



BUDGET PUBLICATION NO. 34

# **SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW**

## **2010-2011**

### **GUJARAT STATE**



DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS  
GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT  
GANDHINAGAR  
FEBRUARY-2011

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## *P R E F A C E*

This budget publication, viz. “Socio-Economic Review, Gujarat State, 2010-11” has been prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, for presentation in the Budget Session of the State Assembly. This publication presents a profile of key socio-economic activities and achievements in different sectors of the state economy for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (latest available data). The notes and data contents of this publication are based on the responses from various departments and official publications.

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

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

February, 2011  
Gandhinagar.

**R. J. Shah**  
**Director**

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**THE FOLLOWING SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS PUBLICATION**

-	=	Nil.
A&N Island	=	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
ADB	=	Asian Development Bank
AEC	=	Ahmedabad Electricity Company
AFIs	=	All Financial Institutions
B.E.	=	Budget Estimates.
BG	=	Broad Guage
BOT	=	Build- Operate-Transfer
CEA	=	Central Electricity Authority
CRISIL	=	Credit Rating Information Services of India ltd.
CSO	=	Central Statistics Office
D & N Haveli	=	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
DCCB	=	District Central Co-Operative Banks
EIA	=	Environment Impact Assessment
EMI	=	Employment Marketing Information
FSI	=	Forest Survey of India
GEB	=	Gujarat Electricity Board
GIA	=	Gross Irrigated Area
GMB	=	Gujarat Maritime Board
Govt.	=	Government
GPPL	=	Gujarat Pipavav Port Limited
GRIMCO	=	Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation Ltd.
GSDP	=	Gross State Domestic Product
GSLIDC	=	Gujarat State Leather Industries Development Corporation
GSCARDB	=	Gujarat State Co-Operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks
HUDCO	=	Housing Urban Development Corporation
IMR	=	Infant Mortality Rate
IT	=	Information Technology
Kg.	=	Kilogram
KL	=	Kilo Litre
KW	=	Kilo Watt
KWH	=	Kilo Watt Hour
LNG	=	Liquid Natural Gas
LoP	=	Letter of Permission/Participation
LPG	=	Liquified Petroleum Gas
ME	=	Modified Estimates
MG	=	Meter Guage
MKWH	=	Million Kilo Watt Hour
MOU	=	Memorandum of Understanding
MW	=	Mega Watt
N	=	Negligible.
N.A.	=	Not available.
NCA	=	Narmada Control Authority
NG	=	Narrow Guage
NGO	=	Non-Government Organisation
NIA	=	Net Irrigated Area
NNP	=	Net National Product
NSDP	=	Net State Domestic Product
N.S.S.O.	=	National Sample Survey Office
NVA	=	Net Value Added
P	=	Provisional.
PSUs	=	Public Sector Undertakings
Q	=	Quick Estimates.
R.E.	=	Revised Estimates.
RCC	=	Reinforced Cement Concrete
ROT	=	Rehabilitate, Operate and Transfer
RRB	=	Regional Rural Banks
SCs	=	Scheduled Castes
SEZ	=	Special Economic Zone
SIDO	=	Small Industry Development Organisation
Sq.Km.	=	Square Kilometre
Sq.M.	=	Square Metre
SRS	=	Sample Registration Scheme.
SSI	=	Small Scale Industry
STs	=	Scheduled Tribes
SLBC	=	State Level Bankers Committee
w.e.f.	=	With Effect From

**PART - I**  
**AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY**



## AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY

### Global Outlook

The year 2008-09, in which the global economy suffered its deepest slump since the Second World War, has become known as the year of 'Great Recession'. But the year 2009-10 saw returning of stability as almost the catastrophe was averted. It was the result of the biggest, broadest and fastest government response in history. Advanced economies are showing firmer signs of sustainable recovery. Although uncertainty continues in the Euro area, there is an overall improvement in global growth prospects. However, inflation has edged up in major advanced economies even as a large slack persists, owing mainly to increase in food and energy prices. Whereas signs of inflation in the advanced countries are only incipient, many emerging market economies have been facing strong inflationary pressures, reflecting higher international commodity prices and rising domestic demand pressures. Significantly, food, energy and commodity prices are widely expected to harden during 2011, driven by a combination of supply constraints and rising global demand, as the advanced economies consolidate their recovery. The International Monetary Fund revised its global growth forecast for 2011, citing stronger-than-expected activity in the second half of 2010. In its updates to the World Economic Outlook, the International Monetary Fund said the world economy would probably grow 4.4% this year, faster than the 4.2% expansion it had estimated in October 2010. It also lifted its 2010 global growth projection to 5% from an initially estimated 4.8%. IMF said advanced economies are still recovering at a slower pace, while emerging markets and even some low-income countries are growing at a relatively buoyant pace. Advanced economies are projected to grow by 2.5% in 2011. Outlook for emerging and developing economies has been revised to 6.5%. Growth in sub-Saharan Africa will climb to 5.5% from 5% in 2010, IMF said.

There are three major imbalances that continue to characterise the global economy: the imbalance between finance and the real economy; the macroeconomic imbalances between major economies; and the ecological imbalance created by the pattern of economic growth. While these are obviously unsustainable, the very process of their correction will necessarily have adverse effects on current growth trajectories.

### Indian Economy

The process of economic reforms initiated since 1991 has been providing an investor-friendly environment through a liberalised policy framework spanning the whole economy. The Indian economy has transformed into a vibrant, rapidly growing consumer market, comprising over 300 million strong middle class population with increasing purchasing power. India provides a large market for consumer goods on the one hand and imports capital goods and technology to modernize its manufacturing base on the other. An abundant and diversified natural resource base, sound economic, industrial and market fundamentals and highly skilled and talented human resources, make India a destination for business and investment opportunities with an assured potential for attractive returns. Far-reaching measures introduced by the government over the past few years to liberalize the Indian market and integrate it with the global economy are widely acknowledged. If on one hand agriculture received the immediate attention on the other side industrial sector was developed at a fast pace to provide employment opportunities to the growing population and to keep pace with the developments in the world.

The Indian economy itself has been undergoing a remarkable transformation since the reforms of 1991, which deregulated the economy, internally, while liberalising trade and investment policies. Over the past decade, India has been one of the fastest-growing major economies in the world and, in recent years, has reached a growth trajectory of 8-9 per cent a year. Though this growth slowed down a little in the aftermath of the global economic crisis, our economy has rebounded. After dipping to 6.7 per cent in 2008-09, in the year 2009-10 it was revived to 8.0 per cent. The economists lauded the 6.7 per cent growth and 8.0 per cent growth rate of the Indian economy in 2008-09 and 2009-10, despite the global financial crisis.

The 8.9 per cent GDP growth in the first half of 2010-11 suggests that the economy is operating close to its trend growth rate, powered mainly by domestic factors. The kharif harvest has been good and

rabi prospects look promising. Good agricultural growth has boosted rural demand. Export performance in recent months has been encouraging. The RBI has made baseline projection of real GDP growth at 8.5 per cent but with an upside bias.

While as per the advanced estimates of Central Statistics Office for National Income, released on February 7, 2011, the growth in GDP during 2010-11 is estimated at 8.6 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 8.0 percent in 2009-10. This estimate is boosted by increased farm output. A robust monsoon and strong harvest this year has seen the sector flourish. The government's estimates for agriculture and allied activities growth this year stands at 5.4 per cent compared to the previous year's 0.4 per cent. Manufacturing, meanwhile, estimated to retain a steady growth of 8.1 per cent and services will hold its ground at 9.6 per cent.

When it comes to issues such as food security, health, poverty alleviation, climate change, disaster management, women's empowerment, and economic development, today, with sustained high economic growth rates over the past decade, India is in a better position. However, an uncertain external environment calls for a continued focus on the domestic growth drivers. To sustain high growth over an extended period, it will be vital to pursue reforms to make the economy more competitive and the economic regulatory and oversight systems more efficient and sensitive to new developments, as well as delivering fiscal consolidation.

India's macroeconomic context is different from that of advanced and other EMEs (Emerging Market Economies) in at least four respects. One, India is facing rising inflationary pressures, albeit largely due to supply side factors. Two, households, firms and financial institutions in India continue to have strong balance sheets, although there is a need to encourage domestic consumption and investment demand. Three, since the Indian economy is supply-constrained, pick-up in demand could exacerbate inflationary pressures. Four, India is one of the few large EMEs with twin deficits - fiscal deficit and current account deficit.

### **Risk Factors**

While the baseline scenario is comforting, a number of downside risks to growth and upside risks to inflation need to be recognised.

(i) There is still uncertainty about the pace and shape of global recovery. There are concerns that it is too dependent on public spending and will unravel if governments around the world withdraw their fiscal stimuli prematurely. As the world discovered during the recent crisis, the global economy is heavily inter-linked through the business cycle. A downturn in global sentiment will affect not only our external sector but also our domestic investment.

(ii) Oil prices have been range-bound in the recent period. However, if the global recovery turns out to be stronger than expected, oil prices may increase sharply, driven both by prospects of demand recovery and the return of the investment motive, which will affect all commodities. This could stoke inflationary pressures even as growth remains below potential.

(iii) Even though the performance of the south-west monsoon in 2010 was satisfactory, high food prices continue to intensify inflationary pressures. Upside risks to inflation from structural demand-supply imbalance in certain sectors and hardening global commodity prices have increased.

(iv) So far, capital inflows have been absorbed by the current account deficit. However, sharp increase in capital inflows, above the absorptive capacity of the economy, may complicate exchange rate and monetary management. The RBI in its third quarter policy review warned that a high current account deficit (CAD) of 3.5 per cent of the GDP in the 2010-11 fiscal is not sustainable and may widen further with the recovery of the global economy.

(v) As growth accelerates and the output gap closes, excess liquidity, if allowed to persist, may exacerbate inflation expectations.

(vi) Beyond the above risk factors, by far a bigger risk to both short-term economic management and to medium-term economic prospects emanates from the large fiscal deficit. The counter-cyclical public finance measures taken by the government as part of the crisis management were necessary; indeed they were critical to maintaining demand when other drivers of demand had weakened. But as the recovery

gains momentum, it is important that there is co-ordination in the fiscal and monetary exits. The reversal of monetary accommodation cannot be effective unless there is also a roll back of government borrowing. Even as the government borrowing had increased abruptly during 2008-09 and 2009-10, it could be managed through a host of measures that bolstered liquidity. Those liquidity infusion options will not be available to the same extent next year. On top of that, there will be additional constraints. Inflation pressures will remain and private credit demand will be stronger with the threat of crowding out becoming quite real.

**(vii) Skewed growth:** The recent pattern of growth has in general been so heavily skewed towards certain services that it has created an apparently unbalanced economy. Agriculture and other primary activities account for less than 15 per cent of GDP, even though they continue to employ well over half the work force in what is obviously mostly low productive activity. Manufacturing has remained stable, and relatively small, in output and even smaller in employment. However, the newer services that now dominate the GDP do not employ too many people either, so that most other workers are engaged in low remuneration services. Meanwhile, the FIRE sector (finance, insurance, real estate, and business services) has been growing rapidly and now accounts for an even higher share of GDP than manufacturing.

**(viii)** The problem associated with a balance of payments trajectory is fundamentally unsustainable. It is only the invisibles account (led by remittances from Indian workers abroad and software and related exports) that has kept the balance of payments from appearing to be even more stark. The trade account shows ever growing deficits, which are increasingly driven by non-oil imports. Meanwhile, the large inflows of capital are really being stored up in the form of foreign exchange reserves, for fear of causing excessive exchange rate appreciation.

**(ix) Foreign Investment:** Foreign capital can come into the economy either through trade surpluses (i.e. the country exports more than it imports), through foreign institutional investments in the stock market or through foreign direct investment (FDI) and making its way into the banking system in the form of deposits, which are lent out to individuals and businesses. And as deposits continue to grow faster and faster, interest rates fall as banks try to lend what they have. This leads to over-investment (and hence over-capacity) and over-consumption.

Key symptoms to watch for are a massive buildup in forex reserves, very high credit growth, large-scale property development, unprecedented and sharp rises in asset prices (property, stocks, art..). However, once capacity reaches a stage when supply far outstrips demand, prices begin to fall and the downward spiral begins.

India's short-term debt has jumped from \$52.5 billion in end-March 2010 to \$66 billion in September 2010, which was 22.5% of reserves as on September 2010. Also, for the first time in several years external debt has exceeded the forex reserves. On the other hand, foreign direct investment, which was \$10.9 billion in the second quarter of FY10, dropped to \$6.7 billion in the second quarter of FY11.

During the April-November 2010 period, FDI fell to \$19 billion year-on-year, from over \$25 billion in the corresponding period last year. In comparison, foreign institutional investors pumped in about \$30 billion into the Indian economy during April-November period of the current fiscal compared to over \$20 billion in the year-ago period.

**(x) Agricultural stagnation:** In a country where more than 50 per cent of the workforce is dependent on agriculture, greater investment and growth in that sector can decrease levels of hunger. "The World Development Report in 2008 stated that 1 per cent growth in agriculture is 2-3 times more effective in reducing poverty than similar growth in the non-agricultural sector. However, Indian growth has been brought on by the services sector, which includes IT and Telecom.

**Challenges for Indian Economy :** Getting inflation under control spreading the benefits of growth more equitably. Completing investment projects which are essential for long term development of economy. Dealing with global financial uncertainty, which will make capital flows and exports more difficult.

The issue of increasing agricultural productivity, planning urban growth, ensuring sustainable development while controlling and reducing emissions intensity as a proportion of our GDP, reducing income inequalities, meeting the surge in education demand and ensuring that education access becomes a

driver of equality, increasing power generation, and building infrastructure – roads, railways, airports and ports – better management of water resources, are all challenges we have to meet on the road ahead. We have to ensure that growth is inclusive, equitable and empowers the most disadvantaged sections of our population. This approach has shaped and defined India's role on the global stage today, as the policies we seek to articulate and endorse internationally are based on our own domestic experience.

The evidence demonstrates that the economy is clearly on its way to sustained growth but what is critical in the coming years is a combination of inflation control, increased consumer spending, adequate liquidity and emphasis on development of industry & educational infrastructure.

In the succeeding paragraphs the various aspects of Indian economy are discussed.

### **Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income**

- 1.1 Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices in 2009-10 is estimated at Rs. 44,93,743 crore as against Rs. 41,62,509 crore in 2008-09 registering a growth of 8.0 per cent during the year as against the growth rate of 6.8 per cent during the previous year.
- 1.2 At current prices, GDP in 2009-10 is estimated at Rs. 61,33,230 crore as against Rs. 52,82,086 crore in 2008-09, showing an increase of 16.1 per cent during the year.
- 1.3 At constant (2004-05) prices the gross national income at factor cost in 2009-10 is estimated at Rs 44,64,854 crore as against Rs. 41,37,125 crore in 2008-09 showing a rise of 7.9 per cent during the year. At current prices, the gross national income in 2009-10 is estimated at Rs. 60,95,230 crore as compared to Rs 52,49,163 crore in 2008-09, showing a rise of 16.1 per cent during the year.
- 1.4 The growth rate of 8.0 per cent in the GDP during 2009-10 has been achieved due to high growth in transport, storage and communication (15.0%), community, social and personal services (11.8%), financing, insurance, real estate & business services (9.2%), and manufacturing (8.8%).

### **Per Capita National Income**

- 1.5 The per capita income (per capita net national income at factor cost) in real terms, i.e. at 2004-05 prices, is estimated at Rs. 33,731 for 2009-10 as against Rs. 31,801 in 2008-09, registering an increase of 6.1 per cent during the year. The per capita income at current prices is estimated at Rs. 46,492 in 2009-10 as against Rs. 40,605 for the previous year depicting a growth of 14.5 per cent.

### **Consumption Expenditure, Saving and Capital Formation**

- 1.6 In order to derive the GDP at market prices, the GDP at factor cost is adjusted by adding indirect taxes net of subsidies. As various components of expenditure on gross domestic product, namely, consumption expenditure and capital formation, are normally measured at market prices, the discussion in the following paragraphs is in terms of market prices only.

### **Private Final Consumption Expenditure**

- 1.7 Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) in the domestic market at current prices is estimated at Rs. 37,95,901 crore in 2009-10 as against Rs. 32,66,461 crore in 2008-09. At constant (2004-05) prices, the PFCE is estimated at Rs. 28,57,060 crore in 2009-10 as against Rs. 26,59,152 crore in 2008-09. In terms of GDP at market prices, the rates of PFCE at current and constant (2004-05) prices during 2009-10 are estimated at 58.0 per cent and 58.7 per cent, respectively, as against the corresponding rates of 58.5 per cent and 59.6 per cent, respectively in 2008-09.
- 1.8 The per capita PFCE in the domestic market in 2009-10 is estimated to be Rs. 32,444 at current prices and Rs. 24,419 at constant (2004-05) prices as against Rs. 28,306 and Rs. 23,043 respectively in 2008-09.

### **Domestic Saving**

- 1.9 Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) at current prices in 2009-10 is estimated at Rs. 22,07,423 crore as against Rs. 17,98,347 crore in 2008-09, constituting 33.7 per cent of GDP at market prices as

against 32.2 per cent in the previous year. The increase in the rate of GDS has mainly been due to the increase in the rates of savings of public sector from 0.5 per cent in 2008-09 to 2.1 per cent in 2009-10 and private corporate sector from 7.9 per cent in 2008-09 to 8.1 per cent in 2009-10.

- 1.10 In respect of household sector, the rate of saving has been decreased from 23.8 per cent to 23.5 per cent. In absolute terms, the saving of the household sector has increased from Rs. 13,31,033 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 15,36,071 crore in 2009-10, the saving of private corporate sector has gone up from Rs. 4,38,376 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 5,31,403 crore in 2009-10 and that of public sector has gone up from Rs. 28,938 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 1,39,949 crore in 2009-10.

### Capital Formation

- 1.11 Gross Domestic Capital Formation at current prices has increased from Rs. 19,27,107 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 23,89,213 crore in 2009-10 and at constant (2004-05) prices, it increased from Rs. 15,65,007 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 18,58,659 crore in 2009-10. The rate of gross capital formation at current prices is 36.5 per cent in 2009-10 as against 34.5 per cent in 2008-09. The rate of gross capital formation at constant (2004-05) prices is 38.2 per cent in 2009-10 as against 35.1 per cent in 2008-09.
- 1.12 Within the gross capital formation at current prices, the gross fixed capital formation amounted to Rs. 20,16,186 crore in 2009-10 as against Rs. 17,88,803 crore in 2008-09. At current prices, the gross fixed capital formation of the public sector has increased from Rs. 4,78,707 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 5,52,364 crore in 2009-10, that of private corporate sector from Rs. 5,80,246 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 7,08,769 crore in 2009-10, and the household sector from Rs. 7,29,850 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 7,55,053 crore in 2009-10.
- 1.13 The change in stocks of inventories, measured as additions to stocks increased at current prices, from Rs. 1,12,519 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 2,14,619 crore in 2009-10. The increase is observed due to increase in private corporate and household sectors. In private corporate sector the change in stocks has increased from Rs. 60,953 crore to Rs. 1,55,874 crore and in household sector from Rs. 1,042 crore to Rs. 9,491 crore.

### Agriculture

- 1.14 The total food grain production in 2009-10 was estimated at 218.2 million tonnes. The estimates cover the 2009 Kharif crop that was heavily impacted by a severe drought in half of the districts of country. The impact was especially severe in the case of Kharif rice, groundnut and coarse cereals. In the subsequent rabi season, some ground was regained but the overall production was still about 16 million tonnes lower than 234.47 million tonnes achieved in 2008-09. Incidentally, 2008-09 had been a year of record production of food grains following years of good weather conditions. As per the estimates of 2009-10, wheat production has reached record 80.71 million tonnes, marginally higher than the earlier best of 80.68 million tonnes achieved in 2008-09. Similarly, pulses production has reached 14.59 million tonnes. Production of rice in 2009-10 stands at 89.13 million tonnes, wheat 80.71 million tonnes, coarse cereals 33.77 million tonnes, pulses 14.59 million tonnes, oilseeds 24.9 million tonnes and sugarcane 277.8 million tonnes.
- 1.15 As per the the second advance estimates for 2010-11 crop year, released on February 9, 2011, the food grains production is estimated to be 232.07 million tonnes against 218.2 million tonnes in 2009-10. India's wheat production is estimated to touch an all-time high of 81.47 million tonnes in 2010-11 crop year. Pulses and Cotton production are also projected to set fresh record of 16.51 million tonnes and 33.9 million bales, respectively. The rice production is projected to surge to 94.01 million tonnes against 89.13 million tonnes last crop year. The oilseed production is seen at 27.85 million tonnes in 2010-11 against 24.92 million tonnes in the previous crop year. Similarly, the sugarcane production is estimated to rise to 336.7 million tonnes from 277.8 million tonnes in the previous year.

### Industries

- 1.16 **Results of Annual Survey of Industries:** As per the provisional results of Annual Survey of Industries 2008-09 which cover the entire Factory Sector comprising industrial units (called factories)

registered under section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the factory Act. 1948, there were 155321 registered factories. In these factories capital of Rs. 1535177.73 crore was invested and 87.77 lakh workers were working. The total output of these companies was of Rs.3272797.86 crore and net value added was of Rs.527765.58 crore.

- 1.17 **Index of Industrial Production:** The index of industrial Production (IIP) clocked a growth of 10.5 percent during 2009-10 (2.8 percent 2008-09), bolstered by the double digit growth since October 2009. The recovery was broad-based with high growth in manufacturing industries (10.9 percent), followed by mining (9.8 percent) and electricity (6.0 percent). The manufacturing output growth rate was supported by increases in consumer durables, capital goods and intermediate goods production.
- 1.18 During the year 2010-11, the cumulative growth for the period April- November, 2010 stood at 9.5% over the corresponding period of the previous year. The cumulative growth during April-November, 2010 over the corresponding period of 2009 in Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity sectors have been 8.0%, 10.0% and 4.5% respectively, which moved the overall growth in the General Index to 9.5%.
- 1.19 **Index of Six Core Industries:** The Index of Six core industries have a combined weight of 26.7 per cent in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) During April-December, 2010; six core industries registered a growth of 5.3% (provisional) as against 4.7% during the corresponding period of the previous year.
- 1.20 During April-December, 2010 Crude Oil production (weight of 4.17% in the IIP) registered a growth of 12.0% (provisional) compared to (-) 1.1% during the same period of 2009, Petroleum refinery production (weight of 2.00% in the IIP) registered a growth of 1.6% (provisional) compared to (-) 1.0% during the same period of 2009, Coal production (weight of 3.2% in the IIP) registered a growth of 1.0% (provisional) compared to an increase of 8.4% during the same period of 2009, Electricity generation (weight of 10.17% in the IIP) registered a growth 4.5% (provisional) compared to 5.9% during the same period of 2009, Cement production (weight of 1.99% in the IIP) registered a growth of 4.4% (provisional) compared to an increase of 11.0% during the same period of 2009 and Finished (carbon) Steel production (weight of 5.13% in the IIP) registered a growth of 7.3% (provisional) compared to an increase of 3.6% during the same period of 2009.

### Special Economic Zone

- 1.21 The Special Economic Zones Act 2005, supported by SEZ rules, came in to effect on February, 2006. Till December 2010, formal approvals have been granted for setting up of 580 SEZs out of which 367 have been notified. Out of the total employment provided to 6,20,824 persons in SEZs as a whole 4,86,120 persons is incremental employment generated. The total physical exports from SEZs as on 30th September, 2010 i.e. in the first two quarters of the current financial year, has been to the tune of Rs. 1,39,841 crore approximately registering a growth of 55.8% over the exports of corresponding period of the previous financial year. The total investment in SEZs till 30th September, 2010 is Rs.1,76,148 crore approximately, including Rs. 1,61,743 crore in the newly notified zones. 100% FDI is allowed in SEZs through automatic route. A total of 122 SEZs are making exports. Out of which 69 are IT/ITES, 16 Multi product and 37 other sector specific SEZs. The total number of units in these SEZs is 3,139.

### Industrial Relations

- 1.22 There was a decrease in the number of strikes and lockouts during the year 2009(P) as compared to the year 2008. The total no. of strikes and lockouts decreased by 72 incidents from 421 in 2008(P) to 349 in 2009(P). The total no. of workers involved in strikes and lockouts and mandays lost decreased by 9.38 lakh, and 82.64 lakh respectively between the year 2008 and 2009.

**India's Foreign Trade Data**

- 1.23 During 2009-10, India's merchandise exports at US\$ 176.6 billion posted a decline of 4.7 per cent over the year as against a growth of 13.7 per cent during 2008-09. Merchandise imports at US\$ 278.7 billion recorded a decline of 8.2 per cent over the year as against a growth of 20.8 per cent during 2008-09. The oil and non-oil imports of India also registered a decline of 8.7 per cent and 8.0 per cent in 2009-10, respectively, as against a growth of 17.6 per cent and 22.3 per cent in 2008-09.
- 1.24 While during the year 2010-11, Cumulative value of exports for the period April-December 2010 was US \$ 164707 million (Rs 751633 crore) as against US \$ 127182 million (Rs. 608882 crore) registering a growth of 29.5 per cent in Dollar terms and 23.4 per cent in Rupee terms over the same period last year. Cumulative value of imports for the period April-December, 2010 was US \$ 246724 million (Rs. 1126513 crore) as against US \$ 207315 million (Rs. 991605 crore) registering a growth of 19.01 per cent in Dollar terms and 13.61 per cent in Rupee terms over the same period last year.
- 1.25 Oil imports during April-December, 2010 were valued at US \$ 72554 million which was 17.7 per cent higher than the oil imports of US \$ 61661 million in the corresponding period last year. Non-oil imports during April - December, 2010 were valued at US\$ 174170 million which was 19.58 per cent higher than the level of such imports valued at US\$ 145654 million in April - December, 2009.
- 1.26 The trade deficit for April - December, 2010 was estimated at US \$ 82017 million which was higher than the deficit of US \$ 80133 million during April -December, 2009.

**Foreign Exchange**

- 1.27 India's foreign exchange reserves was US \$ 277.042 billion for the week ended March 26, 2010. The country's foreign exchange reserves have gone up to \$299.17 billion for the week ended January 28, 2011.

**Fiscal Deficit**

- 1.28 The Centre's fiscal deficit narrowed by 44.75 per cent year-on-year to Rs 1.71 lakh crore during the first three quarters of the current fiscal on the back of better-than-expected revenue from the sale of spectrum and robust tax collections. The central government's fiscal deficit stood at Rs 3.10 lakh crore in the corresponding period FY10.
- 1.29 At Rs 1.71 lakh crore, the fiscal deficit in April-December, 2010 amounted to 44.9 per cent of the Budget estimate of Rs 3.81 lakh crore for the entire 2010-11 fiscal. In contrast, the Centre's fiscal deficit for the same period last year stood at 77.3 per cent of the Budget estimate for 2009-10.
- 1.30 The government collected Rs 3.91 lakh crore in taxes during the nine-month period, which was 73.2 per cent of the budgetary target for the entire fiscal. In comparison, tax collections during the same period last fiscal amounted to just 64.9 per cent of the whole-year target.
- 1.31 Furthermore, non-tax revenue in April-December, 2010, stood at Rs 1.93 lakh crore, higher than the Budget estimate for the entire fiscal, primarily on account of higher realisation from the auction of spectrum, which raked in approximately Rs 70,000 crore more than the government estimated.

**Public Debt**

- 1.32 The total public debt of the Government increased to Rs 2862624 crore at the end of December, 2010. The increase in debt was primarily on account of dated securities. The Government's debt constitutes both internal and external debt. While the Government's papers of various maturities period, including the securities issued to international financial institutions, are classified as internal debt, the external debt are that from multilateral and bilateral agencies, including IMF. Internal debt constituted 89.6 per cent of public debt. The outstanding internal debt of the Government stood at Rs 2564983 crore.

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## Vibrant Gujarat - Saga of Vision and Prosperity :

Gujarat, which was carved out as a separate State from the then Bombay State on May 1, 1960, is celebrating the Golden Jubilee year of its existence. Gujarat began a new era - an era of self confidence, of trend setting, of proving to the world, what Gujarat and Gujaratis have been known for ages.

Since the state hood, Gujarat has achieved many milestones and has led the way for other states to emulate. The successes have come in many fields and through innovations - be it through two rounds of green revolutions to improve productivity in agriculture sector and make farmers and villages prosperous, through co-operatives and white revolution to empower women and provide a strong backbone to rural Gujarat, through inter linking of rivers and by taking waters of Narmada to every nook and corner of Gujarat and making every village self sufficient in their drinking water needs or by ensuring that every household in Gujarat gets 24 hour electricity supply.

Ever since its inception, Gujarat has witnessed many events, including man-made and natural disasters but every time it came out with renewed vigour, ubiquitously called the “*Gujarati khamir*”(resilience). It was due to the spirit of oneness and inherent social strength that the State was able to overcome the debilitating impact of the January 26, 2001 earthquake.

Kachchh, the epicentre, bounced back as a major investment region fast-pacing on the industrialisation path with investments of more than Rs 25,000 crore since 2001; today, Bhuj boasts of having one of the best airports in India and Mundra has emerged as a major privately-run port and port-based industrial and thermal power hub. The tax reliefs and subsidies given by the Central and State Governments for the development of Kachchh made the miracle possible.

Three other devastating natural disasters struck Gujarat during the last 12 years. In May 1999, Kutch faced a super-cyclone from the Arabian Sea that left hundreds dead, mainly the salt-pan workers. It had an adverse impact on Kandla port operations for weeks on end. Similarly, unprecedented floods hit Ahmedabad in 1999 and Surat in 2006, causing colossal losses to business activity in the State.

But the State converted crises into challenges and challenges into opportunities. Thus, the once-parched State now has the bounty of the Narmada waters in many districts, thanks to the ambitious Sardar Sarovar project on the mighty river, on which more than Rs 25,000 crore have been invested during the last three decades. With the agricultural growth of more than 9 per cent in the last five years, the highest in India, Gujarat came in for praise by the Washington-based International Institute for Food Policy Research last year.

The results of economic liberalisation could be seen most clearly in Gujarat in the first decade of the new century, beginning 2001. The State emerged stronger and a beacon of hope for the rest of the country in terms of economic and industrial development.

The investment climate and industry friendly policies of Gujarat have made it industrially Vibrant State. Gujarat is among the top few States in India to attract investments and create jobs. In particular, the State Government began organising the now-famous, biennial Vibrant Gujarat Global Investment Summit (VGGIS) from 2003 onwards to showcase the State as a major investment destination. In the five such events held so far, investments worth rupees lakhs of crores have been promised and many projects are at various stages of implementation across the State. On the industrial infrastructure front, the state has moved from traditional industrial clusters to industrial estates and advanced further to establish 60 SEZs. The State is further moving to set up truly world-class huge-sized Special Investment Regions which we call the SIRs. They will be supported by world-class infrastructure, premium civic amenities and an exemplary policy environment. Setting up of these SIRs is in line with the upcoming Dedicated Freight Corridor between Delhi and Mumbai (DFC) and the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). Similarly, these SIRs will have a great synergy with our upcoming International Finance Tech-City popularly known as Gujarat International Finance Tech-City (GIFT).

Gujarat accounts for about 30 per cent of India’s stock market capitalisation, 22 per cent of exports and 9.5 per cent of the workforce. The State is the world’s largest producer of castor and cumin, has the largest gas-based single location sponge iron plant, the largest producer of processed diamonds and the third largest denim producer. Besides, it also has Asia’s largest grassroots petroleum refinery at Jamnagar and the country’s only LNG import terminals at Hazira and Dahej.

In terms of its presence across sectors, Gujarat contributes significantly to the country's soda ash production (98 per cent), salt production (78 per cent), diamond processing (80 per cent), plastic industry (65 per cent), Petrochemical production (62 per cent), Onshore Crude oil (53 per cent), Onshore natural gas (31 per cent), Mineral production (10 per cent), chemicals (51 per cent), groundnut (37 per cent), pharmaceuticals (35 per cent), cotton (31 per cent) and Textiles (31 per cent).

The State has also made tremendous progress on socio-economic front through strategic interventions in social sectors. The centers of excellence in forms of IIM, NID, NIFT, CEPT, IIT, Law University, Forensic University and *Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Petroleum University* for higher education and concerted action through "School Enrollment Programme", "Girl Child Education Programme" and , '*Gunotsav*' has given fillip to the principle of quality education for all, right from elementary education to higher education.

The recent recognition to Gujarat as destination for medical tourism has come after intense efforts. The state has made big strides in community health care through its "*Janani Suraksha Yojana*", "*Chiranjivi Yojana*" and 'School Health Check-up Programme'.

This impressive record, however, does not mean Gujarat only means business! In cultural arena, too, the State has emerged as a major attraction for tourists and pilgrims alike. The State showcases its nine-day-long *Navratri* Festival as the world's longest annual dance festival, the International Kite Festival, held on January 14 each year, has become the final destination for the global kite-flyers. The State took a major step by enrolling *Bollywood* megastar Amitabh Bachchan as brand ambassador to promote Gujarat Tourism this year. Besides, the State is tying up with Karnataka, Goa and other States for co-branding tourism.

True, the state has through its rich culture, deep rooted heritage and colorful vibrancy has compelled everyone to look at the state with awe and respect. Now that the Gujarat has completed 50 years of its formation, the state is celebrating its Golden Jubilee. The celebrations are not only for achievements of past i.e. the glorious journey that Gujarat has been through over the years and for land mark achievements across sectors but also for a vision – A vision of even better Gujarat, A vision of a prosperous Gujarat, A vision where every Gujarati person is educated, A vision where every Gujarati person is healthy, A vision of a clean Gujarat, A vision of Green Gujarat, A vision of modern Gujarat.

### **State Economy**

Gujarat located on the western most part of India, has one third of coastline of the country. Since inception of the state, the structure of its economy has changed significantly. Not only the State's GSDP and Per Capita GSDP have increased but it has shown all signs of a developed and urbanised economy.

As per the quick estimates, Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at current prices in 2009-10 has been estimated at Rs. 429356 crore as against Rs. 367745 crore in 2008-09, showing a growth of 16.8 percent during 2009-10. The share of Gujarat state for the year 2009-10 at current prices in Gross Domestic Product at all India level works out to 7.00 percent. The per capita income at current prices is estimated at Rs. 63961 in 2009-10 (which is higher than the national average of Rs. 46492), as against Rs. 55140 in 2008-09, registering an increase of 16.0 percent over the previous year.

In Monsoon-2010, due to the low pressure created in the Arabian sea as after effect of weakening of cyclonic storm "*PHET*" almost all talukas of the State received little rain in the first week of June. The worry prevailed in the state, due to the late onset of actual monsoon, was diminished after very good rainfall during July and August months. Extremely heavy rainfalls in some of the talukas of districts like Junagadh, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Kachchh and Ahmedabad has created flood situation during July & August months. Special rescue teams of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) were sent to these districts for Rescue and Relief work. The state received total 122% of the average rainfall during the monsoon-2010. During the monsoon, 258 persons and 596 cattle have lost their lives. Of these, 162 eligible cases were paid death compensation of Rs. 180.60 lakhs, while Rs. 16.32 lakhs were paid as compensation for 393 cases of cattle-death. 12888 persons were paid Rs. 4.94 lakhs as cash-doles and 8668 families were paid Rs.60.88 lakh as household compensation. Almost Rs.82.15 lakhs were paid as compensation for 2597 damaged houses (partially/fully), in the affected areas.

Gujarat has continued to witness impressive industrial development. The state has received acknowledgments of 9737 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM) filed by entrepreneurs till September-2010 with an estimated investment of Rs. 800219 crore. The cumulative number of registered Small Scale Industries units crossed the figure of 3.12 lakh at the end of September-2006. SSI act is revised as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises act (MSMED Act, 2006) from 2nd October, 2006. In the state during the October, 2006 to November, 2010, the total 69129 Micro, Small & Medium units have been registered having an investment of Rs.35366 crore and employment generation of 929006. Board of Approval (BOA) in Ministry of Commerce and Industries (MoCI), New Delhi has accorded approvals to 60 SEZs (Special Economic Zone) in Gujarat at the end of November-2010. The total proposed investment by SEZs developers is around Rs. 267374 crore.

“Vibrant Gujarat Global Investors’ Summit - 2011” was organised on 12-13 January-2011 at Mahatma Mandir, Gandhinagar to attract the investors to establish projects in the State. In all 7936 MoUs have been signed/announced in different major sectors with total proposed investment of Rs. 20.83 lakh crore and new job opportunities for a large number of people in the State.

The percentage share of Gujarat State in All-India aggregates for ASI 2008-09 such as number of factories, number of employees, value of output and net value added, accounted for 9.57 percent, 9.93 percent, 15.54 percent and 11.77 percent respectively. The total value of mineral production of the state was estimated at Rs. 6421 crore for the year 2008-09.

Gujarat stands first in providing jobs to the candidates through Employment Exchanges for the last seven years in the country as per report published by the Directorate General of Employment & Training, New Delhi. The number of placements in year 2008 was 225714, which is maximum among all the states.

In the state, during the year 2009-10, 4.08 lakh persons have been registered in the employment exchanges and 1.78 lakh have been placed in employment. The total employment in public sector and private sector has increased from 19.04 lakh at the end of March, 2009 to 19.82 lakh at the end of March, 2010.

Infrastructure is the backbone of progress and the state has a fairly well developed infrastructural facilities. The generation of electricity in the state, including the generation of private sector and central share was 69883 MUs in 2009-10. The per capita consumption of electricity during the year 2009-10 was 1491 units (as per CEA’s revised formula).

The process of improving retention and decreasing drop out rate for elementary level (Std. I - V) of education is encouraging. The drop out rate for elementary section has decreased substantially from 22.30 percent in 1999-00 to 2.20 percent in 2009-10. Similarly the drop out rate for the standard I to VII has also decreased from 41.48 percent in 1999-00 to 8.66 percent in 2009-10.

As per the provisional accounts, the total receipts during the year 2009-10 was Rs.56204.02 crore which is higher by Rs.7020.50 crore than the previous year 2008-09. Revenue receipt was higher by Rs.2996.66 crore and capital receipt was higher by Rs.4023.84 crore than the previous year. The expenditure during the year 2009-10 was Rs.60357.68 crore, which was higher by Rs.8437.80 crore than the year 2008-09. The revenue expenditure was higher by Rs.9896.81 crore while capital expenditure was lower by Rs.1459.01 crore compared to the previous year i.e. 2008-09.

As per the provisional accounts of 2009-10, the receipts on revenue account was about Rs.41672.37 crore, while the total outgoings on revenue account was about Rs.48638.27 crore, leaving a deficit of Rs.6965.90 crore under revenue account. Under the capital account, total expenditure was Rs.11719.41 crore, against the capital receipts of Rs.14531.65 crore, showing a surplus of Rs.2812.24 crore. During the year 2009-10 on the capital account, expenditure on discharge of internal debt was Rs.2681.26 crore against the final accounts for the year 2008-09 of Rs.2045.86 crore. The total deficit on revenue and capital account together for the year 2009-10 works out to Rs.4153.65 crore, while the contingency fund and public account (Net) recorded deficit of Rs. 13.15 crore and surplus of Rs. 3941.71 crore respectively. Thus, the Government account for the year 2009-10, shows net deficit of Rs. 225.10 crore.

