Gujarat state will get Rs. 6961 lakh yearly for the period 2000-2005. An outlay of Rs. 7000.00 lakh was provided for the Annual Plan 2002-03 as the Central Assistance for strengthening of PRIs.

Grant-in-aid to Gram Panchayats for providing Internal Roads and Drinking Water Facility

2.3.16 Gram Panchayats are the basic foundation of any Panchayati Raj system. There are about 13725 Gram Panchayats in the State. It will be more helpful to the villages if internal parts of the village are linked up to the main road by Pucca roads. Such facility will solve the problems which the village people are facing in rainy season. It is decided to facilitate villages with internal pucca road. Many villages are facing the problem of drinking water which is the basic amenity. It is also decided to facilitate villages by providing drinking water facility.

2.3.17 So a new scheme "Grant-in-aid to Gram Panchayats for providing internal roads and drinking water facility" was introduced from the year 2000-01. Rs. 2.00 lakh grant is provided to each Gram Panchayat for providing internal roads or drinking water facility. In this scheme, 75% is provided as Central Government assistance as per the Eleventh Finance Commission recommendations. An outlay of Rs. 510.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2003-04 for this purpose.

3.1 WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)

Introduction

3.1.1 Sustained irrigation facilities are imminently a part of infrastructure development. As water is becoming a scarce commodity day after day, its preservation, conservation and transfer of surplus water from one basin to other basins has become the most important aspect in relation to the water resources development planning. The overall demand of water is on the rise from all developmental sectors resulting in increase in per capita consumption of water due to improvement in standards of living, urbanization of villages adjacent to cities, increase in growth rate of population, increasing demands for industrial, agricultural and drinking water. The available water resources in Gujarat is only 1000 cum. / capita / annum and it is also not evenly distributed through out the state. Thus the chief thrust-area of Water Resources department is to maintain water balance in water deficit areas, mainly in North Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh regions by way of inter-basin transfer of surplus water through link-canals or underground pipelines and / or other suitable approaches. Efficiently, Equity and sustainability is the core concept adopted for water Management in Gujarat. Water Resources Development in the state is not still sufficient since the State faces severe to very severe scarcity conditions once in every three years on an average. As a result, most of the financial resources of the State are diverted to meet the exigencies due to the scarcity conditions and providing drinking water supply to the people of the State. This in turn ultimately retards the progress of the State as the developmental works are restricted. Further even today 80 lakhs hectares agricultural land has rain fed irrigation. Every year due to inadequate and irregular rainfall, there is average loss of to tune up Rs.5000 crore in kharif crops. The State has adopted new concepts for developing unirrigated rain-fed area of nearly about 60.00 lakh hectares in the state through various water conservation programmes such as i).Sardar Patel Participatory Water Conservation Project, ii).Filling of reservoirs / tanks in North Gujarat region with excess flood water of Narmada river to reduce the overexploitation of groundwater iii). Deepening of tanks/reservoirs in North Gujarat region to enhance surface water storage for effective recharge of groundwater. The X th Five Year Plan prepared on the basis of all the above mentioned points to achieve equitable distribution of water resources in the state and self sufficiency of water resources.

Conceptual Ideology on Water Resources & its Planned Development

3.1.2 Geographically the Gujarat State can be divided into three regions, namely 1) Gujarat, 2) Saurashtra, and 3) Kachchh. Due to varying topographical conditions, rainfall intensity is also uneven, insufficient and abnormal particularly in North Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh regions, where the rainfall is very less and is of short duration. In contrast, South Gujarat has very good to abnormally high rainfall. Due to this erratic, uneven and uncertain rainfall, the socio-economic development is also marginal in North Gujarat, Kachchh and Saurashtra regions. While most of the water resources in the State are available in Tapti, Narmada and Sabarmati river basins, major portion of rainwater in North Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchha regions flows as run off to the sea. While the average annual rainfall in Saurashtra region is 500mm, it is less than 350mm in Kachchh region. Because of irregular and erratic pattern of rainfall, most of the rainwater goes into sea as run-off in the absence of adequate infra-structural facilities for storing the rainwater. For achieving water conservation, water harvesting and ground water recharge schemes with people participation for construction of check dams, providing drain filters on existing drains, artificial recharging of wells, underground check dams and percolation tanks. To enhance augmentation capacity

of surface water, deepening of existing tanks in North Gujarat needs to be undertaken on a large scale.

Formulation of Water Resources Planning Based on Agro-Vision 2010

3.1.3 **Agro-Vision 2010** presents an action plan for the development of agricultural and allied activities during the current decade. The region-wise projected water demand, availability and additional requirements of Gujarat State is given in Table-1. Planning upto 2010 indicates that the Water Resources Department requires huge amounts of investments for developmental work programmes of large, medium and minor irrigation schemes, command area development and flood control works. It also includes recharge works, construction of check dams etc as per the Master Plan in Saurashtra, Kachchh and other areas of the State. The overall requirements of funds to carry-out these activities are estimated to be Rs.17,500 crore approximately.

The State Government. has revised the water rates for agriculture use of water in January 2001, as the revision was long overdue since the earlier revision was affected long back in 1981. Similarly the water rates for non-agriculture purpose were not revised since 1st April, 1990. These rates have been revised on 30th April, 2001 with retrospective effect from April, 1997. All the above aspects are considered in the X Five Year Plan.

Water Development (Irrigation)

3.1.4 The total geographical area of the State is 196 lakh hectares. Of which the cultivable command area is 124 lakh hectares. Out of this area, only 64.88 lakhs hectares is covered under ultimate irrigation potential with the optimum utilization of available surface and groundwater resources. There are 185 river basins in the State. Out of these, 17 river basins are located in Gujarat Region, 71 river basins in Saurashtra region and 97 river basins in Kachchh region.

The ultimate irrigation potential through the surface water is assessed at 39.40 lakh hectares including 17.92 lakh hectares through Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. Similarly in respect of Ground Water Resources, it is estimated that about 25.48 lakhs hectares can be irrigated. Thus, total ultimate irrigation potential is estimated to 64.88 lakh hectares hence out of 124 lakhs hectares of agriculture area. Remaining 59.12 lakhs area kharif crops is planned to protected by irrigation with the help of water harvesting / water conservation technique. The details and the status of development at the end of June, 2002 are given in the table below:

(In lakh Hectares)

Item	Ultimate Potential	Harnessed Potential June-2002 (Cum)	Maximum Utilisation June-2002 (Cum).
(C) SURFACE WATER :			
(1) Major & Medium Schemes (without Sardar Sarovar Project).	18.00	14.00	12.84
(2) Sardar Sarovar Project (including conjunctive use).	17.92	00.25	00.25
(3) Minor Irrigation.	3.48	2.60	1.60
TOTAL OF (A)	39.40	16.85	14.69
(B) Ground Water.	25.48	20.33	20.31
TOTAL (A) + (B)	64.88	37.18	35.00
(C) Rain fed Dependent area	59.12	2.00	2.00
TOTAL (A+B+C)	124.00	39.18	37.00

Review of Progress

Major and Medium Irrigation Sectors

3.1.5 The total irrigation potential created through the Major & Medium Irrigation Projects at the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) was 14.00 lakhs hectares. The targets for creation of additional irrigation potential of 1.12 lakh hectares in the tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) has been fixed raising the cumulative total to 15.12 lakh hectares. It was planned to create an additional irrigation potential of 17000 hectares through Major and Medium irrigation schemes and utilization to the extent of 21000 hectares during the year 2002-2003. The target fixed for creating additional irrigation potential is 20000 hectares and that of utilization is 26,000 hectares through Major and Medium irrigation schemes during the year 2003-2004. During the year 2001-02 12 nos. of major projects and their allied projects are completed. 17 nos of medium and allied projects including salinity works are completed. Apart from this 11 nos of minor schemes also completed.

Addition to this following minor schemes have been declared complete during year 2002-03

- (1) Morshal (2) Vadia (3) Pharganbeti (4) Amlai (n) (5) Tatania (6) Nava Sarod
- (7) Mamsa (8) Sompipalia (9) Khoda Hadmatia (10) Berada (11) Piprali
- (12) Giganan (13) Pipalva scheme on river Andheri (14) Madan Mori (15) Godavari Tebedu
- (16) Nana Khadaba (17) Anandpur (18) Raising of Mevala (19) Dhichodi (Memana)
- (20) Chitravad (21) Jipur – Jivana (22) Ramnagar (23) Modaliya (24) Kalmodar
- (25) Surka (26) Mota Asarama (27) Itiya (28) Ambala

Programme for Annual Plan 2003-2004 (Major & Medium Irrigation)

3.1.6 After considering financial as well as physical targets to be achieved for Water Resources Department (excluding Sardar Sarovar Project) ,an outlay of Rs.25847.00 lakh is provided as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

SR. NO.	ITEM.	OUTLAY FOR 2003-2004
1	Externally Aided Projects.	3450
2	Other Irrigation Projects & programme.	2260
3	A I B P	4000
4	NABARD	12893
5	TASP	3244
	TOTAL OF MAJOR & MEDIUM	25847
5	Flood Control.	302

Provision for Restoration of Earthquake Damaged Dams

3.1.7 The devastating earthquake on 26th January, 2001 has damaged 285 Medium & Minor Irrigation Dams and other structures in Kachchh and Saurashtra regions. World Bank has sanctioned aid for rehabilitation and reconstruction of these dams. In the initial stages, priority has been given to the damaged dams thus the total outlay of Rs.3000 Lakhs is allocated on sub-head of Dam Safety of Major & Medium Irrigation Sector. Out of this SCP contribution will be Rs. 100 lakh for the benefit of scheduled caste farmers.

Augmentation of Surface Water in North Gujarat

3.1.8 It is planned to divert 1 MAF of Narmada flood water through Narmada Main Canal to North Gujarat Region. With this water, various village storage tanks & reservoirs of N.G. region will be filled and some water will be directly diverted to existing canal system. Total outlay of Rs. 10278.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04 Out of this SCP and Tribal contribution will be Rs. 600.00 lakh and Rs. 100.00 lakh respectively for the benefit of scheduled caste and tribal area farmers.

Prevention of Salinity Ingress in Coastal Area of Saurashtra & South Gujarat

3.1.9 To prevent salinity ingress in coastal area of Saurashtra & South Gujarat high level Committee were been formed and the committee had recommended to take up preventive measures like construction of Bandharas, Check dams, Nara Plugging and afforestation in these area. For the same total (Saurashtra & South Gujarat) Rs. 2200 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04. Out of this SCP contribution will be Rs. 100 lakh for the benefit of scheduled caste farmers.

Science & Technology

3.1.10 Due priority is being accorded to research and development aspects of modern technology in irrigation sector through Central Designs Organization (CDO), Gujarat Engineering Research Institute (GERI) and Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI). Adequate provision has also been made to augment the activities of these institutions.

Loan Assistance Under NABARD (RIDF)

3.1.11 National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has established rural infrastructure development fund (RIDF) for speedy completion of on-going medium and minor irrigation projects, Gujarat is also availing NABARD loan assistance for medium

schemes viz. Gunda (Utavali), Demi-III and few components of prevention of Salinity Ingress programme, Und – II, Vartu – II, Limdi – Bhogavo II, Bhadar – II, Drainage, Augmentation of surface water in North Gujarat (pipeline), Drains for North Gujarat and Irrigation Extension In Completed Major Irrigation Projects. (Ukai – Kakrapar). Provision of about Rs.12893.00 lakh has been made for NABARD Schemes.

Loan Assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

3.1.12 The government of India provides Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) to the State Governments for the purpose of early completion of the ongoing major & medium irrigation projects languishing for the want of funds since last several years. The scheme has been continued in the Ninth Five Year Plan. Provision of about Rs.4000 Lakhs has been made for A.I.B.P. Sector for the year 2003-2004.

Hydrology Project

3.1.13 The Government of Gujarat has taken-up Hydrology Project with the external assistance of World Bank and the project envisages to assist the State in the development of valid, comprehensive and reliable data base covering all the important aspects of Hydrological and Meteorological cycle. The total cost of the Hydrology Project is estimated to US \$ 162.4 million out of which, Gujarat component is US \$ 11.2 million, equivalent to 4203 Lakhs which includes Rs.3104 lakhs as base cost and Rs.1099 Lakhs towards contingencies. The World Bank conducted Mid Term Review of the project in January-1999. The bank accepted many additional items for inclusion in the Hydrology Project. This has revised the base cost of the project to Rs.8630 Lakhs. The agreement for this project has been signed on 22-9-1995. The credit has been made effective from 20-12-1995. The project is expected to be completed by 31-12-2003. An outlay of Rs.400 lakhs has been provided for the year 2003-2004.

Provision of Hydro-Plus Fuse Gates on The Existing Dams

3.1.14 M/s. Hydro-plus International, a French Firm has developed a system of providing concrete fuse gates on the top of spillways to increase the reservoir capacity. M/s. Hydro-plus International, Paris, has completed the work of providing hydroplus fuse gates on wanakbori, Weir. Similarly, the work of providing hydroplus fuse gates on Sonmati, Chhapparwadi, Chopadvav and Kakdiamba projects have also been completed to augment the reservoir storage capacity of the projects. Now the work of providing hydroplus fuse gates on 7 ungated schemes of Gujarat viz. Demi-I, Bangawadi, Sorthi, Dhatarwadi, Karad, Machhannala and Edalwada has been taken up. Further it has been agreed in principle to take up the work of providing Hydro-Plus Fuse Gate on Veradi-I Scheme in place of Patadungri Scheme. The necessary approvals from the Government of India and Government of France have been accorded and the work is in progress. An outlay of Rs.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 2003-2004.

Flow towards Tribal area Sub-Plan (TASP) & SCP from Water Resources Sector

3.1.15 The total provision of Water Resources Sector is Rs. 56346 lakh. Out of this nearly Rs. 9100 lakh is for salary component and remaining amount of Rs. 47246 lakh is available for works. For Annual Plan 2003-2004, flow towards Tribal Area Sub-Plan & SCP are

proposed for Rs.10792 Lakhs (including earmarked) & Rs. 1350 lakh which is 23 % and 3.0 % respectively, against net provision for works.

Information Technology (I.T.)

3.1.16 The Government of Gujarat has introduced Information Technology Policy in the State. Under this policy, it is envisaged to carry out computerization of all the offices of the Administrative Department as well as all the field offices up to Division level. It is also planned to impart computer training to all the officers and staff of the Administrative Department as well as the field offices up to Division Sub-division level. For the year 2003-2004, outlay of Rs.75 lakhs is provided for Information Technology.

Employment Generation

3.1.17 Component for employment generation for major & medium irrigation schemes works out to nearly Rs.8870.70 Lakhs (i.e. 30% of plan outlay provided for the major & medium irrigation schemes), Employment potential works out to about 147.85 lakhs man days considering an average rate of Rs.60/- per man day.

Flood Control

Introduction

3.1.18 The topography of Gujarat broadly vary from flat to hilly areas. There are six inter state rivers viz Sabarmati, Mahi, Banas, Tapi, Damanganga and Narmada, while there are many small rivers and rivulets.

3.1.19 Floods in rivers are responsible for damages to life and properties on the banks.

3.1.20 Gujarat is among the maritime state of India having about 1600 kms. Long coastal lines. The problem of coastal erosion due to sea is noticed in southern part of the state. Anti sea erosion works have to be provided for the protection of the coast.

Flood Protection

3.1.21 Gujarat has tried to solve the problems caused due floods with the help of structural measures like construction of embankments with/without pitching spurs, seawalls etc. Even with the intensive structural measures already taken and that can be taken in future subject to the availability of fund the absolute control and protection is not possible to be provided for all the magnitude of floods. Gujarat has taken steps for the flood protections by non structural methods like flood forecasting and flood warning arrangements.

Forty six years of planning 1951-52 to 1996-97

3.1.22 Since the inception of flood control programme by the end of year 1996-97 a sum of nearly Rs. 4230.33 lakhs has been spent on flood protective works of 97.12 km. long embankments, 3.50 km. seawall and 784 small flood protection works have been completed. While continuing construction of physical flood protection works as per the necessity and availability of fund Gujarat gives adequate attention to non structural methods like-

- (a) Publication of flood memorandum containing vital information of villages likely to be affected by floods, duties and responsibility of officers of different departments during floods.
- (b) Establishing wireless stations on major/medium irrigation dams and certain vulnerable places.
- (c) Field officers of the Narmada and water resources Department are instructed to take all precautionary measures in connection with the floods.
- (d) A special flood cell working round the clock for co-ordinating the activity of Government and local officers of the various river basins.

Review of progress during 9th five year plan

3.1.23 During 9th five year plan provision of Rs. 10.00 crore was available for flood control works against which the year wise outlay and expenditure is as below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1997-98	200	522.32
1998-99	200	505.83
1999-2000	200	500.00
2000-2001	200	532.00
2001-2002	200	300 (likely exp.)
Total	1000	2360.15

3.1.24 The Physical achievement shall be as under up to the and of 9th five year plan.

- (1) Length of embankment 8.00 k.m. (Total 105.12 km.)
- (2) Sea wall in km. 0.50 km. (Total 4.00 km.)
- (3) Small town protection works 15 Nos. (Total 719 Nos.)

Long term perspective of development and programme proposed for the period 2000-2007

3.1.25 The demand for the flood protective works in the state is much more than the availability of the fund hence works of small nature only can be taken up hence more schemes of small nature under Panchayat are in progress. The total spill over liabilities at the end of 9th five year plan would be Rs. 5589.00 lakhs moreover there is huge demand for the new flood protective works/ Anti sea erosion works costing to the tune of Rs. 60.00 crore. Sufficient provision is to be made for these works.

3.1.26 State traditional disaster preparedness minimise the damages due to flood/heavy rains. This is possible by providing wireless stations on various major/medium dams and vulnerable places for flood forecasting and flood warning. A rough estimate for providing

wireless system on C.W.C. pattern works out to Rs. 3520.00 lakhs. Proportionate provision is to be provided for this work.

3.1.27 For effective flood protective works and flood warning modern technology like remote sensing, model study etc. is required for which necessary provision is must.

3.1.28 Considering above the proposal for flood control works for the 10th Five Year Plan as below :

(1)	Flood protective works continuing scheme	983
(2)	Flood forecasting & flood warning arrangement	156
(3)	Science & Technology (Remote Sasing model Study etc.)	78
(4)	New schemes	733
Total		1950

3.1.29 Targets for the physical achievements during 10th Five Year Plan would be as under:

(1)	Length of embankment	10 kms.
(2)	Town/villages to be protected	15 Nos.
(3)	Sea wall	1.5kms.

3.1.30 The total out lay for flood protection is Rs. 1950 lakh. for 10th Five Year Plan out of which Rs.302 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 for structural as well as not structural works. Out of total outlay of Rs. 302 lakh. Rs. 182 lakh is proposed for ongoing & continuing works and Rs. 120 lakh is proposed for new works. It is provided to complete 2 km. long embankment, 0.3 km. long sea wall & protection to three town/village during the year 2003-2004.

Employment

3.1.31 The Employment generation on account of any construction activity is obvious.

General Observation & recommendation

3.1.32 Flood protection by way of structural as well as non-structural methods is necessary for the lives & area & hence the provision in 10th Five Year Plan is made as it was proposed.

Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project

Introduction

3.1.33 The Sardar Sarovar(Narmada) Project is a multi-state, multi-purpose prestigious project being implemented by the State with a sharing of benefits and costs among the participating States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan in The Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project is a multi-State accordance with the Final order and decision of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (December, 1979).

Benefits

3.1.34 The project will provide irrigation facilities to 17.92 lakh hectares of lands spread over 75 talukas and 3393 villages of about 14 districts viz.(1) Narmada (2)Bharuch (3) Vadodara (4) Panchmahals (5) Kheda (6) Ahmedabad (7) Gandhinagar (8) Mehsana (9) Patan (10) Banaskantha (11) Surendranagar (12) Bhavnagar (13) Rajkot and (14) Kachchh. About 75 % area of the command is drought prone area. Moreover this project will provide about 10 lakh acre-feet of water for the potable, municipal & industrial uses. It is expected to solve the drinking water problems of about 135 urban centres and 8215 villages located in and outside its command on a permanent basis. The state will also receive 16% share of the electricity produced by its two hydro power stations with a total installed capacity of 1450 MW.

Investment Clearance by the Planning Commission and Implementation Programme

3.1.35 Planning Commission has cleared on 5th October, 1988 this project at an estimated cost of Rs.6406.04 crore (@ 1986-87 price level) with certain conditions. As against this, the Board of Directors of Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd. in their 50th meeting held on 30.12.94 approved the revised estimates of Rs. 13,180.62 crore based on prices of year 1991-92. Now, further revision in these estimates has been undertaken in view of directives given by the Permanent Standing Committee (PSC) of Sardar Sarovar construction Advisory Committee (SSCAC).

3.1.36 Break-up of estimates as cleared by the Planning Commission on 5th October, 1988 as well as of revised estimates @ price level of 1991-92 approved by Board of Directors of SSNNL on 30.12.94 are as under.

Components	Particulars of Components	Estimated cost in Rs. Crore as cleared by the planning commission in 1988. (@ 1986-87 prices)	Revised estimates in Rs. Crore based on price level of 1991-92 approved by BOD of SSNNL on 30.12.94
Unit-I	A. Dam & App. Works	936.18	1739.35
	B. Share of Narmada Sagar Project in M.P.	83.27	146.74
	Sub Total (I)	1019.45	1886.09
Unit-II	A. Main Canal	1588.54	3295.08
	B. Branches & Dist. System	2541.10	6440.00
	C. Conjunctive use & Drainage	277.00	Included in II(B) above
	Sub Total (II)	4406.64	9735.08
Unit-III	A. Hydro-Power Civil works	236.42	368.08
	B. Hydro-Power Electrical works	743.53	1191.37
	Sub Total (III)	997.95	1559.45
	Grand Total	6406.04	13180.62

3.1.37 Based on above revised estimates, Statewise estimated share @ the price level of 1991-92 under each sector would be as below :-

State	Irrigation	Power	Total
Gujarat	10156.27	418.81	10575.08
Madhya Pradesh	-	1492.00	1492.00
Maharashtra	-	706.74	706.74
Rajasthan	406.80	-	406.80
Total	10563.07	2617.55	13180.62

3.1.38 As per the implementation programme committed to the Planning Commission by the State, the main components were planned to be completed by 17/22 Years commencing from the base year 1987-88. However, the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd., a wholly-owned Government Company, launched a massive implementation programme on behalf of Government of Gujarat so as to complete the entire project by the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan, 1997-2002. Taking into consideration the mid term appraisal of Ninth Five Year Plan (in July/August'99), this mighty project would spill over to the Tenth Five Year Plan due to the reasons beyond control, like pending litigation against the construction of Sardar Sarovar Dam in Hon'ble Supreme Court, delayed finalisation of long pending issue of import of turbo-generating equipments from Japan and the revised schedule of erection of various electrical parts extended upto May,2006, slow progress in R&R works for the submergence in the State of Madhya Pradesh, huge stock of outstanding dues from other three party states resulted into the tight financial position etc.

3.1.39 The targeted minimum elevation of 110 m. was to be achieved in gorge portion by June, 1995 as per the approved Revised Implementation Schedule, December 1989 approved by the SSCAC so as to commence the power generation & irrigation thereafter. However, construction of Sardar Sarovar Dam became subjudice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on account of the writ petition of "Narmada Bachao Andolan" and an interim injection granted on dtd. 5.5.95 to raise its main spillway in the river gorge further beyond the elevation of 80.30 m. achieved in January, 1995. These have resulted in a postponement of commencement of irrigation and power generation considerably. Gujarat Government through the Sardar Sarovar Punarvasvat Agency made all arrangements for the resettlement of all Project Affected Families (PAFs) upto 95 meters FRL even assuming that all of them would opt for settlement in Gujarat. R&R of PAFs at higher dam heights is monitored by the R&R sub-group of the Narmada Control Authority (NCA), the statutory mechanism set up for the implementation of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (NWDT) Award as well as by the Grievances Redressal Authority constituted by the Government of Gujarat on dtd. 16.2.99 and that placed before Hon'ble Supreme Court during hearing on dtd. 17/18-02-99. As a result, Hon'ble Supreme Court on dtd. 18.02.99 allowed further raising upto EL 85.00 m. and on dtd. 7.5.99 the construction of 3.0 m. high humps for safety of dam on its minimum level of 85.00 m., Both these were completed before 1999 monsoon. So far as Gujarat is concerned, all the necessary preparations are made to complete dam height upto an obligatory minimum level of 110 metres to commence the power generation through canal head powerhouse and irrigation in the command. On dtd 18.10.2000, legal permission for further raising the Sardar Sarovar Dam beyond present level of 85.0 m. upto EL 90.00 was received from Hon'ble Supreme Court. This raising has now been completed and accordingly pondage level is achieved at 90.0 m. at present. The construction of 3 mt. high humps on spillway blocks 31 to 45 (leaving end blocks 30 and 46) on its minimum level of 90 m. are completed for safety of dam. Hon'ble Supreme Court in order dtd 18.10.2000 also set out the well coordinated procedure for clearance of the further raising of dam beyond EL 90.0 m. in

stages from R&R and environmental angles along with the procedure of settlement of differences among the party states. Accordingly, the Action Plan approved by 61st meeting of the Narmada Control Authority held on dtd. 17-11-2000 and that considered by 8th meeting of its Review Committee held on dtd. 10-1-2001, envisages the raising of the S.S.Dam in its main spillway portion to an obligatory level of 110 metre by June, 2003. The NCA permitted Government of Gujarat to raise the height of Sardar Sarovar Dam from existing EL 90 m to EL 95 m and also permitted construction of 3 m high streamlined hump on spillway blocks number 31 to 45 (leaving end blocks 30 and 46) in its 64th meeting held at New Delhi on 17/05/02. Nigam completed the permitted construction (within minimum period) by 15/07/02.

3.1.40 An outlay provided for Annual Development Plan 2003-04 under each sector of the project are tabulated as below :

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	Source Funding	Annual Plan 2002-2003	Annual Plan 2003-2004
State Water Development Sector	a) State Plan	891.85	900.00
	b) SSNNL's own Resources	1849.46	2327.69
	Sub- Total	2741.31	3227.69
State power Sector	a) State Plan support	20.00	20.00
	b) SSNNL's own Resources	28.75	33.27
	Sub-Total	48.75	53.27
Beneficiaries share	Respective State budgetary support	309.94	319.04
	Grand Total	3100.00	3600.00

3.1.41 Against the total plan requirements of Rs.3227.69 crore for water development sector and of Rs.53.27 crore for power sector, an allocation under the State's Plan Support is Rs. 920.00 crore, comprising Rs.900.00 crore for Irrigation Sector & Rs. 20 crore for Power Sector. In addition the resource-generation of about Rs.2378 say 2400 crore will on the sources of SSNNL to bridge the gap between the State Plan outlay and the total project requirement for Gujarat's Share as well as to fulfil the liability of debt-services which is assessed to about Rs.1580 crore for the year 2003-2004 for the payment of interest on borrowings during the past and the redemption of past due Corporation bonds etc. Thus, total resource mobilisation of about 2400 crore will be planned in addition to the plan support to be available throughout the State Plan i.e. GOG's budgetary support. The resource generation by way of market borrowings through public Sector Bonds & Private Placement of Bonds limited upto an amount of Rs.200 crore is proposed to be included in the State Plan Provision as an ARM and any spillover amount beyond this level would be taken into the direct account under the head of SSNNL's own resources over and above the resource generation through "Shri Nidhi" Deposit, bank/institution Loans etc. Also the component of Central Loan Assistance to be received under the "Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)" from the Government Of India is also considered in the State Plan support. For the current year 2002-2003, a proposal for the Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under AIBP to the tune of Rs.750 crore considering proposed expenditure amount of Rs.1125 crore on the canal works of SSP under AIBP is submitted to the Government of India for consideration and approval.

However, Rs.576 crore of CLA is Sanctioned by Govt. of India and Rs. 288 crore is received as first installment from Govt. of India. Moreover Govt. of India pursued for releasing Rs. 94 crore as second installment under Fast Track programme under AIBP. All efforts will be made for getting more CLA from Government of India by accelerating the construction of canal works of SSP. A proposal of such Central Loan Assistance under the AIBP for the Financial Year 2003-2004 is being initiated separately. As benefit of the Supplier's Credit for the manufacture of the equipments by the Japanese company for the River Bed Power House, no provision is now suggested for this account in the Unit-III - Hydro Power of Power Sector of SSP for the year 2003-2004.

3.1.42 The additional resources is planned to be raised from domestic resources and internal generation as proposed here under:

	Rs. Crore
Market Borrowing by way of bonds, Fixed deposits, short/long terms loans From banks etc.	2400.00

3.1.43 The proposed sectoral allocations for the Annual Development Plan, 2003-2004 will form an component wise investment as well as for debt services as per detailed in Annexure-I. Major Head wise summary of outlays and expenditure for Xth Five Year Plan (2002-07) are indicated in Statement - 1. Now, clearance for the construction of Irrigation Bye-Pass Tunnel (IBPT) is received vide Narmada Control Authority's 60th meeting held on 18-7-2000. For this works, adequate provision is proposed in Unit-II Main Canal of SSP.

3.1.44 Statewise Allocations of outlays: The Sardar Sarovar(Narmada) Project is a multipurpose and interstate project, cost and benefits of which are to be allocated under the different sectors of the developmental plans of the State i.e. Water Development (Irrigation) and Power sectors and also among the other beneficiary States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, as per the final decisions of the Tribunal.

3.1.45 The Annual Dev. Plan (2003-2004)'s provision of Rs. 3600 crore will be apportioned among the participating States under different sectors as below:

State	Irrigation	Power	Total
Gujarat	3227.69	53.27	3280.96
Madhya Pradesh	-	189.77	189.77
Maharashtra	-	89.89	89.89
Rajasthan	39.38	-	39.38
Total	3267.07	332.93	3600.00

Looking to the experience of recent past years, an aggregate amount of hardly Rs. 100 crore in each year is received from the other participating states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, & Rajasthan against their shares in the expenditure incurred on the project and accordingly fund flow to the SSNNL by the Government of Gujarat reduced considerably, which, in turn, accumulated to the crore of rupees to be released to the SSNNL.

Physical Progress of Major Works during the Annual Development Plan, 2003-2004

3.1.46 Unit - I :- Main Dam and its appurtenant works inclusive of share of Narmada Sagar Project:

All the works including appurtenant works of Main Dam will be continued during the Plan period as per the directives issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court on dtd. 18.10.2000. Rehabilitation & Resettlement works and environmental measures to be undertaken by the participating states of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh will be carried out pari pasu with the progress on construction of the S.S. Dam. Vadgam Saddle Dam is completed. The S.S. Dam in its spillway portion shall be constructed upto 110 m. by June,2003 as per action plan approved by NCA/ RCNCA. Unit- II Main Canal

3.1.47 The bed width and full supply depth of NMC in the initial reach are 73.1 m. (240 ft.) and 7.6 m. (25 ft.) respectively. It is planned to carry out concrete lining work throughout the length of NMC. Concrete lining work is being done by mechanical paver machine in a very huge capacity for the first time in the country. NMC will be the biggest pucca irrigation canal in the world.

The canal in its journey upto Rajasthan border will traverse through regions with diverse agro-climatic and soil characteristics and crosses numerous streams and major rivers. In all @ 600 structures of various type viz. cross drainage works, canal crossings, regulating and control structures etc, are proposed to be constructed along the main canal.

- (1) The Narmada Main Canal is completed in all respect from Ch 0 to 144 Km. (i.e. from Main H.R. to Mahi river crossing).
- (2) Canal works of the Narmada Main Canal is completed from Ch. 144 to 264 Km. (i.e. from Mahi River Crossing to Saurashtra Branch Canal offtake). Out of the seven major structures, six major structures (Canal Syphons across river Shedhi, Saidak, Watrak, Meshow, Khari and Sabarmati) are completed whereas one structure viz. Canal Syphon across river Mohar is in progress. One monolith of Mohar Canal Syphon is completed, whereas complete structure by December, 2002.
- (3) The Narmada Main Canal works from Ch. 264 to 357 Km. (i.e. from SBC offtake onward) have been divided into eight packages and commenced since March, 2000 and are in full swing. The works of three major structures (Canal Syphon across river Rupen, Pushpavati and Khari-I) in this reach have also been commenced since April, 2000 and are in progress. These major structures are planned to be completed by 11/2002.
- (4) The PQ for the work of NMC reach 357 to 388 kms. (K.B.C. offtake) is under progress. Works of NMC reach 357 to 388 Km. is planned to be taken up during this year. The vicinity survey and geo-tech investigation is taken up by RITES for structures in the reach 388 to 458 km. These works are divided into 4 packages and planned to be taken up in this year. The work of 3 major river crossing between the NMC reach 357 to 388 km. is also planned to be taken up in this year

The Tenders for CR/HR gates work for NMC reach 357 to 388 km. are received and in preparation of PQ report is in progress.

- (5) Construction of Irrigation Bye-pass Tunnels will be continued in full swing as its approval by Narmada Control Authority (NCA) is received on 18/7/2000 and endorsed by Review Committee of NCA on 18/8/01. It is planned to complete both tunnels of IBPT in all respects by December, 2003.

UNIT - III Hydro Power Works

3.1.48 All the works of civil and Electro-mechanical sides on canal head powerhouse are completed, Thus this powerhouse is ready for power generation subject to achieving obligatory minimum level of 110 m. of S.S. Dam. In the case of river bed power house having installed capacity of 1200 MW., all the Civil, electrical & Mechanical works will be in progress in light of the finalisation of the long pending issue of import of T.G. Sets from Japan and its rescheduled programme of shipment & erection of electrical parts. This work is planned to be completed by May, 2006.

Branches and Distribution System

3.1.49 Water for irrigation will be conveyed to 8 ha. blocks through a 66,000 km. network of conveyance and distribution system consisting of branch canals, distributaries, minors and sub-minors. There will be 42 branch canals off-taking from main canal, out of which Miyagam, Vadodara, Saurashtra and Kachchh branch canals will be the major branches having a capacity of more than 75 cumecs (2650 cusecs) which is more than or equal to the capacity of main canal of other projects of the state.

3.1.50 The distribution system would cover gross command area of 34.28 lakh ha. (84.72 Lakh acres). The branch canals and the distributary system network up to 8 ha, block will be lined, so that wastage of water through leakage shall be reduced.

3.1.51 The Canal Systems upto the village levels (called Village Services Area) for irrigation of about 400-500 ha. irrigation land will be operated by the Central Authority i.e. Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd. Below the village levels, the systems will be fully operated by the Organizations of farmers to be explicitly formed for the purpose.

3.1.52 The irrigation would be feasible as and when raising of the main dam become possible to minimum obligatory elevation of 110 metre to divert Narmada Water into the canal system, after power generation through the canal head power house. All the works of branch canals, distributaries, including minor network in Phase-I Command area upto Mahi crossing are completed.

3.1.53 The earthworks and structure of Saurashtra Branch Canal between 0 to 70 km., Malia Branch Canal 0 to 137 km. (full length) and Vallabhipur branch canal (118 km length) are almost completed. Structures of 7 branches in this reach have been started and canal lining works are started during the financial year 2002-2003. The Earth work of Saurashtra Branch Canal Ch. 0 to 70 km., Malia branch canal and Vallabhipur branch canal are nearly completed. Lining work of SBC and Malia branch canal are started. Earth work of Narsinhapura branch canal is also mostly completed. Work of lining and structures of Narsinhapura branch canal is to be taken up in current working season(2002-2003). The lining work of Vallabhipur branch canal also is planned to be started during the current financial year (2002-2003).

3.1.54 The five pumping stations are to be constructed on S.B.C. The fixing of agency for the same work is under finalisation and work will be taken up during the current year (2002-2003). For supplying drinking water to Kachchh and Saurashtra regions, the work of S.B.C. & M.B.C. to that extent are planned to be completed.

3.1.55 Water will be given to the co-operative society on Volumetric basis at Village Service Area (VSA) head. Thereafter water distribution will be carried out by the members of the Co-operative societies. Moreover the water will be supplied to each farm holder for a specified period irrespective of crop grown. Hence farmers will get trained to have economical use of water.

Distribution system of Phase-II

3.1.56 Total 14 lacs Ha. C.C.A. of 10 district will be irrigated by the Narmada Canal System. For that net work planning for 3.85 lacs Ha. is completed. The net work planning for remaining area will be started from the current financial year and will be completed in three years. The works of network planning in priority area of 70,000 Ha. are to be taken up from the current financial year.

3.1.57 Statement showing unitwise requirement of fund for Narmada canal is placed at Statement (canal).

"Notional Flow" towards the Tribal Area Sub-Plan (TASP) & Special Component Plan (SCP)

3.1.58 Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project is a multi-state, multi purpose major project commanding area, of nos. of Talukas, including some tribal areas of the State also. As such direct tribal component can not be highlighted under the Tribal Area Sub-plan (TASP). About Rs.25 crore will be incurred for the land acquisition and rehabilitation of the tribal families of Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra opted to resettle in Gujarat so this amount of Rs.25 crore is proposed as "Notional Flow" towards TASP, 2003-2004.

3.1.59 In addition, it is proposed an adhoc Provision of Rs.64 crore as a "Notional Flow" towards the Special Component Plan (SCP) for the Year 2003-2004 from SSP's main outlay on similar lines of the Notional flow proposed towards "Tribal Area Sub Plan" (TASP) as above. The amount of Rs.64 crore is proposed at 7% of the total outlays of Rs.920.00 crore proposed for the State Plan supports in irrigation and power sector of Sardar Sarovar Project, though neither the Tenth Plan for SSP (2002-2007) nor the draft report of SCP under Tenth Plan, provide any such provision.

Employment Generation

3.1.60 Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project is executed by Government of Gujarat through SSNNL as a joint venture of four States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The major expenditure so incurred, or the outlays so provided, will be useful in direct as well as indirect employment generation. However some expenditure/outlay like share of Narmada Sagar Project, expenditure on R & R works in the areas of M.P. and Maharashtra, import of heavy equipment like T.G. Sets of power houses and allied facilities, procurement of equipments from the outside the State, development of heavy machineries for earthwork, lining work, and placement of mass concrete etc. will decline the employment generation capacity to some extent. Owing to this, the **labour component of 10% for employment**

generation in the construction phase is considered out of the direct provision on the works under execution. The provision for works is assumed as 60% of the total outlay proposed and balance 40% of total outlay is assumed for the (i) direction & administration, (ii) land acquisition, (iii) M/E, (iv) outside procurement etc. Thus Labour component is arrived at 6% of the total outlay. On this basis, as well as based on daily wage of average of Rs. 90/-per person, approximately 240 lakh man-days during Annual Development Plan 2003-2004 are estimated as an employment generation in the construction phase.

3.1.61 Moreover, estimated 7,000 person years may be on register of regular employment of the project organisation, including various other related agencies.

Environment Protection Programme for Sardar Sarovar Project

3.1.62 In order to comply with conditions of environmental clearance following programmes are being undertaken by Project Authorities.

Environment & Ecology

1. Compensatory Afforestation

In lieu of 4523 Ha. forest land going under submergence due to Sardar Sarovar, Compensatory afforestation have been raised over an area of 4650 ha. of non-forest land of Kachchha district. Maintenance works are being undertaken.

2. Project Impact Area Plantation

In addition to compensatory plantation in non-forest area, another 9300 ha. of forest land have been replenished under project Impact area plantation programme. Plantation works have been completed during 1994-95 and required maintenance is being carried out by State Forest Department.

3. Dam Area Plantation

To mitigate the likely damage to green cover and environment in the vicinity of the dam, 551 ha. Of area has been afforested around the dam site. Plantation are being maintained by SSNNL.

4. Canal Bank Plantation Programme

It is estimated that approximately 15000 ha of total area would be available along the canal for afforestation works. Out of this, total of 3450 ha have already been planted upto monsoon 2002 by SSNNL. During 2003-2004 it is planned to take up approx. 100 ha. of plantations along completed reaches of Canals.

5. Ravine land Afforestation

SSNNL has developed and afforested 200 ha. Of ravine land on the bank of Sabarmati river in Gandhinagar district as an effort for developing a model of afforestation done by the project authorities. This is being maintained by SSNNL.

6. Plantation in PAF colonies of Gujarat

111 colonies of Project Affected Families (PAF) have already been planted. 44 more colonies are being taken up during monsoon 2002 by SSPA and forest department. It is proposed to plant 40 more colonies during the year 2003-04

7. Mangrove Plantations

As proposed in Action Plan Mangrove Plantations in 100 ha. Near Aliabet has been taken up by Forest Department out of proposed 110 ha. Plantation in remaining 10 ha would be taken up during 2002-03 plantations are maintained by State Forest Department.

Detailed Flora and Fauna Studies

3.1.63 A detailed study of the flora and fauna of the submergence area of Sardar Sarovar project lying in Gujarat was taken up through the team of scientists M.S. University, Vadodara. This study not only covers the submergence area of SSP but also 20 km. belt along the periphery of submergence area. This detailed study was carried out under three distinct topics :

- a. Biological Resources Inventory
- b. Forest Biomass Assessment
- c. Ecological Enhancement and development of a new ecosystem.

Environmental Impact Assessment Studies relevant to SSP Command Area

3.1.64 For the sanctuaries/ National Park which are lying with SSP command area following three studies have been completed to identify the impacts, if any, that may be experienced in the sanctuaries by SSP irrigation and to suggest mitigatory measures thereof.

These studies are as under:

1. EIA study on Nalsarevar Bird sanctuary
2. EIA study on Black Buck National Park of velavader.
3. Ecological study on wild Ass sanctuaries in Little Rann of Kachchh.

Of the above, preparation of the action plan for Black Buck National Park is completed while the action plan for Nalsarovar is under preparation. The action plan on wild Ass sanctuary in Little Rann of Kachchh will be taken up during the 2003-2004

Command Area Studies and Action Plans

3.1.65 To assess the likely impacts of irrigation in the command area of SSP, on environment and ecology, various studies are carried out by Project Authorities. They are:

- a. EIA study on Flora and Fauna of Command Area of SSP lying between river Narmada and Sabarmati.

- b. EIA study on Flora and Fauna of Command area of SSP. North of river Sabarmati upto Rajasthan and
- c. EIA study on Flora and Fauna of Command area of SSP lying in Saurashtra and Kachchh.

For preparing an integrated Command Area development Plan, Multidisciplinary Expert Group has been constituted by the SSNNL. It is expected that this plan would be ready during the year 2002-03.

Information Technology

3.1.66 Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited has already undertaken an ambitious project on 'Integrated IT Solution' of Nigam business functions. It is envisaged that all the activities from the root i.e. Division, offices up to the head office would be computerized for efficient and time responsive working of the Nigam. It is estimated to computerize 125 divisions, 30 circle offices, 10 CE's offices and the Nigam head office with its various branches. Accordingly, after completion of all procedures for bid invitation and evaluation, the work order is issued to the TSP. Simultaneous development of Information Technology infra structure being carried out by I.T.Dept. GOG, as well as other Government depts. will be taken into consideration so as to integrate the "Integrated IT Solution" model suitably befitting to fetch the information/ data and vice versa, ensuring to avoid any duplication of efforts under the umbrella of GOG. On finalization of ISSP (Information System Strategy Plan), the hardwares and system software will be procured and the entire network will be suitably integrated on WAN basis with due integration to utilize the IT infra structure being developed by Government of Gujarat. The SP will carry out analysis of business functions with their interrelationship and will develop softwares applications. Massive training programme for the staff at various levels including the executive levels has been incorporated. The SP is envisaged to provide extensive implementation support for effective and successful Computerization. Gujarat Informatics Ltd., is consultant to this project. Also, SSNNL is going to avail expert services of Consultants on hardware & networking softwares RDBMS, E-commerce and GIS from the renowned experts in the respective field.

3.2 MINOR IRRIGATION

Introduction

3.2.1 Unlike major and medium irrigation projects, Minor irrigation schemes have specific importance since they can be quickly and easily implemented, simple in execution, comparatively quicker in execution and easily adaptable in areas where major and medium water resources projects are not viable. Gujarat being a State with a coastline of 1600 kilometers, major and medium water resources projects are located on earthen fringe of the State, leaving major catchment areas untapped. Therefore, minor irrigation schemes and works have a greater role in meeting the water resources requirements in the state and help in water conservation and recharge. Following are the main Minor Irrigation works executed in the state.

1. State irrigation divisions execute Minor irrigation schemes with Culturable Command Area of more than 100 hectares.
2. Minor Irrigation works executed by Panchayat Irrigation Division and Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation, comprises the following :
 - a) Minor irrigation schemes having Culturable Command Area. less than 100 hectares and lift irrigation schemes.
 - b) Check dam, percolation tank, bandharas, safe stage works, recharge works etc.
 - c) Tube wells.

3.2.2 In the Ninth Five-Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 94,700 lakh was provided for Minor Irrigation Sector. Out of the allocated Rs. 94,700 lakh, Rs. 87,700 lakh were provided for surface irrigation and Rs. 7,000 lakh were provided for development of ground water.

3.2.3 In the Ninth Five Year Plan, it was targeted to create irrigation potential in 53,000 (2,79,700 hectares cumulative) hectares through surface irrigation and 13100 hectares through ground water the year-wise details of target kept and achievement is under :

(a) Surface water MNR – I

(In '000 hectares)

Sr. No.	Year	Cumulative Target	Achievement
1.	1997-98	230.70	240.70
2.	1998-99	240.70	240.70
3.	1999-2000	250.70	250.70
4.	2000-2001	257.70	257.70 +130.35 *(Indirect Benefit) = 388.05
5.	2001-2002	261.70	261.70+100.00 *(Indirect Benefit) = 361.70 (Anticipated)

Ground water : MNR – II

(In '000 hectares)

Sr. No.	Year	Cumulative Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	1997-1998	287.40	287.40
2.	1998-1999	289.40	289.40
3.	1999-2000	291.20	291.20
4.	2000-2001	299.20	299.20
5.	2001-2002	301.70	307.70 (Anticipated)

3.2.4 In the Tenth Five-Year Plan, total provision of Rs. 1,27,500 lakh is provided for Minor Irrigation Sector. Out of this provision, a provision of Rs. 1,17,500 lakh is provided for surface irrigation, and Rs. 10,000 lakh is provided for development of ground water development works.

3.2.5 In the Tenth Five-Year Plan, it is provided to create additional irrigation potential of 53,000 hectares through surface water and in 13,000 hectares from ground water development works. Addition to this, about additional 5.0 lakh rainfed area will be brought under irrigation through water conservation programmes initiated by the State Government.

3.2.6 The break up for Tenth Five Year Plan provision is under :

Sr. No.	Name of scheme	Provision in Rs. Lakh	Target for irrigation potential hectares
1	2	3	4
1.	MNR – I Surface water	1,17,500	53,000 + 5,00,000 *(Indirect Benefit)
2.	MNR – II Ground water development works	10,000	13,000
Total		1,27,500	66,000

Programme for The Year 2003--2004

3.2.7 Under the annual plan for the year 2003-2004, an outlay of Rs. 29585 lakh is provided for Minor Irrigation Sector. Out of this provision, Rs. 4800 lakh is earmarked for Tribal Area Sub Plan as per Gujarat Pattern. The broad break up for the provided plan is as under:

Sr. No.	Name of scheme	Provision in Rs. Lakh	Target for irrigation potential hectares
1	2	3	4
1.	MNR - I Surface irrigation	23784	4,000+ 1,00,000 *(Indirect Benefit)
2.	MNR - II Ground water	1,001	2,500
3.	Earmarked provision for TASP world	4800	-
Total		29585	

3.2.8 For ongoing and new minor irrigation schemes, an outlay of Rs.4879 lakh is provided to create an additional irrigation potential of 4,000 hectares.

3.2.9 An outlay of Rs. 200 lakh is provided for ongoing works of checkdams and percolation tanks, which will give indirect benefit of irrigation through recharge.

3.2.10 The works which were carried out during the scarcity works are required to be brought to safe stage so that they can be useful for storage of rain water and can be utilised for irrigation and drinking purpose. About 6,425 works are identified and master plan is prepared for such works in the State. About 2,800 works are yet remaining to bring them upto safe stage, for which an outlay of Rs. 100 lakh is provided.

3.2.11 Government of Gujarat has introduced a beneficiary participatory water conservation programme called as 'Sardar Patel Sahbhagi Jal Sanchay Yojna' under which small Check dams are being constructed by the beneficiaries along local nalas. Under this scheme, 60 % cost of construction of checkdams is borne by State Government and 40 % cost is contributed by the beneficiary farmers. For this scheme, about 20,000 check dams are already constructed to provide indirect benefit to kharif crop in rainfed areas of about 1.5 lakh hectares within a record period of about 1 year. The provision of Rs. 13722.00 lakh has been provided for this scheme for construction of about additional 20000 checkdams with a target of to provide indirect benefit to kharif crop in rainfed areas of about 0.5 lakh hectares.

3.2.12 For ground water development and recharge works the provision of 1,001 lakh is provided with target to create irrigation potential in 2500 hectares.

3.2.13 Thus, annual development plan for Rs. 29585.00 lakh is provided for minor irrigation works with a target to create additional irrigation potential in 6500 hectares & to provide indirect benefit to kharif crop in rainfed areas of about 0.5 lakh hectares.

3.2.14 Out of the plan provision of Rs. 29585.00 lakh, Rs 4800 lakh is earmarked for TASP works as per Gujarat pattern, also Rs. 2448 lakh is provided for works of tribal area sub plan. Thus, the total provision of Rs. 7248 lakh is made for TASP works, the provision of Rs. 550 lakh is provided for the special component plan for benefit of schedule cast beneficiaries.

3.2.15 National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has established a rural development fund (RIDF). Gujarat is also availing NABARD loan assistance under various RIDF programme for speedy completion of minor irrigation works.

3.2.16 The employment generation because of construction of irrigation is obviously two folds. There is an increase in job availability for technical personnel if tempo of work increases. Similarly there is a significant rise in employment opportunities for skilled, semi skilled and unskilled person. With the provided out lay of Rs. 29585.00 lakh with considering 30% labour component. 129.32 lakh man-days are expected to be generated for employment.

(B) Agriculture and Co-operation Department

3.2.17 The Agriculture Department deals with the schemes related to creation of assets like wells, pump-sets, pipelines and deepening of wells by boring/blasting. Creating of these assets ultimately leads to increase in ground water irrigation potential and its utilization for better yield. Open wells are constructed by the farmers from their own resources or by taking loan from bank. The boring /blasting in the wells & installing of pump-sets has assisted remarkably the development of irrigation facilities from groundwater resources during the recent period.

3.2.18 In view of the increasing cost of material and labour, cultivators have now to invest large amount in beginning and construction of wells and installation of oil engine/electric motors. Since the rate of subsidy during past year was low the cultivators were not inclined to avail the benefit. With a view therefore to encourage and benefit more cultivators, Govt. has revised the rate of subsidy with effect from 26-5-1997. The details rate of subsidy are as under :

Sr.No.	Item	Rate of subsidy
1.	New well(1) Rocky are 4mx20m deep Rajkot, Amreli, Jamnagar, S'nagar, Junagadh, Kutch Bhavnagar, S'Kantha, B'Kantha	75% of cost limited to Rs. 30000/-
	(2) Rocky area other than above 4mx15m. deep.	75% of cost limited to Rs.20000/-
	(3) Alluvial soil	
	1. 2.4m x 20m. deep	75% of cost limited to Rs.25500/-
	2. 4mx12.5m deep	60% of cost limited to Rs.20700/-
	3. 5mx10m deep	60% of cost limited to Rs.20700/-
2.	Oil Engine Pump set	60% of cost limited to Rs. 7000/-
3.	Electric Motor Pump set	-do-
4.	Submersible Pump	60% of cost limited to Rs.12000/-
5.	Under ground RCC Pipeline	60% of cost limited to Rs.6000/-
6.	Under ground PVC Pipeline	60% of cost limited to Rs.6000/-
7.	Below prescribed size of wells	60% of cost limited to Rs. 8000/-

3.2.19 The objective of this scheme is to grant subsidy to SC cultivators for construction of new wells, improvement of wells by blasting and installation oil engine/ electric motors , pump sets and pipeline so as to enable them to raise agriculture production with the help of increase in irrigation facilities and thereby to increase their income. An amount of Rs. 375.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme with a target of 720 wells, 1800 pumpsets, 360 pipeline sets and 60000 blast for the tenth plan. An amount of Rs. 38.50 lakh is likely to be spent for 80 well, 168 pump sets, 24 pipeline sets and 8000 blast during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04 with a target of 82 well, 196 pump sets, 28 pipeline sets and 8000 blast.

Grant of Subsidy to SC Cultivators for Irrigation Facilities

3.2.20 The Objective of the scheme is to grant subsidy to ST cultivators for digging a new wells, improvement of wells by blasting and installation of oil engine/ electric motors / pumpsets and pipelines. An amount of Rs. 1685.00 lakh (including SCA Rs. 1250 lakh) has been provided under the scheme with a target of 3273 wells, 8398 pumpsets, 1680 pipeline sets and 175000 blast for the tenth plan.

An amount of Rs. 232.00 lakh (including SCA Rs. 157.50 lakh) is likely to be spent for 482 wells, 900 pumpsets, 102 pipeline sets and 37465 blast during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs. 274.50 lakh (including SCA Rs. 200.00 lakh) has been provided for the annual plan 2003-04 with a target of 609 wells, 1137 pumpsets, 128 pipeline sets and 7326 blast shots.

Grant of Subsidy for Irrigation Facilities to S.T. Cultivators Residing outside Tribal Area

3.2.21 The object of this scheme is to grant subsidy to S.T. farmers residing out side. tribal area for construction of new dug wells and installation of oil engines/electric motors / pump sets and pipelines. An amount of Rs. 72.00 lakh (including SCA Rs. 37.00 lakh) has been provided under the scheme with a target of 144 wells, 359 pumpsets, 73 pipeline sets for the tenth five year plan. An amount of Rs. 7.40 lakh (including SCA Rs. 5.40 lakh) is likely to be spent for 12 wells, 28 pumpsets and 7 pipeline sets during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been provided with a target of 6 wells, 12 pumpsets and 4 pipeline sets for the year 2003-04.

Scheme for giving subsidy to Small & Marginal Farmers for Irrigation Facilities

3.2.22 The scheme for giving subsidy to small & marginal farmers for irrigation facilities like digging of new wells by blasting was operated in Rural Development Department under Crop Husbandry sub sector during 8th plan. But the working group of Rural Development is decided to drop the scheme is 9th five year plan. Hence the scheme was proposed under minor irrigation sub sector in 9th plan by this Department. The Scheme was proposed for giving subsidy to small & marginal farmers for irrigation facilities in 9th plan. The Object of the scheme (MNR-8) is to grant subsidy to small & marginal farmers for construction of new dug wells, installation of oil engines, / electric motors, pump-sets and under ground pipeline. This scheme is started in Ninth plan. Large number of small and marginal farmers had taken the benefit of it. There are about 35 lakhs farmers including 18 lakhs of small and marginal farmers. There about 8.14 lakhs wells and 6.89 lakh pump-sets in the State. Gujarat State frequently facing the scarcity situation due to inadequate rainfall. It is necessary to increase the irrigation facilities by providing benefit of the scheme to other small and marginal farmers to harvest the reserved underground water to provide irrigation to their crops. Beside this, the increase in water table in South Gujarat create the water logging problems in hectares of land. To improve the situation it is necessary to deplete the under ground water with the help of creation of wells and installation of pump sets. An amount of Rs. 465.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme with a target of 929 wells, 2321 pumpsets and 464 pipeline sets for the tenth plan. An amount of Rs. 70.00 lakh is likely to be spent for 140 well, 280 pump sets and 70 pipeline sets during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs. 77.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04 with a target of 154 well, 308 pump sets and 77 pipeline sets.

Scheme for Improvement of Wells by blasting for Small and Marginal Farmers other than SC & ST Cultivators

3.2.23 The scheme was also operated by Rural Development during 8th plan under crop husbandry sub sector. A new scheme for proposed for improvement of well by blasting for small and marginal farmers other than SC & ST cultivators of Gujarat State. Prevailing cost for blasting is Rs. 50.00 per shot. Subsidy is given at the rate of 50% cost of blasting work. An amount of Rs. 90.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme with a target of 360000 blast shots for the tenth plan. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is likely to be spent for 20000 blast shots during the year 2002-03.

An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04 with a target of 32000 blast shots.

(C) Cooperation

Introduction

3.2.24 Under Minor Irrigation sector, one of the important and useful schemes, regarding increasing the irrigation facility is of cooperative lift irrigation. Lift irrigation has rendered significant contribution towards the development areas where major and medium irrigation projects are not feasible. The present scheme of the cooperative department is especially very much useful for the backward areas of the state.

An outlay of Rs. 150 lakh is provided for the 10th Five Year Plan.

Progress of the year 9th Five Year Plan

3.2.25 During the 9th Five Year Plan against the provision of Rs. 155 lakh, an expenditure of Rs. 107.98 lakh has incurred. And against the target of registering 200 lift irrigation societies, 588 societies have been registered. 588 societies covered an area of 81169 hectares of land under irrigation. Out of 588 societies registered so far 87 societies have been provided an assistance of Rs. 68.49 lakh.

Financial Assistance of Cooperative Lift Irrigation Societies

3.2.26 Under these schemes, the societies are provided financial assistance under following ways :

1. 80 % subsidy of estimated cost is given to lift irrigation societies under tribal area sub plan & special component plant, subject to maximum of Rs. 4300/- cost per acre, where as 50 % subsidy is given in case of beneficiaries other than SC/ST.
2. Managerial subsidy is given to the societies of scheduled tribe and scheduled caste at the rate of Rs. 3000/- for first three years and Rs. 2000/- for another two years after the completion of the scheme.

As per the target 200 societies are to be registered during the 10th Five Year Plan. Out of which, it is estimated that 13 societies per year will come forward to obtain the financial assistance under this scheme.

During the 10th Five Year Plan it is estimated that 67 societies will be provided financial assistance under the provided revised norms of the scheme to the tune of Rs. 87.50 lakh.

During 2002-03, an amount of Rs. 16.00 lakh is likely to be spent and 10 societies will be covered. During 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 15.50 lakh is provided to cover 13 societies under the scheme.

Creation of Technical Cell for Lift Irrigation

3.2.27 Creation of technical cell for cooperative lift irrigation societies for providing necessary guidelines to prepare the estimates for effective supervision and successful handling of cooperative lift irrigation scheme technical cell at Baroda and Surat are working since 1984.

During 10th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 55 lakh is provided. During 2002-03 against an outlay of Rs. 11 lakh expenditure of Rs. 11 lakh is likely to be occurring. During 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 12 lakh is provided.

Assistance to existing Irrigation Societies for Development/Repairing/Revising of existing Facilities of Lift Irrigation Societies

3.2.28 On reviewing the functioning of cooperative societies it has been found that some of the societies are dormant or not working efficiently. The reasons are lack of water, want of sufficient power supply and old and faulty pipelines. To overcome these difficulties this scheme has been introduced in the year 1990-91. Under this scheme subsidy at the rate of 90 % of the estimated cost in the case of TASP and SCP and 60 % for normal plan scheme. The assistance is provided for the following purpose :

1. Deepening and repairing of the existing wells.
2. Providing stand by diesel / pump set and electric pump set.
3. Extension of existing pipelines and replacement of pipelines and kundis.

During the 9th Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs. 6.22 lakh has been incurred to assist 30 societies. During the 10th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakh has been provided to cover 20 societies.

During 2002-03 the provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh will be spent. During 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is provided to assist three societies.

Flow of Tribal Area sub-plan and Special Component Plan

3.2.29 An outlay of Rs. 23.50 lakh is provided under tribal area sub plan and Rs. 2.50 lakh is provided under special component plan for the year 2003-04.

3.3 COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

3.3.1 Area Development programmes for an integrated development of command area of major irrigation projects was initiated during the first five year plan. For implementing this programme in the command area of major and medium irrigation project, for Area Development Authorities comprising Irrigation and Agriculture Development had been created in Gujarat out of which an Area Development Commissioner Office at Gandhinagar has been closed in June, 1990. In the organizational arrangement (for this program), the Area Development Commissioner Office is headed by the Area Development Commissioner and the Administration is divided into two parts i.e. office staff and field staff. The Office staff is comprises administration branch, Account branch, Technical branch, Agriculture branch, Statistical branch etc. These Branches are compiling information, progress reports, proposals etc. and monitoring the respective progress.

3.3.2 The Field staff comprises Officers of the Irrigation and Agriculture Department for carrying out the O.F.D. Works.

3.3.3 The main activities covered under this programme are construction of field channels and field Drains, Reclamation of water logged area Land leveling and Shaping, Kyari making strengthening of water Co-operative, New work co-coordinating and advising on education and training of farmers, Warabandhi works etc.

3.3.4 Total State outlay provided for the year 2003-2004 is Rs. 612.00 Lakh. The Central Assistance will be available to the tune of Rs. 309 lakh and Rs. 12.00 lakh share is to be provided by cultivators through institutional Finance. Thus, total cost of Annual Plan will be Rs. 933 lakhs.

3.3.5 The important activities under the programmes are as under:

(1) Field Channels (2) Land Leveling (3) Warabandhi (4) Field Drain (5) Reclamation of Water Logged Area.

3.3.6 At present, land leveling work are being done in problematic area and in the Field of small, marginal Schedule caste & Schedule Caste Tribe Farmers. These farmers are being given subsidy varying from 25% to 50% of cost of land leveling. The central assistance will be available for 50% cost for giving subsidy. Hence, plan provision is made for carrying out land leveling works accordingly. For other farmers the same can be from 'Institutional fund'. Similarly, plan provision for field Drains is made as Government of India has revised the norms of Central Assistance where in 50% grant can be availed.

3.3.7 The physical Targets and Achievements are as under :

Sr.No	Item	Unit	1997-98 Base year (Cum.)	10th plan Target (Cum.)	2002-03		2003- 2004 target Cum.
					Target (cum)	Likely Achi. (Cum.)	
1	Field channel	Km/ha	833	66704	51114	51114	52814
2	Land leveling	Ha	91	5788	7610	7610	8010
3	Field drain	Ha	12	5005	555	555	905
4	Warabandhi	Ha	640	131110	48710	48710	65910
5	Water logged	Ha	---	2600	213	213	426

Under Command Area Development programme, Field Drains are taken up in the farmers' field to link up with the main drainage system. Wherever these activities are taken under centrally sponsored scheme.

With the implementation of the Command Area Development Programme about 3.19 lakh mandays will be generated during the year 2003-2004.

Programmes for 2003-2004

CAD Organisation

3.3.8 In order to scope up with the accelerated programme it is provided to strengthen the organizations at state & field level. As per Govt. of India Ministry of Water Resources Letter dated 23.5.1997, the norms of C.A. establishment are restricted to the extent of 20% of admissible expenditure incurred on Field channels, Warabandhi, field drains & water logging activities. According to these revised norms, an outlay of Rs. 40 lakh is provided for 2003-2004. Central assistance will be availed against this activity is Rs. 40 lakhs.

On Farm Developments Works

3.3.9 The important activities under this programme are covered as below:

- Field Channels
- Land leveling
- Field Drains
- Warabandhi/Rotational Irrigation System
- Reclamation of water logged area

For the year 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs. 433 lakh is provided for the state plan. Over and above, this outlay Central Assistance of equal share would be available except the expenditure against the works of water course as such amount of the cost will be borne by

Government of Gujarat. In case of Land Leveling, cost of Rs. 120 lakh will be borne by cultivators, which will be raised through institutional finance.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.No	Activity	State Share	Central Share	Instituti- onal finance	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	F.C. (1700 Ha.)	50	50	--	100
2	L.L. (400 Ha)	10	10	12.0	32
3	F.D. (350 Ha)	6	6	--	12
4	W.B. (17200 Ha)	28	28	--	56
5	Recl. & Water logging (213 ha)	10	10		20
	Total	104	104	12	220

Science & Technology (Research & Development)

3.3.10 Various studies, experiments and research activities and adaptive trials will be needed so as to make optimum utilization of the available water resources with a view to obtain maximum agricultural production per unit of land and per unit of water. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 for this activity. An equal amount will be available as Central Assistance.

Education and Training

3.3.11 The objective of the programme is to demonstrate optimum water use and management practices, and to impart training to the farmers in improved seeds, agricultural production. An outlay of Rs. 2.0 lakh as state share is provided for this scheme for the year 2003-2004.

An equal amount will be available as Central Assistance. The following activities would be taken up under this programme.

- i) Setting up soil & Water Management Center
- ii) Education through Agricultural Extension
- iii) Demonstration of various agricultural practices
- v) Setting up farmers training centers

Setting up of Water Co-operative Societies

3.3.12 It is provided to organize 6 water Co-operative each water society may cover about 500 hectares of area. The provision is Rs. 500 per hectare as one time functional grant (Rs. 225/Ha. By central, Rs. 225/Ha. By State and Rs. 50/Ha. By Farmers). Each society may be given central assistance of Rs. 1.125 lakh of the activities at 50%. Hence, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for this activity for the year 2003-2004.

Conjunctive Use of Ground and Surface Waters

3.3.13 Conjunctive use of ground and surface water is envisaged in the command areas of the irrigation projects so as to :

- Lower ground water level
- Augment canal water with ground water
- Supply water for crops during canal closure and
- Supply water to lands at higher level in the command

It is provided to dig and deep open wells in the command areas. For this activity, an outlay of Rs. 15 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004. Subsidy is available on matching basis on IRDP pattern.

Introduction of sprinklers/Drip System of Irrigation as Adaptive Trial

3.3.14 In past, 36 sprinklers sets were purchased for demonstration purpose. The sets are now transferred to trial cum demonstration farms and research centers under Gujarat Agriculture University for demonstration and research work. To promote this activity efficiently ensuring an economic water consumption with maximum yield a pilot adoptive experiment by adopting sprinkler to chronology in command Area is provided. For this activity an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004. For this activity, subsidy is admissible on matching basis on IRDP. Pattern.

Reclamation of Saline Land in Command Areas of the Projects Pilot Projects

3.3.15 With the introduction of Irrigation and faulty Management of Irrigation system, good agricultural land gets turned into saline. Such land is increasing day by day. With a view to claim such land economically, it would become necessary to set up pilot projects of 8 Ha. In which carry out these experiments. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakh is provided for this activity for the year 2003-2004.

Soil Survey of the Command Area of the Irrigation Projects

3.3.16 Soil Surveys of the Command Areas of the completed projects becomes necessary some time after introduction of irrigation, with a view to suggest cropping pattern in the changed circumstances. It is expected that about 1.50 lakh Ha. areas may need post irrigation soil survey hence an outlay of Rs. 1.0 lakh is provided for this activity for the year 2003-2004.

Establishment of Water and Land Management Institute

3.3.17 In order to build up a professional cadre of water and land management, a training center water and Land Management Institute (WALMI) has been set up at Vadod near Anand. During the year 2002-2003, a provision of Rs. 75.0 lakh has been provided under state outlay, this includes provision for training. In this plan, the expenditure of WALMI is shown as a state share whose outlay as the reimbursement is a not certain. WALMI is known as a state share whose outlay as the reimbursement is a not certain. WALMI is working under Gujarat Irrigation Management Society that is an autonomous society. The Secretary, Narmada, Narmada & Water Resources Department of Government of Gujarat, is the Chairman of the society. The Chief Engineer & Director, WALMI is the Member Secretary

of the society and the secretaries of various related departments of Government of Gujarat, are members of the society.

The expenditure of WALMI under this activity for training during 9th plan was to the tune of Rs. 774.83 lakh, which was funded by State Government.

Main Activities of WALMI

It deals with various aspects of water Management to improve status of irrigated agriculture in the state. Main activities undertaken so far are as follows :

- i) Training of Officers
- ii) Action Research and related studies
- iii) Model for RWS system
- iv) Preparation of annual for plan of operation & maintenance
- v) Operation research Project
- vi) Adaptive Research
- vii) Association with non-Government Organization like project
- viii) Preparation of drainage manual for World Bank Aided Project

Integrated Telecommunication System in Command Areas of the Irrigation Projects

3.3.18 The head works and command areas of all the major and medium projects of the State are provided to be linked up with the integrated wireless system. The Plans & estimates amounting to Rs. 335.46 lakh for connecting six station point i.e. Nadiad, Bhavnagar, Palanpur, Ukai Kakrapar and Kadana with Gandhinagar is administratively approved.

The work of establishing V.H.F.stations in Surat and Nadiad, Palanpur and Bhavnagar clusters and mostly completed and put to commissioning. However, the outlay of Rs. 5.0 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 to complete the Project.

Project Drainage Works

3.3.19 Fund for drainage activity in the command area of various projects as per Master Plan is allotted under the Major Head : 4711. However, a drainage proposal for the command area of Mahi-kadana project at Ukai-kakrapar Project was submitted to Government of India for inclusion in the Command Area Development Programme. Hence, a provision of Rs. 0.70 Lakh is made.

Improving Irrigation Performance and Management through Farmers Participation and Remodeling of Old Canal System

3.3.20 The Government of India and Government of Gujarat has traced to implement PIM, which is most essential activity now a days. At present, Central Assistance is not admissible but it is under consideration and expected that 50% share will be available from Central Government. In spite of this to promote this activity, state paln of Rs. 12.0 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Details of Evaluation Studies

3.3.21 The Evaluation studies have been carried out by the State Government through, the Director of Evaluation for the following two projects, namely Mahi-kadana and Shetrunji. During 1996-97, no new projects are provided for valuation studies as evaluation studies for two projects namely Dharoi and Bhadar (s) are taken up by the Government of India through private consultants, which are in progress. The main findings of consultant are requiring.

1. Maximum gross utilization of water
2. Water Supply requirement and water irrigation use
3. Gate operation manual, siltation studies, calibration of reservoir capacity an outlet gauges at H.R. and flood-data.
4. Canal works and its distribution system
5. Enhancing efficiency by implementing RWS, timely maintenance etc.
6. Environmental impact

3.3.22 Impact of Command Area Development activities, Farmer's participation, Data based development activities, volumetric water rates, water recovery, O & M grant and its effect on utilization, productivity, organization set up, improvement etc. The state has not to share for this study.

4. ENERGY

Introduction

4.1.1 Gujarat Electricity Board came into existence on 1st May 1960, alongwith the formation of separate State of Gujarat. With the concerted efforts of the Government of Gujarat and the enterprising nature of the industrialists in the State, Gujarat has come out to be one of the advanced Industrial State in the Country.

4.1.2 The installed generating capacity, which was only 315 MW in 1960, has increased to 8615 MW - at the end of 2001-02. The installed generating capacity mainly comprises of 4507 MW - owned and operated by the Gujarat Electricity Board. The Central Sector share of Gujarat is 1532 MW. Rest 2576 MW, is owned by Independent Power Producers (IPPs), of which, GIPCL & GSEC are state-sponsored IPPs, while AE Co., GPEC & M/s. EPL are in the private sector.

4.1.3 The Transmission network has grown from 988 CKM (Circuit kilometers) - in 1960 - to 31012 CKM in 2001-02. Number of Sub-Stations; which were only 12 - in 1960, have gone up to 730 Sub-Stations in 2001-02. The per capita consumption has grown from 48 Units - in 1960 - to 963 units at the end of 2001-02, which is well above the national average.

4.1.4 Rural Electrification has also been given due importance considering socio-economic transformation requirement of the rural areas. Gujarat Electricity Board achieved 100% village Electrification in 1988-89. Further, with a view to intensification of Electrification in the rural areas, 9728 Petaparas have also, so far, been electrified.

With a view to rationalization of tariffs, the Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission (GERC) has been constituted in accordance with the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Act,1998. The main function of the State Commission is to determine the tariff for electricity, wholesale, bulk, grid or retail as the case may be in the manner provided in Section-29 of the CERC Act-1998. The GERC has started it's functioning from May-1999. The Gujarat Electricity Board has submitted it's cost and revenue data before the GERC for the purpose of determination of electricity tariff of it's consumers. The GERC has examined the same and invited objections/suggestions from the general public / organizations and after hearing the general public, tariff order has been issued on 10.10.2000 which was further modified on 22.12.2000 effective from 10.10.2000 and have also suggested number of measures for better working of the G.E.B.

4.1.5 In view of continued draught conditions in the state, the Govt. of Gujarat decided to extend relief in tariff rates to the agriculture sector and in the process compensate GEB by way of subsidy equivalent to the differential amount.

4.1.6 GEB propose to approach GERC again for second tariff revision shortly and have already submitted cost/revenue data to GERC.

4.1.7 Gujarat has taken a number of measures on Power Sector Reforms, and under ADB's aegis has moved towards Corporatization / unbundling of Generation, Transmission & Distribution activities of the G.E.B. Government of Gujarat is actively considering the passing of the required legislation - with the framing of Gujarat Electricity Rules.

4.1.8 In spite of the high cost of power in Gujarat, Power Demand is increasing rapidly. The 16th Annual Power Survey Committee of the Central Electricity Authority has forecasted Peak Load Requirement of 10605 MW - by the end of 10th FYP. The present day, power demand in Gujarat is of about 8700 MW to 8900 MW. As against this Gujarat is able to cater-to about 7300 MW to 7500 MW. Thus, there is a deficit of about 1200 to 1400 MW in catering to the demand. This calls for measures, like : Recess Staggering & Holiday Staggering of Industries & Peak Hour Demand Restrictions. Further, a load shedding of about 1000 to 1200 MW, has to be resorted-to. In spite of such a stringent power supply position, the rural areas in Gujarat are getting power for about 8 to 9 hours a day. Efforts are being made to cater to the demand even by purchasing power from Captive Power Plant Producers - whenever required. Looking to the high growth of demand of power, it is programmed to add 3442.6 MW of installed gene- rating capacity during 10th FYP in the State.