Government of India has been implementing the revised Twenty Point Programme-2006 since 1-4-2007. The Gujarat State has achieved 96 percent and got 1st rank in the year 2008-09. The State has achieved 94 percent in the year 2009-10. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation of the Government of India has recently published Progress Report ending July-2010 for the year 2010-11, Gujarat State has achieved 1st rank with 100 percent achievement in the country.

Important sectoral developments in the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (latest available) have been given in the following paragraphs.

### **Population**

- 2.1 According to Population Census 2001, the population of Gujarat was reported at 5.07 crore. The decadal growth rate has increased from 21.19 percent (1981-91) to 22.66 percent (1991-2001). Gujarat accounts 6.19 percent of the area and 4.93 percent of population of the country. The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State have been reported at 35.93 lakh (7.09 percent) and 74.81 lakh (14.76 percent) respectively.
- 2.2 The literacy rate in the State (excluding children in the age group 0-6 years) has increased from 61.29 percent in 1991 to 69.14 percent in 2001. The density of population in Gujarat has been 258 persons per sq.km. Nearly 37.36 percent population of Gujarat was residing in urban areas and the sex ratio was worked out to 920 in 2001.
- 2.3 Classification of population by economic activity according to Population Census 2001 reveals that out of the total population of 506.71 lakh in the state, 170.25 lakh were main workers, 42.31 lakh were marginal workers and 294.15 lakh were non-workers. Thus main workers constitute about 33.60 percent of the total population and marginal workers constitute about 8.35 percent of the total population of the state.

### **State Domestic Product**

- 2.4 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices in 2009-10 has been estimated at Rs. 331633 crore as against Rs. 300847 crore in 2008-09, registering a growth of 10.2 percent during the year. As per quick estimates, Gross State Domestic Product at factor cost at current prices in 2009-10 has been estimated at Rs. 429356 crore as against Rs. 367745 crore in 2008-09, registering a growth of 16.8 percent during the year. The higher growth in the economy during the year 2009-10 can be mainly attributed to manufacturing, electricity, construction and communication sectors, which have contributed to the tune of 11.0 to 34.6 percent growth during the year 2009-10 at constant (2004-05) prices.
- 2.5 The share of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors has been reported at 14.2 percent, 38.6 percent and 47.2 percent respectively to the total GSDP (Rs. 331633 crore) in 2009-10 at constant (2004-05) prices. The share of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors has been reported at 18.2 percent, 36.9 percent and 44.9 percent respectively to the total GSDP (Rs. 429356 crore) in 2009-10 at current prices. The share of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the base year 2004-05 was reported at 19.5 percent, 36.5 percent and 44.0 percent respectively.

### **Net State Domestic Product**

- 2.6 The State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices in 2009-10 is estimated at Rs. 283930 crore as against Rs. 256197 crore in 2008-09, showing a growth of 10.8 percent during the year. At current prices, the NSDP in 2009-10 is estimated at Rs. 370400 crore as against Rs. 314899 crore in 2008-09, showing a growth of 17.6 percent during the year.

### **Per Capita Income**

- 2.7 The Per Capita Income (i.e. Per Capita NSDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices has been estimated at Rs. 49030 in 2009-10 as against Rs. 44861 in 2008-09, registering a growth of 9.3 percent during the year. The Per Capita Income at current prices has been estimated at Rs. 63961 in 2009-10 as against Rs. 55140 in 2008-09, showing an increase of 16.0 percent during the year.

**Agriculture and Allied Sectors**

- 2.8 The production of total foodgrains during the year 2009-10 is estimated at 56.05 lakh tonnes as against 63.45 lakh tonnes in the previous year, showing a decrease of 11.66 percent over previous year. The production of cotton during the year 2009-10 is estimated at 74.01 lakh bales as against 70.14 lakh bales (170 kgs. per bale) in 2008-09, showing an increase of 5.52 percent over the previous year. The production of total oil seeds during the year 2009-10 is estimated at 30.10 lakh tonnes, which is 23.45 percent lower than that in 2008-09 (39.32 lakh tonnes).
- 2.9 Nearly 50 lakh growers in Gujarat are expected to benefit in drawing best price of their produces by increased visibility of spot rates and accessibility to punch their orders online from the latest E – Market Exchange initiative of National Agriculture Produce Marketing Company of India Ltd. (NAPMC), *Gujarat Niyantrit Bazar Sangh* (GNBS) and Neptune Overseas Ltd.
- 2.10 With this latest initiative, the growers, who are not getting the expected rates for their produce, can now store the produce in the warehouse and can get a loan of 65-70% against the Warehouse Receipt, thereby saving themselves from the price losses which they suffer by distress selling of their produce at unacceptable rates. This would also save their transportation costs as they need not take their produce back home.
- 2.11 The credit dispensation in FY-09-10 stood at Rs.2888.61 crore as compared to Rs 1879 crore in FY-08-09, showing a growth of 54 per cent. The total credit dispensation includes assistance to Gujarat Government's 4362 fresh projects worth Rs.971.53 crore for rural infrastructure development.
- 2.12 The sixth annual *Krishi Mahotsav* (May 16 to June 14), has been launched and extended to cover all parts of the state. As part of the *Krishi Mahotsav*, each village panchayat is given 15 agriculture kits free. Besides, five families living below the poverty line in each of the 18600 odd villages are being provided agricultural kits (total 1.69 lakh kits) carrying certified seeds, farming tools and even water pumps in some areas. Those engaged in animal husbandry get their own kits with cattle-feed, grass, mineral mixture etc. The move is aimed at making them aware of their scientific requirements for increasing production. The government is also providing two lakh soil health cards and three lakh soil sampling cards to the farmers to make them aware of the kind of soil they have and what they could do to improve productivity.
- 2.13 In a bid to help farmers of Gujarat to get better agricultural yield, the state government has undertaken a massive drive to issue Soil Health Cards (SHCs) containing details on various properties of the soil. The SHCs, which are given under the Soil Health Programme of the Agriculture Department, is prepared after the soil is tested scientifically for various properties like productivity, mineral composition, water retaining capacity and others. The SHCs also contain information on what kind of pesticides, fertilisers, seeds and how much water should be used to get better productivity from the land. These details would help farmers take accurate action to increase productivity of the land. The Government plans to issue SHCs to 42.39 lakh
- 2.14 The Gujarat Government has initiated a programme to cover all its farmers under the '*Kisan Credit Cards*' issued by commercial banks which aims at augmenting their borrowing capacity from banks and will also take care of their day-to day needs. The Government has directed all officials to cover those farmers who have so far not been issued *Kisan Credit Cards*. So far 21.20 lakh cards have been issued by banks against total land holdings of about 42.39 lakh in the state.

**Horticulture**

- 2.15 The productivity of fruit crops is estimated at 19.78 Metric Tonne/Hectare. The major vegetables grown in Gujarat are Onion, Potato, Brinjal, Tomato, Okra and Cucurbits. The productivity of vegetables is estimated at 17.83 Metric Tonne/Hectare. The State mainly produces spices viz. Cumin, Fennel, and Garlic. During the year 2009-10, the production of Fruits, Vegetables, Spices and Flowers recorded at 69.85 lakh tonnes, 72.55 lakh tonnes, 9.38 lakh tonnes and 0.95 lakh tonnes as against the production of Fruits, Vegetables, Spices and Flowers has been reported to 59.97 lakh tonnes, 68.07 lakh tonnes, 9.14 lakh tonnes and 0.85 lakh tonnes respectively, during the year 2008-09. During the year 2010-11,

the production of Fruits, Vegetables, Spices and Flowers is estimated at 78.40 lakh tonnes, 73.59 lakh tonnes, 9.51 lakh tonnes and 1.00 lakh tonnes respectively.

- 2.16 Due to the serious efforts made by the State Government like *Krushī Mahotsava*, State is in leading position in Onion, Potato, Banana, Lime and Papaya and introduced new horticulture crops like Cashew nut, Pamaroza, Sweet orange and Medical crops. State has taken a lead in the sector of establishing Green House by producing high value flowers like Dutch Roses, Gerberas and Carnation.
- 2.17 With a view to double the horticulture production and income up to the year 2012 by adopting end to end approach with simultaneous development of post harvest infrastructure and marketing facilities, “Gujarat State Horticultural Mission (GSHM) a registered society has been formed for implementation of “National Horticulture Mission (NHM)” in the state. The Mission is being implemented in 15 potential districts and covers 10 important crops of the state viz. Mango, Chikoo, Aonla, Banana, Papaya, Lime, Cumin, Fennel, Flowers Medical and Aroma Crops.
- 2.18 At all-India level, the State contributes 14 percent to 20 percent share in major fruit and vegetable crops like; Papaya, *Sapota*, Onion, Banana and Lime. The state also enjoys leading position (1st rank to 4th rank) at all-India level in the productivity at all-India level in major fruit and vegetable crops like Onion, Potato, Banana, Tomato, Pome-granate, Guava, Lime and Papaya.

### Animal Husbandry

- 2.19 As per the provisional results of livestock census 2007, total livestock population (including dogs) of Gujarat was 237.94 lakh. As per the estimates of the Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) of major livestock products, the production of milk has increased to 88.43 lakh tonnes in 2009-10(P) as against 83.87 lakh tonnes of 2008-09.
- 2.20 The state government has claimed to treat 321636 animals during first phase of 726 animal health fairs (*Pashu Arogya Mela*) in the state. Total 17480 minor and medium surgeries were done, 321626 animals were treated, 213173 animals were vaccinated and 53994 animal keepers participated in total 726 animal fairs till 15th November of this year.

### Fisheries

- 2.21 Gujarat has a long coastal-line of 1600 kms., which is broken by several bays, inlets, estuaries and marshy lands.
- 2.22 During the year 2009-10, total fish production in the Gujarat State has been estimated at 7.72 lakh tonnes worth Rs.3493.74 crore. The marine fish production constitutes about 88.99 percent of total fish production of the State. As per livestock census 2007, there were 34705 fishing boats in the State, out of which 22564 were mechanised boats and 12141 were non-mechanised boats. During the year 2009-10, through foreign export of 183870 tonnes of fish and fish products, the State has obtained Rs.1838.75 crore.
- 2.23 During the year 2010-11 (April-September-2010 [P]), the total fish production has been estimated at 1.97 lakh tonnes (Marine fish production is 1.63 lakh tonnes and the remaining inland) worth of Rs.891.54 crore. During the year (April-September-2010) Foreign Export of fish and fish products is estimated at 50900 tonnes, worth of Rs.503.00 crore. At the end of September-2010, there were 34917 fishing boats registered in the State, out of which 22776 were mechanised boats and 12141 were non-mechanised boats. During the year 2010-11, 8374 lakh fish seeds (spawn) have been produced to meet the ever growing demand of the State in Inland sector.
- 2.24 A pre-census survey, which was conducted prior to the National Marine Fisheries Census-2010, conducted in coastal districts of the state by Central Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) has revealed that the number of fishermen households in Gujarat has risen from 60,000 in 2005 to 83,000 in 2010.
- 2.25 With a 1600 km. coastline, Gujarat ranks first among the states in marine fish production and exported 1.88 lakh tonnes of marine products worth Rs.1265 crore in fiscal 2008-09, according to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

**Forests**

- 2.26 In the year 2009-10, the Forests of Gujarat extend over an area of 19160.99 sq. kms. which constitute 9.77 percent of total geographical area of the State. Most of the forests are dry, deciduous to scrub type having very low productivity.

**Environment**

- 2.27 The Gujarat government is the first in Asia and fourth in entire world to start Climate Change Department. It will co-ordinate with all other related state government departments and carry out a range of studies to assess the impact of climate change and global warming on the coastal regions of the state. Hon. Chief Minister dictated a new formula to fight the problem of global warming. While opening the National Conference on climate change at ISRO, Ahmedabad, Hon. Chief Minister outlined new formula as : SAVE EAST-WEST. He said that SAVE EAST means to save Energy-Air-Steam-Transport and SAVE WEST means to save Water-Environment-Society-Time.
- 2.28 Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) is coming up with five Emergency Rescue Centres (ERC) strategically located at five places in the state to deal with man-made and natural disasters including terrorist attacks. These five ERCs will be located at Gandhidham, Rajkot, Vadodara, Surat and Ahmedabad and that too on arterial roads. These centres will be equipped with state-of-art facilities, rescue vehicles, special outfits for rescuers who venture into high temperature zones, obnoxious gases among other dangerous situations. GSDMA authorities have mapped every village in the state in view of natural disasters and also for chemical and industrial hazards. It has prepared a blue book for each of the village focusing on management and mitigation plan in case of any disasters.
- 2.29 Institute of Seismological Research (ISR), the institution specializing in geo sciences, is profiling all major economic zones in the state to predict their future sustainability. The suggestions given by the Raisan-located institute will be woven into state government's construction policies made and provide due input to the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA).
- 2.30 Gujarat Ecology Commission, working for environment protection and pollution reduction in the state, has launched Geographical Information System (GIS) based web portal. It is the first commission of the country which has launched such portal. The website ([www.gec.gov.in](http://www.gec.gov.in)) consists of data on industrial pollution, urbanization, degradation of land, water, biodiversity, coastal and marine environment, wetlands and energy. The web portal has about 300 maps and 2000 tables which provide important information.
- 2.31 Giving a boost to its reputation as a pioneer in industrial growth, Gujarat is all set to be one of the first states to unveil a state action plan to deal with climate change. Reducing carbon emissions by shifting from coal to gas-based energy generation and by harnessing solar and hydroelectric power is among the Gujarat Government's top priorities. The second major priority is modern technology, particularly for the transportation sector, followed by reduced industrial pollution and greater afforestation.
- 2.32 The diamond city – Surat has been ranked the third cleanest city of the country for 2009-10. Union Ministry of Urban Development, as part of national urban sanitation policy, has been selecting top 25 cleanest cities. Chandigarh has topped with 73.4 points and Mysore is second with 70.6 points.
- 2.33 The Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) has adopted a “polluter pays” principle for ships coming to the state's ports. From now on, ship-owners docking their vessels at Gujarat's ports have to show proper insurance cover to clean up any possible wreckage or oil spill from their ships. The GMB's policy now makes it mandatory for all ships to furnish details of payment of premiums for protection and indemnity (P&I) cover for the ships.

**Water Resources Development**

- 2.34 The ultimate irrigation potential through surface water as well as ground water resources is estimated at 64.88 lakh hectare. The total irrigation potential of surface water created up to June-2010 works out to 48.79 percent of ultimate irrigation potential, whereas maximum utilisation works out to 75.58 percent of the irrigation potential created.

- 2.35 Maharashtra and Gujarat inked a pact with the Centre to prepare project reports to inter-link rivers to benefit Greater Mumbai and water deficit areas of north Gujarat. The Par–Tapi–Narmada link envisages the transfer of surplus water from west flowing rivers north of Damanganga up to Tapi to water deficit areas in North Gujarat. The link project consists of seven proposed reservoirs on these rivers and a 395 km long link canal. The diverted water will be used to irrigate a total of 1.63 lakh hectares annually in the districts of Valsad, Navsari, Dang, Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara besides the drought prone Saurashtra and Kachchh region. Power houses proposed at the foot of the various dams will also generate hydro power to the tune of about 32.5 MW.

#### **Sardar Sarovar Project**

- 2.36 The project will provide annual irrigation benefits in an area of about 18.45 lakh hectares spread over 73 talukas of 15 districts in the State. It is also envisaged to provide water for domestic and industrial uses in about 9633 villages and 131 townships. About three-fourth of the command area under this project is drought prone as defined by the Irrigation Commission.
- 2.37 The revised estimated cost of this project at 2008-09 prices is Rs.39240.44 crore, against which cumulative expenditure of Rs.31400.50 crore was incurred by the end of March-2010. During the year 2010-11 (April-August 2010), an expenditure of Rs.714.02 crore has been incurred. Thus, cumulative expenditure incurred upto August-2010 on this project works out to Rs. 32114.52 crore.

#### **Industries**

- 2.38 The state of Gujarat is one of the highly industrialised states in India. With its reputation of being a highly investor-friendly state, the state has a proven track record of attracting high volumes of investment becoming the most favoured investment destination in India. In the backdrop of these developments, the Government of Gujarat has declared Industrial Policy - 2009.
- 2.39 **Infrastructure:** The Blueprint for Infrastructure in Gujarat 2020 (BIG 2020) is an integrated plan for the state's infrastructure development, to make Gujarat a globally preferred place to live in and to do business through accelerated, balanced, inclusive and sustainable growth driven by robust social, industrial and physical infrastructure. It envisages an investment of Rs11,80,912 crore across 19 infrastructure sectors, is an integrated plan for the state's infrastructure development. This integrated infrastructure investment plan will ensure high investments in infrastructure, increase productivity, expand the industries and services sector and hence propel Gujarat's per capita income into the league of top fifty countries of the world while making it globally preferred place to live in and do business.
- 2.40 "Vibrant Gujarat Global Investors' Summit - 2011" was organised on 12-13 January-2011 at Mahatma Mandir, Gandhinagar to attract the investors to establish projects in the State. In all 7936 MoUs have been signed/announced in different major sectors with total proposed investment of Rs. 20.83 lakh crore and new job opportunities for a large number of people in the State.
- 2.41 Under the liberalised procedure introduced by Government of India, Gujarat has continued to witness impressive industrial development. Since January-1983, the State has received acknowledgments of 9737 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM) filed by entrepreneurs till September-2010 with an estimated investment of Rs.800219 crore.
- 2.42 The State has also received 1415 Letters of Intent (LoI) having proposed investment of Rs.64508 crore and 1577 Letters of Permission (LoP) for setting up 100 percent Export Oriented Units (EOUs) having proposed investment of Rs. 7946 crore till September-2010.
- 2.43 The state has implemented Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMED) Act 2006 from 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2006. Upto November, 2010, the total number of 69129 units have been registered having an investment of Rs. 35366 crore and employment generation of 929006.
- 2.44 Gujarat has set up a mechanism to monitor implementation of all investment proposals. As on 30th September-2010, 5439 projects were implemented aggregating total investment of Rs.178077 crore. In addition, 2682 projects are under implementation aggregating total investment of Rs. 553757 crore. These include 1555 projects each having less than Rs.10 crore of investment, 633 projects

having investment between Rs.10 crore to Rs.50 crore, 154 projects each having investment between Rs.50 crore to Rs.100 crore and 340 projects each having investment of over Rs.100 crore.

- 2.45 According to provisional results of ASI 2008-09, as per NIC-2008 the industry group (19)- Manufacture of Coke and Refined Petroleum Products accounted 26.26% of net value added by factory sector, followed by industry group (20) Manufacture of Chemical and Chemical Products (as per NIC-2008) accounted 21.33%, industry group (21)- Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical & botanical accounted 6.64%, industry groups (28)- Manufacture of Machinery and equipment accounted 5.95%, industry groups (23)- Manufacturing of other Non Metallic Mineral Products accounted 5.07%, industry groups (13)- Manufacture of Textiles accounted 4.97%, industry group (10)- Manufacture of food products accounted 4.77%, industry group (25) Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery accounted 4.74% and industry groups (24)- Manufacture of Basic metals accounted 3.15%, Net Value Added in Factory Sector. The contribution of these nine industry groups together accounted about 83 percent in the net value added generated by State factory sector for as per the ASI-2008-09 provisional result.
- 2.46 The number of factories have decreased from 15107 in 2007-08 to 14860 in 2008-09, showing a decrease of 1.64 percent over the previous year. The net value added by factory sector in the State has also decrease from Rs.62108 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 61025 crore in 2008-09, showing a decrease of 1.74 percent over the previous year.
- 2.47 The value of output at current prices of all registered factories covered under the survey in State has increased from Rs. 448243 crore in 2007-08 to 508071 crore in 2008-09, showing an increase of 13.35 percent over the previous year.
- 2.48 The fixed capital employed by the factory sector in State has increased from Rs. 145400 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 172301 crore in 2008-09, showing an increase of 18.50 percent over the previous year.
- 2.49 The employment in all factories covered under the survey, inclusive of managerial, supervisory and clerical personnel has increased from 10.45 lakh in 2007-08 to 11.26 lakh in 2008-09. It shows that about 80282 additional net employment has been generated in the State during the year 2008-09.
- 2.50 **Factories :** The number of working registered factories in the State has increased from 23942 at the end of the year 2008(P) to 24453 at the end of the year 2009(P). The average daily employment in the working factories has also increased from 11.75 lakh at the end of the year 2008(P) to 12.58 lakh at the end of the year 2009(P). Chemical and Chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal) group was the leading industry group accounting for about 15.97 percent of the working factories at the end of the year 2009(P) followed by manufacturing of Textile Products (11.35 percent), Manufacturing of other Non-Metallic Mineral Products (9.07 percent), Manufacturing of Food Products and Beverages (9.03 percent), Manufacturing of Fabricated Metal Products & Equipments (8.83 percent), Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipments N.E.C. (8.77 percent), Manufacturing of Basic Metal Products (7.14 percent), Manufacturing of Rubber and Plastic Products (5.10 percent), Manufacturing of Wood Products & Cork (3.84 percent) and Agriculture, Hunting and related service activities (2.92 percent).
- 2.51 **Joint Stock Companies :** During the year 2009-10 (Upto October, 2009), 2091 new Joint Stock Companies with an authorised capital of Rs.608 crore were registered in the State. Thus, upto October, 2009, 57104 Joint Stock Companies were registered in the State.
- 2.52 **Industrial Disputes :** During the calendar year 2010 (upto September-2010), incidence of 18 strikes and lockouts have reported which have affected 3440 workers and the total 41128 mandays were lost as against incidents of 31 strikes and lockouts having affected 4977 workers and total 32282 mandays were lost during the year 2009.
- 2.53 Gujarat government has moved to set up seven new special investment regions (SIRs) at Sanand and Changodar, both in Ahmedabad district; Aliabet, an island in the mouth of Narmada river falling in the Gulf of Khambhat; Navlakhi, a port on the eastern tip of the Gulf of Kutch; Pipavav and Simar along the southern Saurashtra coast; and Anjar in Kutch district. Once through, it will take

the total number of SIRs in Gujarat to 13. SIRs are especially notified industrial-cum-residential zones, each 100 sq km or more, to be developed under the public-private partnership (PPP) model.

- 2.54 The Centre has signed an agreement with the Government of Gujarat for setting up a Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR) at Dahej in the state. The PCPIR policy is a window to ensure the adoption of a holistic approach to the development of global scale industrial clusters in the petroleum, chemical and petrochemical sectors in an integrated and environment friendly manner. The idea is to ensure the setting up of industrial estates in a planned manner to achieve synergies and for value added manufacturing, research and development.
- 2.55 The Gujarat Government proposes to set up a PCPIR at Dahej in South Gujarat spread over the blocks of Vagra and Bharuch in Bharuch district. It will cover an area of 453 sq km, with a processing area of 186 sq kms, approximately 41.05 per cent of the total area.

### Mining

- 2.56 As per provisional estimates, the production of Agate, Steatite (Soap stone) and Gypsum during the year 2008-09 was 20, 668 and 1739 tonnes respectively. The production of Limestone, Lignite, Bauxite, Laterite and Dolomite were 22843, 11007, 3586, 60 and 647 thousand tonnes respectively. The production of Clay (others), China Clay, Bentonite, Quartz, Silica sand and Chalk were 5805, 1420, 1099, 306, 1149 and 214 thousand tonnes respectively. The production of Oil (Petroleum Crude) and Natural Gas was 5944 thousand tonnes and 2605 million cubic metres respectively. As per the provisional estimates, the value of mineral production of the State, for the year 2008-09 was Rs.6421 crore.

### Electricity

- 2.57 The total installed capacity of the State as on March-2010 was 11758 MW (comprising of 5216 MW by Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd. (GSECL), 3818 MW by Private Sector and 2724 MW by Central Sector Share). While as on October, 2010, it has touched to 12512 MW (comprising of 5216 MW by Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd. (GSECL), 4572 MW by Private Sector and 2724 MW by Central Sector Share).
- 2.58 The total Generation of Electricity in the State including GSECL (28507 Million Units), Private sector (28042 Million Units) and Central sector share (13334 Million Units) was 69883 Million Units in the year 2009-10 as against 68962 Million Units generated in the previous year i.e. 2008-09. The total electricity generated in the year 2010-11 (up to October-2010) works out to 41066 Million Units.
- 2.59 The total consumption of electricity during the year 2009-10 was 56973 Million Units as against 55610 Million Units in the previous year i.e. 2008-09 (including Torrent Power Ltd.). The highest consumption was reported 21517 Million Units (37.77%) by industrial use, followed by 13003 Million Units (22.82%) by agricultural use, 8329 Million Units (14.62%) by domestic use, 8123 Million Units (14.26%) by other uses and 3908 Million Units (6.86%) by commercial use.
- 2.60 The per capita consumption of electricity during the year 2009-10 was reported to 1491 units as against 1446 units of the previous year 2008-09.
- 2.61 Surat is the second Asian city after Hong Kong to have India's first environmentally-friendly 370 MW gas-based combined-cycle power station owned by Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL). The ambitious power plant that has been constructed at the cost of Rs 1,414.16 crore at Utran power house complex some 10 km away from Surat is expected to generate 88.80 lakh units of electricity per day with the daily consumption of 15.60 lakh standard cubic meter (SCM) gas. The plant is an extension of the existing 135 MW combined-cycle power plant and will add up to the 8 per cent generating capacity of GSECL.
- 2.62 Gujarat's '*Jyotigram Yojna*' has bagged the 'Innovation for India-2010' award of The Marico Innovation Foundation in the public services category. The '*Jyotigram Yojna*', won the award for its novel idea, public utility and implementation, adding another feather to the state's cap in the year of its golden jubilee celebration. The biennial award is given in four sections, namely public service, trade and commerce, social service and special award.

- 2.63 With the proposed commissioning of a 50-MW tidal power project off the coast of Gujarat in 2013, India is ready to place its first “seamark” that will be a first for Asia as well. London-based marine energy developer Atlantis Resources Corporation, along with Gujarat Power Corporation Ltd, has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Gujarat government to start this project. The cost for the plant is expected to be in the vicinity of Rs 750 crore (Rs 7.50 billion). This plant is also is expected to be scaled up to 250 MW.
- 2.64 The Clinton Foundation has entered into a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to build solar park in Gujarat state. The solar park will have the capacity to produce over 5,000 Mega Watts (MW) of electricity. The state government had provided 1,500 hectares of land to build the solar power projects.
- 2.65 The State Government launched Asia’s first solar energy park to generate 500 MW power from the non-conventional source in Patan district of the State. Located at the northern periphery of the Little Rann of Kutch at the borders of Patan and Kutch districts, the Gujarat Solar Park would finally be spread over 2,000 hectares in the arid region which gets at least 300 sunny days in a year. Touted as Asia’s biggest, Hon. C.M. declared the project as *Swarnim Surya Teerth*, being set up as it is in the golden jubilee year of the state’s foundation to mark modern way of paying obeisance to the Sun.
- 2.66 **Solar power plant inaugurated in Gujarat:** On January 22, Hon. Gujarat Chief Minister inaugurated a 1 MW solar power plant, Set up near the Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University campus, commissioned in a record 105 days at a cost of Rs.15 crore. The plant will generate around 15 lakh units of power per year, enough to light 1,500 houses and is expected to lessen carbon emission by 1,500 tonnes. He made clear his resolve to make Gandhinagar a solar city and Gujarat the solar capital of the world.

#### **Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.**

- 2.67 GSPC is the first and only State Government undertaking in the field of Exploration of Oil & Gas. The company’s portfolio of oil and gas fields/blocks consist of 64 blocks, out of which 53 are in India and 11 in overseas. Of the exploration blocks where the company is the operator, significant discoveries of Oil and Gas have been made in the KG-OSN-2001/3 in Andhra Pradesh and CB-ONN-2000/1 in Gujarat.
- 2.68 GSPL successfully constructed and commissioned high Pressure Gas Grid. The length of this pipeline network was 1692 kms. at the end of January 2011. This network passes through 18 districts of Gujarat
- 2.69 GSPL in consortium with State owned OMCs, IOCL, BPCL and HPCL has emerged as the successful bidder for developing the proposed Pan-India pipelines namely, Mehsana - Bhatinda (Approx. 1650 Kms.), Bhatinda–Jammu-Srinagar (Approx. 750 Kms.) and Mallavaram-Bhilwara (Approx. 1530 Kms.).
- 2.70 The current transmission of Natural Gas through pipeline network of GSPL is about 37 MMSCMD to industries in various cities in Gujarat, including around 16 MMSCMD of re-gasified LNG.
- 2.71 Under the direction of Government of Gujarat, GSPC Gas Company Ltd. has implemented city Gas Distribution networks in approx. 84 locations which include cities, towns and villages of Gujarat. At present GSPC Gas is supplying 3.60 MMSCMD of gas to more than 225000 domestic household, 87 CNG Stations, 810 commercial & non-commercial customers and 1018 industrial customers in the state of Gujarat.
- 2.72 GSPC Gas is also supplying gas to automobile sector through CNG. The Company is supplying daily average of CNG of the tune of 360000 SCM to more than 48000 vehicles which includes mainly State Transportation buses, cars and auto rickshaws.
- 2.73 In order to augment the power supply in Gujarat to the various industries and households, a 700 MW gas based power plant is being constructed near Pipavav. Similarly, 156 MW gas based power plant at Hazira is also under expansion by another 350 MW. Both the above projects are expected to be commissioned during the year 2011-12.

- 2.74 GSPC has been allotted 5 MW solar power project by Energy & Petrochemicals Department for which PPA is signed and land is allotted in the solar park.
- 2.75 To promote greener power, GSPC has established a 52.5 MW project on development cum O & M model at village : Jakhau in Kachchh district.

### **Railways**

- 2.76 The total length of railway lines in the State as on 31st March-2009 was 5328 route kms. comprising of 3193 kms. of Broad Gauge (BG), 1364 kms. of Meter Gauge (MG) and 771 kms. of Narrow Gauge (NG) lines.

### **Roads**

- 2.77 The total length of roads (except Non-plan, Community, Urban and Project roads) in the State has increased to 74112 kms. at the end of 2007-08 from 74064 kms. at the end of 2006-07. Out of the total road length of 74112 Kms., The length of surfaced roads was 71507 Kms. (96.49 percent), where as unsurfaced roads was 2605 Kms., (3.51 percent) by the end of 2007-08.
- 2.78 Out of the total road length of 74112 kms. at the end of the year 2007-08, the length of National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads was 3244 kms., 18447 kms., 20564 kms., 10352 kms. and 21505 kms. respectively.
- 2.79 The State Government's Roads and Buildings Department has approved Rs 181 crore project for widening of nine-port roads that are gateway to eight ports. The roads that are presently 3.5 to 7 meter wide will be expanded up to 10 meter in view of heavy load of traffic.
- 2.80 On the lines of Ahmedabad-Vadodara expressway, constructed by Central government undertaking National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), Gujarat government has chalked out plans to build its own expressway between Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar. The Gujarat government would construct its own expressway of 110 kms between Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar via Sarkhej-Pipali-Dholera. It would be the first expressway to be built by the state government. The state expressway was envisaged as Dholera Special Investment Region (SIR) would also get air connectivity through international airport.

### **Motor Vehicles**

- 2.81 The number of registered motor vehicles have increased from 118.73 lakh at the end of 2009-10 to 122.67 lakh at the end of August-2010, showing an increase growth of 3.32 percent. About 73.34 percent of the total registered vehicles are motor-cycle class vehicles (two wheelers). During the year 2010-11 (April-August-2010), the number of registered motor cycles/scooters/mopeds increased to 89.96 lakh from 87.17 lakh registered at the end of March-2010, showing a rise of 3.21 percent. The number of auto rickshaws, motor cars (four wheelers including jeeps), goods vehicles (including tempos), trailers and tractors registered an increase of 15839, 56478, 18589, 6238 and 11324 respectively during the year 2010-11 (April-August-2010).

### **Port Development**

- 2.82 The State of Gujarat, located on the West Coast of India, has about 1600 Km. long coastline, representing a third of the nation's water front. Gujarat is strategically positioned to serve the vast north and central Indian hinterland.
- 2.83 The State has 41 minor and intermediate ports, geographically dispersed across South Gujarat (14 ports), Saurashtra (23 ports) and Kachchh region (4 ports). Besides, in the State of Gujarat there is a major port of Kandla, under the administrative control of the Central Government.
- 2.84 The total cargo handled by the Kandla Port in quantitative terms has increased from 722.25 lakh tonnes in the year 2008-09 to 795.00 lakh tonnes in the year 2009-10, showing an increase of 10.06 percent over the previous year (including transshipment). The imports from Kandla port have increased by 15.98 percent while exports have decreased by 2.32 percent respectively during the year 2009-10 as compared to the previous year. During the year 2010-11 (April-october-2010) the total cargo handled by major port Kandla has been recorded to 476.43 lakh tonnes (including transshipment).

- 2.85 For the third year in a row, the major port of Kandla port retained the tag of India's biggest cargo handler by volume. During the year 2009-10, the port located in Gujarat, handled 79.50 million tonnes of cargo, up from 72.22 million tonnes in the previous year.
- 2.86 The Intermediate and Minor ports of Gujarat handled a total cargo of 2055.40 lakh tonnes during the year 2009-10 as against 1528.14 lakh tonnes handled during the preceding year, showing an increase of about 34.50 percent. During the year 2010-11 (April-October, 2010), intermediate and minor ports have handled the total cargo of 1319.37 lakh tonnes.
- 2.87 Gujarat Maritime Board is planning to double the capacity through public-private partnership (PPP) in next few years. At present, Gujarat handles 205 million tonnes of cargo, which will increase to over 500 million tonnes in two to three years. With the doubling of cargo handling capacity, the state will be handling more than 40% of the country's cargo traffic.
- 2.88 Gujarat Maritime Board will construct a jetty and allied infrastructure near Bagsara, Rajkot, in the Gulf of Kutch for salt export through sea route at an investment of over Rs 80 crore. The salt jetty at Bagsara in Maliya taluka is strategically located as it is amongst the few leading salt producing belts with about 10 lakh MT of production in Gujarat. The objective behind developing an exclusive salt jetty is to keep the white commodity away from dirty cargo at ports. As per industry estimate, nearly 18 lakh MT of salt is exported annually from the two state ports-Kandla and Mundra.
- 2.89 The Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) is working to interlink 45 ports of the state using the Integrated Port Management System, wherein the data regarding cargo handled, arrival and departure of the ships will be updated daily. GMB intend to interlink 41 ports of GMB, private ports of Mundra, Pipavav, Dahej and Hajira through information technology (IT) network. As a result, all critical information like revenue collection, port traffic, inventory, HR will be available online.
- 2.90 The Gujarat government has decided to develop five clusters as marine shipbuilding parks (MSPs) to give fillip to shipbuilding industry. The locations identified are - along the north bank of Narmada river in Dahej, old Bhavnagar port, near Mahuva in the Bhavnagar, coastline between Navlakhi and Jodiya in northern Saurashtra, and near Mandvi in the Gulf of Kachchh.
- 2.91 Japan and the Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) have signed an MoU for Rs 100 crore to upgrade the Alang ship breaking yard to international requirements by way of technology transfer and financial assistance under a Private-Public Partnership (PPP). The modernised Alang yard will be ready by 2012-13.

### **Aviation**

- 2.92 Government of Gujarat (GoG) announced setting up the Gujarat State Aviation Company (GUJSAC) as a public sector enterprise, with a view to building infrastructure and providing trained human resources for the fast growing civil aviation sector. This initiative is a part of a farsighted policy to set up an autonomous enterprise to meet the growing demand in the public as well as private sector. A budgetary provision has also been made on this head. It will explore private sector participation through Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) model.
- 2.93 Gujarat will get 11 new airports to provide easy connectivity to major pilgrimage sites in the state. The Gujarat government is working on 11 new airports which would come up at pilgrim places like Palitana (Bhavnagar), Dwarka (Jamnagar) and Ambaji (Banaskantha). Gujarat has some 20 small and big airports, and to promote tourism better air connectivity is needed.

### **Post and Telecommunications**

- 2.94 As on 31st March-2010, there were 8976 Post offices/branches.
- 2.95 As on 31st October, 2010 there were 3165 telephone exchanges of BSNL in Gujarat. The Total landline connections and internet subscribers of BSNL were 1778193 and 109884 respectively as on 31st October, 2010. While as per COAI data there were 32902650 cellular connections in Gujarat at the end of December, 2010.

**Banking**

- 2.96 The total number of all Scheduled Commercial Banks including private sector, RRBs, DCCBs, GSCARDB branches have increased from 5748 branches (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009) to 6091 branches (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010) in the state of Gujarat comprising 2759 rural, 1533 semi-urban, 981 urban and 818 metro branches respectively.
- 2.97 The aggregating deposits of these banks increased from Rs. 191871 crore (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009) to Rs. 225299 crore (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010), registering the growth of 17.42 percent. The advances had also increased from Rs.131842 crore to Rs. 155575 crore during the same period and registered the growth of 18.00 percent. The Credit Deposit Ratio of the State stood at 69.05 percent at the end of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010.
- 2.98 The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) presented a credit plan for 2010-11 for Gujarat with a credit potential of Rs 31,607 crore.
- 2.99 Gujarat which is now celebrating golden jubilee year of its formation (1960-2010), will also be able to get banking facilities in all villages including 3538 non-banking facility villages consisting of population of over one crore by March 2011. The banks will extend banking facilities to the villages where the population exceeds 2000 as per the 2001 census. The residents of these villages will get banking facilities by the end of March 2011.

**Education**

- 2.100 The number of educational institutions imparting primary, secondary and higher secondary and higher education were 42145, 9299 and 1405 respectively in 2009-10. The number of students in primary, secondary & higher secondary and higher education were recorded to 86.01 lakh, 30.45 lakh and 6.43 lakh respectively in 2009-10.
- 2.101 The drop out rate for the std. I to V and I to VII has been recorded to 2.20 and 8.66 respectively in the year 2009-10.
- 2.102 The State Government has de-linked Standard 8 from secondary schools and made them part of primary school education. The transfer of Standard 8 to primary schools had become necessary under the provisions of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act-2009 passed by parliament.
- 2.103 A Golden Jubilee year's version of '*Kanya Kelavani*' and '*Shala Praveshotsav*' - massive people's movements covered rural areas during 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> June and urban areas covered during 24<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> June, 2010. In all 526,045 children in the 5-plus age group were enrolled in standard one in the primary schools during the campaign. The drive also resulted in enrollment of 305,908 tiny tots, including 158,277 girls and 147,631 boys, in the pre-school playgroup called '*Anganwadi-Balmandir*'.
- 2.104 '*Gunotsav*' is carried out to upraise the quality of all schools of the State. Results of Gunotsav-2009 were assessed by UNESCO and recognized gradation method adapted by Education Department as a unique one.
- 2.105 During academic year 2010-11(P), the intake capacity for Degree Engineering, Architecture, Pharmacy, M.B.A. and M.C.A. was 39338, 480, 6751, 12070 and 4895 respectively.

**Health**

- 2.106 The health infrastructure has been able to achieve a significant improvement in the health status of the people of the State. The birth rate has declined from 40.0 (1971) to 22.3 (2009). The death rate has decreased from 16.4 (1971) to 6.9 (2009) and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has also come down from 144 (1971) to 48 (2009). The number of Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres functioning in the State has increased to 291, 1110 and 7274 respectively at the end of December, 2010 from 17, 251 and 2951 respectively in 1981-82. The state has 6 major hospitals with educational institute, 24 district level hospitals and 26 sub-district level hospitals.
- 2.107 Gujarat Government has initiated *E-Mamta* project with a view to minimize mother-infant death rate by providing vital health services at pre and post delivery time. Gujarat's Health and Family

Welfare Department has prepared *E-Mamta* software with the help of National Rural Health Mission and State's National Informatics Centre (NIC) that registers and keeps track of pregnant women and children aged 0 to 6.

- 2.108 *E-Mamta* provides for an ID-based online family health database covering the entire rural, urban, slum and slum-like population, besides hundred percent tracking for complete maternal child services. In-built into the database are norms that ensure that services are provided to the mother and child even if they have migrated to some other parts of the state. SMS alerts to beneficiaries and appropriate authorities will be generated through *E-Mamta* for better service delivery, improved coverage and follow-up. The program covers the entire continuum of services starting from ante-natal care to post-natal care of mother, child immunisation, nutrition and family planning services. The system called *E-Mamta* aims to help service provider through case-based tracking of all pregnant mothers and children up to 19 years of age to effectively monitor the provisions of service in the state. Detailed monthly work plans have been provisioned into the system for village-level service providers to ensure complete coverage of beneficiaries.
- 2.109 The applications of Mother and Child Gujarat's *E-Mamta* project has achieved national recognition and the model has been recommended by the union government for implementation in all the states.
- 2.110 The State Government has decided on an ambitious project to give a Unique Identity Number (UIN) to monitor health, nutrition, immunization and education status of 85 lakh children studying in over 50,000 government and private primary schools in Gujarat. The pilot project has already begun and entire exercise will be completed in three years. The unique identity number will have basic information like name, age, sex, caste, class and school in which the kid is enrolled, information about health and nutrition like height, weight and health parameters like anemia, eyesight problem and other information found in school health checkup programme.
- 2.111 Gujarat has won an award for best data management under a health insurance scheme of the central government. The scheme was being implemented through a state-appointed insurance company and a service provider. About 6.55 lakh below poverty line (BPL) families were covered under the scheme.
- 2.112 The State Government announced the launch of another toll-free number, 104, which will provide tele-medical assistance in cases ranging from minor health troubles to serious emergencies. If someone has a severe stomach ache, a call to this number will reach out to a doctor at the other end, who will advise on drugs for immediate relief. If the doctor determines that the case is serious, he will inform 108. The centre will begin operations within a couple of months, covering the whole state.
- 2.113 India's first supplementary nutritional food programme aiming to reach about 40 lakh poor beneficiaries through the framework of *Anganwadi*, which is an unique movement sure to free children and pregnant women from the problem of malnutrition, was launched. Women and Child Welfare Department has announced a battle against malnutrition where under Integrated Child Development Programme, beneficiaries will be given ready to cook, pre-mix food containing micronutrients that can prepare more than 70 items including *Sukhadi*, *Shira*, *Upma* and *Balbhog*, right at their doorstep through 44789 *Anganwadis* of the State.
- 2.114 Sample Registration Scheme (SRS) figures for 2009 have revealed a sex ratio of 905 per every 1,000 boys, at birth. This is a significant jump from the dismal sex ratio of 837 girls per 1,000 boys in 2001.
- 2.115 Emergency ambulance service by GVK Emergency Management and Research Institute (EMRI) better recalled as 108 in the state, bagged seven awards in different categories for providing exemplary services in timely emergency care at a national meet titled Rewards and Recognition.

### Water Supply

- 2.116 As per the instruction of Government of India, survey conducted during 2003-04 revealed that 166 Not Covered (N.C) and 9462 Partially Covered (P.C) aggregating to 9628 habitations have been reemerged as problem villages out of total 34845 habitations of the state. Up to March 2009, total

8721 habitations have been covered and 907 habitations were remaining to be covered. During the year 2009-10 all the remaining 907 habitations have been covered for water facility.

- 2.117 Government of Gujarat has formulated, sanctioned and implemented a Master Plan amounting to Rs.8250 crore (Revised) for Sardar Sarovar Canal based drinking water supply project covering 9633 villages and 131 urban centres of Saurashtra, Kachchh, Central and North Gujarat and Panchmahals district. Implementation based on Narmada Canal is executed in two programmes i.e. Sardar Sarovar Canal Based Project (SSCB) and *Sujalam Suphalam Yojana* (SSY). Under *Sujalam Suphalam Yojna* (SSY) 4318 villages and 30 towns are planned to be covered and under Sardar Sarovar Canal based water supply project, 5315 villages and 101 towns are planned to be covered at the cost of Rs 6010.00 crore. Narmada tribunal has reserved 1.06 million acre feet (3528 MLD) water in Sardar Sarovar for drinking and industrial purposes. The State Government has identified 10 worst water scare districts of North Gujarat, Central Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh which have been covered under the *Sujalam Suphalam Yojana* (SSY). These districts are Ahmedabad, Patan, Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Dohad, Panchmahals, Surendranagar and Kachchh. In all, 32 schemes covering 4904 villages at a cost of about Rs.1946 crore have been taken up under this scheme.
- 2.118 Government of India has launched a programme viz. Accelerating Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) on sharing basis for providing drinking water to urban area up to population 20,000 as per 1991 census. Government of India had sanctioned 70 projects having estimated cost of Rs. 9316.69 lakh. Out of that, 68 projects have been completed and 2 projects (Gariadhar and Talaja of Bhavnagar district) are under progress.
- 2.119 Maharashtra and Gujarat inked a pact with the Centre to prepare project reports to inter-link rivers to benefit Greater Mumbai and water deficit areas of north Gujarat. According to the pact, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Damanganga–Pinjal Link Project and Par–Tapi–Narmada Link Project will be prepared soon.

### Rural Development

- 2.120 **Mission Mangalam/Sakhi Mandal** : This project is being implemented aiming at formation and nurturing women self help groups for creation of self employment opportunities and employment of rural women. The women SHGs popularly called as *Sakhi Mandals*, are given training for capacity building, infrastructure and credit support. In all, 1.93 lakh *Sakhi Mandals* have been formed having 23.58 lakh members. Total savings of *Sakhi Mandals* works out to Rs. 134.76 crore. The total 125333 *Sakhi Mandal* Credit were linked with bank and an amount of Rs. 194.17 crore of credit providing to *Sakhi Mandal* 149221 *Sakhi Mandas* were involved in internal loaning having an amount of Rs. 70.15 crore. 122872 *Sakhi Mandals* were given revolving fund of an amount of Rs. 61.30 crore. 39363 *Sakhi Mandals* have started economic activities. During the year 2009-10, Rs. 46.19 crore have been spent while during 2010-11 (up to October, 2010) Rs. 11.10 crore have been spent.
- 2.121 **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme:** The National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme has been implemented from 2nd February, 2006 in The Dangs, Dohad, Narmada, Panchmahal, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha districts of Gujarat State. From 1st April, 2008, scheme has been implemented in all districts. Under this scheme, all the rural families have been given guarantee of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year and any adult member ready to undertake manual labour can be eligible to get work. For this purpose, the household should be registered in the *Gram Panchayat*.
- 2.122 As on December 2010, the total of 39.26 lakh job cards have been issued in the state.
- 2.123 During the year 2009-10, the total of 5.85 crore man days generated as against 2.13 crore man days generated in the year 2008-09, showing an increase of 174.55 percent over the previous year. During the year 2010-11 (April-December, 2010) the total of 2.86 crore man days has been generated. During the year 2009-10 out of total 5.85 crore man days, the man days generated by women were 2.73 crore (47.73 percent), which is 299.63 per cent higher than what man days generated by women in the previous year i.e. 2008-09 (91.24 lakh)

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- 2.124 During the year, 2009-10, the total no. of 2.97 lakh works had been under taken as against of 0.47 lakh works undertaken in the year 2008-09, showing an significant increase of 526.86 per cent over the previous year.
- 2.125 **RURBAN Project in the State :** The main objective of this project is to provide basic urban amenities in rural area by state Government. This project would be implemented by Gujarat Gruh Nirman Board and at district level by District Development Officer (DDO) and at village level by *Gram Panchayat* for this the provision of Rs. 185.00 crore has been made in the year 2011.
- 2.126 In the pilot phase, all villages having population 10000 or more and villages with 7500 population in tribal area with taluka headquarters will be covered.

Planning for 1 <sup>st</sup> phase	Taluka headquarters having Gram Panchayat	82 Villages
Planning for 2 <sup>st</sup> phase	Schedule Tribal villages having population of more than 7000	55 Villages
Planning for 3 <sup>st</sup> phase	Remaining villages having population of more than 10000	118 Villages
	<b>Total</b>	<b>255 Villages</b>

### Housing

- 2.127 A scheme of providing financial assistance for the construction of houses was introduced in State in the year 1976. From 1st April-1997, a new scheme namely “*Sardar Patel Awas Yojana*” (SPAY) has been introduced in the State. Under the scheme, the unit cost has been revised at Rs. 54500 (Rs. 47200 as subsidy + Rs.7300 as beneficiary’s labour contribution). During the year 2009-10, 33697 houses were constructed against the target of 74180 houses which includes 4392 houses for SC and 6879 houses for ST beneficiaries. During the year 2010-11 at the end of October-2010, 18720 houses were constructed against the target of 28855 houses, which includes 1325 houses for SC and 4008 houses for ST beneficiaries. Right from inception of the scheme of SPAY, 365686 houses were constructed till October-2010.
- 2.128 **Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) :** Under centrally sponsored programme “Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)”, rural poor are being assisted for construction of houses. Under this scheme, during the year 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs. 567.95 crore was incurred for the construction of 166760 houses, while in the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010), an expenditure of Rs.273.02 crore has been incurred and the construction of 36920 houses have been completed.

### Urban Development

- 2.129 The State Government announced plans for setting up several twin cities on the lines of New York and New Jersey. These cities would be designed on human scale and that affordable mass transportation systems, houses and congestion-free wide roads were poised to become the order of the day. While the Government announced plans for a larger metropolitan authority for Ahmedabad-Gandhinagar, twin cities of Prabhas Patan-Somnath, Surendranagar-Wadhwan, Bharuch-Ankleshwar and Surat-Navsari to be the next set of twin cities.
- 2.130 Gujarat government announced a new policy which prescribes rules for private developers willing to develop slums on commercial basis. The new slum rehabilitation and development policy promises a two room house attached with bath room and a kitchen to each slum dweller family residing in the government identified slum areas for 10 years in the state.
- 2.131 As per the policy, the private player, who wants to develop the project, will be responsible for creating necessary infrastructure like community centre, school, roads, drainage, electricity, drinking water and other facilities in the area.

- 2.132 Gujarat has got four awards under various categories from the Union Urban Development Ministry for implementation of JNNURM projects. Surat has been adjudged as the best performing city under the Centre's Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) project. Surat has got two other awards - best improvement in financial management and pro-poor reforms in JNNURM project while Ahmedabad's Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) has got one award.
- 2.133 A steering committee of the Union Urban Development Ministry made a formal announcement on December 16, to declare Sanand as a "Satellite Town" of Mega-city Ahmedabad.

### Employment and Training

- 2.134 The total employment in public sector and private sector has increased from 19.04 lakh at the end of March-2009 to 19.82 lakh at the end of March-2010. Employment in the public sector establishments covered under EMI scheme in Gujarat has decreased from 7.98 lakh at the end of March-2009 to 7.86 lakh at the end of March-2010. Employment in the private sector has increased from 11.06 lakh at the end of March-2009 to 11.96 lakh at the end of March-2010. Among the public sector institutions, the largest employment was provided by Local Bodies establishments (3.05 lakh) followed by Quasi Government establishments (2.27 lakh), State Government establishments/offices (1.74 lakh) and Central Government offices (0.80 lakh) at the end of March-2010.
- 2.135 Gujarat has topped the list of 35 states and union territories in providing maximum number of job placements through employment exchanges, accounting for 5.50 lakh of the 8.30 lakh job offers facilitated by the government agency. In the three years - from 2007 to 2009 - Gujarat had managed to place 1.78 lakh, 2.17 lakh and 1.53 lakh workers respectively, through employment exchanges. None of the states were in the striking distance. The second best, however, was Maharashtra that had managed to place nearly 8,000 in 2007; 11,000 in 2008 and 24,000 in 2009.
- 2.136 **Vocational Training :** With a view to improve the livelihood of the people and to provide self employment by building the capacity in technical works of the people of the state, vocational training facility is established. All the 225 talukas of 26 districts of the state have been provided vocational training facility through industrial training institute (ITI)/industrial training centre (ITC) especially socially and economically backward 38 *Sagarkhedu Talukas*, 41 developing talukas and 43 *Vanbandhu talukas* of Tribal Area have also been provided the vocational training facilities. At present there are 185 Government ITIs having 81221 seating capacity, 131 grant in aid ITC having 13515 seating capacity and 353 Self Finance ITC having 23196 seating capacity.
- 2.137 ***Kaushalya Vardhak Training Centres* :** In the time of constant change in technology and global economic development specialized and multi-skilled manpower is badly required for the inclusive growth of the State. It is planned to setup 150 *Kaushalya Vardhak Training Centres* adopting cluster approach covering 6 to 7 villages in rural area for which the provision of Rs.24.00 crore has been made in the Budget Year 2010-11. These *Kaushalya Vardhak Training Centres* will impart the skill training in both organised and unorganized. Government has also adopted WISH (W=Woman Oriented, I=Industry Oriented, S=Soft Skill, H=Hard Core Skill) approach to impart the Training.
- 2.138 **Construction Skill Training Centre :** With view to impart vocational skill training to workers of Construction sector, various type short term courses have been introduced in 24 ITI of the State. Trainees are invited in the training of construction sector with keen interest in Construction Skill Training Centre (CSTC) sponsored by Larson & Turbo. Candidates from BPL family whose annual income less than Rs.36000 and candidates from urban area whose annual income less than Rs.27,000 are given the incentives of monthly Rs.100 as employment allowance as compensation as they joined training by giving up their routine employment activity. Tool Kit of Rs.4000 is given by Commissioner, Cottage Industries to trained trainees seeking self employment.
- 2.139 **Motor Driving School :** Motor Driving Schools (Which was a private business till the time) have been started in 34 ITIs since last 4 years. Motor Driving School has been more popular due to quality and reliable training. 5176 candidates have successfully completed the training and obtained Driving Licenses during the period of last four years.

- 2.140 **Apparel Park Operator Training** : Considering the employability in readymade garments, Apparel Park Operator Training Programme have been started ,with Modern Technology, at 25 ITIs with a 1270 seating capacity. Training is being imparted at National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), Gandhinagar.
- 2.141 With a view to improve standard living of people, to uplift livelihood of people and to improve human development, adopting area based and taluka centric approach: various flagship programme wiz. *Sagarkhadu Sarvangi Vikas Yojana*, 41 Developing Talukas, *Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana* and *Garib Samruddhi Mela* have been taken up in the state.
- 2.142 The State Government has decided to organise Garib Kalyan Mela at all district and taluka level to eliminate mediators or vested interests, so that the full benefits and financial assistance of various Government schemes can reach the poor. Economic empowrment and uplift of marginal poor is the highest-purpose of organizing Garib Kalyan Mela, where direct benefit or assistance is provided to needy people. Till December 2010, total 342 Garib Kalyan Mela was organized, where 37.67 lakh beneficiaries were given loan/subsidy of Rs.4855 crore, under various individual oriented schemes.

### Tourism

- 2.143 In a bid to boost tourism industry, Gujarat government announced a policy which encourages promotion in hospitality sector and medical tourism. As per the policy, hoteliers and those desirous of setting up hospitals can construct buildings up to 22 floors, for which necessary changes have been made in building rules. Special provisions and relaxation have been introduced for constructing hospitals and hotels, as part of this policy.
- 2.144 The Gujarat government has formed Gujarat Tourism Development Company (GTDC) in order to develop, create and market tourism related infrastructure, products and projects.
- 2.145 Significantly, the Gujarat government has formed GTDC as the second SPV under the tourism department, first being Tourism Project Development Company Ltd (TPDCL), formed in July 2007 with the purpose of identifying tourism sites for development, set up a project development fund in order to fund tourism-related projects. The TPDCL was formed with the help of IL&FS Infrastructure Development Corporation.
- 2.146 **Safari India recognizes Gujarat Tourism Department as the ‘Best Upcoming Tourism Department’** : The Tourism Department of the state of Gujarat is the Best Upcoming Tourism Department. The SAFARI INDIA, a prestigious regional tourism magazine covering India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan and South East Asia has recognized Gujarat Government’s Tourism Department for its outstanding and professional efforts initiated in promoting and executing Tourism industry innovatively in the state.

### Welfare of Weaker Sections

- 2.147 The State Government has decided to earmark 17.57 percent of the total outlay of the State Annual Development Plan every year for the Tribal Area Sub-Plan.
- 2.148 The Government has also decided that about 80 percent of the outlay meant for tribal sub-plan, each department would have to earmark for the schemes to be formulated and implemented at the district level and remaining 20 percent outlay for formulation and implementation of schemes by State level agencies.
- 2.149 Revised outlay of Rs.3615.37 crore including provision for special central assistance of Rs.56.35 crore was provided for the Tribal Sub-plan 2009-10. Against this, an expenditure of Rs.3573.88 (98.85 percent) crore, including an expenditure of Rs.56.25 crore from special central assistance was incurred.
- 2.150 An outlay of Rs.4103.95 crore, including provision of Rs.57.00 crore for Special Central Assistance and Rs.335.22 crore earmarked under “Special Tribal Sub-Plan” for the year 2010-11. Against this outlay, an expenditure of Rs.1144.45 (27.89 percent) crore has been incurred (including expenditure of Special Central Assistance) upto September-2010.

- 2.151 With an aim to improve employability of tribal youths in the state, Institute of Driving, Technical Training and Research Centre (IDTR) was inaugurated at Gajadara village of Waghodia taluka. All Gujarat Institute of Driving, Technical Training and Research Centre (AGIDTR), a joint project of state government and Maruti Suzuki India Ltd (MSIL), is exclusively for tribal youths. Gujarat has become the first state of the country to have such ultra modern technical institute for tribal youths.
- 2.152 The Gujarat state government has set up the state mission authority for women's welfare under the chairmanship of the Hon. Chief Minister to ensure better implementation of welfare schemes and activity for women of the state.

### Civil Supply

- 2.153 **Above Poverty Line Scheme :** This scheme covers 91 lakh families of the State. Under this scheme during the year 2009-10, the State Government had distributed 291231 MT. of wheat and 380 MT. of rice. While during the year 2010-11 (April-November-2010), the State Government has distributed 430325 MT. of wheat and 10698 MT. of rice.
- 2.154 **Below Poverty Line Scheme :** This scheme covers 25.79 lakh families of the State. Under this scheme during the year 2009-10, the State Government had distributed 293865 MT. of wheat, 158875 MT. of rice. During the year 2010-11 (April-November-2010), the State Government has distributed 258506 MT. of wheat and 115015 MT. of rice at subsidised rates.
- 2.155 **Antyodaya Anna Yojna :** This scheme has been implemented since July, 2001. Total 8.15 lakh families have been covered under this scheme. Under this scheme, each family has been provided maximum quantity of 19 kg. fortified *Atta* and 16 kg. rice at the rate of Rs. 38 per bag and Rs. 3 per kg. respectively.
- 2.156 The Gujarat government is planning to introduce e-ration cards to check rising pilferage in the state's Public Distribution System (PDS). Each bar-coded card would have fingerprints and photographs of family members. This will prove immensely helpful in controlling pilferage. The government has made a provision of Rs.3 crore for the project.
- 2.157 The State Government initiated a programme where about 34 lakh poor families will be provided with Soya based fortified *Atta*. The programme will require 4 crore kg. of wheat and 20000 kg. of Soya. The State has affiliated with 50 flour mills to carry out the process. The *Atta* will be sold at Rs. 2 per kg. The project will be implemented with the cost of Rs. 200 crore and will benefit BPL families and card holders of '*Antyodaya Yojana*'. Gujarat is the first state to provide nutritious food to the *Antyodaya* and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. There are eight lakh *Antodaya* and 26 lakh BPL families in the state. Around 1.7 crore people would benefit from the scheme under which each *Antyodaya* family would be entitled to get a 17.5 kg flour bag at Rs 38, while each BPL family will get a 12.5 kg bag at Rs 26 per month. The fortified flour bags will be distributed from 16,000 Public Distribution System (PDS) shops spread across the state.

### Planning

#### Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) :

- 2.158 The outlay for the Tenth Five Year plan for the state was fixed at Rs.47000.00 crore against that an expenditure of Rs.49415.54 crore was incurred during the plan period.

#### Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) :

- 2.159 The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five Year plan of the state has been fixed at Rs.111111.00 crore which is 136.40 percent more than Tenth Five Year Plan (Rs. 47000.00 crore outlay). The Eleventh Five Year plan, aims to achieve the annual growth of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Agriculture, Industries and Service sector at 11.2 percent, 5.5 percent, 14.0 percent and 10.5 percent respectively.

**Annual Plans :**

- 2.160 The annual plan for the year 2007-08 was fixed at Rs.16000.00 crore, which was 14.40 percent of the total outlay (Rs.111111.00 crore) fixed for Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012). An amount of Rs.15680.47 crore was spent during year 2007-08 which was 98.00 percent of the outlay of Rs.16000.00 crore.
- 2.161 The annual plan for the year 2008-09 was fixed at Rs. 21000.00 crore which was 18.90 percent of the total outlay (Rs. 111111.00 crore) fixed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012). An amount of Rs. 21763.68 (P) crore was spent during the year 2008-09 which was 103.64 percent of the outlay of Rs. 21000 crore.
- 2.162 The annual plan for the year 2009-10 has been fixed at Rs. 23500.00 crore which is 21.15 percent of the total outlay (Rs. 111111.00 crore) fixed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12). An amount of Rs. 23161.46 crore was spent during the year 2009-10 which is 98.56 percent of the outlay of Rs.23500.00 crore fixed for the year 2009-10.
- 2.163 The annual plan for the year 2010-11 has been fixed at Rs. 30000.00 crore which is 21.15 percent more than previous year's plan
- 2.164 **Decentralised District Planning :** Gujarat is a pioneer State to implement the programme of Decentralised District Planning in true sense. Under this programme, about 20 percent of the grant of the district level provision is put at the discretion of District Planning Boards to formulate and implement development schemes of local importance. Under this scheme, a provision of Rs. 50 lakh is provided to each member of Legislative Assembly to undertake various development works for his/her constituency.
- 2.165 With a view to incorporating a qualitative change in the planning process in the year of Gujarat's golden jubilee the government announced the new decentralized district planning policy, with each of the 225 talukas in Gujarat as a unit. As per the new policy, each taluka will get a minimum of Rs. one crore grant for the urgent works. They have been divided into three categories as per the number of villages in each taluka. There are 50 talukas having less than 50 villages and each will get Rs. 1.00 crore, 124 talukas with 51 to 100 villages will get Rs. 1.25 crore each, and 49 talukas with over 100 villages will get Rs. 1.50 crore each.
- 2.166 Physical achievements of decentralised District Planning up to 31-3-2010 are given below:

Sr. No.	Item	Since Inception Up to 31-3-2010 (Nos.)
1	New Classrooms constructed for Primary Schools	31181
2.	Repairs of Primary School's Class Rooms	4448
3	New Water Supply Works	69741
4	Rehabilitations of defunct village water supply schemes	781
5	New approach roads	73786
6	Link roads	5119
7	Villages electrified for all purpose	13299
8.	Repairing of P.H.Cs. and Sub-Centres	1667
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200022</b>

**Finance**

- 2.167 As per the final accounts, the total receipts during the year 2009-10 was Rs.56204.02 crore which is higher by Rs.7020.51 crore than the previous year 2008-09. Revenue receipt was higher by Rs.2996.66 crore and capital receipt was higher by Rs.4023.85 crore than the previous year. The expenditure during the year 2009-10 was Rs.60357.68 crore, which was higher by Rs.8437.80 crore than the year 2008-09. The revenue expenditure was higher by Rs.9896.81 crore while capital expenditure was lower by Rs.1459.01 crore compared to the previous year i.e. 2008-09.

2.168 As per the final accounts of 2009-10, the receipts on revenue account was about Rs.41672.37 crore, while the total outgoings on revenue account was about Rs.48638.27 crore, leaving a deficit of Rs.6965.90 crore under revenue account. Under the capital account, total expenditure was Rs.11719.41 crore, against the capital receipts of Rs.14531.66 crore, showing a surplus of Rs.2812.25 crore. During the year 2009-10 on the capital account, expenditure on discharge of internal debt was Rs.2681.26 crore against the final accounts for the year 2008-09 of Rs.2045.86 crore. The total deficit on revenue and capital account together for the year 2009-10 works out to Rs.4153.65 crore, while the contingency fund and public account (Net) recorded deficit of Rs. 13.15 crore and surplus of Rs. 3941.71 crore respectively. Thus, the Government account for the year 2009-10, shows net deficit of Rs. 225.09 crore.

#### e-Governance

- 2.169 Gujarat has received the United Nations Public Service Award (UNPSA), 2010, for its State Wide Attention on Grievances with Application of Technology (SWAGAT), in the category 'Improving Transparency, Accountability and Responsiveness in Public Service'. The award was given for "improving transparency, accountability and responsiveness in the public service". Appreciating the CMO initiative, the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which instituted the award, said SWAGAT allows citizens to "air their grievances regarding government's provision of public services" after having "direct access to meet the chief minister personally to present their cases".
- 2.170 In 2009, the UN Public Service Award went to Water and Sanitation Management Organisation (WASMO) for "fostering participation in policy-making decisions through innovative mechanisms".
- 2.171 Official portal of Hon. Gujarat CM got the prestigious eGov 2.0 award : The official portal of Hon'ble CM of Gujarat ([www.narendramodi.in](http://www.narendramodi.in)) got the prestigious eGov 2.0 award for the 'Most innovative use of social Media'. There were more than 400 entries for this prestigious award. The other two recipients in this category were Ministry of External Affairs' Public Diplomacy Division and Delhi Traffic Police. The awards were conferred at the gala event held at New Delhi on 28th October, Thursday evening.
- 2.172 It's a matter of pride for Gujarat that its State Portal ([www.gujaratindia.com](http://www.gujaratindia.com)) too won an award in the same event for the 'Most user friendly portal'.
- 2.173 State portal of Gujarat <http://www.gujaratindia.com/> has been recognized as the most user friendly portal. It provides a unified interface to all Gujarat Government websites and acts as a logical front-end of the Government. The exclusive feature of the portal allows citizens to partake in Government by picking up various activities and hence enabling a huge participation.
- 2.174 Instituted by eGov magazine, the India eGov 2.0 Awards aim to felicitate and acknowledge unique and innovative initiatives in the use of social media tools for creating interactive platforms for improving citizen service delivery. It is also awarded for sharing and garnering information to meet the larger social development goals by the government and private sector bodies including citizens, citizen groups, NGOs and political parties. The eGov magazine is the Asia's first and only print-cum-online magazine on e-Governance, focusing on the use of ICTs in governance.
- 2.175 <http://www.narendramodi.in/> has been recognized for the most innovative use of social media and web 2.2 technologies.
- 2.176 **Award Galore :** UN Sasakawa Award for disaster reduction, CAPAM award for innovation in governance, UNESCO award for e-eco development, CSI award for e-governance. VG could be one of the best futuristic system.

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Key Indicators at a Glance						
Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year			
			2000-01 4	2001-02 5	2002-03 6	2003-04 7
1	<b>Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</b> At Current Prices At Constant Prices (1999-2000)	Rs. In Crore Rs. In Crore	111139 104494	123573 113277	141534 122500	168080 140598
2	<b>Per Capita Income (NSDP)</b> At Current Prices At Constant Prices (1999-2000)	Rs. In Crore Rs. In Crore	18392 17227	19823 18200	22683 19509	26922 22387
3	<b>Agriculture Production</b> Total foodgrains Cotton	Lakh Tonnes No. of lakh bales	31.85 12.83	52.54 16.85	43.95 18.84	67.37 42.80
4	Total Oilseeds <b>Livestock Production</b> Milk Eggs Wool	Lakh Tonnes Lakh Tonnes Nos. in lakh lakh kg.	17.38 53.17 3460 27.40	37.47 58.76 3701 28.08	18.78 60.89 3848 27.11	58.50 64.21 4423 27.80
5	<b>Annual Survey of Industries</b> No. of Factories Employment Net Value Added	Nos. Nos. Rs. In Crore	14090 752013 16856	13950 712804 16886	13180 717055 22889	12795 729310 28865
6	<b>Factories (Calendar Year)</b> No. of working factories (P) Employment daily therein (P)	Nos. Nos.	20424 866720	18880 777597	19661 815462	20389 876483
7	<b>Electricity</b> Installed Capacity Generation Consumption Per Capita Consumption	MW MUS MUS Unit	8582.00 50506 34325 953	8651.00 50069 34797 963	8606.00 55127 33860 944	8712.60 54727 34145 932
8	<b>Ports - Cargo Handled by</b> Major Port (Kandla) Minor & Intermediate Ports	Lakh Tonnes Lakh Tonnes	367.41 731.80	377.28 825.46	406.33 841.24	415.23 893.48
9	<b>Education</b> Dropout Rate I to V I to VII	% %	20.93 38.92	20.50 37.22	19.12 35.46	17.83 33.73
10	<b>Primary Education</b> No. of Institutions No. of Teachers No. of Pupils Pupils / Teacher Ratio	Nos. Nos. '000 Nos.	36830 195919 8186 42	37501 207787 8254 40	37551 212919 8264 39	37879 213771 8265 39

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**Key Indicators at a Glance**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year						
			2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	<b>Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</b>								
	At Current Prices	Rs. In Crore	203373	244736	283693	329285	367745(P)	429356(Q)	
	At Constant Prices (2004-05)	Rs. In Crore	203373	233776	253393	281273	300847(P)	331633(Q)	
2	<b>Per Capita Income (NSDP)</b>								
	At Current Prices	Rs. In Crore	32021	37780	43395	50016	55140(P)	63961(Q)	
	At Constant Prices (2004-05)	Rs. In Crore	32021	36102	38568	42498	44861(P)	49030(Q)	
3	<b>Agriculture Production</b>								
	Total foodgrains	Lakh Tonnes	55.88	64.11	61.32	82.06(P)	63.45(P)	56.05(P)	
	Cotton	No. of lakh bales	59.03	77.97	74.17	82.76(P)	70.14(P)	74.01(P)	
	Total Oilseeds	Lakh Tonnes	29.30	47.72	45.97	46.99(P)	39.32(P)	30.10(P)	
4	<b>Livestock Production</b>								
	Milk	Lakh Tonnes	67.45	69.60	75.33	79.12	83.87	88.43	
	Eggs	Nos. in lakh	5031	5775	7757	8256	12675	127.62	
	Wool	lakh kg.	29.50	31.23	29.62	29.96	28.54	29.19	
5	<b>Annual Survey of Industries</b>								
	No. of Factories	Nos.	13603	14055	14327	15107	14860(P)	N.A	
	Employment	Nos.	808618	887511	983922	1045475	1125757(P)	N.A	
	Net Value Added	Rs. In Crore	36016	47872	47952	62108	61025(P)	N.A	
6.	<b>Factories (Calendar Year)</b>								
	No. of working factories (P)	Nos.	21536	22155	22480	23308	23942	24453	
	Employment daily therein (P)	Nos.	926516	978257	1038134	1093040	1175091	1257957	
7	<b>Electricity</b>								
	Installed Capacity	MW	8722.60	8974.00	9561.00	9827.00	9864.00	11758.00	
	Generation	MUs	58209	58724	61543	65656	68962	69883	
	Consumption	MUs	34418	38358	45862	53473	55610	56973	
	Per Capita Consumption	Unit	1321	1313	1354	1424	1446	1491	
8	<b>Ports - Cargo Handled by</b>								
	Major Port (Kandla)	Lakh Tonnes	415.51	459.07	529.82	648.93	722.25	795.00	
	Minor & Intermediate Ports	Lakh Tonnes	971.28	1080.75	1324.42	1475.98	1528.14	2055.40	
9	<b>Education</b>								
	Dropout Rate	%	10.16	5.13	3.24	2.98	2.29	2.20	
	I to V	%	18.79	11.82	10.29	9.87	8.87	8.66	
	I to VII								
10	<b>Primary Education</b>								
	No. of Institutions	Nos.	39008	39059	39064	41370	42035	42145	
	No. of Teachers	Nos.	214478	214877	221049	239073	242916	244331	
	No. of Pupils	'000	8266	8267	8276	8436	8572	8601	
	Pupils / Teacher Ratio	Nos.	39	38	39	35	35	35	

**AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY**

<b>Key Indicators at a Glance</b>						
Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year			
			2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	<b>Secondary &amp; Higher Secondary Education</b>					
	No. of Institutions	Nos.	6343	6734	7308	7641
	No. of Teachers	Nos.	64076	65253	68816	70064
	No. of Pupils	'000	2247	2402	2475	2476
	Pupil/Teacher Ratio	Nos.	35	37	36	35
12	<b>Higher Education</b>					
	No. of Institutions	Nos.	556	561	564	718
	No. of Teachers	Nos.	11041	11197	11197	11202
	No. of Pupils	'000	419	484	488	493
	Pupils/Teacher Ratio	Nos.	38	43	44	44
13	<b>Health</b>					
	Birth Rate (SRS) (Calendar Year)	Per '000	25.2	25.0	24.7	24.6
	Death Rate (SRS) (Calendar Year)	Per '000	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.6
	I.M.R. (SRS) (Calendar Year)	Per '000	62	60	60	57
	Primary Health Centres	Unit Nos	1001	1044	1052	1067
	Community Health Centres	Unit Nos	244	254	261	273
	Sub-centres	Unit Nos	7274	7274	7274	7274
14	<b>Employment</b>					
	No. of Employment Exchanges	Nos.	37	37	42	42
	No. of Vacancies Notified	In '000'	113	76	71	73
	Placement in Employment	In '000'	80	75	72	73
	No. of Job Seekers at the end of December	Nos	1067751	1054425	999188	921768
	Total Employment	In Lakhs	16.22	15.86	16.31	16.22
	Private Sectors	In Lakhs	7.42	7.37	7.80	8.03
	Public Sectors	In Lakhs	8.80	8.49	8.51	8.19
15	<b>Public Finance</b>					
	Capital Receipts	Rs. In Crore	13904.38	27640.02	24624.19	22368.41
	Revenue Receipts	Rs. In Crore	15738.59	15986.06	17875.33	18247.52
	Total Receipts	Rs. In Crore	29642.97	43626.08	42499.52	40615.93
	Capital Expenditure	Rs. In Crore	9103.42	20496.35	20752.38	18192.74
	Revenue Expenditure	Rs. In Crore	22040.82	22717.60	21440.13	21954.13
	Total Expenditure	Rs. In Crore	31144.24	43213.95	42192.51	40146.87
	Development Expenditure	Rs. in Crore	19610.98	17295.50	15608.49	16321.09
	Non-Development Expenditure	Rs. in Crore	11483.62	25862.47	26479.88	23725.80
	Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	Rs. In Crore	(-6302.23)	(-6731.54)	(-3564.80)	(-3706.61)
	Fiscal Deficit	Rs. In Crore	7965.27	6507.29	6028.30	9143.30
	Total Tax Receipts	Rs. In Crore	10620.57	10734.86	10883.87	13138.91
	Share of Central Taxes	Rs. In Crore	1573.75	1493.33	1354.85	1957.82
	Sales Tax / VAT	Rs. In Crore	5942.73	5857.40	6252.13	7169.58

**AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY**

Sr. No.		Item	Unit	Year						
				2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	2	<b>Secondary &amp; Higher Secondary Education</b>	3							
12		No. of Institutions	Nos.	7718	7654	7967	8328	9015	9299	
		No. of Teachers	Nos.	71648	72084	76054	78645	84401	86775	
		No. of Pupils	'000	2464	2537	2669	2772	2990	3045	
		Pupil / Teacher Ratio	Nos.	34	35	35	35	35	35	
		<b>Higher Education</b>								
		No. of Institutions	Nos.	747	838	903	1247	1187	1405	
		No. of Teachers	Nos.	11452	8102	8263	12656	20766	20054	
		No. of Pupils	'000	494	521	409	534	589	643	
		Pupils / Teacher Ratio	Nos.	43	64	50	42	28	32	
13		<b>Health</b>								
		Birth Rate (SRS) (Calendar Year)	Per '000	24.3	23.7	23.5	23.0	22.6	22.3	
		Death Rate (SRS) (Calendar Year)	Per '000	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.9	
		I.M.R. (SRS) (Calendar Year)	Per '000	53	54	53	52	50	48	
		Primary Health Centres	Unit Nos	1070	1072	1073	1073	1084	1105	
		Community Health Centres	Unit Nos	273	273	273	273	283	291	
		Sub-centres	Unit Nos	7274	7274	7274	7274	7274	7274	
14		<b>Employment</b>								
		No. of Employment Exchanges	Nos.	42	43	43	44	44	44	
		No. of Vacancies Notified	In '000'	93	154	193	240	209	211	
		Placement in Employment	In '000'	73	131	142	201	163	178	
		No. of Job Seekers at the end of December	Nos	855266	803403	799282	831442	905481	895936	
		Total Employment	In Lakhs	16.93	17.55	18.04	18.39	19.04	19.82	
		Private Sectors	In Lakhs	8.61	9.31	10.08	10.53	11.06	11.96	
		Public Sectors	In Lakhs	8.32	8.24	7.96	7.86	7.98	7.86	
15		<b>Public Finance</b>								
		Capital Receipts	Rs. In Crore	16587.10	12454.81	7748.58	8919.57	10507.81	14531.66	
		Revenue Receipts	Rs. In Crore	20264.94	25066.87	31002.22	35689.85	38675.71	41672.37	
		Total Receipts	Rs. In Crore	36852.04	37521.68	38750.80	44609.42	49183.52	56204.02	
		Capital Expenditure	Rs. In Crore	13727.34	8791.28	9989.99	9164.07	13178.42	11719.41	
		Revenue Expenditure	Rs. In Crore	24301.80	25465.49	29232.13	33539.51	38741.46	48638.27	
		Total Expenditure	Rs. In Crore	38029.14	34256.77	39222.12	42703.58	51919.88	60357.68	
		Development Expenditure	Rs. In Crore	18538.98	21495.35	25283.67	27022.62	35952.96	40418.40	
		Non-Development Expenditure	Rs. In Crore	19346.85	12653.37	13806.03	15333.63	15799.39	19833.31	
		Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	Rs. In Crore	(-) 4036.86	(-) 398.62	(+) 1770.09	(+) 2150.34	(-) 65.75	(-) 6965.90	
		Fiscal Deficit	Rs. In Crore	8690.54	6269.87	5648.72	4770.98	10437.56	15133.27	
		Total Tax Receipts	Rs. In Crore	15177.00	19070.54	22890.58	27311.66	29282.89	32631.16	
		Share of Central Taxes	Rs. In Crore	2220.68	3372.90	4425.83	5426.65	5726.19	5890.90	
		Sales Tax / VAT	Rs. In Crore	8308.62	10561.35	12817.46	15104.54	16810.65	18199.79	

Note : Figures in respect of Public Finance for the year 2009-10 are provisional.