Financial Progress upto 31.3.02 and Anticipated for 2002-03

4.1.9 9th five year plan power sector outlay of Gujarat was Rs.4,000 crore, of which Rs.3838.80 crore were provided for the schemes to be executed by Gujarat Electricity Board. An expenditure of Rs.3278.35 crore has been incurred by the GEB against provision of Rs.3838.80 crore. It will mean that 85% of the 9th plan approved outlay has been utilised by the GEB. The sum total of revised outlays during the five years of 9th five year plan is Rs.3469.27 crore. As compared to the revised outlays, 94.5% provision has been utilized by the GEB. The under-utilization of the outlays was mainly on account of under-utilization of the provision due to earthquake in Kutchh.

The under-utilization of the provision for the rehabilitation of the work of earthquake was due to long and time-consuming arduous process prescribed by the ADB for getting financial assistance.

4.1.10 During the year 2002-03, a provision of Rs.792.24crore has been made for the power sector of the State, of which Rs.767.61crore are provided for the schemes to be executed by the GEB. It is expected that Rs.504.10 crore can be utilized against the provision of Rs.767.61crore.

Financial Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Power Sector Provision	Outlay for GEB Schemes		
		Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Actual Expdr.
1997-98	62000	58780	58780	72104
1998-99	80875	77665	77665	78720
1999-00	80600	74080	74080	65513.73
2000-01	83000	75595	67120	61294.70
2001-02	68775.12	77760	69282	50202.64
9 th Plan 1997-02	400000	383880		327835
2002-03	78540	76761	50410.50 (provided)	30533.75 up to 12/2002

Physical Achievements upto 31.3.2002 and Anticipated for 2002-03

4.1.21 It was programmed by the Government to add 6354 MW of installed generating capacity during 9th five year plan. Out of this, net capacity addition during 9th five year plan is 2108 MW. The installed generating capacity available as on 31.3.2002 is 8615 MW. The physical targets and achievements during the 9th FYP and likely achievements during the year 2002-03 is as under.

Physical Targets and Achievement

Particulars	Unit	9 th FYP (1997-02)		As on 31.3.2002	2002-03	
		Target	Achievement		Target	Likely Achievements
Installed Capacity	MW	6354	2108	8615	165	-
Electricity Generated + Purchased	MKwh	24960 +30425	43851	43851	23422 +19276	22566 +19982
Electricity Sold	MKwh	44006	31960	31960	34478	30780
Transmission Lines (220KV & above)	CKM	6109	2142	11941	266	200
R.E.Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	150000	141436	733000	30000	24005

4.1.22 GEB/GSECL have successfully achieved 100% target of addition of installed generating capacity as programmed by the Government during the 9th FYP. The huge short-fall in achievement of overall targets can mainly be attributed to the non-implementation of power projects by the private sector. The short-fall in the targets of generation and purchases of electricity and sale of electricity to the consumers is mainly due to non-implementation of private sector projects. Similarly, shortfall in laying of extra high voltage transmission lines is also due to non-implementation of private sector projects.

4.1.23 Against the target of electrification of agricultural wells, under Rural Electrification Schemes, of 1,50,000, 1,41,436 wells have been electrified during the 9th five year plan which is 94.03%.

4.1.24 It is programmed to add 165 MW of generating capacity to the Gujarat Power System comprising of 40 MW from Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited and 125 MW from Akrimota power project of Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation. Against the programme of electrification of 30,000 agricultural pump sets, 20489 sets have been electrified up to end December, 2002.

Physical Targets for 10th F.Y.P. and Annual Plan 2003-04

4.1.25 Government of Gujarat have identified generation projects aggregating to 8752 MW for implementation during 10th five-year plan. Of these, projects aggregating to 3442.6 MW are programmed for completion during 10th five-year plan. To meet growing power demand in the State, it is further provided to optimise generation from the existing power stations. Many of the generating units of Gujarat Electricity Board have become old and obsolete. These units have outlived their useful life and are working at reduced capacity. Fresh generation capacity addition is capital intensive and has more gestation period whereas renovation and modernization of the old and obsolete units is comparatively less capital intensive with less outage. With this in view, it is programmed to carry out major renovation and modernization (R&M) works for these units. Simultaneously, minor R&M schemes will also be implemented to keep the units operative.

4.1.26 It is also targeted to add 4406 circuit kms of 400 KV and 220 KV transmission lines with 13 number of new 400/220 KV sub stations. Corresponding 132/66 KV lines and substations will also be added to the system to cater power demand to various categories of the consumers located all over Gujarat. For maintaining supply & voltage and to increase reliability of the power supply, it is provided to add capacitor banks aggregating to 2400 MVR. Over and above, expansion of transmission system, necessary distribution system will also be expanded. Over and above, distribution system improvement schemes will be implemented during the plan.

4.1.27 Measures to reduce T&D losses are also contemplated during the plan. The T&D losses comprise of technical losses and commercial losses. To reduce commercial losses, 100% metering is targeted during 10th five year plan. This is also directed by GERC. Further, consumers installation checking is being taken up on a large scale. Special vigilance department headed by the cadre of DIG is functioning at Head Office.

4.1.28 Rural electrification schemes covering electrification of 1,35,000 wells, 2750 petaparras and 2500 harijan bastis will also be carried out. Wells in tribal areas & dark zone areas will also be covered.

4.1.29 Earthquake rehabilitation works in quake-affected areas will be completed during 10th plan period.

Physical Targets for 2003-04

4.1.30 271.6 MW of installed generating capacity comprising of 125MW unit No.1 of Akrimota Lignite based TPS by GMDC and 106.6 MW from gas based CCPP at Dhuvaran TPS by GSECL and Gujarat share 40 MW from Sardar Sarovar Project are programmed to be added during 2003-04.

4.1.31 108 CKM of EHV transmission lines are programmed to be completed during 2003-04 with one 220 KV substation. Further, works on 132/66 KV will be completed simultaneously. In addition to new 10th plan transmission works will also be taken up and will be in progress. Side by side, necessary distribution work will be taken up. It is programmed to electrify 18000 zupadpattis in urban and rural areas and 20000 connections under Kutir Jyoti schemes in tribal areas. It is provided to divert 25% of funds and targets for Women Programmes. Balance funds/targets, if any, by the end of third quarter of the year will be transferred to normal programmes.

4.1.32 With a view to improve T&D losses, it is provided to take up system improvement works. About 2.04 lakh single-phase meters are provided to be installed. Further, about 60,000 three phase meters will also be installed with a view to have check on commercial losses.

4.1.33 It is also programmed to release 21500 agricultural connections in the State, of which 7500 connections are covered under the State Plan Schemes whereas 14000 connections will be outside the State Plan, which includes connections under Tatkal Schemes and SPA schemes. In addition, 500 Harijan Bastis, 170 Petaparas will be covered during 2003-04.

Approach and Strategy for the Annual Plan 2003-04

4.1.34 Considering total State Plan resources, the total outlay of Rs. 77251.30 lakhs is provided for Energy Sector.

4.1.35 Installed generating capacity addition was expected from the private entrepreneurs during 9th five-year plan. However, private projects have not come up to the expectations. Hence, it is now decided to give more emphasis on generating capacity addition by State owned corporations. 75 MW unit No.4 of lignite based TPS in Kutch is likely to be approved during the current year itself. It's execution is to be taken up in 2003-04. Similarly, major **Renovation & Modernization Schemes** of old generating units did not take off in 9th plan. These programmes are to be taken up. in 2003-04.

4.1.36 As per the directives of GERC, efforts will be made to reduce T&D losses. With a view to check theft of power, installation checking will be taken up on a large scale. It is also provided to install about 2.64 lakh meters on various consumers' installations. Emphasis on rural electrification and agricultural well electrification will be continued. Specific attention will be paid on tribal area development plan.

Minor Headwise Provided Outlays

4.1.37 For the year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs.77251.3 lakh is provided for the energy sector of the State. The minor head wise provided outlay for energy sector for 2003-04 is as under :

Sr. No.	Description	Provided Outlay
1	Hydel Generation	2000.00
2	Thermal / Gas Generation	10520.00
3	T & D Schemes	21718.00
4	R.E. Schemes including Drip Irrigation	14583.30
5	Others	2603.00
6	Earthquake Rehabilitation Work	24800.00
7	Total Power Sector	76224.30
8	Non-Conven. Energy Sources	1027.00
9	Total Energy Sector	77251.30

The outlay of Rs.76224.3 lakh includes Rs.73789.3 lakh for the schemes to be executed by GEB.

4.1.38 It is suggested that grants to GEB plan schemes outlays may be increased substantially by the Government as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Schemes	Amount
1	New generation schemes – Kutch Lignite TPS Extn #4 (75 MW)	2000
2	Equity contribution in Jt. Venture/R&M/GPCL/GETCO	400
3	TASP for sub stations / lines	800
4	Scheme of meters	3430
5	Electrification of Hutments	495
6	Kutir Jyoti	300
7	Rural Electrification	4583.3
8	Drip Irrigation	10000
9	TASP Special Scheme	1300
10	Other schemes like survey, training, ICA, Energy Audit, IT, BADP, Energy Conservation etc	968
TOTAL		24276.3

Generation Schemes

Narmada Hydro Project

4.1.39 The Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project is a multi-state, multi-purpose prestigious project being implemented by the State with a sharing of benefits and costs among the participating states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan in accordance with the final orders and decision of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (December,1979). The States will receive 16% share of the electricity produced by its two hydro power stations with a total installed capacity of 1450 MW whereas other participating states of M.P. and Maharashtra will receive shares of 57% and 27% respectively.

The total outlay of Rs.5327 lakhs sharable to Gujarat is provided for the annual plan , 2003-2004. Out of this, an outlay of Rs.2000 lakhs is provided under the state plan, while balance amount of Rs.3327 lakhs would be met with from SSNNL's resources.

Lignite Based T.P.S. At Panandhro Extn. Unit-3 (75MW)

4.1.40 Planning Commission approved installation of 3rd unit of 70MW at Panandhro in December 1988 at an estimated cost of Rs.6925 lakhs. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs.52662 lakhs. The unit is commissioned on 2.4.1997. For the year 2002-2003, an outlay of Rs.3300 lakhs is provided. An outlay of Rs.3300 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-2004 for making payment of instalments due to M/s.Electrim S.A., Poland which is last instalment.

Renovation Schemes (Minor)

4.1.41 The minor renovation and modernisation activities that are required to be carried out by GEB power station to continue the generation are as follows:

Ukai T.P.S.

The various R&M activities to be carried out are as under :

1. Retrofit of visible flame scanners of # 3 & 4
2. Replacement of existing excitation system with static excitation system in # 3 & 4
3. Enhancement of conveyor belt capacity 5A/5B ..
4. Replacement of C&I Stage-II & Stage-III ..
5. Installation of Dual Flue Gas conditioning system in Unit-1

Gandhinagar T.P.S.

1. Replacement of air preheater basket in unit-1 & 2
2. Bore wells

Dhuvaran T.P.S.

1. Construction of new IDCT in Unit No. 5
2. Replacement of existing high pressure feed water heater in unit-1 to 4

Wanakbori T.P.S.

1. Replacement of existing 510/520 UV flame scanners by visible flame scanners in # 4, 5 & 6
2. Augmentation of Ash Handling System in Units-1 to 3 (3 x 210 MW)
3. Renovation of Air washery system in units-1 to 3 (3 x 210 MW)
4. Augmentation of service air supply system in Stage I & II
- 4 Replacement of Turbine supervisory instrumentation system in unit no. 2 (210 MW)
6. Modification of dry fly ash handling system to collect dry fly ash in unit-1 & 2

Sikka T.P.S.

Replacement of 1300 series Taylor make single and dual indicators, auto/manual stations and recorders.

Major R&M Scheme

4.1.42 The various units of thermal power stations of GEB have completed their useful life and not operating at the rated capacity and hence it is provided to take up life extension / renovation & modernisation programme for complete units. The following thermal units have completed their useful life.

UKAI T.P.S. – UNITS-1 & 2

KUTCH LIGNITE T.P.S. – UNITS-1 & 2

DHUVARAN T.P.S. – STAGE-I – UNITS-1 TO 4 & STAGE-II – UNITS-5 & 6

GANDHINAGAR T.P.S. – UNITS-1 & 2

For Ukai unit 1 & 2 and Dhuvaran Stage-1 units 1 to 4 and stage II units 5 & 6 Residual Life Assessment (RLA) and Life Extension Studies (LES) have been carried out .

After carrying out the major R&M activities is expected to achieve the following.

1. Restore the rated generation.
2. To achieve 80% PLF
3. To achieve boiler efficiency of 85%
4. To achieve heat rate as per design value.
5. To achieve auxiliary power consumption 8 to 10%
6. To achieve the ground level concentration of the flue gases within the norms of Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB).

New Generation Projects

4.1.43 As per capacity addition program for 10th FYP, total 3442.6 MW is to be added in 10th FYP, which includes GEB/IPP and Share of Central Sector Projects. Out of these, Two Projects Lignite Based Extension Unit-4 (KLTPS) of 75 MW at Panandhro at the Project Cost of Rs. 43600 Lakhs and 2 x 250 MW Imported Coal Based Extension Project of Units-3 & 4 at Sikka at the Project Cost of Rs. 217700 Lakhs will be taken up by GEB. Panandhro project is scheduled for commissioning during 10th FYP. KLTPS Unit-4 is expected to be approved in the current year. Its execution will have to be taken up immediately. An outlay of Rs.2000 lakh is provided for this project for the year 2003-04.

Loan Support to GEB for Equity Participation in Joint Venture/R7M/GPCL/GETCO

4.1.44 With the economic reforms and globalisation policy of Government of India, number of Independent Power Producers (IPPs) are coming up in the country as well as in Gujarat. With this development, the role of GEB in the Power Sector and particularly in Power Generation area of the State will get reduced. It will be in the interest of the State and

the public/ consumers, which GEB should continue to play deciding role in the Power Sector. With a view to maintain GEB's hold on IPPs, its generation programme, tariff etc., it is required that a minimum of 26% of the total share capital of the IPPs of the respective power projects be subscribed by GEB. Also GEB has to contribute equity in the State owned Gujarat Power Corp. Ltd (GPCL). GEB has formed Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Limited (GETCO) for the transmission network. . It is a subsidiary company of GEB. Now it is provided to make it functional and it is envisaged that next year part of the assets of GEB will be transferred to GETCO. It is provided that new transmission line will be transferred to GETCO. To start functioning for initial activities, GEB has to contribute equity in the company.

A Joint venture coal pithead project of 500 MW is provided in the state of Chhattisgarh, for which, GEB will contribute equity in the Company. Further, it is provided to contribute equity in provided 2000 MW project by NTPC in Chhattisgarh.

Since this is a new scheme, full grant of Rs.400.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Transmission, Distribution & System Improvement Schemes

4.1.45 There is considerable scope of improvement in the Transmission & distribution network in the State. The low voltage results in substantial reduction of the capacity of the line. This often results in increase in T&D losses. This situation in the power system is generally due to lower power factor of the major loads, inadequate shunt compensation & long distance of transmission. Similarly for achieving the target of energisation of pump-sets and rural electrification, Distribution lines have been laid in the far-flung areas without strengthening the back up sub-transmission system. It is, therefore, necessary to augment and strengthen the sub-transmission and distribution systems to reduce the losses. There has also been unbalanced growth of transmission & distribution systems in various major cities and towns resulting in excessive transmission and distribution losses. All these systems require revamping and improvement. The pumping loads in rural areas went up because of increased depth of sub-soil water. This created a heavy load on the transmission and distribution network.

With the growth of and increase in the connected load and consumers, the transmission and distribution network requires constant upgradation and modernisation. The T&D losses have been in the range of 19.7 % in 1998-99. It is projected that the T&D losses will be gradually brought down by one fourth percent every year during the 10th five year plan.

For these schemes, the outlay for the year 2003-2004 is as follows :

(Rs.in lakhs)

SCHEMES :	ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE 2002-2003	OUTLAY FOR 2003-2004
Transmission Schemes	15500	9330
Dist. Schemes	12024.5	6613
System Improvement Schemes	2600	1550
Electrification of hutments	495	495
Kutir Jyoti	300	300
Scheme for Meters	3340	3430
Total	32877.5	21718

Transmission System

4.1.46 Expansion and upgrading of transmission system in the State with the growth in generation capacity as well as power demand has to be done on continuous basis. The growth in power demand calls for laying transmission lines and sub-stations in the power demand areas and at the other end power evacuation lines are required to be laid for evacuation of power generated at various generating stations owned by GEB, Central Sector and IPPs as well as captive power plants. The system network should be so designed that it should be capable for transmitting required power to the load centres. Further, laying of transmission lines connecting other states is also necessary for getting GEB's share from the centrally owned power stations. Also the transmission system needs laying of transmission lines for connecting transmission system of the other states i.e. has to take care inter-state connected grid system. Necessary sub-stations are also required to be established at various load centres so that required quantity of power at required voltage can be supplied to various categories of consumers. Further care has to be taken while designing the transmission system so that standby system is also available in case of breakdown of normal system and transmission losses should be kept to the minimum.

Keeping all the above in view, it is suggested to make provision of Rs.9330 Lakh for transmission schemes. The targets and achievements for the current year and provided targets for 2003-2004 are as under :

	ACHIEVEMENTS 2002-03 up to Dec-02	TARGETS FOR 2003-2004
Transmission lines (220 KV & above)	113 CKM	108CKM
HT Capacitor installation	17.5 MVAR	75 MVAR
Sub-station:		
400 KV	0	0
220 KV	0	1

Over and above, necessary 132 KV and 66 KV system will be installed during the year. The works of the following major lines and sub-stations are to be carried out during the year 2003-2004 :

	YEAR 2003 – 2004
SR.NO.	NAME OF TR. LINE
	400 KV
1	DEHGAM-RANCHODPURAI D/C LINE
	220 KV
2	AKRIMOTA-PANANDHRO D/C LINE
3	AKRIMOTA-NAKHATRANA D/C LINE
	MAJOR SUB-STATIONS:
4	220 KV CHITROD

Distribution System

(A) Normal Development Schemes

4.1.47 Gujarat Electricity Board is supplying electricity upto the consumers' installation. For the purpose, GEB has to lay Distribution Lines for LT / HT consumers. There were more than 71 Lac consumers at the end of the year 2001-2002. Board has programmed to release following number of connections under normal development scheme during the year 2003-2004:

Single Phase domestic connections	:	200000	Nos.
LT Industrial connections	:	6000	Nos.
HT Industrial connections	:	250	Nos.

Providing connections to consumers calls for huge investment for laying LT/HT lines, service connection lines, meters, etc. This also calls for expansion of necessary Distribution system. This is over and above the distribution lines required to be laid and strengthening of sub-transmission lines and sub-stations. The achievements for the current year up to December-2002 are as under:

Single Phase domestic connections	:	226376	Nos.
LT Industrial connections	:	6630	Nos.
HT Industrial connections	:	181	Nos.

With this in view, the provision of Rs. 6613.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 for Distribution Schemes.

(B) System Improvement Schemes

4.1.48 There were more than 71 Lac consumers at the end of the year 2001-2002. Many consumers are very old. The consumers are added as per the demand of power. Thus the system expansion is based on consumer requirements rather than technical requirements. Hence, Distribution losses are also very high in the system. Also a big junk of distribution systems which is very old and requires replacement/improvement. This calls for careful study and analysis. System Improvement Schemes have been formulated separately. A provision of Rs. 1500 Lakh is made for these schemes for the year 2002-2003. The system improvement schemes includes renovation/replacement of some old transmission and distribution system, bifurcation of the feeders, laying of new distribution lines, installation/upgradation of distribution transformers, installation of capacitors, etc. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 1550.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

(C) Schemes For Meters

Three Phase Meters for Agricultural Connections

4.1.49 As per the directive of GERC, all agriculture connections are to be provided with necessary meters within three years. Likewise, Government of India, Ministry of Power, has also given directive to provide 100% metering for all consumers including agriculture consumers. It is provided to provide 40,000 Nos. meters for existing agriculture connections during the year 2003-2004. Considering the cost of meter, metal meter box, kit-kat fuses, wires etc. As such, total fund Rs.720.00 lakhs would be required.

Replacing Stopped/Defective Single-Phase Meters

4.1.50 At present, approximately 7 lakh single-phase meters for domestic and commercial connections which are stopped/defective. Due to this, percentage T&D losses is on higher side. These meters are to be replaced by new good quality meters. GOI – Ministry of Power has also issued similar directive for 100% metering for all the consumers for reducing T&D losses and correct energy audit. For this, it is provided that GEB shall arrange for replacing total 204000 Nos. meters during the year 2003-2004. The total cost for 204000 single-phase meters including metal meter box, kit-kat fuses would be Rs.1550.00 lakh.

Static Meters for Industrial Consumers

4.1.51 As per new tariff, static meters will have to be provided for consumers considering the KVARH Tariff. The total fund required for 20000 meters including metal meter box would be Rs. 1160 lakhs for the year 2003-2004.

Minister(Energy) suggested during the discussions on 21.1.2003 that the total provision of Rs.3430 lakh can be provided under grant to GEB for scheme of meters.

(D) Electrification of Hutment Situated in Rural/Urban Areas

4.1.52 During the Budget Session 1994-95, the then Finance Minister in the budget speech on 14.2.1994 had announced a new scheme for electrification of hutment in certain slum areas situated in and around urban and rural areas in the State, with a view to give benefit of socially, economically and educationally weaker sections of society, who are living in the above hutment's. It was provided to electrify five lakh hutments under this programme

to be implemented through local bodies/agencies. It was considered that for quick implementation of this programme, the preference will be given to those who are living in groups/cluster. For identifying such groups, the Gujarat Electricity Board, other licencees and the local bodies will jointly work out the list. The local body will collect necessary amount for electrification and deposit to the concerned electricity authorities. Thereafter, Gujarat Electricity Board/Licencees will take action for energisation of single point power supply. 5994 nos. of hutment have been electrified up to December-2002 for the year 2002-03. It is provided to electrify 18000 hutments at an outlay of Rs.495 lakh during the year 2003-2004.

Rural Electrification Schemes

4.1.53 As per 1981 census, cent per cent villages are electrified in the state. However, 127 villages found non-feasible & could not be electrified due to their location as submergence, having no population, located in the thick/reserved forest. However, as per 1991 census, all the feasible villages i.e. 17940 are electrified. At present 194 villages are electrified on Solar system in remote area. Board is verifying the feasibility to convert all the solar villages into conventional grid system. Peta-paras and wells are also to be electrified under RE scheme. It was provided to electrify 1100 Nos. of petaparas and 13000 Nos. of Ag. Wells in plan the year 2002-03. 449 Nos. of petaparas and 7105 Nos. of Ag. wells have been electrified upto December-2002. In the year 2003-04 it is provided to electrify 220 nos. of petaparas and 7500 nos. of wells under RE plan scheme. Wells in Tribal area (1000 Nos), in Dark Zone area (1500 nos.) and SPA wells (5000 nos.) are provided to be covered under RE plan schemes during 2003-04.

Because of over exploitation of ground water, GWRDC of Gujarat State has declared 46 talukas as Dark Zone area. For electrification of agriculture wells of there area, financial loan from REC/NABARD, commercial banks etc, is not available. State Govt. therefore, has made resolution on 11/3/1997 and 3/10/1997 and decided to give loan to Board at the interest rate of 9% which is subsequently increase to 15% for electrification of wells of Dark Zone area. Thus electrification of agriculture wells of Dark Zone taluka has become possible from the year 1997-98.

During current year 2002-203 against the target of electrification of 3000 wells at the cost of Rs.1740 lakhs, 956 wells, have been electrified at the cost of Rs.635.86 lakhs as on 30/11/2002.

For the year 2003-2004 it is planned to electrify 1500 wells at an estimated cost of Rs.870 lakhs.

Electrification of Villages Under PMGY Scheme

4.1.54 As per 1991 census, there are total 18028 inhabited villages in Gujarat State. Out of this total, 17940 villages are electrified, barring 88 villages are non-feasible due to either going under submergence, deep forest and no population at present.

Out of 17940 villages as per present status, 194 villages are electrified by solar panel but at present these solar panels are not working. These villages need to be electrified either by conventional method or solar system. Government of Gujarat has decided that the above villages will be covered under PMGY scheme.

For this year 2002-2003, , Board has decided to electrify 45 villages under PMGY scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.362.8 lakh, for which works are under progress. It is planned to electrify 14 nos. villages by conventional method, where it is possible to lay electric lines, and provide solar home light units in 31 nos. villages.

For the year 2003-2004, Board has decided to electrify 50 villages at an estimated cost of Rs.362.8 lakh under PMGY scheme. Out of these, 5 nos. villages by conventional method and to provide solar home light units in 45 nos. villages. The PMGY scheme is covered under Rural Electrification Programme.

RE programme-Outlays for Annual Plan 2002-03

(Rs.in lakhs)

DESCRIPTION :	PLAN :	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
A Plan			
State Plan	4162.8	--	4162.8
REC	75	--	75
Total.(A)	4237.8	--	4237.8
B Non-Plan	-	3500	3500
Total A + B.	4237.8	3500	7737.8

Physical Target and Achievements for 2002-2003

Description	Plan	TARGETS :		
		Non-Plan	Total	Achievement Dec. 2002
Electrification of Wells(Nos.)	4005	20000	24005	20489
Petaparas (Nos.)	550	--	550	449
Harijan.Basties (Nos.)	1300	--	1300	1198

Outlay for 2003-2004

(Rs. in lakhs)

Description	Plan	OUTLAY	
		Non-Plan	Total
A Plan			
State Plan	4428.3	---	4428.3
REC	155	---	155.0
Total.(A)	4583.3	---	4583.3
B Non-Plan	--	4410	4410
Total A + B .	4583.3	4410	8993.3

Physical Target for 2003-2004

DESCRIPTION	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
Electrification of Wells (Nos.)	7500	14000	21500
Petapas (Nos.)	220	---	220
Harijan, Basties (Nos.)	500	---	500

Drip Irrigation

4.1.55 Water resources and power availability are critical infrastructural inputs for agricultural development in the state. Wastage of electricity and water can be substantially reduced by using drip irrigation system. With a view to conserve water resources and power and increase agriculture production, it is provided that a new scheme for drip irrigation be introduced for those farmers who are willing to meter their power consumption. The project will demonstrate the savings to the farmers in terms of power consumption by use of meters and utilizing drip irrigation. Rs.10000.00 lakh is provided for the drip irrigation schemes in the state for the year 2003-04.

Survey And Investigation

4.1.56 For the Survey & Investigation to be taken-up for new generation and transmission projects during the year 2002-2003 a provision of 10 lakh is made and Rs. 24 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Training, Research & Development Schemes

4.1.57 For imparting training to the staff of GEB as well as for establishment of training centres, procurement of training equipments etc, an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided for the year 2002-2003. The outlay is expected to be utilised fully. A provision of Rs. 150 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Technical Secretariat

4.1.58 For the development of power sector in the state, Asian Development Bank has provided to sanction loan amounting to 500 million dollar through Asian Development Bank & other financial institutions. Government has set up a Technical secretariat in Gujarat Power Corporation Ltd.(GPCL) for studying and evaluating various issues relating to Gujarat Power Sector Development Programme, and make recommendations to Government and monitor effectively the implementation of the decisions taken by the State Government. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is made in the year 2002-2003. Similarly Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for the year of 2003-2004.

Energy Audit

4.1.59 It is planned to introduce energy audit at various levels i.e. generation, transmission, as well as distribution. This was also discussed in the meeting taken by Sec. (Fin.) at New Delhi on 7.9.2000 wherein it was also emphasised that at least one rural feeder and one urban feeder may be taken up for energy audit. It is also provided that one Nodal Agency will be fixed up for carrying out the above works and to make suggestions for future

energy audit system to be introduced in the Board and an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for the year 2002-2003 and an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Information Technology (IT)

4.1.60 Gujarat Electricity Board is on threshold of many IT initiatives. As a part of it, a geographical information system (GIS) project is taken up for Baroda City Circle. Computers and Hardware have been purchased during 2002-03 for providing them up to sub divisional levels. Computerised power plant maintenance is provided to be mobilized during 2002-03 at Wanakbori TPS. Similarly, WAN (Wide Area Net work) project is planned to be mobilized during the current year.

During the year, 2003-04, WAN project and power plant maintenance package programme is provided to be continued. Further, computers for 115 nos. of sub stations up to 132 KV level will be procured and provided for maintaining of electronic meters. RFP consultation project for Oracle Financial will be completed during 2003-04. Consultants will be appointed for MIS and internet. Phase-II of computerised cash collection at balance 252 sub divisions will be completed. All the above activities of GEB will need a provision of Rs.620 lakh during 2003-04. In addition, a provision of Rs.75 lakh is made for IT activities to be carried out by the Govt. in the year 2003-04.

Independent Certification Agency

4.1.61 It is provided to set up a Nodal Agency independently for certification of testing of meters, testing of materials etc that will be authorised by the Government of Gujarat as third party Agency. This will help in finalisation of testing of meters and assessment of theft, testing of materials and assessment of the qualities and overall certification. The above Agency can be an independent new Agency or tie up with the existing Agencies like ERDA, CPRI etc. Rs. 15 lakhs provided for the above works to start with for the year 2002-2003 and Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for the above works for the year 2003-2004.

Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission

4.1.62 The state Government has established the Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission under sub section-1 of section-17 of electricity Regulatory Commission Act, 1998. The commission has started functioning from 19-04-99. Outlay of Rs. 225 lakhs is provided for the year 2002-03. An outlay of Rs. 225 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Directorate of Petroleum

4.1.63 In line with liberalisation policy of Government of India in Hydrocarbon Sector, the State Government had created Office of Directorate of Petroleum (DOP) in November,1997, mainly to monitor activities of exploration and exploitation in oil and gas sector, to monitor oil and gas produced vis-à-vis royalty paid by various organisations operating in State of Gujarat.

The broad scope of the work of the Directorate of Petroleum is to provide technical advice on exploration & exploitation of Hydrocarbon resources in the State of Gujarat and to review the exploration programme. It is also required to check the royalty amount with the production figure and demand for arrears and or penalty if found improper and if necessary to visit and

cross check the figures and to create tabulate and manage the Petroleum Database available for the State of Gujarat.

The Office of Directorate of Petroleum will continue the earmarked activities, which include (a) Processing of PEL and ML applications, (b) Monitoring royalty payments based on production achieved by ONGC and others through software to be developed, (c) Active interaction with various statutory authorities for revision in the rate of royalty in line with dismantling of Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) and (d) To look into possibility of creating world-wide data bank exclusively for oil and gas to guide various organisations for expanding the area of exploration.

To continue to carry out the activities, a trained team of geologists, reservoir engineer, petroleum engineer etc. is required. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is made available in the year 2002-2003 & a provision of Rs.15 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Energy Conservation

4.1.64 An outlay of Rs. 100 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04 for various methods for conservation of energy.

Grant of Rs.968 lakh is provided to GEB for the schemes like survey and investigation, training research and development schemes, Border Area Development plan, independent certification agency, Information Technology, energy audit schemes and Energy Conservation.

Earth Quake Rehabilitation Work

4.1.65 The earth quake that hit the state on 26.1.2001 has caused major damage to the Power System in Kutch and other neighbouring regions. Temporary restoration of power supply has been effected in most of the affected regions. Prima-facie, it appears that there would be need for reconstruction of some facilities to bring the system to the level that it was before the calamity. Given that the Power System in the region needs to be re-built, it is felt that due stress should also be given to investment needs that address the systemic deficiencies and strengthen the system in the region. This aspect is of prime importance, given that the region is in the high degree of seismic activity.

Accordingly, suitable schemes have been developed for the restoration, reconstruction and modernisation of power system in Kutch and other affected regions.

Accordingly, Rs. 40540 lakhs was provided for 10th FYP. During the year 2002-2003, outlay of Rs.17500 lakh is provided. An expenditure of Rs.2500 lakhs is expected to be incurred for the year 2002-2003, and Rs. 24800 lakhs are provided for the year 2003-2004. This may be sanctioned as grant to GEB.

Special TASP Schemes

4.1.66 With a view to achieve balance growth of tribal areas, tribal area development schemes are implemented. With a view to meet special needs of specific areas, Government have decided to put certain funds at the disposal of the tribal department. On receipt of specific demand/requirement from the tribal areas, specific scheme will be formulated. The tribal department will request GEB to carryout such scheme and provide necessary fund to

GEB for the scheme. An amount of Rs.1300 Lakhs is provided for this scheme for the year 2002-03 and Rs.1300 lakhs are provided for the year 2003-2004.

Tribal Area Sub-Plan

(a) TASP For Re Programme

4.1.67 Electric power is basic element in establishing the infrastructure in the developing economy leading to socio-economic transformation in the rural area. The rural electrification in the Tribal areas under tribal area sub plan financed by State Government for electrification of virgin areas and also extensive electrification in the areas already electrified earlier. For providing electrification facilities in tribal areas, State Government is providing financial assistance to GEB under TASP fund as a grant. This scheme comprises of (1) electrification of peta paras (2) electrification of agricultural wells in tribal areas (3) augmentation of existing sub stations and transmission line in tribal areas and (4) Kutir Jyoti Scheme for poor families.

(b) Kutir Jyoti Scheme

4.1.68 To meet basic requirement of poor families located in tribal area. The state Government has sponsored Kutir Jyoti scheme since 1990-91. Under the Kutir Jyoti scheme sponsored by the State Government, single phase connection with one point wiring is being given free of cost. The list of beneficiaries are to be prepared by the project administrator of the respective area, and to be submitted to the local office of the GEB. The tribal family whose annual income is less than Rs.11,000/- per year, and house situated within 30 meters radius from the existing LT distribution mains are eligible to avail the single phase connection with one point wiring. In the current year 2002-03, 20000 no. of connections are provided to be electrified under Kutir Jyoti Scheme, 6388 no. of connections have been electrified upto November 2002 and for the year 2003-04, 20000 no. of connections are provided to be electrified at a cost of Rs.300.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh is provided for Kutir Jyoti Scheme for 2003-04.

(c) Substations and Tr. Lines Under TASP

4.1.69 The load growth of the Tribal Area is less compared to other areas hence the Transmission works provided under Tribal Area Sub Plan is not much required to be provided as compared to other areas. It is provided to complete two nos. of 66KV S/S (Sanjan S/s, and Chapri s/s) and up gradation of 33 KV Santrampur sub stations from 33 KV to 66 KV along with associated transmission line and system improvement works such as augmentation of transformers, transmission lines, capacitor bank etc at an estimated cost of Rs.800 lakh which is covered under total transmission outlay. The Transmission works planned in Tribal Area in Annual Plan 2003-04 is as under.

1	Transmission Lines		Sub Station
	66 KV & 33KV	S.I.SCHEME	66 KV & 33 KV
	60 CKM	Aug. of S/s	2+1 Conversion
	Total Amount(line+S/s+S.I)		Rs.800 lakh

The targets of wells and petaparas to be electrified in the year 2003-04 are as below

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	2002-2003 (Revised)		2003-2004	
	Physical	Finance	Physical	Finance
TASP Well :	2800	2900	1000	1000
Petaparas	550		170	
Kutir jyoti	20000	300	20000	300
Trans. Line.	120	1670	60	360
Trans. S/s.	5		2+1	440

Total provision under tribal area sub plan is provided to be sanctioned as grant.

Speical Component Plan

4.1.70 Electricity is one of the basic necessities of human life, more so in backward areas, keeping this in view, G.E.B. has emphasised that whenever, a village is electrified for all purposes, Schedule Caste Localities and other backward area of main villages and its nearby areas being covered invariably within the financial and physical provision of the sanctioned scheme.

For electrification of Schedule Caste Localities, State Govt. is allocating the fund to GEB every year for implementing the programme under Special Component Plan. From the year 1998-99, this fund is being made available to GEB as grant.

Earlier, in the year 1986, State Govt. had furnished one survey report to GEB regarding basic amenities provided to Scheduled Caste Localities. Accordingly, there were 25,534 such Scheduled Caste Localities in the State and except very few (65 S.C.Localities) being non-feasible on account of some or other reason, remaining (25,469) all S.C.Localities have been electrified. Thereafter similar information is yet not received from State Govt. However, the electrification (including intensive electrification) is being carried out every year in the localities from where demands are coming. But, it is necessary that the Social Welfare Deptt. at District/Taluka level should arrange to furnish the list of unelectrified S.C.Localities if any and the list of beneficiaries to G.E.Board.

Looking to the past performance, Board has planned for electrification in 2500 S. C. Localities with provision of Rs. 331.538 lakhs.

Provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been made for electrification in 1400 S. C. Localities for the year 2002-03. Against the Board have electrified 1198 Nos. S.C.localities at an expenditure of Rs. 113 lakhs up to end of December 2002. A provision of Rs.63.00 lakh for electrifying 500 S.C. localities for the year 2003-04.

Border Area Development Programme

4.1.71 The State Government have invested substantially to provide basic minimum needs of the people of the Border Areas on priority basis so that their socio-economic transformation keeps pace with the other areas of the State. Over and above the fully Centrally sponsored schemes of Border area Development programme, the State Govt. is also providing special funds out of its State Plan for these activities particularly in the sectors of Energy. For the year 2002-2003 outlay of Rs.23.30 lakhs has been provided under state plan for this scheme.

A provision of Rs.49.00 lakh is made for the year 2003-04.

Gujarat Energy Development Agency

4.1.72 The renewable sources of energy has an important role to play in view of the fossil fuels getting dearer every day and the environmental concern they cause.

Thus solar, wind and bio-resources which are available abundantly in the State of Gujarat have tremendous potential for supplementing the thermal, mechanical, lighting and electrical needs in the rural and urban area.

The renewable energy could be harnessed through various technologies viz. solar cookers, solar heaters, solar photo-voltaics, windmills for water pumping and power generation, biogas plants, improved cook stoves etc.

Non-conventional Schemes of Energy

Biogas

4.1.73 Under the National Programme on Biogas Development (NPBD) for the year 2002-2003 an outlay of Rs. 79.00 lakh with the physical target of 7,000 Nos. of biogas plants has been provided which will cover physical target of 500 plants of SC category with an outlay of Rs. 8.00, whereas for ST category 1,475 plants with an outlay of Rs. 19.00 lakh, which will be likely to be utilised at the end of the year.

4.1.74 During the year 2003-2004 total outlay of Rs. 96.00 lakh with the physical target of 8,000 Nos. of biogas plant is provided, which will cover physical target of 600 plants for SC category with an outlay of Rs. 8.00, whereas for ST category 1200 plants with an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh.

5. INDUSTRY AND MINERAL

Introduction

5.1.1 The Government of Gujarat has accorded high priority towards industrial development in successive five year plans with the objectives of removing regional economic imbalance and generating employment potential for the youths both in urban and rural areas. Gujarat has achieved impressive industrial development since State Domestic Product has continuously Improved. As per latest available information on Net State Domestic Product, the manufacturing sector accounts for 29.39% in NSDP during 1999-2000, improving its share from 20% in 1980-81. The compound annual growth rate of manufacturing sector has continuously increased during all these years. The compound annual growth rate was 3.12% during the period 1960-61 to 1969-70. This improved to 5.3% during 1970-71 to 1980-81 and 8.73% during the period 1980-81 to 1990-91. The compound annual growth rate of manufacturing sector is reported at 9.75% during the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000. This reflects impressive growth of industrial sector in the State. During these period, the industrial production has also continuously improved. As per Annual Survey of Industries, the gross value of output in industrial sector was Rs. 7,160 crores during 1980-81. This improved to Rs. 25,793 crores during 1990-91. The industrial production further improved to 1,02,325 crores during 1997-98, and Rs. 1,17,539 crores in 1999-2000. The average annual growth rate for value of production during the period 1980-81 to 1990-91 works out to 12.4% whereas from 1990-91 to 1997-98 works out to 22% indicating impressive development during last decade.

5.1.2 The State's industrial sector comprises of over 2100 medium and large industrial units and over 2,50,000 small scale units. The State has achieved diversification in industrial base and has become important State for production of chemicals and petrochemicals, textiles, mineral based industries, food processing and others. In fact, Gujarat ranks top among States in production of chemical and chemical products with 31.3% share, wool and synthetic textiles with 21.3% share and non-metallic mineral products with 15.1% share in the country. Other important industry sectors having important share of Gujarat include cotton textiles (13.2% share) food products (11.1%) share and rubber and petroleum products (10.5% share).

5.1.3 Among industrial products, Gujarat has an important share in the production of Soda Ash (94.2%), Salt (75%), Phosphatic fertilizer(33.4%), Caustic soda (30.6%), Spong Iron (30.5%), textile fabrics (23.9%), Nitrogen fertilizer (17.4%), Cement (9.9%), finished steel (8.6%), Sugar (6.3%) etc. in the country.

5.1.4 Gujarat has also achieved industrial dispersal to a large extent registering impressive development in different districts of the State. In terms of investment, Surat, Jamnagar, Bharuch and Baroda have registered impressive development followed by Ahmedabad, Valsad and others. As regards number of industrial units, Ahmedabad continue to lead having 24% of total small sale units of the State. It is followed by Surat, Rajkot, Valsad, Baroda, Mehsana, Kheda, Bhavnagar, Bharuch and Jamnagar in descending orders. All these Districts have more than 10,000 industrial units. Surendranagar, Sabarkantha, Junagadh and Panchmahals have also registered impressive development having more than 5000 small scale industrial units in each.

5.1.5. Gujarat has carried out Census of industrial units covering small scale as well as medium and large units. The Census of small scale industrial units covered almost 93% of units registered upto 31.3.2000. The Census results indicate that 78% of the surveyed units are functioning units while 20.4% are closed units. The total investment of functioning units was Rs. 7746 crores, production was at Rs. 10,223 crores and these units provided employment to 7.24 lakh persons in the State.

5.1.6 The Census Survey also revealed important development of clusters in SSI sector. There are over 73 different product clusters developed at different locations in the State. These include: Brass parts industry in Jamnagar, Oil engines in Rajkot, Ceramic tiles industry in Morvi, shipbreaking at Alang, rerolling mills in Sihor, powerlooms in Ahmedabad and Surat, Diamond processing in Surat, Chemicals in Vapi and Ankleshwar and so on.

5.1.7 The State Government has also accorded priority for development of micro enterprises through introduction of self-employment generation schemes. A bankable scheme was introduced in 1978. It is followed by schemes from Government of India and also schemes to promote handicrafts development, handloom development and co-operatives. Specific schemes were introduced to promote rural industries based on local resources and artisans skill such as leather tannery and leather processing, carpet weaving, diamond processing. etc.

The approach for the industrial development therefore, need to be different in order to have sustainable industrial development and continuing the growth path which has been achieved during last two decades. The State Government, in fact has announced Gujarat Industrial Policy 2000, to make the State an attractive investment destination by adopting an approach as the best industry facilitator State. The focus will therefore, be towards improving infrastructure facilities and providing a vibrant competitive environment for industrial development. Industries to acquire competitive edge and withstand both local and global competition in the context of WTO provisions and globalization of economy.

Objectives

5.1.8 The main objective covered in Gujarat Industrial Policy – 2000 is to achieve sustainable industrial development with a view to create large scale employment opportunities and achieving global competitiveness by improving productivity among industrial units. Improving the flow of investment in the industrial sector. Encouraging exports from the industrial units, of the State. Promoting IT, High-tech and knowledge based industry and provide necessary infrastructure facilities.

Assistance to small scale industries to make them competitive. Encouraging service sector industries, entrepreneurship development promote employment opportunities. Priority to environmental protection. Addressing issues of industrial sickness and rehabilitation of sick industrial units. Encouraging private sector participation in infrastructure development. Evolving a new approach towards development of industrially backward areas.

Strategies

5.1.9 The State Government has adopted various measures to implement the objectives as enumerated in Gujarat Industrial Policy - 2000. It has been planned to encourage development of all sector of industries namely tiny and small scale, medium and large industries as well as service industries. It has also been planned to provide incentives in order

to upgrade technology and quality of products. In order to reduce cost and improve productivity, the State Government has introduced measures like upgradation of infrastructure facilities, offering incentives for infrastructure development through private sector participation, measures towards environment protection, attracting Foreign Direct Investment and export promotion, trade development etc. Besides, the specific measures for backward area development and employment generation will continue to be in focus.

As regards incentives, new initiatives towards cost reduction and productivity improvement in Small and Medium Industries will be encouraged.

In the contest of WTO and Trade Agreements, the State Govt. need to take initiatives to encourage technology improvement, innovations, filing of patent and awareness towards Intellectual Property Right (IPR). The State Government intent to strengthen R & D institutions to take up activities for technology improvement in respect of related industries and also develop specific industries cluster as part of their activities. These institutions will be encouraged to get affiliation with national and international quality testing agencies for gaining international acceptability as Quality Testing Agencies.

The State Government will also take up initiatives to promote specific industries having potential for growth besides having large employment generation. Industries sectors like Agro and Food processing, Mineral based industries, Electronic and Information Technology, Pharmaceutical including Biotechnology, Engineering, Textile and Garments, Gems and Jewellery, Petrochemical and Plastic Industries have been identified for this purpose. Specific efforts will be made to encourage development of these industries through providing incentives under various schemes introduced as part of Gujarat Industrial Policy – 2000. The State Government is to play an important role to strengthen infrastructure required for these industries. A separate scheme has been introduced for promotion of industrial estates and townships with private sector participation. A scheme is also introduced for environment protection. A new scheme Critical Infrastructure to provide assistances for specific infrastructure projects, which could not be covered under the norms of Gujarat Infrastructure Development Act is introduced. In addition, setting up of de-salination plants for water distribution in industrial area will also be encouraged.

In the present contest of economic liberalization, the State Government is to play a role of facilitator to promote industry. While new incentive schemes have been introduced, they will not be enough to get further investment. The State Government will therefore required to take up specific programmes for investment promotion both within and outside the country. The State Government has introduced Single Window Clearance System for granting State Level clearances for new projects. This system will be strengthened and made more effective with the help of computerization process with concerned department and connectivity within Industries Commissionerate and the District Industries Centres. The information flow on Industrial Investment, Production etc will be strengthened and made useful to identify investment potential products etc so as to assist industry. The State will also be required to have a constant interaction with various Ministry of Central Government in order to understand the impact of industrial and trade policy of Govt. of India and to take up remedial measures. Besides, investment promotion, activities for supporting Trade Fares, Participation by Industrial Groups in National and International Trade Fares will have to be encouraged in order to improve market promotion activities of the State's Industries.

Gujarat Industrial Policy 2000, has enumerated following aspects as part of strategy for industrial development in the state.

- Small scale industrial development
- Service industries
- Medium and large industries
- Technology
- Promotion of specific industries namely agro and food processing, mineral based industries, electronics and IT sector, engineering ancillaries, textiles and garments, gems and jewellery, pharmaceutical industry, petrochemical downstream and plastic processing etc.
- Rehabilitation of sick industrial units
- Entrepreneurship development
- Infrastructure development covering land, Industrial Parks and Townships, water requirement and other infrastructure facilities.
- Environment protection
- Development of backward talukas
- Foreign Direct Investment
- Export promotion
- Trade and market development
- Industrial finance
- Industrial relations
- Responsive administration and implementation of policies.

Achievement during 9th Plan Period

5.1.10 During the 9th Plan period an amount of Rs. 76641/- lakh was provided for various schemes implemented by the Office of the Industries Commissioner. During the first four years of the plan period, amount provided was almost fully utilized and during the last year 2001-2002 an amount of Rs. 228.00 crores has been provided which was fully utilized.

The main scheme-wise break up for 2003-2004 is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan Outlay for 2003-04
1	Financial assistance to Industries	2300.00
2	Assistance for Research and Technology development	660.00
3	Development of infrastructure facilities	5600.00
4	Assistance to Institutes for Industrial development	355.00
5	Promotional efforts for industrial development	1050.00
6	Rehabilitation programmes for sick industry .	20.00
7	Development of salt industry	500.00
8	Assistance to industries for natural calamities.	25.00
9	Development of Textile industry	7968.00
10	Gujarat Infrastructure Fund, Debt Fund, Equity Fund	2000.00
Grand Total		20478.00

Financial Assistance to Industries

5.1.11 The State Government introduced Capital Subsidy Scheme as part of Industrial Policy Gujarat – 2000 AD and beyond in 1995 for five years period. The operation period of scheme has been completed. However, the for pipeline cases will continue to flow for some time and assistance will have to be offered as per the scheme. The Capital Subsidy was offered at the rate of 40% of Fixed Capital Investment upto a limit of Rs. 2 lakh in case of tiny units and at the rate varying from 15% to 25% to small scale industrial units.. Similarly, assistance will also required to be offered to pipeline cases under Capital Subsidy Scheme for thrust industries.

Under Gujarat Industrial Policy – 2000, a new schemes of interest subsidy to small scale units is introduced. Under the scheme, interest subsidy at the rate of 5% per annum for five years period upto maximum of Rs. 25 lakh is offered to all small scale industrial units coming up in the State. Existing units carrying out expansion/diversification are offered interest subsidy at the rate of 3% per annum, upto maximum of Rs. 15 lakh. Alternatively self-financed new units are offered subsidy at the rate of 10% of capital investment upto maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakh.

The State Government has introduced a specific scheme to encourage service sector industries especially to promote activities like technical consultancy, port related services, IT related services etc. Financial assistance is offered by way of interest subsidy at the rate of 5% for first three years upto maximum of Rs. 5 lakh to educated unemployed youths for establishing service unit.

A scheme is also introduced for quality improvement in industrial units. Assistance is provided to industrial units obtaining quality certification from approved institutions/research laboratories, at the rate of 50% of the expenditure upto maximum of Rs. 2 lakh.

All these incentive schemes have been introduced as part of new policy and will continue during Tenth Five Year Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 2350.00 lakhs is provided for the

Annual Plan 2003-04. It is also provided to assist units covered under the Agro Industrial Policy of the State.

Assistance for Research and Technological Development

5.1.12 The State Government has accorded high priority for up gradation of technology and modernization by industrial units. In fact, the State Government has provided assistance for setting Research and Development Institutions and strengthening facilities in the existing institutions. There are 22 R&D institutions in the State established directly by the State or in cooperation with CSIR Laboratories, Industries Associations, Educational Institutions etc.,. The State Government will continue to support these institutions in the Tenth Five Year Plan, besides promoting specific institution as may be required. It has also been planned to encourage R&D institutions to get accreditation with international quality testing agencies in order to make them internationally repute.

The State Government is also to encourage innovations from small enterprises and individuals. The institutions set up in this regard will also be supported.

A new scheme is introduced to assist entrepreneurs for filing Patent on their research. Assistance is provided at the rate of 50% of expenses upto maximum of Rs. 5 lakh.

An outlay of Rs. 660 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2003-04.

Development of Infrastructure Facilities

5.1.13 Infrastructure play an important role in industrial development. The State Government has worked out an Infrastructure Plan Vision – 2010 enlisting 389 projects covering infrastructure sectors like power, port development, road development etc. These projects include large projects. Promotion of Industrial Parks by private sector participation, setting up of specific infrastructure projects in industrial clusters, setting up common facility centre etc. have been identified in this regard and separate schemes have been introduced as part of Gujarat Industrial Policy – 2000.

Under the scheme of setting up Industrial Parks through private sector investment, assistance is provided at the rate of 10% of capital investment in case of employment Park, subsidy at the rate of 15% of capital investment maximum Rs. 2.5 crores in case of high-tech park, share capital contribution at the rate of 10% of paid up capital upto Rs. 2.5 crores in case of investment park and subsidy at the rate of 50 lakh – 100 lakh for setting up Trade Centres. Similarly a new scheme has been introduced for setting up Export Park by private sector entrepreneurs, strengthening of Air Cargo Complex and setting up of Common Facilities Centres for Export Oriented Units.

A separate scheme namely Critical Infrastructure Fund is introduced in order to provide assistance to specific infrastructure requirement.

The State Government has also introduced a new scheme to provide assistance towards the cost of infrastructure like land development, power connection, water facilities, construction of approach road etc by medium and large industrial projects coming up in rural areas. The assistance is at the rate of 25% of infrastructure cost upto maximum Rs. 100 lakh which can be enhanced to Rs. 250 lakh in case of linkage facilities extending to rural areas. A scheme is

also provided to provide assistance for setting up desalination plants by industrial units as well as common facilities for distribution of water in coastal areas/water scarcity areas.

Pollution control and environment protection has been accorded priority. There is an on going scheme to provide assistance for setting up Common Effluent Treatment Plant, disposal of treated effluent, development of sites for Solid Waste Disposal etc. Financial assistance is provided at the rate of 25% of the investment in such projects without ceiling. The scheme is to be further enlarged in order to encourage environment protection.

An outlay of Rs. 5600 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2003-04.

Assistance to Institutes for Development of Industry

5.1.14 The Government of Gujarat has established specific institutions to promote development of small scale industry. Entrepreneurship development through organizing different training programmes by Centre for Entrepreneurship Development(CED) is an important on going programme. CED has provided training to over 31,000 entrepreneurs till March 2001. Of these, over 11,000 trainees have established their own industrial units either in cottage, tiny or small scale sector and generated employment for 58,000 people. CED also undertakes specific programmes to develop entrepreneurial skill in specific categories like scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, women and also in specific industrial sectors. Programmes for upgradation of skill in existing entrepreneurs are also organised.

National Institute of Fashion Technology(NIFT) has been set up as one of the Centres in Gujarat. The institute provides training in fashion technology and has taken up new programmes in garment sector.

Diamond and jewellery is an important industry in small and cottage sector. The State Government has constituted Diamond Development Board for planned development of this industry. The Board undertakes various developmental programmes.

A separate Small Scale Industry Board has been constituted for overall planning and development of small scale industry in the State. Besides, there are other institutions come forward with specific proposals towards development of small scale industry.

An outlay of Rs. 355 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 2003-04

Promotional Efforts for Industrial Development

5.1.15 Industries promotion is an important activity undertaken by Industries Administration. District Industries Centres undertake various programmes of investment promotion like organizing Seminars, Workshops, taluka level seminars, supporting Trade Fairs and Exhibitions organized by Industries Associations and other institutions.

Investment promotion campaigns are organized at intervals at the State level as well as at Metropolis like Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai etc. by Industrial Extension Bureau(iNDEXTb) on behalf of the State Government and Industries Corporations. The State Government provides grant for these activities. iNDEXTb also works at Single Point contact for entrepreneurs, providing information on investment opportunities, attracts investment from NRIs and provides Escort Services for setting up industries in the State. The State Government is therefore, required to support all these activities of iNDEXTb.

The State Government has also introduced specific schemes of data collection and processing on SSI registrations, monitoring of Industrial Approvals like IEM, LOI, LOP and FDI, collection of production details from industrial units both small scale as well as medium and large industries and computerization of industrial data in order to disseminate such information to interested entrepreneurs. These are on going activities and will need support during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 1050.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2003-04.

Rehabilitation Programmes for Sick Industry

5.1.16 The State Government has introduced Gujarat Board for Industrial Finance and Reconstruction (GBIFR) in 1998 in order to rehabilitate potentially viable sick small industrial units. Under Gujarat Industrial Policy – 2000, the State Government liberalized some of the provisions in order to make the scheme more effective towards rehabilitation of viable small scale units. It has also been planned to provide assistance to medium and large industrial units in order to prevent them becoming sick. It is also necessary to carry out specific studies at times, in order to introduce preventive measures to avoid sickness in industry.

The State Government has an on going programmes for providing financial assistance to workers of closed textile mills. This programme will have to continue during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 20 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 2003-04.

Development of Salt Industry

5.1.17 Gujarat accounts for 85% of salt production in the country. The salt producing industrial units are located at sea coast. These salt units are in tiny and small sector and need assistance for developing infrastructure facilities as well as undertaking social upgradation programme in order to improve living conditions of agarias and salt workers. The State Government has also constituted High Level Committee for the development of salt industry.

An outlay of Rs. 500 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 2003-04.

Assistance to Industries for Natural Calamities

5.1.18 The industrial units affected by natural calamities like cyclone, flood have been provided financial assistance for rehabilitation through separate schemes for specific period. Rs. 25 lakh for the Annual Plan 2003-04.

Development of Textile Industry

5.1.19 Textile is an important industrial sector in Gujarat with 11.5% share in industrial production of the State. The Government of India is introduced Textile Modernisation Fund for the development of textile industry. There is considerable scope for promotion of technology upgradation and modernization in the mills as well as in the decentralized sector using Textile Modernisation Fund. Scope also exist for promoting spinning industries using cotton as well as manmade fabric produced in the State. The State Government also supports institution engaged in the promotion of textile industry carrying out research and development activities, promotion of textile Parks etc. It has been provided to establish Garment and apparel park at Surat, Ahmedabad and other locations. The State Govt. has also

initiated cluster development programme for powerloom sector. In fact development of rapier powerloom is assigned to ATIRA and work is under progress. A new scheme will be introduced for replacement of non-mechanical looms by rapier loom or other efficient looms.

An outlay of Rs. 7968.00 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 2003-04.

Gujarat Infrastructure Fund – Debt Fund and Equity

5.1.20 Gujarat Infrastructure Agenda Vision – 2010 visualized a number of projects of Infrastructure to be promoted by private sector. The private sector participation in infrastructure need to be encouraged by way of debt & equity funding. In order to facilitate, the schemes of such debt or equity fund, this provision is made in the budget to be disbursed through Industries Commissionerate. Rs. 2000.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004.

Village and Cottage Industries (Commissioner of Cottage Industry)

Handloom Industry

5.1.21 Handloom activity stands second after Agriculture Sector for providing employment to rural masses in the country however in Gujarat its share is very small. As per the handloom census conducted in the year 1987-88 out of 37000 looms 22570 were working in the state but as per the handloom census recently conducted the working handlooms have come down to 17500. This clearly indicates that Handloom activity is constantly losing its importance in our rural economy. Central Government has passed parliamentary law to reserve the items for handloom production to protect them from the competition of the powerloom sector. About 0.90 lakh artisans are engaged in one or other activity related to Handloom, out of which 0.38 lakh artisans are covered there are 1234 co-operatives with 62,934 membership. The provided schemes are primarily aimed to strengthen primary Co-operatives so that the benefits can directly go to the weavers.

Thrift Fund Scheme

5.1.22 To encourage the habit of saving and to meet with customary and emergency expenses the thrift fund scheme was started by the Central Government. This is 50:50 matching base centrally sponsored scheme for the purpose of economic assistance through the personal savings of weaver's earning and 50:50 basis contribution by individual and State and Government of India.

Group Insurance Scheme

5.1.23 To meet with the contingency situation created due to death, accident or other such eventualities, Group Insurance Scheme is enforced. This is 50:50 matching base centrally sponsored scheme.

Health Package Scheme

5.1.24 This centrally sponsored scheme, plans to cover 2,000 beneficiaries during the year.

Development of Exportable Product and their Marketing (DEPM)

5.1.25 This is 100% centrally sponsored scheme the state Handloom Development Corporation has planned to develop a project under the scheme.

Enforcement of Handloom Reservation Act

5.1.26 This scheme is 20% tapering match based centrally sponsored. The State Govt. has set up the machinery for the implementation of the Handloom reservation Act.

National Handloom Expo. and National Mini Handloom Expo.

5.1.27 These are the central Government programmes The state Handloom agencies are frequently participate when ever arranged by the Central Government.

Workshed Cum Housing Scheme

5.1.28 The State Government already has workshed cum housing scheme for the weavers implementing through Rural Housing Board. Central Government Scheme also exist which is more attractive than State Government Scheme. Hence Department has provided to adopt Central Government Scheme.

Dindayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana

5.1.29 This is a new scheme launched by Government of India since 1.4.2000. It is a comprehensive scheme for the handloom sector, to take care of a wide gamut of activities such a product development, infrastructure support, institutional support, training to weavers, sup-ply of equipments and marketing support etc. both at macro and micro level in an integrated and co-ordinated manner for an overall development of the sector and benefit to handloom weavers. An outlay of Rs. 550.00 lakh is provided for 4000 beneficiaries for the annual plan 2003-04.

Intensive Handloom Development Programme

5.1.30 The Handloom activities stand second after agriculture sector for providing employment to the rural handloom artisan. The Handloom Development Corporation is established to provide the employment opportunity to the weaves outside the co-operative field. The corporation take up the various programme for the upliftment of handloom weavers such as modernisation of looms, training to weavers, providing yarn designing and marketing of goods produced by the weavers through the establishing emporia's and sales depot, frenchies shop within an outside state and also organising exhibition expo.

Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided for 700 beneficiaries for the annual plan 2003-04.

Share Capital Contribution To The Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation

5.1.31 The Corporation will strength the existing emporia's and to open new seven emporia within the state. Similarly, on production side, the corporation will cover two new procurement centres one at Panchmahals in tribal area and other in Jamnagar District. An outlay of Rs. 47.00 lakh is provided for the annual plan 2003-04.

Co-operative Spinning Mill

5.1.32 There are 7 Co-operative spinning Mills in the State. The statutory control of these mills is with Commissioner of Cottage and Rural Industries. Almost all spinning mills are either non functional or under liquidation.

At present there is no such provision of contingency expenditure because of the process of viability report are totally held up. To meet this type of contingency, provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Revolving Fund for Women Self Employment of Kutchh District

5.1.33 The self employment scheme for women of Kutchh district is implemented by CCI. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the annual plan 2003-04.

Handicraft Industries

5.1.34 Most of the artisan are living in rural and remote area. More than 60% handicraft artisans are women. To promote the sector in better way and to provide more and more employment Government is providing modern facilities and financial assistance to the handicraft societies as well as individual artisan. Every year The Gujarat State Handicraft week is being organised in second week of December every year. Best Handicraft artisans are selected and awarded. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided for 2500 beneficiaries for annual plan 2003-04.

Gujarat State Handicraft Development Corporation

5.1.35 The Gujarat State Handicrafts Development Corporation was established in 1973. The main objectives of the corporation are promotion of Gujarat's existing traditional handicraft, identifying and reviving important Dying crafts of Gujarat, their adoption for contemporary, utility items and interior decor and generation of employment and income for the rural and urban craftsman in Gujarat, with a view to achieve above objectives, the Corporation has undertaken a number of development and marketing schemes for handicrafts to create marketable products without changing their traditionality.

The Corporation is providing the facilities to the artisans by giving raw material, design and technical input. The procurement of handicrafts increase. It was Rs. 45.00 lac in the year 1979 which has almost crossed over Rs. 700.00 lakh in the year 1998-99. At present Corporation is having its own sales outlet in various cities like Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Banglore, Hyderabad etc.

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided for 3000 beneficiaries for annual plan 2003-04.

Special Scheme for TASP

5.1.36 Corporation will provide approx new 7000 artisans employment opportunities to the Handicraft sector in tribal area of Gujarat during Tenth five year plan.

The Corporation requires Rs. 500.00 lakh as subsidy for Tenth five year plan for following activities. It supports the Adivasis mainly those who are already have some skill of craft and art to create additional employment opportunities. Provide necessary training input. To provide market support (A) organize Adivasi Hastkala. Mela, as much as 8 in all major cities

and (B) to collect the finished goods from targeted artisans and provide employment through the above activities. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided for 120 beneficiaries for the year 2003-04.

Carpet Industries

5.1.37 Carpet Weaving is a flourishing Cottage Industries providing employment to an appreciable number of artisans mostly in remote of tribal area where other source of employment is not available. Carpet Weaving is an activity which requires the skill formation at a comparatively young age. It has a tremendous potential for employment as well as earning foreign exchange by tapping export market also. Since most of the Carpet Weaving activity is going in remote tribal area the condition of centres are not good it is provided to construct low cost *pakka* workshed to take care of health condition and water leakages. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh is provided for 7500 beneficiaries for the year 2003-04

Promoting Khadi and Village Industry

5.1.38 Khadi and village industries are employment oriented programme. With the adoption of improved technology in Khadi and village industries, there has been rise in production of Khadi & village industries and simultaneously it has resulted in better quality of products and lessening of manual labour. The main object of Gujarat State Khadi Gramodyog Board is to provide training in Khadi and Village Industries, to adopt modern technology to undertake survey and publicity/propaganda and to provide marketing facilities by organising fares and expose of Khadi product so that more and more employment can be generated, employment for the modernisation and innovation Khadi Board has provided to establish one dyeing and bleaching unit as a Pilot Project to help the Khadi Institutions. For the year 2003-04 Rs. 1028.00 lakh is provided to cover 10,500 beneficiaries.

Promotion of Co-operative Sector (Package)

5.1.39 Co-operative movement is has played remarkable role in bringing green and white revolution in the State. Govt. has initiated a package scheme to give financial assistance to Industrial Co-operatives for various purposes. An outlay of Rs. 275.00 lakh is provided for 3720 beneficiaries for the annual plan 2003-04.

iNDEXT-C

5.1.40 The iNDEXT-C (Industrial Extension Cottage) established with the object of promoting cottage sector activities in a more organized way. In the new policies cottage Industries is provided with a role of catering the need of Cottage Sector and rural artisans providing guidance through open houses, Publicities and propaganda. Coordinating overall activities of Cottage Sector to motivate and the guide the common artisans as well as organization like Handloom-Handicrafts Corporations and individual artisans to upgrade the quality of their product and opening the possibilities of National and International market. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is provided for the annual plan 2003-04

Shilpgram/Urban Haats

5.1.41 The scheme envisages setting up of urban haats at prime locations in the country. The participating artisans craft persons/will sell handicraft/handloom products directly to the customer eliminating middleman or agency. Another feature of the haat is to provide

adequate opportunities stalls selling authentic Indian cousins of various regions in the country by rotation. To setup such Haat the process of setting up the Ahmedabad Haat have been started by department. The total cost of this Haat is Rs. 2 crores which will be provided by central and state Government. An outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakh is provided for the 2003-04.

Gramodyog Vikas Kendra

5.1.42 Gramodyog sankul yojana and Common workshed schemes have been amalgamated into one and is now known as Gramodhyog Vikas Kendra. An outlay of Rs.55.00 lakh provided for 200 beneficiaries for the annual plan 2003-04.

GRIMCO

5.1.43 Government of Gujarat has set-up Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation Ltd. to promote marketing of the products of Rural Industries and to provide technical & managerial assistance to rural artisans, impart practical training to artisans. GRIMCO will provide employment to really needy artisans with necessary training, easy conversation for technique and design. The corporation will also cover various areas in side and outside the state by way of opening of new emporias, fanchise system of sales and mobile-van for tribal area population. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakh is provided for 1200 beneficiaries for the annual plan 2003-04 for Leather Development Corporation which is merged with GRIMCO.

Village Tannery and Flaying Centre

5.1.44 The people engaged in processing lf leather are doing the work with traditional method. Cost of tannery and flaying centre is of Rs. 2.50 lakh per unit is not viable to make the scheme viable it is to modify this scheme so that more an more employment can be generated. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided for 200 beneficiaries for the annual plan 2003-04.

Training Centre

5.1.45 Industries play an important role for providing employment. It is developing in rural as well as urban areas. Looking to the vital role of industries sector training to the artisans in the traditional trades like turner, fitter, smithy, Welding , motor rewinding, radio T.V. repairing refrigeration, air-condition, printing and composition, auto repairs etc. to cater the requirement of industries as well as the market. Cottage Industries Department is running the regional training centre and training cum production centres in the State. An outlay Rs. 400.00 lakh is provided for Training Centres for the annual plan 2003-04.

Rural Technology Institute Gujarat

5.1.46 The Prime objectives of the Institute is to examine the technology presently used by the artisans engaged in cottage and rural Industries, to identify and develop appropriate technology and got it accepted and adopted by the rural artisans with the help of dissemination of information, propaganda and extension work through various mass media of communications. The Institute is carrying out the work of Research and Development to develop more efficient tools/equipment/machines for the use of rural artisans or various Institutions. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakh is provided for 950 beneficiaries for the annual plan 2003-04.

Manav Kalyan Yojana

5.1.47 Introduced from 11-9-95 in place of self employment scheme to uplift the economic condition of artisans/persons living below poverty line. The persons engaged in 46 activities like hawkers, vegetable vendor, carpentry etc. are provided financial assistance up to Rs. 1700/- in the form of tools and equipments. An outlay of rs. 382.00 lakh is provided for 22700 beneficiaries for the annual plan 2003-04.

Shri Vajpayee/Bankable Yojana

5.1.48 The activities covered in Industry, Business and Service Sector fall within this category. This scheme is considered as an over all performance of general assistance for employment generation through individual efforts. At present 368 Project profiles are being considered eligible for availing benefits under P.M.R.Y/Bankable to the loan limit of Rs.1 lakh with the subsidy component schemes. The number of activities under this sector will go on increasing with the diversification in economic activities taking place due to advancement in technology and innovative nature of human beings. Now the Bankable and Vajpayee Yojana merged from 1-4-2001 as a Shri Vajpayee Bankable Yojana. The limit of loan is increased upto Rs. 2.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 2700.00 lakh is provided for 24545 beneficiaries for annual plan 2003-04.

Poverty Alleviation Programme (Salt Workers)

5.1.49 The artisans of Gujarat State engaged in hide tanning activities are tanning with traditional methods it is therefore decided to train these artisans through Gujarat Leather Development Corporation at Madras or Kanpur.

The welfare scheme for salt workers includes training of handicraft for getting employment. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for salt workers and leather-workers for the Annual Plan 2003-04.

Sericulture Industry

5.1.50 Because of shortage of technical persons and proper marketing system, the sericulture has not been picked up in the state. The area under Mulberry cultivation is also goes down gradually. Few selected pockets like Valsad, Panchmahals and Mehsana are left out for Sericulture activities. The National situation of sericulture is also facing many problems because of the import of cheap silk. Keeping in view the above facts. This scheme is discontinued from 2003-04 onwards.

The Gujarat Soil Work Artisans Board, Gandhinagar

5.1.51 To help the people engaged in Soil Work arting business, to provide and raw material, marketing help, upgradation of technology, to give incentives for their products, to upgrade quality of Soil Work etc. In the initial stage Board desires to give help to village level Soil Work individuals/educated, unemployers, common work shed programme is to be undertaken. The Board will try to raise the level of earning per capital to artisans. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided for 200 beneficiaries for the year 2003-04.

Coir Industry

5.1.52 An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for 14 Coir Co-operative Industrial societies to give financial assistance like Share capital, share loan, administrative assistance and tools and machinery also for the year 2003-04.

Cluster Development Scheme

5.1.53 State Govt. has formulated steering group for the preparation of Tenth Five Year Plan vide Notification No.DPY-102001-1337-A dated 5-12-2001 for suggestion & recommendation for the Tenth Five Year Plan in Cottage & Rural Industries Sector.

Based on the recommendations of the Steering Group Scheme for Cluster Development is suggested to implement from the year 2003-2004.

An outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakh is provided for 230 beneficiaries from the year 2003-04.

Venture capital Fund scheme for Cottage & Rural Industries

5.1.54 First time this concept for Cottage & Rural Industries development is introduced. This venture capital will be available for.

1. As a seed money for preliminary study
2. Assistance for prototype Project
3. Assistance for pilot project.
4. Assistance for Commercial Project.

An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Gujarat State Finance Corporation

5.1.55 Gujarat State financial corporation is a pioneer term lending and grass root level development and financial Institution in the State, which has been catering to the financial needs of small scale industries and medium scale industries units. It has made major contribution in industrial development and economic growth of the State since 1960 when it came in to being.

To ensure overall financial restructuring of Gujarat Financial Corporations by way of equity contribution, for the year 2003-04 Rs. 1000.00 lakh is provided.

Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board

Brief Note on planning for the year 2003-04

5.1.56 The Board is set for the development of Infrastructure Projects in the State through private sector participation. To provide for a framework for participation in the Infrastructure Projects by the private sector to promote participation of a person in financing, construction, maintenance and operation of any project irrespective of cost and to advise on matters of policy to lay down priorities of projects to undertaken by to consider the proposal for undertaking a project and the to elicit information relating to National and International Financial Institutions and to ensure co-operation of such Institutions; to co-ordinate and

monitor the projects undertaken in the State; to assist in developing concepts of projects by undertaking pre-feasibility and feasibility studies undertake project entrusted to perform such other functions as may be entrusted to it by the State Government.

Project under world Bank assisted Programme

5.1.57 The Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board is set up by the State Government in the year 1995 for the development of Infrastructure Projects in the State through private sector participation. The State Govt. has enacted the Gujarat Infrastructure Development Act, 1999 to provide for a framework for participation in the Infrastructure Projects by the private sector. The Act lays down the methodology and bidding process for selection of developers of the projects.

To achieve the object of the Board, Government has entered into an agreement with the Government of India for Technical Assistant/Financial Assistant for feasibility /prefeasibility studies, capacity building of GIDB/Government Agencies staff and MIS ad Marketing expenses for the Board under the World Bank Assisted programme. Board has estimated Rs. 5 crores requirement under World Bank Assisted Programme Scheme. There fore, 650.00 lakh is provided in the budget as New Item for the year 2002-03. For year 2003-04 Rs. 1000.00 lakh is provided.

Printing and Stationery

Scheme For Networking And Training

5.1.58 While modernizing the Presses with the new equipment thee has been a need for continues upgradation all presses and D.G.P.S. Office need to be connected with modern facilities like fax machines and computer Networking. This would improve productivity in the presses because of better communication and outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for the annual plan 2003-04.

Apprentice Training Scheme in Govt. Printing Presses

5.1.59 Under the Apprentice Act,1961, the Govt. Printing Presses have to take apprentices in the ratio of 1:7 and 1:5 for different trade workers. The ratio for scheduled caste is 1:14 under the Act. The duration for the training is 3 years period. The State Government is required to pay stipend at the rate of Rs.820/- per month, Rs.940/- per month and Rs.1090/- per month for the first, second and third year of training respectively. An outlay of Rs.13.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2003-2004 in which Rs.3.00 lakh is included for SCP candidates.

Commissioner of Geology & Mining

The mineral development sector can be classified mainly in to three divisions namely:

- a) Mineral Exploration
- b) Mineral Administration
- c) Mineral Exploitation and Development

Gujarat is bestowed by nature with a wide range of economic minerals such as lignite, bauxite, limestone, fluorite, chalk, china clay, fireclay, silica sand, bentonite etc. and dimension stones like marble, granite, sandstone etc. in addition to mineral oil, natural gas and coal bed methane.