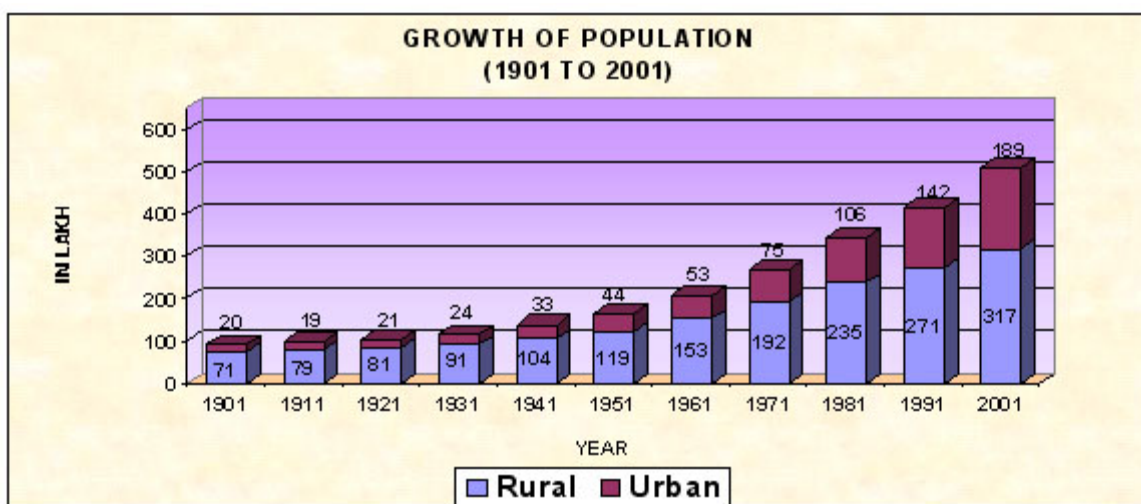


**PART - II**  
**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT**  
**SECTORS OF**  
**GUJARAT ECONOMY**

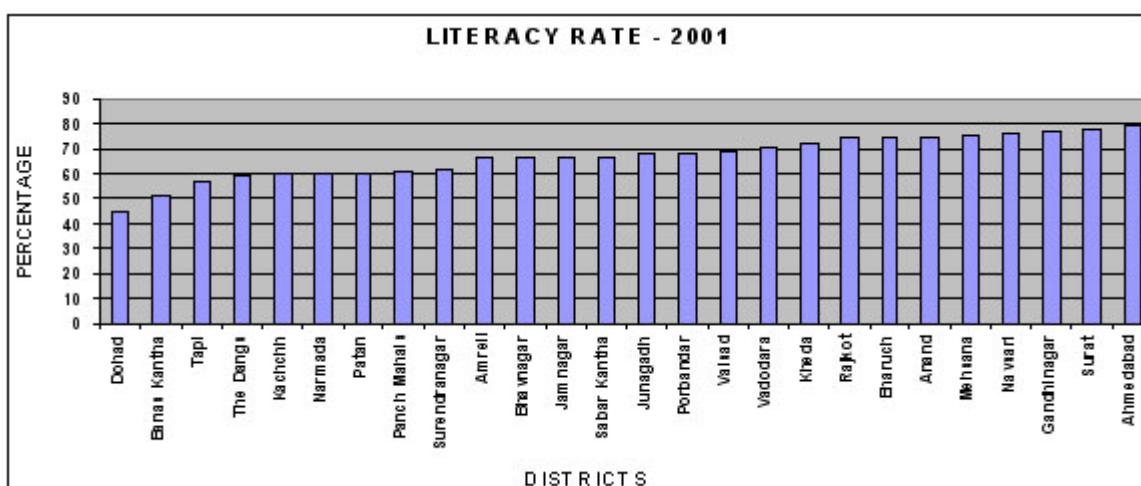


## 1. POPULATION

- 1.1 According to Population Census 2001, the population of Gujarat State was reported at 5.07 crore which is 4.93 percent of total population of India. According to Population Census - 2001, Gujarat State is 7th largest state as area and 10th largest state as Population of India. The growth rate of the decade 1991-2001 has increased to 22.66 percent from 21.19 percent of the decade 1981-1991. The highest decadal growth rate was recorded 54.30 percent in Surat district and the lowest 6.50 percent was recorded in Amreli District. The graphical representation of the growth of population since 1901 to 2001 population of the state has been shown in the below graph.

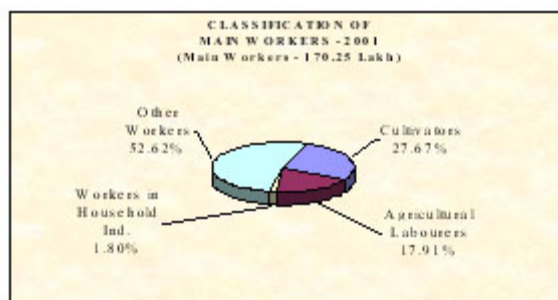
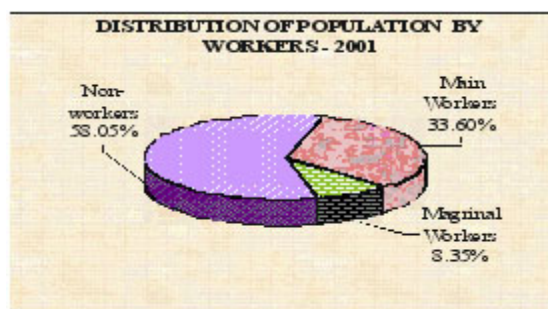


- 1.2 The literacy rate in the State (excluding children in the age group 0-6 years) has increased from 61.29 percent in 1991 to 69.14 percent in 2001. Among males, it has increased from 73.13 percent in 1991 to 79.66 percent in 2001, whereas among females, it has increased from 48.64 percent in 1991 to 57.80 percent in 2001. The literacy rate for the rural areas was 61.29 percent and for the urban areas it was 81.84 percent. A new district Tapi has been carved out from Surat district with effect from 27th September, 2007. Out of the 26 districts, Ahmedabad has the highest literacy rate of 79.50 percent, while Dohad district accounted the lowest literacy rate of 45.15 percent. The literacy rate among the SCs was 70.50 percent which was marginally higher than the literacy rate of Gujarat State while the literacy rate among STs was 47.74 percent which is much lower than the literacy rate 69.14 percent of Gujarat State. The literacy rate among the Muslims, Christians, Shikhs, Jains and Others was higher than the literacy rate of Gujarat State while the literacy among the Hindu and religion not stated was lower than the literacy rate of Gujarat State. Districtwise literacy rate has been shown in the below graph.



- 1.3 The density of Gujarat was 211 persons per sq.km. in 1991 which has increased to 258 persons per sq.km. in 2001 which is lower than the density of India i.e. 325 persons per sq. km. Gujarat is ranked 15th among the states of India considering population density. The highest density of 968 persons per sq. km., has been observed in the district of Surat, while the lowest density of 35 persons per sq.km. has been reported for the Kachchh district.
- 1.4 Nearly, 37.36 percent population of Gujarat resides in urban areas and it has ranked 5th urbanized state of India. This proportion of urbanisation was 34.49 percent in 1991. The district of Ahmedabad is the most urbanized district in the state where 80.18 percent of population resides in urban areas, while the district of The Dangs is a fully rural area having no urban population at all.
- 1.5 The sex ratio of Gujarat has reduced significantly from 934 (1991) to 920 (2001). The Tapi district has the highest sex-ratio of 996, while Surat district has the lowest sex-ratio of 810.

- 1.6 Classification of population by economic activity reveals that out of the total population of 506.71 lakh in the state, 170.25 lakh (33.60 percent) were main workers, 42.31 lakh (8.35 percent) were marginal workers and 294.15 lakh (58.05 percent) were non-workers. Among males 51.09 percent were main workers, 3.78 percent were marginal workers and remaining 45.13 percent were non-workers, while among females 14.59 percent were main workers, 13.32 percent were marginal workers and remaining 72.09 percent were non-workers.



Out of main workers, 27.67 percent were cultivators, 17.91 percent were agricultural labourers, 1.80 percent were engaged in household industries and 52.62 percent were engaged in other economic activities. Thus, about 45.58 percent working population was engaged in agriculture (i.e. cultivators and agricultural labourers). This proportion was of 67.84 percent in rural areas. The Tapi district has the highest working population (55.06%) while the Ahmedabad district has the lowest working population (34.55%) to their total population.

- 1.7 The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State was reported at 35.93 lakh (7.09 percent) and 74.81 lakh (14.76 percent) respectively compared to their proportion of 16.20 percent and 8.20 percent respectively in India. The proportionate share of SCs and STs was 2.16 percent and 8.87 percent respectively to the total population of SCs and STs of India. About 60.69 percent of the Scheduled Castes population was enumerated in rural areas and the remaining 39.31 percent was enumerated in the urban areas. The corresponding proportions for Scheduled Tribes were 91.79 percent and 8.21 percent respectively. The literacy rate (excluding the population of 0-6 year's age group) for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was reported to 70.50 percent and 47.74 percent respectively.

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## 2. STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- 2.1 State Domestic Product (SDP) commonly known as “ State Income” is a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of the state during a given period of time, accounted without duplication. This is the most important macro economic indicator used to measure the growth and to study the structural changes taking place in the economy. The estimates of SDP over period of time, reveal the extent and direction of the changes in the level of economic development.
- 2.2 The Per Capita Net State Domestic Product is used to determine both the absolute and relative performance of the state economy. It is also considered as an important tool to measure regional disparities.
- 2.3 The estimates of SDP are prepared both at current and at constant prices. The estimates of SDP at current prices are obtained by evaluating the product at prices prevailing during the year. The estimates of SDP at constant prices are prepared by evaluating the product of the current year with base year prices in order to eliminate the effect of price changes and to measure the real growth of economy.
- 2.4 The base year needs to be revised periodically in order to reflect the changes taking place within the economy. The change in the base year at the state level is adopted on the lines of the change adopted at the national level by the Central Statistics Office (CSO). The CSO has shifted the base year from 1999-00 to 2004-05 on 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2010. Thereafter, the CSO convened the National workshop on New Series of SDP during 26<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2010 at Puducherry for the benefit of the states to introduce the new base year (2004-05) along with methodological changes, improvement in the data base and also new emerging areas in the economy.
- 2.5 In the past, the estimates of SDP were prepared with the base years : 1960-61, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1993-94 and 1999-00. The last base year 1999-2000 was changed in the year 2006-07 and it continued for the SDP estimation upto the year 2008-09. In the current year, the base year 1999-00 has been shifted to the year 2004-05 which is the sixth revision in the base year. The New Series, besides shifting of base year from 1999-00 to 2004-05, incorporates latest available data, new economic activities, expansion of coverage, improvement in procedures and the suggestions and guidelines provided by the Central Statistics Office, New Delhi.
- 2.6 With this shift in the base year, the estimates of State Domestic Product for both at current and at constant prices have been revised from 2004-05 to 2008-09 for all the sectors of economy. The quick estimates of SDP for the year 2009-10 are prepared with the new base year 2004-05.

### Gross State Domestic Product

- 2.7 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices in 2009-10 has been estimated at Rs. 331633 crore as against Rs. 300847 crore in 2008-09, registering a growth of 10.2 percent during the year. As per quick estimates, Gross State Domestic Product at

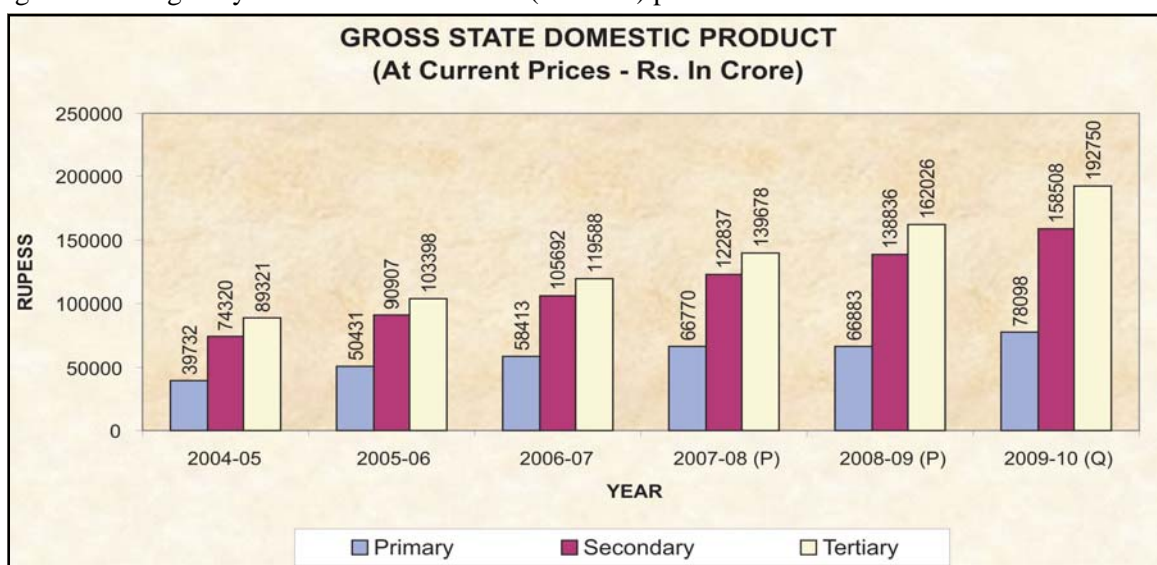
<b>Gross State Domestic Product (Rs. In crore)</b>					
Sr. No.	Year	Current Prices	Percentage growth over previous year	Constant (2004-05) Prices	Percentage growth over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2004-05	203373	-	203373	-
2	2005-06	244736	20.3	233776	14.9
3	2006-07	283693	15.9	253393	8.4
4	2007-08 (P)	329285	16.1	281273	11.0
5	2008-09 (P)	367745	11.7	300847	7.0
6	2009-10 (Q)	429356	16.8	331633	10.2

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

factor cost at current prices in 2009-10 has been estimated at Rs. 429356 crore as against Rs. 367745 crore in 2008-09, registering a growth of 16.8 percent during the year. The higher growth in the economy during the year 2009-10 can be mainly attributed to manufacturing, electricity,

## DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

construction and communication sectors, which have contributed to the tune of 11.0 to 34.6 percent growth during the year 2009-10 at constant (2004-05) prices.



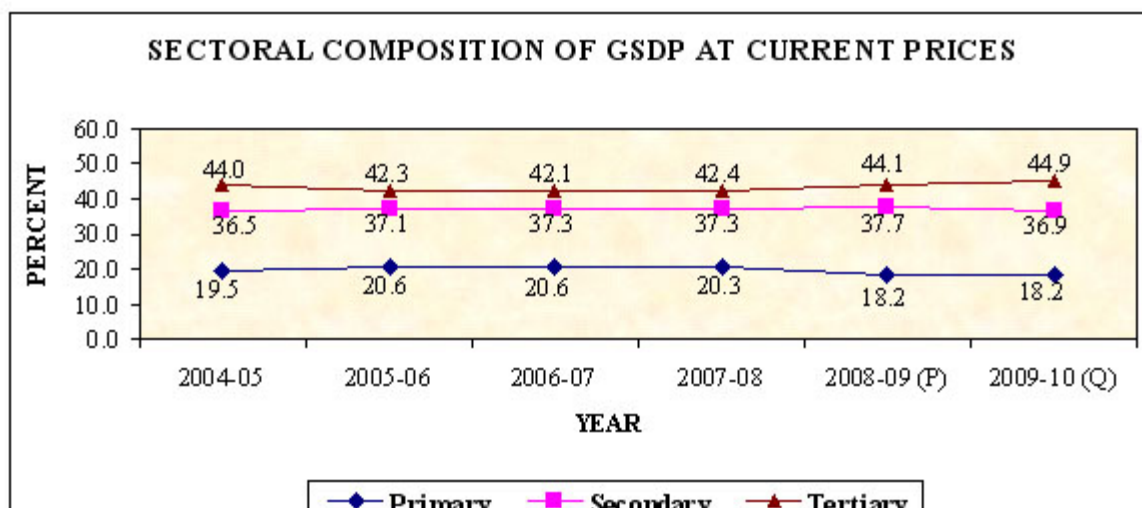
2.8 The share of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors has been reported at 14.2 percent, 38.6 percent and 47.2 percent respectively to the total GSDP (Rs. 331633

Sr. No.	Industry	At Current Prices			At Constant Prices	
		2004-05	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Primary	19.5	18.2	18.2	15.6	14.2
1.1	Agriculture	13.2	13.6	13.8	11.2	10.2
2	Secondary	36.5	37.7	36.9	37.5	38.6
2.1	Manufacturing	27.3	27.6	26.4	27.2	27.4
3	Tertiary	44.0	44.1	44.9	46.9	47.2
4	Total GSDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Total and sub total may not tally due to rounding off.

crore) in 2009-10 at constant (2004-05) prices. The share of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors has been reported at 18.2 percent, 36.9 percent and 44.9 percent respectively to the total GSDP (Rs. 429356 crore) in 2009-10 at current prices. The share of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the base year 2004-05 was reported at 19.5 percent, 36.5 percent and 44.0 percent respectively.

2.9 The Sectoral Composition of Gross State Domestic Product at current prices is depicted in graph below.



**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

**Net State Domestic Product**

2.10 The State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices in 2009-10 is estimated at Rs. 283930 crore as against Rs. 256197 crore in 2008-09, showing a growth of 10.8 percent during the year. At current prices, the NSDP in 2009-10 is estimated at Rs. 370400 crore as against Rs. 314899 crore in 2008-09, showing a growth of 17.6 percent during the year.

<b>Net State Domestic Product (Rs. In crore)</b>					
Sr. No.	Year	Current Prices	Percentage growth over previous year	Constant (2004-05) Prices	Percentage growth over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2004-05	172265	-	172265	-
2	2005-06	206440	19.8	197270	14.5
3	2006-07	240733	16.6	213954	8.5
4	2007-08 (P)	281579	17.0	239253	11.8
5	2008-09 (P)	314899	11.8	256197	7.1
6	2009-10 (Q)	370400	17.6	283930	10.8

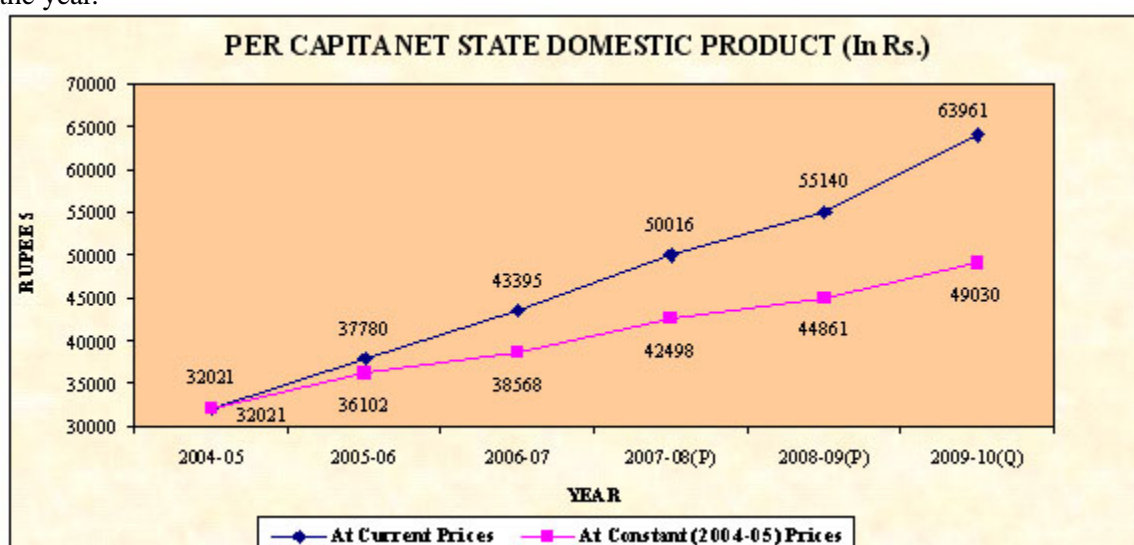
(P) = Provisional, (Q) = Quick Estimates

**Per Capita Income**

2.11 The Per Capita Income (i.e. Per Capita NSDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices has been estimated at Rs. 49030 in 2009-10 as against Rs. 44861 in 2008-09, registering a growth of 9.3 percent during the year. The Per Capita Income at current prices has been estimated at Rs. 63961 in 2009-10 as against Rs. 55140 in 2008-09, showing an increase of 16.0 percent during the year.

<b>Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (Rs.)</b>					
Sr. No.	Year	Current Prices	Percentage growth over previous year	Constant (2004-05) Prices	Percentage growth over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2004-05	32021	-	32021	-
2	2005-06	37780	18.0	36102	12.7
3	2006-07	43395	14.9	38568	6.8
4	2007-08 (P)	50016	15.3	42498	10.2
5	2008-09 (P)	55140	10.2	44861	5.6
6	2009-10 (Q)	63961	16.0	49030	9.3

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



### 3. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

#### AGRICULTURE

3.1 The state is divided into 7 sub agro-climatic zones based on the characteristics of their agriculture and climate. There are about 42.39 lakh operational holders operating about 98.77 lakh hectare land as per the agri-census 2000-01. Out of total 42.39 lakh operational holders, 4.39 lakh (10.36 percent) S.T. and 1.54 lakh (3.63 percent) S.C. landholders are operating about 9.11 lakh hectare and 2.85 lakh hectare area of operational holdings respectively. According to holding classification, 12.98 lakh are marginal farmers, 12.57 lakh small farmers and 16.85 lakh other farmers operating about 6.92 lakh hectare, 18.35 lakh hectare and 73.50 lakh hectare land respectively.

3.2 Output of agricultural sector in Gujarat State has been largely dependent on south-west monsoon. The State frequently experiences erratic behaviour of the south-west monsoon, which can partly be attributed to geographic situation of the State. The wide variation in rainfall received by different parts of the State has been the characteristic feature of monsoon. The Valsad district in south Gujarat received maximum rainfall of 2415 mm, while Dohad district received minimum rainfall of 576 mm in the monsoon of year 2010.

#### **Kharif Season - 2010 :**

3.3 As the scattered rainfall with cyclone was started in the first week of June it was favorable to growing of kharif crops like Bajara, Jowar, Moong, Maize, Udad, Tur, Sesamum, Groundnut. Cotton etc. In many districts farmers started sowing of these crops in last week of June, During the first week of June scattered rainfall was received in some part of Jamanagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Banaskantha, Mahesana, Panchmahal, Amreli, Porbandar and Rajkot districts. Cotton, Groundnut, Bajara, Maize, Jowar, Tur, Pulses, Castor, Sesamum, Fodder and vegetables are major kharif crops of the state. About 76% of kharif sowing was completed all over the state upto end of July.

3.4 Spell of heavy rainfall was reported during first week of July, where as due to heavy rain during 15th July to 26th July about 66 lakh hectars of cropped area in Gujarat State was affected in some districts of the state. Resowing was done in such affected area as and when condition was normalized. Isolated rainfall was reported in more or less all the district during last fortnight of July.

3.5 Crop condition was normal as periodical rainfall was received during the month of August in the state. Heavy rainfall was reported in some districts such as Jamnagar, Porandar and Ahmedabad (Sanand) of Gujarat state during the first and second week of August. Scattered rainfall was observed during the third week and there was no rainfall reported during fourth week of August, 2010.

3.6 Scattered rainfall was received during the month of September in some part of the state. There was heavy rainfall in the Saurashtra and middle Gujarat especially in Ahmedabad and Vadodara districts during 3rd week of September. There was 89 lakh hectares area covered by sowing area of kharif crop in Gujarat.

3.7 During the month of October, there was no rain in the state and in the mid to end of month of the October harvesting of Bajara, Maize, Jowar, Moong, Math, Udad, Groundnut and Sesamum crops were initiated.

3.8 No major infestation of pest and diseases was reported except moderate attack of sucking pests and mealy bug particularly in cotton crop. Overall crop condition was normal.

3.9 During the month of November, Land preparation was in progress for the cultivation of Rabi crops, while harvesting of paddy was completed, picking of cotton was continued. Sowing of Rabi crop like Wheat, Gram, Mustard, Cumin and Fodder crops initiated. Above 9 lakh hectares was reported as sown under rabi crops at the end of the month. Unseasonal rain occurred in most of the districts of the state which damaged to long duration kharif crops like Cotton, Castor and also damaged to harvested kharif crops such as Paddy and Groundnut. It has also affected sowing of rabi crops.

3.10 Cloudy weather reported in the month of November, 2010. Unseasonal rainfall was observed in some districts of Gujarat State.

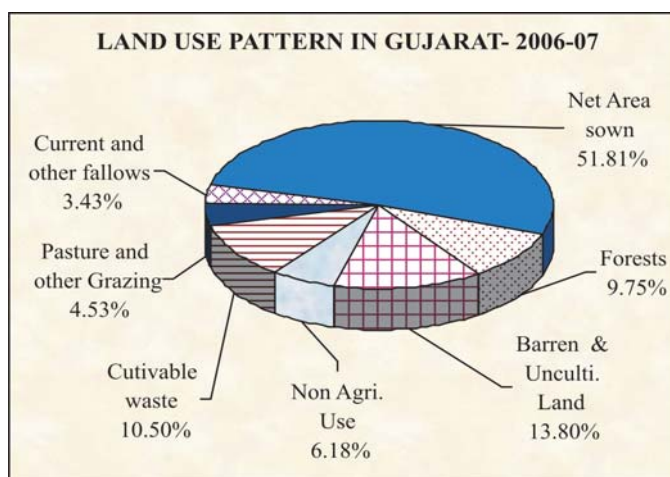
3.11 Overall rabi season crop condition was observed normal.

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

- 3.12 As per the second advance estimates, the kharif production of rice, total cereals and total pulses were estimated at 13.50 lakh tonnes, 24.89 lakh tonnes and 4.96 lakh tonnes. The total foodgrains production was estimated at 29.85 lakh tonnes. While production of total oilseeds and cotton was estimated at 35.99 lakh tonnes and 104.00 lakh bales, each of 170 kg respectively.
- 3.13 During the Rabi season, at the end of January, the area sown under Rabi crops, was reported to be 30.00 lakh hectares, which is about 100 percent of the average of area sown during last 3 year i.e. 30.02 lakh hectares.

**Land Utilisation**

3.14 According to Season and Crop Report (SCR) of 2006-07 (the latest year for which the Land Utilisation figures were finalised), out of total reporting areas of 188.1 lakh hectares in the State, 97.45 lakh hectares (51.81 percent) was net area sown. While 25.95 lakh hectare (13.80 percent) was barren and uncultivable land, 11.63 lakh hectare (6.18 percent) was under non-agricultural uses, 19.76 lakh hectare (10.50 percent) was cultivable waste, 18.33 lakh hectare (9.75 percent) was forests, 8.53 lakh hectare (4.53 percent) was under permanent pasture and other grassing land, 6.45 lakh hectare (3.43 percent) was current and other fallows.



3.15 As per Season and Crop Report (SCR) of 2006-07, the gross cropped area was 118.07 lakh hectares, which has increased by about 2.72 percent as compared to the previous year (2005-06). Of the total gross cropped area, area under food crops was 45.00 percent and the area under non-food crops was 55.00 percent during the year 2006-07 as against the corresponding percentage of 44.00 and 56.00 respectively during the year 2005-06. The cropping intensity, i.e. the ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area, for the year 2006-07 is estimated at 120.47 percent which was 118.23 percent during the year 2005-2006.

**Area and Production**

3.16 The details of area and production of principal food crops and non-food crops during the last two years are given in the following table.

<b>(Area in '000 Hectares and Production in '000 Tonnes)</b>							
Sr. No.	Crop	Area		Production		Percentage (+) / (-) over preveious year 2008-09	
		2008-09(+)	2009-10#	2008-09(+)	2009-10#	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rice	747	680	1303	1293	-8.97	-0.77
2.	Wheat	1091	878	2593	2351	-19.52	-9.33
3.	Jowar	174	163	208	171	-6.32	-17.79
4.	Bajra	703	673	961	828	-4.27	-13.84
5.	Total Foodgrains	3983	3596	6345	5605	-9.72	-11.66
6.	Cotton(*)	2354	2464	7014	7401	4.67	5.52
7.	Groundnut	1907	1822	2661	1757	-4.46	-33.97
8.	Total Oil seeds	2874	2686	3932	3010	-6.54	-23.45

(\*) Production in '000 bales of 170 kgs. each, # Fourth advance estimate. (+) Final forecast

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

3.17 At the end of year 2009-10, 205 Agriculture Produce Market Committees (APMCs), 198 Main Yards of Market Committees and 202 Sub Market Yards were operational in the State.

3.18 **Rastriya Krushi Vikas Yojana** : Under this scheme subsidy is provided to Agriculture Produce Market Committees for Cold-Storage, Godown, Solid Waste Management and New Market Development. The details of subsidy given during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the table.

Purpose	Unit	Subsidy (Rs.In Lakh)
Cold-storage	7	1450
Godown	50	750
Solid Waste Management	22	220
New Market Development	7	280

3.19 **Soil Testing Laboratories** : Under the Rastriya Krushi Vikas Yojana, Rs. 10.00 lakh is given for establishing Soil Testing Laboratories by Gujarat State Agricultural Marketing Board. During the Krushi Mahotsav 60 Soil Testing Laboratories were established.

**Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Ltd.**

3.20 The Corporation has made production/purchase of 2.02 lakh quintal seeds during the year 2009-10 as compared to the production/purchase of 2.07 lakh quintal seeds during the year 2008-09. The Corporation has distributed 2.03 lakh quintal seeds worth Rs.85.06 crore during the year 2009-10 as against the distribution of 2.06 lakh quintal seeds worth Rs. 103.65 crore during the previous year. During the year 2009-10, the corporation has distributed seeds to the farmers of other states too.

3.21 The Corporation is engaged in seeds production mainly reserved by Agricultural Universities and notified by the Central Government and tries its best to produce new research varieties for the farmers as early as possible. The Corporation has given greater importance to the quality of seeds. For this purpose, utmost care is taken at every stage of seed production, processing, packing and storage of the seeds. The Corporation has constructed its own scientific storage godowns for 9.96 lakh quintals of seeds. The Corporation has also installed seed grader and processing plants at various district and taluka places of the State.

3.22 The production/purchase and sales of seeds by the Corporation during the last three years is given as below.

(Production/Purchase/Sales : in Quintal, Value : Rs.in lakh)							
Sr. No.	Year	Production/Purchase of Seeds during the year		Sales of Seeds during the year			
				In Gujarat State		Total Sales (including other States)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2007-08	200983	5047.34	181340	5568.80	187921 (6580)	5881.27 (312.47)
2	2008-09	207460	6134.37	198188	9981.76	206018 (7830)	10365.71 (383.95)
3	2009-10	202078	6599.16	200299	8287.45	203551 (3252)	8506.17 (251.69)

Note : (1) Figures in bracket shows the sales in other state and its value.

**HORTICULTURE**

3.23 Looking to the importance of horticulture crops, the State Government is placing considerable emphasis on the development of horticultural crops viz. Fruits, Vegetables, Spices and Flowers. As a result of various steps taken by State Government, area under Horticultural crops has increased significantly. The major fruits crops grown in Gujarat are Banana, Mango, Citrus and Sapota (Chikoo). The productivity of fruit crops is estimated at 19.78 MT/Hectare. The major vegetables are Onion, Potato, Brinjal, Tomato, Okra and Cucurbits. The average productivity of vegetables is estimated at 17.83 MT/Hectare. The State mainly produces spices viz. Cumin, Fennel, and Garlic. The State

enjoys monopoly in seed spices. Isabgul is prominent medicinal crop grown in the State. Area under flowers like Rose, Lily and Marigold is increasing day by day in the State. There is a scattered cultivation of medicinal plants like Allovera, Sena, Gugal in the State. Due to the serious efforts made by the State Government like Krushi Mahotsav, State is in leading position in onion, potato, banana, lime, papaya and introduced new horticulture crops like cashew nut, Pamaroza, sweet orange and medicinal crops. State has taken a lead in the sector of establishing Green houses by producing high value flowers like Dutch Roses, Gerberas and Carnation.

- 3.24 With a view to double the horticulture production and income up to the year 2012 by adopting end to end approach with simultaneous development of post harvest infrastructure and marketing facilities, “Gujarat State Horticultural Mission (GSHM)” a registered society has been formed for implementation of “National Horticultural Mission (NHM)” in the state. The mission is being implemented in 15 potential districts and covers 10 important crops of the state viz, Mango, Chiku, Aonla, Banana, Papaya, Lime, Cumin, Fennel, Flowers, Medicinal and Aroma crops. Non mission district are covered under RKVY as per NHM norms.
- 3.25 During the year 2008-09, the production of Fruits, Vegetables, Spices and Flowers has been reported to be 59.97 lakh tonnes, 68.07 lakh tonnes, 9.14 lakh tonnes and 0.85 lakh tonnes respectively. During the year 2009-10, the production of fruits, vegetables, spices and flowers has been reported to be 69.85 lakh tonnes, 72.55 lakh tonnes, 9.38 lakh tonnes and 0.95 lakh tonnes respectively. During the year 2010-11, the production of fruits, vegetables, spices and flowers is estimated at 78.40 lakh tonnes, 73.59 lakh tonnes, 9.51 lakh tonnes and 1.00 lakh tonnes respectively.

**Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd.**

- 3.26 The Corporation works as a Nodal Agency for implementation of Bio-gas plants under 20 points programme of Honourable Prime Minister of India. The Corporation provides all the services for fabrication and installation of gohar gas plants for small and marginal farmers of the State. During the year 2009-10, the Corporation had installed 8750 bio gas plants and sold 81383 grain storage bins. During the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010), the Corporation has installed 183 bio gas plants and sold 43463 storage bins.
- 3.27 The Corporation had issued Onion Export No Objection Certificates (NOC) of 319925 MT during the year 2009-10, while during the year 2010-11 (April-October-10), Onion Export No Objection Certificates (NOC) of 129620 MT has been issued.
- 3.28 The Corporation had sold 411534 tonnes of fertilizers during the year 2009-10 while during the year 2010-11 (April-October-10), 258336 tonnes of fertilizers have been sold.
- 3.29 The Corporation had sold 812 tonnes dust pesticides and 258 Kilo liters of liquid pesticides during the year 2009-10 while during the year 2010-11 (April-October-10), it has sold 682 tonnes of dust pesticides and 147 kilo liters of liquid pesticides.
- 3.30 The Corporation has started a Research & Development Centre for Onion at Talaja, District Bhavnagar.
- 3.31 The following projects are under implementation by the Corporation.
1. Banana Pack House, Jhagadia, Dist. Bharuch.
  2. Centre for Perishable Cargo at SVPL Airport, Ahmedabad.
  3. Integrated pack House for fruits and vegetables at Naroda.
  4. Irradiation plant, Bavla, Dist. Ahmedabad.

**Gujarat State Land Development Corporation Ltd.**

- 3.32 Gujarat State Land Development Corporation (GSLDC) implements various soil and water conservation activities on watershed basis. The main objective of the Corporation is to harvest rain water through soil and moisture conservation activities by creating rain water harvesting structures for percolation of rain water in the sub soil and to bring water levels of well upward. Such measure includes Contour bunding, Nala plugging, Water harvesting structures, Farm ponds, Land levelling, Deepening of village ponds and creating vegetative hedges.

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

- 3.33 During the year 2009-10, GSLDC had covered 279834 hectares area under Soil conservation works and constructed 10152 Farm ponds, 2034 Sim talavadis, 1580 village ponds and 25819 water harvesting structures with the cost of Rs.579.65 crore, having benefited 128836 beneficiaries.
- 3.34 During the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010), GSLDC has covered 135151 hectares area under soil conservation works and constructed 2236 Farm ponds, 4058 Sim talavadis, 478 village ponds and 10718 water harvesting structures with the cost of Rs.336.43 crore and benefited 66988 beneficiaries.

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

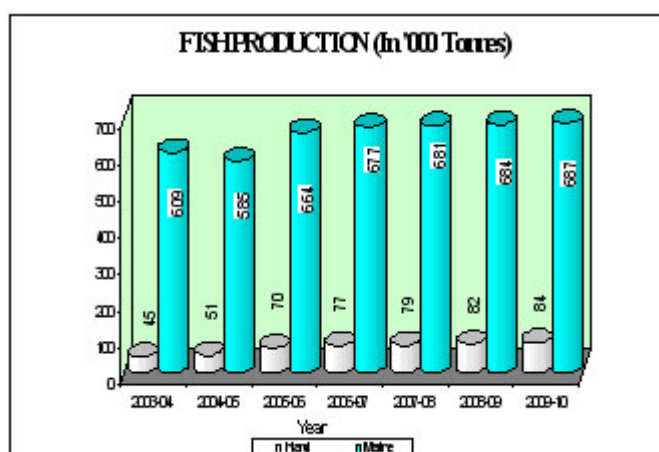
- 3.35 Animal Husbandry and Dairying play a vital role in the rural economy by generating substantial income to rural population where employment is scarce. As per the provisional results of livestock census 2007, total livestock population of Gujarat was 237.94 lakh (including dogs).
- 3.36 The State Government provides animal health care up to village level through a network of the veterinary institutions. There are 23 Veterinary Polyclinics, 632 Veterinary Dispensaries (including branch and Mobile Dispensaries), 552 First Aid Veterinary Centres, 178 Rural Primary Animal Health Centres, 2 Epidemiological Units, 17 Animal Disease Investigation Units and 1 Animal Vaccine Institute at Gandhinagar.
- 3.37 There are 12 Intensive Cattle Development Projects (ICDP) in the state. The basic objective of ICDP is to improve the breed of cattle and buffaloes for improving milk production through Artificial Insemination. There are in all 785 centres under these 12 projects. The main activities carried out under these projects are Artificial Insemination (A.I.), Castration, Sexual health Control programme through camps providing health services, Fodder development and other activities.
- 3.38 There are 12 Intensive Poultry Development Projects (IPDP), 5 District Poultry Extension Centres, 85 Poultry Service Centres functioning for the poultry development and extension activities.
- 3.39 Dairy Industry is well established in Gujarat State and has been taken as a model for other states in the country. There are 15 Co-operative dairy plants in the state with handling capacity of 113.00 lakh liters of milk per day. Against this, the milk received in co-operative plants was 94.11 lakh liters per day in 2009-10. There are also 25 private dairy plants and 13761 Co-operative societies in the state. The scheme of preservation of milch animals is being implemented to control the illegal export towards outside the state.