The activities of the Commissioner of Geology and Mining are aimed at exploration, development and administration of industrial minerals and stones ultimately leading to the development of mineral based industries in turn helps in generating employment in general and to the people of backward areas in particular.

Mineral Administration helps scientific utilization and conservation of minerals. The exploitation of minerals is done by industrial houses and private entrepreneurs in addition to M/s. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited, and Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited.

The expeditious exploration in lignite and concerted efforts for other economic minerals has resulted many fold increases in the reserves of various minerals. This has also helped in rapid growth of mineral based industries such as cement, soda ash and ceramic, lavigation units for china clay, chalk and fireclay, pulverizing units for bentonite, crushing units for quartz & dolomite and cutting and polishing units of granite and marble etc. During the plan Gujarat Industrial Power Company Ltd, has set up a lignite based thermal power station in Surat district based on lignite reserves established by the department. M/s. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. Has also initiated actions for setting lignite based thermal power station in Kachchh. M.s. Sanghi Cemnets Ltd. Is likely to commence cement production shortly in western Kachchh, based on the limestone deposits in the area in addition to soda ash plant established by M/s. Nirma Chemicals Ltd. In Saurashtra region. The effective steps taken in the mineral administration enhanced mineral revenue from 68.49 crores (1997-98) to 107.66 crores in the fourth plan year 2003-04.

Approach and Strategy of Annual Plan 2003-2004

5.1.60 In the annual plan 2003-04, to strengthen the mineral exploration, administration, laboratories and museum purchase, tentages is planned for which an allocation of Rs.20.00 lakh is made. In mineral administration, Creation of Khanij Bhavan, establishment of Mining Cell, Computerization, purchase of machinery and preparation of mineral atlas/data bank is planned in the annual plan. For which an allocation of Rs.221.93 lakh is kept. Moreover in accordance with the IT policy planned computerization which will facilitate transparency in mineral administration through GS – WAN connectivity and E-governance. In strengthening the Petrography and Mineral Chemistry laboratory, the purchase of required equipments is provided for which an allocation of Rs.41 lakh is kept. An allocation of Rs.1.10 lakh is kept for Human Resource Development through training in exploration, remote sensing rtechniques, photogeology etc. to have an exhibition kit which can market the mineral and rock resources of the state. An allocation of Rs.5 lakh has been kept. Thus a total Rs.811 lakh has been provided in the annual plan 2003-04.

Important Programme

Expeditious Drilling (Survey and Mapping)

5.1.61 Recent Govt. Policy regarding time bound exploration programme for exploration of solid fuel Lignite, which is abundantly available in parts of Kachchh, Bhavnagar, Surat

and Bharuch districts, a programme of expeditious drilling for Lignite is to be continued in tenth five year plan also. Accordingly, the expeditious of lignite by drilling was outsourced to the Central Government enterprise Mineral Exploration Corporation and other private agencies.

Minor Headwise Allocations for Annual Plan 2003-04

5.1.62 In the perspective Annual Plan 2003 – 04, total allocation of Rs. 811.00 lakh has been earmarked to be allocated as Rs. 315.62 lakh under (001), Direction and Administration, Rs. 453.28 lakh under (101) Survey and Mapping, Rs. 41.00 lakh under (102) Mineral Exploration (Mineral Laboratory) and Rs. 1.10 lakh under (003) Training.

Information & Technology

5.1.63 Maximum utilization of Information Technology system has been under taken. Training to the personnel purchase of Hardware/software, to establish Local Area Network has already been undertaken. Rs. 192.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04.

Evaluation of Schemes

5.1.64 More than 65 schemes are being implemented through various heads of departments, Board and Corporations concerned. For better result it is essential to evaluate these schemes. A Suitable Agency/Agencies for evaluation will be prescribed by the government for a meaningful evaluation and scrutiny.

An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2003-04.

Commissioner Trade & Commerce

Creation of Database for Marketing Assistance

5.1.65 The Government of Gujarat has established the Commissionerate of trade & commerce to promote and develop trade and commerce within the State and to the Commissionerate of trade & commerce will require a sound data base for marketing assistance.

A Resources Centre for data collection and dissemination of information including marketing surveys, studies, Electronics Equipment required for data processing and presentation is necessary to achieve the desired results. To improve the level of capacity and to achieve the desired results. To improve the level of capacity and to achieve competitive advantages financial assistance/foreign trade from Gujarat are also required.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Promotional Efforts for Trade & Commerce

5.1.66 In the changing global economic Scenario, WTO arrangements are having fundamental impacts on domestic and foreign trade. In response to this and other current global changes, the State Government has decided to set up the Office of the Commissioner of Trade & Commerce to promote and facilitate trade at National and International level.

A sum of Rs.50.00 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Creation of Convention-Exhibition Centre

5.1.67 A World Class Science City Project is under implementation near Ahmedabad. An International Convention-cum-Exhibition Centre Project & GTPO would be developed by industries Department. The Project paper including concept, design, drawing etc. have already been prepared. The Centre, would be the first of its kind in Gujarat.

A sum of Rs. 700.00 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited

Equity Support to GSPCL

5.1.68 The company was formed in the year 1979. After announcement of industrial policy of privatization especially in hydrocarbon sector in 1992 GoI, exploration and production of Hydrocarbon resources which was monopoly of ONGC/OIL, was open to private sector. GSPC is declared as Nodal Agency in Oil and Gas fields offered by GoI. Company was renamed as Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPC). GSPC is the only State Government Company engaged in production of oil and gas and has acquired interest in 12 small Oil/Gas fields and five exploration blocks.

Exploration and Production Operations

5.1.69 During the financial year 2003-2004 Corporation has planned the following capital expenditure in different fields.

FIEL/BLOCK	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
Hazira	20,000
Bhandut	120
Cambay	667
Sabarmati	150
Asjol	25
6 New Fields	450
Tarapur	250
Palej	300
NELP-II Blocks	2,000
Total	23,962

6.1 PORTS LIGHTHOUSE AND SHIPPING

6.1.1 Gujarat is the most important maritime state among the nine coastal states of India. Gujarat has got a naturally gifted coastline of 1600 KMs., which is about 1/3rd of the total Indian coastline. It has 43 ports. Amongst these, Kandla is a Major port and is administrated by Kandla Port Trust (an autonomous body) on behalf of central government and Diu and Daman are two minor ports under central government. Remaining 40 ports located on the state coastline are under State Government.

6.1.2 Considering current globalization as well as liberalization and looking to the Gujarat's industrial development, it is expected that imports and exports will increase in big way in future.

6.1.3 The State adopted a Port Policy in 1995 for development of 10 green field ports in private sector and in the joint sector with private caprtial participation The state government has executed a work plan to meet the requirements of the forecasted traffic. To develop the port facilities through private investment, the following models have been evolved.

1. Captive Jetties for user industries.
2. Private Investment in the existing minor and intermediate ports
3. Development of 6 new ports totally in private sector and 4 new ports in joint sector.

Captive Jetties for the captive users

6.1.4 Gujarat Maritime Board has granted permissions to the private companies for construction of jetty on BOT basis for the requirement of captive import/export cargo of which following jetties become operational.

Name of port	Name of Industry	Investment (Rs. in crores)
Hazira	Reliance, Essar, L&T, Gujarat Ambuja Cement co. etc.	600
Dahej	IPCL, Birla copper	266
Muldwarka	Gujarat Ambuja Cement co.	285
Sikka	Reliance Refinery, Digvijay Cement Co.	2916
Pipavav	Larson & Toubro	165

The total private investment made in these projects is about Rs.4232 crores.

6.1.5 Moreover, in the year 2003 -2004 a jetty is proposed to be constructed by Dharamsi Morarji Co. for import of Petroleum and LPG at Navlakhi. One more jetty is to be constructed by Sidhee Cement Co. at Prassanawada (Veraval). It is envisaged that an investment of Rs.75 crores will take place in the year 2003-2004. A new jetty constructed by M/s. Sanghi Cement Ltd. commenced in the year 2002-03. The company has to dredge the channel to improve the permissible draft of vessels for this jetty.

Private Investment in Existing Ports

6.1.7 The existing ports of Gujarat are predominantly suitable for handling of cargo through lighterage system. To increase cargo handling capacity of the existing ports, permissions have been granted to private investor for construction of jetties and to handle cargo through mechanical handling. The following projects have been executed.

Name of port	Private Company Jetty	Investment (Rs. in crores)
Bedi	JM Baxi & Co., Ruchi Infrastructure Ltd., Shantilal & Co., Shakti Clearing Agency	61
Porbandar	Saurashtra Cement Co	20
Navlakhi	United Shippers Ltd., Jaydeep Asso. Ltd. And Others.	44
Mundra	Ashapura Minechem ltd.	3
Jakhau	Wellbrines Company Ltd.	8
Okha	Wimco Petrogas Ltd.	20
	Total	156

6.1.8 An investment of Rs. 156 cores has already been made in these projects. Moreover, private jetties at Navlakhi and Okha are to be constructed and approx. Rs. 25 crores will be the investment in the year 2003-2004.

Development of 6 new ports totally in private sector and 4 new ports in Joint Sector

6.1.9 As per the port policy announced by the Government of Gujarat, Gujarat Maritime Board has selected 10 Green Field Sites for development of new ports as "All Weather Deep Water Direct Berthing Ports". These ports are identified looking to the marine conditions and hinterland. Amongst 10 ports, 6 ports are to be developed by entire private investment and remaining 4 ports are to be developed in joint sector.

Sr. No.	Ports are to be developed through entire Private Investment	Sr. No.	Ports to be developed in joint sector
1	Simar	1	Rozi
2	Mithivirdi	2	Positra
3	Dholera	3	Dahej
4	Hazira	4	Mundra
5	Vansi-Borsi		
6	Maroli		

As per the port policy, following port activities have been under taken for the port development

Pipavav

6.1.10 An amount of Rs. 673 crores has already been invested. A jetty where three ships can berth at a time, has been constructed and become operational for solid cargo since, September 1998. One LPG jetty is also in operation. The project for Broad gauge railway

connection to the Pipavav port is under execution by the Railways and GPPL in year 2003-2004. The investment in the year 2003-04 is proposed to be Rs. 50 crores.

Mundra

6.1.11 Joint Sector Company M/s. Gujarat Adani Port Ltd., is developing Mundra port. About Rs. 950 crores have been invested in this port and as a result multipurpose jetty is developed, where 4 ships can berth at a time. Multi-purpose jetty has commenced cargo-handling operation. Construction of the container terminal is in progress and it is also planned to construct liquid terminal and SBM at Mundra port. The investment proposed to Rs. 200 crores in the year 2003-04. Mundra port is connected by Broad gauge Railway line to Adipur. It is also proposed to extend this line upto Palanpur on Ahmedabad – Delhi line in future.

Dholera

6.1.12 As per LoI issued to M/s. Dholera Port Ltd. for the development of Dholera port, the company has prepared detailed project report through consultant and Board has approved it. The extended time limit of LOI has expired on 31.12.2002. The company had applied for getting environment clearance. As directed by the Forest and Environmental Department, public hearing is required for environmental clearance and the construction activities can be started only after getting the environmental clearance. The public hearing has not been started and it will take minimum 6 to 8 months. The progress on the project is thus slow.

Dahej

6.1.13 a) LoI has been issued to M/s. Petronet LNG Ltd. to develop LNG terminal with solid cargo facilities at Dahej port. The company has prepared the Detailed Project Report for Solid cargo terminal and LNG terminal and company has signed the LNG supply agreement. Fifty hectares of land has been allotted to company, and construction work is in an advanced stage.

It is envisaged that about Rs. 750/- crores will be invested in year 2003-04.

Hazira

6.1.14 LoI has been issued to M/s. Shell - Essar consortium. The company has submitted the final DPR. Company has obtained NOC from GPCB and obtained approval of Environment clearance. The company has commenced construction of jetty. An investment of Rs. 300 crores is expected in the year 2003-04.

Maroli

6.1.15 LoI has been issued to M/s. Natelco for development of Maroli port. Time limit of LoI was extended to finalize the new partner. However, company failed in finalization of new partner. Hence, GMB has forfeited the Bank Guarantee of the company. Considering the facts, this project is kept on a Low priority just now.

Positra

6.1.16 MoU has been signed with M/s. Anchor Consortium for the development of Positra port. A joint sector company M/s. Gujarat Positra Port Co. Ltd. is formed for development of

Positra port. Procedure of getting GPCB clearance and Environment clearance is under progress.

Development of Remaining New Ports

6.1.17 For Vansiborsi, Bedi, Simar and Mithivirdi, activities for port development will be taken up in second phase.

Purchase of Flotilla Units Required for Traffic Handling

6.1.18 Mechanical equipments like tugs, barges, cranes etc. play an important role for traffic handling at ports.

In the year 2003-04, for direct berthing of steamer/piloting at Okha & Sikka ports one 15 ton bollard pull tug having 1700 HP capacity is to be purchased at the cost of Rs. 7.50 crores. Approval for the same has been received from the Government. A passenger launch estimated to cost Rs. 2.5 crores is to be purchased for use at Alang. Total expenditure on these item of Rs. 5 crores is estimated during the year 2003-2004.

Traffic Target

6.1.19 In view of very remarkable development in the port sector owing to introduction of the state Port Policy, 1995, there has been significant rise in the volume of cargo of GMB ports.

Year	Traffic (Lac Tonnes)
1997-98	257.37
1998-99	250.83
1999-00	488.00
2000-01	731.80
2001-02	825.47
2002-03	(Target) 927.00
2003-04	(Estimate) 1000.00

Vessels Traffic Management Systems at Gulf of Kutch

6.1.20 Vessel Traffic System in the Gulf of Kutch (VTS - GOK) consisting of nine Radar Stations, one Repeater Station, One VTS Master Control Centre, Six Port Monitoring Stations, Two Monitoring Terminals for Coast Guard and one Monitoring Terminal for Indian Navy has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 165 crores.

The project is to be implemented through joint venture of Directorate General of Lighthouses and Lightships, Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) and Kandla Port Trust (KPT) , each sharing the cost in ratio of 2:1:1 respectively.

Accordingly, the GMB's share of expenditure over the next three years will be as under :-

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sr.No.	Year	GMB's Share
1.	2003-04	750
2.	2004-05	2500
3.	2005-06	850
	Total	4100

The project is likely to be completed by January 2006.

Major Works to be carried out by Gujarat Maritime Board

Development of Navlakhi port

6.1.21 Navlakhi port has been damaged extensively due to cyclone of June 1998 and due to earthquake of January 2001. The assets damaged were not found viable to be repaired/restored. It was, therefore, decided to prepare land use master plan and accordingly, the master plan has been prepared through the consultant, wherein jetty, roads, stacking platforms, water sprinkling system, internal drinking water pipeline and necessary works considering environment aspect etc. are included. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 57 crores and under consideration of the government for approval.

The construction of RCC jetty, CC road, platform etc. will be taken up during 2003-04 after obtaining necessary approval.

Restoration of Porbandar breakwater

6.1.22 The breakwater damaged during cyclone of June 1998 was decided to be restored for (a) time being and (b) permanently. Accordingly, breakwater from chainage 1730 m to 2620 m was restored in July 2001 and work was completed at the cost of Rs. 66 crores. However, chainage 0.0 m to 1730 m is also to be restored at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.30 crores. This work will be executed during 2003-04.

Alang Ship Breaking Yard

6.1.23 Special attention has been paid for the development infrastructure facilities in Alang Shipbreaking Yard. During the year 2003-04, important development works will be taken up at the cost of Rs. 16.50 crores, comprise of construction of berthing facility, permanent water supply, infrastructure facilities in labour colony, cement concrete roads and land fill sites etc. Moreover, for safety, healthy and environmental aspects, careful planning, safety, health camps are also planned in the interest of overall safety in the working of the Alang Yard. Importance has been assigned to the safely, healthy and environmental aspects in addition to the physical infrastructure.

Development of port complex at Hazira

6.1.24 Plans and estimates of Rs. 21 crores have been approved, administratively by the government. Preliminary works like hydrographic survey, model study, land acquisition, geotechnical study etc. are taken up. Land is to be acquired for the project and it is planned to commence project works during 2003-04.

Dredging

6.1.25 Dredging is an important activity to ensure the desired depth of water in the navigation channel. Capital & maintenance dredging at different ports, viz. Bhavnagar, Bedi, Magdalla will be carried out during the year 2003-04. Besides, dredging equipments are to be procured at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.75 crores for which, the government approval has been received.

6.2 ROADS AND BRIDGES

Introduction

6.2.1 Road transport has become the dominant transport mode in India for both passenger and freight traffic, with demand increasing by about 10% per annum during the last decade. As a result of this growth the road network carries about 60% of all freight traffic and over 80% of passenger traffic, for a combined share of about 75%. Demand of inter-city freight and passenger transport is expected to double within the next decade. To meet the growing demand of road transport infrastructure, a twenty-year National Road Plan (Lucknow Plan -1981-2001) was prepared by the government of India.

6.2.2 Gujarat has an area of 1,96,000 square km. a population of about 5 crore and one of the most developed and congested road network in India. Gujarat road infrastructure consists of 2382 km. of NHs, 19129 km. of SHs, 20964 km. of Major District Roads (MDR) 10577 km. of other District Road (ODR) and 20567km. of Village Roads (VR) During the last 17 years, the State road network has expanded in length from about 45,108 km to 73619 km. and the paved part of it has increased from about 66% to 95% of the total length. However, most of the growth in the length of the State road network has occurred on the low traffic VR network Which carries a very small percentage (less then 10 %) of the State road traffic. Due to high vehicle ownership growth in Gujarat (14% per year during the last 15 years), motor vehicle density per 100 km. paved Road is 44% above the National average.

Physical progress

Categorywise Length

6.2.3 The category wise progress made on the road length from 1996 up to 31-3-2002 is as under.

Sr. No.	Year	NH	SH	MDR	ODR	VR	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1996-97	1570	19761	20851	10435	19584	72165
2	1997-98	1570	19796	20915	10495	19815	72591
3	1998-99	1877	19518	20939	10541	20075	72950
4	1999-2000	2091	19379	20950	10600	20377	73397
5	2000-2001	2382	19129	20964	10577	20567	73619
6	2001-2002	2362	19180	20966	10426	21097	74031

Number of Villages Connected as on 31-3-2002

Sr. No.	Population group of Villages (As per 1991 census)	Number of Villages	No. of Villages connected by Pucca road as on 31-3-2002
1	2	3	4
1	1500 & above	6194	6182
2	1000-1500	3310	3303
3	500-1000	4633	4611
4	Less then 500	3891	3367
	Total	18028	17763

6.2.4 The number of bridges constructed up to 31-3-2002 are 1290. In addition to this there are about 4258 minor bridges having linear waterway up to 30 meter and 82805 culverts as on 31-3-2001.

Programme for the Annual Plan 2003-2004

6.2.5 It is expected to achieve a target of new road length of 50 kms and connectivity of 15 villages by pucca road. An outlay of Rs. 79700 lakh is provided for sub sector Road and Bridges for the Annual plan 2003-04.

6.2.6 Detailed Break up of The Outlay for the Year 2003-04

		Rs. In. lakh
Sr. No.	Break up of Outlay	Outlay for 2003-04
1	Earthquake	
	W.B. / A.D.B	18062.00
	TOTAL-1	18062.00
2	Institutional Finance	
	(A) HUDCO	
	State	600.00
	NH	300.00
	Total (A)....	900.00
	(B) NABARD	
	State	4400.00
	Panchayat	4200.00
	Total (B).....	8600.00
TOTAL -2	9500.00	
3	E.P.A.	
	World Bank	40000.00
	TOTAL - 3	40000.00
4	Committed	
	(A) Normal	
	State	5350.00
	Panchayat	2288.00
	Total(A)	7638.00
	(B) Tribal	
	State	1000.00
	Panchayat	500.00
	Gujarat Pattern	1500.00
	Total (B)	3000.00
	(C) Others	
	Privatization	500.00
	G.S.R.D.C	200.00
	Information Technology	200.00
	S.C.P.	100.00
	B.A.D.P	300.00
	Railways	200.00
Total (C)	1500.00	
TOTAL -4	12138.00	
GRAND TOTAL	79700.00	

Special Project

World Bank Aided Project

6.2.7 International Project Coordinating Consultants engaged for this work identified 820 km. of State highways to be widened and strengthened in three phases. Another 900 km. of roads have been identified to be strengthened by maintenance in three years as a part of the Project. GOI and WB officials at Washington signed the Loan Agreement and Project Agreement. The loan assistance of WB is 381 MUS \$ against the total project cost of 533 MUS \$. The date of completion is December 2005.

Current Status of the Project

- 253 km. Of roads under first year road maintenance component completed at a cost of Rs. 9300 lakh
- 240 km. of roads under phase-I of Widening and Strengthening is nearing at completion stage at cost of Rs. 33000 lakh
- 262 km. of roads under 2nd year Roads Maintenance are in progress at a cost of Rs. 8000 lakh and will be completed by July-2003
- Work on 240 km. of roads under Widening and Strengthening has just started at cost of Rs 32600 lakh. Tenders for 368 km. of roads having estimated cost of Rs. 64000 lakh have been invited and work are likely to start in June-2003
- Plans and estimates for 244 km. of roads having estimated cost of Rs. 10500 lakh are under approval of World Bank and works are likely to start in June-2003.

HUDCO Funded NH Project

6.2.8 Government of Gujarat has taken up the four laning of NH 8A & NH 8B for 153 km. between Bagodara and Rajkot from the State budget. The project cost is Rs. 36900.00 lakh out of this 70% cost will be borne by HUDCO. The work is physically complete.

The work involved four laning of 153 km. of existing two lanes NH, Construction of a bypass at Bamanbore, Major Bridges at Bhogavo, Nala, Harbad, Machhu (Beti), Hadario, Lalpari and Banaiyo etc.

The investment will be recovered by levy of toll. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh has been provided for financial liability.

HUDCO Funded SH Project

6.2.9 State Government has sought assistance of HUDCO for the improvement of State Highway from Bagodara to Vasad. This road joins Saurashtra to South Gujarat by shortest distance. The total Project cost is Rs.8500 lakh for 101 km long road. The HUDCO loan is of Rs. 6116 lakh, which is 70% of the total cost. Rest of the amount is to be borne by the State Govt. The work has been divided in six parts. After completion of this road the traffic plying on the road will save about 50 km of distance from Saurashtra to South Gujarat. The work is at advance stage and will be completed during 2003-04. An outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakh has been provided.

NABARD

6.2.10 Government of India had increased the allocation for Rural Infrastructure Development funded (R.I.D.F.) This fund is operated by NABARD and is being utilized in medium and Minor Irrigation Project, Soil Conservation, Watershed management and other

Rural Infrastructure Project. The Bank had decided to fund the schemes like Rural Roads (Black topping) and Bridges, waterways, Modernization of existing Waterways in Transportation of Agricultural and Industrial projects, Integrated Cold Chain Projects with relevant infrastructure and Integrated Market yard Projectors with godowns, Cold Storage facilities etc. This fund is available as a loan at a fixed interest rate decided by NABARD.

State Govt. has decided in principal to approach NABARD under RIDF scheme for taking up the work of black topping on the existing rural metal roads in a phased manner.

The Department under various schemes has taken up works of black topping of existing rural metal roads & constructing Bridges C.D. Works totally amounting of Rs.59504 lakh. Out of which present liability amount of Rs. 19323.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs 4200.00 lakh proposed in the plan for Panchayat Roads.

The department has also availed of Nabard assistance for widening & Strengthening of 44 State Highways costing Rs. 14859.00 lakh out of these 24 works at tender cost Rs. 5500.00 lakh are in progress, an outlay of Rs. 4400.00 lakh are provided in Annual Plan

Totally an Outlay of Rs. 8600.00 lakh is provided in the annual plan fro NABARD assisted schemes.

Other Projects

Privatisation

6.2.11 The Government has started an ambitious programme of road development through private sector participation a non-budgetary resources. A corporation viz. Gujarat State Road Development Corporation has been incorporated and made functional with a specific mandate to take up development of important State Highways and Road over bridges.

Under the scheme four laning of two important State Highways viz (i) Vadodara - Halol Road -32 Km. and (ii) Ahmedabad- Mehsana Road 52 kms are under taken. The work of Vadodara - Halol roads is already completed and put up to public use. The work of Ahmedabad - Mehsana Road is also recently completed and will be opened shortly.

GSRDC

6.2.12 Gujarat State Road Development Corporation (GSRDC) was incorporated with a view to attract private investment in Road Development projects. Corporation is currently having a shelf of 8 projects proposed to be implemented through public private partnership at an estimated cost of Rs. 86400 lakh Feasibility study of 7 projects is completed and feasibility study of Ahmedabad - Viramgam road is in progress.

Work of construction of chhayapuri ROB at project cost of Rs. 2706 lakh is nearing completion. Bharuch Dahej project is reassessed, restructured looking to present need. Bharuch By-pass is planned to be up graded to four lane. This development aspect at an estimated cost of Rs. 2500 lakh has been taken up keeping in mind the maximum leverage of funds infused in World Bank project.

Establishment of core network in state is aimed by the department. Corporation has initiated study for up gradation of heavily trafficked roads on recovery of user chargers model (toll road) namely, Surat - Dhulia Road (NH-6) Kim - Mandvi Road, Deesa - Gundri Road and Jafrabad- Savarkundla Road at an estimated cost of Rs.10300 lakh which is a part of core network.

To augment the funds needed to meet with the expenditure for award of the tenders of these projects, the corporation has planned to issue bonds of Rs. 50 crs in order to raise money from the open market. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been provided.

Computerization

- Computerization of the Department has been started in co-ordination of IT Department, GIL and Total Solution Provider (TSP)
- Against requirement of 268 computer (up to Divisional office) Department is having 83 computers, 35 computers are being procured from budgetary provisions and 150 will be procured under World Bank Project
- Secretariat will be connected through GSWAN in future.
- TSP has prepared software and data feeding is under progress. For first Module data feeding will be completed by end February '03
- In World Bank Project computerized Financial Management System has been developed and is Operational.
- Bridge / Building design & Architectural drawings are done using CAD.
- Pay Bills etc activities are computerized.
- Under Module - (I) 1182 officials & under Module -(II) 92 official have been trained. The training for rest is in Progress

6.2.13 The preparation of Pay Roll connected matters have been fully computerized while that of registry is at initial stage but likely to be computerized by the end of current year. The software for this has been obtained from NIC and the concerned staff has been trained for its use. The IT Road map of the department has already prepared containing, interlaid, the requirement of hardware and Software and based on this and estimate for hardware, software, training of the staff etc. Amounting to Rs. 213 lakh has been prepared The Road Map envisages networking the computers at the Sachivalaya and installation of software to enable field offices to log in to Department's sever for message and data exchange. The web site of the Department contains the details of Department's activities.

Tribal Works

6.2.14 Government has fixed norms to provide 17.57% of plan allocation barring special projects. To uplift the tribal area by providing adequate rural infrastructure is planned. Gujarat Pattern through which a part of fund is allocated to Tribal Department for deciding works by local bodies Rs. 1500 lakh for Tribal Area works in the department and Rs. 1500 lakh for Gujarat Pattern are proposed in the plan. Additionally there are several works which are planned from special project falling tribal area of the state. Considering the cost of these works along with plan provision for Tribal Area the norms of provision are satisfied.

The department under Tribal Area Sub Plan has set a target to construct roads length of 17 km. and providing connectivity by pucca Road to 10 Village during plan period. The village connectivity as on 31-3-2002 in Tribal Area stands as under.

Villages connected as on 31-3-2002 in Tribal Area

Sr. No.	Population group	Total villages	Villages Connected up to 31-3-2002	2002-2003 likely achievement	2003-2004 target	Balance yet to be connected as on 1-4-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1500& above	1389	1387	0	0	2
2	1000-1500	953	949	1	1	2
3	500-1000	1607	1596	4	3	4
4	Less than 500	1723	1637	20	6	60
	Total	5672	5569	25	10	68

Balance as on 1-4-2002 i.e. 68 Nos. of Villages yet to be connected, out of them 50 Nos. of Villages could not be connected because they are either submerged or falls in forest area or island or on hills etc.

It is expected to provided rural road for connecting about 10 villages during 2003-2004 for this purpose, and outlay of Rs. 68.00 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 2003-2004 for completion of ongoing projects

Special Component Plan

6.2.15 The plan has been initiated as an integral part of the state plan for all-round development of Schedules caste.

An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh is provided under Special component Plan in the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

6.3 ROAD TRANSPORT

6.3.1 Preamble

The G.S.R.T. Corporation was formed in the year 1960 with the sole objective of providing economical, safe and well co-ordinated transport facility to the traveling public of the State. The GSRTC covers 99.35 % of population residing in 96.02 % of total villages/towns.

Financial Progress upto 2001-2002 & likely progress during year 2002-03

6.3.2 For the year 2001-'02, the Corporation received Rs.1785.00 lakh as capital contribution as against Capital expenditure Rs.6536.59 lakh During the financial year 2002-03, the State Government had provided Rs.2011.00 lakh to GSRTC as against estimate capital expenditure Rs.6289.00 lakh.

Physical Progress upto 31-3-2002 and likely Plan Progress During 2002-03

6.3.3 The Corporation operated 10935.05 lakh effected Kms. During the year 2001-'02 which indicates it declines 5.05 % compared with plan Km. For the year 2002-03, Corporation will operates 10170.00 lakh Km (approximate) an against Plan km. 11517.21 lakh.

Physical Targets for the year 2003-04

6.3.4 Looking to the critical financial position of the Corporation, it is decided to keep effective Km. Steady during all the years of 10th Plan. Hence, it is re-estimated that 10170.00 lakh Km in Plan 2003-'04 instead of Plan Km 11517.21 lakh.

Strategy for the Financial Year 2003-04

6.3.5 Since last several years no capital contribution from Central Government as well as State Government has been received and hence the Corporation has to borrow money from the market at higher rate of interest. As the amount was not sufficient, it has increased the over-aged vehicles in the fleet year by year. Even though the State Govt. has provided Rs.2016.00 lakh in the proposed Annual Plan for 2003-'04 as against estimated capital expenditure of Rs.6500.00 lakh. Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided for traffic awareness Programme for 2003-'04.

Board Description of the Programmes

6.3.6 The major capital expenditure of the Corporation is the purchase of new vehicles. Every year minimum 1000 vehicles are declared over0-aged and it requires replacement regularly for smooth operation to enter the traveling needs of general public of the State for which additional fund is required.

Important Programmes

6.3.7 To increase the operational efficiency by using I.T., it has been decided to connect the Central Office with all Divisional HQ. For quick data transmission. M/s. Tata Consultancy Ltd., has started the study of GSRTC's working.

Tribal Area Development Programmes

6.3.8 The Corporation has decided to establish driver training school in tribal area, to operate mini buses and also to provide pick-up stands/ bus stands for the upliftment of tribal area people. Subject to availability of the fund from state Government.

Basic Minimum Needs Programme

6.3.9 It is a social liability of the Corporation to provide at least two trips for connecting the remote villages with Taluka / District Hqs. Irrespective of traffic potentialities. Out of total effective kilometers operated by GSRTC 8% of the kilometers are of this nature i.e. approximately 8764.80 lakh kilometers are operated as obligatory kilometers. The estimated annual burden of this obligatory operation is Rs.64.18 crores.

Additional Fund Required

6.3.10 Corporation wants to give better services to the State population by providing Regular vehicle over and above implementing IT Project, Modernisation of Bus Stations, establishing Driver Training School areas and facilitating the tribal area public by introducing Mini Buses. To implement the above schemes, an additional financial assistance is required.

Thus the total outlay of Rs.2016.00 lakh is provided for this sub.sector in the annual plan 2003-2004.

6.4 CIVIL AVIATION

6.4.1 Government of Gujarat is having one Dauphin Helicopter and One Super King Air B-200 Air-craft for flying VVIP / VIPs and other high dignitaries from State and Central Government to visit various places within and outside Gujarat for official work within the shortest time.

6.4.2 The present hangar where the helicopter and Air-craft are parked belonging to Ahmedabad Gliding and flying club. Govt.of Gujarat has to acquire land from Airport Authority of India for construction of their own Hangar to park Helicopter and Air-craft stores room, office room etc. For this purpose Rs.115.00 lakh is provided in 2003-04.

6.4.3 For extension, strengthening, up gradation and land acquisition of Surat Air-Strip, a provision of Rs.220.00 lakh is provided in 2003-04.

6.4.4 Construction of Mandavi Air-Strip in Kutch District, and Dholavira Air-Strip are planned in this year budget provision and for that Rs.149.00 lakh is provided in 2003-04.

6.4.5 During emergency such an earthquake, floods, cyclone etc., helicopter flies to various places with VVIP / VIPs, for this purpose and repairing/ development of helipads at various places for that Rs.50.00 lakh is provided in 2003-04.

6.4.6 Ankleshwar, Amreli, Mehsana Air-Strips for Construction Rs.45.00 lakh is provided. For development of Ahmedabad Air-port Rs.15.00 lakh provision has made in the year 2003-04.

6.4.7 To create a new Directorate of Civil Aviation to carry out the functions in proper and planned manner.Rs.11.00 lakh is provided in 2003-04.

6.4.8 In the year 2003 -2004 a total outlay of Rs.605.00 lakh has been provided for Civil Aviation Activities.

7.1 MODERNISATION OF EQUIPMENT (WIRELESS NETWORK)

Introduction

7.1.1 Modernisation of Police Communization is linked with Organisation, population growth rise in Crime and Law and Order Problems. The criminals and anti-social elements are using modern gadgets for committing the crime these days. Successful detection of crime as well as restoration of normally in public order required the Police Force to be equipped with a communication system which is dependable and efficient. A good communication system reduces the response time of the Police in reaching the scene of offence, facilities immediate transmission of messages regarding movement of the criminals and to apprehend them, receiving feed back from the fields and communicating, the orders from higher authorities to all concerned. The Government of Gujarat has taken up an ambitious scheme of Modernizing the Communication System. All the Police Stations, Police Chowkies, Out posts have been equipped with VHF System of Communications. In addition during the monsoons 274 Wireless Stations are set up to monitor the flood stations. Further during adverse Law and Order situations temporary stations are set up with VHF sets in the areas. Besides, these are permanently fixed stations in the communally sensitive areas numbering 350 which are now in operation. In addition 1287 Mobiles all over the state have been fitted with Wireless Sets. In addition to wireless communication need for modernizing the police in other areas of it working.

New Proposal

7.1.2 It is proposed to replace the present VHF System by UHF Radio Trunking System in the entire State.

Committee for computerization of Home Department is constituted by the Department and three companies are short listed for appointing a consultant for advising and preparing complete system design for computerization of Home Department. For total computerization of Home Department a huge fund will be required, which is being met from the MPF scheme by matching the 50% share from state budget under plan.

A total outlay of Rs. 960.00 lakh as 50% share of the state has been provided in the Annual Plan 2003-2004 for communication, mobility, weapons, equipment (I.B. Riot controlling, Investigation etc.) under modernisation of Police Force

8.1 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Information Technology Incentive Plan

8.1.1 To promote the Information Technology Industry in Gujarat and attract the entrepreneurs to set up unit in Gujarat, the State Government has declared the IT Incentive Scheme 1999-2004. To pay the capital subsidy claim to the eligible new units, and other related incentives. An outlay of Rs 300.00 lakh is provided under the IT incentive plan for the year 2003-2004.

Training to Government Staff

8.1.2 During the last few years there has been a major initiative by the Government of Gujarat towards ushering in Information Technology and its tools in the functioning of Government. The emphasis has been on providing better services to citizens and in improving the internal productivity. Personnel working in the departments need constant exposure to new concepts and ideas through exposing them to seminars, training course of specialized nature. Organizing such training sessions/conferences would make a great difference to the E-Governance implementation effort. The trained officials can drive the E-governance process to the destination more efficiently and effectively. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Consultancy and Expert Services

8.1.3 The IT Department has engaged Telecommunications India Ltd., a Govt. India enterprise as consultant for Gujarat State Wide Area Network (GSWAN). For the coming year IT Department proposes third party inspector for assessment of service level as per the concession agreement of GSWAN and to make necessary recommendations to GoG on the service level matters.

It is also necessary to get consultancy from internationally reputed consultants who have got transnational exposure to benefit from the knowledge and experience gained by them in interaction with Governments and Companies in other countries. Thus in the year 2003-2004 the technical consultancy will be required for the upliftment of IT Section and therefore an outlay of Rs. 200 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Promotion of IT

Programme for 2003-2004

8.1.4 GIL, the promotional arm of the state govt. has to step up the promotional activities. Many activities have been undertaken to promote IT in the state and Gujarat as tomorrow's IT Destination.

Gujarat Informatics Limited, carries out a various activities like organizing awareness seminars, technical seminars, conferences and event participation in various exhibitions at regional & national level.

In the year 2003 – 2004, It is provided to organize various activities including Organizing and sponsoring various events to create awareness amongst the local IT professionals and business, Organizing IT quiz to create awareness about IT among the students, Programs for promotion of IT for masses, Participation in various international/national seminar/conferences to create awareness about Gujarat as a tech-savvy state and to promote it as an attractive investment destination & to launch an effective and aggressive print media exercise

to support marketing campaign & to organize at least one international event, two national events to project Gujarat, an outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003 – 2004.

Setting Up of Video Conferencing /Web Centre / Portal Website

8.1.5 It is a well-acknowledged fact that access to information plays a critical role in setting up of Governance/ Control mechanisms. Setting up of Video Conferencing, Web hosting and Portal website is integral component of E-Governance. This is important to note that the State administration has both IP based as well as ISDN based Video Conference facility with required gateway commissioned at Sachivalaya.

In the year 2003– 2004, it is provided to revamp C.M's official Website, development of Government of Gujarat portal to provide a single gateway to the state Government, Content Development and standardization of local language font for all governmental websites, Web Centre activities are to be enhanced alongwith the CM Communication system and the CM's website, Strengthening & increasing the penetration of video-conferencing during year. Apart from this, the Server Farm at Sachivalaya is under process of augmentation during the coming financial year. The facility will be further enhanced with a versatile portal web site capable of disseminating incurred information to thousand of people access it at a point of time.

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh for the year 2003– 2004 is provided.

Citizen Card Project

8.1.6 Citizen card project is to establish a permanent identity and utility mechanism for the citizens that can be used with ease, economy and efficiency. The citizen card based on the smart card technology will be an intelligent card that would facilitate a secure electronic identification and communication/transaction based on the card.

A pilot implementation would be taken up on the basis of the recommendations of the pre-feasibility study.

In the year 2003 – 2004 standardization & replication of the pilot projects for the Citizen card and E data bank projects will be carried out as per the recommendations of the consultants for the project. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is provided.

Data Warehousing

Programme for 2003-2004

8.1.7 As per the pre-feasibility study final report, an initial capital expenditure of Rs. 6.00 crore is required in year one for setting up of the E-Databank. To enhance the E-databank and to extend the facility further, capital expenditure & operational expenditure will be required in the coming year. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Hardware/Software and Other Equipment for IT Division

8.1.8 In the year 2003 – 2004, S. & T., Department of Science & Technology being front runner for the implementation of the I.T. Policy would need the Hardware/Software which will be helpful to implement the I.T. policy. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Info-Corridor of the State

8.1.9 The District connectivity through GSWAN has been made functional available and Taluka connectivity would be available by 2003-2004.

In the year 2003 – 2004 GSWAN related expenses will include-Guaranteed Quarterly Revenue, to be given to the service provider, which is estimated to be of the order of Rs 1000 lakh. Apart from this, bandwidth charges, leased rentals, O & M of other installations of the order of Rs 1000 lakh will be required to be paid to DoT. An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Infrastructure for Sachivalaya Connectivity

8.1.10 Infrastructure for Sachivalaya connectivity includes internet bandwidth and extension of Sachivalaya Campus Area Network. Some of the wireless LANs and other application are planned for augmentation during the year 2003-2004. The anticipated cost estimation for this work is Rs. 2 crore. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

SKIMS (Secretariat Knowledge Information Management System)

8.1.11 With the creation of the infrastructure backbone, Gujarat State Wide Area Network (GSWAN), government is concentrating on the development of applications that enable better governance. For this it is necessary to integrate the workflow and build data bases that integrate all applications developed by different departments. The SKIMS project will manage office automation and be an integrator that builds decision support systems in government functioning. The project will enhance Citizen Centric Applications by coordinating all electronic information flowing in the Secretariat and its related offices. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is provided for this project during the year 2003-2004.

Citizen Convenience Center (E-Seva)

8.1.12 As a part of e-governance, many state government organizations and local civic bodies have taken initiatives and computerized their citizen centric services. It is felt that citizens should have access to all these computerized services at one stop apart from other available channels. To enable the citizens of Gujarat to have access to important services and information in a efficient, convenient, transparent manner without hitch, Citizen Convenience Centers are provided and extended gradually to all municipality/districts in the state. These service centers are in the form of Info KIOSKS giving a one stop service to the people. They will include services such as payment of electricity bills, water and sewerage bills, telephone bills, property tax, registration of birth/death, reservation of G.S.R.T.C. bus tickets and other services. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is provided for this project during the year 2003-2004.

Business Incubation Centre

8.1.13 Business Incubators, also know as business accelerators, are the hot new way to nurture and grow a start up in the present day knowledge economy. They offer fledging companies a number of benefits – office space, funding and basic services such as recruiting, accounting and legal – usually in exchange for equity stakes. Business incubation center has been used successfully as instrument to attract the best IT talent and commercialize ideas into booming business entities mainly by U.S.A. and some other countries.

Most of these incubators have been established with the help of Venture Capitalist in the University Campuses.

The State Govt. proposes to use this mechanism for creating IT enterprises through incubators. Therefore, for this new scheme, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Allocation of Funds I.T.

8.1.14 Computerization of departments and Government offices throughout the state was taken up on a priority in the current year and alongwith the Wide Area Networking, most offices are realizing the importance of computerizing themselves.

While all departments would provide at least 1% of their plan budget towards IT, the likelihood of gaps can not be ruled out given the complexity of the task. In view of the above, the department in the Secretariat, who does not have the plan funds their needs have to be catered and therefore an outlay of Rs. 200 lakh is provided in the year 2003 – 2004.

GIL Share Capital

8.1.15 The Information Technology Policy of the State Government has recognized Gujarat Informatics Limited (GIL) as an enabling institution for implementation of Information Technology Policy. This is a company incorporated under the Companies Act. The authorized share capital of GIL is Rs. 25 crores. The paid up capital as on date is Rs.18.51 crores and further Rs. 2 crores will be released during the year 2001-02. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 towards the Share capital contribution of GIL.

Science City

8.1.16 The Government of Gujarat has established Gujarat Council of Science City to conceptualize, develop and operate a world class Science City near Ahmedabad. Gujarat Science City would be benchmarked against the best Science centers worldwide. The vision of the Science City goes beyond creating a museum or a theme park. It aims to facilitate “edutainment”, education through entertainment and of international stature, compared to the best worldwide.

In the year 2003 – 2004 3D-IMAX Theater, Entrance Plaza, Earth Station, Space & Communication Pavilion, Amphitheatre, Cafeteria & Water Body- (Kund), Children Activity Cell, Energy Park & Life Science Park would be completed in Phase – I of the Science City project. The Phase II of the Science City Project is provided to be developed by way of Private Sector Participation with support from the Gujarat Council of Science City in the form of providing them with necessary infrastructure facilities etc. In view of the above, in the year 2003- 2004, an outlay of Rs. 1739.00 lakh is provided.

Gujarat Council on Science & Technology (GUJCOST)

8.1.17 Gujarat Council on Science & Technology (GUJCOST) has been setup for popularization of Science and to encourage Research & Developments to facilitate Researchers, Inventors, and Scientists, collect and disseminate information in regard to science, technology, energy and environment through both print media and electronic media, to establish new Institutions on emerging Science and technology, to organize befitting programs/ seminars/ workshops to establish strong linkages between S&T institutes and Industry.

To fulfill the above objectives, an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakh is provided for the financial year 2003 – 04.

Popularization of Science (NEW ITEM)

8.1.18 Gujarat Council of Science City is setting up a Science City Project with a view to popularize Science amongst the rural and urban masses of State. The aim is to nurture the Scientist within the people and inculcate Scientific Temper amongst the people of Gujarat. The objective is to encourage the people to understand the underlying scientific principles in day to day life. Gujarat Council of Science City has prepared a Science Popularisation Programme for Science Popularisation which includes preparation of around 160 Scientific Programs which will then be telecasted on DD1 Channel. Additionally it is also provided to produce Videos of these programmes and circulate them to various schools and colleges of the State with a view to benefit even rural school children and people. It is also provided in the Programme to create educational brochures highlighting the Scientific Principles which will be educationally entertaining. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Venture Fund for Promotion of I.T. (NEW ITEM)

8.1.19 The State Govt. intends to setup a venture capital fund for promotion of IT. in the state with the objective of encouraging IT entrepreneurs and generating maximum number of employment opportunities in the state. IT venture fund so created will be given as a long term interest free loan to GIL which in turn will give this fund to Gujarat Venture Finance Ltd. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Centre of Excellence (NEW ITEM)

8.1.20 "To serve as an invigorating hub of IT activity in the state and lead the way in setting best practices for e-Governance in the state" Centre of Excellence is being provided in the year 2003-2004.

The Center shall operate as an independent centre and strive to achieve the following:

- Provide awareness, training and evaluation facility for Government applications on Common modules as well as Department Specific modules at various stages such as beta, pre-launch and implementation.
- Provide computing and Information services such as Internet access to CIO's of departments not having such access.
- Provide awareness amongst various Government departments of the developments in processes, the implementation and the utility of modules, both common and specific, developed vendors of the Industry for the Government.

An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Active Directory Services (ADS) (NEW ITEM)

8.1.21 The Directory Services project is an initiative to establish the logical infrastructure over the physically networked (SCAN & GSWAN) environment of the Government of Gujarat. This common hardware network infrastructure will host servers that would play the role of the authentication, building a common enterprise directory as well as the communications infrastructure for mail and new collaboration avenues like the instant messaging environment.

To implement the phase-1 of directory services for the State Govt. for presently about 1500 users in the Sachivalaya and phase the availability to the rest of the users over a period.

An outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakh is provided for the Action

Mahiti Shakti Project (NEW ITEM)

8.1.22 The State Government has a high degree of interaction with the citizen particularly in the form of schemes, distribution and supply of forms for availing various benefits under the schemes / services. Grievances redressal and monitoring of complaints pertaining to the delivery of services is another important type of citizen to government transactions.

The project intends to provide local citizens with a simple and convened access mechanism to government information and services at the grassroots level. The project intends to form Mahiti Shakti Kendra's which will disseminate information on government schemes, projects for citizen as well as getting knowledge about action taken by various departments for the benefit of citizen. The project will be implemented with local language interface using appropriate internet technology. Thus the project will percolate the E-Governance benefits to the citizen. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided in the year 2003 – 04.

Rural Connectivity (NEW ITEM)

8.1.23 The State Government has connected Districts Head Quarter and also Talukas through Gujarat State Wide Area Network which is the largest IP base net work in the Asia Pacific Region. To fulfill the aspirations of the rural folk and to give better services and to provides agricultural, medical and educational information to villages at facilitation booth in their villages and to provide communication facility and to provide distance education to both primary and higher education. It has been provided to provide rural connectivity & to take up 15 projects. Each costing Rs. 15 lakh and thus total into Rs. 225 lakh through appropriate technology. An outlay of Rs. 225.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003 – 04.

Biotechnology Division (NEW ITEM)

Promotion of Biotechnology Sector of Gujarat

8.1.24 The State Government has created Department of Science & Technology which also encompasses the Biotechnology Division aiming at the development of Biotechnology sector in the State. It is provided to promote Biotechnology sector of Gujarat through participation in fairs, exhibition, seminars, conferences, trainings, summit within and outside the country. To build up an appropriate image and help the process of encouraging collaboration with organizations and invent Biotechnology areas in Gujarat and other domestic place. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided for the financial year 2003 – 04.

Preparation of Feasibility Study and Project Report

8.1.25 The State intends to have a large network of laboratories and related infrastructure, appropriate Institutes to boost the Biotechnology sector in the State.

To explore such possibilities the State Government also thinks in the directions of preparing a feasibility study and project for setting up of an appropriate Institution in the area of Biotechnology in Gujarat. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003 – 04.

Setting up of the Office of the State of Biotechnology Mission

8.1.26 The State Government has created Biotechnology Division which will also have an office of the Biotechnology mission which is provided to be created under the administrative control of Department of Science & Technology. For setting up of this, the expenditure will be incurred for office expenses, furniture, pay & allowances for the staff, purchases of hardware / software for offices, for organizing and participating in seminars, conferences, training, summits, expenditure for promotion of Bio-tech. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Setting up of new R&D Institutions

8.1.27 Indian capability in knowledge based industries is well recognized and several large multinational companies have shown interest in setting up their biotech R&D centres in India in view of the availability of good quality scientific and technical manpower at reasonable cost. There is also a tremendous scope for research institutions and Universities to take up contract research on behalf of multi-national companies and research-driven domestic companies.

Thus, Establishment of Research & Development (R&D) Institutes is a key to the growth of Biotechnology sector which can help in converting technology development into industrial application and commercial products. Hence an initial funding for setting up of new R&D Institutes, an outlay of Rs. 175.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Setting up of Institute of Bioinformatics in Gujarat

8.1.28 Talented and skilled human resources is a key to the growth of Biotechnology sector in Gujarat and therefore, the State Government intends to setup an Institute of Bioinformatics in Gujarat. The objectives of the Institute will be to offer masters and Doctoral programs in Bio-informatics and Applied Biotechnology, to carry out research & development activities in the field of bioinformatics & other related areas, to undertake short-term training programmes and to promote and run incubation centres for the entrepreneurs, etc. an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Promotion of Individual Research Projects / Study in the area of Biotechnology

8.1.29 To boost the growth of Biotechnology sector in the State, skilled technical manpower with expertise in Biotechnology will be promoted to take up individual research projects / studies in the area of Biotechnology which will help achieve regional and global leadership in the chosen areas through sharp focus. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Remote Sensing And Communication Centre, Gandhinagar

Building of the Centre

8.1.30 The construction of building for RESECO at Info city, Gandhinagar, is in progress by the Road and Building department of State Government. The SATCOM Component of the building is currently in process. An amount of Rs. 80.00 lakh is provided in the year 2003-2004.

Gujarat Satcom Network

8.1.31 The administrative, developmental and educational networks have been established and made operational. During this financial year, it is provided to procure 2 nos. of Mobile Emergency Communication Units from ISRO. Further, for maintenance and up keeping of the earth station and studio equipments and with a view to further expand the SATCOM network an amount of Rs. 80.00 lakh is provided in the year 2003-2004.

National (Natural) Resources Information System

8.1.32 This is a multi Crores project jointly sponsored by the Department of Space, Government of India and implemented by State Government. This is a GIS based system for natural resources management, under which a multi purpose geo-spatial common data base and decision support systems for various sectors are being developed. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh is provided for developmental activities, required to be performed at the Centre.

Equipment and Machinery and Software

8.1.33 RESECO is equipped with Hardware and soft wares, Earth station etc. The Studio is made operational and programmes are conducted on regular basis. However, for further up gradation of the hardware and soft wares, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided.

Maintenance of Satcom /Computer Equipments

8.1.34 The SATCOM facility is being used regularly by various users. The RS and GIS based applications projects are under execution, on regular basis, as per the users requirement. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided towards maintenance.

Pay and Allowances

8.1.35 For the sanctioned posts of the Centre, for the pay and allowances of employees, an outlay of

Rs. 35.00 lakh is provided during the year 2003-2004.

Contingency Expenses

8.1.36 For electricity, office maintenance, telephone bills (ISDN), transportation, insurance coverage of equipments and machinery and stationery for the Centre etc. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh is provided.

Library and Books

8.1.37 RESECO is a scientific organization, dealing with various disciplines and has initiated academy of spatial technology, to meet this requirement, as a part of the operations of the Centre, the required books and periodicals on remote sensing, GIS, SATCOM are required. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for this purpose.

Printing And Publicity Charges

8.1.38 For publishing the annual report of the Centre and to bring out the News Letters from time to time, to meet the expenditure of printing and to participate in exhibition at different places for publicity of the centre, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided.

Car For The Centre

8.1.39 Presently, there is only one vehicle among eight Officers. The construction of a building is in progress at Infocity. Since, the Director and other Officers have to frequently visit Sachivalaya, SAC/ISRO, Info City Campus, and other places for day to day work of liaisoning/banking etc. A separate vehicle is required for the Centre, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is provided.

To keep pace with the advancement in the scientific techniques and with the latest techniques adopted by the criminals in the commission of crimes, the modernization of scientific techniques used in the investigation modern and sophisticated instruments required to be purchased. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided.

An outlay of Rs. 230.00 lakh is provided for the scheme of "Modernisation of Police Force (50% centrally sponsored for the Forensic Science Laboratories. Detailed breakup of the sub-sector is shown as below.

1.	Modernisation of Scientific Techniques	100.00
2.	Training of Employees, Vehicle, Furniture NABLE	130.00

8.2 ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL

Environment

Introduction

8.2.1 Gujarat State with its formation in 1960, embarked upon rapid industrial development. During the last four decades, the State Catapulted itself to occupy the number two position in the country in terms of total investment in industrial sector, and notched up maximum new investments after the liberalization process was set in motion in 1991. As per the latest data published by the Centre for monitoring Indian Economy, Gujarat tops in new investment with Rs.1.74 lakhs crore state is followed by Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

The most significant aspect of this growth from environment and pollution point of view is that more than 60% of the investment is in the sectors like chemicals, petrochemicals, fertilizers, dyes and dye intermediates, drug and pharmaceuticals- both bulk and formulation, distilleries, pesticides etc. The story of "Golden Corridor" from Vapi to Ahmedabad and now stretching Mehsana is well known not only due to the concentration of industrial growth gravitating to the main North South railway and road artery of the State, In all areas of environmental sustainability, be it air, water or land the golden corridor manifest complex factors of environmental concern. This has happened mainly because in our anxiety to attract more and more investment, the environmental concerns were given a go bye.

Progressive deterioration of environment due to industrial growth, urbanization, improvement in the quality of life and exhaustion of natural resources have become the issue of concern in Gujarat State. In order to ensure that habitats and ecosystems in the state are protected, land and water must be sustainable and renewable with pollutant free air to support the quality of life. Development and implementation of integrated approaches for environmental management therefore demand urgent attention. Need for introduction of right blend of preventive and curative approaches in environmental management has been well recognised.

Programme for the Annual Plan 2003-2004

8.2.2 For the year 2003-2004 an outlay Rs.234.00 lakhs is provided for the "Environment" part.

Grant-in-aid to Gujarat Ecological Education and Research (Geer) Foundation

8.2.3 Gujarat Ecological Education and Research (GEER) Foundation is an autonomous institution, working in the field of environment education and ecological research since February 1983. The main objective is to create love for nature and wildlife among people through nature education camps, seminars, workshops, debates. Work is in progress for the development of the entire area as a "Centre of Excellence" for nature interpretation and Natural History Museum. An Outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for Grant-in-aid to GEER Foundation for the Year 2003-2004.

Gujarat Ecology Commission

8.2.4 The Government of Gujarat has set up Gujarat Ecology Commission in October, 1992, with a view to plan for restoration of ecologically degraded areas; to arouse a collective ecological consciousness among people, to create an ecological information system (databank), and to create institutions and organizations necessary for this purpose. an outlay of Rs.90.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004. Rs.15.00 lakh is proposed as grant in aid for Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE); an outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs is provided for administrative machinery .

Review Of Ninth Plan Progress

8.2.5 The progress of work in the Ninth Plan is as under:

Establishment

8.2.6 The Commission headquarters is established at Vadodara with 19 employees in different grades. Rs.236 lakh were spent towards the establishment including salary, wages, allowances, office expenses, administrative overheads etc., in the Ninth Plan.

Biodiversity

8.2.7 To carry on the Biodiversity studies an amount of Rs.129 lakh were spent.

Geographic Information System.

8.2.8 The in-house data processing facilities are being upgraded with Geographic Information System (GIS) software, state-of-the-art software for 3-D viewing, simulation modelling, multiple correlation etc. A repository of satellite imageries for different time periods would be obtained and analysed regularly. An amount of Rs.15 lakh was spent in the Ninth Plan.

Programme for the Annual Plan 2003-2004

Annual Environment Report

8.2.9 Several global bodies such as, UNEP, UNSD, WRI etc. to incorporate environmental concerns/aspects in the national/international statistical systems to integrate these in policy making. The Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, in 1992, also emphasized the need for incorporating environmental dimensions in analysis and policy making for moving towards sustainable development.

8.2.10 There are three major approaches in decision making namely, (I) Preparing state of Environment Reports (SOER). Environment Performance review (EPR) and Environmental Action Plan (EAP), (2) Expanding the concept of wealth to include natural capital in the total capital stock, and (3) Compiling Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounts to integrate environmental losses and gains in the national accounts system. National income statistics do not just present aggregate income/production of the economy, but they provide a comprehensive accounting framework within which data can be compiled and presented in a format designed for the purpose of economy analysis, decision taking and policy making.

8.2.11 For upgrading the information annually to assess quality and quantity of natural resources and thus ascertaining the magnitude of the problem in the State. For this purpose an amount of Rs.5 lakhs is provided in the year 2003-2004.

Indo Canada Environment Facility

8.2.12 A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Indo Canada Environment Facility (ICEF) and Gujarat Ecology Commission (GEC) for the purpose of restoring Mangroves along the Gujarat coast. Total cost of the project is Rs.1013.05 lakhs. The project is to be implemented through NGO's and village level organizations. As GEC has no source of funding an amount of Rs.103.70 lakhs, which is GEC's contribution, an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided in the year 2003-2004.

GEC sponsored projects:

8.2.13 GEC takes up studies on environment and related issues. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided in the year 2003-2004.

Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology

8.2.14 The State Government has to establish an Institute of Desert Ecology in Kutch district. The institute is providing ecological knowledge to users/planners, provide extension services, and promote the use of appropriate technology by collaborating with Israeli research agencies. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Gujarat Environment Management Institute

8.2.15 The State Government has constituted "Gujarat Environmental Management Institute" (GEMI). The GEMI will provide advice on environmental management issues, develop cleaner/least waste technologies/newer pollution control technologies; to create facility for trade of industrial waste and function as data bank; and prepare Environmental Impact Statement and Environment Management Plans.

Primary role of GEMI is to undertake R & D addressing to the Environmental issues and co-ordination and rendering assistance to achieve Environmental sustainability in the State of Gujarat.

GEMI will be Environmental Management consultants in the state and will render advisory services to various agencies to become self-sufficient.

An outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-2004.

It is proposed to continue the following schemes during the year 2003-2004.

An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided for the carrying out Regional Environmental Impact Assessment of three talukas of Kutch District.

An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs is provided for the exchange of Waste Minimisation and Cleaner Production Technologies (WMECTC)

It is proposed to introduce the following new schemes during the year 2003-2004.

8.2.16 An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided for scheme of Regional Emergency Management Plan for Toxic Gas/ Chemical Release (Off site). An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided for scheme of Oil Spill Management Plan for Vadinar Marine National Park-Detection/ Tracking Clean-up plan. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided for scheme for Regional Environment Impact Assessment of one of the sensitive Industrial Areas of Gujarat. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided for scheme for Environment Management System ISO 14001 Accreditation to Industries and Area. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided for scheme for Pollution Control at Tourist Spots (PCTS).

Thus, total outlay of Rs.134.00 Lakhs is provided for various activities of GEMI for the year 2003-04.

Gujarat Pollution Control Board

Introduction

Gujarat Pollution Control Board is constituted under the Water Act-1974

8.2.17 For the year 2003-2004, the GPCB has proposed to continue all the scheme of 2002-2003. Details of each scheme in brief are given here under:

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay For 2003-2004 (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Strengthening Of Gujarat Pollution Control Board.	190
2.	Environmental Assessment & Awareness Programme.	15
3.	Environmental Monitoring In Major Cities And Industrial Area.	20
4.	Monitoring Of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (Cetps).	15
5.	Monitoring Of Coastal Waters (New Scheme).	30
	TOTAL	270

Strengthening Of Gujarat Pollution Control Board

8.2.18 It is proposed to strengthen the administration of the Board. An outlay of Rs.190.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004.

Environmental Assessment & Awareness Programme

8.2.19 GPCB continues to create awareness about pollution issues. It has already set up Public Awareness & Assistance Centre. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh is provided to be spent for this purpose.

Environmental Monitoring In Major Cities And Industrial Areas

8.2.20 The Board will continue monitoring ambient air quality and some of the water resources in major cities and industrial areas of the State. Rs.20.00 lakh is provided for this scheme for year 2003-2004.

Monitoring of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)

8.2.21 In view of the Hon. High Court's Order, some CETPs have been commissioned and some more are under construction. It will be very important to monitor the performance of these treatment plants and that its effects on the environment. An outlay of Rs.15 lakh is provided for this scheme for the year 2003-2004.

Monitoring of Coastal Waters

8.2.22 Gujarat has the longest coastline – 1651 kms – in the country. There are many industries located near the seacoast. These industries discharge their effluents directly into the sea or into tidal zones. The Gujarat Pollution Control Board at present does not have adequate facilities for monitoring the coastal waters. It is, therefore, proposed to entrust this work to the National Institute of Oceanography, which is specialized in such kind of work. Provisions of Rs.30.00 lakh is provided for this scheme for year 2003-2004.

Thus for the implementation of the various schemes proposed during Annual Plan 2003-2004, an outlay of Rs.270.00 lakh is provided for pollution control activities.

Vision 2010

8.2.23 The Government of Gujarat has recognized the environmental pollution as one of the major component in the document of 'Vision 2010' with the aim to improve social and environmental quality in the state by the year 2010. The industrialization and subsequent urban development in Gujarat had critically affected various components of the environment particularly air, water and land resource. In its continuous endeavor to improve the quality of life, the Government had undertaken the comprehensive studies on environmental pollution for next ten years by which it intends to provide clean air and water to the citizens of the state. In addition to the on going of regulation and promotion of environmental protection measures the following schemes are proposed to be continued in the Annual Plan of 2003-2004 in support of the objectives of Vision 2010 :-

- (1) Promoting cleaner production technologies.
- (2) Assessment of environmental carrying capacity study of Kachchh district.

Overall, an outlay of Rs.504.00 lakh is provided for the sub-sector "Environment and Pollution Control" for 2003-2004. It includes Rs.234.00 lakh for "Environment" part and Rs.270.00 lakh for "Pollution Control" part.

9.1 SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES (PLANNING MACHINERY)

Introduction

9.1.1 Emphasis has been laid on Planning Atlas and District Planning Atlas in State and below level Planning. It is easier to grasp information through map rather than through Complex Statistical Statements. Further, it is difficult to comprehend geographical contiguity of spatial units from statistical statements. It is more difficult to understand the relationship between the variable in spatial background without maps. District Planning Atlas presents various statistical data on present and past socio-economic parameters on spatial score on thematic maps. Moreover, many maps depict location specific more complex detail, which cannot be shown in published statistical statements. The Government of India has been emphasizing the grass root level planning, therefore more importance has been given to District Planning.

9.1.2 The Directorate of Evaluation has been undertaking evaluation studies of different plan schemes of various department of the State Government. The Directorate has so far completed more than 215 evaluation studies of different departments.

Approach, objectives and Strategy

9.1.3 Following aspects have been taken into account for the preparation of schemes for the Year 2003-04.

- (a) To prepare district planning atlases for district in a phased manner.
- (b) To seek the participation of for undertaking Evaluation Studies, so that more and more schemes/programmes can be covered for evaluation studies.
- (c) Special studies can be undertaken making use of the external expertise available in reputed Research Institutions under Plan Studies unit.

Outline of the Development Programmes : 2003-2004

9.1.4 Keeping in view the approach & strategy of the Annual Plan 2003-04, an outlay of Rs.16.10 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04. Scheme wise details are given below.

Strengthening of Cartography Unit

9.1.5 More emphases has been laid on Planning Atlas and District Planning Atlas in state and below level planning. The scheme proposes to continue the existing establishment of one Research Officer and one Research Assistant for preparing the Planning Atlas and District Planning Atlases of the districts and Taluka Profiles of the State during the year, for which an outlay of Rs.3.16 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery at State Level

9.1.6 The Directorate of Evaluation has been undertaking evaluation studies of different plan schemes of various departments of the State Government. The Directorate as so far completed more than 215 evaluation studies of different departments. Observations and recommendations made in these study reports are useful to the Government. Especially with the initiation of a large number of schemes for poverty alleviation, employment generation etc., it has become necessary to get more number of schemes evaluated so that the Government can have quick feedback about schemes and corrective measures can be

introduced for effective and better implementation. For strengthening of evaluation machinery 3 posts (Research Officer – 2 post and Research Assistant – 1 post) has been sanctioned during the year 1990-91. It is proposed to continue these three posts during the year 2003-2004 for which an outlay of Rs. 3.20 lakh is provided.

It is also proposed to send about 15 officers/staff for imparting computer training through empanelled training institutions, for which an outlay of Rs. 0.30 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Thus, an outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Creation of a cell for Plan Studies

9.1.7 The work of collection, compilation and analysis of data pertaining to various sectors of economy is undertaken continuously in Directorate of Economics and Statistics. However, special studies pertaining to some important sectors of economy are required to know the trends of development in these sectors and their sub-sectors. These special studies can be undertaken making use of the external expertise available in reputed research institutions for this purpose.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided under the scheme during the year 2003-2004.

Creation of Six posts of Deputy Mamlatdar for 20 Point Programme in six new districts.

9.1.8 With the reorganization of the districts 6 new districts viz. 1. Anand, 2. Patan, 3. Dahod, 4. Narmada, 5. Porbandar and 6. Navsari have come into existence. In order to monitor the 20 Point Programme effectively at district level, 6 new posts of Deputy Mamlatdar - one post in each district have been created. An outlay of Rs. 8.44 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04 for the pay and allowances of these post.

9.1.9 Thus an outlay of Rs. 16.10 lakh is provided under Planning Machinery for 2003-2004.

9.2 TOURISM

Introduction

9.2.1 Gujarat has made rapid and significant progress in industrial sector. Gujarat is the only State in the Unions of India, which registered a growth rate of 9.5% over the last decade. Along with industrial development, the growth of service sector in Gujarat has been impressive. Tourism in Gujarat was confined to religious pilgrimages. In spite of many natural resources and entrepreneurship, Gujarat remained a source of travel rather than a destination. However, Gujarat adopted a forward-looking policy w.e.f. 1-8-1995 to develop various sub-sector and to attract investment in tourism related facilities and infrastructure. The approach of the State Government is to encourage by tax relief as well as training of manpower so that private sector could play a vital role in development of tourist related projects. The State Government also supports all the marketing and publicity initiatives. Role of the State Government in development of tourism would be of encouragement, facilitation and catalyst agent.

9.2.2 Tourism is a service industry having tremendous employment and area development potential. Environment friendliness and labour intensity of Tourism Projects are well known. Hence, it makes Tourism ideal economic activities for tackling problems of unemployment in the State. Gujarat, with its rich cultural heritage, long coastline dotted with beautiful beaches, archaeological and historical monuments and hospitable people, provide the bedrock on which a superstructure of a booming Tourism Industry can be built.

Objectives

9.2.3 The main objective is to develop large number of destinations and create a network of places of interest to tourists with varied preferences to identify specific areas such as religious tourism, archaeological tourism, eco-tourism, wild life tourism, heritage tourism, coastal and beach tourism, adventure tourism, corporate tourism, craft and culture tourism.

(2) To create adequate modern and attractive facilities for the tourists.

(3) To provide incentives to strengthen the existing infrastructure and encourage innovative projects in the field of tourism.

(4) To project rich cultural heritage, excellent craftsmanship and vibrant culture to the tourists.

(5) To develop coastal destinations and projects in eco-friendly manner along with projection of rich flora and fauna of the State.

(6) To integrate various facilities available in the State to strengthen the network which would take care of various requirement of the tourists.

Review of the Projects

9.2.4 An outlay Rs. 1214.00 lakh are provided for the year 2003-2004. This can be divided in to different broad categories as under:

1. Project \ Development Work.
2. Financial Assistance and Share Capital.

3. Product Tourism.
4. Promotional Tourism.
5. Other Misc. Schemes.

9.2.5 Up-gradation\renovation and modernization of the existing properties of the Corporation, Development of Saputara, Wayside Amenities, Integrated Infrastructure Development, Public Convenience and other mega project viz. Beach Resort at Kutch Mandvi, Development of Dholavira, Construction of Tourist Complex at Nalsarovar, Wayside amenities at Malvan, Valthan & Shamlaji for the attraction of the tourists.

Information & Publicity

9.2.6 Advertise & publicity is considered to be effective & proper means in the modern world, especially for the tourism sector. It is proposed to do national and international publicity & advertisement for various tourism products & services of State. This includes print media, electronic media, posters, banners, hoardings, CD-ROM, videocassettes, TV channel, scrolling advertisement and all kind of communication, promotion & publicity nationally & internationally Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided in annual plan 2003-2004.

Signage's at Tourist Places & Road Sides:

9.2.7 Signage's act as guide to tourists. It is proposed to set up & install signage's on the National & State Highways highlighting the tourist destinations. Toran group of Hotels & Cafeterias will also be covered under the scheme. The locations and no. of signage's will be decided keeping in view the requirement & availability of fund Rs.15.00 Lakh is provided in annual plan 2003-2004.

Tourist Information Centers

9.2.8 In order to provide all tourism related information to tourists, Tourist Information Bureaus (TIB), Tourist Reception Center (TRC) have been set up at various cities & towns within and out side the State of Gujarat. All kind of expenditure for operating TIB /TRC like establishment, administrative, office expenses including renovation, maintenance, up gradation & modernization Rs.110.00 Lakh is provided in annual plan 2003-2004.

Computerization

9.2.9. Information Technology and Computerization now a day is essential requirement to administer any organization efficiently and smoothly. The expenditure will be incurred on purchase of hardware i.e. computers, printers, modems etc. besides expenditure on E-mail & Internet at units, cafeterias & TIB'S. Similarly the grant will be utilize for purchase and or development of software for various offices and departments Rs.20.00 Lakh is provided in annual plan 2003-2004.

Tourism Training Institute

9.2.10 In order to develop skilled manpower in tourism sector, training courses have been implemented through AMA in collaboration of IITTM- Govt. of India, Gwalior. The expenses on purchase of books, magazines, and preparation of course materials, honorarium

of faculty experts, seminars, necessary office equipment and all other related misc. & office expenses etc. Rs.5.00 Lakh is provided in annual plan 2003-2004.

Purchase of Tourist Vehicles

9.2.11 Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited being the nodal agency for conducting LTC tours for the Govt. servants and other Corporate employees requires A.C & Non A.C tourist vehicles, like Toyato Qualise \ Tata Sumo \ Other Cars for causal contract as well as the personal tour of tourist. It is proposed to purchase 3-4 vehicles Rs.24.00 Lakh is provided in annual plan 2003-2004.

Investment Promotion:

9.2.12 The State Govt. will announce the Tourism Policy 2000 and beyond to encourage the private entrepreneurs to invest in tourism related projects. Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited is acting as nodal agency on behalf of the State Govt. to help entrepreneurs for getting the tax incentives according to the size of their investment. The separate Investment Cell has been created.

The grant will be utilized for preparation of diskettes, CD-ROM as well as colorful printing of booklet, brochures, folders, forms etc. on tourism policy and incentives. Advertisement in newspapers & magazines etc will be released for creating awareness about policy & incentives. All establishment, administrative & office expenses pertaining to Investment Cell will be incurred Rs.20.00 Lakh is provided in annual plan 2003-2004.

Market Research & Monitoring:

9.2.13 Collection and compilation of tourist information of Gujarat State on monthly basis through GISTCO. Annual expenditure for this matter works out to be about Rs. 21.00 lakh. Research focused on heavy traffic destinations. Monitoring investment in tourism sector. study on new program & product developed by other State Tourism Corporation. The expenditure will be to be tune of Rs. 9.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs.30.00 Lakh is provided in 2003-2004.

Development of Places & Properties of Tourist Interest

Minor & Maintenance Work

9.2.14 The State Government has transferred old properties at various places in the State to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited long back. All these properties were converted into holiday homes and cafeterias by TCGL. The condition of the properties was very poor and the same was deteriorating with the passage of time. There are 12 holiday homes and 12 cafeterias all over the State. It is proposed to incur expenditure on Maintenance, Renovation, Up gradation and Modernization of existing Unites. Includes television, air conditioner, cooler, geyser, intercom, kitchen equipments, crockery and cutlery, linen, housekeeping items, furniture and fixtures, electrification, streetlights, water supply and drainage, internal roads, & main gate etc. Rs.75.00 Lakh is provided in annual plan 2003-2004.

Buildings

9.2.15 Govt. of India sanctions various projects like tourist complex, budget accommodation, tourist reception center and such other tourism projects, which may or may not be recognized by the State Govt. State Govt. is supposed to contribute to all such projects sanctioned by Govt. of India. The share of the State Govt. shall be as per the terms and conditions of sanctioned order of GOI. The projects to be taken up and requirement of the fund will be commensurate with the projects sanctioned by Govt. of India and implemented by the Corporation Rs.50.00 Lakh is provided in annual plan 2003-2004.

Saputara Development

9.2.16 Saputara the only Hill Station of the State situated on the border of Gujarat & Maharashtra. This hill station is famous for natural beauty of forest and pollution free atmosphere. For providing better infrastructure facilities which includes road, water supply, drainage, electricity and tele communication facilities. It is also proposed to utilize the fund for renovation, up gradation, maintenance, It is proposed to spend on house keeping items, kitchen equipment, cooling equipment including furniture & fixtures, interiors, landscaping, gardening and all other incidental or ancillary matters Rs.30.00 is provided in annual plan 2003-2004.

Wayside Amenities

9.2.17 It is necessary to provide basic amenities to tourists on National & State Highway under the project of the Wayside Amenities. Facilities like catering, safe drinking water, clean toilets, bathrooms & W.C. and resting area. Such facilities are badly necessary for tourists passing through National \ State highway in personal or tourist vehicles. Such projects may be taken up with the help of GOI Fund. This is the matching contribution of the State Govt., Rs.30.00 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Public Convenience at Tourists Places

9.2.18 Many tourist places having heavy tourist traffic throughout the year badly required public convenience facilities. Public convenience means providing facilities of safe drinking water, clean toilet, bathroom & W.C. near the place of tourist attraction. Such projects may also be taken up with the help of GOI. This is the matching contribution of the State Govt., Rs.20.00 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Integrated Infrastructure Development

9.2.19 It is proposed to set up integrated infrastructure facilities at selected tourist places in phased manner. This year, it is proposed to select Kutch Mandvi under the scheme of Integrated Infrastructure Development. Integrated Infrastructure includes land and site development, approach road, water & electric supply, drainage system and other infrastructure facilities like parking area, recreation center / area, landscaping and gardening, sitting lounge etc., Rs.50.00 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Modernization & Up-Gradation

9.2.20 Modernization & up gradation aims at providing better accommodation facilities, high quality of furniture, fixtures & interiors, air-conditioner, freez hotel equipments,

housekeeping equipments, kitchen equipments and all other modern facilities & equipments of hotel sector. The Holiday Homes & Cafeterias will be taken up in phased manner. It is proposed to consider Holiday Home Pavagadh under this scheme Rs.10.00 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Development of Kutch 'A Special Area'

9.2.21 Kutch is the area where tourists can get all memorable experience including historical, religious, archeological, cultural and craft heritage. Kutch requires special attention to attract more and more domestic as well as foreign tourists. Kutch has various types of tourist destinations like Bhuj, Dholavira, Narayan Sarovar, Koteswar, Kalo Dungar, Bhadreshwar & other places. Projects of tourist facilities will be set up at above places one after another. Tourist facilities include accommodation, catering, reception center and all other amenities required for tourists. Such projects of tourist's facilities will be developed by utilizing the fund of Govt. of India, too for specific projects in Kutch Region Rs.20.00 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Exhibitions

9.2.22 Exhibitions, Seminars, Work-Shops etc. are considered as popular & effective means of promotion, development & marketing of tourism products & services. All kind of expenditure for participation in National as well as International exhibitions, seminars, work-shops, training programs etc. will be incurred from this grant. The expenditure includes membership / registration fees, stall rent, stall decoration, transportation, travel, courier charges and all other incidental & ancillary expenses, Rs.30.00 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Fairs & Festivals

9.2.23 Gujarat is the State of colorful fairs & festivals round the year. Fairs like Tarneter, Shamlaji, Chitra Vichitra, Madhavpur, Vautha, Bhavnath and Festivals like Navratri, International Kite Festival, Kutch Festival, and Dang Darbar are very popular among the public. The Central Govt. has also recognized Tarneter, International Kite Festival and Kutch Utsav on the National Tourism Map. It is also good platform to promote tourism on National & International level. All kind of expenditure for organizing various fairs & festivals round the year like site development, mandap, decoration, electrification, infrastructure work like water supply, electricity, drainage, telephone, catering, accommodation, transport, publicity, printing, banners, hoardings, cultural programs and all other incidental and ancillary expenditure will be made from this grant. The disastrous Earthquake of 26-01-01 and subsequent riots spread in all over the State have adversely affected particularly Tourism Industry. Number of domestic and foreign tourists visiting Gujarat has substantially gone down.

In order to attract and NRG & NRI & other foreign tourists as well as domestic tourists, it proposed to celebrate Navratri-2003 as a International Festival of Gujarat. This will result in building confidence and fairly atmosphere in Gujarat for the tourists. It is also proposed to organize series of special programs at the time of the Navratri including package tours exhibitions on handicraft and others, Gujarati Food Festivals, Preparation of CD Rom, National & International publicity to print and electronic media, live telecast on TV Channels, Garba competitions, prizes, accommodation arrangement, providing tourist vehicles and all kind of infrastructure as well as incidental ancillary expenditure pertaining to

Navaratri Festival comes to Rs. 200.00. This event will be organized in collaboration with NRG Department (GAD), Youth Service & Cultural Activity Department, Directorate of Information and other related Departments on Mega Scale, Rs.250.00 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Refurbishment & Illumination of Monuments

9.2.24 Historical & Architectural Monuments in the States are the resources of Tourism for attracting tourist's flow for which extensive refurbishment work has to be carried out for beautification and for providing basic facilities to the tourists near and around the monument area. Thus the work of refurbishment & illumination of monuments needs to be taken up in consultation & coordination of various authorities. Refurbishment includes basic amenities like safe drinking water, clean toilets, sitting area, interpretation centers, catering unit, landscaping etc. near the monument. Illumination includes flood lightings on the monuments from the various angles, which highlight the monument in beautiful way at night, Rs.20.00 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

The Royal Orient Train

9.2.25 The Royal Orient Train is a unique and exclusive product of Gujarat, which caters to Foreign and up market tourists to introduce them to the destination of Gujarat. THE ROYAL ORIENT (THE LUXURY TRAIN) travels through Delhi-Rajasthan-Gujarat sector. It is a joint venture between Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited and the Indian Railway. The train covers Delhi to Delhi via Udaipur, Modhera, Patan, Ahmedabad, Sasangir, Diu, Palitana, Ranakpur & Jaipur highlights Archeological & Historical sites, Wildlife, Beach and Religious places in Gujarat and Rajasthan. All operating expenditure on account of on board & ground arrangements will be made from this grant. The expenditure on printing of folders, brochures, pamphlets etc. gift articles and advertisement in National & International news papers & magazines TV channels etc , Rs.25.00 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Tented Accommodation

9.2.26 The facilities of Tented Accommodation is provided to tourists during Tarnetar Fair, Kutch Ustav, Modhera Utradhra Mahostav & other festivals in remote area where accommodation facilities are not available. It is also proposed to create / set up Tent village at or near holiday homes / cafeteria during particular tourist season. Looking to the life span of tent, it is necessary to regularly purchase tents every year in required quantity. So that minimum tents are available for tourists, Rs.10.00 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Canal Tourism

9.2.27 It is proposed to develop the concept of Canal Tourism in State on account of Sardar Sarovar Narmda canal passing throughout the State. The concept of Canal Tourism will be new attraction for tourists of Gujarat. Various sites & places for development of Canal Tourism in the State will be identified in association with SSNNL. Initial expenditure will be incurred for retaining consultants / experts for preparation of reports on development of Canal Tourism along with identification of places / sites in the State. The project of Canal Tourism may be developed under public / private sector partnership basis, Rs.20.00 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Rural Tourism

9.2.28 The concept of rural tourism is one of the modern tourist attractions. Concept of rural tourism provides the real virtual experience of rural and village life style, cuisine, & accommodation. Rural tourism also encourages promotion of handicrafts, which is major tourist attraction for foreign tourists. Rural & village tourism provides self employment opportunity to villagers which also result in to increase in revenue on account of increased tourist traffic in rural areas & villages of the State .Initial expenditure will be incurred for retaining consultants / experts for preparation of reports on identifying rural area in Saurashtra & Kutch region for development of rural & village tourism. The project of rural & village tourism may be developed under public / private sector partnership, Rs.20.00 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Sound & Light Show

9.2.29 Sound and Light Show is a new concept to highlight the tourist place visited by large number every year like in Red Fort at Delhi, Gwalior Fort at Gwalior and other places in the country. Sound and light show consist of two components (1. Lighting at sight 2. Sound describing the history of monument / place) It is proposed to create Sound & Light Show at known temples, as well as historical & architectural monuments of the State as a part of tourist's attraction activity. Such places will be decided on the basis of recommendation of State / Central Govt., Local Authorities and reports of consultants etc. Once the Sound & Light Show is completed & put in to operation, regular administration & maintenance will be handed over to Local Authority, Rs.10.00 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Tourism Venture Capital Fund

9.2.30 The tourism projects are known for their long gestation period. Their schemes for revenue are often risky in the first few years of establishment as a result normally financial institution and banker are very conservative when it comes to financing the tourism projects, especially the new ideas like Golf Course, Theme Park, Entertainment Complex etc. In order to promote such kind of new ideas in the State and to increase the tourism activities, it is proposed to create a Tourism Venture Capital Fund. The fund will be administered & managed by Gujarat Venture Finance Limited, A Govt. of Gujarat Undertaking. The requirements & guidelines prescribed by SEBI in this regards will be followed by Gujarat Venture Finance Limited, Rs.220.00 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

The Gujarat Pavitra Yatradham Vikas Board

9.2.31 Gujarat Pavitra Yatradham Vikas Board came into existence in the year 1995. State Govt. has entrusted responsibilities of development of six major "Yatradhams" Somnath, Dwarka, Ambaji, Girnar, Palitana and Dakor. Board is also entrusted the liaison work of Kailas Mansarovar Yatries of Gujarat State who undertake said Yatras with the permission of Govt. of India & China State Government has announced incentives of Rs.20,000 cash to be given to all such yatries and above the Kit costing Rs.4000 to each of such pilgrims in addition to second class rail fare from their residence to New Delhi and back to their home. Insurance cover of the amount covering risk up to Rs.1.00 lakh to each Amarnathji Pilgrims. 6000 such yatries have obtained insurance cover. Rs.300.00 lakh is provided for development work of six main/major Yatradhams. Rs.60.00 lakh is provided for incentives Kailas Mansarovar Yatries for 2003-2004 and Rs.5.00 lakh is for insurance cover to Amarnath Yatries for the year 2003-04.

9.2.32 Rs.45.00 lakh is provided for celebration of festivals at six major Yatradham e.g. religious fairs at Dakor and Ambaji during full moon night in the months of Falgum & Bhadarva when Rs.25.00 lakh people gather at Somanath Girnar.

Rs.49.00 lakh is provided for administrative expenses.

9.2.33 Since the State Government has also entrusted the development work of nearly 390 Devsthans/Temple (which were under the administrative control of the Govt..) to the Board for which Rs.50.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Break-up of the outlay of Rs.509.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 is as under.

		(Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	Development of Yatradhmas	Rs. 300.00
(2)	Incentive to Kailash Mansarovar Yatries	Rs. 60.00
(3)	Insurance cover to Amarnath Yatries	Rs. 05.00
(4)	Celebration of Fairs & Festivals	Rs. 45.00
(5)	Administrative Expenses	Rs. 49.00
(6)	Development of Devesthans/Temples	<u>Rs. 50.00</u>
	Total	Rs. 509.00

9.3 STATISTICS

Introduction

9.3.1 Statistical data provides the basis for socio-economic planning, policy formulation and building up of projections for important socio-economic indicators. A need for having a strong database is felt in emerging areas of economy as well as at the micro level. Thus, data base requirements are expanding both horizontally across the areas and vertically down to grass root level. A recent report of the National Statistical Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangrajan has emphasised the need for strengthening of the statistical system, both in the states and at national level, through maintaining micro level data base related to different 4 sectors of economy. Though over the years a sound statistical system for collection and compilation of basic statistical data has existed in the state, the system still suffers from the problems of data quality and time gaps in data finalisation. Issues like having necessary skills for analysing and forecasting based on available data also requires attention. Efficient use of computers can help in increasing the efficiency of the statistical system. It is also felt that the expertise in analysis of statistical data available outside government should also be suitably explored to meet the needs of policy makers. It is in this background that the schemes under this sub sector are framed for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007).

Approach and Strategy

9.3.2 Following aspects have been taken into account for the preparation of schemes for the Year 2003-04.

- (a) Recognising the need of data at grass root level required for decentralised planning, the statistical machinery at the district and lower levels should be suitably strengthened.
- (b) Schemes formulated covering newly emerging areas due to structural changes in economy. Considering the on going process of economic liberalisation and the emphasis on decentralised planning, the demand for statistical data on the existing subjects as well as on newly emerging areas has increased.
- (c) Co-ordination of statistical activities of different departments for providing technical guidance and advice for statistical work should be effectively carried out.
- (d) Intensive training programmes in different fields of statistics, computer programming and evaluation studies should be taken up.
- (e) Recommendations of National Statistical Commission appointed by Government of India have been considered while preparing the proposals.

Outline of the Development Programmes : 2003-2004

9.3.3 Keeping in the above approach, strategies and objectives in view, an outlay of Rs.103.90 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2003-04, The brief contents of each scheme proposed for the year 2003-04 alongwith outlay provided is presented in the succeeding paragraphs.

Strengthening of Regional Account Section

9.3.4 Four components are covered under this scheme as described below.

(a) Strengthening of Publication unit: This directorate is publishing about twenty-five publications every year. To reduce time lag in publishing these publications it is proposed to strengthen the publication unit by providing one Reso machine for which an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is provided.

(b) Strengthening of National Sample Survey (NSS) : National Sample Survey branch of the Directorate compiles data on different items for a selected subject under yearly rounds of NSSO pertaining to state sample. To improve the quality of survey 100 per cent inspection is required. At present 60 per cent inspection is carried out by regional offices. To carry out 100 per cent inspection the scheme proposes for getting vehicles on hire for regular inspection of the fieldwork by the regional offices as well as by head office. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for this purpose and Rs.3.78 lakh is provided for maintenance of the existing staff of 1 Research Officer and 1 Research Assistant. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs.4.78 lakh is provided.

(c) Strengthening of Regional Account Section: Capital Formation and Consumption Expenditure are the macro economic aggregates often used as an important indicators of economic development. National Statistical Commission has also recommended all the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics should compile the estimates of Capital Formation by type of institutions, by type of industry of use and by type of assets. Since these estimates are to be compiled for public and private part voluminous data need to be collected, scrutinised, analysed, tabulation etc. Over and above to maintain the post of one Research Officer sanctioned during the year 1990-91, an outlay of Rs.2.02 lakh is provided.

(d) Establishment of EDP cells at District level : Under the NICNET project, a district level District Computer Centre with Super AT computer with one District Informatics Officer/Assistant is set up by National Informatics Centre, Government of India .It is proposed to continue 3 post of Research Officers under this EDP cell during the year 2003-2004 for which an outlay of Rs. 2.95 lakh is provided.

9.3.5 Thus, the total outlay of Rs.14.75 lakh is provided for the scheme for the Annual Plan 2003-04.

Strengthening of Administrative and Technical Machinery at DES

9.3.6 Three components are proposed covered under this scheme . Details regarding each components are as under :

(a) To strengthen administrative machinery of DES : It is proposed to strengthen Directorate of Economics and Statistics by providing one copier machine, Telephone installation in extended building, computer furniture, replacement/renovation of old electric wiring, fittings and instrument, upgradation, renovation of water supply and sanitation facilities in existing building, which was constructed in the year 1973-75.For which an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakh is provided during the Annual Plan 2003-04.

(b) Strengthening of ASI-IIP Cell: In order to have regular over view and monitoring the industrial production scenario in the state many states are regularly preparing Index of

Industrial Production (IIP). For the preparation of Index of Industrial Production, the production details are to be collected from the factories registered under Factories Act, 1948 in the state. This information is sought to be collected through Chief Inspector of Factories twice in a year and initially six monthly. For this purpose about 42000 blank schedules will be required. Also co-ordination and follow-up for non-responding factories will be required at Districts and Taluka level. The district level set up under CIFS and DICS will be utilized and also communication will be made by personal contacts. For making such follow up the vehicles will be hired from market. Accordingly an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh is provided for printing of schedules, hiring of vehicles and other office expenses.

(c) Training Facilities : The scheme proposed for skill upgradation of the officers/employees of the DES. An outlay of Rs.0.25 lakh is provided for this scheme.

9.3.7 Accordingly covering all the above components of the scheme, an outlay of Rs.8.25 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2003-04.

Information Technology

9.3.8 The State Government's insists on Computerisation in the Public Administration and almost all offices of the State Government as well as district Panchayats and taluka panchayats are now well equipped with computers and other office automation tools. Further, State Government has initiated ambitious project of total computerisation of all the activities of General Administration Department and its all Head of Departments. All the District Statistical Offices are also to be fully computerised. In this context the role of Directorate of Economics and Statistics will be vital. To purchase necessary hardwares and softwares during the year 2003-04 Rs.26.90 lakh will be require. Moreover, the provision of Rs.2.75 lakhs towards insurance, maintenance of computer hardwares and trainings as continued items is also necessary. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs.29.65 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Strengthening of District level Statistical Machinery

9.3.9 The Statistical branch of the District Panchyat is concerned with collection of primary as well as secondary data, scrutiny, compilation of the data from different district level offices for bringing out District Statistical Abstracts containing 105 tables on various Demography, Socio-Economic aspects of district as well as taluka and for preparing analytical note relating to development of district. It also organises fieldwork and training for various Surveys, Studies and Census such as Village Amenity Survey, Livestock Census, Population Census, Agriculture Census, Economic Census etc.

9.3.10 With effect from the State Government has created six new Districts in the State by reconstitution of the existing District. To start the statistical activities in these new districts one post of District Statistical Officer, one post of Research Assistant and one post of Clerk have been created in the district panchayats in Ninth Five Year Plan which will be continued as well as to assist the District Statistical Officer, 3 post of Research Officer have been created in Kheda, Vadodara and Surat district during the year 1990-91 will be continued during the year 2003-04.

9.3.11 It is also proposed to provide Rs.10,000/- per year to each District Statistical Officer to get hired vehicles for regular inspection and supervision of field level activities.

9.3.12 Accordingly, the total outlay of Rs.42.50 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Extension of existing building of DES

9.3.13 The extension work of the existing building of DES office is already in final stages. To complete the remaining/auxiloury works, Rs. 8.75 lakh is provided for capital content during the year 2003-2004 .

9.3.14 Thus an outlay of Rs. 103.90 lakh is provided for Survey and Statistics for the year 2003-04.

9.4 CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Introduction

Consumer Protection

9.4.1 Government of India has enacted and put in operation in all the State the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 for better protection of interests of consumers by making the provisions for the establishment of consumer authorities for the settlement of consumer disputes. In pursuance of the said Act, the State Government, in exercise of the powers vested in it, has established 19 consumer disputes redressal forums in 19 districts.

Out of these forums, Government has recently established 11 forums in 11 districts. Necessary staff appointed in the above forum as under: -

Names of the posts	No of posts
President	1
Secretary Class II	1
Gujarati Steno Grade I	1
Sr. Clerk	1
Clerk cum Typist	1
Peon Class IV	1
Driver	1
Baillif	1
Total	8

9.4.2 During the year 2002-2003, an outlay of Rs. 100 lakh was provided for new forums. There fore, for the establishment expenditure of these Consumer Dispute Redressal Forums an outlay of 139.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Purchase of Copier Machine for Food, Civil Supply and Consumer Affairs Department (Proper)

9.4.3 The Department has two copier machines, which have been sanctioned for the special branch of this Department and are totally engaged for the immediate nature of work of that branch. The special branch deals with the cases relating to Prevention of Black Marketing Act. The PBM cases are to be dealt within time limit prescribed under the Act. The other machine is unable to cope with the workload of remaining Seven branches of the Department. In view of this fact, an additional one-copier machine needs to be purchased by this department, an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Distribution of Iodised Salt at Subsidised Rate in ITDP Areas

9.4.4 In order to prevent various deficiency disorders in the population, it is proposed to give iodised salt in the I.T.D.P. areas at subsidised rates. This will help in curtailing goiter disease in the children primarily due to iodine deficiency in mothers and number of other disease. Iodised salt is being distributed at subsidised rate of Rs.0.50 per kg from may 1999, in 1 kg consumer poly pack to the consumers through fair price shops in ITDP areas. This arrangement will be made through the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. Gandhinagar. The population of about 75 lakhs living in ITDP area will get the benefit of subsidized iodised salt. For implementation of this scheme, an outlay of Rs.139.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Directorate of Consumer Affairs Activities

9.4.5 Government of India's Food and Consumer Department has issued instructions to all the State Governments for creating a separate department for consumer's protection affairs. In this connection, State Government has decided to create a separate Directorate of Consumer Affairs. The Directorate of Consumer Affairs is performing following functions

Control of Package Commodities (Essential commodities) Act 1955.

1. Training in Weight & Measurement under instruction of FCS & CAD.
2. The work relating to Bureau of Standard Act.
3. The work relating to the Association for the protection of Consumers
4. Supply of essential articles
5. Control of the rates of essential article.
6. The prevention of black marketing Act under instruction of Special Branch of F&CS Deptt.
7. Work of execution of Gujarat Apex Consumer Body.

9.4.6 The expenditure of above Directorate is met with from this outlay. An outlay of Rs.27.80 lakh was provided for the year 2002-2003 and Rs.25.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Construction of Building for Food Controller Office, Ahmedabad

9.4.7 For the maintenance of the new building of Food Controller Office Ahmedabad Rs.1.00 lakh is required. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Secret Information Service

9.4.8 To make effective enforcement work D.C.S. office should have some private information gateway. This is required for getting secret information by the member of public regarding malpractices, black marketing etc. If some incentives in monitoring terms are provided to such informants, large number of cases of such malpractices will be detected. Hence, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 for this purpose.

9.5 WEIGHT AND MEASURES

Introduction

Weights and Measures (Legal Metrology)

9.5.1 Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1959 protects the interest of the consumers. The Central Government has passed Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1958, and rules there under.

9.5.2 The Act has wide coverage over and above the routine type of activities of verification of stamping of weights and measures used by trading community. It envisages calibration of instruments like clinical thermometers, taxi and auto rickshaw meters, electricity meters, water meters etc. There is also provision for regulating packaged commodities. The Government is anxious to protect the consumer's interests and have framed and published the rules.

9.5.3 The Government of India has passed Standard of weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1958. The State Government has adopted the same. The Rules came in force from 15th April 1990 .

Programme of Annual Plan 2003-2004.

9.5.4 The Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1959 provides for annual verification and stamping of weights and measuring instruments used by traders and annual verification of industrial establishment and bullion's. Considering the period of two years for verification in many cases weights and measures instruments do not show the correct position due to improper handling. Therefore, the annual verification in phased manner is introduced.

9.5.5 The Packaged Commodities Rules 1997 provides for the indication of manufacturers' name, manufacturing date, retail price and net weight on sealed packaged commodities to establish fair trade practices. An Outlay of Rs. 78.00 lakh is provided for other than tribal area for this purpose.

9.5.6 So far as tribal area is concerned, there are no regular markets. Adivasis purchase their goods from weekly markets known as 'Hat Wada'. Adivasis are exploited by the traders. To protect their interest through above programme, an outlay of Rs.23.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 for the scheme.

9.5.7 An outlay of Rs.101.00 lakh is provided for the above-mentioned programme for the year 2003-2004.

10.1 GENERAL EDUCATION

Primary Education

Introduction

10.1.1 The state Govt. has always accorded a high priority for the development of the education. Primary education forms the base of educational pyramid. Every child in the age group of 6-14 years has fundamental right of Govt. to provide free and compulsory basic primary education. The weightage has been given for various enrollment and retention concerned programmes.

Review of the Ninth Plan

10.1.2 In the ninth plan period, Primary education was allotted outlay of Rs. 105000.00 lakh for educational promotional schemes. The scheme of separate sanitation for the Girls in Upper primary schools helped much in the girls retention in the std-5 to 7. Under the ninth plan by the end of year 2000-01, the expenditure of Rs. 51724.32 lakh was incurred for the implementation of various schemes. During the ninth plan, the shortage of the class rooms was reduced but about 42000 class rooms Shortage remains at present. The Shortage of Teachers was met through the successful implementation of the VIDYA SAHAYAK scheme. The implementation of the various schemes has resulted in reduction of Dropout & Due to Peoples participation and community mobilization programme the Net enrollment is also increased.

Strategy of the Tenth Five Year Pan

10.1.3 As per Vision-2010 it is aimed to achieve 100% retention for primary education (Up to Std-5) by the end of 2005 AD and by 2010 AD for elementary education (Up to Std-7). The Parents teachers Association, Mothers' Teacher Association and Village Education committee has been formed throughout the state. Besides that their participation is more strengthen by programme like "SHALA PRAVESHOTSAVA". Under this, various motivational schemes such as Insurance of the Students by "VIDHYA DEEP", Girls enrollment by "VIDHYA LAXMI" scheme is introduced. Primary Education is related to the main three factors namely 100% Enrollment, 100% Retention & Quality education. The various schemes based on the above factors are provided for annual plan 2003-04 which are as under:

Additional Teacher for Additional Enrolment

10.1.4 The current enrolment of about 60 lakh is expected to rise to about 73 lakh, as a result of current enrolment drive and peoples participation in school education, which will require the additional teachers. During the plan period 18000 more teachers will be required. Thus the outlay of Rs. 16200.00 lakh has been provided for the plan period 2002 – 2007. For the year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 540.00 lakh has been provided for recruitment of additional 3600 teachers of which 1000 teachers are in TASP and 2600 in Non-Tribal areas.

Construction of Class Rooms

10.1.5 At present there is a Shortage of about 28000 Classrooms at the beginning of the tenth plan. The additional enrollment and Upgradation will require more 23000 class rooms.

So, the total requirement for the Plan period is 51000 Class rooms. Due to limitation of the fund, it is planned to construct 50012 class rooms during the Tenth Plan with approximate unit cost of Rs. 1.60 lakh per class room with an outlay of Rs. 80019.20 lakh and for the year 2003-04 an Outlay of Rs. 10128.00 lakh has been provided for the construction of 6330 class rooms of which 1000 in Tribal area, 500 in SCP area and remaining 4830 in Non-Tribal Area.

GIA for Improvement of Physical Facility at Primary Schools

Physical Facility for Schools

10.1.6 This Scheme is continued from the Ninth Plan. It is for facilities of compound wall, Electrification and safe drinking water facility at the schools with unit financial allocation of Rs.30,000 per School. An Outlay of Rs. 1104.30 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04 for 3681 Primary Schools for Compound Wall, Drinking water facility & Electrification, out of which 900 are in Tribal areas, 200 in SCP area and remaining 2581 in Non-Tribal areas.

Setting -up of Libraries and Laboratories

10.1.7 The students of Upper Primary School can get the better knowledge and understanding by reading books and magazines as well as concept of science toy practical experience for the same about 22000. The Non-Recurring amount of Rs. 21000 and Recurring amount of Rs.3000 is provided for one school library and Non-Recurring amount of Rs. 17000 and Recurring amount of Rs.1000 is provided for one school library. For the year 2003-04 an Outlay of Rs. 840.00 lakh has been provided for Library & Laboratories at 2000 Schools of which 750 in Tribal area, 250 in SCP and 1000 in Non-Tribal Area.

Computer Education

10.1.8 This scheme has been provided with a view to develop creativity & awareness through the computers for Govt. primary schools the financial provision of Rs.1.00 lakh per school has been provided to provide Furniture, UPS, Computer-4 & Desk jet printer. In addition to above it is provided to provide the training to the two teachers from the each school which comes to about 3800 @ Rs.4500 per teacher from the recognized institution for which Rs. 171.00 lakh will be required. For the year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 4000.00 lakh has been provided to provide Computer education at 3670 schools of which 670 Schools of tribal area & and remaining 1900 in Non-Tribal area will be covered.

School Furniture (Benches)

10.1.9 The Govt. Primary schools are lacking many basic facilities as compared to the private Primary schools which are affecting the students' interest towards the education & school environment. It is provided to provide a Benches in 2745 classes of Std-5 to 7 in the state for the year 2003-2004. So, in order to provide Benches in the 2745 classes(Per class 16 benches of Rs.19200) an outlay of Rs. 527.00 lakh has Been provided for the year 2003-2004 of which will facilitate 2199 classes in Non-Tribal area and 546 classes in Tribal area.

Supply of free Text Books

10.1.10 This scheme has been continued from the ninth plan to help in the students enrollment and retention. The students studying in the Govt. primary schools of the Std-1 to 7 are provided free text books. The financial requirement for the Tenth plan will be Rs. 16090.00 lakh for 3.22 crore set of Text books for the year 2002 to 2007 and an outlay of Rs. 3181.30 lakh has been provided for year 2003-04 for 67.35 lakh students.

Strengthening of Existing Machinery at District & State Level

10.1.11 This scheme is continued from the ninth plan and the same provision is required for the tenth plan for the various posts created in newly formed districts. The Financial outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakh has been provided for the plan period. For the year 2003-04, Rs120.00 lakh has been provided.

Upgradation of Primary School

10.1.12 For achievement of UEE all schools having up to std-IV will be upgraded gradually up to std VII. One additional teacher is provided beyond the norms for up gradation. During the Tenth Plan about 5000 schools will be up graded that consist 1000 schools of Tribal Area and 4000 of school in Non-Tribal Area. Thus outlay of Rs. 4500.00 lakh has been provided for the same. For annual plan 2003-04, an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been provided for up gradation 200 more primary schools.

Strengthening of C.R.C.

10.1.13 This scheme has been continued from the ninth plan with weightage for improving the quality of education and development of teaching learning material with financial assistance of Rs.50000 per CRC center. For the Tenth plan period an outlay of Rs. 1862.50 lakh has been provided for the same. So, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04 for 100 CRC of which Tribal flow is Rs. 17.50 lakh for 35 centre.

Separate Sanitation Facility for Girls in Upper Primary Schools

10.1.14 This Scheme is in implementation from the Ninth Plan & it is considered in Tenth Plan to fulfill the requirements. This scheme is helping much in girls retention and health awareness creation among the students. During the plan period, it is provided to construct 11000 sanitation unit with approximate unit cost of Rs. 0.21 lakh with an outlay of Rs. 2310.00 lakh. An Outlay of Rs. 42.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-04 for 200 sanitation unit of which 40 are in Tribal area, 16 in SCP and 144 in Non-Tribal Area.

Incentive for Enrollment & Retention

Award to School

10.1.15 Under this scheme, the School can be given award at the Block censes on the basis of 100% girls enrolment and retention, School Enrolment, People Participation and Quality Education.

10.1.16 The award will carry, first prize of Rs. 5000/- second of Rs. 2000/- and third of Rs. 1000/- so far 225 blocks. Rs. 90.00 lakh for the plan period 2002-2007 is provided and for the year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs.18.00 lakh is provided for the same.

Financial Assistance for Enrollment Drive

10.1.17 At present enrollment drive is conducted with the people participation, but during the Tenth Plan, it is provided to provide financial assistance of Rs. 200/- to about 12500 Primary schools every year. So an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been provided for the plan period for the same. For the year 2003-04 an Outlay of Rs. 64.00 lakh has been provided for financial assistance to 32000 Primary schools in the state of which Tribal flow is Rs.11.00 lakh for 5500 schools and Rs.5.35 lakh for 2675 schools in SCP area.

"VIDHYA DEEP" - Insurance Scheme for Students

10.1.18 The 89 lakh students of Primary schools and 31 lakh students of Secondary & Higher secondary will be covered with insurance of Rs. 25000 & Rs. 50000 respectively round the clock. So Rs. 343.00 lakh is provided for the plan period 2002-2007 to provide insurance coverage to about 570 lakh students and for the year 2003-04 an Outlay of Rs. 72.00 lakh has been provided for insurance coverage to 120 lakh students.

School Game Competition

10.1.19 Introduction of school game competition at CRC, Taluka and district level will create the competitiveness among students in other fields too. So, it is provided to provide assistance of Rs. 3500 at CRC level, Rs. 5000 at Block level and Rs. 15000/- at District level. Thus for the year Rs. 134.00 lakh are provided for the year 2003-2004.

First Aid Facility at Schools

10.1.20 The scheme is introduced to provide first aid treatment during the school period. Thus for the tenth five year plan, it is provided to provide first aid facility to 30000 primary schools with necessary drugs and other related material. An outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakh has been provided as Recurrent amount for the year 2003-04 for 32000 schools.

"VIDHYA LAXMI" Scheme for Girls

10.1.21 Under this scheme Incentive for the girls will be for all girls students enrolling in Std-I in the restricted low literacy rate upto 20%. New scheme called "Vidyalaxmi Yojna" is introduced. Under this scheme the Shri Nidhi Bond of Rs. 1,000/- will be given to girl child enrolling in Std. I from the year 2002-03 and it will be handed over to her after completion of Std-VII. For the year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 2000.00 lakh has been provided for 2,00,000 lakh Girl students, out of which 625000 is in Non-Tribal area, 110000 in Tribal area and 65000 in SCP area.

Work Books

10.1.22 The students of standard 5 to 7 are required the practice of Maths, Science and English. It is provided to provide them Work books that will be prepared by GCERT and printed at Gujarat State Text Book Board. At present there are about 18 lakh students in standard 5 to 7 of which about 8.00 lakh are for the Std-5. An Outlay of Rs. 480.00 lakh has been provided for supply of work books to about 8.00 lakh students of Std-V for the year 2003-04 of which 110000 are in Tribal area, 65000 in SCP and 625000 in Non-Tribal Area.

10.1.23 Thus, an outlay of Rs. 2928.00 lakh has been provided for Incentive for Enrollment & Retention scheme for the year 2003-04 that includes the Tribal Flow of Rs. 835.75 lakh and SCP flow RS. 357.73 lakh.

Modernization of Govt. P.T.C. colleges

10.1.24 At present there are 8 Govt. PTC colleges against the total 100 PTC colleges. These Govt. PTC colleges are not having basic infrastructure facility such as, Class room, Hostel, Laboratory & Library and many other facility as laid down for the sanction by NCTE guidelines. The financial assistance of Rs.100.00 lakh per PTC college includes Rs.70.00 lakh for civil work & remaining for Laboratory, Library, Hostel (furniture & civil work). For the year 2003-2004 an amount of Rs. 800.00 lakh is provided for the 8 Govt. PTC colleges in the state.

10.1.25 The women component in the Annual Plan 2003-2004 is Rs. 2042.00 lakh. The more weightage has been given to the schemes related to Enrollment & Retention. Also the girls education is likely to be uplifted by the implementation of the incentive scheme such as assistance after completion of Std-7 education and other schemes.

10.1.26 The various factors affecting the Children's enrollment, Retention and Dropout has been considered while preparing the plan. Under this the various motivational schemes such as Insurance of the Students, Free school kit to students of Std 1 and Work books for the Std-5 like schemes are introduced for the first time.

10.1.27 Beyond that the attempt has been made to provide linkage between the Anganwadi and health care through developing the special area for this activity within the school premises. It is provided that the above planning will help much for the goal achievement as envisaged in the UPE-1986 and VISION-2010 of the department.

D.P.E.P.

10.1.28 The IDA with the financial aid from the Government of Netherlands had selected the State of Gujarat for implementation of DPEP-IV in three Districts via: Surendranagar, Kutch and Sabarkantha.

10.1.29 As per the approved financial criteria, 85% of the project expenditure is to be financed by the Government of India. Rest 15% of the expenditure is to be born by the Government of Gujarat. For three additional districts viz; Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and Junagadh. State Government had agreed to finance 100% of the project expenditure for which Rs. 2269.00 Lakh is required.

10.1.30 For achieving the goals of universalization of Elementary Education through a time bound integrated approach, Govt. of India had launched Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan on 75:25 sharing arrangement between the Central and State Government during the Tenth Plan for which Rs. 5000.00 lakh is required.

10.1.31 Reconstruction and Repair Works of Primary School buildings in Earthquake affected districts of Gujarat have been taken up under DPEP. For this purpose a fund of Rs. 181.00 lakh is required.

Literacy and Continuing Education

Introduction

10.1.32 The outlay of Rs. 2250.00 Lakh was sanctioned during 8th five-year plan, of which an amount of Rs. 1731.62 Lakh was spent.

10.1.33 During the 9th five-year plan an outlay of Rs. 2500.00 Lakh has been sanctioned for TLC/PLC projects & Continuing Education.

10.1.34 Since 1999-2000 Continuing education programme has been launched by the National Literacy Mission Authority & 12 districts and Municipal Corporations of the state have been covered. During the year 2002, five districts and two Municipal Corporations were given sanction by Govt. of India to run the Continuing Education Programme. All the districts will be covered under the scheme by the end of 2003. Government of India provides 100 % funds in 12 districts for the first 3 years under the scheme of Continuing Education Programme. Later on during 4th and 5th year the central and the state governments will share the funds in equal proportions i.e. in the ratio of 1:1. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 16.77 Lakh is made under this scheme for the year 2003-2004. The New programme envisages at mopping up the beneficiaries left out in the earlier programmes, as also, to provide vocational training to make them self-sufficient.

Teachers Training

10.1.35 Gujarat Council of Educational Research & Training, Gandhinagar is an autonomous Institution catering quality of improvement in the field of education through trainings and Researches.

Training and Research to Improve Quality of Primary Education

10.1.36 The teacher – educators' asst. inspectors of schools, Head masters and Coordinators of Resource Centers and also Administrative Officers and Non-Officials in the field of Primary Education as well as secondary Education will be given appropriate training in all aspects to improve quality of education.

Publication of Educational Literature and Periodicals

10.1.37 It is provided to bring out an educational monthly magazine "Jeevan Shikshan" and a quarterly "Vignan Setu" with a view to improve the quality of education through an improvement in the readiness and knowledge of teachers and teacher educator.

10.1.38 Apart from the above two periodicals, all DIETs publish monthly magazines and distribute it free of cost in all schools of their Talukas.

Capacity building of GCERT & DIETs

10.1.39 GCERT and DIET play an important role for Human Resource Development (HRD). It is very necessary to provide for the Institutional capacity building both for infrastructure as well as Human resources. It is also provided for the teleconferencing and radio programme for Human Resource development.

Science Fair/Exhibition, Balmela & Sports festivals

10.1.40 The fairs/Exhibitions are organized every year with a view to develop interest and aptitude towards Science among students and teachers and also for developing scientific aptitude dissemination of Science information and development of scientific instruments.

10.1.41 From the ensuing year it is provided to organize Balmela and sports festival at all the cluster level school to promote the activity based teaching-learning process. By this values like sportsmanship, leadership, co-operation, self-discipline etc. can be developed.

CQC Project (Gyanrath Project)

10.1.42 During the financial year 2002-03 an innovative and ambitious project namely CQC i.e. Connectivity, Quality of Education and Computer literacy project – which is announced as a Gyanrath Project by Hon. C.M. had been started under the guidance of Education Department, GOG. Under these project all the DIETs & GCERT will be inter connected through GSWAN & V-SAT technology during this financial year video conferences will be organized using these connectivity.

10.1.43 Total amount provided for Annual Plan 2003-2004 is under.

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	Outlay 2003-04
Regular Scheme	1195.92
Regarding the functioning of the Cell for pre-primary education at GCERT	4.08
Construction of GCERT building	135.00
Total	1335.00

Secondary Education

Introduction

10.1.44 Secondary Education is an imperative requirement for meeting the demand for trained Human resource in a developing Country. There are about 6100 Secondary and Higher Secondary schools out of which 1800 schools are for higher secondary, 159 schools are run by State Government. 79 higher secondary schools are run by State Govt. It is required to strengthen the Commissionerate by providing District Staff and one Audit party.

10.1.45 Regulated growth in the field of Education is most desired factor for an ideal State. The State should endeavor to see that rural, backward and tribal areas of the State also develop equally like other prosperous areas.

10.1.46 For the year 2003-04, it is provided to establish Mahila Sainik School at Kherva. Moreover, the staff of Principal, Clerk, Peons etc. are to be appointed at different schools.

10.1.47 During the Annual Plan 2003-04, maintenance of Government Secondary and higher Secondary Schools is required. New teachers are also required to be appointed. New Classes will be opened in Higher Secondary Schools in the year 2003-04.

10.1.48 Free text books are provided to the students studying in standard VIII to XII belonging to ST/SC & OBC categories whose parent's income does not exceed Rs. 25000/- per annum.

10.1.49 All kind of works and maintenance of Government School Building are considered.

10.1.50 The skilled human resources can best be harvested by providing them proper guidance. The vocational guidance Centre at Ahmedabad imparts such guidance both centrally and at schools levels.

10.1.51 A scheme is in existence to provide scholarship to the students belonging to SC/ST on the basis of their merits. In each Taluka three scholarships of Rs. 350/-, Rs.250/-, & Rs. 200/- are paid to the students of Std. VII, VIII & IX.

10.1.52 The promotion of sports activities needs no emphasis at school level. The Sports Authority of Gujarat is entrusted with work of extending assistance to the secondary schools for various games and sports activities.

10.1.53 In order to keep the pace with the Information Technology growing in the world, the Government has introduced computer education in the secondary schools from June-98. With a view to extend economic assistance to the schools imparting education in computers, as also to increase social participation and social awareness.

10.1.54 Recently the technical committee for computer education evaluated the scheme with the help of GIL & GITCO. The evaluation report regarding the scheme newly switches the edges of computer education in Secondary/Higher Secondary / other institutes of education. The scheme is modified as State sponsored Scheme CLASS Scheme.

10.1.55 Rs. 1700.00 lakh is declared by MHRD for the year 2003-04 under Class scheme. GOI is to facilitate 100 schools per annum.

10.1.56 20.10 lakh students are studying in secondary and higher secondary schools. 35% of them are girls. Out of these 7.15 lakh girl students, 76400 are SC and 92300 are ST.

10.1.57 Thus an amount of Rs. 4000.00 lakh is provided for Secondary Education.

University Education

Introduction

10.1.58 There are 564 institutions imparting general education to around 418650 students in the faculties of arts, science, commerce, law and education. To meet with the expenditure of pay and allowances of the employees and the maintenance grant, annual grants amounting to Rs. 380 crore is provided to these institutions including 8 universities. While the government has continued to establish new colleges, 148 self-financing institutions have been established. In order to give more effective formal education to tribal, socially and economically backward sections, 42 colleges have been established.

10.1.59 One of the fastest growing sectors in the world today is open and distance learning facility. Today, in the State, the distance learning is provided by the Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Open University. Besides, the special provision for general higher education through Guided Distance Learning has been made. One of the factors which adversely affects enrolment of girls is the non-availability of hostel accommodation for girls in universities and colleges. To overcome this difficulty the government Girls Hostel at Ahmedabad accommodates 650 girls, whereas at 7 other places, Hostel facility is made available.

10.1.60 Salient features of different activities are described as under-

- (1) Provision of Rs. 47.67 lakh is provided for strengthening the office of Commissionerate of Higher Education.
- (2) (A) For the year of 2003-2004, an amount of Rs. 440.77 lakh is provided for development of 26 Government colleges.
(B) In order to start four new B.Ed. colleges and One Science college in the Tribal Areas of the State-Meghraj, Nasvadi, Vansada and Mahuva, an amount of Rs. 36.00 lakh has been provided.
(C) It has been decided to select three government colleges in non-tribal areas for Computerization and Modernization of libraries, purchase of Encyclopedia and to provide Internet facility for the students of government colleges. For this the provision of Rs.30.00 lakh for non-Tribal Area and Rs. 20.00 lakh for tribal area has been made.
- (3) Provision of Rs. 261.43 lakh is made to complete the remaining construction work of the Govt. college buildings, Govt. Hostels and staff quarters. Rs. 30,38 lakh is provided for new construction.
- (4) EDN-30 For qualitative inputs in Science, Education and Research, it is provided to make the provision of Rs. 250.00 lakh for the universities in the State.
- (5) In order to start grant-in-aid colleges in the tribal areas, the provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been made.
- (6) The amount for the development of universities and colleges Rs. 9.50 lakh has been provided as State share against UGC grant paid to universities and colleges.
- (7) The tuition fee is waved by allocation of Rs. 20.00 lakh.
- (8) For capital expenditure Rs. 5.00 lakh has been provided.
- (9) To conduct State Level Eligibility Test, Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided.
- (10) Rs. 75.00 lakh have been provided for administration ,pay and allowances and also for the construction of building of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University.
- (11) For the development and improvement of the Gujarati language, Rs. 27.00 lakh has been provided as an assistance to Vishwa Gujarati Kosh.
- (12) Rs. 25.00 lakh has been provided for premium of the policy of Shahid Vir Kinariwala Vidyarthi Suraksha Group Insurance Scheme.
- (13) Rs. 10.00 lakh has been provided for the establishment of the Sanskrit University.
- (14) Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for development of the Gujarat University Service Tribunal.

- (15) The provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been made for establishment of Ahimsa university.
- (16) Rs. 4.25 lakh has been provided for development Gujarat Colleges Affiliated Service Tribunal.
- (17) Rs. 30.00 lakh for establishment of Kachchh University.
- (18) After a comprehensive analysis of the strength and weakness of both the formal and distance learning system under the open universities it is concluded that a fusion of the two would go a long way in accomplishing the desired results effectively for which a Guided Distance Learning system is being provided. The greatest beneficiaries of the system would be the students mostly expected to be from non-affluent, under privileged section of societies from remote and under developed areas who might be economically assisting the family, girls who have responsibilities that are domestic. The envisaged new system would authorise, educated individuals to impart education locally. For this Rs.90.00 lakh have been provided.
- (19) For on line Admissions, Forms, Education, Examination and Common Accounting system in the colleges/universities. So far as on line examination and education is concerned, the concept of learning has changed from class rooms to any time - any where, from physical facilities to net worked facilities, so internal technology can be used to covert the conventional way of learning and examination. For this Rs. 90.00 lakh have been provided.
- (20) In order to organize training programme for university and college teachers and Principals in the State, the provision of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been made.
- (21) For establishment of Yoga University, provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been made for the first time as a new item.
- (22) For introduction of Bio-Technology as a new subject a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been made for the first time as a new item.

Information Technology

10.1.61 Information & Technology is a must for developing world. Education Department has taken steps for the maximum use of Information & Technology. During the financial year 2002-2003. 121 employees in the department were given training of module I and module II. More over, local networking between branches and officers is under process and it will be completed in the year 2003-2004. Preparing Website for Education Department is under progress and it is to be completed during the year 2003-2004. Head of Departments under Education Department are yet to prepare action plan for I.T.

10.1.62 Thus an amount of Rs. 406.00 lakh is provided for Information & Technology for the year 2003-2004.

Sports, Youth and Cultural Activities

Introduction:

10.1.63 In order to expand the youth and cultural activities and development of Sports activities , activities related to Archaeology, Museums , Libraries, Archives and various Celebrations of dignitary's anniversaries in the state are being taken up.

In the field of Art, Culture and literature, the Sangeet Natak Academy, Lalit Kala Academy and Gujarat Sahitya Academy are functioning as autonomous organizations. In order to give a boost to the sports activities and development of sports infrastructure, Sports Authority of Gujarat was set up by the State Government in February, 1995.

An outlay of Rs. 7375.00 lakh is provided for tenth five year plan of 2002-2007 and Rs. 1564.00 lakh is provided for the annual plan of 2003-04.

General Education

Sahitya Academies

10.1.64 An outlay of Rs.48.00 lakhs is provided for 2003-04 for development of languages in the state.

Gujarat Sahitya Academy takes up various activities for upliftment and development of literature by giving financial assistance to writers for publication of the original books, to new writers for publication of their first works and to different libraries and educational institutions. The State Government has also established the Gujarati, Hindi, Urdu, Sanskrit and Sindhi Sahitya Academies with a view to promote the development and expansion of these languages in the state.

Sanskrit Sahitya Academy looks after the promotion of Sanskrit literature and language. An outlay of Rs. 4.20 lakh is provided for activities related to Sanskrit Sahitya Academi.

Gujarati Sahitya Academy looks after the promotional activities of Gujarati language, as well as Hindi and Kachhi language and literature. An amount of RS. 35.80 lakhs is provided for activities of Gujarati Sahitya Academy .Out of which Rs.8.00 lakhs are provided for the Hindi Sahitya Academy. Kachhi Sahitya Academy is newly established by Government. The new academy will function on the line of other academies Rs.2.00 lakhs are allotted for the activities of Kachhi Sahitya Academy.

For the year 2003-2004 an Outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided for the promotion of Urdu, Sindhi and other modern Indian languages out of which Rs. 3.20 lakhs has been activities of Urdu Sahitya Academy, Rs. 3.20 lakhs allotted for activities of Sindhi Sahitya Academy and Rs. 1.60 lakhs is provided for development of modern language like Bengali, Marathi, Punjabi etc.

Sports & Youth

10.1.65 The state government has accorded a very high priority to development of sports and Youth activities in the state. There are three major schemes for achieving this goal :-

Integrated Scheme of Youth Welfare

10.1.66 The State Government has set up a Youth Board which plays a very active role in a number of youth related activities. These activities focus mainly on creating a spirit of adventure amongst our youth. For the development of Youth activities and to encourage youth to provide opportunities for participating in various Youth activities in the state, it is Provided to formulate following schemes within the allocation of Rs.33.00 lakhs for 2003-04.

It is Provided to organize Youth leadership training camp With a view to bringing out their hidden talent, creating awareness among the youth regarding burning issues.

It is provided to organize Yoga camps for all-round development of Youth .

It is provided to conduct expedition in forest area and coastal areas in both tribal and non-tribal areas.

In order to promote tribal culture in the state of Gujarat and to acquaint the Young generation with the cultural heritage of our tribal community it is provided to organize Tribal youth festival at the state level Every year

A life insurance scheme have been implemented by the state Govt for the participants of adventurous but risky activities .

The Girnar steps ascending - descending competition is held by the state govt. every year to promote the spirit of adventure among the youth.

With a view to felicitating Youths for there Social Service or other extra ordinary Service a new scheme of state Youth Award has been Provided for 2003-04.

With a view to encouraging Youth to participate in adventurous activities a new scheme of state Mountaineering award has been provided for 2003-04.

An outlay of Rs 33.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004.

Sports Activities

10.1.67 Under this scheme a total provision of rupees 34.00 lakh for 2003-04 has been provided and following activities will be carried out under this head of development.

To promote and develop activities of Vyayamshala in the state, a Scheme of Grants to Vyayamshala is implemented.

State Sports Award consisting of cash amount of rupees 4500 is being given to the sportsman who have secured first, second and third position in school games, rural sports, women sports, Vinu Mankad cricket competition, C. K. Naydu cricket competition etc.

Eklavya Awards,-(2), Sardar Patel Awards (2). And Jaideepsinhji Awards(10), are being given to Sports persons, who have secured outstanding achievement at International, National and State Level competitions in their respective sports.

The Junior Award are being awarded to Junior Sports person, who have secured outstanding achievement in various scheme recognized and organized by the concerned sports federation recognized by Indian olympic association, sports authority of India, Ministry of sports, Government of India etc.

Special Sports Competition for physically handicapped persons will be organised.

For the overall development of human character yogasan is necessary. For the said purpose Patanjali Yog Competition at district level is being organised every year.

Sports Activities under Sports Authority of Gujarat

10.1.68 State Govt. has set up Sports Authority of Gujarat for the development of infrastructure facilities and imparting scientific sports training . The main activities of Sports Authority of Gujarat are as under.

1. Pre-National Coaching Camp

To improve the standard of Gujarat teams for various tournaments and to improve their performance in National level tournaments, the scheme of organization of Per-National Coaching Camp is introduced.

2. Spread Of Sports Activities To Rural Schools And Rural Areas

Two new schemes were sanctioned for the year 1996-97 namely- (A) Providing Sports equipment kits to village youth clubs and (B) Providing sports equipment and play ground to rural schools.

Both these schemes are aimed at encouraging sports activities in rural areas and encouraging talented young sports persons of these areas by making available grounds & equipment to them. The Rural youth Clubs are also involved so as to ensure that more rural children participate in sports activities. Under scheme (A), it is estimated to cover 5000 villages each year. Under scheme (B) each year 5 Rural school will be provided funds for grounds and equipment.

3. Organising National Level Tournaments

For the encouragement and development of Sports activities in the State, it is beneficial to organise one National Tournament in the state every year.

4. Scholarship For Women Sports Players

With a view to prepare excellent players from young and talented sportswomen, by providing scientific training and encouragement Sports Authority of Gujarat has prepared a scheme of giving scholarship to sportswomen who have achieved ranks in various state level tournaments in various sports.

5. Self Defense Training Center for women

The main objective of this scheme is to train women and young girls, in self defense by imparting Judo & Karate training to enable them to defend themselves in the event of attacks on them.

6. Setting up Sports complexes at various district headquarters

One major activity of Sports Authority Gujarat is to set up sports complexes at various district headquarters. Sports Authority Gujarat is constructing complexes and Playfields as per the availability of finances. It is provided to take up construction and augmentation of sporting facilities at sports complexes at Junagadh, Bhuj, Palanpur, Patan, Himatnagar, Rajpipla and Saputara .A sate level sports complex is being set up at Gandhinagar

7. Organization of Hill Shield Cricket Tournament

Sports Authority of Gujarat has started Hill Shield Cricket Tournament . This tournament has given an opportunity to young and talented school going players of under 19 years age group, to show their skills, merits to enable them to be selected for National Level Tournaments.

8. Talent Scouting Contests For Tribals

It is believed that Tribal children have, genetically and naturally, better physical fitness. If talent contest for such children is arranged, sportspersons of best physical efficiency can be identified. This scheme envisages organising such Talent Contests.

9. Assistance To Sag For The Establish Of Tribal Sports Hostel

In order to bring out the hidden talent in tribal youth, and by imparting regular, scientific training, prepare excellent sports persons, it is necessary to set up sports hostel for Tribal youth. It is provided to set up a 60-bedded Sports Hostel for these tribal children.

14. Sports coaching Programme for women

This scheme is aimed that encouraging sports activities among women and promoting talented sports young women by making available scientific coaching, grounds and equipments so as to ensure that more women participate in sports activities.

15. Establishment of Sports Hostel Limbadi

Sports Authority of Gujarat has Established a Sport Hostel at Limbadi. To provide Staff, Diet Charges, Uniform stipend and Insurance New item is provided for 2003-04.

16. Expansion of Sports Hostel Building at Bhavnagar.

It is necessary to build another storie over the existing sports hostel building a new item for expansion the Hostel building of Sports Hostel Bhavnagar is provided for 2003-04.

A total outlay of RS. 243.00 lakhs is provided for 2003-2004 for the sports activities undertaken by Sports Authority of Gujarat.

17. Art & Culture

10.1.69 The State Government is much interested in the development and encouragement in the build of Various arts. Two autonomous academy the Sangeet, Natak Academy and The Lalit Kala Academy are functioning in the state. The Cultural Heritage of Gujarat is reserved through the Sangeet Natak Academy and Various art activities are planned and implemented by the Lalit Kala academy.

Sangeet Natak Academi

10.1.70 An outlay of Rs.95.00 lacs is provided for Sangeet Natak Academi for development of Cultural Activities in the state. It is provided to take up following activities for 2003-04.

- The department sponsors classical dance programmes by some of the finest dancers of the country. Similarly the department sponsors a series of classical music programmes.
- To promote the talents amongst children, the children academy would organize children festival.
- An apex centre for the arts & cultural activities in the state is set up at the Sanskruti Kunj Foundation, which also has a Tribal art center.
- A provision for Tribal folk festival is provided as T.A.S.P. Scheme.
- Construction scheme like Renovation of Jay Shankar Sundri Natya Gruh and Mini Theatre at Kukadia ta. Idar, Dist. Sabarkantha have also been provided.
- Samrasta day celebration and celebration of National day will also be carried out.

A New Scheme of Inter State Exchange Programme for artists has also been provided.

A total outlay of Rs.95.00 lakh is provided for the development of Sangeet, Natak Academi during 2003-04.

Lalit Kala Academi

10.1.71 The state art gallery at Ahmedabad organizes a number of exhibitions to promote young and talented artists as well as established and eminent artists. The other schemes like National Photography competition, National Photography Workshop have also been provided.

The total outlay of Rs.19.00 lakhs has been provided for 2003-04 for department of Activities of Lalit Kala Academi.

Development of Archaeology

10.1.72 The aim and objectives of the department of Archaeology is to protect and preserve the Cultural Heritage of the state. The Gujarat State Department of Archaeology is engaged in three primary activities:

- (1) Excavations
- (2) Explorations
- (3) Conservation of protected monuments.

Following main activities will be carried out during 2003-04

1 At present there are 329 protected ancient monuments under the Directorate of Archaeology, which require conservation and protection. They also require beautification by gardening and landscaping around them, for promoting tourism.

2 A provision of Rs. 61.00 lakhs has been made for providing Financial Assistance to the Private Heritage Buildings damaged or destroyed by the earthquake on 26th January, 2001 in Gujarat.

3 As per the report of the Eleventh Finance Commission Financial Assistance of Rs.5.00 crore for protection of heritage in Gujarat will be provided by Government of India. A provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

4 A provision of Rs.15.00 lakh is provided for reconstruction / restoration work of five temples situated at Bet Dwarka .

Disaster Management

10.1.73 For the conservation and maintenance of the following monuments damaged by the earthquake in Gujarat there is a provision of Financial Assistance for Rs.150.00 Lakhs from the World Bank including state share.

Sr.No.	Name of Monuments	Taluka / District
1	Monument of Ghumli	Bhanvad, Dist. Jamnagar
2	Monument of Zinzuwada	Dasada, Dist. Surendranagar
3	Shiv Temple, Kera	Bhuj, Dist. Kachchh
4	Pureneshwar Temple	Manjal, Dist. Kachchh
5	Monuments of Kanthkot	Bhachau, Dist. Kachchh

For the year 2003-04, the provision of Rs.118.00 lakhs + Rs.150.00 lakhs (For Disaster Management) = Rs. 268.00 lakhs has been provided for various archaeological works.

Development of Museums

10.1.74 The Department of Museum is mainly concerned with preservation of our cultural heritage and enrichment of Museums by addition of new collections, re-organisations of Museums on modern lines for the educational benefit and research for students and scholars and the people. At present there are 14 Govt. Museums and 7 Grant in Aid museum in Gujarat. An outlay of Rs. 180.00 Lakhs has been provided for the year 2003-04.

A New Scheme of construction of New Museums Building at Patan is provided for 2003-2004. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh is provided for the said scheme.

100 years old building of Baroda Museum conservation work will be carried out. The conservation of Junagadh Museum, Watson Museum, Rajkot, Kachchh Museum building will be undertaken during the year.

Repairing work of Dharampur, Bardoli, Shamlaji, Darbar Hall and Sakkarbaug, Junagadh, Rajkot Museum will be carried out.

Disaster Management

10.1.75 For the reconstruction of Kachchh Museum damaged due to earthquake, there is a provision of Financial Assistance of Rs.100.00 lakhs from the World Bank including state share.

The total outlay of Rs. 198.00 lakhs has been provided for development of museum.

Development of Libraries

10.1.76 Public libraries are called people's universities. Public Libraries provide services to all the classes of the society ie children , women, working people, literates, neoliterates, rural and urban people, people of the remote areas.

It is provided to start a new district library at Vadodara. The construction work of library building at Bhuj and Lakhtar will be carried out. It is provided to organise extension activities in libraries like exhibition, authors meet, various competitions, celebration of National Book week, National Library week, copy right day etc.

The total amount of rupees 111.00 lakhs has been provided for development of libraries.

Development of Archives

10.1.77 A separate department of Archives was set up in 1971. This department serves as an instrument of public administration and also as a source of historical materials for research and seeks to preserve the cultural heritage for posterity. The department also looks after preservation and conservation of old non-current records of permanent nature. The record management is also undertaken by the department.

Implementation of Archival Policy adopted by Government of Gujarat has been observed by this Department and processing for the enactment of Archival Law is under active consideration for development of good Record Management System in Gujarat.

During the year 2003-04 following important activities will be carried out.

- Conservation and Preservation of Record.
- Implementation of Archival Policy Resolution.
- Microfilming of Records.
- Oral History.
- Publication. Exhibition and seminar.
- Stack - Area.

Share in Central Financial Assistance & Computerization of records have also been provided to be undertaken in 2003-04.

Disaster Management

10.1.78 For the construction of Archival Building at Rajkot and Junagadh there is a provision of Financial Assistance of Rs.450.00 including state share from the World Bank.

The total outlay of Rs .490.00 lakhs is provided for the development of Archives .

Celebration of Dignitaries Centenary of Birth

10.1.79 Every year Birth centenary of great persons and divine personalities are celebrated in the State. Govt. provides some financial assistance to religious and social institutions for these Celebrations .

For 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is provided for this Scheme.

Information Technology

10.1.80 An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been provided for purchase of computer hardware and software for 2003-2004.

10.2 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Introduction

10.2.1 Gujarat is a leading state in industrialization in our country. Looking to the rapid development and growth in the emerging sectors of technology demand for technical manpower will always be there. Annual Plan for the year 2003-2004 is pegged at Rs.5840.00 lakh. From this an amount of Rs.2540.00 lakh is for capital, which includes Rs.1540.00 lakh for earthquake, related repair and reconstruction. It is also necessary to provide for quality of international standards in technical education.

Objectives of Annual Plan 2003-2004 and Minor Head wise Provision

10.2.2 Over and above administrative activities department intends to enhance the quality of education in the State and aims at excellence by modification of the existing structure of diploma programmes, computerized-centralized admission as well as online data of admission, examination and attendance of the students. Software and CDs will be preferred as a learning material.

It is also under active consideration of the department to elevate educational standard by obtaining rating certificate, ISO 9000 certification and accreditation.

To provide facilities for technical education within the state it is envisaged that five polytechnics will be upgraded to Engineering College as well as two technical high schools will be upgraded to Polytechnic.

Last year it was put in network 15 institutions by providing bandwidth enough for MIS and internet facility. This year we wish to cover all remaining 45 Government institutes under network. It also provides for sustaining repair, reconstruction work due to the earthquake.

Direction and Administration

10.2.3 Rs.126.11 lakh are provided for the revenue expenses for the year 2003-2004 for updating existing facilities for Directorate of Technical Education. Moreover Rs.297.99 lakh are provided for Technical Examination Board for sustaining existing set up. This totals to Rs.424.10 lakh.

This will help to augment facilities of bandwidth, website development providing support for obtaining ISO-9000 certification. Institutes expected to be covered under ISO-9000 :

Degree Engineering Institutions

1 Govt. Engg. College, Modasa

2 L.E. College, Morbi

3 S. S. Engg. College, Bhavnagar

Diploma Engineering Institutions

1 A.V.P.T.I., Rajkot

2 Govt. Polytechnic, Dahod

3 K.J. Polytechnic, Bharuch

4 Govt. Polytechnic, Valsad

5 B.P.T.I., Bhavnagar

Development of Technical High Schools

10.2.4 Rs.228.79 lakh is provided for revenue expenses and Rs.63.25 lakh for capital expenses of Government Technical High Schools / Institution and Vocational Training Centers for sustaining facilities. The capital expense consists of expenses for water supply

facilities for Government technical Institution, at Kalol & Construction of Building for Government Technical Institution, at Umargam which is under TASP.

An outlay of Rs.292.04 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

It is provided to upgrade 2 technical high schools at Junagadh & Godhra to diploma level institution by providing necessary infrastructure facilities.

Development of Government Polytechnics and Government Girls Polytechnics

10.2.5 Rs.1617.02 lakh is provided as revenue expenses and Rs.511.00 lakh is provided as capital expenses for various construction works for Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Porbander, Himatnagar, Surendranagar, Surat, Valsad, Bharuch, Planpur, Dahod and Chhotaunder Polytechnics, it include provision for establishment of new Government Polytechnic at Vadnagar.

An outlay of Rs.2128.02 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-04.

Bandwidth facility has been provided to 9 polytechnics. It is planned to provide Bandwidth facilities to 11 remaining polytechnics during the year 2003-04. The provision is also made to strengthen the infrastructure facilities and to accreditate four programmes at each of Government Polytechnics situated in Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surendranagar and Morbi so as to enable them for competitive bidding of World Bank supported Technical Education Quality Improvement Program (TEQIP) of Government of India.

Grant-in-aid to Private Polytechnics

10.2.6 Rs.10.00 lakh are provided for grant-in-aid polytechnics for sustaining existing staff.

Development of Government Engineering Colleges

10.2.7 Rs.704.80 lakh are provided for the revenue expenses and Rs.125.75 lakh are provided for acquisition of land for L.E.College, Morbi and for academic buildings at S.S.Shah Engineering College, Bhavnagar, Government Engineering College, Modasa for works under construction. Rs.300.00 lakh are provided for completing construction work of Government Engineering College, Gandhinagar.

An outlay of Rs. 1130.55 lakhs is provided under TED-5 for the year 2003-04. Moreover it is planned to get accreditation for four courses at each of five engineering colleges from All India Council for Technical Education and to provide required equipment necessary for getting accreditation for 4 engineering colleges.

It is provided for strengthening infrastructure facilities along with accreditation of four programmes for two engineering colleges so that they can bid for TEQIP of Government of India.

Grant-in-aid to Private Engineering Colleges

10.2.8 Rs.30.00 lakh are provided as grant-in-aid to Engineering Colleges for sustaining existing staff.

Training of Teachers and Instructor

10.2.9 Rs. 10.00 lakh are provided for short term and long-term training of teachers of degree, diploma and Certificate Level Institutions.

Continuing Education Progoramme

10.2.10 A token provision Rs.0.10 lakh is made for starting Continuing Education Center at L.D.College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.

Development of Government Pharmacy Colleges

10.2.11 Rs. 25.73 lakh are provided for the revenue expenses for Degree / Diploma Government Pharmacy Colleges at Rajkot and Lakhtar, along with provision for bandwidth facilities at Rajkot.

Grant-in-aid to Private Pharmacy Institutions

10.2.12 Rs.40.00 lakh are provided for the revenue expenses for Degree/Diploma pharmacy grant in aid institutions.

Post Graduate Courses

10.2.13 Rs.84.46 lakh is provided for staff and equipment for existing and newly introduced P.G. programs at L.D.College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.

Tribal Area Sub Plan Earmarked

10.2.14 Rs. 125.00 lakh are earmarked under Tribal Area Development Sub-Plan.

Earthquake Relief

10.2.15 Counter part funding of Rs. 1540.00 lakh is provided this year for carrying out earth quake related repairs, reconstruction and training.

Tribal Area Sub Plan

10.2.16 Rs.285.55 lakh is provided for the revenue expenses of existing staff of two polytechnics and six technical high schools in tribal area.

Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for land acquisition and construction work Government Technical High School at Umargam and Rs.15.00 lakh are provided for construction of drawing hall and boys' and girls' hostel at Government Polytechnic, Dahod. Rs.300.00 lakh are provided for completing construction works at Government Polytechnic, Chhotaudepur. Rs. 7.00 lakh are provided for refurbishing works at Government Polytechnic, Dahod.

Thus total provision for institutions in tribal area is Rs.734.55 lakh, which includes revenue expense of Rs.285.55, capital expense Rs.324.00 and earmarked Rs.125.00 lakh

Women Education

10.2.17 There is a total enrollment of 61073 students at Post Graduate, Under Graduate and Diploma level courses out of which 12142 are girls students. Total 1660 girls students are availing hostel facilities at 23 degree/diploma institutions of the state.

A provision of Rs.40.00 lakh is made for two diploma level institutions exclusively for girls at Ahmedabad & Surat in the State. (This provision is already shown in TED-3)

10.3 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Introduction

10.3.1 The Constitution of India enjoins the state to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people as its primary duty, with a view to develop the human resources. It also underlines very specifically offer of facilities and opportunity by the state to people to develop their health. The importance is attached to the various services rendered by the "Medical and Public Health" sector programme by the Govt.

Programmes for Annual Development Plan 2003-2004

10.3.2 Programmes and schemes to be taken up during the Annual Programme 2003-2004 under "Medical And Public Health" sub-sector are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Major head of development	Annual Plan 2003-2004 Outlay
1	2	3
(1)	Public Health	15624.98
1	Direction and Administration	83.14
2	Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases	2544.39
3	Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna	9893.65
4	Other Programmes (including School Health)	532.50
5	Family Welfare (State)	1638.42
6	Poverty Alleviation Programme	135.77
7	Border Area Development Programme	97.11
8	Special Provision for Tribal Development through Tribal Development Department	700.00
(2)	Medical Relief	2100.00
9	Medical Services	1994.00
10	Training (Medical Services)	106.00
(3)	Medical Education and Research	6371.02
11		
(4)	Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy	850.00
12		
	1. Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy	385.05
	2. PMGY (ISMH)	464.95
(5)	Food and Drugs Control	200.00
13		
(6)	Central Medical Stores Organization	40.00
14		
(7)	Employees' State Insurance Scheme	35.00
15		
	TOTAL RS.	25221.00

10.3.3 The criteria adopted for establishing primary health center, sub center are as under:

1. One Primary Health Center for a population of 30,000 in non-tribal area and 20,000 population in tribal area.
2. One sub center for a population of 5,000 in non-tribal and a population of 3,000 in tribal area.

10.3.4 The scheme wise description of Public Health, Medical Services (Medical Relief), Medical Education and Research, Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy, Food and Drug Control Administration, Central Medical Stores Organization and Employees State Insurance Scheme are given in succeeding paragraphs.

A. Public Health

Introduction

10.3.5 The current health policy is based on the primary health care approach, with due support of an effective network of referral system and inter sectoral co- ordination. Over the years, the State Government has built up a fairly extensive network of Community Health Centres (CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Sub- centres (SC) in the rural areas of the State. Quantum leap in infrastructure development took place especially during Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plan and During the first year of Tenth Five Year Plan. 258 CHCs, 1048 PHCs and 7274 Sub-Centres were established in the State up to October, 2002.

10.3.6 The system of sub-centres and PHCs was established as "BASE" to provide preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative health services in rural areas. This has been further expanded by linking up referral services with the Community Health Centres as per the norms of one CHC per one lakh rural population. It is intended to provide a package of services, which includes treatment of ailments, containment of different communicable diseases, maternal and child health services, immunization, environmental sanitation, health and nutrition education, family welfare services, birth and death registration and collection of epidemiological and other programme data, pertaining to health.

10.3.7 Formulation of the Annual Development Plan 2003-2004 has the following main objectives:

1. Expansion and strengthening of health care delivery, infrastructure and services so as to achieve cent percent coverage and to provide qualitative health care to community.
2. Implementation and strengthening of National Health Programmes.
3. To ensure preparedness for dealing with natural calamities and containment of epidemic prone diseases.
4. Establishment and strengthening of urban health care services, in view of the shift of rural and urban population ratio, leading to increase in urban population in general and slum population in particular.
5. To initiate new programmes for dealing with the diseases , prevalent in certain communities and geographical areas of the state.
6. Upgradation and modernisation of IEC and training activities

7. To meet the new challenges of HIV/AIDS and other STDs including emerging of new communicable diseases and re-emerging of some previously eliminated communicable diseases.

Provision and expenditure of Annual Plan 2002-03

10.3.8 During 2002-03, a provision of Rs. 12562.00 lakh was made for Public Health. An amount of Rs.70.82 lakh was allocated for strengthening of Commissionerate of Health under Direction and Administration. Provision of Rs. 2480.55 lakh was made for prevention and control of communicable diseases. As against this, an expenditure of Rs 13.34 lakh and Rs. 1012.56 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2002 respectively.

10.3.9 A provision of Rs. 7713.06 lakh was made for PMGY under which, an amount of Rs. Rs. 3990.39 lakh was provided for strengthening of CHCs, Rs. 44.00 lakh for construction work of Sub Centres and Rs. 102.66 lakh for strengthening of Sub Centres, Rs. 2902.43 lakh for strengthening of PHCs and Rs. 614.27 lakh for construction of PHCs buildings and staff quarters and 59.31 lakh Establishment and strengthening for urban Health Services in the state. An expenditure of Rs. 3957.46 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2002 under PMGY (Health).

10.3.10 For other health programmes, a provision of Rs. 366.50 lakh was made against which expenditure of Rs. 163.25 lakh has been incurred till December, 2002.

10.3.11 A provision of Rs 895.00 lakh was made for Family Welfare Programme. An expenditure of Rs. 160.65 lakh has been incurred till December, 2002.

10.3.12 Under Poverty Alleviation Programme, a provision of Rs. 145.77 lakh was made. Under Border Area Development Programme, a provision of Rs. 190.30 lakh was made. An expenditure of Rs. 71.71 lakh has been incurred under Poverty Alleviation Programme and expenditure of Rs. 29.28 lakh has been incurred under Border Area Development programme till December, 2002.

10.3.13 The Programme and schemes to be taken up during the year 2003-2004 are as under. (Rs. in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	Outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004
1	Direction and Administration	83.14
2	Prevention and Control of Communicable diseases	2544.39
3	Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (Formerly Called as Basic Minimum Services)	9893.65
4	Family Welfare (State)	1638.42
5	Other Programme (Health)	532.50
6	Poverty Alleviation Programme	135.77
7	Border Area Development Programme	97.11
9	Special Provision for Tribal Development Deptt.	700.00
	TOTAL	15624.98

Direction and Administration

10.3.14 The workload of health activities is increasing day by day and new programmes/schemes are added to the existing programme / schemes. It has, therefore, become necessary to strengthen the administration. For this purpose, an Outlay of Rs. 83.14 lakh have been proposed including the following new items.

1. Essential staff for 6 New District
2. Establishment of Reconciliation for the Budget Branch in Commissionerate of Health services.
3. Strengthening of R.D.D. Offices including the Provision for implementing the Nursing home Act.

Communicable Diseases

National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP)

10.3.15 National Tuberculosis Control programmes is implemented through 24 Dist TB Centres, 8 Addl. TB Centres 3 TB Sanatoriums, 2 TB Clinics and 12 Grant -in-aid Non Govt. TB Hospitals.

10.3.16 Revised National TB control Programme (RNTCP) was implemented in the state since 1993. In RNTCP, diagnosis is done by quality sputum microscopy. The cure rate is double as compared to short course chemotherapy treatment. Revised National TB Control Programme is implemented in all districts except Kutch and Dangs. The remaining two districts will be covered during this year. This programme is implemented through all DTCs of the state. NGOs are also participating in the Revised National TB Control Programme.