3.40 As per the estimates of the Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) of major livestock products, the production of milk has increased to 88.43 lakh tonnes in 2009-10 (provisional) as against 83.87 lakh tonnes of 2008-09. Last three years estimates of major livestock products are presented in the box.

Item	Unit	Year		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(P)
1	2	3	4	5
Milk	Lakh Tonnes	79.12	83.87	88.43
Eggs	Lakh Nos.	8256	12675	12762
Wool	Lakh Kgs.	29.96	28.54	29.19

**FISHERIES**

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



- 3.42 According to the Eighteenth Live Stock Census 2007, there are 1058 fishing villages scattered in the remote places of the State, classified into Marine (260), Inland (716), Estuarine (82) villages inhabited by 5.59 lakh fishermen, out of which 2.18 lakh were active fishermen who were engaged in fishing, marketing of fish and repairing of boats/nets, etc.
- 3.43 During the year 2009-10, total fish production in the Gujarat State has been estimated at 7.72 lakh tonnes worth Rs.3493.74 crore. The marine fish production constitutes about 88.99 percent of total fish production of the State. As per livestock census 2007, there were 34705 fishing boats in the State, out of which 22564 were mechanised boats and 12141 were non-mechanised boats. During the year 2009-10, through foreign export of 183870 tonnes of fish and fish products, the State has obtained Rs.1838.75 crore.
- 3.44 During the year 2010-11 (April-September-2010 [P]), the total fish production has been estimated at 1.97 lakh tonnes (Marine fish production is 1.63 lakh tonnes and the remaining inland) worth of Rs.891.54 crore. During the year 2010-11 (April-September-2010) Foreign Export of fish and fish products is estimated at 50900 tonnes, worth of Rs.503.00 crore. At the end of September-2010, there were 34917 fishing boats registered in the State, out of which 22776 were mechanised boats and 12141 were non-mechanised boats. During the year 2010-11, 8374 lakh fish seeds (spawn) have been produced to meet the ever growing demand of the State in Inland sector.
- 3.45 For the development of reservoir fisheries, particularly for tribal area, all the reservoirs in tribal area have been reserved for the tribal federation, tribal fisheries co-operatives societies and tribal individual beneficiaries and are allotted on offset price.

## **FORESTS**

- 3.46 In the year 2009-10, the Forests of Gujarat extend over an area of 19160.99 sq. kms. which constitute 9.77 percent of total geographical area of the State. Most of the forests are dry deciduous to scrub type having very low productivity.
- 3.47 To increase the availability of forest produce particularly for rural and tribal communities by increasing tree cover during the year 2009-10, the total expenditure of Rs.326.10 crore was incurred against the outlay of Rs. 331.78 crore. The total state plan outlay of Rs.402.25 crore has been provided for Forestry and Wildlife schemes for the year 2010-11, against which the expenditure of Rs.161.37 crore has been incurred upto November-2010.
- 3.48 Joint Forest Management Committees are in operation covering an area of 3.82 lakh hectare of forest area as tool measure of people's participation in forest conservation and management. At present 25 Forest Development Agencies are in operation.
- 3.49 Gujarat Forest Department has launched a "Social Forestry Programme" for planting trees on non forest lands and become a pioneer and leading State in social forestry field. A large number of government/non-government organisations, institutions, schools, nature clubs, eco clubs, farmers, women and private individuals are directly involved in raising seedling and tree planting activities under this programme. The social forestry include schemes of strip plantation, village woodlots, rehabilitation of degraded farmlands, environmental plantations etc. Some other related and support activities of social forestry programme are also undertaken simultaneously. During the year 2009-10, total outlay of Rs.5744.20 lakh has been provided and the expenditure of Rs.5736.93 lakh was incurred. During the year 2010-11, an expenditure of Rs.3386.07 lakh has been incurred till November-2010 against the outlay of Rs.6744.90 lakh.
- 3.50 A Programme of Management and Development of Sanctuaries and National Parks was introduced as a new schemes during the 11th five year plan. During the year 2009-10, Rs. 3152.50 lakh was provided and the expenditure of Rs.2972.46 lakh was incurred. Sanctuaries and National Parks are the store houses for Biodiversity conservation. They provide unique habitation to the rare and

endangered flora of the state, which act as a unique eco-system for environmental balance.

- 3.51 The State has 23 wildlife sanctuaries and 4 National Parks covering about 8.71% of the total geographical area of the State as against the National average of 4 %. The forest department has been created awareness towards the needs of conservation of wildlife by implementing various schemes and soliciting public support.
- 3.52 Gujarat Forestry Development Project (GFDP) to be funded by the JBIC, Japan was launched in the year 2007-08 and will be completed in 2015. The project cost is Rs. 83027.00 lakh. The project aims at integrated forestry development encompassing of various wings like territorial forestry, wildlife and social forestry in tribal districts. The important features of the project are provisions for raising various plantation in an area of 147800 hectare of plantation under various models in forestry and non forestry areas, Wildlife Conservation, Joint Forest Management (JFM), Research and Development and providing infrastructural facilities through Gujarat Forest Development Project (GFDP) funded by JBIC, under externally aided project from 2008-09. During the year 2009-10, total outlay of Rs. 11411.16 lakh were provided and an expenditure of Rs. 11124.60 lakh was incurred where as during the year 2010-11, an expenditure of Rs. 5368.75 lakh was incurred till November-2010 against the outlay of Rs. 16482.02 lakh.

### **Gujarat Ecological Education and Research (GEER) Foundation, Gandhinagar**

- 3.53 Gujarat Ecological Education and Research (GEER) Foundation is an autonomous body established by Forest and Environment Department of Gujarat State in the year 1982. The main objective of the Foundation is to educate and create public awareness and research in the field of ecology, environment, forests, wildlife and related subjects.
- 3.54 **Wilderness Park** : On the eastern bank of Sabarmati River, as an area of 300 hectare has been developed since 1982 as a wilderness park. This area has plantation of several endangered plants, natural trails, “Nakshatra Van”, bricks road, nature education complex interpretation centre etc. This bank has been developed for the purpose of imparting training to various target groups in nature conservation. The complex has four cottages, a hall and a small Amphitheater. Fossil Park, Butterfly Park, Herbivorous Park are being developed in eastern and western part of Indroda Nature Park. On ‘J’ road of Gandhinagar near Sabarmati River, Natural River Front Development Project work is also carried out by GEER Foundation.
- 3.55 **Nature and Environmental Education** : Nature and environmental education is the main objectives of the Foundation. Apart from general services and facilities mentioned above, the Foundation has undertaken nature education programmes for school children, since 1982. The duration of each camp extends over 3 days and 2 nights, comprises of 50 students and 5 teachers. It has already conducted 3068 nature education camps covering about 1.73 lakh school children and teachers at two camp sites located at Indroda Nature Park, Gandhinagar and Nature Education Sanctuary, Hingolghadh, Taluka Jasdhan, District Rajkot.
- 3.56 **National Green Corps (NGC)** : The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has nominated GEER Foundation as the Nodal Agency for the programme of National Green Corps (NGC). Under this programme, eco-clubs, comprising of about 50 students and one teacher in charge are to be created in 100 schools of each district of the State. The Foundation has already established 6255 Eco-clubs.
- 3.57 **Remote Sensing and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Training Centre** : The Foundation has a fully equipped Remote Sensing laboratory, which was established in 1986. The Foundation has a fully equipped GIS centre, which was established later in 1999. The centre is useful in studying various aspects of forest and natural resources management such as mapping, surveying and evaluating the coastal ecosystem, wetlands, forest densities, forest fire studies, etc. In addition, the Foundation

also has a GIS Training Centre sponsored by Gujarat Forest Department. The centre has trained more than 200 forest department personnels in remote sensing and GIS.

### **WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT**

- 3.58 Water resources management of the State is aimed at providing water efficiently, in equitable and sustainable manner. The State has given due attention to accelerate the pace of water resources development to increase the net water availability by creating additional storage, completion of ongoing projects, improvement in water use efficiency, bridging the gap between the potential created and its utilization, restoration & modernization of old irrigation system, conjunctive use of ground and surface water, promoting participatory irrigation management, large scale people's participation in water conservation programmes and inter-basin transfer of water.
- 3.59 The ultimate irrigation potential through the surface water is assessed at 39.40 lakh hectares which includes 17.92 lakh hectares through Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. Similarly in respect of ground water resources, it is estimated about 25.48 lakh hectare can be irrigated. Thus, total ultimate irrigation potential through surface & ground water is estimated to be 64.88 lakh hectares. The detail and the status of development at the end of June-2010 is given in the table.

(in lakh hectares)				
Sr. No.	Item	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Irrigation Potential created upto June-2010 (cum)	Maximum Utilisation upto June-2010 (cum)
1.	Surface water	<b>39.40</b>	<b>30.78</b>	<b>22.72</b>
	1.1 Major & Medium Irrigation Schemes including indirect benefits of Sujalam Suphalam Spreading Canal, Bandharas of Kachh. Big Check Dams of Surendrangar Dist.	18.00	15.79	12.66
	1.2 Sardar Sarovar Project	17.92	4.95	2.53
	1.3 Minor Irrigation Scheme	3.48	3.13	1.70
	1.4 Indirect Benefits through Minor irrigation works such as percolation tanks, safe stage etc.	-	1.14	1.10
	1.5 Indirect benefits through Check Dams	-	5.77	4.70
2.	Ground Water	<b>25.48</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>1.20</b>
	2.1 Government Tube Wells	-	0.87	1.20
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>64.88</b>	<b>31.65</b>	<b>23.92</b>

- 3.60 It is revealed from the above table that the total irrigation potential of surface water created upto June-2010 works out to 48.79 percent of ultimate irrigation potential, whereas maximum utilisation works out to 75.58 percent of the irrigation potential created.
- 3.61 A water conservation scheme called "Sardar Patel Participatory Water Conservation Scheme" (SPPWCS) is being implemented by the State Government. The pattern of sharing for check dams is 80:20 in entire state (80 percent Government share and 20 percent beneficiaries share). During the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto November-2010) more than 6842 and 3253 check dams have been constructed respectively. Upto November, 2010 ending, the total 65202 check dams are constructed under this programme. In the state overall total 141650 check dams are constructed by different departments under various programmes at the end of November, 2010. The pattern of sharing for deepening of ponds is 90:10 (90 percent Government share and 10 percent beneficiaries share).

During the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto October-2010), more than 633 and 1208 ponds have been deepened respectively. In the state at the end of October, 2010, the total 20362 ponds have been deepened by different departments.

- 3.62 Apart from constructing check dams on participatory basis, the State Government has also chalked out a master plan for constructing more than 1000 big check dams on rivers at a cost of about Rs. 695 crores. During the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto November, 2010), 252 and 103 check dams have been completed respectively.
- 3.63 **Sujalam Sufalam Yojana :**
- 1) The work of 332 Km. long Sujalam Sufalam spreading canal passing through seven districts is completed except some additional structures. The surplus water of Kadana Dam and Narmada main canal has been flown in this canal. This resulted in direct or indirect irrigation benefits to thousands of farmers.
  - 2) To utilize the flood water of Narmada for North Gujarat Region, works of eight lift irrigation pipe lines under Sujalam-Sufalam Yojana have been completed. During Kharif Season of the year 2010 water has been delivered to Sujalam Sufalam Spreading Canal and enrooted pond for irrigation by pumping water from Narmada Main Canal.
  - 3) Under Sujalam Suphalam Yojana all 107 check dams in Surendranagar district are completed. The work of all additional 28 check dams are also completed.
  - 4) Under Sujalam Suphalam Yojana, 40 Bandharas are completed out of 44 planned to prevent salinity ingress in Kachchh region.
- 3.64 **Participatory Irrigation Management :** The Government has decided to cover maximum possible command area under Participatory Irrigation Management. The Government has also passed "Gujarat Co-Operatives and Water Users Participatory Irrigation Management Act-2007. Under this scheme, 47818 hectare and 25078 hectare area has been covered during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto September-2010) respectively. Approximately 382296 hectare area has been covered under this scheme so far.
- 3.65 Extention, Renovation and Modernization of canal system of existing Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes are under progress on a large scale to bridge the gap between irrigation potential created and its utilization. During the year 2010-11 (upto September, 2010) the works in 60605 hectare area are completed.

### **Work Done Under Flagship Programmes**

#### **Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana**

- 3.66 Under Sujalam Suphalam Yojana, the work of 3.20 km. long Tunnel, Approach Channel and Head Regulator of Panam High Level Canal are completed. The work of main canal and distribution network is under progress. 18000 hectare area of Shahera, Lunawada and Godhara Talukas of Panchmahal district will get irrigation benefits.
- 3.67 Under Sujalam Suphalam Yojana, the works of Kadana High Level Canal are under progress. The main canal and distribution network of Phase-I are completed. 5000 hectare area of Kadana, Santrampur and Lunawada talukas of Panchmahal district will get irrigation benefit.
- 3.68 The works of Ukai-Purna High Level Canal are under progress. The work of Head Regulator is completed. 13300 hectare tribal area will be benefited after completion of canal.
- 3.69 The works of main pipeline of Chinchai Lift Irrigation scheme benefiting 7000 hectare tribal area of Valsad district are completed. The work of distribution network is under progress. Irrigation benefits is made available in 4427 hectare area.
- 3.70 During the year 2009-10, lift irrigation under Minor Irrigation benefiting tribal are completed. These are 1) Katakpur (district Panchmahal), 2) Dhamnod (district Panchmahal), 3) Bhanasimal (district Panchmahal), 4) Rampur (district Dahod), 5) Antarsuba (district Panchmahal), 6) Vadrol (district Sabarkantha), 7) Motibandibar (district Dahod), 8) Juni Kachli (district Tapi) and during

the year 2010-11, Kakad kopar (district Valsad) lift irrigation scheme has been completed.

- 3.71 During the year 2010-11 (upto September, 2010) 1535 small check dams are completed. Under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (04/2007 to 09/2010) total 8031 small check dams are completed. During the year 2010-11 (upto September, 2010) 18 big check dams are completed. Under this scheme total 87 check dams are completed. During the year 2010-11 (upto September 2010) 440 ponds are deepened and total 1954 ponds have been deepened.

**Sagarkhedu Sarvangi Vikas Yojana**

- 3.72 The work of 6 and 3 Bandharas are completed during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto September, 2010) respectively.
- 3.73 The work of 8 and 4 recharge tanks are completed during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto September, 2010) respectively.
- 3.74 The work of 59 and 102 ponds have been deepened during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto September, 2010) respectively.
- 3.75 The work of 5 and 4 spreading canals are completed during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto September, 2010) respectively.
- 3.76 The work of 6 and 2 anti sea erosion works are completed during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto September, 2010) respectively.
- 3.77 The work of 737 and 663 small check dams are completed during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto September, 2010) respectively.
- 3.78 During the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto September, 2010) 111 and 17 big check dams are completed respectively.
- 3.79 The work of Aji-IV and Und-II medium irrigation and 9 minor irrigation schemes (State Minor) are under progress.

**Developing Talukas**

- 3.80 During the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto September 2010) 1295 and 844 small check dams are completed respectively.
- 3.81 During the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto September 2010) 32 and 25 big check dams are completed respectively.
- 3.82 During the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto September 2010) 34 and 56 ponds have been deepened respectively.
- 3.83 Recharge Reservoir at Bhavanipur (Tal. Ghogha), Recharge Tank at Sanoda (Tal. Ghogha) and Tansa (Tal. Ghogha) are completed. The work of radial canal of Bhogat Bandhara is completed.
- 3.84 Lift Irrigation scheme under Minor Irrigation at Kaprada, (Valsad) is completed.
- 3.85 Besides these works, minor irrigation works such as safe stage works, extension, renovation and modernization of existing canal system, improvement of percolation tanks and special repair of flood damaged works are done in these areas.

**Swarnim Goals and Swarnim Sidhdhi**

- 3.86 6161 check dams are completed upto September, 2010 against target of 7000 check dams.
- 3.87 648 ponds have been deepened upto September, 2010 against target of 1000 ponds.
- 3.88 The Extension, Renovation and Modernization works in 60605 hectare area completed against target of 100000 hectare.
- 3.89 66455 hectare area are covered under participatory irrigation management upto September, 2010 against target of 100000 hectare.
- 3.90 Irrigation potential created in 23075 hectare area against target 41000 hectare.

### Sardar Sarovar Project

- 3.91 Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd. (SSNNL) was set up by the State Government to implement the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project in the year 1988.
- 3.92 The Sardar Sarovar Project is a multipurpose project, which envisages construction of concrete gravity dam across the river Narmada in Narmada district, two power houses with a combined installed capacity of 1450 MW and 458 Kms. long main canal with a discharge capacity of 40000 cusecs at starting point and 2500 cusecs at Gujarat - Rajasthan border with a network of 74626 Kms. for water distribution system for irrigation.
- 3.93 The project will provide annual irrigation benefits in an area of about 18.45 lakh hectares spread over 73 talukas of 15 districts in the State. It is also envisaged to provide water for domestic and industrial uses in about 9633 villages and 131 townships. About three-fourth of the command area under this project is drought prone as defined by the Irrigation Commission.
- 3.94 For environmental protection, massive programme of afforestation and catchment area treatment works have been carried out. Appropriate measures are also being undertaken for fisheries development, control of malaria and other water borne diseases in command area and R & R sites so far canal side plantations in 4120 hectare have been taken up. The co-operation of voluntary agencies have been sought in implementing rehabilitation programmes.
- 3.95 A number of studies of Environmental, agricultural, flora and fauna, wild life sanctuaries, health, socio-economic aspects etc. have been conducted pari passu with the progress of the project. The work plans have also been prepared for forests, health and fisheries and they are being implemented through the concerned State Government Departments.
- 3.96 The Hon. Supreme Court, on 18/10/2000, by a majority judgement delivered verdict in favour of construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam on the river Narmada, upto a height of 138 meters, as per the Tribunal Award, subject to clearance from environmental and rehabilitation authorities. Dismissing the writ petition by Narmada Bachao Andolan, the court observed that the dam should be executed and completed as early as possible.
- 3.97 The revised estimated cost of this project at 2008-09 prices is Rs.39240.44 crore, against which cumulative expenditure of Rs.31400.50 crore was incurred by the end of March-2010. During the year 2010-11 (April-August 2010), an expenditure of Rs.714.02 crore has been incurred. Thus, cumulative expenditure incurred upto August-2010 on this project works out to Rs.32114.52 crore.
- 3.98 The physical status of Dam and Canal at the end of September-2010 is as under :
- (i) **Main Dam :** About 99.50 percent excavation and 96.50 percent concrete work of main dam have been completed. As per the decision given by the Narmada Control Authority, the work of raising height of dam 121.92 meters is completed on 31-12-2006.
- (ii) **Power House :**
- There are two type of power house
- (i) Canal Head Power House and
- (ii) River Bed Power House
- All units of both the power house have been commissioned and total installed capacity of both power houses is 1450 MW. Out of this, 1450 MW. Gujarat's share is 16% of the power generation as per the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal Award which is being injected to western grid.
- Total power generation at SSP hydro power, upto end of September-2010 is 1715 crore units, out of which share of Gujarat, at the rate of 16% of generation is 343 crore units. The total revenue of Rs.703.15 crore has been created.
- (iii) **Main Canal :** The work of Narmada main canal which is 458 kms. long has been completed.
- (iv) **Branch Canals :** Out of total 38 Branch Canals work of 29 Branch Canals have been completed. Works of remaining 9 Branch Canals are under progress and are planned to be completed by 2013-14.

- (v) **Distribution System** : It is planned to provide irrigation water in 18.45 lakh hectare in the command of SSP by constructing distribution system (i.e. distributaries minors and sub-minors). Out of which the work of distribution system in 3.48 lakh hectare has been completed. The work of distribution system in remaining command area is under progress and planned to be completed by 2014-15 in phased manner.

**The Sardar Sarovar Punarvasavat Agency**

- 3.99 The Sardar Sarovar Punarvasavat Agency looks after the resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected families.
- 3.100 For rehabilitation of project affected families, the Government has further liberalised the norms laid down by Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal. Accordingly, two hectares of irrigable land is allotted to all land holders. It has also been decided to grant two hectares of land to the major son of landless and encroacher oustee family. Each project affected family also gets a homestead plot of 502 sq. meter free of cost, in addition to the transitional allowances, cash assistance and access to a number of civic amenities such as electricity, tube wells and hand pumps for drinking water, schools, dispensaries, communication facilities, etc. The Assistance of Rs.45000 for construction of core house is being given. The important measures taken by SSPA till October-2010 in this regard are as under : (1) Total 11110 project affected families have been resettled in Gujarat and over 21978 hectares of agricultural land has been allotted to them. (2) 4637 project affected families have been provided Rs.69.23 lakh as rehabilitation grant (3) A subsidy of Rs.502.91 lakh to 9078 project affected families for the purchase of productive assets and free transportation to the new location sites have been provided (4) All the project affected persons have been covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Oriental Insurance Company under which Rs.6000/- is given in case of death and Rs.3000/- to Rs.6000/- on the basis of injury in case of accident (5) Subsistence allowance of Rs.451 lakh has been provided to 10368 project affected families and (6) 9239 crore houses have been constructed for the project affected families.

**Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Ltd.**

- 3.101 **Tubewells** : Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation was established in the year 1975 for development of ground water resources through tubewells. In the year 1978 Government has transferred 900 tubewells to Corporation which were under the control of district panchayat. There after, the corporation had drilled 3536 tubewells under various tubewells programme and 68 tubewells under tribal area sub plan. Thus, by the end of year 2009-10, total 4504 tubewells were put to irrigation. Out of these, 2073 tubewells have been closed due to various reasons. As a result during the year 2009-10, 2431 tubewells were in working condition. Out of which 23 tubewells were operated by corporation and 2408 tubewells were operated by Mandli/Juth. During the year 2009-10, area irrigated by tubewells by corporation works out to 70406 hectors.
- 3.102 **Lift Irrigation Schemes** : GWRDS has put the total 205 lift irrigation schemes covering 19183 hectors of land in different districts of state at the end of 2009-10. Out of which 192 lift irrigation schemes covering 17206 hectors land are in tribal area. At present, the works of 20 lift irrigation schemes are in progress covering 1281 hectors land under Government grant. Moreover the construction of 40 lift irrigation schemes covering 1772 hectors of land are in progress under tribal area sub plan project.
- 3.103 **Drip Irrigation** : For economic and maximum utilization of water in irrigation, Government has decided to implement Drip Irrigation Scheme on tubewells (operated by Corporation/Mandali/Juth) of Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Limited. During the year 2009-10, the drip irrigation work completed on 89 tubewells with 358 hectares of area, while during the year 2010-11 (upto December-2010), work is under implementation on 167 tubewells with 838 hectares of area.

**KALPASAR Project**

3.104 In proposed Kalpasar project, it is planned to construct a multipurpose dam by joining the West bank and East bank of Gulf of Khambhat. It is planned that on implementation of Kalpasar project the coastal land presently affected by tides will be reclaimed. Moreover, irrigation benefits will be provided to agricultural lands of Saurashtra regions in new areas. In addition to above, the benefits of navigation facilities, development of fisheries and reduction of distance between South-Gujarat & Saurashtra will be additional benefits. At present Kalpasar department is preparing the detailed feasibility report by carrying out the detailed studies of various subjects. On the recommendation of EAG, Government of Gujarat has approved :

- (i) Dam alignment No. V, i.e. joining Aladar - Kalatalav villages on east and west coast of Gulf respectively i.e. shifting of dam alignment northwardly by 15 km.
- (ii) Delinking of tidal power component from this project so as to develop Project as a fresh water reservoir project.
- (iii) Diversion of Narmada river water into reservoir through diversion canal from the Bhadbhut barrage on Narmada river near Bhadbhut village of Bharuch district.
- (iv) Construction of a barrage across river Narmada near village Bhadbhut, District Bharuch as "stand alone" project.
- (v) Proposed Dholera and Khambhat ports should be located on the down stream of Dam Alignment No.V-Full fledged techno-economic feasibility study for three alternative ports with their location on downstream of the dam alignment should be under taken as part of this project.

**CO-OPERATION**

**Credit Societies**

3.105 The information about the working of credit co-operative societies in the State for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 is presented below :

Sr. No	Type of Societies	At the end of the Year	No. of Societies	Working Capital (Rs. in lakh)	Loans (Rs. in lakh)			
					During the year Issued	Out-standing	Over-dues	Proportion of overdues to outstanding (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I State &amp; Central :</b>								
1	State Bank	2007-08	1	441342	214348	160865	2562	1.59
		2008-09	1	449458	152757	228260	16885	7.40
2	Central Bank	2007-08	18	1259010	639982	542706	109023	20.09
		2008-09	18	1381854	623461	592507	120438	20.33
3	Industrial Bank	2007-08	1	68394	25101	25101	16014	63.80
		2008-09	1	74167	23375	23375	18919	80.94
4	Land Dev. Bank	2007-08	1	81033	14720	66459	39885	60.01
		2008-09	1	82671	10544	61357	40691	66.32
<b>II Primary Societies:</b>								
1	Agricultural Credit Societies	2007-08	8110	628412	318281	428995	69835	16.28
		2008-09	8240	482228	304045	327751	58133	17.74
2	Non-Agricultural Credit Societies	2007-08	5366	2914411	667139	1222605	339668	27.10
		2008-09	5392	3031521	695540	1298722	300316	23.12

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

3.106 The working capital of State Co-operative Bank, Central Co-operative Bank, Industrial Bank, Land Development Bank and Non Agricultural Credit Societies have increased (5.36%) while, the working capital of Agricultural Credit Societies have decreased (23.26%) at the end of the year 2008-09 as compared to the year 2007-08. The loan advance issued during the year 2008-09 has increased in case of Non-Agriculture Credit Societies as compared to previous year. The proportion of overdues to outstanding in case of State Bank, Central co-operative Bank, Industrial co-operative Bank, Land Development Bank and Agricultural Credit Societies have increased, while it has decreased in case of Non-Agriculture Credit Societies at the end of year 2008-09 as compared to the previous year.

**Non-Credit Societies**

3.107 The following table provides information about the working of non-credit societies in the State at the end of the years 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Sr. No	Type of Societies	At the end of the Year	No. of Societies	Working Capital (Rs. in lakh)	Loans (Rs. in lakh)			
					During the year Issued	Out-standing	Over-dues	Proportion of overdues to outstanding(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Marketing Societies	2007-08	1717	96258	2572	10258	0	0
		2008-09	1791	95954	1022	11803	0	0
2	Milk supply, Live-Stock Products & Poultry etc.	2007-08	12420	314095	1649	10214	54	0.53
		2008-09	12806	403285	2350	10838	43	0.40
3	Farming, Irrigation & other Agricultural Societies	2007-08	4917	4772	247	318	89	27.99
		2008-09	5248	4736	262	323	87	26.93
4	Sugar Factories	2007-08	17	152802	32970	28010	1250	4.46
		2008-09	18	236338	10959	7191	702	9.76
5	Cotton Ginning & Pressing, etc.	2007-08	4748	39886	2706	5098	443	8.69
		2008-09	4899	44054	7083	9035	3974	43.98
6	Housing Societies	2007-08	17392	134937	647	29489	8534	28.94
		2008-09	17370	138362	604	30849	8635	27.99
7	All other types of Societies	2007-08	7635	18455	850	1500	318	21.20
		2008-09	7648	30258	392	2592	419	16.17

3.108 The working capital of Milk Supply, Livestock Products & Poultry etc. Sugar Factory, Cotton Ginning & Pressing etc. Societies, Housing Societies and All other types of Societies has increased at the end of the year 2008-09. The proportion of overdues to outstanding of Milk supply, Livestock Products & Poultry etc., Farming, Irrigation & other Agricultural societies, Housing Societies and All other types of Societies has decreased in the year 2008-09 as compared to the previous year.

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## 4. INDUSTRIES AND MINING

### INDUSTRIES

#### Gujarat Industrial Policy - 2009

4.1 The state of Gujarat is one of the highly industrialised states in India with its reputation of being a highly investor-friendly state. The state has a proven track record of attracting high volumes of investment becoming the most favoured investment destination in India. In the backdrop of these developments, the Government of Gujarat has declared Industrial Policy - 2009. The new Industrial Policy - 2009 with its holistic approach would identify specific interventions across sectors which would facilitate in fostering significant growth and in the process attract global investments. With the primary focus of making Gujarat the most attractive investment destination of not only in India, but also that of the world, the Government of Gujarat (GoG) has announced a new Industrial Policy. The new industrial policy has been formulated in line with the vision that has been framed for the state. The primary policy objectives are as under :

1. Facilitate investments in the state.
2. Employment generation and Employability enhancement.
3. Adherence to high quality standards.

#### Industrial Investment

- 4.2 Under the liberalised procedure introduced by Government of India, Gujarat has continued to witness impressive industrial development. Since January-1983, the State has received acknowledgments of 9737 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM) filed by entrepreneurs till September-2010 with an estimated investment of Rs.800219 crore.
- 4.3 The State has also received 1415 Letters of Intent (LoI) having proposed investment of Rs.64508 crore and 1577 Letters of Permission (LoP) for setting up 100 percent Export Oriented Units (EOUs) having total investment of Rs. 7946 crore till September-2010.
- 4.4 Gujarat has set up a mechanism to monitor implementation of all investment proposals. As on 30th September-2010, 5439 projects were implemented aggregating total investment of Rs.178077 crore. In addition, 2682 projects are under implementation aggregating total investment of Rs. 553757 crore. These include 1555 projects each having less than Rs.10 crore of investment, 633 projects having investment between Rs.10 crore to Rs.50 crore, 154 projects each having investment between Rs.50 crore to Rs.100 crore and 340 projects each having investment of over Rs.100 crore.

#### Vibrant Gujarat - Global Investors' Summit :

- 4.5 “**Vibrant Gujarat Global Investors' Summit - 2011**” was organised on 12-13 January-2011 at Mahatma Mandir, Gandhinagar to attract the investors to establish projects in the State. In all 7936 MoUs have been signed/announced in different major sectors with total proposed investment of Rs. 20.83 lakh crore and new job opportunities for a large number of people in the State.
- 4.6 With a view to attract the investors to establish projects in the state, “Vibrant Gujarat Global Investor's Summit had been organized at regular interval of two years. The details of MOU's implemented against the MOUs signed during Vibrant Gujarat Global Investors Summit are given in the table below.

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

(At the end of November, 2010)							
Sr. No.	Vibrant Gujarat Global Investor's Summit	Projects Proposed		Implemented		Under Implementation	
		MOU's Signed/announced	Investment (Rs. in Crore)	No. of Projects	Investment (Rs. in Crore)	No. of Projects	Investment (Rs. in Crore)
1.	2009	8660	1239562.00	1308	88427.02	876	269267.67
2.	2007	363	465309.80	159	103898.34	153	188245.06
3.	2005	227	106160.41	114	37793.84	23	28077.90
4.	2003	76	66068.50	41	37696.00	6	10760.00

**Special Economic Zones (SEZs)**

- 4.7 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are growth engines that can boost manufacturing, augment exports and generate employment. The Government has enacted Special Economic Zones Act, 2004 in order to provide a hassle free operational regime and encompassing state of the art infrastructure and support services. The Government of India has also enacted the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005. Board of Approval (BOA) in Ministry of Commerce and Industries (MoCI), New Delhi has accorded approvals to 60 SEZs in Gujarat at the end of November-2010. The total proposed investment by the SEZ Developers is around Rs.267373.45 crore.

**Small Scale Industries**

- 4.8 **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises** : SSI act has been revised as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMED) Act, 2006 from 2nd October-2006.

- 4.9 The Details of unit registered under this Act with their Investment and Employment are given in the box.

- 4.10 **Textile Industries** : Textile contributes 6% of the total industrial production in Gujarat (organised sector), State is largest producer (35%) and exporter (60%) of Cotton in the country. In the Denim Production, state is 3rd largest in the world and largest in India (65-70%). About 24% to 28% of fixed investment, production value and employment of Small Scale

Period	No. of Units Registered	Investment (Rs. In Crore)	Employment
02-10-2006 to 31-03-2007	4130	3044.52	76097
01-04-2007 to 31-03-2008	13184	8323.91	197329
01-04-2008 to 31-03-2009	17865	8236.15	251911
01-04-2009 to 31-03-2010	19992	9189.12	246989
01-04-2010 to 30-11-2010	13958	6572.11	156680

Industries (SSI) is from textiles sector. Presence of textile related academic institutes cater to the manpower requirement of this highly labour intensive industry. As per Government of Gujarat's survey report, Technical Textiles is a key emerging area with over 860 units in Gujarat.

- 4.11 In this connection, Garment and Apparel Parks are being developed at Surat, Ahmedabad and other locations. For success of these parks, trained manpower is developed as critical input under the Industrial Policy 2009. The State Government has introduced a various schemes for providing assistance to textile and apparel sector.

- \* 5% interest subsidy in Spinning, Weaving Knitting Apparel and Machine Carpeting
- \* 6% interest subsidy in Technical Textiles.
- \* Establishment of Centre of Excellence at ATIRA and MANTRA for providing training in Technical Textiles.
- \* Financial Support to ATIRA and MANTRA for training weavers, jobbers and powerloom owners.
- \* Stipend to trainees in all 5 Powerloom service centres in Gujarat.

## DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

- \* Assistance for Technology acquisition and upgradation
- \* Assistance to Apparel Training Institutions and Trainees.
- \* Scheme for setting up of Textile and Apparel Parks any where in the State on PPP mode.

4.12 **Salt Industries :** State produces more than 70 percent of the salt produced in our country. About 91400 workers (Agarias) are directly involved in this activity. In the year 2008-09, total production of Salt in State was 149.04 lakh M.T. Salt Industries and Industries depend on salt have been developed in the State, which includes Bromine and its derivatives, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda & Chlorine Gas, Potassium & its derivatives, magnesium and its derivatives etc. Over and above Gypsum is the by-product in salt production.

4.13 Government of India collects salt cess on the dispatch of salt, whereas State Government collects salt royalty. Assistance given from the income of Salt Cess, Salt Royalty and Salt Cess is given in the box.

Year	Salt Royalty State Govt. (Rs. in Lakh)	Salt Cess Central Govt. (Rs. in Lakh)	Salt Cess Assistance (Rs. in Lakh)
2002-03	293.66	244.20	67.52
2003-04	243.46	211.75	155.76
2004-05	425.63	238.78	200.41
2005-06	388.51	234.66	430.81
2006-07	302.87	221.88	31.94
2007-08	409.90	233.69	15.21
2008-09	846.27	250.07	15.79

4.14 From Salt Cess collected by Government of India, several welfare schemes for Agarias are implemented, which includes Approach Road, Drinking Water facility, Cyclone Shelter, Community Hall, Eye & Health Camp,

Education facility for the children of agarias, Protection Kit, Mobile Rationing Van, Health Services and other aspects related to Salt Labour Welfare.

4.15 The Government of India has introduced “Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojna” for construction of dwelling units for the agarias. This scheme is implemented in Gujarat State from the year 2004-05. During the year 2008-09, Rs. 1976.50 lakh have been disbursed towards “Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojna”. At the end of November, 2010, the total 3058 houses has been constructed in the state.

4.16 The State Government has constituted High Level Empowered Committee under Chairmanship of Hon’ble Minister of Industries for sanction and implementation of scheme for development of salt industries and welfare of salt workers. During the year 2009-10, an assistance of Rs. 3752.55 lakh has been disbursed towards various welfare schemes for agarias and development works of salt industry.

### District Industries Centres

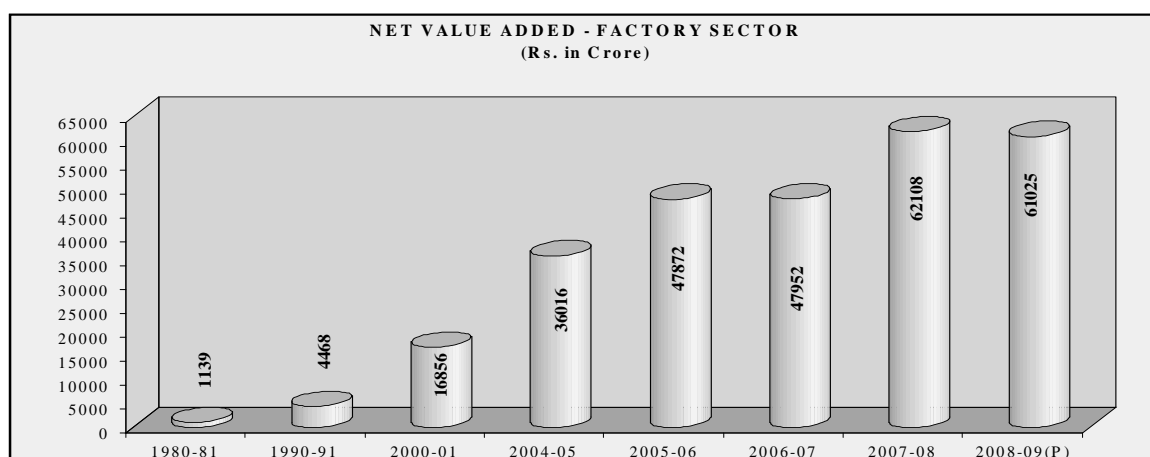
4.17 The District Industries Centres (DIC) are functioning at the districts level in the State. The main objective of establishing the DIC is to provide all assistance under one roof to the entrepreneurs engaged in dispersed and diversified industries and to those proposing to establish small and cottage industries. In order to achieve better co-ordination between agencies involved and to solve the problems of entrepreneurs, a “Single Window Industries Follow up Team (SWIFT)” has been constituted in all the districts under the Chairmanship of Collector of the district. Also, There is a District Industrial Executive Committee which meets periodically to discuss and solve the problems of industrialists with the help of the DIC. Moreover, the applicant can have proper guidance and authentic information of various scheme implemented by District Industries Centres (DICs) through the “Citizen Charter Center” in all the DICs.

### Results of Annual Survey of Industries

4.18 The Provisional results of Annual Survey of Industries 2008-09 which cover the entire Factory Sector comprising industrial units ( called factories ) registered under section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the factory Act. 1948. In addition to this bidi & cigar units, employing 10 or more workers with the aid of power or 20 or more workers without the aid of power and registered under the bidi & cigar workers (conditions of employment ) Act. 1966 are also covered in ASI. Although establishments under the control of the Defence Ministry oil storage and distribution units, restaurants and cafes and technical training institutions not producing anything for sale or exchange were kept outside the coverage of the ASI.

## DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

- 4.19 The number of factories have decreased from 15107 in 2007-08 to 14860 in 2008-09, showing a decrease of 1.64 percent over the previous year. The net value added by factory sector in the State has also decrease from Rs.62108 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 61025 crore in 2008-09, showing a decrease of 1.74 percent over the previous year.
- 4.20 The value of output at current prices of all registered factories covered under the survey in State has increased from Rs. 448243 crore in 2007-08 to 508071 crore in 2008-09, showing an increase of 13.35 percent over the previous year.
- 4.21 The fixed capital employed by the factory sector in State has increased from Rs. 145400 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 172301 crore in 2008-09, showing an increase of 18.50 percent over the previous year.
- 4.22 The employment in all factories covered under the survey, inclusive of managerial, supervisory and clerical personnel has increased from 10.45 lakh in 2007-08 to 11.26 lakh in 2008-09. It shows that about 80282 additional net employment has been generated in the State during the year 2008-09.
- 4.23 The percentage share of Gujarat State in All-India aggregates for ASI 2008-09, such as number of factories, number of employees, value of output and net value added, accounted for 9.57 percent, 9.93 percent, 15.54 percent and 11.77 percent respectively.
- 4.24 According to provisional results of ASI 2008-09, as per NIC-2008 the industry group (19)- Manufacture of Coke and Refined Petroleum Products accounted 26.26% of net value added by factory sector, followed by industry group (20) Manufacture of Chemical and Chemical Products (as per NIC-2008) accounted 21.33%, industry group (21)- Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical & botanical accounted 6.64%, industry groups (28)- Manufacture of Machinery and equipment accounted 5.95%, industry groups (23)- Manufacturing of other Non Metallic Mineral Products accounted 5.07%, industry groups (13)- Manufacture of Textiles accounted 4.97%, industry group (10)- Manufacture of food products accounted 4.77%, industry group (25) Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery accounted 4.74% and industry groups (24)- Manufacture of Basic metals accounted 3.15%, Net Value Added in Factory Sector. The contribution of these nine industry groups together accounted about 83 percent in the net value added generated by State factory sector for as per the ASI-2008-09 provisional result.
- 4.25 It is also observed that the industry group NIC-28 Manufacturing of Machinery and equipment Products consisting of 1753 factories is the prime group of the State in terms of number of factories, industry group (20) Manufacture of Chemical and Chemical Products is the prime group in term of fixed capital with fixed capital of Rs.46123 crore (26.77%), Industry group (13) Manufacture of Textiles is the prime group in terms of employment with employment of 197483 (17.54%) and the industry group (19) Manufacture of Coke and Refined Petroleum Products is the major contributing group in terms of net value added with NVA of Rs.16027 crore (26.26% of the state total).



**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

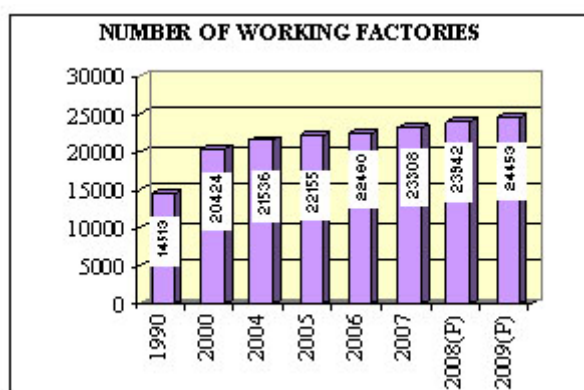
4.26 The following table provides data on number of factories, employment, value of output and net value added by manufacture at current prices for the year 2008-09 for nine important selected industry groups comprising 83% age of the state's Net value added.

Sr. No.	Industry Group and code	Year	No. of factories (Nos.)	Employment (Nos.)	Fixed Capital (Rs.crore)	Value of output (Rs.crore)	Net value added (Rs.crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Mfg. of Coke Refined Petro. Prod. & Nuclear Fuel (19)	2007-08	71	34562	33686	137421	15740
		2008-09	59	28218	35757	131094	16027
2.	Mfg. of Chemical & Chemical Products (20)	2007-08	1552	132731	35127	76838	14091
		2008-09	1453	132231	46123	88664	13015
3.	Manufacturing of Pharmaceut-icals, Medical Chemical & botanical (21)	2007-08	580	65405	6438	12575	2851
		2008-09	550	63061	6298	14178	4052
4.	Manufacturing of Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (28)	2007-08	1592	75087	3206	14872	2937
		2008-09	1753	82270	4404	17496	3628
5.	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (23)	2007-08	1504	79966	9249	12952	3895
		2008-09	1506	108767	10262	16350	3096
6.	Mfg. of Textiles (13)	2007-08	1557	195172	12423	26711	3451
		2008-09	1522	197483	12969	29267	3035
7.	Manufacturing of food products (10)	2007-08	1332	75309	3047	32290	1741
		2008-09	1412	93917	4881	57351	2912
8.	Manufacturing of fabricated metal products except machinery (25)	2007-08	1130	55729	5489	19031	3178
		2008-09	983	53101	6040	17960	2893
9.	Manufacturing of basic metals (24)	2007-08	1145	60434	15919	41784	5517
		2008-09	1135	78443	19127	47935	1921
10.	Total of above nine industry groups	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>10463</b>	<b>774395</b>	<b>124584</b>	<b>374474</b>	<b>53401</b>
		<b>2008-09</b>	<b>10373</b>	<b>837491</b>	<b>145861</b>	<b>420295</b>	<b>50579</b>
11.	<b>Gujarat -All Industries</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>15107</b>	<b>1045475</b>	<b>145400</b>	<b>448243</b>	<b>62108</b>
		<b>2008-09</b>	<b>14860</b>	<b>1125757</b>	<b>172301</b>	<b>508071</b>	<b>61025</b>
12.	<b>%age showing the share of above nine industry group in the state total</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>69.80</b>	<b>74.39</b>	<b>84.65</b>	<b>82.72</b>	<b>82.88</b>
13.	<b>All India -All Industries</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>146385</b>	<b>10452535</b>	<b>845132</b>	<b>2775709</b>	<b>481593</b>
		<b>2008-09</b>	<b>155288</b>	<b>11336310</b>	<b>1041968</b>	<b>3269552</b>	<b>518490</b>
14.	<b>%age share in All-India</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>9.57</b>	<b>9.93</b>	<b>16.54</b>	<b>15.54</b>	<b>11.77</b>

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, Figures of 2008-09 are Provisional

**Factories**

4.27 The number of working registered factories in the State has increased from 23942 at the end of the year 2008(P) to 24453 at the end of the year 2009(P). The average daily employment in the working factories has also increased from 11.75 lakh at the end of the year 2008(P) to 12.58 lakh at the end of the year 2009(P). Chemical and Chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal) group was the leading industry group accounting for about 15.97 percent of the working factories at the



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end of the year 2009(P) followed by manufacturing of Textile Products (11.35 percent), Manufacturing of other Non-Metallic Mineral Products (9.07 percent), Manufacturing of Food Products and Beverages (9.03 percent), Manufacturing of Fabricated Metal Products & Equipments (8.83 percent), Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipments N.E.C. (8.77 percent), Manufacturing of Basic Metal Products (7.14 percent), Manufacturing of Rubber and Plastic Products (5.10 percent), Manufacturing of Wood Products & Cork (3.84 percent) and Agriculture, Hunting and related service activities (2.92 percent).

4.28 As per the provisional figures of the year 2009, the average number of workers employed daily in working factories are concerned, Manufacturing of Textile products group was the leading industry group accounting for 17.42 percent followed by Manufacturing of Chemical and Chemical products (15.85 percent), Manufacturing of Food products and Beverages (7.94 percent), Manufacturing of other Non-Metallic Mineral products (7.52 percent), Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipments N.E.C. (6.63 percent), Manufacturing of Fabricated Metal products & Equipments (6.17 percent), Manufacturing of Basic Metal products (5.87 percent), Manufacturing of Rubber and Plastic products (4.30 percent), Manufacturing of Electrical Machinery and apparatus not elsewhere classified (2.89 percent) and Agriculture, Hunting & related service activities (2.83 percent).



### Joint Stock Companies

4.29 During the year 2009-10 (Upto October, 2009), 2091 new Joint Stock Companies with an authorised capital of Rs.608 crore were registered in the State. Hence upto October, 2009, 57104 Joint Stock Companies were registered in the State. Detail regarding number of registered companies and authorised capital are given in the table.

Sr. No.	Year	Number of Registered Companies		Authorised Capital of Rgs. Companies during the year (in lakh)
		During the year	At the end of year	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2004-05	1879	44404	30074
2.	2005-06	2254	46658	46111
3.	2006-07	2325	48983	269165
4.	2007-08	3013	51996	635038
5.	2008-09	3017	55013	195213
6.	2009-10 *	2091	57104	60798

\* Upto October-2009

### Industrial Disputes

4.30 During the calendar year 2010 (upto September-2010), incidence of 18 strikes and lockouts have reported which have affected 3440 workers and the total 41128 mandays were lost as against incidents of 31 strikes and lockouts having affected 4977 workers and total 32282 mandays were lost during the year 2009.

### Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation

4.31 Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation is a State public sector undertaking. It is established with an objective of development of basic industrial infrastructure on land acquired. Corporation has sanctioned development of 262 Industrial Estates till 2009-10. During the current financial year (Up to December, 2010), 3 new estates have been sanctioned while as 3 estates have been dropped, The corporation works for the balanced and rapid industrial development in the state. Development of infrastructure in developing areas will generate economic activity in that area and it will help in joining that area with the main stream of development. With this objective, corporation

has planned to establish Industrial Estates in Tribal and developing areas. Corporation has so far developed 28 Industrial Estates in Tribal Area and 2 Industrial Estates in developing areas. Such planning will remain continue in coming years too. It has also been planned to develop 10 new Industrial Estates in Tribal Areas and 1 Industrial Estates and 1 Special Investment Region in the area of developing Talukas.

- 4.32 During the year 2010-11 (upto November-2010), Corporation has acquired 33565 hectares land for development of industrial estates.

### **Cottage and Rural Industries**

- 4.33 The various programmes and schemes have been implemented by the Cottage & Rural Industries Department for supplementary employment generation.

- 4.34 **Self Employment :** (A) To provide self employment, “Shree Vajpayee Bankable scheme” is being implemented. Under this scheme, the subsidy ceiling is Rs. 10000, Rs. 15000 and Rs. 30000 for Trade, Services and Industry respectively. The unit cost is Rs. 2 lakh for Business Sector and Rs. 5 lakh for Industry & Service Sector. A loan of Rs. 23607.25 lakh and subsidy of Rs. 3480.10 lakh had provided to 36978 beneficiaries during the year 2009-10. While during the year 2010-11, a loan of Rs. 12863.43 lakh and subsidy of Rs. 1665.36 lakh have been provided to the 19157 beneficiaries at the end of October, 2010.

(B) Under the “Manav Kalyan Yojana”, 64976 toolkits had sanctioned against the target of 46490 for 147 different trades during the year 2009-10 for self-employment. During the year 2010-11 (upto October, 2010), 54716 toolkits have been sanctioned against the target of 60000 under the scheme. The toolkits are sanction for BPL beneficiaries only.

- 4.35 **Cluster Development :** The State Government have introduced “Cluster Development Scheme” to promote and strengthen existing crafts & craft-clusters of Khadi, Handloom, Handicraft, Gramodyog and Clay work. The scheme is being implemented with design intervention through NIFT, NID and its freelance designers for value addition in product. Total (upto October-2010), 91 clusters of silk weaving, Embroidery, khadi, Wood work, Toys, Sujani, Saudagari Print, Mata ni Pachhedi etc. have been identified. Diagnostic survey of 88 clusters has been completed . Training completed in 67 clusters and 56 clusters started production under the scheme.

- 4.36 **Skill Upgradation Training :** During the year 2009-10, 28706 beneficiaries and during the year 2010-11 (upto October, 2010), 9604 beneficiaries have been imparted skill upgradation one year training through 47 cottage Industry Training Centres and short term training by Boards/Corporations of the Department.

- 4.37 **Market Promotion :** For promotion of market for the goods produced by artisans of handloom, handicraft and cottage & village industries, fair and exhibitions were organised. It is planned there 170 fairs & exhibitions will be organised during the year 2010-11. 15000 artisans will be participated and Rs. 43.50 Crore goods will be sold during the fairs and exhibitions.

- 4.38 The 81.20 percent of total work force is engaged in Informal Sector. During the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto October-2010), Rs. 7161.05 lakh and Rs. 4300 lakh have been spent under various programmes for their upliftment respectively.

- 4.39 **Employment Opportunity :** The total of 240294 supplementary employment opportunities have been generated by Cottage and Rural Industries sector during 2009-10. The total of 225000 supplementary employment opportunities have planned for the year 2010-11, Out of which 123700 employment opportunities have been generated upto October-2010.

- 4.40 **Sagarkhedu Yojana, Garib Samruddhi Yojana and Vanbandhu Yojana :** Out of total 240294 supplementary employment opportunities created during the year 2009-10, 13993 supplementary employment opportunities created under “Sagar Khedu Sarvangi Vikas Yojna”, 24867 supplementary employment opportunities created under “Shaheri Garib Samrudhi

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Yojana” and 20754 supplementary employment opportunities created under “Vanbandhu Yojana”. Out of 123700 supplementary employment opportunities created during the year 2010-11, 10767 supplementary employment opportunities created under “Sagar Khedu Sarvangi Vikas Yojna”, 19429 supplementary employment opportunities created under “Shaheri Garib Yojna” and 14758 supplementary employment opportunities were created under “Vanbandhu Yojna” upto October, 2010.

- 4.41 **Swarnim Year 2010** : The Gujarat State is celebrating it’s Golden Jubilee Year. The target for “Swarnim Jayanti” year 2010 for Cottage and Rural Industries Department is to create 200000 supplementary employment opportunities in the state during January 2010 to December-2010. Total 206055 supplementary employment opportunities have been created upto October-2010. The target is achieved more than 100% (During the span of 10 months).

**The Gujarat State Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.**

- 4.42 The main function of the Gujarat State Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation is identification, revival of traditional Handicrafts/Handloom of Gujarat.
- 4.43 **Promotion and Development** : The corporation sales its product under the brand name of Garvi-Gurjari at Ahmedabad, Delhi, Kolkatta, Banglore, Hydrabad, Lucknow, Mumbai, Vadodara, Surat, Surendranagar, Bharuch, Bhuj, Anand etc. During the year 2009-10, the Corporation has organised 79 exhibitions and 17 Adivasi melas, while during the year 2010-11 (upto November, 2010) 45 exhibitions and 19 Adivasi melas have been organised in the state to market its products. The corporation has organised training to 980 handicraft and 2025 handloom workers. The corporation has covered 2721 artisans under insurance scheme during the year 2010-11(upto November 2010).
- 4.44 The total sales of corporation was Rs.1437.38 lakh in the year 2008-09. While during the year 2009-10 it has reached to Rs.1610.00 lakh.

**Gujarat State Khadi Gramodyog Board**

- 4.45 Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries Board implements various activities for khadi and village industries through institutions and gives training to rural artisans.
- 4.46 The board implements various schemes for development of village industries like khadi and poly-cloth, soap, carpentry, blacksmithy, gur and khandsari, oil ghani, leather, pottery, bamboo work, incense stick etc. The information about the value of output, sales and employment in these industries are given in the following table.

Sr. No.	Industry	2008-09			2009-10		
		Value of output (Rs.in lakh)	Sales (Rs.in lakh)	Employment (Nos.)	Value of output (Rs. in lakh)	Sales (Rs.in lakh)	Employment (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Khadi	2765.84	3680.92	12889	2647.33	3615.99	12136
II	Village Industries	14653.99	16213.79	54092	14007.49	16800.48	56614
	<b>Grand Total-(I+II)</b>	<b>17419.83</b>	<b>19894.71</b>	<b>66981</b>	<b>16654.82</b>	<b>20416.47</b>	<b>68750</b>

- 4.47 During the year 2009-10, Khadi worth Rs.26.47 crore was produced, while the sales was of Rs.36.16 crore. The Village Industries have provided employment to 12136 persons during the year 2009-10.
- 4.48 The value of production, sales and employment of village industries for the year 2009-10 were Rs.140.07 crore, Rs.168.00 crore and 56614 persons respectively.

**MINING**

**Mineral Production**

4.49 As per provisional estimates, the production of Agate, Steatite (Soap stone) and Gypsum during the year 2008-09 was 20, 668 and 1739 tonnes respectively. The production of Limestone, Lignite, Bauxite, Laterite and Dolomite were 22843, 11007, 3586, 60 and 647 thousand tonnes respectively. The production of Clay (others), China Clay, Bentonite, Quartz, Silica sand and Chalk were 5805, 1420, 1099, 306, 1149 and 214 thousand tonnes respectively. The production of Oil (Petroleum Crude) and Natural Gas was 5944 thousand tonnes and 2605 million cubic metres respectively. As per the provisional estimates, the value of mineral production of the State, for the year 2008-09 is given in the box.

<b>Value of Mineral Production, 2008-09 (P)</b>	
Mineral	Value (Rs. in Crore )
1) Oil (Petroleum Crude)	3311
2) Natural Gas	833
3) Major Minerals	1378
4) Minor Minerals	899
<b>Total</b>	<b>6421</b>

**Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.**

4.50 The Corporation carries out mining of various minerals like bauxite, lignite, etc. The production of lignite during the year 2008-09 was 81.08 lakh metric tonnes which has increased to 83.79 lakh metric tonnes during the year 2009-10 and the production of Bauxite was 4.14 lakh metric tonnes during the year 2008-09 which has also increased to 4.65 lakh metric tonnes during the year 2009-10. The information about the production of bauxite and lignite is given in the box.

<b>(Production in Lakh M. Tonnes)</b>			
Sr. No.	Year	Bauxite	Lignite
1	2	3	4
1	2005-06	1.25	70.55
2	2006-07	0.67	79.92
3	2007-08	7.98	99.67
4	2008-09	4.14	81.08
5	2009-10	4.65	83.79
6	2010-11*	1.58	45.16

4.51 The Corporation having lignite mines located at Panandhro and Matano-madh in Kachchh district, Rajpari in Bharuch district, Tadkeshwar in Surat district and Surkha in Bhavnagar district have produced 83.79 lakh M.Tonnes of lignite in 2009-10 as against 81.08 lakh M.Tonnes in 2008-09. The sale from Lignite projects of the corporation was Rs. 736.58 crores in 2009-10 as against Rs. 742.99 crores in 2008-09. The Corporation has set up a 250 Mega Watt Power Plant at Nani Chher in Kachchh district wherein sale of 1194 MUs valuing Rs. 269.03 crores in the year 2009-10 as against the sale of 956 MUs valuing Rs. 182.88 crores in 2008-09.

\* \* \*

## 5. INFRASTRUCTURE

### The Vision of BIG 2020

To make Gujarat a globally preferred place to live in and to do business through accelerated, balanced, inclusive and sustainable growth driven by robust social, industrial and physical infrastructure.

The Blueprint for Infrastructure in Gujarat 2020 (BIG 2020) is an integrated plan for the state's infrastructure development. The Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board (GIDB) undertook this comprehensive planning exercise in consultation with all line Departments / Agencies of the State Government and also the private sector. The consultancy services of CRISIL Infrastructure Advisory Services was obtained by the GIDB to prepare this Blueprint. A key reason for Gujarat's prosperity is its holistic approach to infrastructure development. The implementation of BIG 2020 will further improve the state's already commendable infrastructure and provide a fillip to its economic growth. It will accelerate Gujarat's development process and envisions Gujarat with a per capita income in the league of top fifty countries of the world. Ultimately, BIG 2020 is expected to have a deep social impact and assure a better quality of life to Gujarat's citizens.

The BIG 2020 has been prepared after detailed consultations in the backdrop of numerous developments that present a large opportunity for Gujarat. The state has made impressive all-round progress and its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has been growing at a compounded annual growth rate of 10.4 percent, compared to 7.6 percent for India for the five year period 2002-07.

The BIG 2020 reflects the keenness of the Government of Gujarat to continuously think bigger, and keep striving for more while capitalising on the opportunities being thrown up by various developments at the national as well as at the state level. Substantial interest in setting up coastal thermal power plants, setting up of the 4000 MW thermal power project at Mundra by the Tatas, 1.6 trillion cubic feet gas find in the K G Basin, development of Gujarat International Financial Tec-City (GIFT) -- a global financial and IT centre -- and the quantum increase in the number of Special Economic Zones (SEZ), successful implementation of many Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects across various sectors are some of the significant developments that reflect the widespread change in the planning and policy environment. Developments like the USD 243 bn MoUs signed at the Global Investors' Summit 2009; 38 percent share of Gujarat in the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) and the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC); the proposed six Special Investment Regions (SIR) around DMIC; and the relocation of the Tata Nano car factory to Gujarat present significant investment implications for Gujarat, requiring infrastructural support.

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

### The Strategy in BIG 2020:

Gujarat's economy today has reached a critical size which is strong platform to launch itself on an accelerated and high growth trajectory. Gujarat will provide robust infrastructure that will form the base for sustaining high growth. Robust infrastructure includes infrastructure that is benchmarked and competing with the best in the world to provide a competitive edge for Gujarat to attract and sustain investments in various sectors of the economy. The infrastructure will be reliable, well spread and balanced to ensure that the fruits of development reach all in furthest corners of the state.

The framework of action for achieving the vision comprises of infrastructure sector visions, strategies and a shelf of projects. These will guide the infrastructure sectors in an orchestrated manner considering sector priorities and interlinkages with other sectors. The key strategies are:

1. Achieving UMI[1] countries per capita power generation and consumption benchmarks by building large capacities in power generation;
2. Making gas a preferred fuel across the urban and industrial landscape of Gujarat;
3. Accelerating industrialisation by developing world class and globally competitive industrial infrastructure;
4. Developing seamless, efficient and high speed integrated transport networks conforming to global standards;

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5. Becoming a major international player in sea freight logistics;
6. Developing cities that are safe, efficient, clean and green, and offer a high quality of life;
7. Ensuring safe, reliable and affordable drinking water across Gujarat, and provide stable water supply for agriculture;
8. Making Gujarat a global tourist destination;
9. Creating good healthcare infrastructure to achieve healthcare indices and to reach UMI benchmarks;
10. Creating widespread network of educational institutions to make Gujarat a globally recognised knowledge society;
11. Creating a network of post harvest agriculture infrastructure to ensure better access to markets.

The BIG 2020 will make Gujarat's infrastructure the pride of its citizens and a benchmark for the nation. People living in the farthest corners of Gujarat would have access to safe and affordable drinking water, electricity, sturdy roads and telecom services. Substantial investments will be made in securing energy, maximising growth opportunities, enhancing connectivity, managing growing urbanisation, providing water for all and ensuring higher quality of life through employment generation, health care and education. This high investment in infrastructure will sustain high economic growth over the decade. All the three sectors of the economy will register sound growth with industries and services growing in double digits and the agriculture sector recording consistent and stable growth. The ultimate goal of BIG 2020 is to create robust social, industrial and physical infrastructure network ensuring accelerated inclusive and sustainable growth. Rapid and balanced GSDP growth on the one hand and investments in social services and upgradation of health, education and other critical services on the other would ensure this objective is achieved.

This integrated infrastructure investment plan will ensure high investments in infrastructure, increase productivity, expand the industries and services sector and hence propel Gujarat's per capita income into the league of top fifty countries of the world while making it globally preferred place to live in and do business.

<b>BIG 2020 Shelf of Projects (Rs. crores)</b>						
No	Sector	Total Rs Crores	Phasing - Rs Crore			
			2010	2012	2017	2020
1	Energy - Power Sector	225,254	36,676	47,661	36,760	104,158
2	Energy - Gas Sector	123,366	10,097	16,363	81,235	15,672
3	SIR Dholera	108,520	0	4,201	104,319	0
4	Industrial Nodes & Sezs within DMIC & other than SIR Dholera	33,521	0	5,671	27,850	0
5	Industrial Parks and Special Economic Zones outside DMIC	25,736	0	15,876	9,860	0
6	Roads	73,443	22,254	33,995	12,162	5,031
7	Ports	119,957	9,562	43,989	42,230	24,176
8	Railways	85,609	2,093	6,238	77,278	0
9	Logistics parks & services	4,248	2,104	2,144	0	0
10	Airports	15,898	2,874	8,573	4,452	0
11	Urban Infrastructure	111,924	11,603	13,362	65,122	21,837
12	Water Supply	136,435	27,769	18,596	49,953	40,117
13	Information Technology Related Projects	4,289	288	1,200	1,563	1,239
14	Tourism	48,656	17,058	17,886	13,712	0
15	Agro infrastructure	19,417	0	3,285	5,142	10,991
16	Education	15,879	4,435	3,183	4,642	3,620
17	Health	16,117	0	3,385	7,666	5,066
18	Human resource requirement and development	200	70	70	60	0
19	Environment	12,443	0	2,855	6,878	2,710
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,180,912</b>	<b>146,883</b>	<b>248,532</b>	<b>550,882</b>	<b>234,615</b>

## ELECTRICITY

**Solar Power Policy - 2009** : The State is endowed with high solar radiation levels with 300 days of clear sun, with conducive and condition and minimal sun tracking, especially in the barren wasteland areas. The State Government proposes to encourage solar power generation projects as a means for socio-economic development of these backward regions through livelihood creation for the local population. These areas have the potential to transform into an ‘Integrated Solar Generation Hub’ for the entire nation.

In view of the above, it is necessary to have a comprehensive policy to actively promote solar power, as an additional and alternative source of energy, therefore, the State Government has resolved to introduce the Solar Power Policy - 2009.

This policy has come into effect from the date of issuance and shall remain in operation upto 31-3-2014. Solar Power Generations (SPGs) installed and commissioned during the operative period shall become eligible for the incentives declared under this policy for a period of twenty five years from the date of commissioning or for the life span of the SPGs, whichever is earlier.

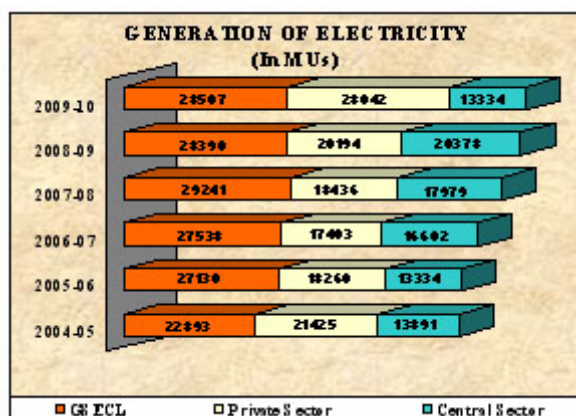
The objectives of the Solar Power Policy - 2009 are as under :

- \* Promoting generation of green and clean power in the State using Solar energy.
- \* To put in place an appropriate investment climate, that could leverage the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).
- \* Productive use of the wastelands, thereby engendering a socio-economic transformation.
- \* Employment generation and Skill Enhancement of local youth.
- \* Promotion of R & D and facilitation of technology transfer.
- \* Establish core technical competence in professionals in the state to initiate and sustain use and effective management of newer applications.
- \* Promotion of local manufacturing facilities.
- \* Creation of environmental consciousness among citizens.

5.1 Gujarat has taken numerous measures on Power Sector Reforms and has moved towards Corporatization/unbundling of Generation, Transmission and Distribution activities of the GEB. Accordingly, the Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB) was re-organised into 7 companies in 2005 consisting of : a Power Trading & Co-ordinating and monitoring Company - Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL), one power generating company - Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd. (GSECL), one transmission company - Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Ltd. (GETCO) and 4 distribution companies i.e. Madhya Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd.(MGVCL), Dakshin Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd.(DGVCL), Uttar Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd. (UGVCL) and Paschim Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd. (PGVCL) with effect from 1st April, 2005.

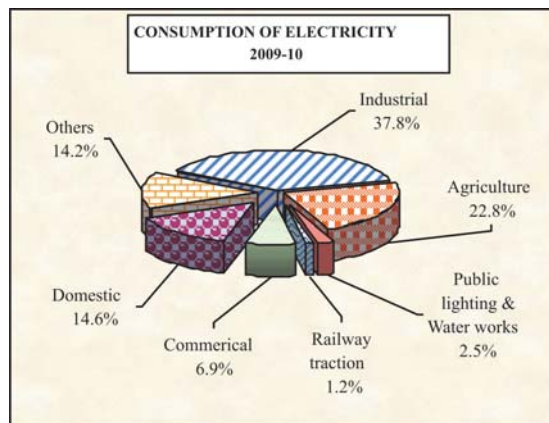
5.2 The total installed capacity of the State as on March-2010 was 11758 MW (comprising of 5216 MW by Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd. (GSECL), 3818 MW by Private Sector and 2724 MW by Central Sector Share). While as on October, 2010, it has touched to 12512 MW (comprising of 5216 MW by Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd. (GSECL), 4572 MW by Private Sector and 2724 MW by Central Sector Share).

5.3 The total Generation of Electricity in the State including GSECL (28507 Million Units), Private sector (28042 Million Units) and Central sector share (13334 Million Units) was 69883 Million Units in the year 2009-10 as against 68962 Million Units generated in the previous year i.e. 2008-09. The total electricity generated in the year 2010-11 (upto October-2010) works out to 41066 Million Units.



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5.4 The total consumption of electricity during the year 2009-10 was 56973 Million Units as against 55610 Million Units in the previous year i.e. 2008-09 (including Torrent Power Ltd.). The highest consumption was reported 21517 Million Units (37.77%) by industrial use, followed by 13003 Million Units (22.82%) by agricultural use, 8329 Million Units (14.62%) by domestic use, 8123 Million Units (14.26%) by other uses and 3908 Million Units (6.86%) by commercial use.



5.5 The per capita consumption of electricity during the year 2009-10 was reported to 1491 units as against 1446 units of the previous year 2008-09.

5.6 During the year 2009-10, the GUVNL has completed the electrification work of 39653 agricultural wells (including Tatkal Scheme) in the state. During the year 2010-11 (upto October, 2010), electrification work of 16586 agricultural wells have been completed.

5.7 As a part of welfare policy, during the year 2009-10, the GUVNL had carried out 7063 electrification in Scheduled Castes households and in the year 2010-11 (Upto October-2010), the GUVNL has electrified 4636 Scheduled Castes households. During the year 2009-10, the GUVNL had released 63947 connections to Zupadpatti and in the year 2010-11 (upto October-2010), the GUVNL has released 38553 connections to zupadpatti under the State Government scheme.

5.8 Under the Kutir Jyoti Scheme (State), during the year 2009-10, 27753 connections have been released. In the year 2010-11 (upto October-2010) 10862 connections (State) have been released. Under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana, 147507 BPL households have been electrified during the year 2009-10 and in the year 2010-11 (upto October-2010), 106576 BPL households have been electrified.

5.9 Under the Sagarkhedu Sarvangi Vikas Yojana - Flagship Programme of Government, during the year 2008-09, work of strengthening of distribution and transmission network and erection of new sub-stations were carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 8002.12 lakhs. During the year 2009-10, expenditure booked is Rs. 8842.60 lakhs. In the year 2010-11 (upto October, 2010), expenditure booked is Rs. 2557.19 lakhs.

### Gujarat Power Corporation Limited (GPCL)

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

5.11 The following projects are under implementation :

- A. 480 MW Pit head lignite based Power Project at Ghogha in Bhavnagar district by Bhavanagar Energy Company Ltd.
- B. 700 MW Gas based Power Project at Kovaya in Amreli district in joint venture with GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited.
- C. 1000+ MW Coal based Power Project at Pipavav in joint venture with Torrent Power Limited.

5.12 GPCL also acts as nodal agency for selection of site for Nuclear Power Station in Gujarat. Government of Gujarat has given in-principle approval to Mithi-Virdi site for proposed 8000/10000 MW large Coastal Nuclear Power Project to be set-up by Nuclear Power Corporation of India which has been approved by GoI.

- 5.13 GPCL also assists and provides necessary guidance to private sector developers for identification of potential sites of / clearances in Gujarat. Topographical survey and soil investigation at three potential sites at Surendranagar, Patan and Banaskantha has been carried out.
- 5.14 GPCL now acts as nodal agency for Solar Power Project as per newly announced Solar Power Policy of Gujarat.
- 5.15 For identifying the potential of Tidal energy in the state Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with ATLANTIS.
- 5.16 Ministry of Coal, Government of India has allotted Baitarni West Coal Block to GPCL along with Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) and Orissa Hydro Power Corporation Limited (OHPC). As per the terms and conditions of allocation letter, GPCL, KSEB and OHPC has incorporated a joint venture company viz. Baitarni West Coal Company Limited. GPCL has contributed Rs. 25 crores as one-third share towards submission of Bank Guarantee to Ministry of Coal, Government of India.

**Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA)**

- 5.17 The proactive role of the Government of Gujarat is empowering a “renewable future” has been commendable. Gujarat is only state to announce the historic Solar Energy Power Policy. The salient features and the incentives provided under the Solar Power Policy are as given below.
- \* Solar power generation for projects upto 500 MW.
  - \* Purchase price of electricity from solar photovoltaic at Rs. 15.00 per kwh for 12 years and Rs. 5.00 from the 13th year, solar thermal at Rs. 11.00 per unit for 12 years and Rs. 5.00 kwh from the 13th year.
  - \* 0.25% Renewable power purchase obligation for 2010-11.
  - \* Seen as one of the path-breaking of the state government initiatives to combat global warming and reduce carbon emissions.
  - \* The green power generated from the renewable energy sources will offset 0.56 million tonnes of coal, and reduce carbon emissions levels to 0.8 million tonnes annually.
- 5.18 The state has also embarked upon an ambitious plan to tap the large wind power potential along the coast of Saurashtra and Kachchh. In 2009, the Government of Gujarat announced an amendment in the Wind Power Policy to tap the 10000 MW potential along the coastal areas of the state. Today, this policy has undergone major revisions to attract even more investors in the field. The amendments in the Wind Power Policy 2009 include :
- \* Power sale tariff increased from Rs. 3.37 to Rs. 3.56 per kwh.
  - \* Renewable energy power purchase obligation increased from the existing 2% to 4.5%.
  - \* A mechanism to facilitate the Renewable Energy Certificates that could help fulfil the renewable energy obligation of utilities/Open Access and captive consumers, using conventional fuel.
  - \* GETCO (Gujarat Energy Transmission Company) will provide grid connectivity to wind farms or permit private producers to lay transmission lines.
- 5.19 The Wind Policy amended in 2009 saw the installation of 297.125 MW Windfarms during 2009-10 that enhanced the cumulative installed capacity to 1781.905 MW, that has generated 27590 lakh units of electricity, during the year, taking the cumulative quantum to 80000 lakh units. During the year, Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for 366.5 MW were signed for setting up Solar Power Generation projects July - 2010.
- 5.20 The Energy Conservation Programme, the state has note worthy projects Viz. Energy audit in the government, domestic, commercial and industrial sectors; Popularization of energy efficient devices; Upgrading energy efficiency levels in the industrial sector; Walk-through Energy Audit (WTEA) Mapping Energy use in the small-scale sector; Investment-grade Energy Audit (IGEA) - Demonstration Project in 11 selected Building; Demonstration project on Energy Efficient and LED Lighting Systems for the Ministers Enclave, Gandhinagar; Energy Efficient Submersible Pumpssets in 14 selected Talukas of the state; Education - based awareness by building the capacity of industrial training institute’s students across the state through customized energy education modules

- 5.21 Gujarat is leading in implementing such a large-scale school intervention programme. BURD is a dedicated team of Schools children to act as a social change activists, enrolled every year to increase awareness about energy efficient practice and technologies and generate public opinion against power theft and wasteful use of energy through a series of practical activities in their respective schools and communities. GEDA interacts with a network of 1800 schools (secondary, higher secondary and primary ) across the state through the BURD (Bal Urja Rakshak Dal) Programme. GEDA is annually motivating 50000 school students as Urja Rakshaks and 1800 Urja Agevans for restrain energy use and spread awareness on best practices in energy conservation since 2004-05.
- 5.22 The Gujarat Energy Development Agency has set the pace of Renewable Energy Development in the country with the foundation laid for Asia's first Solar Park that envisaged an investment of Rs. 7500 crore. The Solar park will be established in 2000 hectare of arid land in Charanka village, Santalpur Taluka, District Patan bordering Pakistan. Plats have been allocated to 16 Private investors to generate to 176 MW solar power. The cost of the project is envisaged to be approximately Rs. 1287 crore. These companies will commission their power generating units within the next six to eight months duration. The state government plans to set up solar power manufacturing, assembling, research and development facilities in addition to a manpower training institute envisaged to train local people and create job opportunities for them.
- 5.23 Gujarat has already taken the lead in promoting renewable energy and energy efficient technologies with the announcement of the historic Solar Power Generation Policy that saw the signing of 961.5 MW PPAs by 87 National and International Developers. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) has financed \$ 1 billion in various infrastructure projects in Gujarat and also willing to support solar power generation, equipment manufacturing facility and transmission related activities in future. Gujarat with the signing of the MoU for developing a 3000 MW capacity Solar park with the US based CCI (Clinton Climate Change Initiative) would become the Solar Power Generating Hub facilitating manufacturing of optimize the cost of Solar Power Plant enabling Policy frame work for the Solar Park in the country.
- 5.24 On the Wind Power generation front Gujarat has already establish power 1900 MW that is already catering to 7.6% of the annual energy consumption of the state at an investment of Rs. 9500 crore. These projects annually generates 3800 million units of electricity, saving 2.60 MT coal and reducing the carbon emissions levels by 3.80 MT plan is on anvil to enhance the Wind Power generation capacities to 600 MW in the next financial year.
- 5.25 The Government of Gujarat is also working on a Blue Print to make Gandhinagar a Sustainable and Smart living in city. A master plan that includes : installation of two Solar Power generating plants of 1 MW capacity each at PDPU and Ash-dyke of the Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station are underway. The Smart-City development Plan also includes installation of Solar Roof-Top Hybrid Grid-connected and Stand Alone Systems, Solar Water Heaters on Government Offices and residence, revamping of a pickup Bus Stand with a 380 KW solar PV based electrification System. Two stadiums are also planned to be operated on solar power generating systems.
- 5.26 Under the Energy Conservation Programme plans are on anvil to install Led-based systems in Amarpura village in Gandhinagar district and conduct 500 Walk through Energy Audit in the SME sector. Awareness Generation is also one of the crucial programme to promote the concept of energy conservation. Plan to reach out to target audiences in all the sector of the economy are on anvil. Under the BURD programme plan to reach out to all the Secondary Schools in the state and initiate an Online Module and Web-based Portal for which this year a Demonstration Model has been launched and in the coming years, a full-fledged Online Web-based Portal is on the cards.

## **ROADS AND TRANSPORT**

### **Railways**

- 5.27 The total length of railway lines in the State as on 31st March-2009 was 5328 route kms. comprising of 3193 kms. of Broad Gauge (BG), 1364 kms. of Meter Gauge (MG) and 771 kms. of Narrow Gauge (NG) lines.

### **Roads**

- 5.28 The total length of roads (except Non-plan, Community, Urban and Project roads) in the State has increased to 74112 kms. at the end of 2007-08 from 74064 kms. at the end of 2006-07. Out of the total road length of 74112 Kms., The length of surfaced roads was 71507 Kms. (96.49 percent), where as unsurfaced roads was 2605 Kms., (3.51 percent) by the end of 2007-08.
- 5.29 Out of the total road length of 74112 kms. at the end of the year 2007-08, the length of National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads was 3244 kms., 18447 kms., 20564 kms., 10352 kms. and 21505 kms. respectively.