10.3.17 An outlay of Rs. 324.50 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004. The details are as under.

			(Rs in lakh)
Sr.No.	Item	Provision	
	Continued liabilities	299.50	
	Sub Total	299.50	
	New Item		
1.	Construction of staff quarters for CI-I to CI-IV at additional DTC, Dahod and Dharampur in Tribal area	10.00	
2.	To Provide linen and furniture for DTCs/ T.B. Hospitals	15.00	
	Sub Total	25.00	
	Scheme Total	324.50	

National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP)

10.3.18 Filaria is a parasitic disease, mainly prevalent in South Gujarat and Saurashtra. The disease has shown declining trend till 1996 but for the last two years, it is showing an upward trend. Therefore, it is necessary to continue and to strengthen the surveillance, treatment and anti-larval activities under this programme.

10.3.19 An outlay of Rs. 28.20 lakh was made during 2002-2003 against which an expenditure of Rs. 11.16 lakh has been incurred till December, 2002. There are 8 night clinics functioning under the unit in the State.

10.3.20 An Outlay of Rs. 28.20 lakh is provided under this scheme for 2003-2004 for supply of Mosquito Larvicidal Oil (M.L.O.) to non tribal areas as 50% state share under partially centrally sponsored scheme.

National Anti-Malaria Programme (NAMP)

10.3.21 Anti-Malaria Programme is a partially centrally sponsored programme being implemented in the state to prevent mortality due to malaria and to reduce morbidity due to malaria and to sustain the achievement gained so far.

Following activities are carried out under National Anti-Malaria Programme.

Detection and treatment of malaria cases through active and passive surveillance agencies.

Insecticidal spray in highly malarious area (High Risk)

Weekly anti larval activities in highly malarious urban areas (65.00 lakh population) covered under Urban Malaria Scheme.

Intensive, IEC activities

Training for technical officers / staff for increasing their skill and knowledge to carry out above mentioned activities more effectively.

Operational Research

10.3.22 Current malaria situation of the state shows 92.80% and 128.42% increase in malaria and Positive Falciparum cases respectively as compared to last two years (up to October, 2001) 10 deaths due to malaria were also reported from different districts during 2001(up to October, 2001)

10.3.23 Looking to the cyclical trend of malaria in Gujarat and the significant rise in the malaria incidence during this year there are all possibilities that in the coming year. Incidence of Malaria will continue to rise. However, adequate steps have to be taken to prevent outbreak of malaria.

10.3.24 In addition to this assistance will be available from GOI under NAMP and also under World Bank assisted Enhanced Malaria Control Project which will also help to intensify Anti-malaria measures.

10.3.25 An outlay of Rs 1899.60 lakh was made during the year 2002-2003, against which an expenditure of Rs. 807.93 lakh has been incurred till December, 2002.

10.3.26 An outlay of Rs. 2007.69 lakh is provided for 2003-2004 under the scheme. The details are as under.

(Rs in lakh)

SR NO	Continued Item	Outlay
	Continued	
a.	Insecticides, Larvicides and Biocides	
	Anti- malaria Drugs	1247.79
b.	Salary for spraying staff	300.00
c.	Urban Malaria Scheme	408.40
d.	Health Education Materials (IEC)	15.00
e.	Training	1.00
f.	Assistance to State Malaria Society	1.00
g.	Establishment of Entomological Team at RDD, Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar on contract basis	5.00
h.	Revenue liabilities of District Malaria Officer at newly created 6 districts	9.50
2.	Provision for establishment for Vector Control Cell in each district(10 Cells)	20.00
	Scheme Total	2007.69

Nucleus Budget

10.3.27 An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is provided for immediate need of funds in tribal areas. The fund is fully allocated to the Tribal Development Department.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

10.3.28 National Leprosy Control Programme was redesigned as National Leprosy Eradication Programme in 1982 with ultimate aim of eradicating the disease by the year 2000.

10.3.29 Due to Multi-Drug Treatment (MDT), the prevalence rate has declined from 21.1 per ten thousand population in March, 1985 to 2.3 per ten thousand population in Nov. 98. Adequate infrastructure has already been developed under National Leprosy Eradication Programme.

10.3.30 An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 for providing micro-cellular shoes to needy leprosy patients twice in a year as a continued item

10.3.31 To remove the deformity of leprosy cured patients, reconstructive surgery is to be performed, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided for the same.

10.3.32 An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakh is provided for assistance to State Leprosy Society.

10.3.33 A new item of Rs. 25.00 lakh is provided for replacement of five vehicles which are required for surveillance and care of Leprosy patients.

Epidemic Control Programme

10.3.34 The State of Gujarat is continuously facing problem of outbreak of water-borne diseases. The rapid urbanization and speedy industrialization, and lack of adequate matching facilities for primary civic amenities such as safe drinking water supply, sewerage disposal and efficient solid waste management have created a conducive environment for epidemic-prone diseases.

10.3.35 Leptospirosis is an acute anthro-zoonotic infection, the infective agent leptospira is transmitted from one animal to another and man is the accidental host. Rodents and domestic animals form the reservoirs of infection and they excrete leptospira in their urine and contaminate the environment, water, soil, mud and vegetation. In order to prevent and control Leptospirosis an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakh is provided for 2003-04.

10.3.36 An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided for surveillance and containment activities on contract basis to prevent any out-break of plague.

10.3.37 An outlay of Rs.13.50 lakh is provided for implementation of National Diseases Surveillance Project in Bharuch and Narmada Districts as a new item.

National Programme for Control of Blindness

10.3.38 To strengthen the activity of control of blindness in the state, An outlay of Rs. 61.00 lakh is provided as a continued items (1) An outlay of Rs, 1.00 lakh is proposed for training of primary health care functionaries in Ophthalmology 2) An outlay of Rs 5.00 lakh is proposed for IEC material and media (3) An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh for the IOL cataract surgery. (4) An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh for State Blindness Control Society. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided for purchase of ophthalmic Equipment including Yag laser machine for cataract Operations and an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided for strengthening ophthalmic cell at H.Q. as a new item.

Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) (Formerly called Basic Minimum Services)

The following programmes have been covered under PMGY (Health) :

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 2003-2004
HLT-34	Community Health Centres	3689.80
HLT-35	Construction of sub centres	33.38
HLT-36	Strengthening of sub centres	93.82
HLT-37	Strengthening of PHCs	5542.44
HLT-38	Construction of PHCs	476.91
HLT -	Establishment and strengthening of Urban Health Services	57.30
	Total	9893.65

10.3.39 Primary Health Care Services are included under PMGY (Health). Primary Health Care Services are established for providing health care as near to the door step of the

beneficiaries as possible in general and weaker sections in particular. Primary Health Care Services are provided through the network of 258 CHCs, 1048 PHCs and 7274 Sub-Centres.

10.3.40 Rapid expansion of primary health care infrastructure during eighth and ninth plan and during the first year of tenth plan period has created several gaps in health care delivery systems in terms of buildings, equipment manpower and mobility.

10.3.41 The 9th plan aims at taking corrective measure for such gaps in buildings, equipment, manpower and mobility. During 2002-2003, against the provision of 7713.06 lakh an expenditure of Rs. 3957.46 lakh was incurred till December, 2002.

10.3.42 To provide specialist services to the rural population through the diagnostic and treatment camps in the CHCs and PHCs, An outlay of Rs 10.00 lakh and 40.00 lakh respectively is made as continued items.

10.3.43 Total provision of Rs. 9893.65 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 out of which, provision of Rs. 3576.94 lakh made for New Items under PMGY (Health). These are as under:

(Rs in lakh)

No.	Particulars	Outlay
1.	Providing x-ray facilities in 5 CHCs	15.00
2	To provide equipment and instrument to 26 CHCs	78.00
3	Establishment of 13 C.H.Cs.	80.00
4	Supply of additional drugs to CHCs	100.00
5	A token Provision of Construction of Vadia CHC Dist. Amreli with P.M. Room, Garages and compound wall	10.50
6	A token Provision of Construction of staff Quarters at Mahuva CHC (Dist. Surat) and Una CHC (Dist. Junagadh)	25.20
7	To provide incinerator to 35 CHCs	157.50
8	To provide dental chair to 28 CHCs	42.00
9	A token Provision of Construction of Mahuva CHC District surat	24.00
10	Construction of 8 Sub centres	33.38
11	To provide new vehicle for 21 PHCs	18.12
12	To provide additional drugs at PHCs	106.30
13	Establishment of 22 PHCs with office furniture and instrument/equipment etc.	60.94
14	Construction of 4 PHC buildings	72.00
15	Construction of 83 Staff Quarters at PHC	45.00
16	Revenue liabilities of 251 Rural family welfare Centres	2709.00
	Total	3576.94

Other Programmes

Strengthening of Vaccine Institute, Vadodara

10.3.44 Vaccine Institute of Vadodara is the prime institute in the state, manufacturing BPL in activated Anti Rabies Vaccine (ARV) ' It is manufacturing around 40 to 50 lakh ml; of ARV per year.

10.3.45 A project to manufacture safe and more effective " Tissue Cultured Anti Rabies " vaccine is under progress. An Outlay of 50.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 as a new item for purchase of Tissue Culture Live Vaccine.

Strengthening of Health Education Bureau

10.3.46 To increase acceptance of different health services provided under different National health programmes, different types of health education materials are prepared by the state Health Education Bureau for wide publicity through the existing network of primary health care system, right up to the village level. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs 5.00 lakh is provided under the continued item including Rs. 15.00 lakh for celebration of various Public Health Days including World Health during the year 2003-2004.

Health Statistics

10.3.47 The registration of births and deaths in the state is implemented through the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969. The Act came into force in the state from 01-04-1970, which embodies the provision for compulsory registration of vital events. However, the registration of all the events of births and deaths taking place in the state has not reached up to the 100% level. The Registrar General, India (RGI) has also emphasized the need for 100% registration in all the states. This point has also been discussed in the National Population Policy - 2000 and 100% registration is considered as a target in the policy. The deficiency in the registration seems to be mainly due to lacking in awareness of importance of registration of the vital events. It is, therefore, required to popularize and publicize the main features of registration and need for registration for distribution among the public, which will help in improving the level of registration.

10.3.48 An outlay of Rs. 8.50 lakh have been proposed for continued liabilities of 6 post of Statistical Assistant in newly created districts, Rs. 5.00 lakh for the IEC activities and Rs. 2.00 lakh for training for employees / Registrars implementing under Registration of Births and deaths Act.

The following new items are included in the Annual Development Plan - 2003-04

Provision for Software Development under IT Programme

10.3.49 During the year 2002 hardware facility has been provided at the Commissionerate office, office of the Chief District Health Officers, District Civil Hospitals, Regional Deputy Director's offices and 6 Medical Colleges attached with Civil Hospital and 30 CHCs. These computers have been brought under the networking system and it has also been planned further to provide connectivity under GSWAN facility. For optimum use of the system appropriate software system is required to be developed. It is proposed to link up all the head offices under Secretariat of Health and Family Welfare Department i.e. Public Health

Medical Services, Medical Education, Indian System of Medicines, Food and Drugs Control Authority, Central Medical Stores Organisation and Employee State Insurance Scheme under computer connectivity to build up Health Management Information System. These development requires specific software preparation, which would be finalised in consultation with IT Division. In view of this, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided under Annual Development Plan 2003-2004.

10.3.50 To provide Computer training to the staff of the Commissionerate and staff at regional/district level offices.

10.3.51 The computer hardware facility has been provided at the Commissionerate office and district level offices. These computers are connected under the networking to avail E-Mail services and data transmission from district to state level and onwards. It is provided to provide computer training to employees as per following distribution.

District level offices	
30 employees from each district	
(CDHO Office, Civil Hospital and respective RDD Office	
And selected CHCs)	7.50 lakh
Employees of the Commissionerate, Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad	
TBDTC, Ahmedabad etc.	2.50 lakh
<hr/>	
TOTAL	10.00 lakh

10.3.52 For this purpose, it is provided to provide Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided for the training of about 1000 employees under Annual Development Plan 2003-04.

Strengthening of Vital Statistics Unit and Strengthening of Computer Networking System

10.3.53 The Registration of Births and Deaths in the state is implemented under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, but, all the events are not registered. The central govt. and state govt. are making efforts to bring the registration level to 100%. The RGI has provided 10 computers and 1 server to link up the Civil Registration System with the computer technology. It is envisaged to fetch the information on these events from 18295 birth and death registration centres.

10.3.54 For this purpose, it is required to develop the existing accommodation befitting to the advanced computer based system. It is, therefore, proposed to develop 1 room of 18' X 20' size, 2 rooms of 14' X 20' size with flooring, ceiling, A/C machines at an outlay of Rs. 10.25 lakh. The statistical unit has 25 computers (10 from GOI and 15 under HSWAN system. For this hardware and to provide appropriate seating arrangement to personnel, it is proposed to provide tables and chairs at an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakh. Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided Internet networking (LAN) with Internet facility for communication and exchange of data file with state units and Central Govt. (RGI).

10.3.55 The statistical unit is required to contact RGI, New Delhi and the registration units very often, for which a fax facility is required. Rs. 0.25 lakh is provided for the same.

10.3.56 The registration units are also required to be updated from time to time about the legal issues arising out of implementation of RBD Act, for which, number of copies are required to be obtained. For this purpose, the latest Resograph machine which can be attached to computer and also can work as Xerox machine is proposed at an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh. Combining together (i.e. room development, fax, resograph etc.) an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided for strengthening vital statistics unit and computer networking system as a new item.

Strengthening of School Health Programme

10.3.57 The main objective, to be achieved under this programme, is to cultivate good health and habits among the school going children, in relation to awareness about personal hygiene, prevention of communicable disease etc.

10.3.58 Rs 300.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004 as continued item to carry out screening of children, follow-up and referral services and health check-up programme.

State Council for Blood Transfusion

10.3.59 As per the directives of Supreme Court, State Council for Blood Transfusion is registered as Society. An outlay of Rs. 19.00 lakh is provided as continued item for assistance to NGOs and Govt. organization.

Multipurpose Workers Scheme

10.3.60 An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided as a new item for pay and allowances of Multipurpose health worker (male) training staff of divisional training centres (male) and for payment of stipend to MPW (Male) who undergo one year's basic training course.

Strengthening of Family welfare Programme (State)

10.3.61 There has been a paradigm shift in India's National Family Planning Programme. The original target oriented, family planning method centered programme is now client centered – RCH programme, which puts emphasis on decentralized participatory planning process. The programme puts emphasis on quality of care, gender sensitivity and women empowerment. It is now believed that fertility regulation can be brought by population development interventions and not nearly through family planning methods. The Programme is centrally sponsored. However, to fill the gaps looking to the local needs and priorities, An outlay of Rs. 1638.42 lakh is provided for the year 2003 – 04.

10.3.62 To improve maternity services at Sub Center level, 888 maternity units in existing sub centers are under construction at various stages. An outlay of Rs. 0.22 lakh has been made to take care of incomplete works. To encourage traditional birth attendants (Dai) to conduct deliveries safely and referring difficult cases in time, An outlay of Rs/ 50.00 lakh has been made for Dai compensation. For child survival and safe motherhood, An outlay of Rs. 45.00 la has been suggested to provide medicines to Sub-Centers, Primary Health Centers and Urban Centers. To encourage the birth of girl child, Rs. 115.00 lakh has been suggested

to provide saving certificates to the couples who undergo family planning operations after only one child or to girl children under "Deekari Yojna".

10.3.63 Planning Commission, New Delhi has decided to transfer the centrally sponsored scheme of Post Partum Units Programme to the State Government and accordingly state has to take overall responsibility towards salary and maintenance of 89 Post Partum Units at present functioning in the state. For this purpose a new item of Rs, 1125.00 lakh is provided as the said expenditure is to bare by the state for the first time.

10.3.64 Under IPP – 7, State Institute of Health and Family Welfare (SIHFW) has been established. An amount of Rs.138.00 lakh has been provided as a continued liability of staff of SIHFW and District Training Centres

Poverty Alleviation Programme

10.3.65 During 2003-2004, An outlay of Rs. 135.77 lakh is made under Poverty Alleviation Programme as a continued item .

Border Area Development Programme (State)

10.3.66 During 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs. 97.11 lakhs is provided under Border Area Development programme for the medicines for Malaria programme and revenue liabilities of mobile health care units as a continued item.

Special Provision for Tribal Development Department

10.3.67 Under T.A.S.P. an outlay of Rs.700.00 lakhs is provided under New Gujarat pattern for Tribal Development Dept .as a special provision for 2003-2004.

10.3.68 An outlay of Rs. 15624.98 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 under Public Health sub-Sector. It includes a flow of Rs. 3963.16 lakh and Rs. 699.56 lakh towards T.A.S.P. and S.C.P. respectively.

B. Medical Relief And Training

10.3.69 Medical Relief and Training are two important programme of the Medical services in the state.

Medical Relief

10.3.70 Medical services, mainly in the urban area of the state are delivered through 58 institutions of which 47 institution are class-I General Hospitals, 6 Class-II Hospitals, 4 Mental Hospitals and 1 infectious diseases Hospital, out of 47 General Hospitals, 25 are district level Hospitals and 21 taluka level Hospitals.

10.3.71 In addition to 58 institutions there are 63 dispensaries and 126 Grant-in-aid Hospitals to provide Medical services .

Training programme

10.3.72 The training programme pertains to the strengthening of Nursing services. There are 17 General nursing School in Gujarat to meet the demands of qualified nurses of the state.

Programme for 2002-2003

10.3.73 An outlay of Rs. 1600.00 lakh has been provided for Annual development programme 2002-2003, out of which a outlay of Rs.1489.10 lakh have been provided for Medical Relief and Rs. 110.90 lakh for training programme An expenditure of Rs. 1489.10 Lakh are likely to incurred under Medical Relief and Rs. 110.90 Lakh under Training programme .

Physical Target and Financial Provision of the 10th Five Year Plan 2002-2007

10.3.74 10th Five year plan 2002-2007 under Medical and training programme is based on the following objectives.

- | 1. Increase of beds: | No of
<u>Hospitals</u> | Target of
<u>Beds</u> |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) District level | 25 | 300 |
| (B) Sub District level | 11 | 200 |
| (C) Taluka level | 11 | 100 |
2. Ambulance services Target
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| Upto 100 beds | 2. Ambulance. |
| Upto 200 beds | 4. Ambulance. |
| Upto 300 beds | 6. Ambulance. |
3. Specialist and super specialist services :-
- Upto 300 bed 14 specialist and 7 hon. or partime Super specialist.
 - Upto 200 bed 8 specialist.
 - Upto 100 bed 5 specialist.
4. Other facility :-
- Up to 300 beds:- I.C.C. Unit/ Dialysis unit/Emergency & Outdoor block/Dental & Ophthalmic mobile unit.
5. Region level emergency response mobile unit-6.
6. Increase of 100 beds at Veraval Hospital.
7. New 100 bedded Hospital at new district Anand.
8. Creation of Mental Health unit at district level to strengthen Mental Health Services.
9. Expansion of Nursing school to meet the demand of trained Nurses.

10.3.75 An outlay of Rs. 12833.73 lakh for the 10th five year plan of Medical Services. Out of which Rs. 11933.73 lakh is provided for Medical Relief and Rs. 900.00 lakh for training programme.

Annual Development programme 2003-2004

10.3.76 The Annual plan 2003-2004 is based on the following objectives

1. Strengthening of district and taluka Hospitals by providing equipment and instrument.
2. Strengthening of district and taluka Hospital by providing new specialists post like surgeon, Ophthalmic surgeon, E.N.T. surgeon, Physician, Gynecologist, Pediatrician, Dermatologist,
3. To implement administrative reforms by providing computer, Fax and furniture .
4. Strengthening of Mental Health services by providing Ambulance, equipments, furniture and post of psychiatrists,

10.3.77 An outlay of Rs.2100.00 lakh is provided for Annual development programme 2003-2004, Out of which Rs 1993.60 lakh have been made for Medical Relief and Rs. 106.40 lakh for Training programme.

10.3.78 An outlay of 2100.00 is provided Annual Plan 2003-2004 out of which Rs. 1355.80 lakh is provided for continued item and Rs. 744.20 for New item.

New items under plan 2003-2004 are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr No.	New Item (Revenue)	Outlay
1	Providing instrument for Six Regional Diagnostic center Junagadh, Surandranagar, Godhra, Morbi, Himatnagar, Gandhinagar,	538.50
2	Providing Dead body cold storage cabinet at various district Hospitals	12.00
3	Creation of specialist post at various taluka Hospitals Gynaecologist-2, Paediatrician-2,	4.88
4	Creation specialist post at various tribal area Hospitals E.N.T. surgeon-3, Dermetologist-3, Surgeon-4, Ophthalmic Surgeon-2.	15.90
5	Providing furniture at following tribal area Hospitals Ahwa, Dahod, Rajpipla, Santrampur, Vansda, Bhiloda, Devagadhbaria, Lunawada	4.50
6	Providing dead body cold storage cabinet at tribal area hospital Ahwa, Dahod, Rajpipla, Devgadhbaria, Bhiloda, Vansda, Santrampur	7.00
7	Providing poster, Flipchart and Audio visual grapy machine for Mental Hospital Ahmedabad,	6.50
8	Creation of post of psychiatrist at General Hospital Navsari, Surendranagar, Himatnagar, Amreli, Godhra,	6.10
9	Provision for training programme of Mental Health, Ahmedabad	5.00
10	Providing Furniture and Locker for Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad	3.00
11	Creation of post of casewriter-1, Statistical Assistant-1, Peon -4 for Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad.	1.82
12	Provision for the Formation of Gujarat Foundation For Mental Health and Allied Science	56.00
	Total	661.20

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	New Item (Capital)	Outlay
1	Construction of E Block at General Hospital, Sola -Ahmedabad.	20.00
2	Addition and alteration in existing G Block to create facility of 12 special rooms at General Hospital, Gandhinagar.	18.00
3	Providing lift facility by replacement at General Hospital Mehsana.	10.00
4	Construction of 10 room for O.P.D. building at General Hospital, Navsari.	15.00
5	Construction of operation theatre for the ophthalmic unit at state Hospital, Dharampur.	10.00
6	Construction of Superintendent quarter at state Hospital Dharmpur.	10.00
	Total	83.00

C. Medical Education And Research

10.3.79 The object of Medical Education and Research Programme is to develop appropriate and manpower for managing the tertiary health care services in the State and to train under-graduate and post-graduate Medical, Dental Students, Para-medical personnel to train post-graduates and to promote research activities in Medical Field.

10.3.80 There are six Government Medical Colleges in the State at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Jamnagar, Rajkot and Bhavnagar with a total annual intake capacity of 825 students. Moreover, Two Dental Colleges are also run by the State Government one each at Ahmedabad and Jamnagar with a total intake capacity of 140 students, two physiotherapy schools are run by State Government at Ahmedabad and Vadodara with a total intake capacity of 80 students.

10.3.81 An outlay of Rs. 6150.00 lakh has been sanctioned for the year 2002-2003 to meet various requirements of Medical/Dental College and attached teaching hospitals and break-up is as follows:

	Revenue	Capital	Total
Continued	4483.56	949.49	5433.05
New	614.95	102.00	716.95
Total	5098.51	1051.49	6150.00

10.3.82 As stated above provision for Revenue, New item is about Rs.614.95 lakh, for following purpose.

1. Upgradation of Operation theatres facilities at teaching hospitals.
2. Additional 20 Nursing seats Six Nursing Schools.
3. Provision for Staff and equipments etc. as per MCI guide lines.

Provision has been made to meet the requirements and new guidelines of Medical Council of India, Dental Council and universities. The procedure to purchase of equipments is under correspondence.

10.3.83 Plan ceiling of Rs.6371.02 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04 and breakup of Rs. 6371.02 lakh is as under :-

	Revenue	Capital	Total
Continued	3816.67	1338.00	5154.67
New	1006.35	210.00	1216.35
Total	4823.02	1548.00	6371.02

The following provision has suggested in 2003-04

Revenue

1. Equipments as per MCI norms Including radiation safety measure Equipment as per Hon. Supreme Court Judgment at Medical Colleges and teaching hospitals.
2. Replacement of X-Ray tube of C.T. Scan and upgradation of Monograph machine at civil hospital Ahmedabad and Baroda.
3. Staff for P.G./U.G. as per MCI at Medical College, Rajkot
4. Furniture for Laboratory and Demonstration Room at Baroda.
5. Books and Journals as per MCI at Medical College, Jamnagar.
6. To Establish poison information centre & Hemophilia unit at B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.
7. Laboratory Glassware at Medical College, Bhavnagar.
8. Equipments as per DCI Norms at Dental College; Ahmedabad.
9. Provision for Nursing Staff at Jamnagar, Bhavnagar; & Rajkot.
10. Provision for security & cleaning contracts at Jamnagar; Bhavnagar & Rajkot.
11. Provision for Medical University to put all Medical Colleges/ Dental Colleges under one Medical University for equal syllabus/ Teaching and Examination Programmes.
12. Provision for Satellite Disc Antenna at all six Medical Colleges and Directorate for getting Advanced Technology and Information from word wide.

Provision for staff at Institute of Kidney Ahmedabad and Institute of Cardiology, Ahmedabad.

Provision for paramedical staff at General Hospital, Rajkot and Bhavnagar.

Provision for Diploma in Public Health and Blood Transfusion courses at B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.

Capital

Provision for construction of hospital (OPD) building at Medical College and hospital, Rajkot.

D. Indian System Of Medicine & Homoeopathy

10.3.84 An important role has been assigned to the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy in delivery of health services. Government has encouraged the systems by way of opening Ayurvedic hospitals, Ayurvedic & Homoeopathy dispensaries. Ayurvedic education is imparted through Ayurved University and colleges. Homoeopathy education is imparted by Grant in Aid & self-financing Homoeopathy Colleges.

Financial/Physical Target 2002-2003

10.3.85 An outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakh has been provided, out of which an amount of Rs. 662.11 lakh is provided for ongoing scheme and Rs. 137.89 lakh is provided for new programme for the year 2002-2003.

10.3.86 Anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs. 800.00 lakhs which includes new items regarding Development of Gujarat Ayurvedic University Jamnagar, opening of three District Ayurvedic officers offices.

Annual Development Programme 2003-2004

10.3.87 An outlay of Rs. 850.00 lakh is provided for various schemes under Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy, out of which an outlay of Rs. 794.00 lakh is provided for ongoing schemes and outlay of Rs. 56.00 lakh is provided for new schemes for the year 2003-2004.

Details of which are given below:

		(Rs. in lakhs)
1	Revenue programme	411.05
2	Capital programme	8.00
3	Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana	430.95
Total		850.00

Scheme wise details are as under:

Expansion of Ayurved College

10.3.88 An outlay of Rs. 50.45 lakh is Provided for ongoing scheme for the expenditure for sanctioned staff at Govt. Ayurved College at Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Vadodara and Arykanya Ayurved College (Grant in aid) Vadodara for pay and allowances as well as supply & materials.

Development of Gujarat Ayurved University Jamnagar

10.3.89 An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh is provided for the new item development of Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar. This amount will be given as grant in aid.

Establishment of Homoeopathy Dispensaries, College and Grant-in-aid Institution

10.3.90 An outlay of Rs. 113.55 lakh is provided for ongoing scheme of 14 Homoeopathy Dispensaries and 182 Homoeopathy units. No new programme is provided under this scheme.

Research Botanical Survey & Herbs Garden

An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh is provided for ongoing scheme.

10.3.91 Under this scheme expenditure is pay and allowances is to be incurred for the staff sanction at Botanicals Gardens and Drugs Testing Laboratory at Ahwa (Dang) as well as expenditure of supply and materials, and plantation is medicinal gardens.

Strengthening the Directorate and starting of District Ayurved Officer's Office

10.3.92 An outlay of Rs. 21.10 lakh is provided, out of which an outlay of Rs. 14.10 lakh is provided for ongoing scheme.

10.3.93 The expenditure for sanctioned staff at Directorate, expenditure for pay and allowance for the staff and District Ayurved Officer, at Bhuj (Kutch), Mehsana, Patan, Narmada, Anand and the expenditure for AIDS research center at Gujarat Ayurvedic University, Jamnagar, O.H. Nazar Ayurved College Surat, Govt. Akhand Ayurved College Ahmedabad, Govt. Ayurved College Vadodara is to be incurred in this scheme.

An outlay of Rs.7.00 lakh is provided for following new scheme.

1	The old vehicle for Director cancelled vide order No.PRC/24409/2001/Gha, dated 13.12.2001 by the office for replacement therefore the proposal for new vehicle is made. Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy deals with Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani, Siddha Yoga & Naturopathy in the state. There are 9 Ayurved Colleges, 14 Homoeopathic Medical Colleges, 48 Ayurvedic Hospital, 784 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 34 Homoeopathioc Dispensaries, 182 Homoeopathic units, 10 Botanical Gardens, 4 Collection Centres, 2 Botanical Gardens, 4 Collection Centres, 2 Ayurvedic Pharmacies and 20 Grant-in-aid institutions in the state. For smooth & Offecient administration of these units the vehicle is necessary for Director.	5.00
2	To give more information education of medicinal plants and to communicate them in the state on various levels the new scheme is provided with a view to propagate and promote Ayurvedic and other Indian system of Medicine, Director of Indian system of Medicine & Homoeopathy is planning to organize seminars worshops and exhibitions in various subjects related to medicinal plants. Ayurved education and other I.S.M & H related subjects	2.00
	Total	7.00

Opening of new Ayurvedic Hospital and expansion of existing Ayurvedic Hospital

10.3.94 An outlay of Rs. 200.95 lakh is provided .Out of which 192.95 is for the expenditure for the pay and allowances for the staff of 19 Ayurved Hospitals and expenditure towards supply and materials will be incurred under this scheme.

An outlay of 8.00 lakh is provided for following new scheme.

1	As such Government Ayurved Hospital, Ider got the land it is ut most important to build the hospital on this land. For this purpose Rs. 8.00 lakh is propopsed for new construction .	8.00
	Total	8.00

(Prime Minister's Gramoday Yojana)

10.3.95 Under Prime Minister's Gramoday Yojana, an outlay of Rs. 430.95 lakh is provided, for continuance schemes.

The Scheme wise details are as under:

Opening of New Ayurvedic Dispensaries in Rural/Tribal Areas

10.3.96 An outlay Rs. 430.95 lakh is Provided out of which an outlay, of Rs. 414.95 for the continue scheme the expenditure is to be incurred on account of pay an allowances for the staff of 216 Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 10 Mobile Ayurvedic Dispensaries as well as expenditure of supply and materials is to be incurred under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakh is provided for following new scheme.

An out lay of Rs. 16.00 lakh is provided for the following new scheme.

1	To create 150 post of peons on fixed pay of Rs. 1000/-p.m.at 150 Ayurved Dispensaries which are opened in 1999.	10.00
2	To create 32 post of peons at the fixed pay of Rs. 1000/- p.m. in the 32 Ayurved Dispensaries which are opened in the year 1999 in tribal area.	2.00
3	To provide Financial Assistance for Niramaya Gram Yojana state Government has initiated a ' Niramaya Gram Yojana' on Zero base budget on pilot base in Jamnagar District with the help of Ayurved University, Jamnagar. It is a unit ambitious scheme which will create a very good impact on health standard of rural population in the remote area.	4.00
	Total	16.00

E. Food And Drugs Control Administration

10.3.97 The state Food and Drugs Control Administration has enforce various Acts relating to drugs and food such as "Drugs and Cosmetics Act,1940". "Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act,1954", "Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954" and Drugs (Price Control) order 1995 and to fulfill the statutory requirements under these acts.

Financial & Physical Achievements during 2002-03

10.3.98 During the year 2002-03, An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been made for the expansion of Food & Drugs Control Administration and Development of Food & Drugs Laboratory: Vadodara, Bhuj and Rajkot. Necessary computers and other accessories for strict implementation of Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act have been proposed during the year. Necessary working scientific units and equipments are sanctioned

for testing laboratories with modern testing instruments and testing techniques for speedy and timely analysis at Food & Drugs Laboratory, Vadodara. Necessary provision has been made for creating technical and Non-technical staff and Zone-II circle office at Ahmedabad Circle.

Programme for 2003-04

10.3.99 An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04. For effective implementation of the Central Act and orders, qualified manpower is required to recommend and to take timely actions against the defaulters, if any. For that purpose Rs.12.00 lakh is provided for creating a technical and non-technical staff and for creating Zone-II Circle Office at Vadodara and 9 post of Deputy Legal Assistants for the office automation and computerisation by providing necessary equipments. An outlay of Rs.7.35 lakh has been made. Rs. 42.32 lakh provided for testing laboratories with modern testing instruments and testing techniques for speedy and timely analysis as well as trained staff so that the standards of drug, cosmetics and food articles manufactured and marketed in the State are maintained.

10.3.100 Out of Rs. 200.00 lakh the following new items an amount of Rs. 61.67 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04 remaining amount of Rs.138.33 lakh is provided for continued items in which Rs. 18.00 lakh has been provided for spill over work.

New Items

Rs. 3.75 lakh is provided for office automation equipments like Fax, Franking Machines and Copier etc.

Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided as a token provision for legal staff at H.Q., and Circle offices.

Rs.11.00 lakh is provided for creating a Zone-II Circle office at Vadodara Circle.

Rs. 40.32 lakh is provided for sophisticated equipments for testing Food and Drugs samples and computers at Food and Drugs Laboratory at Vadodara.

Rs.5.60 lakh is provided for equipments for testing Food samples and for computers at Regional Food Laboratory, Rajkot.

F. Central Medical Stores Organization

Introduction

10.3.101 Central Medical Stores Organization is entrusted with purchase, procurement, storage and distribution of drugs, life saving medicines, surgical items, instruments, equipments and other items for more than 400 hospitals, dispensaries, medical colleges, vaccine institute under the control of Health & Family Welfare Department and Home Department.

Review of Progress

10.3.102 Tenth Five-Year Plan is started from the year 2002-2003. Total value of tenth plan for Central Medical Stores Organization is Rs.164.61 lakh. Out of which Rs. 40.00 lakh were planned for the 2002-2003 for the purchase of equipment for office & depot of C.M.S.O. for the maintenance of office & godown buildings. Cold room, vehicle, pallets and laboratory

material for B.J. Medical College were planned for in 2002-2003 and Rs.20 lakh were planned.

10.3.103 But due to financial constrains in the last year of ninth five year plan year 2001-2002 there was a saving of 25.57 lakh. Which expenditure was to be given priority order the plan of 2002-2003 out of the budget provision of Rs.20 lakh as per instructions of finance department. So item planned to be purchased in the year 2002-2003 cannot be purchased in the year 2002-2003, which requires to be provided for again in year 2003-2004.

Programme for 2003-2004

10.3.104 An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh is provided for Central Medical Stores Organization to take up the following work in the year 2003-2004.

Sr. No.	Details	Provision as in lakh
1.	Cold room / walk in cooler	10.00
2.	Vehicles	05.00
3.	Pallets	03.00
4.	Post of Asst. Director (R.C.)	03.00
5.	Purchase of Incinerator for Depot with accessories	06.00
6.	Computer, printer, server with Accessories	05.00
7.	Ampule crusher/Glass braking machine with accessories	01.00
8.	franking machine	01.00
9.	capital work (maintenance of building) and room for keeping explosive & highly inflammable material.	06.00

G. Employee State Insurance Scheme

10.3.105 The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is a social security scheme. The funds are collected by Employees' State Insurance Corporation from employees and employers in prescribed ratio under Parliament Act 1948. The employees' State Insurance Corporation has fixed the ceiling on expenditure of Rs. 600/- per Insured Person family unit per annum. As such the expenditure within the prescribed ceiling limit is shareable between State Govt. and Employees' State Insurance Corporation in the prescribed ratio of 1 : 7 respectively. The expenditure incurred out side the ceiling limit is to be borne by the State Government. At present 6,15,800 insured person are covered under the scheme in Gujarat. The beneficiaries are provided out-door and in-door medical treatment through 125 dispensaries and 12 hospitals of the scheme respectively. Apart from general medical treatment, superspeciality treatment, viz cardiac surgery, cardio thoracic surgery, cancer treatment, neuro surgery, kidney transplantation etc are also provided to the beneficiaries of the scheme.

Review of progress 2002-2003

10.3.106 For the year 2002-2003 an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lacs was provided for development of different activities under E.S.I. Scheme Gujarat, the detail of which is as follows. The Government has also made necessary provision of expenditure for the same. The necessary approval has not been received from E.S.I. New Delhi.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Item	Plan Rs.
1	Sanction of equipments for ESI hospitals as per Annual Action Plan 2000-2001 of E.S.I.C. New Delhi.	18.525
2	Sanction of School Bus for students of Nursing School, General Hospital, Bapunagar, Ahmedabad.	0.875
3	Purchase of Computer Units for Hospitals & Offices.	15.60
Total		35.00

Plan for 2003-2004

10.3.107 For the year of 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs. 35 lakh is provided for development of different activities under Employees' State Insurance Scheme, Gujarat. Accordingly detail of new items proposed to be submitted to the Govt. for making provision of expenditure in the budget are as follows.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Item	Plan Rs.
1	Sanction of equipments for ESIS hospitals	09.31
2	Purchase of Computer Units for Hospitals, Dispensaries & Offices.	25.69
Total		35.00

10.4 WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

Gujarat – A Water Scarce State

10.4.1 Gujarat has 5.96 % of India's land resources, roughly 2.63% of the country's fresh water resources, whereas it has 4.03% of the country's population. Thus, Gujarat is less advantaged in terms of per capita rain water availability as compared to several other states in the country. The per capita availability of fresh water in the state for the year 2001 is estimated as 1137 M³ per annum, as against the country's average per capita renewable fresh water standing at 2000 M³ per year, therefore according to the criteria set in by United Nation commission on water, the state can be identified as a "Water Scarce State". Regional variations in the availability of water are also very wide. South Gujarat has 1932 M³ per capita per annum fresh water (70% of the total state fresh water availability), while it is only 427 M³ per capita per annum in North Gujarat.

Fresh water resources play a very vital role in the socio – economic development, cultural advancement, eco system management and protection of flora and fauna.

Droughts and their Impacts

10.4.2 Gujarat is susceptible to repetitive draughts. It has a long recorded history of draughts, on an average once in every five year or so. Acute water scarcity was faced during the draughts of 1960-61, 1967-68, 1972-73, 1974-75 & 1997-98. After it was hit by three consecutive draughts (1985-86 to 1987-88) the state of Gujarat suffered in 1999 -2000 from one of the worse draughts of the century. The state was in the grip of another draught in the succession during the year 2000–01 and 2001-02. Insufficient and irregular rain fall during the monsoon of 2001 had resulted into draught situation. All the reservoirs in Saurashtra and Kachchh regions had gone dry. In many regions ground water was only the source of water for basic survival needs. Natural recharge to aquifers had reduced due to failure of monsoon. Excessive pumping of ground water for irrigation and other uses has resulted in water levels dropping to alarmingly a low level in many areas including Banaskantha and Mehsana districts of North Gujarat.

The impact of the draught have effect on 5589 villages and 55 urban centres. To meet with water scarcity, Master Plan estimated to Rs.142.01 crores have been formulated. Which will be implemented in three phases. The efforts need to be directed towards "Draught Proofing rather than Draught Mitigation".

Ground Water Depletion and Quality Deterioration

10.4.3 Ground water depletion is both a cause and consequence of water scarcity in Gujarat. There are two types of depletion problems: long term or secular depletion and seasonal depletion. The long term declines in ground water levels occurs due to uncontrolled withdrawal of ground water at rates that exceed the rates of natural replenishment over substantially long periods of time. This is mostly occurring in the alluvial areas of North and Central Gujarat, especially in Mehsana, Ahmedabad, and Banaskantha districts, where it is leading to increase in pumping depths, reduction in bore well yields and enormous increase in the unit cost of extraction of water. For instance, farmers in Mehsana are pumping water from depths of 240-300 meters using bore wells fitted with 60-100 HP submersible pumps, as the upper aquifer layers had dried up a long time ago. The water levels in bore-wells in the region

are dropping at a rate of 3 to 5 meters per annum. The energy required for pumping one cubic meter of water is as high as 0.50 kilowatt – hours.

Over a period of time, the problem of over development of ground water has increased in terms of both magnitude and intensity. The districts and talukas that were earlier classified as “white” are now in the “Grey”, “Dark” and “Over- exploited” categories. For instance, the number of “over – exploited” talukas has increased from a mere one in 1984 to 31 in 1997. The number of “Grey” talukas increased from 13 to 43 over the same period of time. The number of talukas falling in the “white” category has come down to 95 in 1997 from 145 in 1984 (Hirway and Mahadevia 1999). This has resulted from the increase in average annual extraction rates and reduction in annual recharge from rainfall.

Seasonal depletion in groundwater levels occurs due to faster rates of extraction of ground water in hard rock areas and takes place during the period between to monsoons and results in drying up of wells. This phenomenon is common in the entire Saurashtra peninsula and hard rock areas of North Gujarat.

Excessive withdrawal of groundwater is also leading to groundwater quality deterioration. The ground water quality deterioration problem in Gujarat has two manifestations: (i) increase in fluoride content of groundwater; and (ii) increase in salinity levels in groundwater in the coastal areas. The first problem is associated with excessive withdrawal of groundwater from deep aquifers, and resultant reduction in aquifer pressure. A 1991 report of the Government of Gujarat had cited 831 villages as facing the problem of excessive fluorides in groundwater. Mehsana district alone had 393 fluoride affected villages (Raj 1991). There has been considerable increase in the area affected by fluoride contamination over less than a decade, owing to the enormous increase in groundwater withdrawal across the state. According to a GWSB survey (1997 & 1999), there are a total of 3,981 villages in Gujarat facing the problem of excessive fluorides as on 1.4.2002. The districts, which are most severely affected by fluoride contamination, are Mehsana, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha. The excessive fluoride content of ground water makes groundwater unsuitable of drinking.

Deteriorating Water Quality

10.4.4 Out of a total of 30269 habitations, 7968 habitations are facing problems due to deteriorating water quality. 3981 habitations have the problem of excessive fluoride in the ground water, 2529 habitations are suffering due to salinity in ground water and 1458 habitations have the problem of nitrates in drinking water as on 1.4.2002.

Coverage of Habitations

10.4.5 Out of 30269 rural habitations the physical coverage as on 31st March 2002 is 28396 habitations. Thus, 1873 habitations are yet to be covered (96 – Not Covered and 1777 Partially Covered). The villages / habitations which are once covered are also reemerging as uncovered or partially covered habitations. This is because of the failure of ground water sources and deterioration of the ground water quality. The open wells, bore wells and hand pumps are also continuously required to be deepened and redone with a view to maintain basic minimum water supply in rural area. It has also become necessary to find, locate and develop new sustainable surface and ground water sources with a view to supply drinking water to cluster of villages in the form of rural regional water supply schemes. Individual villages once covered with spot sources are required to be included as a part of existing and

new regional rural water supply schemes. Ground water sources are hardly adequate in terms of quantity and quality for maintaining sustainable drinking water supply.

Water Requirement

10.4.6 National norms for the supply of water for domestic purposes aims at providing at least 55 liters of water per capita per day to meet with the minimum water requirement. The water has to be safe for drinking and free from bacterial and chemical contamination.

The population projection and corresponding drinking water requirement has been assessed as under:

Estimated Population & Drinking Water Requirement

Year	Population (Lakh)		Total	Req. of Water (MCM/ANNU M)		Total	Industrial	Grand Total MCM/ANNU M
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural			
1991	151.67	270.63	412.3	671.5	682.0	1352.5	109.7	1463.2
2001	167.17	297.69	464.86	792.3	750.2	1542.5	153.0	1695.5
2011	192.25	324.49	516.74	911.2	817.7	1728.9	208.0	1937.0
2021	225.32	350.45	565.77	1020.5	773.1	1903.6	280.8	2184.4
2025	225.66	361.66	587.32	1069.5	911.4	1980.9	297.0	2277.9

(Source: White Paper on Water)

It is estimated that the availability of groundwater will decrease and that of surface water will increase. In the year 2010 the total estimated availability of underground water will be 20940 MCM and that of surface water will be around 20000 MCM per annum. This includes availability of Narmada water also. The Narmada tribunal has allocated 1.06 MAF (3500 MLD) water for domestic and industrial consumption. Government of Gujarat has formulated a master plan for providing Narmada water through pipelines to 8215 villages and 135 urban centres covering a projected population of 29 million (by 2021). The master plan envisages laying of bulk water transmission pipelines (Rs. 5799 crores) and distribution pipelines (Rs. 1450 crores). The implementation of the project has been taken up during the 9th five year plan and almost 835 Kms out of 2527 Kms of bulk water transmission pipelines have been laid and commissioned. The Government of Gujarat is committed to complete the implementation of the master plan project within next five years (during 10th plan period).

Sardar Sarovar Canal Based Drinking Water Supply Project

10.4.7 Saurashtra, Kachchh and North Gujarat has been facing acute problem of drinking water due to its peculiar geological and geo-hydrological situation. Drought conditions prevail for atleast 3 to 4 years in a 10-year cycle. Ground water table is constantly depleting. Ground water recharge is minimal due to rocky terrain. In last 76 years 23 years have been drought years. Availability of water in Saurashtra and Kachchh is 17% and 2% of the total availability in the State.

The water demand and availability in the districts of Saurashtra and Kachchh is as under:

Sr.	District	Demand	Available from local sources	% age Deficit
1	Surendranagar	201	30	85.00
2	Bhavnagar	365	128	64.00
3	Amreli	172	81	53.00
4	Rajkot	404	205	51.00
5	Junagadh including Porbandar	363	83	77.00
6	Kachchh	233	72	70.00

Government is therefore left with no other option but to transfer water from South and Central Gujarat.

Narmada tribunal has allocated 1.06 MAFT (3582 MLD) of water for domestic and industrial use. Out of this 2021 MLD is allocated for the drinking water needs of 8215 villages and 135 urban centers and 661 MLD for industrial purpose. Government of Gujarat has decided to implement a mega project for supply of 1.06 MAFT of water to Saurashtra, Kachchh and North Gujarat including Panchmahal.

The project aims at supplying drinking water at the rate of 70 LPCD for rural areas and 100 to 140 LPCD to urban area to the total projected population of 2,41,94,000 (Year 2011) and 2,93,05,000 (Year 2021).

The project coverage will be as under:

Sr. No.	District	Towns	Villages	Urban Population	Rural Population	Total population
				2021	2021	2021
1.	Jamnagar	17	751	1279000	1486000	2765000
2.	Junagadh	22	1148	1283000	2651000	3934000
3.	Amreli	12	595	467000	1586000	2053000
4.	Bhavnagar	16	876	1483000	2365000	3848000
5.	Rajkot	12	856	2210000	2136000	4346000
6.	Surendranagar	11	651	598000	1436000	2034000
7.	Kachchh	10	948	805000	1378000	2183000
8.	Ahmedabad	12	377	851000	487000	1338000
9.	Mehsana	13	542	1392000	1380000	21772000
10.	Sabarkantha	4	568	214000	1247000	1461000
11.	Banaskantha	3	490	149000	1152000	1301000
12.	Panchmahal	3	413	251000	1019000	1270000
Total		135	8215	10982000	18323000	29305000

On the basis of 1998 rate schedules the cost of the bulk transmission pipelines has been estimated as Rs. 5780 crores. The transmission line wise break up of the project costs is as under:

Sr. No.	Transmission Section	Total cost in Rs. lakhs
1.	Dhanki – Dwarka	114066.19
2.	Vallabhipur - Veraval	87406.89
3.	Maliya – Jamnagar	52966.14
4.	Navda – Mangrol / Porbandar	148007.11
5.	Maliya – Netra	48564.68
6.	Kadi – Sihori	19263.14
7.	Katamaida – Halol / Jambughoda	20035.64
8.	Panam dam / Godhara – Kalol/Ghoghamba	3869.70
9.	Hatijan – Himmatnagar	12798.33
10.	Other Outlets	8268.75
11.	Ongoing Schemes	62732.25
12.	Grand Total	577978.87

The treatment and distribution cost worked out on the basis of per capita cost is assessed as Rs. 1450 crores. Thus, the Master Plan project comprising of the bulk water supply project and treatment and distribution works out to Rs.7230 crores.

Government of Gujarat has already taken up implementation of the bulk water transmission pipeline and distribution network as under.

Expenditure on Mahi/Narmada based Bulk Water Transmission Pipelines–Completed and Commissioned

Sr. No.	Bulk Water Pipeline	Length in Kms.	Actual Cost in (Rs. Crores)
1	Pariej – Pipli	63	102.68
2	Pipli – Navda	40	89.04
3	Navda – Botad	30	57.00
4	Navda – Vallabhipur	36	52.00
5	Botad – Gadhada – Chavand	60	102.00
6	Chavand – Amreli – Kotdapitha	62	59.50
7	Chavand – Gondal – Junagadh	100	140.00
8	Vallabhipur – Budhel – Umralla - Shihor	60	61.84
9	Budhel – Borda	65	72.14
10	Borda – Rajula	67	69.64
11	Maliya – Morvi	26	100.74
12	Morvi – Tankara	34	120.31
13	Tankara – Jamnagar	64	129.04
14	Maliya – Bhachau	53	114.00
15	Amreli – Dhari – Savarkundla	60	34.00
16	Otala – Aji – III	15	12.00
	Total	835	1315.93

The above bulk water transmission pipelines are supplying water to 907 villages and 24 towns plus 3 city corporations of Saurashtra region. Distribution network for further

distribution of the water is on hand to cover all the rural and urban areas of Amreli, Bhavnagar, part of Rajkot, part of Jamnagar and part of Junagadh district.

Bulk Water Pipelines taken up for Implementation (Ongoing)

Sr. No.	Bulk Water Pipeline	Length in Kms.	Actual Cost in (Rs. Crores)
1	Bhachau – Anjar	47.50	60.70
2	Anjar – Kukma	26.50	35.24
3	Anjar – Mundra – Madvi	82.00	40.18
4	Samkhiyali – Rapar	41.25	19.96
5	Kadi – Kalol	22.00	34.00
6	Mehsana – Chansma – Modhera	35.00	57.00
7	Gandhinagar Capital	17.00	34.00
	Total	271.25	281.08

Bulk water pipelines planned to be taken up during 10th Five year plan:

Sr. No.	Bulk Water Pipeline	Length in Kms.	Actual Cost in (Rs. Crores)
1	Surendranagar – Dwarka	544	709.00
2	Rajula – Veraval	268	378.00
3	Bhuj – Netra	70	146.00
4	Jamnapur – Boratwada – Patan	24.5	70.00
5	Changa – Bhabhar – Jotda	38.5	64.00
6	Lunava	58	46.00
7	Sabarkantha & Panchmahals bulk water pipeline	183	220.00
8	Bulk pipeline for Mangrol and Porbandar region	378	480.00
	Total	1421	2113.00

Summary of Costs–Bulk Pipeline

Sr. No.	Bulk pipeline	Cost Rs. In Crores
1	Table 1: Expenditure on Mahi / Narmada based bulk water transmission pipelines – completed and commissioned	1315.93
2	Table 2: Bulk water pipelines taken up for implementation (ongoing)	281.08
3	Table 3: Bulk water pipelines planned to be taken up during 10 th Five year plan	2113.00
	Total	3710.01

Funds now required during 10th Five Year Plan Rs. 2395 Crores.

Distribution network as connectivity to bulk water pipelines – Ongoing:

Sr. No.	Distribution Network Pipeline	Villages / towns covered	Actual Cost in (Rs. Crores)
1	Bhavnagar District	360 / 10	153.52
2	Amreli District	244 / 4	93.36
3	Rajkot District	232 / 1	106.00
4	Junagadh District	120 / 1	41.43
5	Ahmedabad	154 / 3	49.27
6	Kachchh	380	270.00
	Total	1490 / 19	713.58

Distribution network as connectivity to bulk water pipelines – planned to be taken up in 2002-03 & 2003-04

Sr. No.	Distribution Network Pipeline	Villages covered	Actual Cost in (Rs. Crores)
1	Bhavnagar District	516	162
2	Amreli District	351	78
3	Rajkot District	624	179
4	Jamnagar District	751	139
5	Junagadh & Porbandar District	1028	230
6	Surendranagar District	651	212
7	Kachchh District	568	185
8	Mehsana District	542	165
9	Panchmahal District	413	124
10	Sabarkantha District	568	157
11	Remaining villages of Ahmedabad	223	55
12	Banaskantha	490	102
	Total	6725	1788

Summary of Distribution

Sr. No.	Distribution pipeline	Cost Rs. In Crores
1	Table 4: Distribution network as connectivity to bulk water pipelines – Ongoing:	713.58
2	Table 5: Distribution network as connectivity to bulk water pipelines – planned to be taken up in 2002-03 & 2003-04:	1788.00
	Total	2501.58

Funds now required during 10th Five Year Plan Rs. 2200 Crores.

Summary of funds required during the 10th Five Year Plan for Narmada Based Water Supply Project – Bulk / Distribution

Sr. No.	Category	Funds Required in Rs. Crores
1	Bulk Pipeline	2395
2	Distribution Pipeline	2200
	Total	4595

Summary of resource mobilization

Sr. No.	Resource	Amount in Rs. Crore
1	Provided outlay for 10th Five Year Plan	2300
2	Institutional funding	900
3	Additional Funds required under 10th Five Year Plan	1400

Government of Gujarat is proposing financial assistance under externally aided program. Financial outlays are provided under this scheme in this plan for 2002-2003 is revised as under based on total state outlay of Rs.645.84 crore:

No. of Scheme	Name of Scheme	Revised Provision for the year 2002-2003 Rs. In Crores
WSS-25	Implementation of water supply project of Saurashtra, Kachchh, North Gujarat and Panchmahal based on Sardar Sarovar Canal Based Drinking Water Supply Project	
	a) Budgetary provision	233.7742
	b) Institutional Loan / borrowing	0.000
	c) GOG equity in Gujarat Water Infrastructure Ltd.	10.00
	Total	243.7742

Reconstruction & Rehabilitation in Earthquake Affected Areas

0.4.8 The devastating earthquake of 26th January 2001 has damaged the rural water supply infrastructure in the affected areas of Kachchh, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar. The pipeline network, civil works and ancillary works of the rural regional & individual water supply systems have been damaged and need reconstruction and rehabilitation. Government of Gujarat has negotiated a 500 million dollar loan for the Gujarat Earthquake reconstruction and rehabilitation program from the Asian Development Bank. This loan includes a component for rural water supply & sanitation amounting to Rs. 422 crores. It is also imposed to take up additional schemes which could not be taken up earlier due to paucity of funds. This consists of ADB loan equivalent to 72% of the cost of Rs. 422 crores and 28% of the cost to be provided as Government of Gujarat contribution. The program is provided to be implemented and completed by December 2003 with financial closure on 31st March 2004. Necessary provisions are provided under this Annual Plan for the purpose.

Sanitation

10.4.9 With regard to sanitation in urban areas Gujarat is meeting the national average of 66% but it is lower than national average of 11% in rural areas. Though the overall sanitation level in Gujarat (29.9%) is better than the national average (26.7%) in absolute terms much is desired to be done in both rural and urban areas. 42.78 Lakh numbers of sanitary toilets are provided to be constructed by 2010.

Rural Sanitation

10.4.10 Under the Rural Sanitation Programme the Govt. has already adopted and develop a policy to construct low cost household latrines on a large scale in earlier Five Year Plan. As per Vision-2010 it is plan to construct household latrines for 80% of total rural families as per current policy (i.e. part of the share from MNP and part of the share from RCSRSP) the unit cost of latrine upto Rs. 4900 of which the share between state Govt. and beneficiary is Rs. 4000 and Rs. 900 respectively for year 2000-2001 and 2001-2002. In addition, to boost up the programme further additional school sanitary latrines are provided to be constructed under RCSESP. This will need appropriate information, communication and social education strategies. Active community participation shall be the key to success.

The sanitation programme aims at providing minimum possible sanitation facility in the rural areas by construction of low cost latrines. Therefore, affordable and effective sanitation programme on large scale, like "Construction of Low Cost Latrines" is adopted which is expected to facilitate effective disposal of human waste and result in improving the living habit and hygienic condition of the rural population.

The State Government has launched a ambitious project of Gokul Gram Yojana with a view to make the village clean, beautiful and minimum basic facilities. With a view to have better co-ordination and effective implementation of the rural sanitation programme, the government has decided to transfer the Rural Sanitation Programme implemented by the Water Supply Department to the Rural Development Department.

The Govt. of India has restructured rural sanitation programme under which school sanitation, IEC has been included. Apart from this the scheme has been made demand based, and decided to implement as a Total Sanitation Campaign in the selected districts of the state. The main objectives of the Total Sanitation Campaign is to accelerate the cover of rural households.

During the Ninth Five Year Plan 5 districts have been selected under the TSC, AS per Vision-2010 all districts will be covered upto 2005-2006. The centrally sponsored scheme RCSRSP is to be implemented with a sharing basis of 60:40 ratio central and state share respectively.

During Ninth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 3854.14 lakh is incurred and 134138 latrines are constructed under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and under Restructured Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (RCSRSP) for the year 2003-2004 Rs. 1013.00 lakh is provided and 23000 low cost latrines are constructed through the active participation of NGOs and Community.

Strategies and Thrust Areas for The 10th Five Year Plan

10.4.11 The Government of Gujarat has adopted following strategy for the 10th Five Year Plan:

- Cover 96 NC and 1777 PC habitations by 31st March 2003 & 31st March 2004 respectively
- Provide safe and adequate water to all the 7968 quality affected habitations.
- Complete Narmada based bulk water and distribution network for Saurashtra, Kachchh, North Gujarat & Panchmahals by providing water to all the 8215 villages and 135 urban centers.
- Provide water to 2200 villages / habitations in Saurashtra and Kachchh which require supply of water through tankers almost every year during the summer season and require permanent solution.

Provide water to 137 small towns under AUWSP

Requirement of Funds for The 10th Five Year Plan

10.4.12 The Gujarat Vision – 2010 has assessed and documented a total requirement of Rs. 19228 crores so as to achieve the targets of the drinking water and sanitation sector in Gujarat by 2020. This would mean that financial resources to the extent of Rs. 1923 crores would be required every year. On this basis the requirement of funds for the 10th plan period will be around Rs. 9615 crores. However considering the availability of financial resources and also the requirement of other developmental sectors, the Government of Gujarat is intending to provide an outlay of Rs. 4525 crores. This will have to be enhanced to a total of Rs.6015 crores to meet with the vision targets in a reasonable manner. Government of India will also enhance the financial outlays for the centrally sponsored rural water supply under the accelerated rural water supply program in its 10th plan proposal. This will enable the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India to allocate enhanced funds to the state governments including Gujarat under ARWSP. As per the ARWSP policy Government of Gujarat will also need to provide additional funds under Minimum Needs Programs as a matching contribution. Outlay approved for the year 2002-03 is 782.00 crores. Plan ceiling, for which is now revised and reduced to Rs.645.84 crores. Based on above strategy the requirement of funds for the annual plan 2003-04 will be Rs.991.00 crores. However, the state plan outlay provided for the year 2003-04 is restricted to Rs.782 crores considering the plan ceilings decided by the state Government. The breakup of the outlay is as under:

(Rs. In crore)

Sr. NO.	Minor Head of Development	Ninth Plan 1997-2002		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Outlay	Outlay 2002-03 (revised)	Outlay 2003-04
		Outlay	Expdr.			
1	2	3	4			
A	Water Supply & Sanitation					
1	Survey & Investigation	1.00	2.00	2.00	0.1492	0.20
2	Research & Development	4.00	3.20	3.00	0.2038	0.30
3	Urban Sanitation	22.00	24.26	20.00	2.5374	4.00
4	Rural Sanitation	36.00	18.50	0.00	0.0000	0.00
5	Urban Water supply	28.00	81.24	120.00	14.5098	16.00
6	Rural Water Supply	507.00	759.00	1195.00	184.1607	199.42
7	Water Supply to Fluoride Affected Villages	50.00	71.46	114.00	7.5000	10.00
8	Border Area Development Program	10.00	12.82	15.00	1.7500	2.50
9	Poverty Alleviation	5.00	19.78	25.00	1.6711	2.00
10	Canal lining	10.00	16.99	1.00	0.1021	0.20
11	Construction of Office Bldg. and staff quarter	5.00	10.70	10.00	0.8646	1.00
12	Recharging of under ground aquifer	25.00	55.48	60.00	2.4347	8.00
13	Construction of Rain water Storage tanks	3.00	18.70	20.00	1.0661	2.70
14	Transfer of Dam/Reservoir	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Information technology	0.00	1.45	2.00	0.2038	0.30
16	WS to Religious places	0.00	1.31	2.00	0.2038	0.30
17	I.E.C.	2.00	4.13	5.00	0.3566	0.70
18	H.R.D.	2.00	1.25	1.00	0.1021	0.20
19	Setting up WASMO	0.00	0.00	5.00	1.2500	1.50
	Total (A)	800.00	1102.50	1600.00	219.0658	249.32
B	(a) Implementation of W.S. project based on Sardar Sarovar Canal	2150.00	1290.56	2560.00	243.7742	252.00
	(b) Narmada based Mahi pipeline project	0.00	310.71	15.00	5.0000	5.00
	Total (B)	2150.00	1601.27	2575.00	248.7742	257.00
	Gujarat Earthquake relief & rehabilitation project under ADB Loan 1826-IND Rural Inf.(WS & Sani)	0.00	0.00	350.00	178.00	275.68
	Grand Total	2950.00	2703.77	4525.00	645.8400	782.00

Annual Plan 2003-04

10.4.13 Brief outline of the plan proposals for the year 2003-2004 is enumerated as under as per the plan schemes:

Survey & Investigation

10.4.14 An outlay of Rs.20 lakhs is provided to facilitate engineering surveys, soil investigations, ground water surveys etc. as a basic exercise for formulation of water supply projects. Out of this Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for survey and investigation of perennial sources in eastern tribal belt, which will be carried out with the help of UNICEF.

Research & Development

10.4.15 Gujarat Jalseva Training Institute (GJTI), a nodal manpower development and training institute under GWSSB is conducting training programs for in-service engineers working for the drinking water sector and also for the other stakeholders like the Gram Panchayats, care takers, women development etc. GJTI covers the training and manpower development activity spreading over the entire horizon of water sector including water, health, hygiene and sanitation. It also promotes sector reforms as per GOI guidelines. A financial outlay of Rs.30 lakh is provided under this plan.

Urban Sanitation

10.4.16 64 urban under ground sewerage schemes were sanctioned for implementation so far. Drainage schemes of 56 Urban areas have been completed/ partially completed. 6 Urban under ground drainage schemes are under progress. A financial outlay of Rs.400 lakh is provided under this programme.

Water Supply

Urban Water Supply

Government Water Supply Scheme

10.4.17 Three water supply scheme namely (1) Kandla (2) Porbandar and (3) Dwarka are operated by Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board on behalf of the State Government. An outlay of Rs.100 lakhs is provided for up-gradation of these Government water supply schemes during the year 2003-04.

Grant in Aid

10.4.18 Water supply systems consisting of facilities from the source of water located beyond the urban area boundaries upto the town is implemented as a part of 100% government grant in aid. Urban water augmentation schemes are implemented on "AS AND WHEN" basis wherein Government grant is given considering the status of the urban body under the GOG grant in aid policy for urban water supply.

An outlay of Rs.900.00 lakh is provided under this programme.

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

10.4.19 Government of India has launched a program for providing drinking water to the Urban areas upto population 20,000 as per 1991 census.

Financial pattern is as under:

Central Government's Assistance	50%
State Government Contribution	45%
Local body contribution	5%
Total	100%

During period 1995-96 to 2000-01, GOI has sanctioned 19 projects with an estimated cost of Rs.2750 lakhs under this program so far. Out of these 19 schemes, nine water supply schemes (Dharampur, Bantwa, Okha, Mendarda, Jodia, Visavadar, Barwala, Dhrol and Khedbrahma are completed. Ten projects are ongoing and in progress as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Sanctioned in the year	Estimated Cost	Completed by
1.	Suraj Karadi	1/96	18.20	Revised scheme submitted to GOI
2.	Adityana	4/99	170.93	3/2003
3.	Kheralu	4/99	223.26	3/2003
4.	Chikhli	6/99	113.32	3/2003
5.	Vanthli	6/99	128.60	3/2003
6.	Salaya	12/99	343.84	3/2003
7.	Devghadbaria	12/2000	214.63	12/2004
8.	Bhanvad	12/2000	302.42	3/2003
9.	Kutiana	2/2001	160.56	3/2003
10.	Ranavav	2/2001	169.17	3/2003
	Total		1844.93	

15 more projects estimated cost of Rs.10.13 crore are approved during the year 2002, the details of projects are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.	District	Name of Town	Estimated Cost
1.	Amreli	Babra	93.68
2.	Panchmahals	Santrampur	68.88
3.	Amreli	Damnagar	59.35
4.	Amreli	Lathi	42.20
5.	Bhavnagar	Paliyad	29.25
6.	Rajkot	Paddhari	170.85
7.	Jamnagar	Beyt	29.25
8.	Surendranagar	Chotila	81.84
9.	Ahmedabad	Ranpur	43.97
10.	Patan	Harij	93.04
11.	Patan	Chanasma	79.67
12.	Jamnagar	Lalpur	30.28
13.	Dangs	Waghai	54.63
14.	Vadodara	Bodeli	59.38
15.	Ahmedabad	Mandal	77.37
Total			1013.64

In addition to above, 11 urban water supply schemes under AUWSP amounting to Rs.1314.60 lakh have been approved during January, 2003 by GOI. The details of which is given below.

Sr. No	District	Name of town	Est.cost (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Junagadh	Delvada	124.14
2.	Rajkot	Vinchhiya	44.27
3.	Rajkot	Jetalsar	44.88
4.	Bhavnagar	Songadh	40.84
5.	Bhavnagar	Vartej	66.09
6.	Banaskantha	Ambaji	395.81
7.	Banaskantha	Chhapi	106.60
8.	Banaskantha	Kanodar	140.19
9.	Panchmahal	Shivrajpur	37.04
10.	Jamnagar	Sikka	196.03
11.	Jamnagar	Digvijaygram	118.71
Total			1314.60

An outlay of Rs.600 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04 as a matching contribution of state government. It is targeted to complete ten more schemes by the end of March, 2004.

Rural Water Supply Programme

10.4.20 An outlay of Rs.19942.00 lakhs as a part of the state's Minimum Needs program (MNP) is provided for various activities for implementation of rural water supply

program like coverage of NC/PC habitations, tribal areas development program, special component plan, providing water to Anganwadies and schools, water supply schemes for desert area, repairs to individual water supply scheme under rejuvenation program, special repairs to regional water supply schemes, relief measures to provide drinking water during summer (scarcity), cyclonic and flood condition construction of water supply scheme under various Bilateral schemes assistance, canal lining water quality problem etc.

The allocation of Rs.19942.00 lakhs provided for the rural water supply project under MNP is further subdivided as under:

GIA to Water Supply Schemes

10.4.21 Rural water supply program is implemented in the state since 1961. The programs consist of rural regional water supply schemes (group of villages based on a common source / group of source), individual rural village water supply schemes, installation of hand pumps and simple wells. Until 1999 the implementation of water supply schemes under this program was taking a very long time for completion (2 to 5 or even more years). The State Government has now adopted a strategy to complete schemes under this program within a maximum period of two years. This strategy is supported by adoption of the modern project management systems, reforms in the tender and contract processes and rigorous monitoring and construction supervision methods. The projects are awarded for construction to leading construction agencies on turnkey basis with single point responsibility vested upon the contractor.

Government had after 01/04/1997 sanctioned 167 regional water supply schemes covering 5318 habitations. Out of these 103 schemes covering 2605 villages / habitations are completed by 31st March 2002. 64 Rural Regional Water supply schemes covering 3017 villages are in progress as on 1.4.2002. Out of 64 RRWSS, 12 RRWSS covering 278 habitations are completed up to November, 2002. 95 RRWSS are in progress as on November, 2002 including new 42 RRWSS estimated to Rs.282.97 lakh in 6th Empowered Committee. Due emphasis have been given to cover water scarce areas, quality problem areas, desert areas and tribal areas in these proposals. The concept of strengthening of water sources by recharging is given high priority so as to increase life span of projects. Rs.6.0 crores have been provided for new projects in Plan.

Further as mentioned in para1, 1873 villages/ habitations in the category of "Not Covered (NC) and "Partially Covered" (PC) will remain to be covered under safe drinking water supply schemes (500 villages/ habitations are planned to be covered during 2002-03).

The target of coverage for NC/PC habitations during 2003-2004 is as under:

Category	Remaining as on 1.4.2002	Target	
		2002-03	2003-04
NC category	96	70	26
PC category	1777	430	1347
Total	1873	500	1373

Schemes under this category are covered under centrally sponsored ARWSP & State MNP.

The total provision for rural water supply schemes have been kept as Rs.10472.00 lakhs.

Sustainable Rural Area Water Supply Schemes for Tribal Area

10.4.22 Rs.3850.00 lakh are provided for implementation of sustainable rural water supply schemes in the tribal areas under this plan.

Mini pipe water supply schemes based on 165 mm Dia. tubewells with single phase power pumps wherever feasible are propose to be implemented alongwith facilities of water storage, tanks and stand posts under this program. Wherever individual and spot sources are not feasible regional rural water supply schemes based on surface water sources for the tribal population are also planned under this program. Water supply facilities for the Anganwadies, schools etc. in the tribal area are also included. Out of this provision of Rs.3850.00 lakh, Rs.2500.00 lakh will be allocated to the State Tribal Development Dept.

PMGY Program

10.4.23 A new programme known as Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) has been introduced with 6 components and Rural Water supply is one of the components. In its plan ceiling as such provision is included in State MNP. Total 12 rural regional water supply schemes covering 635 habitations are included in this program. Total estimated cost of Schemes is Rs.13588.00 lakh. Four schemes covering 293 village/ habitations are completed. During the year 2002-03 central government allotted Rs.2492.00 lakh. During the year 2003-04 it is expected an allocation of @ Rs.2500.00 lakh under this program.

Implementation of Netherlands Supported Projects

Ghogha Regional Water Supply & Sanitation Project

10.4.24 Government of Gujarat is implementing Ghogha Regional Water Supply Scheme (RWSS) under Royal Netherlands Aid. The original cost was Rs.46.44 crores, which has been revised to Rs.59.60 crores. The Netherlands Government gives grant in aid at the rate of 85% of cost of the project and 15% share is borne by the State Government.

Community managed development of water and sanitation in earthquake affected villages of Gujarat.

10.4.25 A project on Community Management Development of water supply and sanitation on earthquake affected villages of Gujarat have been prepared estimated to cost Rs.165.00 crores. Netherlands Govt. have agreed to provide 100% assistance for this project. Under this project "In village facility, water resource management and for hygienic promotion activities has been carried out in project area of 1260 earthquake affected villages of Kachh, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Patan and Banaskantha districts.

Promoting water quality monitoring and basic sanitation services in rural areas of earthquake affected districts of Gujarat through health centres

10.4.26 For water supply and monitoring and basic sanitation services in rural areas of earthquake affected districts of Gujarat through health centres, the Royal Netherlands Government is to provide financial assistance in 200 Public Health Centre of eight districts (Kutch, Jamangar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Ahmedabad, Mahesana, Patan and Banaskantha. In this project WASMO would work as nodal agency. The total cost of the provided project is 2.28 crores. 100% of the cost of the project is reimbursed by Royal Netherlands Government.

Community managed sustainable rural water supply integrated natural resources development in Adivasi areas of Dahod district of Gujarat

10.4.27 For resolving the difficulties related to water and sanitation in Adivasi areas of Dahod district, community managed sustainable rural water supply is implemented. Implementation of all activities will be taken up by WASMO. The total cost of the provided project is Rs.46.93 crores. 85% of project cost is to be met by the Royal Netherlands Government.

Details of externally aided projects is as under:

(Rs. In crores)

Sr. No.	Project	Cost of the project	Funding agency	External aided agency share	State share	Provide d outlay for 2003-04
1.	Ghogha Regional Water Supply & Sanitation Project	68.81	The Royal Netherlands	85%	15%	17.00
2.	Community managed development of water and sanitation in earthquake affected villages of Gujarat.	165.00	The Royal Netherlands	100%	-	
3.	Promoting water quality monitoring and basic sanitation services in rural areas of earthquake affected districts of Gujarat through health centres	2.28	The Royal Netherlands	70%	30%	
4.	Community managed sustainable rural water supply integrated natural resources development in Adivasi areas of Dahod district of Gujarat	46.93	The Royal Netherlands	85%	15%	
	Total					17.00

An outlay of Rs.17.00 crores is provided for the year 2003-04 under externally aided projects funded by the Netherlands government.

Special Repairs to Regional Water Supply Schemes

10.4.28 Operation and maintenance of the completed rural water supply schemes is entrusted to the GWSSB. At present there are 447 such schemes covering 5671 habitations are being operated & managed by Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board. The number of such schemes has been steadily rising from 01/04/1997 to date as shown under:

Total As on	Number of Schemes	Habitation Covered
1-4-97	343	3453
1-4-98	357	3691
1-4-99	378	3966
1-4-2000	392	4432
1-4-2000	404	4710
1.4.2001	438	5330
1.4.2002	447	5671

Many of these regional water supply schemes were implemented before 30 years and the existing infrastructure facilities have outlived their life span and need reconstruction and rehabilitation including augmentation of their capacities. Overall augmentation of the schemes are also required on following counts:

1. Inadequacy of sources.
2. Quality of water is deteriorated.
3. Designed period of scheme is over.
4. Increase in population and coverage area

Rs.500.00 lakh is provided during the year 2003-04.

Relief Measures

10.4.29 Water shortage/scarcity in one or the other parts of the state is a common and recurring phenomenon in the state. This is because of various reasons like vagaries of monsoon, depletion of ground water sources, non-replenishment of surface water reservoirs etc. Natural calamities like cyclones, floods etc. also require immediate water supply arrangements to provide relief to the affected community. Historical data indicates that there is a trend of almost 3 to 4 droughts / scarcity in a span of 10 years. Large number of villages need to be served through tankers during summer. Rs.2000.00 lakh are provided for such relief works during the year 2003-04.