### **Motor Vehicles**

- 5.30 The number of registered motor vehicles have increased from 118.73 lakh at the end of 2009-10 to 122.67 lakh at the end of August-2010, showing an increase growth of 3.32 percent. About 73.34 percent of the total registered vehicles are motor-cycle class vehicles (two wheelers). During the year 2010-11 (April-August-2010), the number of registered motor cycles/scooters/mopeds increased to 89.96 lakh from 87.17 lakh registered at the end of March-2010, showing a rise of 3.21 percent. The number of autorickshaws, motor cars (four wheelers including jeeps), goods vehicles (including tempos), trailers and tractors registered an increase of 15839, 56478, 18589, 6238 and 11324 respectively during the year 2010-11 (April-August-2010).

### **National Permit Scheme**

- 5.31 Gujarat State has issued approximate 9987 national permits during the year 2009-10. At the end of March-2010, total approximate 59405 national permits are in force.

### **All India Tourist Permit**

- 5.32 The State Transport Authority, Gujarat State issues All India Tourist Permits to the tourist buses and taxis. At the end of March-2010, 9981 permits for tourist taxi cabs and 1558 for tourist omni buses were in force, while at the end of October-2010, 9941 permits for tourist taxi cabs and 1632 for tourist omni buses are in force.

### **Lumpsum Tax (Life Time Tax)**

- 5.33 About 79 percent of the total registered vehicles have been covered under the scheme of lumpsum tax (life time tax), introduced by the State Government from 1st April-1987. During the year 2010-11 (April- October- 2010), lumpsum tax of Rs.475.70 crore has been collected.

### **Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation**

- 5.34 The number of routes operated by the Corporation at the end of 2008-09 were 15227, which has decreased to 14947 at the end of the year 2009-10. The route kms. coverage has also decreased from 11.46 lakh kms. in 2008-09 to 11.16 lakh kms. in 2009-10. The average number of vehicles on road during the year 2009-10 were 6514 as against 6697 in 2008-09. The average number of passengers travelled per day has decreased from 23.97 lakh in 2008-09 to 23.23 lakh in 2009-10. Gross earning of the Corporation which was Rs.1773.34 crore (Tentative) in 2008-09 has decreased to 1752.24 crore (Tentative) in 2009-10.
- 5.35 The Corporation provides facilities in tribal areas in 43 talukas of 12 districts by 22 depots. During the year 2009-10, the Corporation has provided 302 new vehicles in tribal area. The Corporation has planned to allot 200 mini buses in tribal area to facilitate students & teachers. The Corporation has planned to allot 284 new vehicles in 2010-11 in tribal area's depots. The Corporation provides facilities in "Sagar Khedu" areas of 38 Talukas of 12 districts, by 29 depots. During the year 2009-10 the Corporation has provided 348 new vehicles with specific colour scheme.
- 5.36 New Bus Stations constructed and put in use for Passengers at Jasdan on BTL model and Chorwad and Jafrabad. The new modern type Divisional office building constructed at Bhuj.

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

- 5.37 The Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation has decided to develop bus terminal with commercial facilities of international level at 7 (Seven) centers viz. Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara 2 nos. each and One at Mahesana through Public Private Partnership under BOT Model. From these projects, GSRTC will get Rs.126.47 crore as a Concession Fee.
- 5.38 The Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation has decided to develop the bus terminal with commercial facilities at 21 locations through Public Private Partnership under Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) Model. The Concession Agreement were executed with developer for Central Bus Terminal-Vadodara, Makarpura-Vadodara, Adajan-Surat, Modhera Cross Roads-Mehasana and Subhash Bridge-Ahmedabad.

**Civil Aviation**

- 5.39 The details regarding Aircraft movement as well as passengers and cargo traffic from International and Domestic Airports in Gujarat is shown in the table below. These data reveal that air craft movement, passenger traffic and cargo traffic from Domestic airports and international airport together have decreased during the year 2008-09 as compared to previous year.

Airport (1)	Aircraft		Passengers (Nos.)				Cargo (Tonnes)			
	Departures		Embarking		Disembarking		Loaded		unloaded	
	2007-08 (2)	2008-09 (3)	2007-08 (4)	2008-09 (5)	2007-08 (6)	2008-09 (7)	2007-08 (8)	2008-09 (9)	2007-08 (10)	2008-09 (11)
<b>(A) Domestic :</b>										
Bhuj	1454	1530	51916	52629	50682	54667	28	28	96	28
Bhavnagar	1527	1508	34521	31473	33836	29457	16	9	2	0
Baroda	7986	6844	255291	222334	246726	226176	1822	971	1556	1103
Jamnagar	3434	730	58517	34907	61429	39509	189	123	100	67
Rajkot	2563	1880	76927	65201	78056	63602	469	387	296	279
Ahmedabad	28093	26043	1237105	1082239	1224804	1059370	8994	6598	7874	6141
Surat	1810	654	24040	13552	25571	14970	11	9	37	0
<b>Total - A</b>	<b>46867</b>	<b>39189</b>	<b>1738317</b>	<b>1502335</b>	<b>1721104</b>	<b>1487751</b>	<b>11529</b>	<b>8125</b>	<b>9961</b>	<b>7618</b>
<b>(B) International :</b>										
Ahmedabad	6502	5635	298135	315431	272636	293429	3807	5769	2901	4525
<b>Total - B</b>	<b>6502</b>	<b>5635</b>	<b>298135</b>	<b>315431</b>	<b>272636</b>	<b>293429</b>	<b>3807</b>	<b>5769</b>	<b>2901</b>	<b>4525</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>53369</b>	<b>44824</b>	<b>2036452</b>	<b>1817766</b>	<b>1993740</b>	<b>1781180</b>	<b>15336</b>	<b>13894</b>	<b>12862</b>	<b>12143</b>

**PORT DEVELOPMENT**

- 5.40 The State of Gujarat, located on the West Coast of India, has about 1600 Km. long coastline, representing a third of the nation's water front. Gujarat is strategically positioned to service the vast north and central Indian hinterland.
- 5.41 The State has 41 minor and intermediate ports, geographically dispersed across South Gujarat (14 ports), Saurashtra (23 ports) and Kachchh region (4 ports). Also in the State of Gujarat there is a major port of Kandla, under the administrative control of the Central Government.
- 5.42 In order to accelerate the development of ports and putting their working on commercial footing a nodal maritime authority viz. Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) has been constituted on 5th April-1982.

**Major Port-Kandla**

- 5.43 The total cargo handled by the Kandla Port in quantitative terms has increased from 722.25 lakh tonnes in the year 2008-09 to 795.00 lakh tonnes in the year 2009-10, showing an increase of 10.06 percent over the previous year (including transshipment). The imports from Kandla port have increased by 15.98 percent while exports have decreased by 2.32 percent respectively during the year 2009-10 as compared to the previous year.

- 5.44 During the year 2010-11 (April-october-2010) the total cargo handled by major port Kandla has been recorded to 476.43 lakh tonnes (including transshipment).

### **Intermediate and Minor Ports**

- 5.45 The Intermediate and Minor ports of Gujarat handled a total cargo of 2055.40 lakh tonnes during the year 2009-10 as against 1528.14 lakh tonnes handled during the preceding year, showing an increase of about 34.50 percent. The main items of imports through intermediate and minor ports are Crude Oil, Naphtha, Coal, Iron Ore, Rock Phosphate, Fertilizer, Ammonia, Machinery, SKO, Ethylene, Paraxylene, Clinker, Cement, Steel coils, LPG, Propylene, Waxy residue, LDT etc. The main items of exports through these ports are HSD, Naphtha, Petrol, Clinker, Cement, Oil Cakes, Bauxite, SKO, Paraxylene, Salt, Soda Ash, Foodgrain, Cement Clinker, Ethylene, I.O.F., LPG, Pet-cock etc.
- 5.46 During the year 2010-11 (April-October, 2010), intermediate and minor ports have handled the total cargo of 1319.37 lakh tonnes.
- 5.47 The Government of India has accepted the liberalization policy. The main goal of the liberalization policy is to develop important sectors through Private Investment. The Government of Gujarat has adopted and implemented the liberalization policy of Government of India. In fact, the private investment policy in Port Sector was adopted very early to improve the port operations and private investors were granted permission to handle cargo through private barges.
- 5.48 The State of Gujarat has formulated a port policy in 1995 to fulfill the requirement of import/export demand. As per the Port Policy, Gujarat Maritime Board has identified 10 green field sites for development as direct berthing deep-water ports. Out of 10 ports, 4 ports will be developed by GMB along with consortium State Government, public sector and/or private companies, whereas remaining sites, by exclusive private sector investment.
- 5.49 The Gujarat Pipavav Port Limited at Pipavav in Saurashtra and the Gujarat Adani Port Limited at Mundra in Kachchh, both all Weather, direct berthing, deep sea ports, represent the country's first greenfield ports developed in participation of private sector on BOOT basis. Further the country's first two LNG terminals have been developed in Gujarat through private investment participation.
- 5.50 Apart from the 10 Greenfield sites identified in Port Policy, GBM has also selected new sites viz. Dahej, Khambhat, Mahuva, Modhawa, Porbandar and Sutrapada to be developed on BOOT basis through private investment. GMB initiated process for selection of developers for the above port projects and accordingly, LOI have been issued to M/s. Larsen & Toubro, M/s. Nirma chemicals for development of Kachhigadh and Mahuva Port, respectively.
- 5.51 As a part of development of ports through private investments, a captive jetty model was succeed and 23 such jetties/SBMs are operational.
- 5.52 The Gujarat Maritime Board has invited private investors to develop existing facilities of the Gujarat ports as per the port policy, 12 jetties have become operational for cargo handling.

### **GUJARAT INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

- 5.53 The Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board has been set up to facilitate higher flow of funds in to infrastructure sectors, to promote the private sector participation and to ensure co-ordination among various Government agencies in the State. The State Government has enacted the Gujarat Infrastructure Development Act. 1999 to provide frame work for participation in the infrastructure projects by the private sector. This is a unique organisation of its type and is an over-arching body for infrastructure development in Gujarat.

**5.54 Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Development:**

The Government of India is developing of Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) from Dadri (Haryana) to JNPT Mumbai 38% alignment of Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) is passing through the state of Gujarat. 150 kms. along the alignment would be developed as Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor. The Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board (GIDB) is the nodal agency playing vital role for the DMIC development. Following works have been initiated as part of DMIC development.

**5.55 Early Bird Projects**

The Government has decided to develop Sarkhej - Vataman - Pimpri-Dholera-Bhavnagar Road with 4 lane capacity. The State Government has also undertake pre-feasibility study for the development of Ahmedabad-Dholera-Bhavnagar Express Way. It is also decided to make budgetary provision of Rs. 22/- crore in 2010-11 and Rs. 81/- crore for the financial year 2011-12 for pre-construction activities. The project may be implemented through private sector partnership.

The State has incorporated a special purpose company for the development of Metro Rail from Gandhinagar to Ahmedabad in the first phase. The process of finalizing alignment is under way.

- The Board has also invited Expression of Interest for the development of Multi Modal Logistics Park (MMLP) for following locations ;
  - Ahmedabad-Surendranagar MMLP
  - Surat-Hazira MMLP
  - Palanpur Mehsana MMLP
  - Bharuch-Dahej MMLP
  - Dholera Special Investment Region MMLP
- The team of Airport Authority of India has undertaken detailed project report for the development of International Airport near Dholera. The State Government has already reerved required land for the development of International Airport and notification for the same is issued. Decision is also taken to set up a special company for the development of the International Airport.

**5.56 The Development of Special Investment Regions (SIR):** The State has planned to develop world class economic hubs along the DMIC Corridor. The state has already enacted enabling Act i.e. Gujarat Special Investment Regions Act 2009 to provide for establishment, operation and management of large size investment regions and industrial areas and to specially enable their development as global hubs of economic activities supported by world class infrastructure, premium civic amenities, centre of excellence and proactive policy framework. The state has notified following special investment Region(s) under the said Act :

Sr. No.	Name of the SIR	Area declared as SIR (Approximate Sq.Km.)
1.	Dholera Special Investment Region	879.34
2.	The Gujarat Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Special Investment Region	452.59
3.	Aliyabet Entertainment and Eco Development Special Investment Region	168.00
4.	Santalpur Special Investment Region	186.74
5.	The Halol-Savli Special Investment Region	122.29

**5.57 Development of Road Projects under Public Private Partnershilp**

Following road projects are under implementation with public private partnership.

- Suigam-Sindhada Road
- Bagodara-Tarapur-Vasad
- Bhavnagar-Bagodara

**5.58 Development of Tourism Projects - Rajkot**

GIDB has undertaken feasibility studies for following sites to be developed as Tourism spot at Rajkot

- Aji Dam site
- Nyari Dam Site
- Convention centre

**5.59 Development of Port**

GIDB has approved the sub-concession agreement for the development of Bulk and General Cargo Port at Hazira. The total project cost is Rs. 2258/- crore.

GIDB has also approved section of developers for following port projects.

- Khambhat
- Sutrapada
- Simar
- Mahuva

**5.60 Road Projects development**

GIDB has approved the bid document and concession agreement of state highways i.e. 350 km. to be developed under PPP annuity basis. It has also accorded in principle consent for 5 Rail Over Bridges proposed on the Dedicated Freight Corridor.

**5.61 Development of Incubator Park**

GIDB has approved bid document and proposed concession agreement for the development of Incubator Park to be developed at Savli, Vadodara on PPP basis.

**POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

5.62 As on 31st March-2010, there were 8976 Post offices/branches.

5.63 As on 31st October, 2010 there were 3165 telephone exchanges of BSNL in Gujarat. The Total landline connections and internet subscribers of BSNL were 1778193 and 109884 respectively as on 31st October, 2010. While as per COAI data there were 32902650 cellular connection in Gujarat at the end of December, 2010. The details of the telecommunications in the state is given in the box.

**BANKING**

5.64 The total number of all Scheduled Commercial Banks including private sector, RRBs, DCCBs, GSCARDB branches have increased from 5748 branches (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009) to 6091 branches (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010) in the state of Gujarat comprising 2759 rural, 1533 semi-urban, 981 urban and 818 metro branches respectively.

5.65 The aggregating deposits of these banks increased from Rs. 191871 crore (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009) to Rs. 225299 crore (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010), registering the growth of 17.42 percent. The advances had also increased from Rs.131842 crore to Rs. 155575 crore during the same period and registered the growth of 18.00 percent. The Credit Deposit Ratio of the State stood at 69.05 percent at the end of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010.

<i>Telecommunications in Gujarat</i>		
(1)	<b>No. of Post offices (As on March, 2010)</b>	8976
	<b>Communications</b>	
	<b>(a) BSNL (October, 2010)</b>	
	<b>Trunk Service</b>	
	(i) No. of local PCOs	47152
	(ii) No. of STD/PCOs	18293
	<b>Internet Connections</b>	
	(i) No. of Internet Subscribers	109884
	(ii) No. of Internet Dhabhas	100
	<b>Telephone Connections</b>	
	(i) Landline	1778193
	(ii) WLL-Fixed	265415
	(iii) WLL-Mobile	37740
	(iv) GSM Mobile	3264562
	<b>(b) Cellular Connections (Dec.2010 end)</b>	
	(i) Vodaphone-Essar	13643746
	(ii) Idea	6600203
	(iii) Bharti Airtel	6211414
	(iv) BSNL	3504406
	(v) Etisalat DB Telecom	8548
	(vi) Videocon	1295940
	(vii) Uninor	1456801
	(viii) Aircel Ltd.	181592
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32902650</b>
Source : (1) Post Master General (2) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., Gujarat Circle, A'bd. (3) www.trai.gov.in (4) www.coai.in		

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

<b>BANKING AT A GLANCE IN GUJARAT STATE - MARCH, 2010</b>			
<b>Parameters</b>	<b>March-2009</b>	<b>March-2010</b>	<b>Growth Over March-2009</b>
Total No. of Branches	5748	6091	343
<b>Category of Branches</b>			
Rural	2674	2759	85
Semi-Urban	1410	1533	123
Urban	922	981	59
Metro	742	818	76
<b>Key Indicators</b>	(Amount Rs. in crore)		
Deposits	191871	225299	33428 (17.42%)
Advances	131842	155575	23733 (18.00%)
Credit Deposit Ratio	68.71	69.05	0.34
Priority Sector Advances (Percentage to Advances)	48122 (41.87)	61471 (46.62)	13349 (4.75%)
Agricultural Advances (Percentage to Advances)	21470 (18.68)	24955 (18.93)	3485 (0.25%)
SSI Advances (Percentage to Advances)	12750 (11.09)	19859 (15.06)	7109 (3.97%)
Weaker Section Advances (Percentage to Advances)	6661 (5.80)	9826 (7.45)	3145 (1.65%)
<b>Issuance of Kisan Credit Card for the period ended</b>			
Accounts (Nos.)	2153822	2225441	71619 (3.33%)
Amount	8906	10824	1918 (21.54%)
Note : figures in ( ) denote the percentage to advances			

- 5.66 In the Union Budget for 2010-11 it has been decided to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having population in excess of 2000 by March 2012. In view of the above, Reserve Bank of India, Ahmedabad office advised the Convener, State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) for the State of Gujarat to identify such villages and draw up road map for providing banking services. Accordingly, the SLBC had finalized, the road map for providing banking services in 3506 villages having population of over 2000 in the State by 31st March, 2012 with 31st March, 2011 fixed as the intermediate date.
- 5.67 At present, 29 Financial Literacy and Credit Counselling Centers (FLCCs) were established in 24 districts, out of 26 districts in Gujarat State.

**GUJARAT STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

- 5.68 The Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) was Constituted vide GR Dated 8.2.2001 in the aftermath of the Gujarat Earthquake of 2001. Thereafter, the Gujarat Government has enacted the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003 and in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Government vide its GR dated 11.8.2003 has constituted the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority under the Act with effect from 1.9.2003. The Hon'ble Chief Minister is the Chairman of GSDMA.
- 5.69 The Government of Gujarat has adopted a multi-hazard holistic approach to disaster management with a focus on reducing risk and vulnerability through policy, legislation, capacity building, education and communication to mitigate the impact of disasters and achieve better preparedness. Gujarat falls in high intensity Seismic zones III, IV and V and seismic surveillance in these regions is

- required. Hence, an Institute of Seismological Research (ISR) of international standard has been set-up in the State as part of the World Bank funded Gujarat Emergency Earthquake Reconstruction Project. The ISR will be involved in pure and applied research in the field of seismology. The institute will network with similar centres across the world for research and sharing the best practices. Procurement of necessary seismological equipments has been completed. ISR is currently functioning at Raysan and also does field work in the field of seismology and geophysics.
- 5.70 The State Government also plans to set up the Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM) in Gandhinagar. The construction of Institute is likely to be completed by March 2011. Presently, the training programmes of GIDM are being held at SPIPA, Ahmedabad. GIDM will impart both class room and field training in all the relevant areas of Disaster Management in Gujarat. It will also conduct research in Earthquake affected areas. For the current year GIDM has planned 28 training programmes against the annual target of 20 programmes and 400 participants. GIDM has conducted 17 training programmes by the end of September 2010 and trained 416 government officials.
- 5.71 The Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority has already taken active measures for the construction of “District Emergency Operation Centres” (DEOCs) and to make it well-equipped in all the 26 districts of Gujarat. Such centres are already functioning in 26 districts at present, and the construction work of new centre is under progress at Nadiad district and one centre not yet started due to land problem at Surat. To strengthen the activities of these district centres, a network of five Emergency Response Centres are being established at regional level at Gandhinagar, Surat, Vadodara, Rajkot and Gandhidham. It has already been planned to enable these centres at Rajkot and Gandhinagar to function by March, 2011 and at Gandhidham, Surat and Vadodara by June, 2011.
- 5.72 GSDMA has also undertaken Flood management study for Dhadhar Basin at Vadodara district with an object of determining the main causes of floods in the river and prepare short term and long term measures both structural and non-structural for fighting the catastrophic situations caused by the floods in the basin. The draft final report is awaited. Another study undertaken is multihazard Risk assessments and zonation of Jamnagar city and neighbourhood area with an objective of developing city-wide hydro-meteorological risk mitigation models for the coastal cities and developing hazard risk and vulnerability models and development of mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of cyclones, floods and Tsunami for the Jamnagar city and the neighbouring areas, which can be further extended to other cities of the state, the final report for these project is under consideration. Another assignment is to establish a methodology for assessing hazard and vulnerability of the Dholera-Ahmedabad SIR area as mentioned earlier and convert the same into risks associated with the assessed vulnerability. Having established the methodology, the consultants shall based on the knowledge of national/international best practices, prepare a composite Risk Maps for the area and provide the necessary information for effective programming in disaster management, the draft final report is awaited. GSDMA has undertaken to examine whether climate variability and change could have a significant impact on the population, economy and infrastructure in Gujarat, largely through the occurrence of flood, drought, cyclone and storm surge, extreme rainfall events and potential sea level rise over the next 50 years, the draft final report is under consideration.
- 5.73 Proposal to join National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) has been submitted and therefore Gujarat Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (GCRMP) may be implemented through the Central Government funds under the name of NCRMP. The land identification for construction of cyclone shelters have been completed in all the 175 villages under phase-I and for that sub soil investigation is being carried out in the villages of Junagadh district. In over 1000 hectares of coastal area mangrove plantation has been done to reduce effect of Tsunami & cyclone. To prevent the salinity ingress in the coastal areas, it is proposed to construct structures and strengthen as well as broaden it. The studies for assessing the rural housing stock vulnerability and socio-economic profile of cyclone prone villages is ongoing.
- 5.74 The effective information exchange between various Stakeholders during emergencies, GSDMA has planned a Comprehensive Information and communication Network (CICN) for Gujarat. This

- network will be designed for organization structure with State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) at Gandhinagar with 26 District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOC), 5 Emergency Response Centres (ERCs) and local point of incidence. The network would comprise state of art communication technologies.
- 5.75 As per direction of the Supreme Court, adequate fire-extinguishers have been provided in all the government schools of Gujarat. Necessary guidelines and training material to ensure fire safe schools would be provided in coordination with the Education department to the all schools.
- 5.76 To develop understanding of behaviour of structure under earthquake forces is bit difficult through threoretical understanding. It has been decided to have this type of laboratory facilities established at all important engineering institutes across the state through L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad. A total of 15 leading engineering college of the State were identified for setting up such laboratories. One set of models have been prepared by L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad and are being tested currently. Once the testing is completed through subject experts, all the identified 15 leading engineering colleges of the state will be provided with this models. As the subject of Earthquake Engineering is now included at polytechnic, undergraduate and postgraduate level, a need was felt to enrich the library of institutes offering such courses by providing books on Earthquake Engineering. It was therefore decided to procure books on Earthquake Engineering for selected engineering colleges across the state. The books have been provided to 17 engineering colleges across the State through L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.
- 5.77 In order to build the capacity of Architects, Engineers and Artisans towards the technicalities involved in construction of a house/building in seismic areas, it was decided to prepare three books which would consist of pictorial representation of various techniques involved during construction along with a lucid explanation of those techniques which could be easily understood even by a layman. The books are being prepared through IIT-Madras with the academic colleagues, professional engineers and architects and students across the country.
- 5.78 A project titled “Active fault mapping along South Wagadh and Gedi faults in eastern part of Kachchh, Gujarat” has been undertaken by GSDMA through IIT - Kanpur and institute of Seismological Research (ISR). The area under the study falls closer to the epicenter of the 2001 earthquake and 1956 Anjar earthquake, the investigation will help in developing an overall understanding of pattern of the past earthquakes/recurrence and hazard posed by these faults in the eastern part of Kachchh. The findings of the study would recommend actions required to be undertaken as far as the mitigation of the associated risk to the people of the area is concerned and would also recommend buffer zones along the fault lines (which would be identified as part of the study) in the study area where development activities could be carried out or not depending upon the findings of the study.
- 5.79 GSDMA has initiated the process of preparing a comprehensive State Disaster Management Plan for the State as per the guidelines issued by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). The SDMP would also cover the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the departmental level plans of all the line departments of the State Government pertaining to each hazard.
- 5.80 GSDMA has initiated the process of preparing a cyclone Preparedness and Response plan for the state as per the guidelines issued by NDMA. The plan will include steps to be taken by the concerned line departments and other agencies/offices of the Government starting from receipt of early warning, occurrence of event and immediate response envisaged from the State Government thereafter. It will also include the response matrix which will clearly indicate the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder involved in the process.
- 5.81 Based on the direction of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India to take immediate measures to prevent accidents related to children falling in bore/tube well across the State, GSDMA has prepared a State specific guideline with roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder for preventing such incidents. Once the guideline is approved, they will be formally issued to the concerned departments/authorities including the District Collectors for implementation, through Revenue Department, by issuing a GR/Circular.

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY****INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

- 5.82 **Promotion of IT:** Gujarat Informatics Limited (GIL), the promotional arm of govt. has to step up the promotional activities. The activities like, seminars on “NAC Test “ at Various Cities in Gujarat, awareness Campaign for NAC , Career with BPOs, National IT Exhibition & Seminar and Participation in International, National & Regional IT Events like c-Bit, Bangalore IT. In, Indiasoft, ICT, NASSCOM events, CONNECT INDIA, CII events & GESIA Events. IITF etc. GIL also plans to Retain P.R. & Communication agency for formation & execution of Communication Plan to position Gujarat as the IT/BPO destination.
- 5.83 **Setting up of Video-conferencing /Web-center /portal websites :** The activities to be carried out by GIL is given below.
- All the hardware & software procurement for the Office & residence of the Hon’ble Chief Minister & CM’s webcenter , Gujarat as required by them.
  - Expenditure relating to Annual Maintenance contract of Computer hardware at Hon’ble Chief Minister office & Web Center.
  - All the expenditure relating to maintenance & updating of the website [www.gujaratindia.com](http://www.gujaratindia.com) the official website of Govt. of Gujarat.
  - Various Events & seminars related to marketing of IT in Gujarat, are required to be live webcasted & video conferencing facilities is required to be arranged as per the requirements of Hon. CMO. It is proposed to organize above mentioned activities.
- 5.84 **Gujarat Portal :** Gujarat Portal will help create a state level Portal which will enable citizens to access various services related to Government from Single access point. It will make available static information of various Government Department on the web Portal. It will Provide links to other related websites. It will enable the citizens to avail Varied information and Resources Through a single login.
- 5.85 **Info-Corridor of the State and Infrastructure for Sachivalaya Connectivity (GSWAN) :** Gujarat State Wide Area Network is one of the Largest IP based internet working in the country. It is the backbone of E-Governance. Since 2001. State Government is Implementing GSWAN Project BOOT basis. During Last Few Years a Large number of horizontal offices at district & Taluka Level have been connected with this network. This is an going process and various Govt. Offices are being Connected with cable, lease lines and wireless in order to Optimize the usage of GSWAN. Server farm has been setup in Gandhinagar for providing web-hosting facilities. e-mail and network management services, etc
- 5.86 **IWDMS (Integrated Workflow & Document Management System) :** 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 IWDMS project will manage office automation and be an integrator that builds decision support systems in government functioning.
- 5.87 **Integrated Access Control and Man Management System (IACMMS) :** Security Access Control & Man Management System covers procurement, supply, installation, operation & maintenance of software/hardware/human resources required for commissioning and managing access control & man management system within the New Sachivalaya complex and the Access Control & Visitor Management System (RFID based) at the main outer gate of Sachivalaya. The scope of work includes supply, installation, commissioning, manning & managing the overall system for a period of 5 years from the date of commissioning and subsequently maintaining it under a comprehensive maintenance contract.

- 5.88 **Center of Excellence: (CoE) :** Center of Excellence is a central coordination body for e-Governance activities. The main objectives of CoE is To provide training on office applications, software tools & products and specialized technology training on system administration, monitoring and maintenance for Networks, Databases, Applications and Services. COE has started conducting training program on CCC + for Govt. employees.
- 5.89 **Mobile V-SAT VAN :** In line with the development in the satellite communication technology, the department has procured two new Mobile V-Stat vans with latest technology. It is very useful for web casting of various government events and video conferences from remote locations.

#### GUJARAT STATE BIOTECHNOLOGY MISSION

- 5.90 With a view to promote biotechnology, state Government has constituted Gujarat State Biotechnology Mission (GSBTM) which acts as state nodal agency for coordinating promotional and developmental activities. GSBTM has been focusing on policy planning, development of Biotechnology infrastructure, Supporting research, human resource development, encouraging biotech entrepreneurship, development of Biotech business, marketing – networking, information dissemination and awareness generation. It has identified specific projects and programs under each of the above focus area.
1. **Biotech Park, savli:** Infrastructure in Phase I of 100 acres is complete, 11 companies have been allotted land in the park. 3 companies have started developmental work. SEZ been notified and land allotment is being done. Incubator is being developed under public Private partnership.
  2. **Marine Biotech Park** is planned and feasibility studies are being done while technical and financial feasibility studies have been completed for Marine biotech Park.
  3. **Bio-Diversity Gene Bank:** GSBTM has established Gujarat Seed Gene Bank for Ex-situ conservation screening, characterizing and development of genomic database of biodiversity of Forest Biodiversity of Gujarat. Scientific infrastructure developed includes Molecular Biology Laboratory, Cryo-preservation Laboratory, and Embryo-Rescue Laboratory, seed Bank, Bio-informatics and Database Unit laboratories. Centre is undertaking DNA banking and related work on nearly 100 species.
  4. **Gujarat Genomic Initiative and DNA Fingerprinting Facilities:** GSBTM has established Gujarat genomic Initiative and DNA fingerprinting facilities, in collaboration with Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad (CDFD) and FSL, Gandhinagar. High end facilities have been developed and Centre is undertaking genomic work, 16s / 18s sequencing for Bacterial and fungal species, DNA sequencing and related services to industries and academic, skill development program and data submission to international data banks.
  5. **Bio-informatics Virtual Institute:** GSBTM has established the centre for producing high end skilled manpower in Bio-informatics. The project offers M.Phil in Bio-informatics through multi-institutional coordination at 8 nodal centres with virtual connectivity and learning. The M.Phil. Program is recognized by Saurashtra University. It includes main server at Gandhinagar along with basic infrastructure at nodal centres, spread over five universities and other research centres. Two batches have been completed, third one is under admission.
  6. **Shivrath Centre of Excellence:** GSBTM has established a skill development program and centre for excellence in clinical training, in Industry –Academia partnership model. Shivrath Center of Clinical Research is collaboration between Industry-Academia and State government. The centre has been recognized by Gujarat University. The centre is also being recognized by MS University Vadodara for Ph.D program. The centre has received ISO 9001. The centre has become operational since 2009. It is imparting Post Graduate Diploma in Clinical Research (PGDCR) and short term certificate courses & trainings in clinical research.
  7. **Marine Bio-resource Centre:** Gujarat State Biotechnology Mission, Department of Science and Technology Government of Gujarat are developing Marine Bio-resource centre which shall act as nucleus facility for high end molecular work in Marine Biotechnology in Gujarat. The project is being implemented in collaboration with Forest Department & Ayurved University Jamnagar. The activities include Bio-prospecting of important marine resources, Meta-genomic

- studies of important marine species, Research in various aspects of marine biotechnology, Training and HRD activities.
8. **Genetic Diagnostic centre:** GSBTM is developing genetic diagnostic centre to provide genetic diagnostic services to wider section of society. The centre is being developed in collaboration With Gujarat University. The centre has been undertaking Genetic counseling for various genetic disorders, Molecular Diagnosis of Infectious diseases and predisposition, Chromosomal analysis for various genetic disorders, Training, Awareness and networking.
  9. **Biotechnology Industrial training program:** To provide exposure to students, dedicated industrial training program is conducted by GSBTM in collaboration with Biotech industries. Post graduate students are selected and imparted 3-4 months training in selected biotech industries.
  10. **Skill development in genetic diagnostics:** To generate skilled manpower in genetic diagnostic capabilities, training program is conducted by GSBTM in collaboration with other institutes. It is imparted to practicing government doctors, researchers etc.
  11. **Skill development program in Stem cell:** To generate skilled manpower in genetic diagnostic capabilities, training program is conducted by GSBTM in collaboration with other institutes. It is imparted to practicing government doctors, researchers etc.
  12. **Capacity building program for national competence:** To develop national level capabilities and compete in national exams, GSBTM has developed and conducts, intensive crash training program which is implemented by interested universities through a network and participatory method.
  13. **Income supplementing and Rural entrepreneurship development initiative:** To supplement income generation of coastal farmer's community, GSBTM is encouraging seaweed cultivation. The program is being implemented in collaboration with Fisheries Commissionerate, with forward linkages with private industries.
  14. **Technology facilitation cell:** GSBTM is operating this cell to provide dedicated information to stakeholders on technology and specific sector or niche area. It maintains database related to business opportunities, industries, technologies etc.
  15. **Biotech venture fund:** State government is operating Biotech venture fund, with seed corpus of 20.0 crores. Five projects have been approved. Others are under scrutiny.
  16. **Biotechnology popularization:** GSBTM has formed a network of Biotech colleges, in collaboration with Nadiad based micro-biology circle and conducts annual program. GSBTM has been supporting activities related to biotechnology popularization through financial support to workshops, seminars, and conferences.
  17. **E-facilitation in Biotechnology:** GSBTM has developed dedicated web portals on Biotech education, Bio-Suppliers, Biotech News, Research and development to provide web based information to stakeholders.
  18. **Awareness:** GSBTM brings out dedicated reports, specific material and publications for awareness. GSBTM is also developing biotech information corner in district Science centres.

### **GUJARAT SCIENCE CITY**

- 5.91 Gujarat Science City (GSC), working under the aegis of Department of Science & Technology, Government of Gujarat, is emerging as an effective and large-scale science popularization platform in the country to promote innovative and experimental activities through hands-on activities and minds-on exposures.
- 5.92 **Institute of Seismological Research :** ISR is one of the only institute in India dedicated to seismological research. The main projects are as under.
  1. **Observation of Seismic activities in Gujarat (Geophysicists for ISR):** A network of 19 seismological Observatories and 50 Strong Motion Accelerographs is being run by ISR. Seismic activity is observed round the clock.

2. **Site Amplification studies of Gandhinagar & Kutch** : Site amplification studies of Gandhinagar, Gandhidham and Anjar has been completed. Gandhinagar has enough seismic stability and site amplification is not found in the frequency range of 1-6 Hz.
  3. **Paleoseismology and Active Faults Investigations in Gujarat** : The analysis of land in earthquake stricken area of Kutch samples is being carried out in ISR laboratory and prehistoric earthquakes will be dated. A network of 30 permanent and campaign mode GPS Stations are established across geological faults of Kutch, Saurashtra and Narmada.
  4. **Multiparametric Geophysical Observatory (MPGO) for earthquake Prediction study:** One earthquake research center has been started at Bhachau and three MPGO at Badargadh, Vamka and Deshlpar in Kutch. Eleven different types of instrument are deployed including a superconductor gravimeter.
  5. **Assessment of Vulnerability of installation near Gujarat Coast vis-à-vis Seismic disturbances** : A project has been undertaken by ISR for the study of loss to the coastal area and ports on account of future large earthquake with the help of Ministry of Earth Sciences, Govt. of India.
  6. **Seismic Microzonation of Ahmedabad, Gujarat** : Seismic Microzonation work of Ahmedabad is being undertaken and sponsored by Ministry of Earth & Science, Govt. of India. ISR will carry out geotechnical, geophysical & geological investigations to estimate seismic hazard in 250m\* 250m grid.
- 5.93 **Gujarat Council on Science & Technology (GUJCOST)** : Two new community science centers has been established. 3816 scientific Programmes/activities were conducted through network of community science centre involving 810593 direct beneficiaries at district places and grass root level. 40 seminar/symposia were finically assisted in emerging areas of S & T. district level and state Level Science Quiz was organized involving 1521 schools of state. Five centre of Excellence in nano science and nano technology were strengthened by providing financial assistance.
- 5.94 Large number of Scientific programs/activities have been organized at grass root level, taluka level and district level by Community Science Centers. 18 episodes of Maths-Science Learning programme have been telecasted. GUJCOST has established 18 Community Science Centre. Network of Community Science Centre will be completed establishing one community Science Centre in each district. Total 21 episodes of Maths-Science Learning Programmed will be telecasted during the remaining period of the year.

**BHASKARACHARYA INSTITUTE OF SPACE APPLICATIONS AND GEO-INFORMATICS (BISAG):**

- 5.95 The Gujarat SATCOM Network (GUJSAT) is used extensively for conducting educational, training, awareness and extension related Programmes up-to school and village level. In Geo-informatics applications, the developmental and planning related projects, sponsored by various State Developments/agencies are executed.
- 5.96 Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics (BISAG) is a State level nodal agency, providing services in the areas of satellite communications, Geo-informatics applications, academics, research & training, software development. Almost all Government departments/agencies are utilizing the services of BISAG. The Institute is self sustainable with respect to revenue expenditure. Only capital expenditure is proposed as grants.
- 5.97 The Gujarat SATCOM Network (GUJSAT) is used extensively for conducting educational, training, awareness and extension related Programmes up-to school and village level.
- 5.98 In Geo-informatics applications, the developmental and planning related projects, sponsored by various State Developments/agencies are executed.