Rejuvenation of Individual Village Water Supply Schemes and Grant in Aid to Panchayat For Maintenance

Repairs and Rejuvenation of Individual

10.4.30 8104 individual piped water supply schemes and about 125000 HPs in 12208 villages have been completed. Individual water supply schemes are handed over to the local Gram Panchayat for operation and maintenance. Some of these schemes become defunct due to failure of the water source, failure of pumping machinery and / also deterioration of the water quality. Such defunct schemes need rejuvenation to sustain water supply to the beneficiary population. An outlay of Rs.450.00 lakh is provided under this plan for the year 2003-04.

Grant In Aid To Individual Rural Water Supply Schemes

10.4.31 Individual Rural Water Supply Scheme after execution is handed over to the village Panchayats for M&R (Maintenance and Repair). The M&R of these schemes are to be done by the respective village Panchayats. To help village Panchayat/ Pani Samitee to maintain and run the scheme, an amount of Rs.20 lakh is provided as token provision during the plan period 2003-2004. Gram Panchayats are now being encouraged to take up this responsibility of their own in a phased manner.

Special Component Plan

10.4.32 The special component plan for water supply & sanitation sector envisages to provide drinking water to schedule cast community in rural areas. This facility is provided to scheduled cast localities having a population of more than 50 people. As per the survey data provided by the P.K. Das Committee 2347 villages / hamlets required provision of water supply facility in scheduled cast locality. On actual field surveys it was found that 1815 village / habitations were already having water supply facilities and 532 villages / habitations were in need of such facilities. Out of this 320 villages / habitations have already been covered leaving behind 212 villages / habitations as on 1.4.2002. Out of 212 remaining habitation, 33 habitation are covered up to November, 2002. Over an above the recommendation made by P.K. Das committee, the Social Welfare Department at the district level also identifies additional villages / hamlets for providing the water supply facility in the schedule cast areas. An outlay of Rs.950 lakh is provided under this plan.

Rural Water Supply Schemes Under Other Programs

Water Supply to Fluoride Affected Area

10.4.33 There were 1579 fluoride affected habitations as on 1.4.1997. Coverage during 1997-2002 is 849, as such as on 1.4.2002 730 no. of fluoride affected habitations remain to be covered. As per recently revised survey new 3251 nos. fluoride affected habitations have been immerged, thus stotal fluoride affected habitations in Gujarat State is increased to 3981.

Excessive fluorides, which are harmful to human health. Incidence of Dental and skeletal flurosis is rising. Government of India has launched a special "sub-mission" for providing safe and fluoride free drinking water in the fluoride affected areas. Emphasis is on the state's of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Various schemes like defluoridation of ground water, surface water based regional rural water supply schemes etc. are taken up as a part of the GOI sponsored "sub-mission". Government of India provides funds as a part of ARWSP with a financing pattern of 75 : 25 (GOI:GOG).

11 Regional water supply schemes covering 726 habitations (Rs.279 crores) are taken up under this program. 1 Regional schemes covering 18 habitations has been completed. 10 schemes covering 708 habitations is under progress. An outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakh is provided to meet with the GOG share (25%) under this plan for 2003-04.

Border Area Development Program

10.4.34 Water supply schemes in the Border area of Banaskantha, Patan and Kachchh are taken up under this program for socio-economic up-liftment for people residing in these areas. Rs.250.00 lakhs is provided for creating water supply facilities in these areas.

Poverty Alleviation Program

10.4.35 Water supply facilities in the pockets of Indira Awas Yojna, free housing schemes for landless persons, housing facilities provided for the economical weaker sections of the societies residing in the rural areas, slum dwellers of urban areas are provided under this program. This facility is extended to the locations mentioned above having a minimum population of 50 people. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh is provided under this plan.

Canal Lining

10.4.36 A token provision of Rs.20.00 lakh is provided for this activity to facilitate allocation of water from the surface water source for drinking water supply schemes.

Construction of Office Building/Staff Quarter

10.4.37 GOG / GWSSB requires to construct office buildings and staff quarter at district head quarters wherever land is available. A token provision of Rs.100.00 lakh is provided under this plan.

Recharging of Ground Water Aquifers

10.4.38 Ground water sources are depleting fast due to over exploitation for agriculture, industrial and drinking water purpose. The ground water table is depleting @ 3 to 5 meters every year. Ground water quality is also deteriorating due to saline water intrusion and also increase in the fluoride content. The state average rainfall is of the tune of 852 mm. Most of the runoff flows into the sea. This is a matter of serious concern. It is of utmost importance to take up ground water recharge schemes in the form of construction of under and above ground check dams / spot dams etc. An outlay of Rs.800.00 lakh is provided for this activity.

Construction of Rain Water Storage Tanks

10.4.39 Traditionally rain water harvesting into individual house hold tanks was a common phenomenon in Gujarat particularly in places like Junagadh, Porbandar, Dwarka, Patan, Cambay etc. Rain water collected on the roof top was stored in such tanks so as to use the water during summer. With the increase in water consumption and decrease of water resources it is necessary to take up this program as a priority program. Government of Gujarat has promoted this activity in drought prone areas. Construction of 2500 rainwater storage tanks in the year 2003-2004 are provided. An outlay of Rs.270.00 is provided under this plan.

Development of Information Technology

10.4.40 Computerization in the planning and programming of water supply systems including putting in place a data base and also development of tailor made software programs suitable for engineering and management of water supply projects is the need of the day as a

part of the state policy on information technology. The overall objective is to improve and upgrade the performance efficiency standards by implementing computer based management information systems. This requires setting up of both hardware and software facilities. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh is provided under this plan for the year 2003-04.

Water Supply to Religious Places

10.4.41 Gujarat has good number of religious and small pilgrim centers within a radius of a Kilometer or two village / habitations. Pilgrims visit these religious places on specified days every month. It is therefore necessary to provide water supply facilities at these places so that the visitors / tourist do not face hardships due to non availability of drinking water. The facility is also require to avoid health hazard due to the floating population at these places. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Information, Education & Communication

10.4.42 This is a centrally sponsored program with a financing pattern of 50 : 50 between GOI & GOG information, education and communication is the key to the success to the operational management of village water supply schemes and the low cost sanitation programs. Mass awareness for health, hygiene and water conservation is an important element of this program. At present the program is taken up in six districts as the first phase and allocation of Rs.70.00 lakh is provided under this plan as GOG contribution under the program.

Human Resource Development (HRD)

10.4.43 This is also a centrally sponsored program. An HRD cell is set up under Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board. The State Government also supports this program. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh is provided under this plan for the year 2003-04.

Setting Up of Water and Sanitation Management Organization (WASMO)

10.4.44 The Government has attached highest priority to decentralized, community managed water supply system in rural areas. Drinking water is a matter of concern to the society and is also related to human health. It is necessary to adopt decentralized management system aiming at planning, implementation and operation and maintenance of rural water supply system through active community participation. The Govt. has to work as a facilitator instead of a hard core implementer. The drinking water sector needs active participation of different stake holders including non governmental agencies, village level committees and Gram Sabhas.

The Govt. of Netherlands is supporting the state and funding projects to be implemented on the concept of community managed development of water and sanitation systems. The state government has decided to set up Water and Sanitation Management Organization (WASMO). Government of Gujarat has resolved to establish WASMO vide his resolution No. VWS/2096/2390/Kh-3, dated 23.3.2001.

The water supply department has provided an allocation of Rs.150.00 lakh for the year 2003-04 as a part of its Annual Plan. 77% of the cost will come as grant in aid from the Netherlands Govt. and 23% will be provided by the state Government.

Implementation of Water Supply Schemes for Saurashtra, Kachchh, North Gujarat and Panchmahal Based on Sardar Sarovar Canal with Internal Resources and Institutional Borrowings

10.4.45 The government of Gujarat has taken up of implementation of Sardar Sarovar canal based drinking water supply project with Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board & Gujarat Water Infrastructure Limited as the implementing agencies. The project is described in Para 7.

Government of Gujarat is intending to raise financial resources for these projects through GOG grant in aid, institutional borrowings and also external aid. The outlay under budgetary resources includes repayment of principal and interest on loan taken by GWSSB and GWIL. Financial outlays provided under this scheme for 2003-04 is as under:

(Rs. In lakh)

No. of Scheme	Name of Scheme	Outlay for the year 2003-2004
WSS-25	Implementation of water supply project of Saurashtra, Kachchh, North Gujarat and Panchmahal based on Sardar Sarovar Canal Based Drinking Water Supply Project	
	a) Budgetary provision	20070.00
	i) Budget resources	9770.00
	ii) Repayment of principal & interest on loan taken by GWSSB	5900.00
	iii) Repayment of principal & interest on loan taken by GWIL	4400.00
	b) Institutional Loan / borrowing	4130.00
	c) GOG equity in Gujarat Water Infrastructure Ltd.	1000.00
	Total	25200.00

Mahi Based Saurashtra Pipeline Project

10.4.46 Government of Gujarat had taken up implementation of the Mahi based Saurashtra pipeline project for supply of bulk water (275 MLD to the rural areas of Amreli and Bhavnagar district as well as Bhal area of Ahmedabad district and Jasdan Taluka of Rajkot district (Project cost Rs. 409 crore). The project is based on Mahi fed Pariej and Kanewal tanks in Kheda district. The major portion of the project work has been completed and water supply is commissioned. Water has been supplied to Botad, Gadhada, Chavand, Amreli, Babra, Jasdan, Vallabhipur, Umrala, Shihor and Bhavnagar during the water scarcity period. This has been one of the largest project that has been completed in record time of 18 months. An outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh is provided in this plan to meet with the costs of the remaining work.

Gujarat Earthquake Relief and Rehabilitation Project Under ABD Loan 1826-IND

10.4.47 Government of Gujarat has negotiated a loan from the Asian Development Bank for rehabilitation and reconstruction of rural water supply and urban bulk supply systems in the earthquake affected areas. The main objective of this component is to finance, restoration of the bulk and rural water supply systems to pre-earthquake levels, incorporating multi hazard resistance against earthquake, cyclone and drought, which are prevalent throughout the area. The main scope of the urban bulk and rural water supply component includes:

- Restoring temporary water supply through provision of tankers, tractors / trailers, DG sets, and mobile laboratory units;
- Repairs of 400 deep tube wells and pumping installations;
- Conducting detailed leak detection, and repairs or replacement;
- Rehabilitation of local distribution systems in 1100 villages;
- Replacing an estimated 2000 km of asbestos cement transmission pipeline with metallic pipes (Mild Steel (MS), Ductile Iron (DI)) which are less susceptible to earthquake effects; and
- Institutional strengthening, capacity building, damage assessment surveys / aquifer exploration study and domestic design and construction supervision consultancy.

The total cost of rehabilitation and reconstruction under this component is summarized below:

Sr. No.	Name of Work (Procurment / Civil Work)	District	Estimated Tender Cost (Rs in Crores)
1	Procurment of DI Pipe	Kutch, Surendra nagar, Rajkot, Porband ar	80.00
2	Procurment of MS Pipe		67.00
3	Procurment of PVC Pipe		22.89
4	Procurement of P/M		7.70
5	Drilling Of Tubewells		8.06
6	Construction of WTP		6.49
7	Morbi - Malia RWSS	Rajkot	49.00
8	Jodia RWSS	Jamnagar	10.03
9	Banni RWSS	Kutch	12.21
10	Bhuj Taluka RWSS	Kutch	4.00
11	Shivlakhia RWSS	Kutch	4.80
12	Santalpur RWSS	Patan	14.00
13	Accounts & Audit		0.50
14	Const. Sup. & Mat. Insp		2.50
15	Pipeline from GWSSB water works at Bhachau to Anjar	Kutch	60.70
16	Pipeline from GWSSB water works at Anjar to Kukma	Kutch	35.24
17	Pipeline from GWSSB water works	Kutch	40.18

Sr. No.	Name of Work (Procurement / Civil Work)	District	Estimated Tender Cost (Rs in Crores)
	at Anjar to Mundra – Mandvi		
18	Pipeline from GWSSB water works at Samkhiali – Rapar	Kutch	19.96
19	Desalination Plants in 20 Villages of Abadasa & Lakhapat Talukas	Kutch	13.00
20	Bhachau RWSS	Kutch	6.00
Total [A]			464.26
[B] Urban			
1	Bhachau Bulk	Kutch	5.00
2	Bhuj Bulk WSS	Kutch	3.73
3	Kandla-Gandhidham WSS	Kutch	7.32
4	Porbandar Bulk WSS	Porbandar	4.18
5	Tankara bulk WSS	Rajkot	0.33
6	Mandvi Bulk WSP	Kutch	3.60
7	Morbi Bulk WSP	Rajkot	10.20
Total [B]			34.36
Grand Total			498.62

A financial outlay of Rs.27568.00 lakh is provided under this plan.

Against cost of Rs.498.62 crores, GSDMA has granted administrative approval of Rs.422.00 crores.

The tender process of project has been completed. As a part of project works for bulk water transmission pipe line to supply water up to Anjar, Bhuj, Mundra, Mandvi are already started and it is planned to complete by December, 2003.

The works amounting to Rs. 395.40 crore are under progress and An expenditure of Rs.155.00 crore is incurred up to January-2003. Under this project likely expenditure will be Rs.163 crores as earmarked in plan 2002-03 and works amounting to Rs.275.68.00 crore will be taken up during 2003-2004 as earmarked in the Plan 2003-04.

10.5 HOUSING

A. Rural Housing

Introduction

10.5.1 Shelter is one of the basic necessities of mankind. Provision of shelter to the depressed section of the population is therefore the prime concern of both the State and the Central Government. Out of the population of 413.10 lakh (1991 Census), Gujarat has approximately 65.5% of its population living in rural areas. A majority of the population living in the rural areas comprises of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other socially and economically backward castes. The State Government has accordingly launched an ambitious rural housing program for the rural segment of the society subject to certain criteria.

10.5.2 Rural Housing Programs are being implemented by various Departments in Gujarat State i.e. Panchayat and Rural Housing Departments, Rural Development Department, Social Welfare Department, Tribal Development Department, which are allocating large amount for different rural housing programs in the State. Members of the Steering Group and the members of the Working Group has felt that the implementation of various Rural Housing Programs by various departments are to be monitored and are to be executed by a nodal department so that the duplication of different Rural Housing Programs, having less priority can be discontinued.

Aims and Objects of the Annual Plan 2002-2003

10.5.3 Major objectives of the rural housing programs for the Annual Plan 2002-03 are as under:-

- (a) Increasing housing activities in the rural areas through providing financial assistance to families living Below Poverty line (BPL) for construction of houses as well as loan/subsidy for the construction of houses for E.W.S. and L.I.G. families in rural areas.
- (b) Upgradation and Extension of rural houses.

Housing Situation in Gujarat

10.5.4 The Gujarat Government has announced a very ambitious 10 years programme on social sector "Human Development – Vision 2010". In which one of the sector to be covered is housing. The targets envisioned for "housing shortage for Rural Areas" from current status of 5.52% to 0.0% at the end of the year 2010. Accordingly the State Government has prepared an action plan for Rural Housing to achieve this goal.

Current Status – Rural Housing

10.5.5 As per the 1991 census, Number of households occupying a house and its proportion to total households in Gujarat is given below.

	No. of Households (in lakh)			No. of occupying a house (in lakh)		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
State	46.84	56.34	74.70	46.30	58.65	72.14
Rural	33.19	40.39	47.95	32.73	39.80	46.83
Decennial Growth	—	21.59%	18.72%	—	21.60%	17.66%
% of Rural to State.	70.86	68.07	64.19	70.69	67.86	64.92

Estimated Housing shortage in Gujarat based on Census 1991 is given below.

		Gujarat – Rural	India –Rural
1	Residential houses	46.83	1084.75
2	Households	47.95	1115.88
3	Differences(1-2)	1.12	31.13
4	Houseless Households	0.50	3.05
5	Kutcha Houses	2.38	376.61
6	Semi-Pucca Houses	24.73	397.61
7	Pucca Houses	2.08	341.18
8	Non-Serviceable Kutcha	1.03	103.06
9	Housing Shortage (3+4+8)	2.65	137.24
10	% Shortage	5.52 %	12.30 %

From the above table, As per 1991 population Census, housing shortage in rural areas is estimated at 2.65 lakh houses and 2.38 lakh houses are kutcha houses. Thus, total shortage is estimated at 5.03 lakh houses in the State.

Rural Housing–Vision 2010 and Action Plan

10.5.6 As per the 1991 census, housing shortage in rural areas is estimated at 5.03 lakh houses. Considering 20 % decennial Growth rate, it is estimated that 7.25 lakh houses are required to be built up to the year 2010. Out of this, Gujarat Rural Housing Board & private sector will build 20 % of houses for people living above BPL. Thus, About 8.00 lakh houses are to be constructed through different Govt. schemes during the year 2001-2010. During the year 2000-01, the target was fixed at 83795 houses to be constructed in the State under various housing schemes that included 52000 houses under the “SARDAR PATEL AWAS YOJANA”. Considering this target of the year 2000-01 to be continued in the coming years, no families will be houseless in 2010. As per the action plan prepared, The resource requirement is divided in to two parts (1) Rs. 2294.50 crore required for constructing 7.56 lakh new houses during 2001-2010 and (2) Rs. 250.00 crore for upgrading dilapidated houses, which includes Rs. 140.50 crore for the target of 1.40 lakh houses to be upgraded under the State Government’s “Upgradation of Rural Houses Scheme”.

Review of Progress

10.5.7 The scheme-wise Outlay / Physical targets for the Ninth Plan 1997-2002 and the Annual Plans 1997-98 to 2001-02 are shown below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay	Outlay/Target		Outlay/Target	
			Ninth Plan 1997-2002	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Target 2002-03	Target 2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	HSG-1: Sardar Patel Awas Yojana	50000.00 (250000)	139200.00 (348000)	18070.00 (45000)	18070.00 (45000)	
2.	HSG-3: Plot: Land Acquisition	-	250.00	30.00	30.00	
3.	HSG-4: Plot: Land Development	-	250.00	30.00	30.00	
4.	HSG-2: Sp.Prov. For Tribal Dev.Deptt.	-	6000.00 (15000)	1200.00 (3000)	1200.00 (3000)	
5.	HSG-5: LIG Housing	1820.00 (2600)	2400.00 (1920)	25.00 (20)	25.0 (20)	
6.	HSG-6: EWS Housing Credit-cum-subsidy scheme	-	400.00	25.00	25.00	
7.	HSG-7: Capital Asst. TO GRHB	-	1500.00	300.00	300.00	
8.	Assistant to Building Centre	30.00 (10)	----- Dropped-----			
9.	HSG-: Upgradation/ Extention of Rural House	10650.00 (426000)	----- Dropped----			
Total : Rural Housing		62500.00	22200.00	10550.00	10550.00	

Program for Annual Plan 2003-2004

10.5.8 An Outlay of Rs. 19680.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2003-04 under Rural Housing Sub Sector is provided as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Annual Plan 2002-2003		Annual Plan 2003-2004	
		Outlay	Target	(Proposed)	
				Outlay	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I) 1	Poverty Alleviation Programme HSG-1 Sardar Patel Awas Yojana	18070.00	45000	18070.00	45000
2	HSG-3 Free housesites Land Aquisition	30.00	100	30.00	100
3	HSG-4 Free housesites Land Development	30.00	10000	30.00	10000
4	HSG-2 Sp. Prov. for Tribal Dev. Deptt.	1200.00	3000	1200.00	3000
	Total (I)	19330.00		19330.00	
(II) 5	Excluding Poverty Alleviation Programme HSG-5 Rural Low Income Group	25.00	20	25.00	20
6	HSG-6 EWS Housing	25.00	1000	25.00	1000
7	HSG-7 Capital Asst. to GRHB	300.00	-	300.00	-
	Total (II)	350.00		350.00	
	Total Rural Housing	19680.00		19680.00	

10.5.9 Rural Housing : Since the inception of the scheme "Allotment of House sites for the landless labourers and rural artisans", 13,96,125 plots were allotted till October-2002. This includes 2,77,207 plots for the S.C. beneficiaries and 3,16,768 plots for the S.T. beneficiaries. Since the inception of the scheme "Assistance for the construction of houses", 7,22,057 houses were constructed at the end of october-2002. This includes 1,49,647 houses for S.C. beneficiaries and 1,81,648 houses for S.T. beneficiaries. Since the inception of the scheme "Sardar Patel Awas Yojana" 1,36,344 houses were constructed at the end of october-2002. This includes 19,357 houses for S.C. and 37,280 houses for S.T. beneficiaries. Under the Scheme "Allotment of house sites ", there was a provision for plot development and acquiring land. This was discontinued after the inception of "Sardar Awas Yojana".

Sardar Patel Awas Yojana

10.5.10 The above mentioned two schemes i.e. "House site for the landless labourers and rural artisans" and "Assistance for the construction of houses to the landless labourers and rural artisans are becoming less popular due to the increasing cost of construction materials, increasing higher rate of labour charges and subsidy at a lower rate in comparison to other rural housing scheme run by the different departments, like JRY, IAY etc. Hence the working group has suggested to introduce a new scheme in the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 i.e., " SARDAR PATEL AWAS YOJANA " at par with the INDIRA AWAS YOJANA wherein 100% State Government subsidy should be provided to the beneficiary under the Poverty Alleviation Programme.

10.5.12 Beneficiaries to be covered under the scheme "Sardar Patel Awas Yojana " should be the landless labourers, rural artisans and economically weaker section of the rural areas

who are living below the poverty line, and who (i) have no house (ii) are residing in the joint family but due to more number of family members having insufficient accommodation have separate chulhas.(iii) after marriage wants to have a separate household- residence.(iv) other needy person.

10.5.13 Under this scheme, the unit cost has been revised from Rs. 20000/22000 to Rs. 30000 with a view to provide better quality pucca houses to eligible beneficiaries from the date 1st February, 2000. To make an earthquake resistant house and to provide the facility of toilet-cum-bathroom, the unit cost has been raised to Rs. 40,000 plus Rs. 3000.00 as labour component from beneficiary from 1-4-2001.

An outlay of Rs. 18070.00 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 2002-03 for the construction of 45000 houses in the state. Out of which Rs. 2857.87 lakh have been spent up to Oct' 2002. Also, An outlay of Rs.1200.00 lakh have been provided for the year 2001-02 as special provision for Tribal Development Department. An outlay of Rs. 18070.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2003-04 for construction of 45000 houses and Rs. 1200.00 lakh for "HSG-2 :special provision for Tribal Development Department" for construction of 3000 houses in the State.

10.5.14 In the "Sardar Awas Yojana" scheme, if the beneficiary is not holding the allotted free house-sites plot or own plot, a plot is to be allotted to the beneficiary. If the allotted plot is not evenly surfaced, it was decided to provide Rs. 300 per plot for land development. Also, there is no land available in village sites in many villages of the State, Looking to the rare availability of village-sites, It is proposed to reintroduce the scheme for land acquisition / plot development for village sites by acquiring private land and to allot to the beneficiaries. It was decided to provide Rs. 1.00 lakh per village or Rs.30,000 per acre to acquire the land for village sites. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh for "Land Acquisition" and Rs. 30.00 lakh for "Land Development" is provided for the Annual Plan 2002-03. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh is provided Land Acquisition" and Rs. 30.00 lakh is provided Land Development" for the Annual Plan 2003-04.

Rural Low Income Group Housing Scheme

10.5.15 The scheme covers the beneficiaries whose monthly income is between Rs. 2501/- to Rs. 5500/-. Under the scheme, houses are to be constructed within the unit cost of Rs. 1,50,000/- as per the following financial pattern:-

(1) Loan from state Govt. or HUDCO	Rs. 1,25,000/-
(85% of unit cost or Rs. 1,25,000)	
(2) Contribution of beneficiaries	<u>Rs. 25,000/-</u>
Total:	Rs. 1,50,000/-

Under the scheme the State Government provides loan to GRHB by obtaining an equal amount as loan from the LIC or HUDCO. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is provided for the construction of 20 LIG houses in the State for the year 2003-04. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 Lakh is provided for constructing 20 LIG houses in the State for the Annual Plan 2003-04.

Subsidy for EWS Housing

10.5.16 Housing is the basic need of man. The people living below poverty line (BPL) are being provided with the housing facility under either “INDIRA AWAS YOJANA” or “SARDAR PATEL AWAS YOJANA”. They are being given 100% subsidy per house. The families living just above BPL and within income of Rs.30000.00 per year are to be covered EWS scheme called “ Credit-cum-Subsidy” scheme. The unit cost for EWS houses is up to Rs. 50000/ out of which Rs. 40000/- is given as a loan and Rs. 10000/- as subsidy. Out of total subsidy of Rs. 10000/ the Central Government’ contribution is Rs 7500/ and the State Government is providing Rs. 2500/. The fund for loan is obtained from HUDCO. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2002-03 to cover 1000 beneficiaries under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2003-04 to cover 1000 beneficiaries under this scheme.

Capital Assistant to Gujarat Rural Housing Board

10.5.17 The Gujarat Rural Housing Board is a statutory Board established under Gujarat Rural Housing Act in the year 1972. The main target group of GRHB schemes comprises of Economically Weaker Section Society. Since the beginning of the Board neither the capital assistance nor any establishment expenditure grant have been provided to the GRHB. Due to this, the Board has to implement its schemes through loan assistance only. On account of this Board has to incur the revenue deficit through out the period. Hence the Government has decided to strength the GRHB by providing capital assistance of Rs. 2500/-lakh in five equal yearly installments. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2003-04. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2003-04.

B. Urban Housing

Introduction

10.5.18 Housing is one of the basic necessities of life next to food and clothing. Housing has become scarce due to the rapid growth of population, rapid industrialisation and urbanisation, in the state. The problem of housing has both qualitative and quantitative dimensions. Provision for adequate affordable shelter is one of the goals of the National Housing Policy 1998. The overall housing situation in the state has improved with improvement in quality of housing and increase in supply. The number of households living in one room has declined from 46 per cent in 1981 to 39 percent in 1991. The rate of household formation has increased with decline in family size population of households living in their own houses has also increased from 51.48% in 1981 to 66.46 percent in 1991. Annual supply of urban housing however continues to be low at 19 to 24 percent of annual requirements. Provision of public housing for weaker section is a major priority under the Basic Minimum Needs Programme and the Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme is the main source for weaker section housing in the state. The housing activity also creates secondary employment for a large number of people.

Objectives

10.5.19 To provide better opportunities for securing housing facilities to the economically weaker sections of the society.

Ameliorating the housing problems for the slum dwellers living below the poverty line in different towns and cities in the state.

To provide basic amenities such as sanitation and water supply to the slum dwellers thereby improving living condition of slum dwellers and preventing spread of slum areas.

Prevention of environmental degradation and poverty and thus fostering all round economic development.

Strategy

10.5.20 In Gujarat is the total requirement of houses for urban areas by 2010 is estimated at 57,60,000. Total gap by 2010 is estimated at Rs.16 lakh houses. In order to meet the challenge the State Government has formulated VISION 2010 for Urban Housing Sector which states "Offer everyone an opportunity for a decent living space, owned or rented thereby providing stability, growth and social well being of population in the state". Government expects to be facilitator and the actual construction activity has to be taken mainly by the private sector for Economically Weaker Sections of the population, the construction activity needs to be given a thrust by the State Government and non Government agencies. Under Town Planning Scheme to provide up to 10% of the land for Economically Weaker Section Housing. The Government has amended the Bombay Rents, Hotel & Lodging House Rates Control Act,1947 by exempting new tenancy from 30/10/2001 to 30/10/2011. By amending the said Act more vacant houses will be available to the needy persons in the urban areas, thus reducing incidences of homelessness in the urban sector.

Chief Minister's 15 Point Programme For EWS Housing

10.5.21 The Municipal Corporations and Urban Development Authorities had taken HUDCO/NHB loan of Rs.5780 lakh and constructed 14775 EWS houses. An outlay of Rs.4766.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2003-2004 for 'Urban Housing' sub-sector.

10.5.22 The broad break up is as under :

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr.No.	Programme	Outlay for 2003-2004
(A)	Urban Housing	4766.00
(1)	(a)Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme	1964.00
	(b)Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)	1112.00
(2)	Lower Income Group Housing Scheme	590.00
(3)	Poverty Alleviation	100.00
(4)	Chief Minister's fifteen point programme	1000.00
(5)	Assistance to Disaster Management Authority	-
	Total	4766.00

Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme

10.5.23 Persons having the monthly income up to Rs.2500/- are eligible for houses constructed under this schemes. The ceiling cost of the dwelling unit is Rs.50,000/- . The Gujarat Housing Board is constructing EWS houses by taking loan from HUDCO. The financial pattern is as under :

(a)	Loan from HUDCO	40,000.00
(b)	Government Subsidy	05,000.00
(c)	Contribution from beneficiary	05,000.00
	Total	50,000.00

The Gujarat Housing Board is also taking LIC loan as 'Seed Capital' for acquisition development of land.

The EWS houses are allotted as under :

- (i) 7% for S.C.
- (ii) 14% for S.T.
- (iii) 10% for SEBC
- (iv) 10% for Defence personnel
- (v) 3% for Blind and Physically Handicapped.

An outlay of Rs.1964.00 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-04 with a target of constructing 4910 EWS houses.

Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojna (VAMBAY)

10.5.24 The Government of India has announced VAMBAY a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme shared on a 50:50 basis which envisages Tenth Plan subsidy of Rs.1000 crore. The scheme is provided to be launched in full swing from the 10th Five Year Plan i.e. April 2002. Under the scheme it is proposed to construct 4 lakh dwelling units for the urban poor and the slum dwellers with the GOI subsidy of Rs.1000 crore supplemented by HUDCO loan assistance of Rs.1000 crore. The unit cost has been kept at Rs. .60,000 for Mega cities. Rs.50,000 for Metro cities and Rs.40,000 for other cities. 20 % amount is proposed for Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, a scheme to be provided for basic amenities in slum areas (construction of community toilet blocks). An outlay of Rs. 1112.00 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

10.5.25 The persons having monthly income from Rs.2501/- to 5500/- are eligible to avail the benefit of houses constructed under this scheme. The cost of the dwelling unit is Rs.1,50,000/-. The HUDCO also gives loan for construction of LIG houses.

The financial pattern is as under.

(a)	Loan form HUDCO	1,25,000
(b)	Contribution from beneficiary	25,000
	Total	1,50,000

10.5.26 The LIG houses are reserved for SC/ST and others on the pattern of EWS housing scheme. An outlay of Rs.1307.50 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-04 with a target of constructing 1046 LIG houses.

Poverty Alleviation Programme (Subsidy for EWS Houses)

10.5.27 The Gujarat Housing Board constructs and allots EWS houses and to Urban poor. The beneficiaries are given subsidy of Rs.5,000/- per dwelling unit by the State Government. Subsidy of Rs.100.00 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-04 with a target of 2000 units.

Chief Minister's 15 Point Programme (Subsidy for EWS Houses)

10.5.28 To provide 50,000 EWS houses to urban poor (Economically Weaker Sections of society). The construction work is undertaken by 6 Municipal Corporations, 4 Urban Development Authorities, 2 Area Development Authorities and Gujarat Housing Board. The ULC land is given at the rate of Rs.10 per sq.mt. to the institutions. The State Government gives subsidy at the rate of Rs.5,000 per unit. An outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-2004 to give subsidy for 20,000 EWS houses.

C. Government Residential And Administrative Buildings

10.5.29 Outlay for residential buildings and nonresidential buildings for the year 2003-2004 is fixed at Rs. 16400.00 lakh. The breakup for residential and non residential buildings are as under.

		(Rs. In. lakh)
1	Residential Buildings	1615.00
2	Non Residential Buildings	1885.00
3	Earthquake	12900.00
Total		164000.00

Residential Buildings

10.5.30 The programme for construction of residential quarters for Government servants at district and Taluka head quarter. As on March-2002 53819 quarters under common pool as well as of different department have been constructed. Recently collected information indicates that the large number of government servants are on waiting list of accommodation at various district and Taluka places. It is expected that during year 2002-2003 about 160 units will be made available under common pool.

10.5.31 On formation of six new districts and 42 new Talukas, a special programme for construction of 180 residential quarters at new district head quarter and 455 residential quarters at new Taluka head quarter is also taken up from year 1999-2000. During the year 2002-2003 the targeted programme for completion of residential quarters is 250 residential units. At two new district place and ten new Taluka places 41 units and 94 units respectively are under construction. For remaining places the land acquisition process and preparation of

plans & estimates are under progress. There was a spillover liability of Rs. 3472.00 lakh as on 1/4/02 for residential buildings.

Programme for 2003-2004 (Normal)

10.5.32 As on 1-4-2003 there would be spill over liabilities of about Rs. 2172.00 lakh for residential quarters. An outlay of Rs. 1300.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 with a target to complete 200 residential quarters.

Non residential (Normal)

10.5.33 Expansion of various departments has resulted in non – availability of office accommodation. New offices are required to be accommodated in private premises on rental basis in scattered areas. Government has to incur huge expenditure on rent. Besides the office sitting in scattered premises do not have proper working conditions. Public has to undergo lot of inconveniences in approaching government have decided to construct Multistoried buildings / central office buildings at district head quarters. Accordingly at Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Vadodara, Bharuch, Godhra, Surat , Navsari, Valsad, Palanpur , Mehsana ,Bhuj, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh and Himatnagar Multistoried buildings have been completed During current financial year 2002-2003 construction of M.S. Building at Surendranagar is completed further at Vadodara , Surat, Valsad, Palanpur, Jamnagar and Gandhidham additional Multistoried buildings / Central Offices Buildings have been constructed to cater to requirement of office space

10.5.34 On formation of new six districts, to facilitate administrative work, Government has also decided to construct M.S. Building at new district places. Accordingly work of M.S building of Rajpipla is completed during the year 2002-2003 and M.S. building of Anand is on completion stage and works of Navsari and Patan are Under Progress. Land acquisition for M.S. Building at Dahod and Porbandar is under progress.

10.5.35 At. 37 new taluka places a plan for construction of Mamlatdar offices with an estimated cost of Rs. 1150.00 lakh is under taken. Out of this at 16 places work is completed and at 7 places the work is in progress.

10.5.36 Construction of office buildings of various department viz. Roads and Building, General Administration Department, Home Department (Jail Building), Transport department, Finance Department etc. are also covered under the plan.

10.5.37 As on 1-4-2003, there would be spillover liabilities of about Rs. 5720 lakh for administrative buildings. An outlay of Rs. 1585.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 with a target to complete work, which is in advance stage of progress.

10.5.38 Under Gujarat Emergency Earthquake Reconstruction programme for repairs, retrofitting and reconstruction of public buildings, residential and non residential damaged due to earthquake on 26-1-2001 in 12 district has been taken up. Total project of Rs. 20800.00 lakh has been prepared in two phases and considered to be completed by December-2004. Work of temporary office shelter, debris Removal for public building and minor repairs works of about 2200 buildings are completed of Phase-I completed during the year-2002-2003. Major Repairs , Retrofitting and reconstruction work are also started during the year 2002-03. The likely spillover liabilities as on 1-4-2003 will be of Rs. 15100.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 10400.00 lakh is provided for year 2003-2004.

10.5.39 The repairs, retrofitting and reconstruction of various residential and non-residential buildings of district Panchayats is also taken in 12 districts. The total project cost of Phase-I & Phase-II including retrofitting is Rs. 5301.88 lakh. The Phase – I programme is under progress and the programme of both the phases is to be completed by December 2004. An outlay of Rs. 2500.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 for this programme.

D. Police & Jail Housing

10.5.40 The Financial year 2003-04 is the second year of the 10th Five Year Plan. During the 10th Five Year Plan, for carrying out Police Housing works, the proposed provision is Rs. 34500.00 lakh is provided. For the first i.e. 2002-2003 Rs. 5136.00 lakh is provided for carrying out activity relating to Police Housing. At present, the satisfaction level in the area of availability of housing accommodation for the Police personnel is about 68% and therefore considerable work is required to be done in this area.

10.5.41 During the Financial Year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 5130.00 lakh is provided to take up construction of about 1000 quarters of different categories for Police Personnel at the various locations in the state of Gujarat. And some non-residential building and various works of Police Academy, Karai will also be taken up.

Jail Housing

Construction and up-gradation/renovation Buildings for Jail Department (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

10.5.43 Recognizing the need of improving the conditions of prisons, prison staff and the prisoners, the Central Government has proposed to introduce a new five years scheme of 'Prison Reforms', on cost sharing basis (75% share of Central Government and 25% share of State Government), for the purpose of (i) Construction of additional jails to reduce over crowding (ii) Repair and renovation of existing jails (iii) Improvement in sanitation and water supply and (iv) hiring accommodation of prison staff. The Government of India has also proposed the tentative allocation of funds of Rs.65.88 crore for five years (including 25% share of the State). To implement various works under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.323.00 lakh is provided in the annual plan 2003-2004.

10.5.44 Thus the total outlay of Rs.5453.00 lakh is provided for Police Housing and Jail Housing for the year 2003-2004.

Modernisation of Prison Administration (Centrally sponsored scheme)

10.5.45 For the purpose of strengthening of security and safety measures Renovation of old prison buildings and provided more facilities for females prisoners, it is proposed to sanction Rs. 30.00 lakh under the scheme of Modernisation of Prison Administration (50 % matching contribution by the Central Government).

E. Legal Housing

10.5.46 Government has decided to provide infrastructure facilities to judiciary under annual development plan of the state. Therefore funds required for new construction of court-buildings and residential quarters for judiciary are provided under development plan.

10.5.47 Moreover, the Government of India has been providing financial assistance for infrastructure facilities to judiciary. During the year 2002-03, the Government of India has granted Rs. 139.25 lakh as grant-in-aid to State Government. For construction of Family Court's building and residential accommodation for Judges, Rs. 30.00 lakh have been granted to the State Government by the Government of India during the year 2002-03. An outlay of Rs. 1259.00 lakh has been provided for construction works under the development plan for the year 2002-03.

10.5.48 An outlay of Rs. 2100.00 lakh is provided for infrastructure facilities in annual plan 2003-04. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 128.57 lakh is provided for TASP. A provision of Rs. 113.00 lakh has been made to acquire land and to construct buildings for the proposed National Law School. Funds have been provided for 30 works in progress and 6 new works relating to construction of Court buildings and residential quarters under the annual development 2003-04.

F. Assistance to Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority.(GSDMA)

10.5.49 A destructive earthquake in Gujarat affected 21 districts of the State. Due to the earthquake enormous damages to life and property has been caused in large areas. In rural areas 181 Talukas and 7633 villages have been severely affected. Many houses have been collapsed and destroyed. The Government has taken rehabilitation programmes in these areas. An outlay of Rs.7075.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 for Disaster Management Capacity Buildings. Project Management Disaster Preparedness & Mitigation and Other Buildings.

10.6 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Urban Development (R.D.)

Introduction of City Survey in Six Municipal Corporation Area

10.6.1 City survey is introduced under Section 95 read with Section 131 of the LAND Revenue Code. It provides the basis for preparation of Development plans under the Town Planning Act. City Survey is carried out for three basic objects. (1) Administrative (2) Fiscal & (3) Legal. It provides the Record of Rights to the holder of the land & property clearly indicating titles, interest, area, liabilities, easement etc. City survey record is useful for Local bodies, various govt. department, Urban development authorities, Police, Water-supply, drainage, Electricity, Telephone etc. This scheme covers the extended area of Municipal Corporation & Urban Agglomeration area of Six (6) corporations and urban development authorities area.

Financial outlay Provided for the 2003-2004 is Rs. 30.00 lakh with a Target of 24,000 Properties.

Purchase of Computer for Computerisation of City Survey Records

10.6.2 Computerisation of city survey record was done on experimental basis during the eighth plan. The main aim and object is to computerise city survey records, to maintain, day to day updating of the same & to provide property cards quickly to the holders of property.

Up to 2001-2002 six districts at head quarter were provided computers along with site preparation at the cost of Rs. 32.34 lakh. During the year 2003-2004, computer would be provided to two more districts namely Mehsana, & Rajkot at the estimated cost of Rs.10 lakh. Plus 10 lakh data entry (for 1 lakh property which contain enquiry records mutation records) work would carried out through private agencies at the cost of Rs.10.00 lakh.

Outlay provided for the year 2003-04 is Rs. 15.00 Lakh.

Lamination of Sanads

10.6.3 The sanads are issued to the holder of property under Section 133 of Land revenue code after paying fee of Rs. 200/- Sanad is an important & original title for the property holder, normally issued on a plain paper. Laminated sanad can be preserved for the longer time. Target for the ninth plan was to laminate 1,80,000 Sanad at the outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh. Target is fully achieved. More than 2 lakh sanads are laminated up to 2001-2002. Expenditure was Rs.15.00 lakh. 40,000 sanads would be laminated at the cost of Rs. 3.00 lakh during the year 2002-2003. Looking to the importance & Record Of Right value of Sanad it is recommended to continue this scheme for the next year i.e 2003-2004 too.

Outlay provided for year 2003-2004 is Rs. 3.00 lakh to laminate 40,000 Sanads.

Information Technology

10.6.4 To promote computerisation activities in the department as per suggestions of Information Technology Department. The amount provided would be spent for purchase of computer hardware including UPS, scanner & CD writer, printer if any, annual maintenance

contract of computers, purchase of computer stationery & software, development of software, training for computerisation activities as per GR of GAD , E-mail or internet connection etc. in Enquiry offices of the State & City Survey Superintendent offices. Training would be given to 250 staff Members of the Dept. Outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided in 2003-04..

Digitisation of Original Map of City Survey

10.6.5 Property ownership in City Survey area is matter of concern to owner large or small. As a part of information technology revolution it is recommended to Digitise original map of city survey for implementation as traditional method of storage and retrieval of information is cumbersome process. With the advent of computers maintaining accurate data on land records has become easier.

Out of many of the new generation technologies Digitization provide perfect tools to capture accurate data of Land Records (City Survey records) and provide additional tools to perform analysis. This technology offer very wide range of the information applications. Digitization is helpful to establish property location in given or required scale and can be utilised for updating the land and infrastructure features time and again on the same base map whenever required.

Basic requisite for Digitisation is : Digitized data can assure easy and instantaneous availability of accurate records to the people, various Govt. department like Police, Water supply, Town Planning, Civil Supply, Election authorities, Local authorities, Land acquisition officers etc. Outlay for year 2003-04 is Rs. 2.00 lakh and about 400 sheets would be digitized.

Urban Development (U.D. & U.H.D.)

Introduction

10.6.6 Gujarat is the second most urbanised State in the country with 34.5 per cent urban population (1991 census) against all India average of 25.71 percent. Urban population is likely to be 38.0 percent in 2001 as compared to the national figure of 29.0 percent and 50 per cent by 2011(NIUA estimates).The high rate of urbanisation will thus pose a greater challenge to the urban planners in Gujarat as compared to other states in future.

10.6.7 There has been an increase in the number of Urban Local Bodies after the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. The Planning Commission Expert Group (Lakdawala Committee),1993 has estimated that as 27.89 per cent of urban population is living below poverty line urban poverty eradication will require special programmes. Thus urban planning has to become anticipatory and should be based on an integrated approach to addressing the various dimensions of urban development. In Gujarat in the previous plans, although the problems of Municipal areas had been addressed to some extent, there are two types of urban areas which require immediate attention during the current plan. The first is the 85 medium-sized Municipalities, which are experiencing the most rapid population growth among all segments in the state but where municipal structures and institutions are not strong enough to cope with this challenge. The second is the 6 Municipal corporations which receive a large number of transient visitors, usually for employment, religious or cultural purposes, who place excessive strain on the limited civic amenities available there . The broad challenge before the urban planners in Gujarat is therefore to reduce the flow of

migration to the big urban centres from the rural/semi rural hinterland and also to improve the availability of basic civic amenities in the bigger urban centres through adoption of a no. of policy initiatives.

Objectives

- (a) arrest haphazard development of urban settlements through initiation of systematic town developmental planning mechanism.
- (b) Strengthen and upgrade basic civic amenities in the urban centres.
- (c) Introduce socio economic development of urban poor through series of urban area oriented and beneficiary oriented developmental schemes.
- (d) Bring in policy changes wherever needed e.g. framing of slum policy, changes in Rent Control Act for making available to the market a larger no. of rental dwelling units thereby reducing the incidence of urban homelessness etc.

Strategy

10.6.8 The Strategy of the Government will be to strengthen various Urban Development Authorities for preparation and updating of regional and sub regional plans, undertaking community development projects in urban areas, environmental improvement of urban slum areas, socio economic development of urban poor through income generating activities, systematic development of small and medium towns from the infrastructural and income generation point of view to stop further migration to metropolitan cities etc. The strategy is expected to arrest further deterioration in the services in the urban centers.

Programmes for the Annual Plan 2003-2004

10.6.9 An outlay of Rs.49,576.00 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 2003-2004 for undertaking various Urban Development Programmes.

The sectorwise break-up of the Annual Plan 2003-2004 is as follows:

(Rs.in lakhs)

Name of the Programme	Outlay for 2003-2004
1. Town and Regional Planning	139.60
2. Urban Development Programme	1217.67
3. Financial Assistance to Local Bodies.	434.00
4. Minimum Needs Programme	132.00
5. Other Schemes (UBSP and UD Fund)	140.00
6. New Schemes (NSDP, SJSRY, Eleventh Finance, VJP).	9530.40
7. Assistance to Disaster Management Authority.	37,982.33
TOTAL	49,576.00

Town and Regional Planning

Grant-in-aid for Implementation of Development Plan and Town Planning Schemes

10.6.10 Under this scheme, Grant-in-Aid is given for implementation of development projects included in the final Town Planning Schemes and Development plans. This scheme is implemented on the basis of 50 per cent cost sharing between State and the implementing agencies, i.e. Municipalities, Gram Panchayats, Urban Development Authorities and Area Development Authorities. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 2003-2004 for 12 towns.

Computerization of Department of UD & UHD and Heads of Departments

10.6.11 U.D & U.H.D and the two heads of Departments i.e. Director of Municipalities and the office of the Chief Town Planner are upgraded with latest computing / software facilities (Hardware & Software). An outlay of Rs.11.00 lakh is provided to purchase 11 computers for the office of the Chief Town Planner.

Preparation of Sub-Regional Plan

10.6.12 To take up the work of 10 Sub-Regional Plans with the help of Expert Consultancy Agencies. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Center for Development of Urban Land Re-adjustment Technique

10.6.13 The Center for Urban Land Re-adjustment technique is provided at Gandhinagar. This center will examine critically proposals and suggest drastic change for improved planning and implementation with more effective time frame and public participation. The construction of the Centre will cost Rs.300.00 lakh and another Rs.300.00 lakh will be necessary for equipment. An outlay of Rs.27.60 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Urban Development Programme

Grant-in-aid to Urban/Area Development Authorities for Identified Infrastructure Scheme

10.6.14 There are five Urban Development Authorities, Seven Area Development Authorities and 114 designated authorities in Gujarat. They are so declared under The Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act 1976. The main function of these authorities is to control construction in the area under their jurisdiction. In addition, they take up land development and

Town Planning Schemes for provision of water supply, drainage and road facilities including traffic controlling, i.e. low cost transporting, etc. and other development works in their areas under the Act. It is provided to strengthen five Urban Development Authorities, three area development authorities. An outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Urban Community Development Programme (UCD)

10.6.15 The scheme seeks to improve the living standards of people living in slum pockets of 5 selected Municipal Corporations and Municipalities. The activities to be undertaken

include health, sanitation, recreation and cultural activities, educational, referral services, income generation programmes, credit services, production centres, small savings, etc. The programme implements community projects for 50,000 slum population in pockets of 6000 each through mohalla committees. It provides for a maximum project expenditure of Rs.3 lakh per year in each town with 40 per cent grant to a Municipal Corporation and 60 percent grant to a Municipality. Till 31.3.2001 an amount of Rs.73 lakh was incurred against target of covering 3,39,168 population. The activities undertaken and the beneficiaries covered was 32,14,645 camps, family welfare programmes, Special school admission drives awareness camps, etc. For the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs.5 lakh out of Rs.10.80 lakh has been spent and the no of beneficiaries already covered is 1,84,523. The balance amount of Rs.5.80 lakh is anticipated to be spent and the physical achievement anticipated is 2 lakh more beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-2004 with a physical target of 3,50,000 beneficiaries.

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)

10.6.16 This is a centrally sponsored scheme. The expenditure on the scheme is shared between the Central & the State Governments on 60:40 ratio without financial institution grant. The Center's share is secured as a grant. The scheme aims at strengthening the infrastructure facilities in the small & medium towns to relieve the population pressure on the metropolitan cities. An outlay of Rs.692.67 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-2004 with a target of 8 towns to be covered.

Financial Assistance to Local Bodies

Urban Infrastructure

10.6.17 The schemes under this head seek to improve the infrastructural facilities of Municipal Corporations and Municipalities.

Institutional Finance for Municipal Corporations

10.6.18 Municipal Corporations have large requirements of capital for urban infrastructure and institutions like Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Surat Municipal Corporation, etc. have sound financial status. The Corporations take loan from various financial institutions at commercial rates of interest. This borrowing is however backed by Government Guarantee..An outlay of Rs. 334.00 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-2004 by 6 Municipal Corporations.

Creation of Revolving Fund for Urban Infrastructure (Urban Infrastructure for Municipalities and City Development)

10.6.19 The existing institutional framework for urban development is not in a position to tap the resources provided by commercial banks, multi-lateral institutions and accordingly it relies heavily on budgetary support. To identify and implement projects, Gujarat Municipal Finance Board, the nodal agency supervising a revolving fund created through contribution by the State Government. Loans to various ULBs (Municipalities) are channelised through GMFB for undertaking various developmental projects at a highly subsidized rate of interest of 5%.

10.6.20 Urban infrastructure facilities include (i) water supply (ii) sanitation and drainage (iii) solid waste management (iv) and area development. This fund is used to part finance (up to 30 to 50 percent of the total project cost) projects at soft terms. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004 with a target of covering 143 municipalities.

Prime Minister's Gramodhyog Yojana

Environment Improvement in Urban Slums (E.I.U.S.)

10.6.21 Slum areas are provided minimum needs such as water supply, drainage, drains for rain and storm water, community latrines and bath-rooms, street light, pavements, etc. through projects prepared by Municipalities/Municipal Corporations. The scheme consists of general, SC and ST components. The scheme aims at improvement of urban slum areas and the special allocation is calculated at the rate of Rs.800 per head of population living in the concerned slum areas. An outlay of Rs. 106.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004 for completing spill over projects.

Development of Tribal Nagarpalikas and in Tribal Pockets in other Urban Areas

10.6.22 The main aim of the scheme is active implementation of EIUS in 13 tribal Nagarpalikas on the basis of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums guidelines for provision of basic minimum amenities. Financial assistance is provided at Rs.800/- per capita. An outlay of Rs.26.00 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Other Scheme

Urban Basic Services Programme

10.6.23 The principal aim of the programme is to improve and upgrade the quality of life of the urban poor, decrease the death rate, improve education facilities especially among the most vulnerable sections of the population, the women and the children, who tend to get neglected in urban settings. Ten projects are under implementation in eight nagarpalikas and two corporations. The scheme is being implemented in Rajkot and Vadodara Municipal Corporations and Upleta, Dhoraji, Gondal, Jetpur, Morbi, Wankaner municipalities in Rajkot District and Padra and Dabhoi municipalities in Vadodara District. An outlay of Rs.85.00 is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Contribution towards Urban Development Fund

10.5.24 Urban Development Fund has been formed to provide loans at lower rate (5 percent) to ULBs to be repaid over ten years so that financially weak municipalities of the State can take up works of slum upgradation, community toilets, solid waste disposal, fire services and environmental improvement being implemented by Gujarat Municipal Finance Board. An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

New Schemes

Institutional Strengthening of Manpower

10.6.25 In order to have a trained pool of ULB officials for overall improvement of administrative structure in the municipal bodies, a scheme for imparting training to the staff, officers and office bearers of the Municipalities being implemented by Gujarat Municipal

Finance Board. An outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004 for imparting training to 800 out of which 250 trainees are expected to be women.

Eleventh Finance Commission

10.6.26 In order to augment the capacity of local bodies to fulfil their obligation for undertaking basic capital works, the Tenth Finance Commission, in pursuance of the 74th amendment of the Constitution, allotted Rs.6746.00 lakh to the urban local bodies till 31.3.2001. The ULBs were required to provide matching contribution (1:1). The ULBs were also required to be elected bodies. The grant was meant only for meeting project expenditure. The total number of capital works undertaken was 1971. All the amounts released as a result of the recommendation of the 10th Finance Commission were utilised till 31-3-2000. For 2001-2002, as per the interim recommendation of the 11th Finance Commission an amount of Rs.662.00 lakh has been received as adhoc grant. The entire amount is anticipated to be spent fully during the current year. The 11th Finance Commission has recommended a 50% increase in grants to Gujarat for local bodies with 80% of the grant being earmarked for rural and 20% for urban local bodies. The 11th Finance Commission grants are required to be spent on upgradation of local administration in the State. An outlay of Rs. 2000.00 is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

The National Slum Development Programme

10.6.27 National Slum Development Programme. It is a slum upgradation programme based on plans prepared by Neighbourhood Committees and Community Development societies in consultation with the urban local body. The objectives of the programme are provision of adequate and satisfactory water supply, sanitation, primary education facilities, health care, pre-primary, adult literacy and non-formal education facilities, etc. The scheme will also have an objective provision of housing, community empowerment, garbage and solid waste management, as well as environmental improvement and convergence of different social sector programmes through creation of sustainable support systems. The focus is on community infrastructure, provision of shelter, empowerment of urban poor women, training, skill upgradation and advocacy and involvement of NGOs, CBOs, private institutions and other bodies. Projects are prepared and implemented by urban local bodies in coordination with community based organisations. The scheme is shared in the ratio of 70:30 with respect to the loan and grant components. The scheme is fully funded by the Government. An outlay of Rs.1500.00 is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-2004 with a target of covering 8 municipalities.

The Swarna Jayanti Shaheri Rozgar Yojana

10.6.28 The scheme aims at motivating unemployed and semi employed urban poor to establish self employment enterprises or providing for wage employment to them. The scheme is funded on the on 75:25 basis between Central Government and the States. It has two parts namely :-

(i) The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) (ii) The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

(a) The Urban Self employment component consists of setting up of micro enterprises. Scheme for Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA). Entrepreneurs and vocational skill development of urban poor beneficiaries

The Urban Wage Employment component is used for providing employment to below poverty level beneficiaries with Urban local bodies, construction of socially and economically useful assets and is applicable to cities below 5 lakh population. An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004.

Gujarat Urban Development Corporation

10.6.29 There is shortage of supply of serviced land in cities to provide affordable shelter as per recommendations of the National Housing Policy (1998) and National Commission on Urbanization (1998), It is accordingly necessary to have bulk acquisition of land using the incremental value of shift from agricultural land use to urban land use to finance infrastructure and cross subsidize the housing for the poor. Provision of affordable serviced land with road, drainage and water supply is thus a thrust area. A registered Government Company the "Gujarat City Development Corporation" on the lines of "CIDCO" in Maharashtra was provided in year 1998-99 for the above purpose. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004.

Preparation of Regional Plan, Development Plan and Town Planning Scheme (Scheme for Godhra Branch Office)

10.6.30 This is a staff related scheme for Godhra Regional Office of the Chief Town Planner (C.T.P) organization. An outlay of Rs.6.50 lakh is provided for 2003-2004.

Relief in Electricity Charges for Electric Crematorium

10.6.31 To keep pollution free environment and as an incentive for construction of electric crematoria a scheme to provide grant-in-aid to ULBs for reimbursement of expenditure for electricity charges for running of electric crematoria in the areas under Municipal Corporations and Municipalities. Till 31.3.2001 an amount of Rs.100 lakh was spent in 4 Corporation and 2 Nagarpalikas. An outlay of Rs.16.00 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-2004 so will cover same number of municipalities and municipal corporations.

Vajpayee Town Development Scheme:

10.6.32 This scheme is introduced for helping local bodies to develop their infrastructure facilities and also give basic physical amenities to its citizens. The projects are finalized by local bodies. 143 Municipalities. The projects which are undertaken under the scheme are schemes related to water supply, sanitation, storm water drainage and solid waste management, filtration plant, rain water harvesting, percolating, wells, tanks, roads, street lighting etc. additional assistance is given at the rate of 10% for infrastructure works in the slum areas. Assistance upto 50 to 70% of the project cost is given as grant, (the exact amount depends on the population of the local body) the rest is given as soft loan by Gujarat Municipal Finance Board at the subsidised rate of interest of 5%. An outlay of Rs.2459.89 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan.

District Urban Development Agency (DUDA)

10.6.33 This scheme is required as per guidelines of various centrally sponsored Poverty Alleviation Programme for its implementation, co-ordination and monitoring. This scheme came into operation in 1999-2000. An amount of Rs.500.00 lakh was spent for the scheme for

setting up DUDA in all 24 districts (staff and monitoring scheme) (except Dangs district). An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004.

State subsidy in Swarna Jayanti Shaheri Rojgar Yojana

10.6.34 The Government of India grant in Urban Self Employment Programme in Swarna Jayanti Shaheri Rojgar Yojna the rate of subsidy is lower than the rate of subsidy in a similar type of programme viz: Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana. Hence, it has been decided by the State Government to give subsidy as per guidelines of the Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana. Hence, a New Scheme has been introduced from 1999-2000 to provide for the difference in subsidy which will be borne by the State Government. An outlay of Rs.37.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004.

Survey of Below Poverty Level Families

10.6.35 SJSRY scheme requires identification of beneficiaries living below poverty line. Survey has been entrusted to GMFB for cross verification and computerization of data. The scheme was introduced in 2001-2002 and an amount of Rs.10.00 lakh was provided. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004.

Assistance to Local Bodies for setting up Treatment and Disposal Facilities in connection with Solid Waste Management

10.6.36 In view of the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, a Committee was constituted for suggesting improvement in the management of Solid Waste in the Class I cities of India.

As per the Committee's report and as per the affidavit filed by the State Government, the Government is required to consider giving financial assistance to Local Bodies for setting up treatment and disposal facilities, etc. for Solid Waste. The entire amount is to be spent covering 6 Corporations and 9 Class I municipalities. An outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-2004 with a target of covering all 15 ULBs.

Financial Assistance to Gujarat Fire Service Board

10.6.37 There is no regulatory or advisory body for fire services. This has resulted in haphazard development of fire services due to the rapid industrialization and urbanization. It is provided to consult "Gujarat Municipal Fire Service Board". comprise of concerned Government officials as well as experts having related experience. An outlay of Rs. 00.01 lakh is provided for 2003-2004 as a token provision..

Externally Aided Project

10.6.38 The Urban Reforms Project is introduced as a plan scheme for building up capacities in ULBs in collaboration with World Bank to improve the level, quality and officially of basic urban services in selected urban local bodies. The project includes several activities like implementation of modern accounting methods, mobilization of sources of for augmentation of its resources after abolition of octroi duty etc. The Project is in the advanced stage of negotiation with the World Bank. The World Bank is to take up projects in the corporations of Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat and municipalities of Ankleshwar and Valsad. Six towns of Kutch district are also to be taken up under the scheme for capacity

building in future. The total project cost is \$ 150 million out of which \$ 100 million (70%) is the World Bank's loan component. The participating Urban Local Bodies share is 30 % of the total project cost. The State Government's share of \$ 2 million is for carrying out reforms in the urban sector. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004.

Low Cost Sanitation Projects

10.6.39 The scheme envisages construction of individual toilets for BPL families. With budget provision of Rs.300.00 lakh. The original scheme was framed in 1986 with unit cost of Rs.2700.00 crores with subsidy of Rs.1500 to SC/ST/BPL families and subsidy of Rs.1200 to general categories. After considering various aspects of sanitation in urban areas, Govt, is planning to expand the scope of the scheme to include all urban area households without toilets. The project is being revised for cost of toilets subsidy amount to BPL and SC/ST families amounts to be disbursed to nodal organisations and other voluntary agencies. Decrease in beneficiaries' contribution in 2001-2002 an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been provided which is anticipated to be spent after the revised scheme is approved. The entire scheme is meant for SC & ST families only. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh is provided for plan 2003-2004 with target of covering 1000 beneficiaries.

Grant in aid to the ULBs from Professional Tax

10.6.40 The state Government has accepted the recommendation of the state Finance Commission and taken a decision to give 50 % amount of the professional tax recovered from ULBs areas. With this grant urban health related works in slum pockets will be undertaken. An outlay of Rs.2400.00 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

To Award to best Municipalities

10.6.41 The Government of Gujarat has decided to appreciate and encourage municipalities for the purpose of enhance their standard of performance etc. A scheme of declaring the best municipality and to give appropriate award to such municipalities is started. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Nirmal Gujarat Abhiyan (Urban Sanitation)

10.6.42 The process of urbanisation in Gujarat state is very fast, due to the fast industrialisation. There is an increase in employment opportunities available in urban areas, a large section of urban population is residing in slum where no proper facilities of toilets are available. This has created un-hygenic condition in many municipal areas, with the potential of causing the spread of various epidemic. It is therefore, necessary to provide good sanitation in municipal areas. Therefore, a scheme for community toilet block is introduced in urban area. These community toilet block are to be constructed by the Voluntary Organizations. It is provided that 50 % of the amount as grant and 40 % as amount as loan from state government to the local body and 10 % of the amount would be borne by the local bodies. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Assistance to Disaster Management Authority (Urban Development)

10.6.43 Gujarat Urban Development Company Limited., is the nodal agency for undertaking various urban infrastructural projects in the earth-quake affected areas of the state. This is shown as a new scheme in 2001-2002 and an amount of Rs.40,470 lakh was provided for this purpose. It includes Rs. 323.80 crores as loan from ADB and World Bank and Rs. 80.90 crores as counterpart funding . The amount is to be utilised for laying infrastructure in the four earth-quake devastated towns of Kuchchha i.e. Bhuj, Anjar, Bhachau and Rapar and repairing the damaged infrastructure in 10 municipal towns. New development plans have been prepared providing for safety of buildings and well improved infrastructural features such as wide roads better accountability, increased margins for houses, open spaces etc, in these four towns. An outlay of Rs.37982.33 lakh is provided for 2003-2004.

10.7 CAPITAL PROJECT

Introduction

10.7.1 Gandhinagar the Capital of Gujarat has an approximate area of 5738 Hectares. The land is divided by a grid-iron pattern of roads running from East-West & North-South, thus the city is divided into 30 sectors and industrial and other areas outside these sectors. Social facilities such as health centers, schools, colleges, shopping areas, vegetable market, gardens, gymkhanas, rangmanchs, marriage halls, children parks, play ground etc have been developed while in some areas these are yet to be provided. Some of these facilities are at three levels viz. the city level, the district level or the sector level. The basic physical infrastructure at the city level such as roads, street lights water supply, sewerage & storm drainage, electricity etc. have also been provided as per requirements and standards. As any other city the land in Gandhinagar is divided into various zones mainly the (i) Residential zone (ii) Administration zone, (iii) Light Industrial zone (iv) Commercial zone (v) Educational zone, (vi) Recreational zone. In the first phase the basic amenities were planned for the population of 75000. Since 1967 when the first construction activity started in Gandhinagar as the Capital project the city has come a long way. Presently the population, as per the 2001 census, has gone up to about 2,00,000 souls and it is projected to increase to 3,50,000 by the year 2015. Looking to this future projection needs will arise for new Roads, Water supply system, Drainage system, Construction of Residential/Non Residential buildings, Electrical network & Street Lights and alteration and maintenance in existing Residential / Non-Resi. Bldg. These will be met by either strengthening or up gradation of the existing infrastructure.

(A) Residential Building

10.7.2 Gandhinagar is being developed as new town and it is capital of State thus most of the head offices and Sachivalaya are located in this city, Quarters/Bungalows for the Govt. Staff Secretarial staff/officers, M.L.A's, Ministers, Chairmen etc have been provided. As per actual requirements new accommodation are being planned, also in some cases addition alteration in existing Qtrs/ Bungalows are proposed in this plan. Details of work are shown in Performa- 1 attached here with.

Sr. No.	Status Of work.	No. of work	Estimated Cost	Expenditure up to 2002-2003.	Spill Over 2003-2004	Outlay For 2003-2004.
1	Works yet to start.	2	2845.00	---	2845.00	130.80
2	On going Works	5	5746.20	1973.00	3773.20	47.20
3	New Items	1	100.00	---	100.00	15.00
	Total Rs.	8 Nos.	8691.20	1973.00	6718.20	192.90

New Items Proposed for Annual Plan of 2003-2004

10.7.3 Providing security arrangement for Minister's bungalows & Minister's Enclaves. The works for providing security facilities at minister enclave are required to be carried out as decided by Hon. Minister (Capital Project). Hon. Minister has held the meeting and

visited the site and proposed different type of works for security purpose. The superintendent of Police Gandhinagar has also demanded the below mentioned works for the same. Hence it is necessary to carry out the works of Compound wall around minister enclave. Providing wire fencing on compound wall along the road . Construction “ MORCHA ” Providing traffic barrier and constructing of security Cabin at each Minister bungalow etc. complete. Hence a new item is proposed.

(B) Non-Residential Building

10.7.4 Buildings Other than residential are categorised as in non-residential buildings. Generally all administrative building, Educational building, Hospital & Dispensary, Works shops, Recreational building and Town hall etc. are grouped in this category. During the last financial year office block for Vigilance commissioner, Lokayukta, Additional block for Jivraj Mehta Bhavan were completed. While works of Additions & alterations to the Town-hall, Renovation of Sachivalya block No. 1 to 14, Improvement of podium of Vidhansabha are in progress. New items proposed are mentioned in Performa- I enclosed herewith.

New Items Proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004

10.7.5 Providing various Amenities to the Sachivalay Campus. For making tight security of sachivalay complex a meeting was held in the chairmanship of Hon. Chief secretary. And it was decided to provide parking facility for all types of Vehicles out sachivalay complex in different plots. The police superintendent Gandhinagar has also demanded the varriours works for the same purpose. Accordingly the works for above purpose are proposed.

Recharging to Ground water by constructing recharging well in residential and in Gandhinagar town

10.7.6 Water supply system of Gandhinagar town is based on Sabarmati river & tube wells bored at various sectors. Due to in sufficient rainfall in this region and in the catchments area of Sabarmati river, Sabarmati has hardly any surface water, Hence the static head of tube well are continuously decreasing day by day. The concentration of Fluoride in the water of some tube wells is more than the permissible limit, which is injurious to health. To increase the static head of tube wells adn to minimize the concentration of Fluoride in the water, it is necessary to harvest the run off water and lat to percolate in the ground to recharged the under ground water by percolating more water in ground we would be able to control the concentration of fluoride by diluting. Hence it is planned to construct 150 recharging well of various places in Gandhinagar town. This will be very effective to harvest the run of water and store as a under ground water.

Outlay Provided for Annual Plan- 2003-2004

(1)	Works yet to start	Rs. 308.80
(2).	Works in progress.	Rs. 958.20
(3)	New works proposed.	Rs. 140.00
	Total	Rs. 1407.00

Gandhinagar Urban Development Authority

10.7.7 Gandhinagar is developed as the capital city of Gujarat and is situated on the banks of river Sabarmati. Outlay includes development of land, development of plots to be

disposed off by auction, socio-economic infrastructure for the population and facilities such as water supply, drainage system, roads and bridges, electrical facilities and Parks and Garden etc. are proposed in the planned areas/sectors. With a view to provide smooth administration of Gandhinagar and the surrounding areas, an independent body i.e. Gandhinagar Development Authority (GUDA) has been constituted under the Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act 1976. Initially, works pertaining to water supply, drainage etc, within the city limits of Gandhinagar are to be carried out by the Roads and Building Department to take care of further urbanization of the city.

Roads and Bridges

10.7.8 Gandhinagar has 31.00 K.M.s of four lane, 78.00 K.M.s of main roads, 116.00 K.M. motor track and cycle track and 278.00 K M s of distributor roads in sectors. During the last year 4.10 K.M. of Distributor roads up to W B M stage have been completed, Parking and pedestrian plaza facilities at Sector No. 7 and 21 have been provided and strengthening of various roads of the Town ship in Sector No. 6, 7, 8, 12, 27, 28, 29 and 30 have been completed of about 55 K.M. length. Moreover junction improvement of various junctions in Gandhinagar have been taken on hand and out of which CH-2 junction is already developed as per traffic requirement.

During the year 2003-2004 following works will be taken up; widening four lane to Six lane, CH & GH road about 14 K.M., widening two lane to four lane of KH road about 6.20 K.M. and linking KH road to N.H. No. 8-C, To provide internal road to new plots of M.L.A. in Sector No. 1 & 8 of about 3.20 K.M. in length, strengthening of Gandhinagar. Aerodrome road RHS/LHS, strengthening of Koba Sabarmati road (RHS) about 7.00 K.M, strengthening of Pethapur-Randheja-Rupal, Koba approach, Vavol-Kolawada-Randheja road etc.

Basic needs of the population of Gandhinagar township such as water supply, storm water drains, sewerage water disposal, electrical facilities and beautification of city by developing Parks and Garden in all Sectors of Gandhinagar.

Water supply scheme based on Narmada canal for Gandhinagar Town

10.7.9. Water supply system of Gandhinagar Town is based on Sabarmati river and Tube wells bored at various sector. Since last Three year. There was insufficient rain fall in this region as well as in Rajasthan. There fore Sabarmati has hardly any surface water this main source of water has failed and Ground water table is also going down day by day and the salinity as well as Fluoride concentration is also rising. So as a long fern planning it is necessary to plan for other source of water i.e. Narmada Canal based water supply line.

An outlay of **Rs. 1216.00** Lacs is provided for 2003-2004 for the following Works.

(1)	Work in Progress.	Rs. 792.50
(2)	Work to be start	Rs. 139.00
(2)	New works	<u>Rs. 284.50</u>
		Rs. 1216.00

Police Bhavan

10.7.10 The construction work of Police Bhavan in sector-18, Gandhinagar has been completed and office of the Director General & Inspector General of Police, Director General of Police (Int.) Addl. D.G. of Police CID (C. & R.) Addl. Director General of Police, Arms

Unit, Addl. Director General of Police, Training Spl. I. G. of Police, Communication, Dy. S.P. STB & Dy. S.P. Vigilance have been shifted in May, 2000. There after, Annexe Building for the office of the Finger Print Bureau, Hand Writing & Photographic Bureau. Conference Hall, SRP Barrack and the Central Dome etc. are constructed. Now in the year 2002-2003 Sports complx, Indoor sports room, perimeter lighting. Interrogation room etc. are proposed to be constructed. An outlay of Rs. 50.93 lakh is providing for the year 2003-2004.

For the implementation of the recommendation of the 11th Finance Commission. An outlay of Rs. 0.07 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Thus an outlay of Rs. 51.00 lakh is provided for the Police Bhavan in 2003-2004.

10.8 INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Introduction

10.8.1 Communication is a powerful and effective medium for dissemination of information about various development programmes undertaken by the Government. It helps in bridging the gap between the Government and the people in general. The use of this medium with vast potential for positive publicity not only help the people to have an access to the development schemes meant for them as well as their active involvement and reactions to such schemes and other policies of the Government, but also go a long way in safeguarding the interests of vulnerable sections of the society. Communication of various development programmes and anti-poverty programmes, all round progress made by the state in different spheres and involvement of common man in the same is of vital importance. The need for expanding the role and network of the mass media so as to reach the farthest corners of the state is of utmost importance. In the process of social transformation, media play very vital role. Viewed in this perspective, the provision of minimum facilities to the backward and vulnerable areas which need special treatment in the provision of information services assume greater significance.

10.8.2 The prime objective of the dissemination of information regarding various development schemes is to ensure that the benefits of such schemes percolate right upto the last man at lower range of the society. In view of this, it is proposed to select most suitable programmes for the areas of different regions to formulates schemes for the preparation of comprehensive publicity material in simple and local languages for people in general on various development and social upliftment activities going on in this state.

10.8.3 The Directorate of Information, through the mass communication media consisting of television, films, the press, publications, advertising, rural TV network and traditional modes of dance and dramas continued to play an effective role in helping the people to have access to free flow of information.

10.8.4 The broad out line of the schemes to be taken up during the Annual Plan for 2003-2004 are given in the following paragraph.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.No.	Item	Annual Plan 2003-2004	Flow to TASP
I	Direction and Administration		
	1. PUB-1 Utilisation of publicity media	673.00	102.00
	2. Press Information Services	3.00	0.00
II	Field Publicity		
	1. PUB-2 Rural Broadcasting & Establishment of Television Centres	115.00	60.00
	2. PUB-3 Exhibition	12.00	3.00
	3. PUB-4 Field Publicity through mobile van	120.00	21.00
III	Others		
	5. PUB-5 Construction of office Buildings	90.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	1013.00	186.00

Establishment expenditure for six newly created Districts and training Centre (Continue Item)

10.8.5 The State Government implements several development schemes and programmes of public welfare being formulated by it. But in fact it is the district administration which carries these schemes and programmes upto the people. Video-coverage of district level activities are done by District offices of the Directorate of Information. For video news-coverage two units are functioning at Rajkot and Vadodara. The Directorate of Information has one unit at SPIPA for arranging training programmes for the officials of the Directorate. The establishment is to be continued. The outlay of Rs. 42 lakh for the year 2003-2004 is provided. The administrative expenditure of newly created districts are also covered under the scheme.

Tribal Area Sub Plan

10.8.6 Out of above of expenditure Rs.11 lakh for Dahod and Narmada districts would be covered under TASP

Journalist Insurance Scheme

10.8.7 Newspapers play important role in the welfare of the society and moulding healthy public opinion. The Directorate of Information has implemented a scheme to cover accredited journalists under the Group Insurance Scheme. The insurance of Rs.50,000 is provided to journalists under this scheme. About 1082 accredited journalists were covered under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakh is provided

Production of Films & T.V. Programmes

10.8.8 Documentary films on development activities and projects of the state of Gujarat for disseminating information to large section of the population in urban as well as remotest areas are being prepared by the Directorate. It is proposed to continue the production of documentary films and T.V. serials in the plan year 2003-2004. These 35 mm film documentaries are released in Gujarat theatrical circuit by Film Division, Government of India and 16mm prints of these documentaries are used for film-shows in rural areas through publicity units of this Directorate. The Directorate also purchases 16 mm prints of Awarded Gujarati Feature Films every year for showing them to the rural audience

10.8.9 With expansion of television network in India, it has become most powerful media of mass communication. Film section of the Directorate also makes TV films & Tele-films on development activities of the state and telecast it through Doordarshan Centres. Radio is also a most powerful media of mass communication. Film section of the Directorate also makes two radio programmes "Harata Farata" and "Gram sudhar" on development activities of the state and broadcast it through All India radio Centres, Ahmedabad .

10.8.10 In the age of popular media of Television, the film exhibition through TV and Video projector are most effective. It appeals to common people. It is proposed to continue to prepare and exhibit 90 minutes video cassettes entitled "Gujarat Darshan".

10.8.11 The Directorate of Information produces three Weekly T.V. serials, entitled "Zarukho "Parivaratan" and "Yashgatha Gujaratni". The Directorate pays telecast fee to

Doordarshan, Ahmedabad. For all these activities an amount of Rs.115.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Tribal Area Sub-Plan

10.8.12 Out of above it is proposed to produce documentaries on tribal development. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh for the year 2003-2004 is provided.

Traditional Media

10.8.13 The traditional media consisting of lok dayra ,lok katha, katha kirtan, drama, bhavi, folk-songs, puppet show is a live entertainment media for the purpose of creating awareness among the people about various state programmes of socio-economic significance. The Directorate utilises this rural based media very effectively. It is planned to expand the programmes under the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Tribal Area Sub-Plan

10.8.14 Out of above, Rs 5.00 lakh would be earmarked to tribal areas.

Publicity through other than Print Media (Outdoor Publicity)

10.8.15 People residing in remotest areas of the state are also to be educated about the welfare activities being undertaken for their betterment. The common people, tribals and backward class people are educated through the easiest way of disseminating information through display advertisements on S.T. bus panels, hoarding and kiosks at strategic points which visited by the masses in the villages, cities and towns and also through mass media including doordarshan, akashwani by giving advertisements and cinema slides in theatres. In order to achieve the aforesaid objective an outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Publications on Development Activities

10.8.16 The publication division of the directorate of information publishes information regarding cultural heritage, development in various fields and details of Government programmes in different formats of print media, such as books, pamphlets, posters etc. "Gujarat Rojgar Samachar" is a weekly publication for the unemployed youth and 'Gujarat' is fortnightly publication. Depotsavi Annual of 'Gujarat' is a prestigious cultural publication.

It has been planned to publish about 40 various publications during the year. An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Tribal Area Sub Plan

10.8.17 Out of above it is proposed to publish information on tribal development.

The outlay will be Rs. 25 lakh for the year 2003-2004.

Janjagruti Programme

10.8.18 To attract the young generation towards development activities, awareness campaign amongst the school and college students and women is essential. It is proposed to arrange essay writing, slogan competitions, seminars and other such programmes for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Tribal Area Sub Plan

10.8.19 Out of above Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for the programme in tribal area.

Advertisement in print media

10.8.20 Advertising is an important media to disseminate Government messages to the people on a large scale. The Directorate of Information releases Government advertisements to newspapers. The Directorate of Information releases display advertisements to newspapers on special occasions such as Independence Day, Republic Day, State Foundation Day, Diwali, Birthday anniversary of Sardar Patel, Van Mahotsava Day and as and when required. Besides this, advertisements on certain campaigns, such as rural development, health, national integration, tree plantation movement, preservation of environment etc. are also released. To mould the public opinion on Government programmes, special features are also released to newspapers.

10.8.21 There is considerable increase in the number of newspapers published in the state. The rates of advertisements are also increased by 20%. Every two year. The advertisement expenditure will also increase accordingly.

An outlay of Rs. 210.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Tribal Area Sub Plan

10.8.22 Out of above, it is proposed to issue advertisements of tribal development.

An outlay of Rs. 40 lakh for the year 2003-2004 is provided.

Mass Communication awareness programme for opinion leaders and training programme for media personnel. Media personnel, social workers, members of voluntary organisations and self government are opinion moulders of the society. It will be useful if these opinion leaders were kept well informed regarding Government programmes and social economic scenario of the State.

10.8.23 Such groups of society may be called to participate in training cum seminar. The training programme will be conducted by the Directorate of Information. Such programmes will be useful in reducing tension in the society and misunderstanding about Government programmes.

10.8.24 Under this programme district information offices will organise training/seminars for selected groups. The training will consist of (i) group discussions (ii) lectures by experts (iii) audio-visual shows (iv) visit to development /demonstration places. The training will be in two parts (I) on general development (ii) on any particular subject (controversial important issues of the region). Selected students of journalism and mass communication faculty will be given fellowship for research in the field of mass communication media. They will also be

offered training opportunity by the Directorate at fixed stipend. The outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Upgradation of Information Technology

10.8.25 Advanced technology, in the field of dissemination, storage and transmission of information has been developed. The Directorate of Information has planned to purchase equipments such as computers, Xerox, Decoders, fax, copy printers, slide projects, camera tripods, battery, cassettes, etc. to improve its news and other media services.

For the better utilisation of electronics media, Directorate should have TV production studios at Gandhinagar and Rajkot. The Mahiti Bhavan at Gandhinagar which is under construction at present, should have preview theatre for previewing films produced by the directorate. The Directorate should also have latest video production equipments. The outlay of Rs 60.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-2004. For the upgradation of Computer system, software, hardware etc. are very much necessary. Directorate of Information also require Digital photo systems and transmission system. For that it requires provision of Rs.20.00 lakh. Total provision for modern audio/video equipments and information technology comes out Rs. 80.00 lakh for the year of 2003-2004.

Gujarat Press Academy

10.8.26 The Government has setup Gujarat Press Academy. It is proposed to provide financial assistance as a grant in aid (A) other to Gujarat Press Academy for its activities and establishment expenditure. An out lay of Rs. 3.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Rural Broadcasting & Establishment of Television Centre

Community Viewing Scheme

10.8.27 Television are most powerful media of mass communication and mass education. Government of India and Government of Gujarat, therefore, insist to take maximum benefits of these most powerful media for the propagation of policies and programmes of the Government. Under the scheme, the Directorate of Information and Broadcasting, installs and maintains community television sets in villages for mass viewing. There are 18500 villages in Gujarat State. Out of which 5884 villages are situated in tribal area. All these villages are required to be covered under Community Viewing Schemes.

10.8.28 By 31-3-2002, 7522 villages will be covered under the scheme and remaining about 10,978 villages are required to be covered. However, considering the financial budgetary provisions made for the year 2003-2004 it is proposed to install and maintain 890 colour TV sets, 40 D.R.T.V. Sets with colour monitor at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 89 lakh for the year 2003-2004.

10.8.29 Establishment expenditure for newly Six districts Rs.26 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-2004 for con. item. An total out lay Rs. 115 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Tribal Area Sub Plan

10.8.30 Out of the above, it is proposed to install and maintain 457 colour TV sets, 40 D.R. Sets with colour monitor under tribal area sub plan for which financial outlay is

provided of Rs. 50 lakh for the year 2003-2004. Establishment expenditure for newly Two districts Rs.10 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 for con. item. An total out lay Rs. 60 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 under Tribal Area Sub Plan

Exhibition

10.8.31 For upgradation of exhibition centres and district offices with visually an expenditure of Rs. 12.00 lakh is required. The centres will be equipped by latest display systems of exhibitions.

Tribal Area Sub Plan

10.8.32 Out of above provision Rs. 3 lakh is made for the year 2003-2004 for upgradation of offices in tribal areas.

Publicity through Mobile Vans

Purchase of Video Projectors

10.8.33 Information with entertainment is provided through film shows in rural areas by district and taluka offices. For these we have purchased some video projectors. In the further way we require three more projectors for other offices. The software Cassette for projectors cost very less and also good for transportation.

The main work of Information directorate is to issue press notes to journalists and press. To make a good quality of press notes , it is required to purchase copier and fax machines. For this Rs. 6.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-2004.

Purchase of Vehicles

10.8.34 The main function of Information department is news gathering, the production of three T.V. serial arranging film shows and display of exhibition for field publicity. Information Department also maintaining about 7800 community TV Sets for these vehicles are essential. 13 vehicles already condemned till today and will be required to replace During next financial year. Considering this for replacement of thirteen vehicles an outlay of Rs. 52 lakh is provided. Thus total expenditure Rs. 52.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-2004

10.8.35 For the above purpose an outlay of Rs. 58.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Establishment Field Publicity Unit (Cont. Item)

10.8.36 The role of publicity units is well reorganised. The publicity units will be instrumental in spreading the messages through traditional media, such as bhavais, plays, katha kirtan, folk songs and audio visual media.

10.8.37 The publicity units arrange films shows, display exhibitions, issues press notes regarding development and socio-economic changes in the talukas and feedback to Government regarding present events, and service and distribution of publications on development schemes.

10.8.38 It is therefore, proposed to promoted services of field publicity units at the talukas level. At the end of March 2000,11 units are functioning at taluka centres, two units at tribal taluka centres are functioning. The outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh for the year 2003-2004 is provided. 3 vehicles already cancelled till today and will be required to replace. Considering this for replacement of three vehicles an outlay of Rs. **12.00** lakh is provided.

For the above purpose an outlay of Rs. 62.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

10.8.39 For the above purpose a total outlay of Rs. **120.00** lakh is provided for the year 2003- 2004.

Tribal Area Sub Plan

10.8.40 Administrative expenditure of district offices and information centres in tribal areas Rs.9.00 lakh are required.

10.8.41 Out of the above, three vehicles are to be replaced for which Rs. 12.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 For the above purpose an total outlay of Rs 21.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 in TASP

Construction of Building for Directorate of Information

10.8.42 Various development programmes launched by the State Government are required to be highlighted through medias by Directorate of Information. It is necessary to construct separate buildings for Directorate of Information at Gandhinagar, Vadodara. Bhuj and Junagadh offices for which token provision of Rs. 90.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

10.9 WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES & OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

(A) Welfare of Scheduled Caste

Introduction

10.9.1 As per Article 46 of the Constitution of India the State shall promote with special care, for the educational and Economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In order to fulfill this mandate, special efforts are being made by the Government to bring rapid socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes.

10.9.2 The population of the Scheduled Castes in the State, as per 1991 Census, is 30.60 lakh i.e. 7.41% of the total population of 413.00 lakh. The Scheduled Castes is scattered all over the State with some concentration in the North Gujarat and Saurashtra Districts. The specific provision made for the Scheduled Castes in all the sectors of development are aggregated into the special component plan (SCP) for the Scheduled Castes.

10.9.3 The Schemes under the Backward Class Welfare Sector are divided in the following four groups.

- (1) Education
- (2) Economic Upliftment
- (3) Health Housing & Other Schemes
- (4) Direction & Administration

Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay & Annual Plan 2002-2003 Outlay & Anticipated Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Group	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay	Annual Plan 2002-2003	
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1	Education	28200.00	5342.25	5342.25
2	Economic Upliftment	7000.00	979.50	979.50
3	Health Housing & Other Schemes	12490.00	1813.25	1813.25
4	Direction & Administration	1910.00	318.00	318.00
	Total	49600.00	8453.00	8453.00

5	Poverty Alleviation Programme	2400.00	325.00	325.00
	TOTAL (D.S.W.)	52000.00	8778.00	8778.00
6	Rehabilitation of Scavengers (G.S.K.D. Corporation)	10000.00	1500.00	1500.00
	GRAND TOTAL	62000.00	10278.00	10278.00

Annual Plan 2003-2004

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Group	Annual Plan 2003-2004 Outlay
1	2	3
1	Education	5181.00
2	Economic Upliftment	1002.00
3	Health Housing & Other Schemes	1923.00
4	Direction & Administration	347.00
	Total	8453.00
5	Poverty Alleviation Programme	325.00
	TOTAL (D.S.W.)	8778.00
6	Rehabilitation of Scavengers (G.S.K.D. Corporation)	1500.00
	GRAND TOTAL	10278.00

The Following Main Physical Target for the Annual Plan 2003-2004

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Annual Plan 2003-2004
1	2	3	4
1	Pre. SSC Scholarship	Students	355000
2	Pre. SSC Scholarship (Unclean Occupation)	Students	150000
3	Special Scholarship to Most B.C. Students in Std. I to X	Students	100000
4	Free Uniform	Students	300000
5	Post Matric Scholarship	Students	50000
6	Sarasvati Sadhana Yojana (Cycle in std. VIII)	Cycle	65000
7	Grant in aid hostels	Hostels	-
8	Govt. Hostel	Hostel	-
9	Ashram school	A.S.	-
10	Dr. Ambedkar Loan for foreign study	Students	10
11	Manav Garima Yojana	Persons	10800
12	Computer Training	Trainees	1000

13	Law & Medical Graduates	Persons	750 L/50 D
14	Small Entrepreneur in Urban Area	Persons	115
15	Free Medical Aid	Patients	13000
16	Dr. Ambedkar Awas Yojana	Houses	5000
17	Housing to most B.C. Communities	Houses	1000
18	Kunvar Bainu Mameru	Mamera	7000
19	Dikri Rudi Sachi Mudi	Female	3333
20	Dr. Savita Ambedkar Inter caste marriage	Marriage Couples	150
21	Rehabilitation of Scavengers	Scaveng	12600

Education

10.9.4 According to 1981 census the literacy rate of Scheduled Castes in Gujarat was 39.78% as against the general literacy rate of 43.70%. Now the literacy rate has been increased up to 61.07% for Scheduled Castes in comparison of General literacy rate of 61.29% as per 1991 census.

Parixital Majmudar Pre S.S.C. Scholarships

10.9.5 The Schemes under this group give priority to raise the level of literacy Pre S.S.C. Scholarships are given to SC students who are studying in std. I to X in private as well as Government Schools at the following rates:

Standard	Rate Of Scholarship
I to IV	Rs.75/- p.a. for Boys
	Rs.100/- p.a. for Girls
V to VII (Govt. Primary School)	Rs.125/- p.a.
V to VII (Private Primary School)	Rs.200/- p.a.
VIII to X (Govt./Govt. recognized High School)	Rs.200/- p.a.

The Scholarships are given without income criteria, for the year 2003-2004. An outlay of Rs.171.00 lakh is Provided, under State Plan in addition & Rs.225.00 lakh is provided . Under the Poverty Alleviation programme. Under the scheme total 355000 students will be benefited.

Muni Metraj Unclean Occupation Scholarship for Pre S.S.C. Children whose Parents are Engaged in Unclean Occupations. (50% C.S.P.)

10.9.6 The scheduled Caste persons who are engaged in unclean occupation like scavenging, tanning and flaying, are unable to send their children to schools, due to their poor condition. The students who are residing in hostels & studying in std. III to VIII are granted Rs.200/- P.M. and in std. IX to X Rs.250/- P.M. are granted for 10 months. The day scholar studying in Std. I to V & VI to VIII & IX to X are granted Rs.25, Rs.40, & Rs.50 P.M. respectively, moreover Rs.500/- Adhoc grant is given per students. Pre S.S.C. Scholarships are given, as per Govt. of India revised scheme. Under the Scheme a provision of Rs.825.00 lakh has been made under State Plan and 150000 students will be benefited.

Free Cycles to S.C. Girls & Boys Studying in Std. VIII

10.9.7 The Scheduled Castes Students studying in middle schools, have to go, from their residence to schools, for tuition class, computer classes without vehicle. It was a difficulty.

So the scheme with a view to increase literacy rate in Scheduled Castes students has been introduced to gift bicycles to S.C. students studying in std. VIII to X. The cost of a bicycle is estimated Rs.1500/-. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.1200.00 lakh is provided for 25000 Girls & 40000 Boys students for the year 2003-2004.

Food Bill Assistance to Engineering & Medical Students

10.9.8 The S.C. students who are eligible for post metric scholarship and residing in hostel attached with college are given Rs.350/- p.m. per student as a food bill assistance. An outlay of Rs.32.00 lakh is provided and 1000 students will be benefited.

Maha Raja Sayajirao Gayakwad M.Phil & Ph.D Thesis Scheme

10.9.9 The Scheduled Castes students studying in M.Phil or Ph.D. in any recognized universities are provided with fellowship of Rs.2000/- per month for M.Phil and Rs.2500/- per month for Ph.D. This assistance is given only for one year as per P.M.S. Every year 20 students will be covered under the scheme. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004

Financial Assistance to the Students to Purchase Study Instruments for Studying in Medical, Engineering Degree/Diploma Courses

10.9.10 Under this scheme it is proposed to provide Rs.1000/- as a F.A. to the students of Scheduled Caste studying in first year of Medical, Civil Engineering, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical, Electronic, Architect, Plastic course for purchasing instruments. The financial assistance will be given to all students whose parents/guardians income is not more than Rs.60965/- per annum. The F.A. will be provided to 500 students of Scheduled Castes. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Scholarship for Students in Technical & Professional Courses

10.9.11 Under the scheme Scholarship of Rs.200 per month is granted to students for I.T.I. courses, For the year 2003-2004. 5500 students will be given scholarship. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.85.00 lakh is provided.

Free Uniform to Sc Students Studying in Std. I To VII

10.9.12 Under the scheme two pairs of uniforms are given at the cost of Rs.150/- per students to children studying in std. I to VII whose families' income is not more than Rs.15000/-. An outlay of Rs.425.00 lakh is provided and 300000 of S.C. students will be benefited for the year 2003-2004.

Special Scholarship for Boys & Girls Students (Std. I To X) Belonging to Vulnerable Group

10.9.13 At present the students of vulnerable group of Scheduled Castes are awarded special scholarships including opportunity cost, For primary student in Std. I to VII Rs.450/- p.a. for Boys & Rs.600/- p.a. for Girls students are awarded. While in Std. VIII to X Rs.300/- p.a. for Boys and Rs.400/- p.a. for girls students are awarded with a view to provide more incentive. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.390.00 lakh is provided and 100000 students will be benefited.

Subedar Ramji Ambedkar Hostel Scheme

10.9.14 The grant-in-aid hostels for S.C. are run through the Non Govt. Organizations. At present 557 grant-in-aid hostels are being run and 18041 students get accommodation.

The pattern of F.A. to grant-in-aid institutions is as under.

- (A) Maintenance grant is paid to the approved strength at the rate of Rs.450/- p.m. per inmate for 10 months.
- (B) Expenditure incurred for Gruhpati/Gruhmata and Cooks & Assistance Cooks is reimbursed to the expenditure of 90%
- (C) The recognized hostel is paid incentive grant of Rs.3000/- during the first year of its recognition.

For the year 2003-2004, An outlay of Rs.415.00 lakh is provided.

Establishment and Development of Govt. Hostels

10.9.15 Government Hostels are run by the department for Scheduled Caste college students. At present 41 Government Hostels are working. All the facilities are free of cost. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.450.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 and Rs.65.00 lakh is provided for construction of Government hostels building. Out of which Rs.40.00 lakh for Morbi Boys Hostels & Rs.25.00 lakh for Rajkot Girls Hostels.

Shri Jagat Ram Dave Ashram Schools Scheme

10.9.16 Ashram Schools are run on the grant-in-aid basis through N.G.O. At present 84 Ashram Schools for Scheduled Castes are working and 7268 students are accommodated. An outlay of Rs.455.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Mama Saheb Fadke Ideal Residential School

10.9.17 To provide opportunity to the talented students of Scheduled Castes, the Residential Schools equipped with all modern amenities and to provide free lodging and boarding are opened from the year 1986-87. At present there are 18 residential schools and 1666 students are studying. For the year 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs.237.00 lakh is provided for the development maintenance of residential schools and Rs.30.00 lakh for construction of buildings. Out of which Rs.20.00 lakh for Mehsana & Rs.10.00 lakh for Gandhinagar expansion

Prizes to Students Securing Higher Rank in Annual Examinations of Std. X & XII

10.9.18 This is a scheme for prizes to Scheduled Caste brilliant students who secure higher rank in S.S.C. Rs.3000, 2500, 2000, 1500 & 1000 and H.S.C. Board examinations in each stream Rs.4000, 3000, & 2000 respectively. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Award & Mahatma Gandhi Award & Sant Kabir Award, Dasi Jivan Award, Mahatma Fule Award

10.9.19 During the year 1994-95, the State Govt. has introduced two awards namely (1) Dr. Ambedkar Award and (2) Mahatma Gandhi Award to the persons who work for the upliftment of weaker section. Rs.1.00 lakh is awarded for Sant Kabir Award Rs.50000 Dasi Jivan Award Rs.25000, Mahatma Fule Award Rs.25000 is given. Rs.10000 will be given to Dalit Author for Publication of their Literature-Sahitya. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakh is provided. for the year 2003-2004.

2	PRE EXAMINATION TRAINING CENTRE At present 6 centres are run at Mehsana, Baroda, Rajkot, Junagadh, Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar. A stipend of Rs.250/- p.m. each trainees will be given. If the trainee is staying in the private hostel, he will be given Rs.300/- p.m.	10.00	700
3	FULLFLEDGE HOSTEL AND RAINING COMPLEX AT GANDHINAGAR This training complex is conducted by this Department to provide Hostels facilities with same as above. Pre examination training centre for competitive examination State, U.P.C. Boards etc.	10.00	200
4	STIPEND FOR IAS/IPS TRAINING CENTRES Scheduled Caste candidate who desire to appear in the Union Service Commission for IAS Examination, is given a stipend of Rs.500/- for Boys & Rs.600/- p.m. for Girls.	1.00	10
5	TRAINING CUM PRODUCTION CENTRES 10 T.C.P.C. are run stipend @ Rs.125/- P.M. is given to S.C. Trainees. Training cum Production Centres are run through the Commissionerate of Cottage Industries.	25.00	250
6	Computer's Training to S.C. Educated Unemployed Youths. At present stipend of Rs.250/- p.m. is given to trainees & Rs.200/- p.m. is given to institutes. <u>Proposed Rate</u> 1. Rs.950/- Up to SSC candidates, 40 Hours 2. Rs.6000/- Course No. 1. 125 hours.	20.00	1000
	TOTAL	91.00	2680

The Gujarat Scheduled Caste Development Corporation

10.9.21 The Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation has been established in the year 1975. The Corporation is sanctioned share capital of Rs.50.00 crores. To provide ratio of share capital is 51 % State and 49 % Central. The share capital Rs.100.00 lakh is provided and administrative grant for Scheduled Caste Development Corporation, Rs.165.00 lakh is provided and Rs.545.00 lakh is provided Special Central assistance 13000 persons will be given subsidy under bankable schemes.

Gujrat Safai Kamdar Development Corporation

10.9.22 For the overall development of the Safai Kamdar i.e Scavengers, the State Government has set up. The Safai Kamdar Welfare Board from the year 1995-96. For the year 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh is provided for the maintenance and Development

of the Board. During the current year this Board converted in to Gujarat Safai Kamdar Vikas Nigam Limited.

10.0.23 Bechar Swami Most B.C. Communities Development Board

For the Development of Most B.c. Communities viz. Valmiki, Hadi, Nadia, Senva, Garoda, Vankar Sadhu, Turi & Dalit Bawa. A Board has been established. An outlay of Rs.16.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04

Health, Housing and Other Schemes

Free Medical Aid

10.9.24 Under the free medical aid Scheme the Scheduled Caste persons whose annual income is less than Rs.12000/- p.a. are given financial assistance for T.B. Rs.250/- p.m. up to 12 months. Rs.400/-p.m. for leprosy and Rs.500/-p.m. for Cancer till the recovery of disease. For this purpose an amount of Rs.60.00 lakh has been provided under general programme and under the poverty alleviation programme an outlay of Rs.60.00 lakh is provided and 13000 patients will be assisted.

Ma Bhimabai Ambedkar Balwadi Scheme

10.9.25 To impart the primary education and to cultivate good habits in Scheduled Caste children, at present 792 Balwadis for Scheduled Caste are running through N.G.O. in the State. An outlay of Rs.147.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Community Centre & Dr. Ambedkar Bhavan

10.9.26 The State Government has decided to construct Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Bhavan, at State level, as well as District level on the eve of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar birth centenary. A provision of Rs.100.00 lakh is provided to construct 4 Bhavans. For the Year 2003-2004

Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Bhavan has been constructed in the year 1998-99 at Gandhinagar. So, Rs.10.00 lakh is provided for maintenance and development .

Housing & other Schemes

Dr. Ambedkar Awas Yojana (Housing Scheme)

10.9.27 Under this scheme the Scheduled Caste persons having income limit of Rs.24,000/- p.a. are granted subsidy of Rs.40,000/- for construction of houses on individual basis. An outlay of Rs.550.00 lakh is provided for 5000 houses for the year 2003-2004 and 250 Houses will be constructed in Urban area for S.C. people, for this purpose an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is provided, for the year 2003-2004.

F.A. for Housing to Most B.C. Community

10.9.28 Under this scheme, Most B.C. Communities viz Hadi, Nadia, Senva, Garo, Turi, Vankar Sadhu & Dalit Bawa etc.will be given subsidy of 40,000 for construction of house without income criteria. An outlay of Rs.125.00 lakh is provided for 1000 houses.

Seminars on Social Education

10.9.29 Scheduled Caste people are still believing in old customs and beliefs and they are hesitant to accept the new improved system of living. So they are not able to make progress. Government has introduce a scheme to arrange for Social Education Seminars. So, they can involved Socio-cultural Government awareness and impose life standard. Govt. will give Rs.5000/- per seminar to the organizers. For the year 2003-2004 An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is provided.

Dr. Savita Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Scheme

10.9.30 The Caste system creates the inequality and consequently results in untouchability. The inter caste marriages between the caste Hindu and S.C. have been proved to be very effective step in breaking the caste barriers. an incentive of Rs.50,000/- is provided for the marriage between S.C. and Caste Hindu. An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakh is provided and 150 Couples will be encouraged.

Kunvarbainu Mameru to S.C. Girls Marriage

10.9.31 At present a scheme namely "Kunvarbainu Mameru" has been implemented from the year 1995-96, The Scheduled Caste girls are provided Rs.5000 as F.A. for Mameru on her marriage, out of which Rs.2000/- cash & Rs.3000/- as K.V.P. The income limit is Rs.11,000/- p.a. Under the scheme, 7000 girls will be given assistance. Therefore an outlay of Rs.350.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Dikari Rudi Sachi Mudi Scheme

10.9.32 Under this scheme a woman who has given birth to female child is provided financial assistance of Rs.500/- in cash for nutritious food and medicine within 15 days from delivery and Rs.2500/- in form of "N.S.C." to the new born female child within 90 days of birth. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh is provided and 3333 women will be benefited.

Community Marriage Scheme (Mai Ramabai Ambedkar Sat Fera Samuh Lagna)

10.9.33 State Government has introduced a scheme to encourage Community Marriages, under the scheme Rs.5000 is granted as a assistance in form of Narmada Vikas Bond to each couple, and Rs.1000/- to Organizer body for this purpose. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is provided and 833 couple will be benefited.

Rehabilitation of Scavengers & their Dependents

10.9.34 An outlay of Rs.150 crore had been proposed under this scheme, in 9th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 30 crore has been provided in every year. Under this scheme the subsidy and margin money are sanctioned against the loan sanctioned by Nationalized Banks to the entrepreneurs of scavengers. Under the existing bankable scheme, the response from the Banks is not encouraging. Therefore the Govt. of Gujarat have introduced the modified scheme viz Pujya Thakkar Bapa Safai Kamdar's rehabilitation scheme on 9-12-2000. Under the revised scheme various programmes viz Housing, repairing of health quarters allotted by A.M.C., creation of social infrastructure in the residential colonies of Safai Kamdars, self-employment under Transport, Industries, Service, Business Sector etc. are incorporated.

With a view to carry out the various programmes for self-employment and housing, An outlay of Rs.14.50 crores has been provided in A.D.P. 2003-2004 covering about 12600 beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is provided as share capital to the Safai kamdar Vikas Nigam.

Physical/Financial Targets for the year 2003-2004

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Head of Expenditure	Physical Target	No. of Beneficiaries	Financial Requirement
1	Margin Money @ 51% of Rs.75000 for 500 Sanitary Marts	500 (Marts)	10000	350.00
2	Loan-subsidy for Transport Sector	500	500	400.00
3	Loan-Subsidy for self-employment through Industries-Service Trade Sector	500	500	400.00
4	F.A. (Loan Subsidy) for Housing under Dr. Ambedkar's Housing Scheme	1000	1600	300.00
	TOTAL	2500	12600	1450.00

Nagrik Cell

10.9.35 The State Government has taken various measures with a view to eradicate untouchability from the society. A special cell has been created in the Directorate of Social Welfare to carry out different scheme for eradication of untouchability and to look after the atrocities cases against Scheduled Castes, for the year 2003-2004 An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh is provided.

Special Court For Sc/St Prevention of Atrocity Act 1989

10.9.36 Three special courts had been established and working at Ahmedabad (Rural), Palanpur & Kutch for the effective implementation of the P.C.R. Act 1955 and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Atrocities (Prevention) Act 1989. During the year 1999-2000, 7 New Special Court at Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot, Panchmahal, Junagadh, Amreli and Surendranagar, has been opened.. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.38.00 lakh is provided and Rs.38.00 lakh is provided by G.O.I..

Contingency Plan for Implementation of The S.C./S.T. (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989

10.9.37 Existing law like the protection of civil right Act 1955 and normal provisions of the Indian Penal Code were inadequate to check the crime against Scheduled Caste people. Therefore it became necessary to introduce Scheduled Caste (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989.

For effective implementation of Provisions of Atrocities Act 1989, the Government of India has framed the Prevention of Atrocities Rules 1995, In rule 15 it has been expected from the State Government to prepare one model contingency plan for implementation the Act.

Therefore, a contingency plan for full rehabilitation of Scheduled Caste victims of atrocities An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Nucleus Budget, Raja Harischandra Anteyesti & Swami Tejanand Karmakand Scheme

10.9.38 * Under the Nucleus Budget Scheme of Rs.450/- is given to Scheduled caste people for electrification of houses.

* Scheduled Castes families whose income is less than Rs.15000/- will be given Rs.1000/- as a financial assistance at the time of death of their family member for Raja Satyavadi Harischandra Anteyesti Ceremony.

* Under the scheme of Swami Tejanand Karmkand Garo Bramina Community amongst S.C. is given training for the religious ceremony, viz. 16 type of different religious ceremony. Such type of training will be given at Gandhinagar Residential School in the Summer Vacation. Trainees will be given free lodging & boarding such training will be given by the institution Gayatri Parivar, trainees will be given free of cost Dhoti, Zabbo & essential books. An outlay of Rs.35.00 Lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Direction & Administration

Strengthening of Staff for Special Component Plan by Modernization and Computerization

10.9.39 Maintenance of existing post and sanctioned of new district office of District Backward Class Welfare Officer, Class-I at Patan, Porbandar, Anand, Narmada, Navsari and Dahod. To implement different Welfare programmes it is necessary to strengthen the offices with modernization and computerization. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.65.00 lakh is made for the 6 new District Social offices (Panchayat) and Rs.110.00 lakh for 6 new Districts Backward Class Welfare Offices and Social Welfare Inspector posts. Rs.35.00 lakh is proposed for on hiring & 5 New Vehicles.

Socio Economic Survey Monitoring & Evaluation of Scheduled Caste Families in State

10.9.40 The central as well as the State Government have been allocating substantial funds in order to cover more number of Scheduled Castes individual / families to raise their standard of living and make them economically stronger. In view of this for Scheduled Castes families in villages and towns and towns having Scheduled Castes population more than 250 to identify economic need of each families and infrastructure requirement of the Scheduled Castes population. It is therefore an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is provided.

Provision for Women Component 2003-2004

10.9.41 An outlay of Rs.10278.00 lakh is provided for the annual plan 2003-2004 out of which Rs.1257.30 lakh has been provided under 9 separate scheme only for women and an outlay of Rs.2976.93 lakh for general scheme an outlay of Rs.4233.93 lakh is provided for women welfare. So, Women Component is 41.19 % of outlay of annual plan 2003-2004.

20 Point Programme 2003-2004

10.9.42 Under 20 Point Programme. A Scheme viz Manav Garima Yojana is implemented by this department. Under this scheme. Rs.3000/- is given as a subsidy for self employment. For the year 2003-2004. An outlay of Rs.330.00 lakh is provided & 10800 S.C. persons will be benefited.

Poverty Alleviation Programme 2003-2004

Sr. No.	Scheme No. & Name	Outlay (Rs. In lakh)	Target
1	2	3	4
1	Pre. SSC Scholarship	225.00	180000 Students
2	GIA to B.C. Hostels for std. X to XII	10.00	6 Old Maintain
3	F.A. to Small Entrepreneurs	30.00	40 Persons
4	F.A. to Free Medical Aid	60.00	6000 Patients
TOTAL		325.00	

(B) Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes(OBC), Economically Backward Classes (EBC), Nomadic & Denotified Tribes and Minorities

Introduction

10.9.43 Equality before Law is the most precious democratic right of an Indian Citizen and it is enshrined in Article 14 of the Constitution of India, This right is further elaborated and made specific in Article 15,16, and 29 of the Constitution. These Articles prohibit discrimination against any Citizen on grounds only of religion, race, Caste, Sex, Language or Place of Birth, Whether in respect of employment or admission to educational institutions or access to public places etc.

10.9.44 Article 15(4) and 16(4) refer to the provisions for the advancement of Socially and Educationally backward classes or for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It was with this objective that Kaka Kalekar Commission was appointed in 1953 under Article 340 of the Constitution. As per recommendation the Central Government had informed the State Government that they were free to draw their respective lists of backward classes on the basis of criteria worked out by them and take whatever further action they deemed necessary in the matter.

10.9.45 Gujarat Government set up a Backward Classes Commission in August 1972 under the Chairmanship of A.R.Baxi and it submitted its report in 1976 , This Commission listed 82 Castes and Communities as socially and Educationally Backward Classes and recommend the following measures for their advancement:-

- (i) Reservation of 10% of seats in Medical, Engineering and other professional institutions.
- (ii) Reservation of 10% of vacancies in all Class III and IV Government Services.
- (iii) Reservation of 5% of all Class I and II vacancies in all Government Services, Local Bodies, State Public Undertakings etc.
- (iv) Reservation of 10% of seats in training cum production centers.

- (v) Award of Scholarships and other educationally facilities to OBC students, provided their parental income did not exceed Rs.4800/- per year. This income limit was raised to Rs.7200/- in the case of Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes.

10.9.46 All the recommendation of Baxi Commission were accepted by the Government of Gujarat.

10.9.47 As per recommendation of Baxi Commission Government of Gujarat had created a separate Directorate of Developing Caste Welfare at Gandhinagar for effective implementation of various schemes from 06-10-1990. The following Categories are recognized as Other Backward Classes.

- (1) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes. [S.E.B.C.]
- (2) Economically Backward Classes. [E.B.C.]
- (3) Minority Communities.

Population

10.9.48 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 census does not give figures of S.E.B.C/ O.B.C, as caste enumeration is not carried out during these census hence it is not possible to give exact population figures of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes. However, the population of S.E.B.Cs, would be about more than 52% of the total population of the state.

10.9.49 As per recommendation of the Second Backward Classes Commission (G.O.I), Majmudar Committee and Gujarat State's Commission for other Backward Classes, 50 new Castes and communities were added in the existing list of 82 castes / communities. Now in the state of Gujarat there are 132 Castes / communities in the list of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.

Annual Development Programme - 2003-2004

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category	Education	Economic Uplift-	Health Housing & other	Direction & Admn.	Total	Poverty alleviation pro-	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EBC	6220.25	486.00	1095.00	217.25	8018.50	535.00	8553.50
MINO	408.00	25.00	60.00	-	493.00	15.00	508.00
NT/DNT	86.00	219.00	1.00	3.00	309.00	367.50	676.50
TOTAL	204.25	25.21	20.54	-	250.00	-	250.00
	6918.50	755.21	1176.54	220.25	9070.50	917.50	9988.00

Main activities under this programme 2003 - 04 are shown below:

Education

Pre-S.S.C Scholarship

10.9.50 Under this scheme Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, Economically Backward Class and Minorities students who are studying in std. V to X in private as well as Govt. schools are given scholarships at the following rate.

Std.	Income Limit	Rate of Scholarship
Govt. Schools		
V to VII	15,000	75/- p.a
VIII to X		125/- p.a
Private Schools		
V to VII	15,000	175/- p.a

10.9.51 An outlay of Rs. 1213.00 Lakhs including Rs.490.00 lakh for poverty alleviation programme is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Post S.S.C. Scholarship

10.9.52 Post S.S.C. Scholarship are given to Girls and 12 most Backward Communities on par with SC/ST for various faculties which are classified in 5 groups. For the year 2003- 2004 total 39500 students will be given Post S.S.C. scholarship and Rs. 395.00 lakh is provided.

Food Bill Assistance

10.9.53 Socially and Educationally Backward class students studying in Medical and Engineering colleges and residing in hostel attached with college are given Rs. 250/- p.m. as food bill assistance. The income limit is Rs. 24000/- p.a.

10.9.54 For the year 2003 - 2004 an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh is provided and 120 students will be benefited.

Scholarship for students in Technical and Professional Courses

10.9.55 Under this scheme S.E.B.C. Students are given Rs. 200/- p.m. and E.B.C. and Minority students are given Rs. 100/- p.m. Scholarship For I.T.I. courses. The income limit is Rs. 11000/- p.a.

10.9.56 An outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakh is provided under this scheme.

Free Uniforms in Std. I to VII

10.9.57 Under this scheme S.E.B.C., E.B.C. and Minority Students who are studying in Std. I to VII are given Rs. 150/- for two pair of uniform. The income limit is Rs. 15000/- pa. For the year 2003 – 2004, an outlay of Rs.1550.00 lakh including Rs.300.00 lakh for poverty alleviation programme is provided.

Special Incentive Scholarship to Socially and Educationally Backward Class Students (12 most B.C. Communities)

10.9.58 With a view to provide more incentive to 12 most B.C. communities belonging to Socially and Educationally Backward Class students will be awarded special scholarship including opportunity cost for primary Std. I to VII @ Rs. 450/- for boys and Rs. 600/- for girls. While in std. VIII to X Rs.300/- for boys and Rs.400/- for girls. Under this scheme Rs.180.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Grant in Aid Hostel

10.9.59 The grant in aid hostels for S.E.B.C. are run through voluntary agencies. At present 629 hostels for S.E.B.C. are running in the state.

10.9.60 It is proposed to start 25 new GIA hostel during the year 2003-2004.

The Pattern of F.A. to Grant in aid Institution is as under

A. Maintenance grant is paid for the approved strength at the rate of 450/- p.m. for 10 months.

- B. 90% grant for pay of Gruhpati/Gruhmata and Asst. Cooks.
- C. The recognized hostel is paid token grant of Rs. 3000/- during the first year of its recognition.

10.9.61 It is proposed to start 25 new G.I.A. hostels during the year 2003-04

10.9.62 For this purpose an outlay of Rs.701.00 lakh is provided.

Establishment and Development of Government Hostels

10.9.63 Govt. hostels are run by the department for college going students. All facilities like lodging, boarding are given free of cost. The income limit is Rs. 24000/- p.a. At present

10.9.64 43 Govt. hostels are run in the state. In the year 2003-2004, an outlay of Rs. 235.00 lakh is provided

Ashram Schools

10.9.65 Ashram Schools are run on the Grant in aid basis through voluntary Agencies. At present 182 Ashram Schools are run for S.E.B.C.

10.9.66 An outlay of Rs. 681.00 lakh is provided under plan for the year 2003-04.

Residential Schools for Talented Students

10.9.67 With a view to provide opportunities for better education to talented students to enable them to study in the Adarsh Residential Schools equipped with all modern amenities and to provide free lodging and boarding with education, the Residential schools are run from the year 1985-86. An outlay of Rs.273.00 Lakh including 43.00 lakh is provided for Poverty Alleviation Programme.

Award of Prizes to Students Securing Higher Ranks in Public Examination of Std. X and XII

10.9.68 A scheme is implemented to give special incentive prize to those S.E.B.C brilliant students who secure 60% and above marks in SSC and HSC Board examination and ranked among first five students in SSC and among first three students in each stream in H.S.C Examination upto Rs.1000/- to Rs.4000/-. An outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is provided for the year 2003 -2004.

Free Cycles to S.E.B.C Girl Students in Std. VIII

10.9.69 Under this scheme, Socially and Educationally Backward Class girl students who are studying in std. VIII are given Free Cycles within the limit of Rs.1500/-.

10.9.70 An outlay of Rs.900.00 Lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004

Economic Upliftment

Employment Programme

10.9.71 The central thrust of the Ninth Plan is to maximize employment opportunities for the S.E.B.Cs. For this purpose following schemes are proposed this year.

Name of the Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in lakh)	Targets
1. Manav Garima Yojana For self-employment. i. Rs.3000/- subsidy ii. Bankable scheme 33 1/3 % of the unit cost or Rs.5000/- whichever is less.	172.00	5366
2. F.A to Law and Medical graduates <u>For Law graduates</u> Rs. 5000/- subsidy Rs. 7000/- Loan <u>For Medical graduates</u> Rs. 25000/- subsidy Rs. 40000/- Loan	12.00	73 Lawyers 5 Doctors
3 F.A to small entrepreneurs Rs. 50000/- 80% loan, 20% subsidy	12.00	16 persons

Gujarat Backward Class Development Corporation

10.9.72 The Gujarat Backward Class Development Corporation has been established on 6-07-1987. The corporation was sanctioned share capital of Rs.15.00 crores. At present, the authorised share capital has been increased to Rs.50.00 crores.

10.9.73 An outlay of Rs. 185.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 in which Rs. 18.00 lakh for share capital, Rs.42.00 lakh for administrative grant, Rs. 85.00 lakh for matching share for N.B.C.F.D.C. and Rs. 40.00 lakh for subsidy under the bankable scheme.

Gujarat Minority Finance And Development Corporation

10.9.74 An outlay of Rs. 190.00 lakh is provided in the year 2003-2004 of which Rs. 30.00 Lakh will be administrative grant, Rs.50.00 Lakh will be share capital and Rs.90.00 Lakh will be share contribution of the state Govt. for the schemes of N.M.F.D.C.

Gujarat Gopalak Development Corporation

10.9.75 The Gopalak Board which has recently converted into the Corporation is being implementing a scheme of rehabilitation of Gopalak. Under this scheme Corporation gives loan and share capital to various Gopalak Co-Op. Societies.

10.9.76 An outlay of Rs.70.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Gujarat Samast Thakor & Koli Development Coropraaion

10.9.77 Govt. has established the Gujarat Samast Thakor & Koli Development Corporation for Economic Upliftment of the people of Thakor and Koli communities from the year 1997-98. This Corporation will assist Thakore, Koli communities to avail of the welfare scheme of the Govt. and financial assistance from banks for their Economic Upliftment.

10.9.78 An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003 - 2004.

Health Housing and other Schemes

Free Medical Aid

10.9.79 S.E.B.C. and E.B.C. patients whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 12000/- are given Rs. 250/- p.m. for treatment of T.B. , Rs. 500/- p.m. for cancer till the recovery of diseases, for Leprosy Rs. 400/- p.m. till recovery of diseases.

10.9.80 An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh including Rs.65.00 lakh is provided for poverty alleviation programme for the year 2003-2004.

Balwadis

10.9.81 Balwadis are run on grant-in-aid basis through voluntary agencies for the children of Socially and Educationally Backward Class. Each Balwadi is given grants of Rs. 21105/- per annum. Rs. 91.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003 - 2004.

Housing Programme

F.A. for Housing on Individual Basis

10.9.82 S.E.B.C. and E.B.C. persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 24000/- are given Rs. 40,000/- subsidy for the construction of house. An outlay of Rs. 380.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003 - 2004 and 1267 beneficiaries will be benefited.

F.A. to Co-Op. Housing Society for S.E.B.C

10.9.83 Under this scheme S.E.B.C. Co.op. Housing societies are given 70% loan and 20% subsidy as per ceiling cost of Rs. 40,000/- in urban areas and Rs. 25,000/- for rural areas. The income limit is Rs. 12000/- p.a.

10.9.84 An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003 - 2004.

F.A for Mameru/Mangalsutra

10.9.85 This scheme has been introduced from the year 1995-96. Under this scheme Socially and Educationally Backward Class and Economically Backward Class girls are given Rs.5000/- financial assistance in which Rs. 2000/- in cash and Rs.3000/- in kind of Kisan Vikas Patra at the time of marriage. The income limit is Rs.11000/- p.a

10.9.86 During the year 2003- 2004, 8400 girls will be given financial assistance and an outlay of Rs.420.00 lakh is provided.

Sat Fera Samuh Lagan (Community Marriage)

10.9.87 Under this scheme S.E.B.C. couple who join community marriage organized by registered institutions or trust will be given Rs. 5000/- as financial assistance in kind of Narmada Shrinidhi Bond and Rs.1000/- per couple to institution organized the community marriage. The income limit is Rs. 11000/- p.a.

10.9.88 An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh is provided for 333 S.E.B.C couples for the year 2003 - 2004.

Welfare of Nomadic and Denotified Tribes

Introduction

10.9.89 The Constitution of India (Article 46) specifically direct that the State shall promote with special care for the Education and Economic interest of weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from Social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In order to fulfill this mandate special

efforts are being made by the Govt. to bring Socio Economic Development of the Nomadic and Denotified Tribes.

10.9.90 The schemes for NT / DNT are divided in the following four groups.

1. Education.
2. Economic upliftment.
3. Health, Housing & other schemes.
4. Direction and Administration.

Outlay for 2003 - 2004

Category	Education	Economic Schemes	Health Upliftment	Direction Housing & and other Administr-ation schemes	Total
NT-DNT	204.25	25.21	20.54	-	250.00

Main activities under this programme 2003-2004 are as shown below.

Education

The education schemes are as under

Pre. S.S.C. Scholarship

10.9.91 Under this scheme Nomadic and Denotified Tribes students who are studying in std. V to X in private as well as Govt. schools are given scholarship at the following rates

Std.	Rate of Scholarship
Govt. School	
V to VII	75/-
VIII to X	125/-
Private School	
V to VII	175/-

10.9.92 An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003 - 2004.

Post S.S.C. Scholarship

10.9.93 Post S.S.C. Scholarship to NT-DNT boys and girls students are given on par SC/ST for various faculties which are classified in 5 groups. For the year 2003 - 2004 an outlay of Rs.24.00 lakh is provided.

Free Uniforms in Std. I to VII

10.9.94 Under this scheme NT-DNT students who are studying in std. I to VII given Rs. 150/- for two pair of uniform. For the year 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs. 108.00 lakh is provided . Total 72,000 nos. of students will be benefited.

Grant in Aid Hostel

10.9.95 There are 8 Grant in aid Hostels for NT/DNT are run through voluntary agencies. In these Hostels students are provided free lodging and boarding facilities. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh is provided

Ashram Schools

10.9.96 Ashram schools for NT/DNT are run on the Grant-in-aid basis through Voluntary Agencies. In this Ashram schools students are provided free education, lodging and boarding facilities. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003 - 2004.

Economic Upliftment

10.9.97 The central thrust of the Ninth Plan is to maximize employment opportunities for NT/DNTs. For this purpose the following schemes are proposed for this year.

	Name of the Scheme	Outlay (Rs.in lakh)	Targets (Rs.in lakh)
1.	Manav Garima Yojana for self employment Rs.3000/- subsidy for self-employment	15.00	500
2.	F.A. to Law and Medical Graduates	2.21	1 Doctor 13 Lawyers
	For Law Graduates	For Medical Graduates	
	Rs. 5000/- Subsidy Rs. 7000/- Loan	Rs. 25000/- Subsidy Rs. 40000/- Loan	

Health, Housing and other Schemes

Free Medical Aid

10.9.98 NT/DNT patients whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 12000/- are given Rs. 250/- per month for treatment of T.B., Rs.500/- p.m. for cancer till the recovery of diseases. For Leprosy Rs. 400/- p.m. till recovery of diseases.

10.9.99 An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003 - 2004.

Balwadis

10.9.100 Balwadis are run on grant in aid basis through Voluntary agencies for the children of NT/DNT. Each Balwadi is given grant of Rs.21105/- per annum. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003 - 2004.

F.A. for Housing on Individual Basis

10.9.101 NT/DNT persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 24000/- are given Rs. 20000/- subsidy for the construction of house. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

The Main Target for the year 2003 - 2004 as under :-

1	12,23,000	students will be awarded pre. S.S.C. Scholarship.
2	41,900	students will be awarded Post S.S.C. scholarship.
3	36,571	students will be awarded special scholarship in std. I to X.
4	4712	patients will be given free medical aid.
5	1327	persons will be given subsidy for the construction of houses.
6	8400	Girls of S.E.B.C. And E.B.C. are given financial assistance for Mameru.
7	2000	Female will be assisted under the scheme of Dikri Rudi Sachi Mudi.
8	12,35,632	Students will be given scholarship for std. I to IV.
9	78,000	SEBC Girl students studying in std. VIII will be given free cycle.

New Items for the Year 2003-2004

10.9.102 The following existing schemes will be revised during the year 2003-2004

Sr. No	No. & Name of the scheme	Caste	Outlay (Rs.in lakh)	Particulars of New Item
1	2	3	4	5
1	BCK-89 : Grant In Aid Hostels.	SEBC	23.25	25 New hostels
2	BCK-109: Gujarat Thakore and Koli Development Corporation.	SEBC	10.00	Provided Share capital
3.	BCK-128: Strengthening of Administrative machinery at all level.	SEBC	17.22	Create 82 post of Social Welfare Inspector in 82 taluka of Special Plan (Fix pay Rs.3500/-).
		SEBC	6.00	Purchase 6 Computer in 6 new districts.
		TOTAL	56.47	

(C) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

Introduction

10.9.103 With a view to empowering the weaker section of society, people known as backward classes of India who are governed by unfavorable social, cultural and economical

circumstances and lacking in resources, opportunity, incentives and background to achieve success in terms of formal equality are given protection, safe guards and concessions under the various articles of our constitution. it has been specifically directed in the constitution that "the state shall promote the weaker with special care the educational and economic interests of sections of the people and in particular the scheduled tribes".

10.9.104 Sociologically speaking it implies a policy of leveling equality and rewarding human rights to those who have become the victims of some forms of discrimination or neglect. Much has been achieved the way of prosperity establishing harmony and integration during the process of dynamic change.

10.9.105 The population of Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat as per 1991 Census is 61.62 lakh i.e. 14.92% of total population of the state i.e. 413.10 lakh. Government have given directives to all departments to make special provision for weaker section from their general programme, under tribal area sub plan. However, it is essential to make special efforts and schemes which may be of supplementary nature for the welfare of scheduled tribes to bring them on at par with other sections of the society.

10.9.106 The problems of raising substantially, the socio-economic level of these groups, though difficult, can neither be postponed, nor left to be taken care of by general economic growth. Amongst the Scheduled tribes, Kolgha, Padhar, Siddi, Halpati, Kotwalia etc. are primitive or more backward, special schemes have been formulated for these more backward tribes, so also more liberal rules for getting financial assistance have been made. About 82.5 % population of scheduled tribes is concentrated in 43 talukas, including Pavi-Jetpur, 17 pockets including MADA pockets of Amod and 4 clusters covered under 9 ITDPs in 11 districts out of 25 districts of the state. Remaining about 17.5% of scheduled tribes population is scattered and dispersed all over the state outside ITDPs.

The scheduled tribes welfare programme is mainly grouped under 4 broad heads:

- (1) Education (2) Economic upliftment (3) Health, Housing & other schemes (4) Direction and administration.

Programme for Annual Plan 2002-2003

10.9.107 The basic thrust in annual Plan 2002-2003 is on common minimum programme focus will be on human resources development of scheduled Tribes. The plan schemes in this sector are basically for providing social services and are divided in to the following sub sectors.

Outlay for 2002-2003

(Rs in lakh)

Sub-Section	Education	Economic upliftment	Health Housing	Direction & Administration	Administrative Machinery	Earmarked for TSP	Total
D.S.T.	1226.00	126.00	650.00	60.00	0.00	10.00	2072.00
T.A.S.P.	6903.25	254.50	2563.25	115.00	304.00	150.00	10290.00
TOTAL	8129.25	380.50	3213.25	175.00	304.00	160.00	12362.00

This provision includes Rs. 586.00 lakh of Poverty Alleviation Programme.

Programme for the Annual Plan 2003-04

(Rs in lakh)

Sub Section	Educa- tion	Economic uplift- ment	Health Housing	Direction & Administ- ration	Administ- rative Machinery	Earmar- ked fo for TSP	Total
D.S.T.	1612.50	161.60	540.50	75.40	0.00	10.00	2400.00
T.A.S.P.	7435.00	284.90	1663.10	125.00	304.00	150.00	9962.00
TOTAL :	9047.50	446.50	2203.60	200.40	304.00	160.00	12362.00

The main schemes under these programme for the year 2003-04 are shown below.

Education

10.9.108 The literacy percentage of scheduled tribes as per the 1981 census was 21.14% against the general literacy rate of 43.70% which has gone upto 29.67% against the general literacy rate of 51.15% in the state as per 1991 census. This shows that the scheduled tribes are far behind in literacy level.

Merit Scholarship to Pre S. S.C. Students

10.9.109 The schemes under this group are given to priority to raise the level of literacy. Pre S.S.C. scholarship are given to STs students for standards Vth to Xth in private as well as government schools, at the following rate. The rates have been revised in the year 1998-99. The income limit is deleted. The rates are as under.

School	Percentage	Rates Existing
Government School Std. V to VII	38% and above	Rs. 125/- p.a.
Govt./ Govt. Recognized Std. VIII to X	38% and above	Rs. 200/- p.a.
In Private school Std. V, VI & VII.	45% and above	Rs. 200/- p.a.

10.9.110 Under the scheme for the year 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs. 555.00 lakh is provided and 3,46,875 students will be benefited. Out of which, under Poverty Alleviation Programme An outlay of Rs. 325.00 lakh is provided and 2,03,125 students will be granted scholarship.

Scholarship for Technical and Professional Courses

10.9.111 Under the scheme scholarship of Rs. 200/- per month is granted to students for ITI course, for professional courses Rs. 125/- p.m. in the state and Rs. 265/- p.m. outside the state. For the year 2003-2004, an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakh is provided and 3750 students will be granted stipends. Scholarship for the students of Pilot training and other such professional courses and for higher education in foreign.

10.9.112 The scheduled tribes person who desires to take pilot training or any other professional courses are paid Rs. 4.00 lakh as loan, by installments. The loan of Rs. 5.00 lakh is granted to STs who want to study abroad. From the year 2001-2002 this scheme had been transferred to Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation.

Free uniform dress to Children of ST/TASP studying in Std. I to VII (Annual income upto Rs. 15000/-)

10.9.113 Under the scheme Rs. 150/- is given for two pairs of uniform per student. For the year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 1150.00 lakh is provided and 7,66,666 scheduled tribes students will be covered.

Vidhya Sadhna Yojana (Bicycle Gift)

10.9.114 Under this scheme, a scheduled tribe girl students studying in Std.8th will be given a free bicycle by Government. For the year 2003-04, approximately 45,000 girls will be covered under this scheme and an outlay of Rs.540.00 lakh is provided.

Saraswati Sadhana Yojana

10.9.115 In order to encourage the pursuance of Higher Education amongst tribal boys, the State Government has decided to introduce a new scheme namely "Saraswati Sadhana Yojana" in the State from the year 1998-99. Under the scheme all the tribal boy students studying in the recognized Secondary Schools i.e. in Std. VIIIth to Xth in the State would be provided free Bicycle. For the year 2003-2004, an outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakh is provided for free Bicycle to about 58,333 tribal boy students.

Special Scholarships to boys and girls students belonging to Kotwalia, Kolgha, Kolcha, Kathodi, Padhar, Dubla and Siddi in Std. I to X

10.9.116 With a view to providing more incentives to primitive groups of scheduled tribes. I.e. more backward community of STs i.e. Kolcha, Kolgha, Kotawalia, Kathodi, Padhar, Siddi, Dubla, Halpaties are awarded special scholarships including opportunity cost. From primary students in Standard I to VII, Rs. 450/- p.a. for boy and Rs. 600/- p.a. for girls students. In Std. VIII to Xth Rs. 300/- p.a. for boy and Rs. 400/- p.a. for girl are awarded. for the year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 435.00 lakh is provided and 1,00,000 students will be covered.

Grant-in-aid to Backward Class S.T. Hostels

10.9.117 The grant-in-aid hostels are run through the voluntary agencies for Std. VIII to XII. At present 927 grant-in-aid hostels are run in State. In these hostels, approximately 40,338 students are accommodated. The maintenance grant is enhanced from Rs. 450/- p.m. from the year 2000-2001. For the year 2003-04 An outlay of Rs. 635.00 lakh has been provided. Existing grant in aid hostels will be developed.

Dry Hostels for Scheduled Tribes students in Std. VIIIth to XIIth

10.9.118 At present 10 Dry Hostels for Std. VIIIth to XIIth are run where 500 students will be given mess allowances of Rs. 375/- per month and free accommodation. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided in 2003-2004 to maintain 10 dry hostels under Poverty Alleviation Programme.

Additional Coaching Centres in GIA and Govt. Hostels

10.9.119 Under the scheme the students studying in standard VIII to Xth and residing in grant-in-aid and Govt. Hostels are given free coaching of the subject like English, Maths and

Science. The rates per subject is Rs. 150/- p.m. Under the skill programme, an outlay of Rs. 8.20 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04

Establishment and Development of New Government Hostels for Tribal Boys and Girls

10.9.120 Government hostels are run by the Tribal Development Department for college going students. All the facilities like lodging and boarding are provided free of cost. At present 28 boys and 22 girls, totaling 50 Govt. hostels are run. In these hostels approximately 4300 students are accommodated. For the year 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs. 425.00 lakh is provided.

Dry Hostels for College going STs Students

10.9.121 For College going students and the post-graduate students studying in University, 24 Dry Hostel are run in the State and 1200 students are accommodated, moreover the students are provided Rs. 500/- per month as a mess allowance and free resident facility with necessary Government staff. An outlay of Rs. 135.00 lakh is provided under the scheme for the year 2003-04 for maintenance.

Construction of Government Hostels for Boys and Girls

10.9.122 Under this scheme, for 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 165.00 lakh is provided for construction of 8 boys and 6 girls' hostels.

Scholarship to ST Students Studying in Std. I to IV

10.9.123 To protect dropout in primary education the incentives of scholarships have been sanctioned during 1997-98. Under the scheme Rs. 75/- p.a. to boy student and Rs. 100/- to girl student is granted as scholarships without income limit. An outlay of Rs. 390.00 lakh is provided to cover 4,58,824 S.T. students of Std. I to IVth for 2003-04.

Working Women Hostels

10.9.124 In the major cities like Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Valsad and Bharuch, it is very difficult to get residence on rented basis for working women, therefore in above mentioned cities, of Vadodara and Surat two hostels have been established. For 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh has been provided for maintenance of 2 such working women hostels.

Award of Prizes to Students of Std. Xth and XIIth at District Level

10.9.125 Under the scheme of award of prizes, the students who stand in Ist to IIIrd rank in the Std. X and in Std. XIIth are awarded prizes at state level. This scheme will be extended at district level. For the year 2003-2004, to give incentives to such students an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh is provided to cover 320 students.

Ashram Schools

10.9.126 Ashram Schools are run on the grants-in-aid basis through voluntary agencies. At present 456 Ashram Schools and 89 Post Basic Ashram Schools are run in the State. For maintenance and development of the Ashram Schools for Scheduled tribes, an outlay of Rs. 2365.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004. Existing Ashram Schools and post basic Ashram Schools will be developed. Additional class will be sanctioned in Ashram schools for 2003-04. The provision includes construction of Ashram Schools and Post Basic Ashram Schools.

Residential Schools for Talented Students

10.9.127 To provide opportunity to the backward but academically talented students of scheduled tribes to enable them for studying in the Adarsh Residential Schools equipped with

all modern amenities and to provide free lodging and boarding, the residential schools are run. At present 22 for boys and 15 for girls totalling 37 schools are run and approximately 4188 students are accommodated.

10.9.128 For the year 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs. 1050.00 lakh is provided for maintenance/development and construction of existing residential schools. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 750.00 lakh is meant for its maintenance, development of existing residential schools and Rs. 300.00 lakh has been provided for construction of existing residential school building. For the year 2003-2004, addition of new classes in existing Resi. schools will be taken-up.

Economic Upliftment.

10.9.129 The content thrust of annual plan is to maximize employments. Alongside, the objective of ensuring more weightage to disadvantaged groups for employment opportunities and also training programme. The following existing schemes are run.

Manav Garima (Self Employment)

10.9.130 Under the scheme of Manav Garima (Self-Employment) total Rs. 3000/- is granted as subsidy to the person whose annual income is upto 11000/- . For 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs. 105.00 Lakh is provided. Approximately 3500 persons will be given financial assistant under the scheme.

F.A. to Law, Medical, and Homeopathy Graduates

10.9.131 Under this scheme Laws graduates are granted Rs. 7,000/- Loan and Rs. 5,000/- subsidy and Medical Graduates are granted Rs.40, 000/- loan and Rs. 25,000/- Subsidy. Homeopathy graduate is also granted Rs. 15,000/- loan and Rs. 15,000/- subsidy to start their practice. Moreover the scheme of legal practice under the supervision of senior lower has been extended to all ITDPs district in the State in 2002-03.

10.9.132 M.D. / M.S. will be granted Rs. 2.50 Lakh loan and 2.50 Lakh subsidy against the bank loan upto Rs. 20.00 lakh repayable in 5 years equal installment. For 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided under subsidy. The loan will be granted by Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation, Gandhinagar.

Tailoring Centres for Women

10.9.133 At present 12 tailoring centers are run, Rs. 250.00 p.m. stipend is given to trainee upto six months and Rs.1500/- is granted for purchase of sewing machine. For the year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 22.50 lakh is provided under the scheme. More tailoring classes will be opened as per requirement.

Pre-Examination Training Centres.

10.9.134 Pre-Examination Training Centres are run through State Government. From the year 2003-04 the stipend is granted for local lecturers Rs. 100/- per lecture and coming from outsider lecturer Rs. 125/- per lecture, is granted stipend to local trainees Rs. 300/- per month and for outside trainee Rs. 350/- per month. For Steno Rs.100/- p.m. up to six months, while for Typist Rs. 75/- p.m. is granted. For 2002-2003 it is proposed to give computer training in all existing training centers. To establish computer centers and its maintenance an outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakh is provided. In existing training centers it is proposed to develop them with other professional courses and Pre-Examination training center at Dahod, Gandhinagar and Surat will be given all amenities of upgradation as per rules and regulations of Government of India.

Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation, Gandhinagar

10.9.135 Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation provides loan to tribals through co-operative societies under family oriented through the co-operative societies under family oriented programmes as well as for consumers goods sales and for purchase of agricultural product. The corporation had been provided Rs. 20.00 crores as share capital by State Government. The limit of share capital has been raised upto Rs. 50.00 crores during the year 2000-2001 by the State Government. For the year 2003-04 an outlay Rs. 125.00 lakh has been provided out of which Rs. 100.00 lakh for share capital and Rs. 75.00 lakh for the establishment expenditure.

Financial Assistance to S.T Agricultural Labourers for Purchase of Equipment

10.9.136 Under the Scheme the Scheduled Tribes Agricultural labourers living below poverty line are granted Rs. 750/- for purchase of agricultural equipments. For the year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided and 1333 persons will be assisted.

Financial Assistance for Dealership of Petrol, Gas Agencies

10.9.137 For Gas, Kerosene, Petrol agencies the scheduled tribes youth are granted margin money loan upto Rs. 2.00 lakh. The loan will be granted by Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation, Gandhinagar.

Health, Housing And Other Schemes

Free Medical Aid

10.9.138 The Scheduled tribes persons having annual income less than Rs. 12,000/- assistance are granted free medical aid. This existing rates are shown as under :

For the treatment of T.B.	Rs. 250/- p.m. till the recovery.
For Cancer	Rs. 500/- p.m. upto recovery of disease.
For serious maternity	Rs. 150/- per case disease.
For Anemia	Rs. 150/- per case.
For Leprosy	Rs. 400/- per month.

For the year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 135.00 lakh is provided and 5400 patients will be assisted. Moreover for Kidney failure, to change valve of heart financial assistance has been provided for 2002-2003.

Balwadis

10.9.139 To cultivate good habits in Scheduled Tribes children through Balwadis, pre-primary education is given. At present 688 Balwadis are run through voluntary agencies. For the year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakh is provided for maintenance of Balwadis.

Housing Programme

Financial Assistance for Housing on Individual Basis, Halpati Housing Board

10.9.140 Under the Scheme, the Scheduled Tribes person are granted financial assistance for construction of house on individual basis. The income limit will be Rs. 24,000/- p.a. At present Rs. 40,000/- is given to each individuals. An outlay of Rs. 315.00 lakh is provided for construction of 787 houses. For Halpati Communities an outlay of Rs. 510.00 lakh is provided for construction of 1275 Houses.

Nagrik Cell

10.9.141 Vigilance officers look after the implementation of the provision of Atrocities Act 1989. They are also responsible for Execution of implementation of the schemes related to tribal welfare in ITDPs . However there is no independent machinery working under the control of Tribal Development Department for the execution and implementation of scheme under tribal welfare for dispersed tribals (including primitive group of tribal) .At present these schemes are implemented by Deputy DDOs in the concerned district. An outlay of Rs. 113.30 lakh is provided under the scheme during the year 2003-04.

F.A. for Kuvarbai's Mamera

10.9.142 Under the scheme approximately 2600 scheduled tribes brides will be covered and an outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakh is provided for 2003-04

Direction And Administration

Strengthening of Administrative Machinery at All Level

10.9.143 A separate Commissionerate of Tribal Development has been set up to strengthen the administration. For the year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 204.40 lakh is provided.

Poverty Alleviation Programme of Scheduled Tribes

The State Government is keen to take concrete steps for poor amongst the scheduled tribes. For the weaker sections of the society following schemes are included under the Poverty Alleviation Programme.

Pre S.S.C. Scholarship to S.T. Students

10.9.144 To raise the level of literacy the rate of Pre-S.S.C. scholarship has been revised last year. Rs. 125/- p.a. to Rs. 200/- p.a. is granted per students in different standard. An outlay of Rs. 325.00 lakh is provided to cover 2,03,125 students in 2003-04.

Dry Hostels for Std. VIII to XII

10.9.145 The Scheduled Tribes students studying in Std. VIII to XII are provided free boarding of Rs. 375/- p.m. as mess allowance per inmate. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided for maintenance of 10 Dry Hostels in 2003-04.

Manav Garima Yojana

10.9.146 The bankable scheme is implemented by Commissionerate of Cottage Industries. But there is a sufficient budget in their own Sector. So, that, the scheme of Manav Garima Yojana will be taken under Poverty Alleviation Programme and an outlay of Rs. 105.00 lakh is provided under this scheme Rs. 3000/- will be granted as subsidy. Total 3500 persons will be benefited.

F.A. to Housing on Individual Basis for Primitive Tribes

10.9.147 This scheme is introduced in 1997-98. Under the scheme the most Backward Scheduled Tribes Communities of Kolgha, Kolcha, Siddi and Padhar called as Primitive tribes are granted Rs. 30,000/-. There will be no income limit for these tribes. For 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh is provided and 150 persons will be benefited. Under the Poverty Alleviation Programme total Rs. 683.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Financial assistance to S.T. students of Gujarat who are studying in selected private school i.e. Sainik School or Military School in India :-

Bright students of Scheduled Tribes students studying in selected private Sainik schools all over India, i.e. Sainik School, Balachhadi, Deharadun Military School etc. will be provide financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- for total fees. The purpose of this new scheme is to provide financial assistance to brilliant scheduled tribes students for self development and to possess best carrier. The income limit will be Rs. 1.00 lakh. Approximately 100 students will be getting facility of this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided for 2003-04.

Financial assistance for the talented students who are studying in self finance colleges or candidate under payment seat of Medical, Engineering, I.T. and other Technical Courses in India:-

Professional colleges associated with Medical, Engineering, Information Technology (I.T.), M.B.A, M.C.A., Hotel Management, Agriculture, charge very high fees like tuition fees Rs. 8500/-, Hostel fees Rs. 5000/-, Boarding fees Rs. 12000/- etc. making it to about Rs. 25000/- in total annually. This is very difficult for a poor tribal student to take higher education in such colleges due to lack of money. It is highly desirable to provide assistance to such students to gain higher technical knowledge. This is envisaged to give Rs. 25000/- annually per student within income limit of Rs. 1.00 lakh only per annum. During the year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been fixed to provide benefits to 60 such students. This scheme will be applicable to the tribals of Gujarat only and will cover professionally colleges situated in India.

Key Target for 2003-04

Existing 37 Residential schools will be developed

5400 patients will be granted assistance under free medical aid.

45000 Scheduled Tribes girl students studying in Std. VIIIth of High School will be awarded free bicycle under Vidhya Sadhana Yojana.

58333 Scheduled Tribes boys students studying in Std. VIIIth will be awarded free bicycle.

2600 brides will be covered under Kuvarbai's Mamera / Mangalsutra Yojana.

787 houses on individual basis, 1275 houses for Halpatis and 150 houses for primitive tribes will be constructed.

An outlay of Rs. 75 lakh is provided for construction of Building for Birsa Munda Bhavan at Gandhinagar.

Pre-Examination training centers will be equipped with computer training facilities, and Centres like Dahod, Gandhinagar & Surat will be given higher amenities and upgradation will be taken up with necessary staff and cadre as per norms of Government of India.

In Standard I to VII the 2 pair of uniform has been given at the cost of Rs. 150/- per inmate, total 7,66,666 students will be given 2 pair of uniform with cost of Rs. 1150.00 lakh.

The Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation will be granted Rs. 100.00 lakh as its share capital and Rs. 75.00 lakh for it's establishment.

Rs. 1.60 crores has been earmarked for TSP under Gujarat Pattern.

Rs. 63.21 crores has been earmarked for the Women Component.

Rs. 6.83 crores has been earmarked for poverty alleviation programme.

Centrally Sponsored Programme 2003-04

10.9.150 Under Centrally Sponsored Programme an outlay of Rs. 1540.35 lakh is provides under Backward Class Sector. The Government of India provides Central Assistance for the

welfare of Scheduled Tribes on 100% and also 50:50% matching basis. The following schemes are included under C.S.P.

			(Rs. In Lakh)
Sr.No.	Name of the Scheme		Outlay for 2003-2004
1	(a) Post S.S.C. Scholarships	100%	1200.00
2	Vocational Training Institute	100%	120.00
3	Fellowship (TRTI)	100%	1.00
4	Grain-Bank	100%	50.00
5	Book Bank for students in Medical & Engineering College.	50:50	4.50
6	G.I.A. for building construction of Boys Hostels.	50:50	3.50
7	G.I.A. for building construction of Girls Hostels.	50:50	11.20
8	Pre-Examination Training Centres	50:50	14.00
9	Training Centre & Complex at Gandhinagar	50:50	1.35
10	Tribal Research & Training Institute	50:50	21.50
11	Nagarik Cell	50:50	113.50
TOTAL			1540.35

Nucleus Budget

10.9.151 Generally the Socio-economic condition of the dispersed tribals is not better than the tribals residing in TASP areas. Most of them are landless and living below poverty line. Their requirements vary in different districts. In order to meet their urgent needs and requirements of these weaker persons, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004. This outlay will be distributed to various District Development Officers and other agencies in non-ITDP Districts and Project Administrators in the tribal districts through the Tribal Development Commissioner for the welfare and development of economic upliftment of dispersed tribals.

10.9.152 To promote knowledge based high value added agriculture practice in tribal families new projects like Wadi Programme, Mushroom culture, Vermi culture, Aromatic plantation etc. have been launched in current year and it will be continued in the next year.

Development of Primitive Tribals

10.9.153 In the Gujarat State there are 29 Scheduled Tribes, out of which five most backward tribes declared as primitive tribes viz. Kotwalias, Kathodis, Padhar, Siddis and Kolgha tribes reside in the tribal sub-plan area, while Padhar and Siddis reside in outside tribal sub-plan area.

10.9.154 Special programmes for the upliftment of primitive tribes are undertaken by Government of Gujarat, special funds are allotted in the State budget from 1982-83. Family oriented as well as area and community development schemes are taken up every year.

10.9.155 Under various heads of development schemes, like assistance for input kits, vegetables seeds, bullocks, bullock-carts, oil-engine, electric motor, assistance for fertilizers, fruit-crafts and plants, improved agricultural implements, irrigation well, leveling of land, Kyari making, assistance for milch animals, cattle, cattle shed, training in animal husbandry and poultry training, assistance for poultry units, assistances for various trades and self employment, provide educational facilities and school uniform, electrification in their houses, supply of drinking water and such hundred schemes were taken for the development.

Programme for Annual Plan 2003-04

10.9.156 For the year 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakh is provided under the Scheme. This will be fully utilized at the end of year. The most of the schemes will be of the same nature as in the previous years.

Administrative Machinery for T.A.S.P.

10.9.157 Government of Gujarat has evolved a system of functioning within the existing administrative framework, which would approximate to the condition of single line administrative control. The tribal areas of the State have been demarcated into project areas for which separate administrative structure has been sanctioned. Each project team is headed by the Project Administrator rank of additional Collector except Banaskantha and Dang Districts. For the District Banaskantha and Dangs, the responsibility as the Project Administrator is entrusted to District Development Officer and Collector respectively. They have also been given the support of specialist in agriculture, co-operation and forest and other administrative staff. Such Nucleus staff in the form of the subject specialist etc. are out of the Panchayati Raj fold. Some sort of administrative control is however being extended to the Project Administrator over the Project Officer cum Taluka Development Officer and other Government and Panchayat Staff working in the project areas.

Annual Plan 2003-2004

10.9.158 For the year 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs. 304.00 lakh including Rs. 5.00 lakh of capital component is provided for strengthening and administrative machinery at different levels, construction of staff quarters and the outlay for continuation of staff at ITDPs and staff of Tribal Development Evaluation and Monitoring cell in the Commissionerate. Because of the creation of new Districts three new Project offices has been established with post of P.A., Dy. P.A. and various posts of other functionaries.

I.T.D.P.s areas at present there are very few functions for the Tribal Welfare Development therefore minimum necessary staff has been provided in 2001-2002. More over the vehicles for Tribal Sub-Plan and Zerox – Computers will be established in existing office for planning, monitoring and accounting purpose. The survey for Tribal Sub-Plan schemes will also be conducted. Publication research work will be taken up under this scheme for tribal welfare.

Programme for Women and Child Development

10.9.159 The State Government instructed to separate out the woman component from the normal budget. In the Welfare of the tribals the population of tribal woman is 30.30 lakh against the total tribal population of 61.62 lakh as per 1991 census, i.e. about 50% population of tribal women is in the State of Gujarat.

Most of the scheme like Scholarships, Hostel facilities, Free Uniform, Free bicycle gift, Government hostels for college going students, Resident Schools, Ashram Schools etc. 30 % to 40% budget is spent for tribal girls. These rates of scholarships is Higher in the existing schemes to reduce the drop out rate amongst tribal girls. Some examples of the rates are as under.

Sr.No.	BCK NO.	Scheme	Rate
1	BCK-132	Scholarships for Std. I to IV	Rs. 100/- p.a.
2	BCK-133	Post Metric Scholarships to Girls students not eligible because of income criteria of Government of India	As per Rate of Government of India.
3	BCK-139	Special scholarships for Primitive Groups	Std.I to VII Rs. 600/- p.a. Std.VIII to X Rs 400/-p.a.

Institutions run for Girls students

Sr.No.	Name of Institutions	No.	Beneficiaries Girls.
1	Grant-in-aid Hostels	353	14845
2	Government Hostels	22	1794
3	Government Dry Hostels (8 to 12)	4	200
4	Govt. Dry Hostels (College)	5	250
5	Residential Schools	15	1205

An outlay of Rs. 6321.26 lakh has been earmarked for 2003-04 under the woman welfare component.

Tribal Development Programme (Gujarat Pattern)

10.9.160 The State Government has been implementing the Tribal Area Sub Plan as a part of its obligation to implement the Directive Principle of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution of India. The present strategy for development of tribal area was initiated early in present strategy for development of Tribal area was initiated early in the year 1975-76 with the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The Tribal Sub Plan is an area development plan, Scheduled Areas of heavy tribal concentration had special development project i.e. ITDPs were formulated for each of these project areas every year. With a view to have full control and separate monitoring of the provisions made by all departments, outlays were proposed under one demand for all the sectors and they were mainly for infrastructure development programmes. Later on, from the year 1986 the plan objectives were altered to cover family oriented programmes as well as beneficiary oriented programmes. These programmes were implemented also for the tribals outside the scheduled tribal areas and were launched in the Tribal Sub Plan. Thus the provision made on the development schemes included the tribals in the Scheduled Areas as well as the tribals outside the Scheduled areas.

A Secretary's Committee was appointed in 1996 to study the Maharashtra Pattern of Scheduled Tribes Development the Committee in October 1986 recommended certain fundamental changes in the present process and methodology followed for implementing the Tribal Sub Plan. Some of the important recommendations were as follows:

- (i) To adopt the new pattern of Maharashtra Tribal Development in Gujarat from the year 1997-98 and all recommendations of the Sukhtanker Committee appointed by Maharashtra Government in to.
- (ii) To allocate larger outlays preferably 80% for District level Schemes.

- (iii) To earmark funds in proportion to the population of Scheduled Tribes in the State, i.e. 14.92%.

The Government decided to earmark 17.57% of the outlay of the State's Annual Development Plan every year for the T.A.S.P. in September 1997 and adopt "Gujarat Pattern" for Tribal Sub Plan. The State Government also constituted a State Level Planning Board in July, 1998 for over seeing the Tribal Sub Plan for the tribals of the State under the Chairmanship of Hon. Chief Minister. The schemes under T.S.P. are formulated by the concerned administrative departments for their sectors/sub-sectors. The basic felt needs of the tribals are given due importance. The State Government has decided that schemes amounting to 80% outlay of the total Tribal Sub Plan are to be formulated by the District Adivasi Vikas Mandals constituted by the Government at district level under the Chairmanship of an in-charge Minister of the District. The President of the District Panchayat is Vice Chairman and the Collector of the District is Co-Vice Chairman. MPs/MLAs of the tribal district and Taluka Panchayat President from the Tribal Areas are members. Two representatives working in the field of Tribal Welfare at the District level and two experts working in the field of education and also two Mahila Adivasi leaders of the district have been made members of the District Adivasi Vikas Mandals (DAVM). District Adivasi Vikas Mandals (DAVM) shall review, monitor and evaluate all the schemes of Tribal Sub Plan.

In order to boost the economic upliftment of the tribal people and to satisfy their felt-needs at local level, the State Government has decided to allocate a special fund of Rs. 200 crores at the disposal of the Tribal Development Department since the year 1999-2000.

Pursuant to the decision of the Government to implement New Gujarat Pattern, District Tribal Development Mandals were constituted under the Chairmanship of the respective in-charge Minister of the respective Districts having scheduled areas within their boundaries vide Government in Tribal Development Department Resolution No. TAP/1098/143/CHH-1, dated: 18-7-1998. It was also decided that the district implementing officers of various departments will formulate the schemes and submit draft thereof to the Project Administrator of the scheduled area in respect of the amounts of 80% of the funds allocated for a particular sector for the particular district under TSP and in turn the Project Administrators, in consultation with the District Collector, were expected to submit the draft proposals to the District Tribal Development Mandal. Incidentally, the special fund of Rs. 200 crores is a part of total T.S.P.

However, it is essential to point out that the forum created vide Government Resolution dated: 18-7-1998 read with Government Resolution dated: 3-9-1997 did not seem to ensure appropriate level of participation by the public at large. Only the Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly and President of the District Panchayat as representative of the public were appointed as members of this District Tribal Development Mandal. The people's representatives at the taluka level seemed to have been denied the benefit of their participation at this forum. It is also important to highlight at this stage that the District Tribal Development Mandal has not been in a position to look into the details of each scheme being planned for the scheduled areas. It was felt necessary that people's participation at taluka level would ensure the emergence of felt needs of that area and the formulation of schemes with their participation to fulfill such felt needs of the people of that area would ensure of such schemes to reach the high level of development of the scheduled area.

It is in the interest of people's participation at taluka level to see that the schemes are formulated to fulfill the felt needs of the people of that area and for that a forum at the taluka level is considered essential to be created to ensure people's participation in the planning

process. The same forum will also be useful to monitor the execution of schemes so planned to ensure the development taking place in consonance with the felt needs of the area.

In order to ensure that local felt needs of tribal people are given due care with the involvement and participation of local people, Government has decided that the planning should emerge from the grass root level i.e. with the views and participation of elected representatives, Scheduled Tribes women leaders, local functionaries, educational / research experts and representative of voluntary institutions working in the field of tribal development. With a view to achieving this end, "Taluka Adijati Vikas Samiti" has been constituted at the taluka level under the Chairmanship of Project Administrator vide G.R., Social Justice & Empowerment Department (Tribal Development) Department NO. SAR-2001-389-P, dated: 24-1-2002. The Constitution of the Samiti is as follows:

1.	Project Administrator	Chairman
2.	M.L.A. selected from Taluka	Member
3.	Chairman of Taluka Panchayat	Member
4.	Chairman of Social Justice Committee	Member
5.	S.T. Members of District Panchayat elected from Taluka	Member
6.	Two experts of Education/Research Institutions.	Member
7.	Two representatives of Voluntary Institutions working in the field of Tribal Development.	Member
8.	Two S.T. women leaders of Taluka	Member
9.	Taluka Development Officer	Member
10.	Mamlatdar	Member Secretary
11.	Chitnish / Asstt. P.A.	Member

The taluka level committee so constituted shall meet every two months. It shall be the duty of this taluka level committee to formulate schemes in various sectors of the development. The taluka level as well as district level functionaries and officers of the line departments of the Government will submit the proposals / schemes in their respective sectors to the Project Administrator who will put up the draft schemes to the taluka level committee for their approval. At the point of subjecting the draft schemes received from all the sectors of the development of the scheduled area to discussion, the emergence of the felt needs of the area would take place as most of the people's representatives of that part of the scheduled area will be participating at this forum of discussion.

The schemes prepared by the Taluka Tribal Development Committee will be submitted to the District Tribal Planning Mandal headed by the guardian Minister. The monitoring and review of the schemes so finalized will also be undertaken at the level of this Taluka Tribal Development Committee. The forum of this Tribal Development Committee will definitely ensure formulation of plans for fulfillment of the felt needs of that area and the implementation of such schemes with the full participation of the local people's representatives.

Review of progress during 1999-2000, 2000-2001

(Rs. In crores)

Year	Provision	Expenditure
1999-2000	200.00	194.09 (97.05%)
2000-2001	200.00	198.69 (99.35%)
2001-2002	146.88	69.02 (46.99%)
2002-2003	208.90	

Annual Plan 2001-02

10.9.161 An outlay of Rs. 146.88 crores is provided as special fund under Tribal Sub Plan for the year 2001-02. Due to heavy earthquake in Gujarat on 26th January 2001, the provision is reducing as compared to outlay of 1999-2000 & 2000-2001. The State Government has continued to give weights to the irrigation sector during the year 2001-2002. An amount of Rs. 35 crores is provided in Minor Irrigation & command Area Development works. Rs. 16 crores has been provided in Water Supply & Sanitation sector. Under Education & Technical Education Rs. 14.55 crores has been provided. Under Power sector Rs. 13 crores has been provided.

Annual Plan 2002-03

10.9.162 An outlay of Rs. 208.90 crores has been provided as special fund under Tribal Sub Plan for the year 2002-03. Sectorwise outlay are as follows:

Annual Plan 2003-04

10.9.163 An outlay of Rs. 208.90 crores has been provided as special fund under Tribal Sub Plan for the year 2003-04. Sectorwise outlay are shown in Statement.

10.10 LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Introduction

10.10.1 Under the labour and labour welfare sub-sector, activities pertaining to labour service and welfare, enforcement of various labour laws and implementation of various labour welfare measures are undertaken. The following schemes are implemented under this sector. Schemes ensuring effective enforcement of labour laws, timely intervention in labour unrest/ situation. Enforcement of laws aiming at safe working, maintenance and manufacture of steam boilers. Social security schemes like Shramik Suraksha Yojana, financial assistance for treatment of serious diseases etc. are implemented for agriculture and rural workers. Effective enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in agriculture, and rural areas. Converting available manpower into employable resources etc.

Commissioner of Labour Review of Progress

10.10.2 An outlay of Rs.1270.00 Lakh has been decided for the 10th five year plan 2002-2007, outlay of which Rs.244.60 lakh has been provided for the first year 2002-2003.

Child Labour

10.10.3 The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 in 64 occupations/ processes and regulates their employment in other occupations/ processes. In Gujarat state a child Labour, Cell has been set up under the Commissioner of Labour Ahmedabad with a view to sharpen labour enforcement machinery for effective implementation of the Child Labour (P & R) Act, 1986.

Government Labour Officers of the Gujarat State are declared as "Inspector" under The Child Labour (P & R) Act, 1986. Inspection under the Act are regularly carried out by them. Over and above immediate action are taken as and when any complaint or information regarding breach of this Act is received. A state wide survey of child labour working in hazardous and non-hazardous industries was conducted during April/May 1997. as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in writ Petition (C) No., 465/86, where 1417 child labour were detected, after verification 1018 in Hazardous and 146 in non-Hazardous industries were confirmed.

For the purpose of elimination of child labours apart from routine inspection special drive of campaign are also launched by the office of the Labour Commissioner, Gujarat State, A special campaign under the Child Labour (P&R) Act, 1986 was launched during the months of April, 2000 to June, 2000. In all 1807 establishments were visited and 39 child labour were detected during this campaign.

Similar special campaign was carried out in the state during the months of Oct., Nov. and December, 2001. All the districts were given the occupations/ processes to be covered during each of the months.

Contract Labour (R&A) Act, 1972

10.10.4 Contract Labour (R&A) Act, 1970 is an Act to regularise the service conditions of workers employed through contractors. Gujarat Contract Labour Rules, 1972 are also framed under this Act. All Asstt. Commissioner of Labour are declared as Registering Officer and

Licensing Officer under Act. Any establishment desiring to employ 10 or more labours through contractors is required first to be registered as a "Principal Employer", than only it can employ contract labour. Any contractor who employs 10 or more contract labourers, has to obtain a licence under the Contract Labour (R&A) Act, 1970, from the concerned Licensing Authority, 393 registrations were issued to principal employers and 1761 licences were issued to the contractors during the year 2002.

Alang Ship Breaking Yard

10.10.5 It is biggest ship breaking yard in Asia, It Produces 5 lakh tonnes of steel, and employs 40,000 workers approximately. The yard is able to cater the steel requirements of the country.

Agate - Workers

10.10.6 The Agate work (polishing etc.) activity is being done in city of Khambhat of Gujarat State for years. About 16,000 to 20,000 workers, with help of their family members are engaged in this work hence this can be considered as "Cottage Industry". Precious stones from the state and Agate stones from the other states of the country are procured in Khambhat and by various types of processes like breaking, grinding, polishing etc. stones are converted in to beautiful Agate (AKIK) articles and the same are sold in the domestic market. These items have very good international market as well, hence the country earns a good amount of foreign exchange also.

Disaster Management

10.10.7 Gujarat state has 1600 k.m. long sea coast. There are Thirteen hundred (1300) MAH factories in India. Out of these Four hundred forty (440) factories are in Gujarat. In Gujarat Hydro Carbons & Hazardous chemical are in abundance due to Kandla National Port. MAH Factories are situated in Twenty Districts for which disaster management plans are prepared

Plan indicates regarding duty of state, industries and other institutes. To prevent disaster and to minimise the adverse effect of such disaster-District contingency plan is updated at regular intervals considering mock drills, rehearsals and changes due to industrial development in the district.

Programme For Annual Plan 2003-2004

10.10.8 An outlay of Rs.227.98 lakh is provided for Labour and Labour Welfare sub-sector for the year 2003-2004 The break up is as under:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Minor head of Development	Outlay provided for Tenth F.Y. Plan	Outlay Provided for Annual Plan 2003-2004
1	Industrial Relation	462.00	83.26
2	Working Condition & Safety	381.00	39.22
3	General Labour Welfare	2.00	1.00
4	Research & Statistics	8.00	0.50
5	Other Promotional Activities	157.00	37.00
6	Social Security of Labour	10.00	02.00
7	Labour Education	250.00	65.00
	Total:	1270.00	227.98

Labour Service And Labour Welfare

Industrial Relation

10.10.9 The State Labour Commissionerate implements various labour laws i.e. Central and State Acts for the safety, health and welfare of the workman. Conciliation and adjudication of industrial disputes, giving special attention and providing the requisite facilities to the women and child labour. This office monitors the implementation of provisions relating to the rights and benefits provided under the various labour laws.

Voluntary institutions those prepared to undertake quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the working of the statutory scheme of workers participation in their undertakings are assisted through grant in aid and Trade Union leaders in their role through various training programmes.

Expansion of Labour Establishment

10.10.10 The provision of Rs.62.70 lakh has been provided for maintenance of staff under the newly opened labour offices at district level including the provision of Rs.2.00 lakh provided as a new item for one Xerox machine.

Construction of Shram Bhavan

10.10.11 Government of Gujarat has taken policy decision to shift the office of the Commissioner of Labour to Gandhinagar. Road and Building Department of the Government of Gujarat has allotted the land for construction of Shram Bhavan at Gandhinagar. For this purpose a token provision of Rs.10.00 lakh is made for the year 2003-2004.

Implementation of Labour Laws Women and Child Labour

10.10.12 A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is earmarked for the year 2003-04 for publicity through poster, pamphlets and material for publicity of rights of women and child labour.

Modernisation of Library at Head Quarter

10.10.13 Maintenance of good labour management relations is an art and a science also it is therefore, necessary to provide up-to-date knowledge of various labour laws by making available books, periodicals, journals, reports etc. for ready reference of the officers of the department.. An out lay of Rs. 2.00lakh is provided for the year 2003-04 for this purpose.

Grant-in-Aid to Trade Union Workers & Others

10.10.14 With a view to help the trade union leaders to play their expected role in the industries, various training programme are provided by the Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad. To support the activities of the training institute grant-in-aid from Government is provided. An outlay of 6.00 lakh is, therefore provided for the year 2003-04 for this purpose.

Workers Participation in Joint Management Council

10.10.15 Constitution of joint management councils is statutory for certain industries covered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The importance of promotion of workers participation in the management of the undertakings has been repeatedly emphasized. As a part of this emphasis, institutions which are prepared to under-take quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the working of the statutory schemes of workers participation in their undertakings are provided to be assisted by way of Grant-in-aid. An amount of Rs.1.50 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04 for this purpose..

Working Condition And Safety

10.10.16 The number of Chemical and other factories are increasing rapidly in the state of Gujarat every year. In order to prevent occurrence of major hazards due to major gas leakage, fire or explosion, it is necessary to make suitable arrangements for industrial safety, through better vigilance, proper identification of hazardous industries and development of expertise for inspection and enforcement. Similarly, the number of new steam Boiler and economizer is also increasing every year. It is necessary to provide latest instruments to the Factory inspectorate and Boiler inspectorate in this regard.

Survey Research and Training Activities by Industrial Hygiene Laboratory (Safety Cell for Prevention of Accidents)

10.10.17 Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided as a new item for purchase of instrument for Industrial Hygiene Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

Agencies for Propagation and Training of Safety Measures

10.10.18 It is necessary to train the personnel for prevention of accident and to give the training of safety measures. Therefore, the institutions, which are giving the training of safety measures are given grant-in-aid for Seminar, Workshops and training classes on safety measures. An outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Strengthening of establishment under Chief Inspector of Factories

10.10.19 The rapid industrialization in the state has necessitated to watch closely the provisions of safety measures in the factories for industrial safety. For this purpose it is necessary to strengthen establishment under the Chief Inspector of Factories.

An out lay of Rs.15.57 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Expansion of Establishment under Chief Inspector of Steam Boiler

10.10.20 The number of boiler economizers and chimneys in Gujarat state have increased gradually. A provision of Rs.22.15 lakh has been provided to meet the expenditure of administration as well as to provide office automation instruments.

General Labour Welfare to conduct Survey of Unprotected Workers in Unorganized Sector

10.10.21 At present no reliable data is available regarding the number of unprotected workers engaged in unorganized sector, their occupations and their place of work etc. So there is need for conducting survey to have authentic statistics regarding number of unprotected workers and their socio-economic condition etc.

It is decided to conduct survey of the above workers. For this purpose Rs.1.00 lakh is provided . for the year 2003-04.

Research and Statistics

Unit for Collection of Labour Statistics

10.10.22 The management information system is the back-bone of administration. Hence, the machinery for collection of labour statistics is required for proper planning of labour and labour welfare sector. For this purpose computers are purchased and installed in the office of the Labour Commissioner. An out lay of Rs.0.50 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-2004.

Other Promotive Activities

Grant-in-aid Gandhi Labour Institute for Research, Training and Development Programme

10.10.23 The Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute was establishment in the year 1979 with main objective of promotion of harmonious industrial relations and providing social justice to labour and research, training and education in the field of labour..The institute aims at serving the cause of labour which includes unorganized and organized labour in private and public sector for strengthening and expansion of its activities. To meet the expenses of this institute GIA is provided of Rs.35.00 lakh for the year 2003-04.

Scheme of Shram Awards

10.10.24 The scheme of the State Shram Awards was introduced in the year 1990-91. Total of 16 awards are given to workers, every year with a view to recognize outstanding performance by the industrial workers in the filed of increase in production and productivity, maintaining industrial peace and contribution during emergency arising out of major accidents.. The awards carry a cash prize and a certificate. Rs. 2.00 lakh are provided for the year 2003-04 for this provided under the scheme.

Social Security for Labour

A Grant in aid to Trade Unions and Social Institutions for Social Desirable Objectives

10.10.25 Project assistance for the unorganized labour through social institutions scheme, is implemented for the welfare of workers in the unorganized sectors in urban as well as rural areas. The scheme also envisages giving aid to social institutions undertaking the family welfare programmes for workers in the unorganized sector. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Labour Education

A Retraining and Redeployment of Workers Displaced from the Employment

10.10.26 For activities towards the retraining and redeployment of workers displaced from employment in Gujarat owing to the closer of the industrial establishments or due to the implementation of schemes of retrenchment or voluntary retirement. The Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institution has been nominated as a "nodal agency" under the NRF. Over 7,700 displaced workers have been retrained from NRF funds in Gujarat from 1994-95 onwards. Abolition of the NRF implies the cessation of funding from 1-4-2001 of activities towards the retraining/redeployment of workers, who are displaced from employment in establishments other than public sector under-taking under the Government of India. These activities have contributed to mitigation the hardship experienced by such workers. These activities will be sustained in Gujarat from 2001-02 onwards through funding by the state Government. For the purpose of this the provision of Rs. 65.00 lacks is provided for the year 2003-04.

Rural Labour Commissionerate

10.10.27 Labour Problems have to be viewed in the broadly perspective of economic and social development. Keeping in a view the national labour policy and national priorities, the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) has been formulated. The main principles of this policy are as under:

- (i) To protect the labourers employers' from unfair labour practices.
- (ii) To guarantee the minimum wages.
- (iii) To implement various welfare measures including social security.

An outlay of Rs. 225.29 lakh has been provided for the year 2002-2003 and the expenditure is also Rs.225.29 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 225.29 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-2004. The main principles & policies of 9th five year plan is continued in 10th five year plan (2002-2007).

Programme for 2003-2004

10.10.28 An outlay of Rs.263.41 lakh is provided for the Rural Labour welfare for the year 2003-2004 . The brackup is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr.No.Minor Head	Outlay for 2003-2004
(1) LBR-14- Protection of unorganised rural labourers.	6.24
(2) LBR-22 Gujarat Rural Workers Welfare Board.	2.00
(3) LBR-24 Abolition of bonded labour	1.00
(4) LBR-16 Social Security Fund	242.17
(5) LBR-17 Welfare Schemes for salt workers.	<u>2.00</u>
	253.41
(6) Tribal Component for New Gujarat Pattern.	<u>10.00</u>
- TOTAL	263.41

Protection of Unorganised Rural Labour as per SATEM Commission

10.10.29 The State Rural Labour Commissionerate ensure the implementation of minimum wages act for agricultural labourers. This Schemes basically provided for the pay and allowances implementing machinery and ancillary facility. For the year 2003-2004, the provided outlay is Rs. 8.14 lakh . Out of which a new item of Rs. 6.24 lakh is provided to provide. Five Xerox Machine and Two Fax Machine to the district offices.

Gujarat Rural Workers Welfare Board

10.10.30 The Gujarat Rural Workers Welfare Board is implementing various welfare schemes for the overall development of the unorganised Rural Labour. Under this minor head 3 Rural Workers Welfare Centres expenditure is booked. For their 3 centres, Rs. 900,550, and Rs.400 Honorarium is to be paid to the Hon. organisers, Hon. Balseviks, and Tedagar respectively. A provision of little breakfast is also made at Rs. 1.50 per child per day subject to overall limit of Rs.1500/- per month per centre. Overall average expenditure is incurred Rs. 54,000/- per centre per year. Outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh had been provided for the year 2002-2003. And the same outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 for New Centres.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers

An Outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for the rehabilitation of Bonded Labour.

Social Security Fund

10.10.31 The Group Insurance Scheme for over 74.82 lakh unorganised labourers in the age group of 14-70 years of the State (SHRAMIK SURAKSHA YOJANA) an amount of Rs. 20,000/- is paid in event of accidental death and an amount of Rs. 10,000/- for Major

disabilities caused due to accident is paid through the Oriental Insurance Company. This scheme is continued in the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007). The provision of Rs. 242.17 lakh is made under the minor head LBR-16, for the year 2003-2004. In addition to this the activities like assistance in serious disease, Jagruti Shibir first aid box etc. are also provided by the Board.

Welfare Activities for the Salt Workers -PAP

10.10.32 The State Government has started various schemes for Salt Workers since the end of 1992, Under poverty Alleviation Programme for the upliftment of the Salt Workers.

The following activities will be undertaken for the Salt Workers.

- (a) Rural Workers Welfare Centres (45 centres)
- (b) General Awareness Shibir.
- (c) First Aid Box.
- (d) Construction of pacca quarters.
- (e) Seasonal Balwadi cum creches.(50 Centres).

An outlay of Rs. 52.00 lakh has been provided for 2002-2003 and an amount of Rs.2.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004 under this scheme.

Directorate of Employment and Training

Employment and Training

10.10.33 The Annual Development Programme for the year 2003-2004 envisages an outlay of Rs. 4867.11 lakh, Out of which Rs. 4867.11 lakh are provided for ongoing schemes (with new Gujarat pattern). Total outlay of Rs. 4867.11 lakh also includes S.C.P. component and T.A.S.P. component @ 7.42 % & 17.57 % respectively.

Training Sector

1. Craftsmen Training Scheme

With an objective of providing vocational skills to the unemployed youths and to meet the growing demand of skilled manpower of industries, following skill formation schemes are being implemented in the State.

- (i) Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS).
- (ii) Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS).
- (iii) Short-Term training courses.

In the context of technological changes and modernisation of machinery & equipments in the industries and for skill upgradation of existing work force of the industry, Advance Vocational Training Scheme (AVTS) has also been implemented at five locations in the State.

Craftsmen Training Scheme

10.10.34 At the end of 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002) there are 54,416 sanctioned seats in 129 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) under this scheme. Out of these, 956

seats have been exclusively sanctioned specifically for the Scheduled Castes under Special Component Plan. Similarly, 10064 seats have been exclusively sanctioned under Tribal Area Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes candidates while 2016 seats have been sanctioned for women candidates.

At the end of 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97), there were 41,964 sanctioned seats in 123 ITIs in the state. During this plan, against the physical target of setting up of 15 new ITIs and addition of 7000 fresh seats, 58 new ITIs with total intake capacity of 13028 seats were started under the Craftsmen Training Scheme. Also, during this plan period, 18 Mini ITIs were upgraded and as a result their seating capacity went up by 3616 seats.

With the liberalisation and globalisation of the economy, industries have to adopt modern method of manufacturing so as to meet the ever-increasing quality, productivity and environmental standards. This has resulted in adoption of modern manufacturing technologies and innovative managerial practices. Some of the conventional trades have become un-popular due to this process and the employment opportunities have also reduced considerably in such trades where as new areas requiring different and higher levels of skills and also having more employment potential have become popular. This has necessitated refocusing in trade selection and seating capacity distribution in such trades in the Industrial Training Institutes so as to effectively meet the industries requirement of skilled manpower in the coming years.

Success and effectiveness of Vocational Training programmes can simply be measured in terms of the absorption in industries of the manpower so trained by ITIs. Mismatch between the skills developed by I.T.Is and skill required by industries prevails because of dynamic industrial environment, technological innovations and faster automation and the time lag in adapting to the above requirements by ITI. Therefore, one of the main endeavors would be to reduce the time lag in acquisition of necessary infrastructure and facilities for imparting enhanced set of skills.

In tune with these basic objectives, 320 seats of unpopular trades were converted into popular trades and 600 additional seats in various emerging areas were started during the year 1996-97 (8th Plan). In the year 97-98 (9th Plan), 496 seats were added and during 1998-99, 1148 seats of unpopular trades were converted into popular trade like Wireman, Fitter, Attendant Operator (Chem.) Offset Printer, Maintenance Mechanic (Chem.), Steno Cum Computer Operator (Gujarati) etc. and 3664 seats were added. Another 1480 seats were added under Short Term Training Programme. Like wise 1998-99, 2000 seats were added under Short Term Training Programme in 1999-2000 too and 292 seats under regular trades were also introduced. Thus numbers of seats in popular course have been regularly increased while the unpopular trade courses are also being discontinued from time to time. In the year 2000-2001, 8000 seats in regular trades and another 2000 were added under the short-term training programme. In the penultimate year of the 9th plan i.e. 2001-2002, 5831 seats of unpopular trades have been converted into 5835 seats of various popular trades while 400 new seats were also sanctioned.

Thus, during the 9th plan period a total of 12,852 seats in regular trades were introduced under the CTS programme and a total of 5,480 seats were added under short-term training programme.

Training under Women Wing

10.10.35 Out of the total addition in the seating capacity under CTS in various ITI's during 9th five-year plan, 2,016 seats were exclusively allocated for women candidates as against the target of 500 women seats. Out of these, 6 new women ITI were set up having a total capacity of 1,392 seats while balance 624 seats were allocated to women wings in 16 ITI's in the year 2000-2001. Women candidates are exempted from paying tuition fees in Craftsman Training Scheme and also under Short Term Courses.

In the first year of 10th Plan, we have provided setting up of 5 new ITI's having 200 seats each and addition of 4,000 seats in existing ITI's.

Modernisation and Upgradation of Equipments/Machinery in ITIs

10.10.36 Apart from other factors, quality of training largely depends on the type of technology, adequacy of machinery and equipment. Training in various trades mainly requires practical inputs, for which availability of machinery and equipment as per the standard list of various trade syllabi is absolutely necessary. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, 58 new ITIs with 13028 seats were started to meet the growing demand of skilled manpower against the target of 15 new ITIs and 7000 seats. Similarly during 9th Plan 6 new ITI's were started and 12,852 seats have been added. However, it was not possible to equip all the ITIs with required machinery and equipment during the said plan periods; hence, this deficiency has to be removed in a phased manner not only to upgrade the quality of training but also to meet the basic requirement of affiliation to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT). A provision of Rs. 1123.00 lakh is provided for procurement of deficit machinery/equipment during the year 2003-2004 under Craftsmen Training Scheme.

Construction of I.T.I.'s Buildings

10.10.37 Another basic infrastructural requirement for smooth functioning of ITI's is the adequate availability of administrative and workshop buildings. National Council for Vocational Training has laid-down norms for buildings requirements for each trade and trade unit and it is essential for getting trade/ unit affiliation to NCVT. Out of the 129 Government ITIs, only 59 ITIs has their own administrative and workshop building, remaining ITIs are functioning in rented buildings, which are not having the stipulated built up area. It is necessary to construct our own administrative and workshop buildings according to laid down norms. A provision of Rs. 1405.30 lakh has been provided as ongoing item for building construction in the year 2003-2004.

Thus, A total provision of Rs. 1405.30 Lakh has been provided during the year 2003-2004 for construction work. Out of which Rs. 365.15 Lakh are earmarked under the TASP.

Short-Term Training Courses

10.10.38 Looking to the huge backlog of unemployed youth and school dropouts, it is essential to adopt innovative approach for imparting skills, which are relevant and have the maximum employability in the unorganised as well as the service sector. Formal structured courses of long duration have to be supported with short duration courses to prepare school dropouts for wage employment / self-employment. Some of the jobs require multiple skills whereas existing labour forces has limited skills and therefore needs skill upgradation or multiple skills to increase their employability/ wage earning capacity and productivity. In

view of above, State has added 1480 seats, 2000 seats & 2000 seats in the year 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000 -2001 respectively.

Under the direction of Hon'ble Chief minister 200,000 unemployed youths were to be trained under the short-term training scheme during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001. Since the infrastructure capacities in the ITI's were limited therefore implementation of this programme was undertaken through Public-Private Partnership scheme. Moreover, with a view to give fillup to the growing demand for skilled manpower in the field of Information Technology and to enhance the employability of jobseekers, popular courses in computer trades such as introduction to window-98, MS office, Internet, E-mail services, Financial accounting, DTP operator, Client Server technology, Web designing, Multimedia, Logic building with C, Visual FoxPro, Network Administration, Programming with VB, Computer maintenance, AutoCad, E-commerce, medical transcription were introduced during 1999-2001. In addition to these courses in Spoken English & Communication Skills and Hotel Management were also started. Duration of these courses ranged from 98 hours to 750 hours. Trainees were selected from amongst the jobseekers registered with the employment exchanges in the state. A total of 22193 youths have been covered in different short term training modules until October 2002. Out of these approximately 44214 were women candidates. This training programme was found to be very popular amongst housewives and college girls and therefore the age limit was enhanced to 45 years from 35 years.

Impact Assessment of this scheme has been carried out by Tata Consultancy Services in the year 2001 and they found it to be effective in terms of the generation of awareness, however, it was not rated high on the employability scales. Therefore, they have suggested that such training modules be made of the longer duration and the focus should also be on the quality of training. Keeping these suggestions in view, the number of such courses has now been reduced to only three but the duration has been increased to 226 hours over 3 months period. Spoken English & Communication Skills module has also been clubbed with the computer courses. Also, it has been decided to start computer related short-term computer courses in I.T.I.s so that these are better monitored during the implementation phase as well as are more cost effective. Even then the infrastructure capacities available with ITI's would need to be complemented with the infrastructure in private training institutes and, therefore, this programme will also be implemented through Public-Private partnership. A financial provision under the head "Payment for Professional Services (PPS: EMP-1)" for Rs. 100.00 lakh has been made in the proposals for the year 2003-2004. It also includes provision @17.57% under Tribal Area Sub Plan and @7.42% under Special Component Plan. A physical target of training 5,000 unemployed youths has been set under this programme for the year 2003-2004.

Thus a total outlay of Rs. 4069.30 lakh is provided for the C.T.S. (including capital component) for the year 2003-2004 of which Rs. 599.00 lakh are provided under the T.A.S.P. and Rs. 204.15 lakh provided under the S.C.P.

Grant-in-aid ITIs

10.10.39 With the concept of joining hands with dedicated non-Governmental Organisation and to increase seating Capacity of ITIs with limited resources, Grant-in-Aid ITIs were started in 1981-82. At the end of 9th Plan there are 98 Grant-in-Aid ITIs with sanctioned intake capacity of 12,114 seats. While 100% recurring grant for staff salary and raw materials is provided to all such institutes however institutes/ trades sanctioned before 1992 are also provided 50% non-recurring grant for machinery and equipment.

A total outlay of Rs. 194.23 lakh is provided as on going for the Grant in aid ITIs during the year 2003-2004.

Self Financed ITIs

10.10.40 In order to encourage the participation of private agencies in imparting Vocational Training and without increasing financial burden on the exchequer, 8763 seats were sanctioned in 77 private Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) on self-finance basis during the year 2001-02. However, due to general recession in the economy and reduced demand for training in IT related fields, so far only 4093 seats in 61 private ITIs have been filled up on self-finance basis. In respect of such institutes, the Directorate of Employment & Training will monitor quality of training, examination and certification.

Gujarat Diamond Industries Training Institute

10.10.41 The Government had set up this Institute for the welfare of closed textile mill workers and their dependants. The Institute was earlier working under Industries Commissionerate, Gandhinagar vide Industries, Mines & Energy Department vide G.R.No.HRU-1083-1311-CH dt.30-3-1998. Since Labour & Employment Department of Gujarat administers Industrial Training Institutes for creation of vocational skills amongst the youths of the state, therefore, government in Industries & Mines Department has transferred the above Institute to the Labour and Employment Department vide G.R. No.HRU-1098-2518-CH dt.29-7-2000. The Institute is presently working under Directorate of Employment & Training, Gandhinagar.

Objects

1. To promote development of the Diamond Industries in the State of Gujarat.
2. To provide short term training to the workers and supervisory staff for the Diamond Industries for operating various machines used in Diamond cutting and polishing and to impart know how, techniques and skill of cutting.
3. To organise short-term training programme for imparting training to skilled and semi-skilled workers.
4. To conduct various training programmes including theoretical and practical training to the potential entrepreneurs so as to enable them to set up diamond industries.

This scheme has been considered under on going programme.

An outlay of Rs. 13.80 lakh has been made for the year 2003-2004.

(A) Advanced Vocational Training System (AVTS)

Basic Objectives of this scheme is to meet the demand of training and re-training of existing Industrial workers by providing training on the latest technological equipments. For this purpose, short-term training programmes are conducted in 5-Advanced Vocational Training System located at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot, Surat and Ankleshwar.

(B) High Tech Training Programme

To impart effective training to the industrial workers in the emerging hi-tech areas such as industrial automation, computers aided designing, personal computer maintenance, analog &

digital electronics etc. as per syllabus prescribed by DGE&T, this scheme has been implemented since 1996-97 under High Tech Training Programme at Tarsali, Vadodara. Since most of the equipments and machineries worth Rs 94 lakh have been procured and supplied by DGE&T, only the balance items of the approved list are to be procured by the state government and it is also obligatory on the part of the state. Therefore, deficiencies of tools, equipments and tool kits etc. have to be made good so as to comply with the requirement of D.G.E & T, New Delhi's approved list and also to improve the quality of training. Last year (2000-01) an amount of Rs.30.00 lakh was sanctioned as a New Item.

In the current year (2003-04) an outlay of Rs. 20.35 lakh has been provided for AVTS as well as this scheme.

Demand Surveys & Society for Vocational Qualification (Training Sector)

10.10.42 Employment Exchanges and Industrial Training Institutes are working under the Directorate of Employment & Training.

Coming with the new economic activities and new industrial policy, many more new jobs are created and to create more employment among the job seeker, a survey needs to be carried out to improve the functioning of Employment Exchanges and Industrial Training Institutes, so that the demand could be assessed. with the completion of survey new courses will emerge.

To identify the further needs in service sector such as Information Technology Hospitality. Tourism and Entertainment etc and, to suggest the stops to be taken, MOU is signed between Govt. of Gujarat and B.T.I. for the implementations of the suggestions a Society will be formed.

A provision of Rs 15.00 lakh is provided during the year 2003-2004.

National Apprenticeship Training System

10.10.43 Basic objective of Apprenticeship Training Scheme is to impart Vocational Training to the youth by utilizing infrastructural facilities available with the industries as well as to provide work experience in the industrial organizations. At present there are about 24729 seats are allotted to 5725 industrial establishments in the State in 100 different trades. Total outlay of Rs. 32.60 lakh has been provided for the year 2003-2004 as ongoing scheme.

Thus a total provision of Rs. 32.60 lakh is provided during the year 2003-2004 for this scheme.

Strengthening of Staff in the Directorate and Regional Offices of Training Wing

10.10.44 The staff strength of the Directorate of Employment & Training, Gandhinagar, both at Head quarters, Regional offices and ITI's is far below the norms laid down by Director General of Employment and Training, Govt. of India. Consequently, the quality, quantity and monitoring of various skill development programmes suffer. Some posts have been sanctioned during VIIIth Five Year Plan under this scheme. This is therefore to be treated as an ongoing scheme. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh is provided during the year 2003-2004 as ongoing scheme.

Employment Services

Strengthening of Directorate of Employment

(Employment Wing)

10.10.45 Monitoring of employment market is a basic function of the National Employment Service. The State has started a unique concept of survey of industrial area for job requirements to bring industrialists and skilled manpower together. For effective monitoring separate regional offices have been set up at regional level. Further, electronic data preparation cell was also set up at the Directorate during the 8th Five Year Plan. To strengthen the Directorate of Employment & Training as well as to control and supervise the functioning of Employment Exchanges and to give effective administration an outlay of Rs. 5.15 lakh has been provided during the year 2003-2004 as an ongoing scheme.

Expansion of Employment Services

10.10.46 A programme of computerisation of employment exchanges was taken up during the 8th plan with an objective to improve the efficiency and quality of services in employment exchanges. All 42 Employment Exchanges have been computerised. This has speeded up the work of registration and submission, improved the quality of services and efficiency of employment exchanges. The Scheme of Employment Services is to be treated as ongoing scheme for the year 2003 -2004.

Pandit Dindayal Sankalit Swavlamban Yojana

10.10.47 Pandit Din Dayal Sankalit Swavlamban Yojana is a non-fund based scheme, as the respective govt. departments are required to utilise their resources for providing self employment assistance. Besides co-ordination amongst the government departments and the job seekers, Employment Exchanges provide vocational guidance to such youths. This scheme was started in the year 1998 in 51 Talukas of the state and 2 Talukas from each of the districts were selected for implementation of this scheme. Against 45,000 identified educated unemployed youths of these Talukas, about 21,000 youths gave consent to take up self-employment ventures. At the end of 9th Plan only 5,000 odd youths could be covered under various self-employment schemes implemented by different departments.

A total outlay of Rs. 78.24 lakh has been provided for on going under this scheme out of which Rs. 01.00 lakh would be allocated under Tribal Area Sub plan for the year 2003-2004.

Youth Employment Service

10.10.48 A. Career Corners have been set up in various schools & colleges of the State. Under this scheme service includes counseling, collection and display of vocational information to students and the unemployed. The Employment Exchanges are also developing charts regarding various careers, organizing career exhibitions, seminars etc. for youth in different parts of the State. This scheme is to be treated as an ongoing scheme for the year 2003-2004.

10.10.49 B. Vocational guidance to the youth is one of the basic employment service programmes. Under **Social Vision-2010** State Government has worked out the estimates of additions to the work force as well as the employment opportunities in the next ten years.

With a view to minimize unemployment and under employment counseling services have been perceived to play an important role. It will also motivate youth for acquiring skills through various types of training programmes.

Total outlay of Rs. 62.60 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 for this scheme.

Pre Service Training for Defence

10.10.50 Gujarati candidates are rejected at the time of Army Recruitment due to their poor physical fitness and vacancies allotted to the State of Gujarat remain unutilised. To improve the physical fitness and educational ability of the candidates, it is provided to conduct training classes through schools and colleges with the help of State funds on voluntary basis. This scheme is to be treated as an ongoing scheme for the year 2000-2001. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided during the year 2003-2004 for this purpose.

Special Employment Exchange For Disabled (Centrally Sponsored Scheme No. 326)

10.10.51 Special Employment exchanges for disable persons have been functioning in the state of Gujarat upgradation of Ahmedabad and Junagadh. The special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped are catering the need of Registration, Submission, Placement counseling & Vocational guidance to disabled persons. The Disable Act.1995 has been implemented by this Department. The budgetary provision for implementation of the scheme was with the Social Justice & Empowerment Department. As per the decision of the Government, the scheme has been transferred to the Labour & Employment Department. Vide G.R. No. MKM/102000/2243/CHH, date:- 16-03-2002.

An Outlay of Rs. 11.34 lakh has been provided during the year 2003-2004 for this scheme.

Other Expenditure

To provide Employment Opportunity to educated unemployed Youth

10.10.52 The State Government has decided to provide employment opportunities to educated unemployed youth. Under this programme, it is provided to engage one lakh educated unemployed persons on a fixed honorarium basis. They will be designated as Gramin Krishi Preraks, Vidya Preraks, Arogya Preraks and Gram Vikas Preraks. The mode and terms of engagement will be on the basis indicated in the aforesaid circular. For this purpose a token provision of Rs.6000.00 lakh has been made during the year 2003-04.

Nucleus Budget

10.10.53 The Commissionerate of Tribal Development through the concerned Project Administrators implements the programmes under this scheme. This budget is placed at the disposal of concerned Project Administrator. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been provided during the year 2003-2004.

Tribal Sub Plan (New Gujarat Pattern)

10.10.54 Under the revised pattern of allocation for TASP, the minimum allocation of funds as per the New Gujarat Pattern provision of Rs. 330.00 lakh is required for the year 2003-2004.

Information Technology

10.10.55 During the last year of this century, Information Technology (I.T.) has transformed the way of human life as no other technology has I.T. has potential of converting our society into a truly knowledge based society. I.T. also gives us a chance in ensuring that such an evolution leads to an equitable society. Now, there is no area of human life, which is not affected by information technology in one way or the other. To ensure that people of the State of Gujarat reap the benefits of this approach making development. It is imperative that the State Government evolves a coordinated strategy which could affect all the facts of life of citizens of the state, during the year not started I.T. mode.

10.10.56 As per instruction of General Administration Department I.T., During the Financial year 2003-2004 Rs. 54.00 lakh is provided for I.T. for the Labour & Employment Department.

10.10.57 Thus a total amount of Rs. 5413.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 including ongoing scheme of Rs. 5349.76 lakh and new items Rs. 63.24 lakh for Labour & Employment Department of this Rs. 968.00 lakh is provided for the Tribal Area Sub Plan including Rs. 340.00 lakh of New Gujarat Pattern, Rs. 221.15 lakh under Special Component Plan and Rs. 54.00 lakh for the Information Technology (I.T.).

Industrial and Labour Court

10.10.58 An outlay of Rs.7.30 lakh has been provided for the Tenth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.142.05 lakh has been provided for Industrial and Labour Courts for the year 2002-2003.

Programme for 2003-2004

10.10.59 An outlay of Rs.142.00 lakh has been provided for Industrial and Labour Courts under the Annual Plan. Out of this outlay, Rs.10.82 lakh has been provided for on going schemes i.e., Industrial Court at Nadiad. And an outlay of Rs.123.75 lakh has been provided for on going schemes i.e. for 14 Labour Courts in the State. An outlay of Rs.7.43 lakh has been provided for pool cars with Driver for Industrial Courts.

10.11 SOCIAL WELFARE

Introduction

10.11.1 Directorate of Social Defence , Gujarat State, mainly works for the welfare of weaker section of society at large like orphan , destitute ,neglected , victimized or delinquent children, adult offenders , women come across immoral traffic, disabled , destitute widowed women, aged and beggars. It has institutional as well as non-institutional infrastructure. To meet the ends of the above mentioned programmes it works with various legislation.

Approach And Strategies Of Annual Plan 2003-04

Approach

10.11.2 Through different legislative measures and welfare programmes, the Directorate of Social Defence aims to protect the weaker sections of society at large from the nefarious elements, social practices adverse to these sections and natural infirmities.

Strategies

10.11.3 The Services will be provided through government and non-government organizations.

Emphasis will be given for maximum coverage of eligible beneficiaries. For this purpose the staff of the Directorate and the field staff is to be equipped with knowledge , skills and training and are to be provided with modern facilities like computerized working and communication.

Annual Plan 2003-2004-Sectorwise Allocation

The development Programmes for Annual Development Plan 2003-2004 is suggested as under.

Sr.No	Programme	(Rs. in lakh)	
		Outlay for 2002-03	Outlay for 2003-04
I	Direction and Administration	63.80	53.50
II	Child Welfare	26.00	32.00
III	Education and Welfare of P.H.	1224.10	1277.00
IV	Correctional Services	45.00	41.00
V	Welfare of Poor and Destitute	14.50	18.80
VI	Other Programme	60.00	144.70
VII	Other Schemes of Social Defence	241.60	108.00
Total		1675.00	1675.00

Annual Development Plan 2003-04

Direction and Administration

Strengthening of Administrative Machinery

10.11.4 An Outlay of Rs.52.50 lakh is provided for the scheme of strengthening of administrative machinery .

Continue Items of Non-Tribal Area

1)	Salaries of 7 Sr-Clerks at district offices	Rs. 7.60 lakh
2)	Expenditure of 4 district offices--	Rs. 17.50 lakh
3)	Jeep on rent basis in 19 district & at head office --	Rs. 14.40 lakh

Tribal Area

4)	Expenditure of district office, Dang-	Rs. 5.00 lakh
5)	Expenditure of districts offices- Narmada and Dahod	Rs. 8.00 lakh

Training, Research and Seminar in the field of Social Welfare

10.11.5 In the ongoing Programme of training, research and seminars in the field of social welfare an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided. Seminars and research programs will be conducted for the personnel working under directorate and NGOs.

Thus under Direction and Administration an outlay of Rs.53.50 lakh is provided.

Child Welfare

Under the child welfare Programme an outlay of Rs.32.00 lakh is provided.

Development Programme for Children

10.11.6 Under this Programme 6 Juvenile guidance centers are run for which outlay of Rs.7.00 lakh is provided for 2003-04.

10.11.7 An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh is provided to implement the programmes for Juvenile branch.

Education and Welfare of Disabled

Scholarships to Disabled Students

10.11.8 An outlay of Rs.85.00 lakh is provided for scholarship for disabled students studying in 1st to VIIIth standard and above. About 10200 beneficiaries will be benefited by the scheme.

Prosthetic Aids/Appliances and other Relief to P.H. Persons

10.11.9 This Scheme is very much popular and useful to rehabilitate disabled in the society. The financial assistance is provided by Central Govt. / State Govt. and N.G.O.s But looking to the populations of the disabled the amount is insufficient to cover the demand .Hence for this purpose an outlay of Rs 25.00 lakh is provided to cover 2000 beneficiaries.

Development of Services for Disabled

10.11.10 An outlay of Rs.710.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04 for following programmes.

1. Traveling Charges to S.T. Corporation for disabled. Rs. 580.00 lakh is provided.
2. Expenditure on post of part time V.M.O./ psychologist/psychiatrist working under P.H. sector, in govt. institutions an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided.
3. Expenditure on diet charges of the grant-in-aid institutions an outlay of Rs. 19.00 lakh is provided.

4. Expenditure on the 20 Institutions Sanctioned during the year 2000-01 on Govt. of India's fix pay pattern – Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided.

Programme of Institutions for Multi-Disabled Person

10.11.11 Under this new programme of 2002-03, administrative sanction is not received for starting institution for multi-disabled persons. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided for 2003-04.

An outlay of Rs.710.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04 for the above scheme.

10.11.12 Operative and post-operative programs for Polio patients will be undertaken and be entrusted to 5 Voluntary institutions. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004 for the operation at the cost of Rs.3500/- per patient to operate 750 polio-patients during 2003-2004.

Community Based Rehabilitation Programme

10.11.13 This Programme will cover a large number of Disabled persons through field workers or social workers at Taluka level. It will be implemented through NGOS under grant-in-aid code. The components of programs are as under.

- (1) Survey of disabled.
- (2) Social and economic rehabilitation

It is decided to Implement the Community Based Rehabilitation Programme at Taluka level for Rural Disabled, which encompasses all components of eye screening, medical check-up, integrated education, social rehabilitation, support services, economic rehabilitation and parent counseling and an outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakh is provided for this purpose for the year 2003-2004.

Creation of Commissionerate for P.H. Person

10.11.14 For implementation of the Disabled Act 1995 and to carry out the work of Commissionerate an outlay Rs.30.00 lakh is provided.

Providing better Employment Placement to Educated Disabled Persons

10.11.15 Under the scheme of providing better employment placement to educated Disabled persons the beneficiary is given an assistance up to 50% of the total fees in limitation of Rs.2500/- of the short term courses of higher education like computer. Advertising Accounting etc. To continue this scheme to cover 40 beneficiaries an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003 –2004.

Financial Assistance to the Persons With Severe Disabilities

10.11.16 The state Govt. is vigorous to implement the persons with disability Act-1995. There is a provisions in section-66 of the Act to undertake development and rehabilitation work of such people. The state Govt. is providing financial assistance to the disabled whose age is above 45 years. By introducing this scheme Department intends to give financial assistance to the disable under the age of 45 and also whose disability is more than 75 % . An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 to cover 2750 beneficiaries.

Home for aged and infirmed

10.11.17 An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for 3 old age home at Dist. Bhuj.

An outlay of Rs. 1277.00 lakh is provided under this sector.

Correctional Services

Establishment and Expansion of Institutions under Juvenile Justice Act 1986

10.11.18 The existing institutions under Juvenile Justice Act are proposed to be upgraded and developed as per the norms prescribed under Juvenile Justice Act.

It is proposed to continue Juvenile home Baroda, Juvenile Home for, girls, Bharuch, SSB Rajkot and one home at Surat for non-delinquent girls, where committed children are provided shelter, food, clothing, education, Vocational training and rehabilitation. An outlay of Rs.28.50 lakh is provided for this purpose.

Programs for Correctional and Rehabilitation for Delinquent and Vagrant & Children

10.11.19 Under this Programme Prevention of Juvenile Beggary and vagrancy centers at Bhavnagar, Surat and under special component plan at Baroda and Rajkot are run. An outlay of Rs.12.50 lakh is provided for this purpose.

Welfare of Poor and Destitute after Care and Rehabilitation Programme

10.11.20 In the scheme Welfare of poor and destitute, the following. After care and Rehabilitation Programs are provided during 2003-2004. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is provided.

- Aids to Released prisoners up to Rs.5000/-
- Rehabilitation Assistance to discharged inmates from Correctional Institutions Rs.5000/-
- Rehabilitation Assistance to girl for their marriage Rs.10,000/-
- Scholarships to the orphans
- (Undergraduates)Rs.1,500/-
- (Post Graduate) Rs.2,000/-

The scheme thus covers various categories of beneficiaries for their rehabilitation. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided for continue item. In the year 2001-2002.Sanctioned is received for increase in the rate of aid to released prisoners from Rs.1000/- to Rs.5,000/-.

Welfare of Poor & Destitute

10.11.21 An outlay of Rs. 13.80 lakh is provided to increase in the diet charges of grant-in aid institutions under this sector. Total outlay of Rs. 18.80 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Other Programme

Saat Fera Samuh Lagna

10.11.22 The Scheme of Saat Fera Samuh Lagna is being implemented since 14-4-98. An outlay of Rs.134.70 lakh is provided to continue this scheme for year 2003-2004. The main feature of the scheme is that the group marriages of at least 10 young couples should be arranged . Every couple whose marriage is performed in the group is awarded, Narmada Bond worth Rs.1000/- and a certificate. The rate of assistance is increased from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 5000/- to young couple and Rs. 1000/- to organizer included.

Implementation of New Information Technology Policy

10.11.23 On the basis of new Information Technology, to computerise all office record and data in Directorate of Social Defence and subordinate offices computers and linkages are required. For this purpose, Rs.10.00 lakh is provided during the year 2003-2004.

Other Schemes of Social Defence

Construction Programme

10.11.24 For the year 2003-04, an outlay of Rs. 108.00 lakh is provided as under.

Continue Works

1)Beggars Home , Odhav – Construction of Compound Wall –	Rs. 20.00 lakh
2)Receiving Centre - Tubwell , Electric motor pump- for Beggars, Odhav	Rs. 8.00 lakh
3) Receiving Centre -Providing Drainage connection in - for Beggars, Odhav	Rs. 15.00 lakh
4) Juvenile Home - Renovation & Electrification - for Girls,Odhav	Rs. 5.00 lakh
5) Juvenile Home for Girls-Construction of Building -	Rs. 15.00 lakh
6) Observation Home , Bhavnagar-Construction of Building	Rs. 1.00 lakh
7) Beggars Home , Surat – Construction of Compound Wall –	Rs. 8.00 lakh
8)Crippled Home , Rajkot – Light fitting and Construction of - in complete work	Rs.5.00 lakh
9) Observation Home, Palanpur - Construction of Compound Wall	Rs.1.00 lakh
10) Deaf & Dumb School ,Mehsana -Construction of Building-	Rs. 10.00 lakh
Total	Rs.88.00 lakh

Tribal Area

6) Observation Home , Chhota-Udepur and Vyara – Construction of New Building	Rs.10.00 lakh
7) Deaf & Dumb School ,Rajpipla-Construction of Building-	Rs.10.00 lakh
Total	Rs. 20.00 lakh

An outlay of Rs.108.00 lakh is provided for continue works of the year 2002-03 .

An outlay of Rs. 1675.00 lakh is provided for Annual Development Plan 2003-04

Flow To Tribal Sub-Plan

10.11.25 During the Ninth Five year plan an outlay of Rs. 225.00 lakh is provided against which Rs. 440.57 lakh were utilized. The total outlay proposed had been fully utilized under Tribal Sub Plan. For Tenth Five year Plan an outlay of Rs. 1415.00 lakh is provided and for annual plan 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 123.00lakh is provided for the same purpose.

Flow To Special Component Plan

10.11.26 For Tenth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh is provided and for Annual Plan 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 97.00 lakh is provided .

Prohibition (H.D.)

Introduction

10.11.27 Prohibition has been in force in the State since its inception i.e. 1960. Prohibition has played a vital role not only in preventing tensions both within families and in the society at large but has also provided the requisite peaceful atmosphere necessary for the all-round development of the families belonging to the down trodden and economical backward sections of society. Women in Gujarat enjoy, respectable position in the family as the men folk remain away from the drinking habit & treat them respectfully. Moreover the men also remain respectful towards their children. The hard earned money of labourers, agriculturists and agricultural labourers is spent on more useful purposes such as education of children, health care of the families and for providing better amenities to all the family members. Thus Prohibition has provided to be very useful in providing a peaceful and healthy family atmosphere to the labourers, agriculturists and agricultural labourers and helped to improve their quality of life. As a result, prohibition has provided to be an important ingredient in the anti-poverty drive of the Government. Prohibition needs to be implemented both by legal enforcement and by education and enlightenment of the people. For educating the people on the evils of consuming liquor and other intoxicants and for providing alternate and worthwhile means of entertainment in the rural and backward areas of the state allocation of fund is being made in the five year plans.

Progress During Financial Year 2003 – 2004

10.11.28 During the 10th Five Year Plan there was a overall budgetary provision of Rs.350 lakh for carrying out Prohibition Publicity work. In the second year of the 10th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided in the financial year 2003-04 .

Physical Progress 2003 – 2004

10.11.29 In the year 2003 – 2004 a total 8 New Sanskar Kendras are to be started.

Strategies

10.11.30 Prohibition Propaganda will be carried out by Highway Hoardings, Posters Publicity, Advertisement through All India Radio and Doordarshan, 20 to 40 seconds T.V. Ads. 20 to 60 minutes Telefilms, Advertisement through Local City cable Channels, Street Plays Seminars, Sammelans of Sarpanchas, social workers, Youths, Representatives etc. It is also proposed to start 8 New Nashabandhi Sanskar Kendras in the state during the year.

Important Programmes

10.11.31 The purpose of starting New Nashabandhi Sanskar Kendras is to provide alternative recreation activities to the youth., so that they are not attracted towards different intoxicants for the purpose of recreation.. The purpose is to divert the youth in the rural areas towards meaningful activities which may provide more energy and help them to develop a constructive outlook towards life. Some organizations also run educational activities for children which gives them awareness about the evils of liquor and other intoxicants from

their childhood. Thus Sanskar Kendras have a considerable potential to create a health and meaningful atmosphere in the society.

Other Important Programmes

1. Intensive Prohibition Drive in Tribal Areas of the State
2. Intensive Drive For Prohibition Propaganda in the State.
3. Purchase / and or production of full length documentary & video films.
4. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organization in the State for Shibir, Seminars, Sammalans Training Camp for Students, youth, women etc.

Nashabandhi Bhavan

10.11.32 The State Government has decided to shift all the Head of Department at Gandhinagar. But it is impossible due to shortage of appropriate building for accommodating all such office of the Government at Gandhinagar. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided in 2003-04 for Nashabandhi Bhavan.

Women & Child Development

Introduction

10.11.33 According to the provisional results of the population census 2001, The population of Gujarat State stood at 4.84 crore excluding the earthquake affected areas. including the estimated figures of earthquake affected areas, the population becomes 5.06 crores. In the decade 1991-2001, the sex ratio in Gujarat State has reduced significantly from 934 to 921 female per 1000 males. The Dang and Amreli districts have the highest sex ration of 986 while Surat district has lowest sex ration of 835. The decline in the sex ratio in the state is the single most significant indicator of the countering secondary status of women and girl children in Gujarat. However the State has made significant strides in education of women, provision of basic health infrastructure and economic empowerment programmes for women. The eventful last decade of second millennium witnessed very active and multifaceted efforts in the various national and international forum towards a human face of development based on the principal of Equity, Equality, Sustainability and empowerment with special focus on women.

10.11.34 Child welfare is a sector which is closely associated with women's development. The importance of child welfare is due to the fact that human resources are as important as material resources in the task of planned development. Thus the importance of child welfare schemes based on health, nutrition, education and basic rights of children has to be emphasized.

Establishment of Legal Aid Centres

10.11.35 The Commissioner ate provides financial assistance to registered non-government organizations for running Legal Aid Centres for women an outlay of Rs. 73.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004 for maintenance of 96 existing Legal Aid Centres.

Counseling Centres for Adolescent Girls

Yuvai Vikas Kendras

10.11.36 This a scheme is being implemented to provide guidance and counseling facilities to adolescent girls in the age group of 13 to 19 years, both individually and in groups. Financial assistance is given to registered non-government organisation to run these centres.

An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 for maintenance of the existing 49 Yuvati Vikas Kendras.

Mahila Margdarshan Kendra

10.11.37 Registered Non- Government Organisations are given financial assistance for running Centres which will operate as information bureaus, providing guidance and information to women regarding scheme of the Central and State Government, training facilities and employment opportunities for women in the public and private sectors. The centers provide guidance and information, which the women visiting the Centres may seek on a wide variety of subjects. An outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004 for maintaining existing 76 centres.

Remunerative returns to self employed women vegetable producers and vendors.

This scheme has been initiated in the Annual development Plan 2000-2001. It is proposed to provide remunerative returns to poor self employed women vegetable producers and women vegetable vendors through a four year project with financial contribution from the State Government to SEWA Co-operative Federation Ltd., The area from where vegetables will be procured will cover approximately 250 villages in the 5 districts of Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Sabarkantha, Kheda and Vadodara. The vegetable shop at APMC, Jamalpur in Ahmedabad will be owned and managed by SEWA Co-operative Federation Ltd., By linking vegetable producers and vegetable vendors and by eliminating exploitative intermediaries, it is proposed to enhance income of both vegetable growers and vendors. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year of the project 2003-2004.

Women Welfare Scheme of G.W.E.D.C. Ltd.

10.11.38 G.W.E.D.C. focus is on economic empowerment of women in Gujarat. To achieve the objective, the corporation facilitates women to take up income generating activities. GWEDC is implementing the following schemes. An outlay of Rs. 87.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Ghar Diwada (Bankable Scheme)

10.11.39 GWEDC sponsors applications of women from below poverty line facilities to the banks for loan to start tiny enterprises and provides subsidy in the case where the loans are sanctioned. An outlay of Rs. 53.52 lakh is provided for 2003-2004 to assist 2000 women during 2003-2004 under this scheme

Training

10.11.40 An employment / self employment training scheme is run through NGOS. GWEDC provide Rs. 150 to the Institution as administrative cost per beneficiary per month and Rs. 250 as stipend to the beneficiary per month, limited up to six months. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 under which 50 classes and 1250 women are proposed to be trained.

Exhibition cum sale

10.11.41 The Corporation periodically arrange Exhibition cum Sales to provide marketing facilities to women producers at various places in and outside the State. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004 to enable two exhibitions to be organized. In addition exhibitions sponsored by the Development Commissioner, Handicrafts, ministry of Textile, Government of India will also be organized.

Margin Money

10.11.42 G.W.E.D.C. provides assistance in the form of margin money to women's co-operatives and DWCRA Groups and assists for retail outlets for the products produced by women. In order to make women aware of the various schemes of the Corporation, and other agencies, the Shibirs/ Awareness Camps/ Seminars are also organised.

Schemes of Social Defense for Women Welfare

Expansion and Development of Institutions under Social and Moral Hygiene

10-11.43 This is an ongoing scheme. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakh is provided for the expansion and development of the Institutions working under Social and Moral Hygiene.

Financial Assistance to Destitute Widows for Rehabilitation

10.11.44 This is an ongoing scheme, under which women of age between 18 to 60 years whose annual family income is below Rs. 3600 and individual income is below Rs. 1200 and who does not have a son above 21 years, is paid an amount of Rs. 500 P.M. as financial assistance. Now the scheme has been made permanent and the restriction of assistance for maximum period of 3 years has been removed. Due to removal of this restriction and wide publicity of the scheme, the number of beneficiaries has increased. At present there are 131000 beneficiaries benefited by the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 6538.00 lakh is provided and Verification of the beneficiaries of widow assistance scheme an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Financial Assistance to widows for better Employment Placement

10.11.45 To provide better employment placements to educated widows / destitute women, the beneficiary will get an assistance of 100% of the total fees for the short term courses of higher education like computer, advertising, accounting etc. upto Rs. 5000. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 for 40 beneficiaries. Thus outlay for women welfare schemes is provided Rs. 3483.00 lakh by the Directorate of Social Defense for the year 2003-2004.

In this, way this department has provided an outlay of Rs. 7000.00 lakh for the above mentioned Schemes of Women and Child Development Department.

10.12 NUTRITION

10.12.1 The Nutrition programme is a part of National Health Policy. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme provides a package of services to the child comprising -

- (i) Supplementary Nutrition
- (ii) Immunisation,
- (iii) Health Check-up,
- (iv) Referral Services,
- (v) Non-formal pre-school education, & Nutrition and Health Education for mothers and children below 6 years of age through Anganwadi.

10.12.2 An anganwadi center usually covers population of 1000 in the rural/urban slum areas and 700 in the tribal areas.

10.12.3 Nutrition programme is a beneficiary oriented programme aimed to serve the socially and economically weaker section of the society. Various Nutrition Surveys have estimated that the calories and protein deficiency among children below 6 years of age is 300 calories and 10-12 gram protein respectively. Similarly, among pregnant women and nursing mothers, calories and protein deficiency has been observed to be 600 calories and 18-20 gram of protein. Supplementary Nutrition is provided for overcoming this deficiency to the beneficiaries under this programme.

10.12.4 227 ICDS blocks are sanctioned with 37959 anganwadi centers by the end of 31st December 2001. Out of these 169 blocks are established in the non-tribal rural areas, 46 blocks in the tribal areas and 12 blocks are in urban slum areas. At the end of 31st December 2001 227 projects are fully operationalized and 20.39 lakh beneficiaries are covered by 31447 functioning anganwadi centers.

10.12.5 The Government of India has introduced social security funds for the Anganwadi workers/helpers. Accordingly State Government has to ensure their lives by insurance policy, Insurance is to be taken by KVIC of India under their "Janshri Bima Yojana", Annual premium for life insured is Rs. 200, of which Rs. 100 is to be subsidized by Government of India, Rs. 50 is payable by Anganwadi worker/helper and the remaining Rs. 50 will be paid by the State Government for 37961 workers and for the same numbers of helpers. Therefore Rs. 37.96 lakh will be required for this purpose, for which new item has been introduced.

10.12.6 For the year 2003-2004, the outlay of Rs. 7064.00 lakh is provided and the physical target is fixed at 24.00 lakh beneficiaries (children and mothers) under the nutrition programme. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 7064.00 lakh, an outlay of Rs. 762.00 lakh is kept under Tribal Development Department as a special fund under Gujarat Pattern.

10.13 MID-DAY MEAL PROGRAMME

Introduction

10.13.1 Mid Day Meal Scheme to provide hot cooked mid day meal to the school children of standard 1 to 7 in primary schools run by State Government and local bodies has been in existence in Gujarat State since November, 1984, through over 27000 Mid Day Meal centres.

10.13.2 The main objectives of the scheme are to raise (i) the standard of nutrition of school children and achieve social and national integration and make formatic effort towards poverty alleviation, (ii) to encourage school children to attend schools thereby reducing school dropout rates of students and (iii) to generate part-time employment.

10.13.3 Since 1st, August 1995, Government of India has introduced a programme of Nutritional Support to primary education throughout the country whereby school children of all schools are provided 100 grams of free food grains per child per day. Annual allocation of free food grains is made by Government of India to the state on the basis of registered strength of children and the food grains quota is released to state through The Food Corporation of India.

10.13.4 Looking to the escalated costs of foodstuffs the Government of Gujarat has from 15/09/99 increased the per capital expenditure of child from present Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 1.75.

10.13.5 Mid-Day Meal centers are managed mostly by widows, restitutes and poor persons preferable form the same village who are re-employed purely on temporary basis and paid honorarium. During 2003-2004 over 87,000 such workers are expected to be given employment and Mid Day Meal Programme is expected to generate over 125 lakhs days part-time employment mostly in rural areas.

Review of progress

10.13.6 During the academic year 2001-2002 an average number of approximately 31.00 lakhs children attended the Mid Day Meal centers each day and the expenditure incurred towards it was Rs. 6,913.00 lakhs.

10.13.7 During the academic year 2002-2003 expenditure of Rs. 5,620.74 lakhs has been spent on MDM scheme up to November – 2002.

Programme during 2003-2004

10.13.8 An outlay of Rs. 10,352.00 lakh is provided in the State Annual Plan 2003-2004 for Mid-Day Meal Programme.

11.1 TRAINING OF DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL

Introduction

11.1.1 The Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration (SPIPA) imparts pre-service and in service training to various categories of Officers and Staff including training programmes sponsored by Government of India.

11.1.2 It is proposed to improve and increase class rooms facilities, Residential accommodation and hostel amenities for the trainees. It is also proposed to strengthen Library, Computer Cell, and to add modern training equipment for training classes at SPIPA and its regional centres. During the first phase of Tenth Five Year programme i.e. year 2002-2003 it was decided to construct a new office building and hostel building for regional training centre Surat. During current year land has been allotted by the Collector - Surat. For the preliminary construction work an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh is provided for 2003-2004. Moreover, it is proposed to shift SPIPA during the last two years i.e. 2001-2002 and 2002-2003. It is presumed the land may be allotted in next year i.e. 2003-2004. For carrying out the preliminary works regarding site development of land that may be allotted shifting of SPIPA at Gandhinagar. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-2004 for this purpose. Total outlay of Rs.86.00 lakhs is provided for the annual plan 2003-2004 for development of SPIPA and its six regional centres.

Campus Building and Regional Centres

11.1.3 The object of this scheme is to strengthen the facilities by addition/ alteration/ renovation works according to requirements in the existing structure of SPIPA, hostel building, administrative building and staff building. An outlay of Rs.39.60 lakhs is provided for the year 2003-2004.

Modernisation of S.P.I.P.A. and Regional Centres of Development Activities

11.1.4 This scheme includes training activities of SPIPA and its regional training centers for strengthening of existing library, Computer Cell, Development of Conference Room, Director's Conference Room, General Common Room, purchase of modern training equipments, purchase of furniture and other equipment for newly constructed dining hall, purchase of new books for Library, Moreover it is also proposed to start computer training at three regional training centers viz. Rajkot, Vadodara and Gandhinagar. For carrying out these activities an outlay of Rs.46.40 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

11.1.5 Thus an outlay of Rs.86.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004 for SPIPA.

Development of Official Language

11.1.6 An outlay of Rs.9.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2003-2004 for the development of Gujarati Rajbhasha (Official Language) which includes organizing of exhibition and seminars on Rajbhasha at various District and Taluka places of the State, publication of department glossaries (Laghukosh), pertaining to various Departments of Sachivalaya, publication of four issues of Rajbhasha quarterly for publicity and spread of Gujarati, Gujarati-English Administrative Directory and reprint of unavailable publication of the offices and other publications which are useful for offices and administration.

Implementation of Citizen Charter

11.1.7 For effective and Responsive administration. Government has decided to initially implement the Citizen Charter in heads of Departments and their subordinate offices of ten selected Administrative Departments where is large public interface. Citizens charger is aimed to ensure transparency and openness in administration ;land made the delivery system more responsive another (Total 19) dept. will be covered under citizen charter during 2003-2004. Public facilitation center would be set up in each office cover under the programme. The centre would accept applications and acknowledge their receipt to the applicant while ensuring that the application is completed in an respect, the limit for disposal of the application will be shown in the receipt. Prescribed application forms will be provided. The center is to be equipped with computer, Printer. Necessary public amenities will be set up in each center. For the implementation of Citizens charter programme, and outlay of Rs.35.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-2004.

N. R. I. Unit

11.1.8 The State Government has established the Non-resident Indians' Division and Gujarat State Non-resident Gujaratis' Foundation to interact with non-resident Indians all over the globe. The Division aims at promoting cultural artistic and linguistic links with them. The cardinal aim of the Government is to help the non-resident Gujaratis in their difficulties and enroll them in the development process of the State.

11.1.9 The Division is well equipped with computers and internet connectivity. E-mails received from the NRIs are promptly attended to. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Development plan 2003-2004 to strengthen the Division.

11.1.10 The Division has plans of organizing Open Forums, Seminars and other programmes of such nature in India and abroad to have inter-action with Non-resident Gujaratis. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Development Plan 2003-2004.

There is a scheme to give financial help to Gujarati Samajs out side Gujarat, in construction of Samaj Bhavan buildings. It is decided to give an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh to Gujarati Samajs in the cities with population of 10 lakh or above and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh to the Gujarati Samajs in the smaller cities/towns. For the purpose, a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakh is provided in Annual Development Plan 2003-2004.

11.1.11 Gujarat State Non-resident Gujaratis' Foundation is to implement the Language Project, the Project of Art, Culture and Tourism, Gujarat Card Scheme, and other District and State level programmes. The foundation is to take up the project of Permanent NRG Bhavan, at Shahibag, Ahmedabad to provide accommodation to the visiting non-resident Gujaratis. All these programmes are aimed at strengthening cultural links of NRIs with Gujarat. For these purpose and towards office expenditure of the Foundation, an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Development Plan 2003-2004.

11.1.12 Thus an outlay of Rs.111.00 lakh is provided in Annual Development Plan 2003-2004 for the Non-resident Indians' Division.

Police Training

11.1.13 The State of Gujarat has been witnessing the Disaster of Floods, Storms etc. very often. These natural calamities put lot of lives and properties in dander. In such circumstances, the State Reserve Police has to play a vital role for rescue operations. However, it has been observed that they lack proper trainings and equipments during the operation. In view of this, it is essential to impart training to the SRPF personnel for such operations.

11.1.14 Problems relating to women are being due attention. Many times offences and atrocities against women either not reported or treated as family quarrels. Such attitudes result into injustice to the women. Government felt a need to sensitize the police officers of various level towards women issues and training them to handle these issues. For this purpose, various training programmes are proposed to be organized on the subject of gender sensitization. For the year 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs.46.00 lakh is provided for the Police Training.

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