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## 6. SOCIAL SECTORS

### HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN GUJARAT

- 6.1 The concept of Human Development advocates that the people are the real wealth of the nation and that is why, the expansion of human capabilities, widening of choices, and enhancement of freedom and fulfillment of human rights are the key dimensions of the Human Development. The Human Development Index is the composite index of three basic indicators: (1) Longevity (i.e Life expectancy at Birth) (2) Knowledge ( Primary - Secondary enrolment and adult literacy) and (3) Per Capita Income. These all three indicators have been given an equal weightage.
- 6.2 Following the UNDP's human development framework, Planning Commission of India prepared National Human Development Report in 2001. National Human Development Report, 2001 ranked the State at the sixth place among major states in Human Development Index (0.479) after Kerala (0.638), Punjab (0.537), Tamilnadu (0.531), Maharashtra (0.523) and Haryana (0.509).
- 6.3 In order to strengthen various amenities either area based or population based, the Social and Community Programmes are required to be geared up at State level as well as district level so that the life of the people can be improved. Additional efforts in important sectors like health ,education, women and child welfare, environment, water supply and sanitation, social welfare, rural housing and cottage industries etc. are required to bring significant improvement in the Human Development.
- 6.4 In the context of Status of Human Development, the State Government has set up a Social Infrastructure Development Board under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, with a well defined mandate to improve and expand the state human capabilities. For improving the standard of living of the people at large, the State Government has also established "Gujarat Social Infrastructure Development Board Society (GSIDBS)" as an autonomous body under the Societies Registration Act -1860 and Bombay Public Trust Act - 1950, alongwith a Governing Body consisting of 10 members, Add. Chief Secretary (Planning), General Administration Department is the chairperson of Governing Body.
- 6.5 A separate Directorate of Human Development has also been established in 2007-08; under the General Administration Department - Planning Division, to gear up the desired activities related to Human Development.
- 6.6 To supplement the efforts of the State Government, the Planning Commission and UNDP have extended their support under the project- "Strengthening State Plans for Human Development". (SSPHD) The State Government signed MoU with UNDP and Planning Commission on 7th November 2006 to implement UNDP sponsored Human Development Programme in the State. The project has ended by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2009.
- 6.7 The following activities were undertaken during the year 2009-10, under the SSPHD project.
  - 1) Got prepared Draft reports of District Human Development Report (DHDR) for selected five districts-Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Jamnagar, Surat and The Dangs. The Draft reports are under finalization Stage.
  - 2) Launched the Website of Directorate of Human Development-"<http://www.gujhd.gujarat.gov.in>".
  - 3) Organized State/ District Level Workshops to Sensitize the State/District Level Officials On Human Development.
  - 4) 33 Plays Were shown across 26 districts to disseminate Human Development message.
  - 5) A total of 66 training programmes were organized and in all 1965 officials from State/District/ taluka have were provided the training on Human Development.
  - 6) Debates competitions, seminars, special lectures and quizzes were organized at college level in Surendranagar and Surat.
  - 7) Following Evaluation/Impact Assessment Studies were been undertaken :

- (1) Evaluation of MDM Scheme. (Gandhinagar, Valsad, Surat, Navsari and Vadodara districts) - (completed)
  - (2) Livelihood study of Sakhimandals-SWOT Analysis (Sabarkantha & Surendranagar Districts)-(completed)
  - (3) Socio-Economic Status of Unorganized Labourers in Construction Sector.-(completed)
  - (4) Impact Assessment of Widow Financial Assistance Scheme of Gujarat.-(completed)
  - (5) A follow up study complementing the Pilot Survey on Migration.-(completed).
- 6.8 In addition to above mentioned studies undertaken under the project, following studies were also undertake during the year.
- (1) Present status of Human Development in 30 Developing Talukas.-(completed)
  - (2) Reasons for out of school in the blocks having maximum rate of out of school children and remedial strategies to minimize it.-(completed)
  - (3) Impact Assessment of Joint Forest Management (JFM) in Gujarat and its cross district analysis.(under finalization stage)
  - (4) Impact Assessment of Development projects in Forest Settlements in Gujarat. (under finalization stage)
  - (5) Integrated Village Development Plan-Kaparada village, Taluka & District-Valsad. (under finalization stage)
  - (6) Feasibility study for setting up APMC / Market yard-Nana Pondha village, Kaprada taluka, Valsad District. (under finalization stage)
  - (7) Role of Soya Fortified Wheat Atta in improving Nutritional Status in Vulnerable Population.-(under finalization stage)
  - (8) Development of communication strategy on Save water & Save Electricity campaign, targeting rural for the state of Gujarat.-(Under Finalization Stage)
  - (9) Published the booklets- (1) 'An Introduction to Human Development (With Key Indicators)' (English & Gujarati edition) and (2) 'Manav Vikas na Aadharstambho'. Also prepared the Pamphlets on Human Development Message.
- 6.9 The following activities have been undertaken during the year 2010-11.
- (1) Another five districts viz. Tapi, Bharuch, Panchmahal, Kheda and Banaskantha have been selected for preparation of District Human Development Report (DHDR), with the help of two Research Institutes and three Universities.
  - (2) A two days' training workshop for preparation of District Human Development Report was held on 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> September, 2010 wherein the representative of concerned Research Institutes and Universities as well as Government officials participated.
  - (3) The plays on various aspects of Human Development shown during June, 2010 in 38 talukas of 13 districts under "Sagerkhedu Sarvangi Vikas Yojana".
  - (4) The preparation work of Coffee Table Book of "Sagerkhedu Sarvangi Vikas Yojana" has been undertaken.
  - (5) Following Evaluation/Impact Assessment Studies have been undertaken.
    - 1) Socio-Economic Impact Assessment for Forest and non Forest programmes in Tribal Districts (Gujarat).
    - 2) Current Socio-Economic Status of the most Deprived among the Scheduled Caste Communities: A Study with Human Development Perspective.
    - 3) Evaluation of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in Western, North-East Regions of Gujarat.
  - (6) A booklet on Different Programmes Organized under "Sagarkhedu Sarvangi Vikas Yojana" during June, 2010 as a part of celebration of State's Golden Jubilee has been published.

## EDUCATION

- 6.10 Education has a multiplier effect on other social sectors like health, women development, employment, child development, labour etc. It is also of great instrumental value in the process of economic growth and development. Education not only improve the quality of life of the people, it also provides opportunities for progress.

### Primary Education

- 6.11 The number of educational institutions imparting primary education in the State are 42145 in 2009-10 as against 42035 in 2008-09. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools are 86.01 lakh in 2009-10 as against 85.72 lakh in the previous year.

Drop out rate in Primary Education						
Year	Std I to V			Std I to VII		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1999-00	23.77	20.83	22.30	42.76	39.90	41.48
2000-01	21.05	20.81	20.93	40.53	36.90	38.92
2001-02	20.46	20.53	20.50	39.16	35.28	37.22
2002-03	19.08	19.14	19.12	37.80	33.17	35.46
2003-04	17.79	17.84	17.83	36.59	31.49	33.73
2004-05	8.72	11.77	10.16	15.33	22.80	18.79
2005-06	4.53	5.79	5.13	9.97	14.02	11.82
2006-07	2.84	3.68	3.24	9.13	11.64	10.29
2007-08	2.77	3.25	2.98	8.81	11.08	9.87
2008-09	2.28	2.31	2.29	8.58	9.17	8.87
2009-10	2.18	2.23	2.20	8.33	8.97	8.66

- 6.12 The process of improving retention and decreasing drop out rate for elementary level (Std. I - V) is encouraging. The drop out rate for elementary section has decreased substantially from 22.30 percent in 1999-00 to 2.20 percent in 2009-10. Similarly the drop out rate for the standard I to VII has also decreased from 41.48 percent in 1999-00 to 8.66 percent in 2009-10.

Year wise Gross Enrolment Ratio(GER) & Net Enrolment Ratio(NER) Std I to VII						
Year	GER			NER		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2004-05	109.68	109.39	109.54	96.06	95.23	95.65
2005-06	110.68	110.39	110.54	96.56	95.73	96.15
2006-07	111.78	111.49	111.64	97.83	96.23	97.03
2007-08	103.11	100.84	101.98	98.17	96.67	97.42
2008-09	104.00	101.72	102.86	98.58	97.07	97.82
2009-10	104.67	102.34	103.51	98.82	98.04	98.29

- 6.13 In the state the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for the year 2009-10 in primary education Std. I to VII has been recorded at 103.51 and 98.29 respectively.

- 6.14 The Gujarat Council of Elementary Education (GCEE) is the state level implementing agency for **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission (SSAM)** in all the 26 districts and 7 Municipal Corporation in State. Under the umbrella of SSAM, "National Programme of Education for Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) is being implemented in 1146 clusters of 78 rural Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) and 39 clusters of 13 urban slums in 22 districts (excluding Bharuch, Dang, Porbandar and Valsad) in the state. It also implements **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay (KGBV)** Yojana, under which, residential elementary schools with boarding facilities are setup for girls belonging to the disadvantaged group of SC/ST/OBC/Minority and BPL in scattered areas. Under KGBV, in 19 district of Gujarat, a total of 63 Residential Upper Primary schools have been already opened, comprising 30-A module 1 type schools, 17 type B module 2 schools and 16 type C module 3 schools. In all these KGBV, total 5769 girls have been enrolled. New 23 KGBV will be started from January 2011. For implementation of Right to Education Act of which there are 4 A module 1 type, 11 B module 2 type and 8 C module 3 type KGBV schools. Module 1 provides school and residential facility to 100 girls, Module 2 provides school and residential facility to 50 girls and module 3 provides only residential facility to 50 girls going to nearby schools.

- 6.15 **Right to Education Act** has been implemented in state. Now Std. 1 to 5 will be named as primary education and Std. 6 to 8 will be named as upper primary education. The Std. 8 has been started in 5000 primary schools since June, 2010. New 10000 Vidya Sahayaks have been appointed from

trained bachelors for Maths-Science and English subjects in Std. 8 and the Process of recruitment of these teachers have been completed within short period of only one month.

- 6.16 The State Government has introduced '**Vidya Deep**' insurance scheme to provide insurance coverage for accidental death of students studying in Primary schools vide resolution dated 15/03/2002. Government has decided to provide insurance coverage under the scheme in accidental death, except suicide or natural death. Death by any other means viz. earthquake, floods, cyclone, fire, riots, accidental poisoning, dogbite or bite by any other beast or accidental death by any other means at any place during 24 hours of day. Insurance has been increased to Rs. 50000/- from 1-4-08 aid Rs 25000. About 0.86 lakh students (approximately) of primary schools/Ashram shalas have been covered under the scheme. For which Rs. 300 lakh has been paid, as insurance premium.
- 6.17 The scheme of "**Vidya Laxmi Bond**" has been introduced to encourage the parents to send their girl child to school and provide education atleast upto primary level. Under this scheme, the villages and cities where female literacy rate is less than 35 percent,, a bond of Rs.1000 is provided at the time of admission in Std. I, receivable after completion of Std. VII. This will lead to 100 percent enrolment and retention. During the year 2008-09, the Government has provided Rs.1287.00 lakh to cover 128757 girls students. During the year 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs. 1450.00 lakh was incurred against outlay of Rs. 1115.00 lakh. While for the year 2010-11, provision of Rs. 1300.00 lakh has been made for this scheme.
- 6.18 **Distribution of Costfree Text Books:** The scheme to provide costfree textbooks to students in primary schools managed by District Education Committees and Municipal Corporations is being implemented since 7<sup>th</sup> five year plan. Textbooks to these students are provided at free of cost in beginning of first academic term. For this purpose, a provision of Rs.4600.00 lakh has been made in the year 2010-11.

#### **GUNOTSAV PROGRAMME**

- 6.19 The State Government has been holding praveshotsav in primary schools since last 9 years. Having institutionalised the mechanism for enrolment and retention, the government has now focused on quality of education. For this purpose, the government has launched a programme called **Gunotsav** in which all government schools were asked to self-evaluate themselves on key parameters. A team of senior ministers and senior government officers (IAS, IPS etc.) of all Departments are deployed to schools for the evaluation. There are 32772 primary schools in state. Nearly 25% schools were covered in each taluka during the year 2010-11. During the last Gunotsav in, total 3000 officers of state including Hon. Chief Minister, all other Hon. Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries of state has visited approximately 8000 primary schools and has upheld education, evaluated of schools, teachers and students by covering nearly 21 to 22 lakh students. They have evaluated writing, reading and mathematical capabilities and skills of students. Remedial classes were conducted for three months for all students who were found weak in their studies.
- 6.20 There are 7607 primary schools in 41 developing talukas. Facilities of drinking water and mid-day meal have been provided in all these schools. Moreover, the state government has provided facility of latrines in 6716 schools, electrification in 7173 schools and compound wall in 5127 schools out of these 7607 schools.
- 6.21 Every year about 1 lakh families of salt-pan workers migrate for 6 to 8 months in a year to sea-shores and little desert of Kachchh for their livelihood. State Government has implemented a new scheme to open supportive schools for 6 to 8 months in a year within the radius of two kilometer from their residence to enroll 6 to 10 years age-group children of salt-pan workers. Children who have studied in such supportive schools are enrolled in their respective village school when they return in their villages. 50 supportive schools were opened in the year 2006-07 and another 50 supportive schools were opened in the year 2007-08. Thus, total 100 supportive schools were opened for children of salt-pan workers.

- 6.22 There are 32772 primary schools managed by district school boards and municipal corporations out of which facility of electrification is provided in 32272 schools and facility of drinking water is provided in 30872 schools. Facilities of sanitation complexes and compound were provided in 50519 and 24683 primary schools respectively.
- 6.23 The State Government has also implemented a new scheme from 2006-07 to open 50 seasonal hostels in such villages in which children of salt-pan workers, sugarcane workers and other migrates can carry on their study by residing in these seasonal hostels in respective villages/groups. During the year 2007-08, such another 50 new seasonal hostels have been opened. Thus, children of such migrate people are benefited with total 100 seasonal hostels.

### Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

- 6.24 The institutions imparting secondary and higher secondary education and the students enrolled in these institutions in the State were 9299 and 30.45 lakh respectively in 2009-10 as against 9015 and 29.90 lakh during the year 2008-09.

### Higher Education

- 6.25 There were 1187 institutions in the State imparting higher education during the year 2008-09, which has increased to 1405 in the year 2009-10. The number of students in these institutions has increased from 5.89 lakh in the year 2008-09 to 6.43 lakh in 2009-10. While the number of teachers in these institutions has decreased from 20766 in the year 2008-09 to 20054 in the year 2009-10.

### Technical Education

- 6.26 At the end of academic year 2009-10, the total intake capacity was 35016 seats in degree engineering, 436 seats in degree architecture course and 5678 seats in degree pharmacy course, which have increased to 39338, 480 and 6751 respectively during the academic year 2010-11(P).

- 6.27 At the end of academic year 2009-10, total intake capacity was of 7030 and 3580 for MBA and MCA course respectively, which have increased during the academic year 2010-11(P), to 12070 seats and 4895 seats for MBA and MCA course respectively.

- 6.28 In respect of diploma engineering courses based on Std. Xth, 3444 seats were increased during 2010-11(P) which has brought the total intake capacity to 48133 seats. While during the year 2010-11(P), 288 seats have decreased in Std. XIIth based diploma pharmacy course bringing the total intake capacity to 834.

<i>No. of seats in Technical Education</i>		
Course	2009-10	2010-11*
<b>Degree (Full Time) :</b>		
(i) Engineering	35016	39338
(ii) Architecture	436	480
(iii) Pharmacy	5678	6751
(iv) MBA	7030	12070
(v) MCA	3580	4895
<b>Diploma (Full Time) :</b>		
(i) Engineering (Based on Xth)	44689	48133
(ii) Pharmacy (Based on XIIth Science)	1122	834
*Provisional		

### Mid-Day Meal Programme

- 6.29 The Mid-Day Meal Scheme is being implemented throughout the State. Under NSPE-2006, 100 gms. foodgrains for Std. I to V and 150 gms. for Std. VI to VII per day per child is provided free of cost by Government of India. It also gives financial assistance for cooking cost Rs. 3.48 for std. I to V and Rs. 4.92 for std. VI to VII per child per day and transport cost Rs. 75/- per quintal.
- 6.30 During the year 2009-10, on an average of 39.30 lakh children were provided hot cooked meal at the MDM centres of the Std. I to VII in 32762 schools through 32275 MDM Centres.
- 6.31 While during the year 2010-11 (upto September, 2010), on an average of 39.43 lakh children were provided hot cooked meal through 32487 MDM centres in 32895 schools.

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- 6.32 During the year 2009-10, against an outlay of Rs. 58726.80 lakh, an expenditure of Rs. 39357.27 lakh had been incurred. For the year 2010-11 against an outlay of Rs. 50600.00 lakh, an expenditure of Rs. 14814.34 lakh has been incurred upto September, 2010.
- 6.33 Free foodgrain has been provided to 4.90 lakh beneficiaries worth Rs. 3823.48 lakh to parents of Tribal Girls studying in primary schools 60 kg. per year subject to 70 percent attendance for maximum two children during the year 2009-10.
- 6.34 The State Government has initiated participation of NGO in MDM as a pilot project in the eastern part of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and Valsad District. Thereafter, it has been extended to the areas of Western part of Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Mansa and Kalol talukas of Gandhinagar District and Vadodara and Surat Municipal Corporation area.

**HEALTH SERVICES**

**Public Health**

- 6.35 The population of Gujarat which has gone up from 5.07 crore (census 2001) to 5.82 crore in 2010 as per the estimates of the Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the National Commission on population in May 2006.
- 6.36 The well known demographic dividend will manifest in the proportion of population in the working age group of 15-64 years, which increased steadily from 65.8 percent to 70.0 percent. Taping of this demographic dividend will however, depend a lot on ensuring proper health care and other human resource development activities such as education.
- 6.37 Health care is important for having a healthy productive workforce and general welfare so as to achieve the goal of population stabilization by addressing issues like child survival, safe motherhood and contraception. There has been some improvement in the quality of health care over the years as shown in the following Table.

Gujarat Selected Health Indicators					
Sr. No.	Particulars	1971	1991	2001	Current level
1.	Crude Birth Rate (CBR) (Per 1000 population)	40.0	27.5	24.9	22.3 (SRS 2009)
2.	Crude Death Rate (CDR) (Per 1000 population)	16.4	8.5	7.8	6.9 (SRS 2009)
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	5.6	3.1	2.9	2.5 (SRS 2008)
4.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (Per lakh live births)	-	389 (1992-93)	202 (SRS-2001-03)	160 (SRS 2004-06)
5.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (Per '000 live births)	144	69	60	48 (SRS 2009)
6.	Child (0-4) Mortality Rate (Per '000 live births)	57.3	31.7	18.5	13.7 (SRS 2008)
7.	Current Contraceptive Use- Any Method (%)	-	49.3 NFHS-I	59.0 NFHS-II	66.6 NFHS-III
8.	Life Expectancy at birth				
	8.1 Male	N.A.	60.9	62.9	65.8
	8.2 Female	N.A.	62.7	65.2	68.1
			(1991-95)	(2002-06)	(2006-10)

- 6.38 Gujarat health care service delivery is divided into three parts on the basis of national common structure as well as the need of the community. Distribution of these facilities has been done on the basis of population and geographical situations. These layers are not just different in terms of population only but they also differ in nature of services delivered. Primary health care basically

provides basic minimum care with more focus on preventive aspects and public contact. Curative services are also provided there but they are minimal in nature. While secondary care is mix of both curative as well as preventive. Tertiary care is basically meant for high level of curative care and research studies.

<b>Primary Level Care</b>	<b>Secondary Level Care</b>	<b>Tertiary Level Care</b>
Primary Health Center/ Sub center/Dispensaries/ Village Level Workers	Civil Hospitals/Sub District Hospitals/Cottage Hospitals/ Referral Hospitals/ Community Health Centers,	Medical College Hospitals Super Specialty hospitals

- 6.39 Proper referral linkages between all these facilities have been developed. A proper mechanism is there to refer a patient from Sub-centre to PHC and further to the CHC or District Hospital and then if needed to higher level facilities too. But there is no restriction for patient in approaching the General Hospital directly.
- 6.40 Gujarat state is in the forefront of establishing and maintaining good health infrastructure at various levels. Currently (December, 2010), 6 Major Hospital with Educational Institutes, 24 District Level Hospitals, 26 Sub-district level Hospitals, 6 Class- II hospital, 4 Mental Hospital, 2 Government Dental Hospital, 1 Ophthalmology Hospital, 291 Community Health Centres, 1110 Primary Health Centres and 7274 Sub-centres are functional in the state.
- 6.41 During the year 2009-10, 336.18 lakh patients were treated in the outdoor while 36.07 lakh patients were treated in the indoor through the Government institutions.
- 6.42 As per norms of Government of India, a Community Health Centre is having 30 beds with one Operation Theatre, X-Ray, Labour Room and Laboratory facilities. It serves as referral centre for 4 Primary Health Centres on an average. In Gujarat each CHC covers about 1.21 lakh rural populations against norm of one lakh.
- 6.43 The State Government has built up a fairly extensive network of sub centre and Primary Health Centre in rural areas for providing health care services in the State. 97 Mobile health care units have also been made functional by the state government for providing health care services in tribal remote, difficult rural areas of the state and in slum areas for urban poor.

### **Control of Epidemic prone diseases**

- 6.44 The aim of epidemic control programme is to prevent spread and prevalence of communicable disease and controlling morbidity and mortality particularly due to water borne diseases (Diarrhea, Vomiting, Cholera, Jaundice, Enteric fever) and water related diseases like Leptospirosis, Air borne disease and Meningitis etc.
- 6.45 Leptospirosis disease which spreads from saliva, urine and stool of Rats and other domestic animals is prevalent in the South Gujarat districts viz. Surat, Valsad and Navsari. State Government had provided Rs. 200 lakhs for prevention and control of Leptospirosis in the current year. Due to this mortality rate which was 24.0 percent in year 1997 had been reduced to 20.29 percent in the year 2010.

### **Some Important Achievements**

- 6.46 **Revised National T. B. Control Programme (RNTCP) :** Since inception of the programme (i.e. from 1st October, 1998), till 30th September 2010, 765935 total T.B. Patients were put on Directly Observed Treatment (DOTS), out of which 317148 patients are New Sputum Positive. Total 137868 lives saved since the inception of RNTCP. In NTCP the cure rate was 50-55 % and death rate was 28-30 % . Now, under, RNTCP the state has achieved 88% cure rate and death rate has been reduced up to 5 %.
- 6.47 **National Blindness Control Programme:** In the year 2009-10, cataract surgical rate (CSR) for the state was 1382 per one lakh of population. Gujarat has achieved and maintained the first place in the whole country since last ten years. During 2009-10, 734464 cataract operations were done (104.9 percent of target). Out of which 99.45 percent were operated with IOL. In 2010-11 (up to October-2010) 54.8 percent of target has been achieved against 7 lakh cataract operation.

- 6.48 **School Health Check-up Programme:** School Health Programme is single, largest time framed health programme operational in the state since 1997. From the year 2007-08, this programme is extended to secondary and higher secondary students. In the year 2009-10, school health programme was undertaken from 16<sup>th</sup> November 2009 to 9<sup>th</sup> February-2010 and 136.35 lakh children covering all the children in age group 0-18 year (School going and non school going both) were examined. Out of that, 18.29 lakh children treated on the spot and 127168 children were provided referral services, 8218 children were provided super specialty care for Heart (6342), Kidney (1047) and Cancer( 829), 5 children treated outside Gujarat for Heart surgeries.
- 6.49 During the year 2010-11, the programme has been started from 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2010. The programme has been scaled up from this year into a full fledged “School Health Week”. It’s an unique idea of providing not only health examination to children but also address the issues related to health like Nutrition, Sanitation, Safe drinking water, Good habits and more. Community involvement activities like parents meeting, Dada- Dadi meeting, to conduct Gramsabha are important features of the School Health Week. Progress achieved under the programme (since 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2010) is shown in the following table.

Day of the Programme	Activity relating to	Achievement (3 <sup>rd</sup> December, 2010 to 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2010)
1 <sup>st</sup> Day	Panchayats and Water Supply	Cleaning of 19116 wells and 11447 waterworks
2 <sup>nd</sup> Day	Education and Health	Conducted Screening of 6203616 Children by teachers, Aganwadi workers and Health worker.
3 <sup>rd</sup> Day	Women and Child Development	60274 Nutrition days organized in which various IEC activities were taken up
4 <sup>th</sup> Day	Health	Health Check up of 717033 children by the Doctor and Organized 6463 parents meeting for Health awareness and Guidance.
5 <sup>th</sup> Day	Panchayats, Education and Health	180 Gramsabha Conducted, 30045 Cultural programmes organized. Prize distribution to Healthy Child and Mother

- 6.50 **National Leprosy Eradication Programme:** Government of India has implemented World Bank Assisted, National Leprosy Eradication Programme Phase II since 2001. The Goal of National Leprosy Eradication Programme Phase II was to reduce the prevalence rate to less than 1 per 10000 population by 2005. Gujarat has already achieved this goal in 2004-05 and at the end of October, 2010 it has been reduced to 0.83 per 10000 population in the State. At present 5046 leprosy patients are under treatment in the State. After the completion of treatment needy patients are provided economic rehabilitation with the help of NGOs. at the end October 2010 broad groups of prevalence rate and number of district are shown in the following table.

Sr.	Prevalence rate*	No. of Districts	Name of Districts
1	Below 1	16	North Gujarat and Saurashtra
2	1 to 2	2	Vadodara (1.29), Surat (1.69)
3	2 to 3	6	Bharuch (2.84), Narmada (2.21), Navsari (2.67), Valsad (2.76), Dohad (2.11) and Panchmahals (2.49)
4	3 and above	1	Dangs( 3.13)
* Prevalence rate per 10000 population			

6.51 **National AIDS Control Programme** : National AIDS Control Programme was initiated in the year 1992 for the Control of HIV/AIDS with the financial aid from World Bank. For its implementation, “National AIDS Control Organization (NACO)” at the National level was formed. With the guidance of “National AIDS Control Organization (NACO)”, the State Government has implemented AIDS programme under the supervision of state level committee. For quick and effective implementation of this programme, “The State AIDS Control Society” has been formed by the Government of Gujarat as directed by Central Government. The activities undertaken for the reduction of HIV/AIDS by Gujarat AIDS Control Society are as below.

- Under Targeted Intervention Programme, 111 Non Government Organizations (NGOs) of the State are functional at present. In the current year 2010-11 (upto October,2010), the total coverage of high risk population is 156018.
- Under the Blood Safety Programme, the collection of blood by the Blood Bank supported by State AIDS Control Society and Gujarat State Council for blood transfusion has increased considerably since 1994. The total blood collection in the year 2009-10, 7.07 lakhs units were collected of which voluntary donation were 77.2 % and 2.69 lakh units of blood Component separation. The total blood collection in the current year 2010-11 (up to October,2010 ) is 4.43 lakhs units of which voluntary donation is 77.9 percent and 1.69 lakh units of blood Component separation.
- Under Sexually Transmitted Infection Control Programme, the facilities of counseling, behaviour change communication, use of condom and drugs for the treatment for STI/RTI are made available in each medical college and district hospitals. In the year 2010-11 (upto October, 2010), patients attended at 153 STD clinics are 285514 out of them 69756 are treated for sexually Transmitted Diseases.
- Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC General): At the end of October, 2010 there are 800 Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTCs) functional in the State. Out of which 293 are stand alone and 506 are facility Integrated Counseling and Testing Centers ( PPP models and PHCs) and 1 Mobile ICTC. During the year 2009-10, total 510558 clients were tested for HIV. Out of them 15144 persons were found positive. In the current year 2010-11 (up to October, 2010) total 375674 clients are tested for HIV, out of them 8171 persons are found positive.
- Prevention of Parents of Child Transmission (PPCT): During the year 2009-10 total 3.88 lakh pregnant women were tested for HIV and out of tested 931 women found positive. In the current year 2010-11, up to October, 2010, 296613 pregnant women are tested, out of which 551 women positive.
- Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) : At present 18 ART centre functional in the state. (Ahmedabad (2), Surat (3), Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Vadodara, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Palanpur, Bhuj, Himatnagar, Patan, Navsari, Amreli and Jamnagar. At the end of October, 2010, patients ever registered at these ART Centres are 52066 out of which 30688 patients are started treatment at ART centre, 18186 patients are alive and taking treatment on ART. In addition, 199 patients taking second line ART at centre of Excellence at civil Hospital, Ahmedabad. Alternate regime of ART is being provided to 189 patients.
- Link ART Centre (LAC) : Gujarat is the pioneer of initiating the Link ART centres in the country. There are 31 Link ART centers have started in Godhara, Deesa, Porbandar, Gandhinagar, Patan, Petlad, Nadiad, Valsad, Bharuch , Dohad, Morbi, Gondal, Talaja, Palitana, Jamkhabhalia, Limdi, Rajpipla, Kadi, Vyara, Adipur, Una, Keshod, Botad, Mahuva, Chikhli, Pardi, Bardoli, Idar, Savarkundla, Patan-Veraval and Silvasa. The patients who are on ART with poor economical condition and reside far away from ART centre has to come for treatment every month due to lifelong therapy which leads to increase LFU (Lost to Follow Up) or Miss to the patients who are stable on treatment. For those patients, we were searching the best option to minimize the travel and patients also get ARV. Currently, there are 1192 patients taking ART on LAC.

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6.52 **National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP):** NVBDCP Programme is implemented in the state as per the policies and guidelines formulated by Government of India from time to time. All the vector borne disease are brought under the ambit of this programme since 2004 to ensure integrated approach as well as for synergy with other National Programmes. The achievements under various vector borne disease control programme are highlighted as under.

<b>Malaria Situation in Gujarat</b>							
<b>Expected out comes</b>	<b>Targets</b>		<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Base line 2004</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Surveillance	10% of total pop.		ABER for malaria per 100 population	18	15.13	14.7	18.8
Reduction in Malaria reduction rate	50% upto 2010	Addl. 10% by 2012	% reduction in API	0(4.11)	79% (0.87)	84% (0.65)	72%(1.14)
			% of CFR	0 (0.5)	32 %(0.34)	26 (0.37)	32%(0.34)
A.P.I.: Malaria Disease Case - Per Thousand Population				C.F.R. : Death Rate aginst Phalsipherm Case			

6.53 As regards the current situation of malaria in the state, there has been significant decline since 2004, but as compared to 2008, and 2009, upward trend in malaria incidence is observed in most of the districts in 2010. Dahod, Narmada, Valsad, Surat Municipal Corporation, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Patan, Banaskantha and Municipal Corporation area of Surat, Jamnagar and Ahmedabad reported high incidence of Malaria in 2010.

6.54 For effective control of malaria integrated, vector management was implemented in the state under which 26.99 lakh population was protected under IRS while 52.68 lakh population was protected under ITN. Other biological control efforts were strengthened like introduction of larvae eating fishes in permanent water bodies. Community awareness activities were also under taken throughout the state in 2010.

<b>Dengue and Chikungunya</b>				
<b>Expected out comes</b>		<b>Targets</b>		<b>Performance Indicators</b>
Reduction in Dengue mortality rate		50% by 2010 Sustaining that level until 2012		% reduction in CFR
Reduction in Chikungunya morbidity		50% by 2010 Sustaining that level until 2012		% reduction in Suspected Cases (Suspected Cases)
Diseases	Baseline Year 2004	2008	2009	2010
Dengue	0 (3.3)	89%(0.37)	92%(0.26)	98.7%(0.04)
Chikungunya	(0.5)	99%(303)	99.6%(415)	98.6%(1709)

6.55 During 2010 maximum Dengue cases were reported from Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (32%) followed by Surat Municipal Corporation (19 %), Rajkot Municipal Corporation (8 %), Bhavnagar Municipal Corporation (4 %) and Bhavnagar district (6%). Chikungunya cases were reported from Rajkot, Anand, Surendranagar, and Surat, Rajkot districts and Rajkot and Ahmedabad Corporation during 2010.

6.56 Looking to the contribution of urban areas, the state government has released Rs. 595.00 lakhs to all municipal corporation and municipalities for effective control measures.

6.57 **Innovative approach:** The total of Rs. 100 lakhs sanctioned to establish virus isolation laboratory at BJMC, Ahmedabad for dengue and Chikungunya. The state has established regional sentinel centers in the 8 medical colleges of the state with diagnostic facilities for Dengue. B.J.Medical College at Ahmedabad has been identified as the apex laboratory in the state where diagnostic facility for Chikungunya has also been established in coordination with NIV Pune. In addition to this three more centers are established at Dahod, Palanpur and Kutch.

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<b>Filariasis</b>			
<b>Expected out comes</b>	<b>Targets</b>		<b>Performance Indicators</b>
Reduction in Filaria/M.F Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o 70% by 2010</li> <li>o 80% by 2012</li> <li>o Elimination by 2015</li> </ul>		% reduction in MF Rate
% reduction in MF Rate/ Reduction in Filaria			
Baseline Year 2004 0(0.9)	2008 7%(0.83)	2009 0.0%(0.9)	2010 55.5%(0.4)

- 6.58 Mass Drug Administration since 2005 and (MDA) activities are being implemented in filaria endemic districts of Gujarat State during December 2010 and 89.2% population was covered under this activity.
- 6.59 **Vital Registration** : Under the Civil Registration System, there are 18131 rural and 164 urban registration / reporting units in the state for registering vital events i.e. births and deaths. The level of registration of births and deaths in the state in the year 2009 have reported to 103.2 percent and 79.7 percent as against 102.4 percent and 79.4 percent in the previous year.
- 6.60 **108 Emergency Ambulance Services** : The 108 Emergency Services was launched by the State Government in collaboration with EMRI to cater to wide ranging medical emergencies including cardiac arrests, which now form the largest group of cases attended by the service. The total of 453 ambulances are on the road catering to all the 26 districts of the State. The dial-up number 108 has become the password with the public for emergency assistance. The patients are attended to by trained paramedics with the basic first aid at the first point of contact. Response time in urban areas is between 7-14 minutes and rural areas between 30-45 minutes depending upon the remoteness of the location. The time taken to reach a health care facility is reduced substantially and the first 'delay' in health care delivery is dealt with efficiently.

**Cases handled by EMRI since launch Launching to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2010 (in lakhs)**

1	Total Emergency Medical call attended	19.14
2	Pregnancy Related	6.39
3	Tauma (vehicular)	3.01
4	Trauma (Non-vehicular)	1.13
5	Cardiac/Cardio Vascular	0.98
6	Respiratory	0.91
7	Unconscious	0.54
8	Neonatal (up to 1 months)	0.13
9	Animal bites	0.36
10	Acute Abdomen	1.44
11	Fire-Burns	0.13
12	Stroke/Cerebro Vascular Accident	0.17

- 6.61 **Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana**: In August 2008, Government of Gujarat in collaboration with Government of India initiated the innovative Social Health Insurance scheme of "Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana" (RSBY) in the state of Gujarat. The scheme provides Health Insurance to BPL families in Gujarat and offers them protection against the cost of illness and freedom from the vicious cycle of indebtedness. The scheme covers upto 5 members (head of the family, spouse and 3 dependents) of the BPL family. Each of the enrolled BPL families is provided health insurance coverage upto Rs. 30,000/- per annum, on a family floater basis.

- 6.62 The scheme of RSBY has been implemented in a phased manner in Gujarat. In the 1<sup>st</sup> phase (in the year 2008-09) 5 districts namely Bharuch, Dahod, Jamnagar, Kachchh and Patan were covered. After the successful implementation in the aforementioned 5 districts, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase (in the year 2009-10) the scheme was further extended to include another 5 districts namely Narmada, Tapi, Dangs, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha which were prominently tribal districts. In the first 2 phases, 6.55 lakh BPL families were enrolled in the aforementioned 10 districts and smart cards were issued to each of these enrolled BPL families for availing cashless hospital services in empaneled public and private hospitals. A total 94333 claims worth Rs. 38.84 crore were claimed in the aforementioned ten districts.
- 6.63 In the 3<sup>rd</sup> or current phase (from the mid 2010-11), the scheme has been extended to the remaining 16 districts of Gujarat, thus covering the rural BPL population of the entire state of Gujarat. In the current phase, nearly 19.05 lakh BPL families spanning all the 26 districts have been enrolled in the scheme. Moreover, 756 private and 297 public hospitals have been empanelled under the scheme in the current phase. The gross enrollment rate (64%) in the current phase has increased by 6% as compared to the previous phases (58%). Till December 2010, more than 25000 claims worth Rs. 14.5 crore have been claimed in 26 districts of Gujarat.
- 6.64 **Quality Improvement Programme - Gujarat, - “Quality Health Care Service to poorest of the poor”**: There is now a growing recognition of the need for quality of care in Health programmes. A part of reason for poor quality services in the Health services lies in limitations in the public system such as limited capacity, lack of programme standards and guidelines, and an obsession with quantified targets rather than client satisfaction. Government of Gujarat has identified quality health services and the efficiency of Government managed hospitals as key contributors for building trust and confidence for the hospitals in the hearts of the citizen of the state through the actively pursuing quality improvement programme in various facilities. The state has a Total Quality Management system in our Medical College Hospitals, Medical College Laboratories, Blood Banks, District Hospitals, Community Health Centers (CHCs) and Primary Health Centers (PHCs) as per National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Health Care Providers (NABH) and National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) Standards.

**Achievement :**

*India’s First NABH/NABL Accrediated Government Facilities:*

- o Dist. General Hospital Gandhinagar
- o Primary Health Centre Gadboriad, Dist: Vadodara
- o Medical College Hospital Labs Bhavanagar
- o Blood Bank (BJMC Ahmedabad)
- o Food & Drugs Laboratory Vadodara

*India’s 2<sup>nd</sup> NABH / NABL Accredited Govt. Facilities*

- o Primary Health Centre Mahuwas, Dist: Navsari
- o Civil Hospital Sola (Progressive), Ahmedabad

**Family Welfare Programme**

- 6.65 As per the census 2001, the growth rate of the population for the decade 1991-2001 has increased to 22.66 percent from 21.19 percent of the decade 1981-91. The current high population growth rate is due to the large size of the population in the reproductive age-group (estimated contribution 54 percent, 15-49 age group), higher fertility due to unmet need for contraception and a high wanted fertility due to prevailing high Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

- 6.66 Since inception of the programme till March-2010, 101.01 lakh sterilization (Male 15.6 lakh) have been performed and 112.88 lakh women have been covered under IUD method. It is estimated that upto March-2010, about 3.17 crore births have been averted by use of various Family Planning methods in the State.
- 6.67 During the year 2009-10, 3.28 lakh sterilization operations (Male 0.09 lakh) and 5.79 lakh IUD insertions are performed as against 3.25 lakh sterilization (Male 0.12 lakh) operation and 5.92 lakh IUD insertions were performed during the previous year.

**Reproductive Child Health (RCH-II) Programme**

- 6.68 The achievement of the various important components of Reproductive Child Health (RCH) Programme during the last three years is given in the table.

Sr. No.	Indicator	Unit	2009-10	2010-11 (Up to December-10)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Maternal Health Care</b>			
(a)	Antinetal Registration	Nos. in lakh	14.53 (97.5)	10.42 (70.1)
(b)	TT (M)	Mother Vaccinated (in lakh)	12.08 (81.1)	9.21 (62.0)
(C)	Delivery Registration	Nos. in lakh	10.54 (78.6)	8.89 (65.8)
	- of which Institutional	%age to Delivery Reg.	89.4	91.3
	- of which Domiciliary	%age to Delivery Reg.	10.6	8.7
(d)	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	No. of PW (in lakhs)	3.56	2.41
(e)	Chiranjivi Yojana	Deliveries Conducted	1.55	1.07
(f)	Balsakha Yojana	Nos. neonatal treated	66553	54259
<b>2.</b>	<b>Immunization (Children 0-1 years)</b>			
(a)	BCG	Children immunized ( in lakh) (%age to Expected children)	12.37 (98.1)	9.24 (68.5)
(b)	DPT (3 <sup>rd</sup> dose)	- do-	11.83 (93.9)	8.66 (67.7)
(c)	Polio (3 <sup>rd</sup> dose)	-do-	11.80 (93.6)	8.65 (67.6)
(d)	Measles	-do-	11.43 (90.6)	8.50 (66.4)
<b>3.</b>	<b>Family Planning</b>			
(a)	Sterilization	Acceptors (in lakh)	3.28 (93.8)	1.87 (49.2)
(b)	IUD insertion	Nos. (in lakh)	5.79 (94.7)	4.24 (62.8)
(c)	CC Users	Nos. (in lakh)	8.98 (73.8)	7.27 (53.8)
(d)	OP Users	Nos. (in lakh)	2.53 (87.9)	2.14 (69.2)
Note : The figures in the bracket indicate percentage of Achievement against annual Expected level of Achievement				

- 6.69 **Chiranjivi Yojana** : The Health and Family Welfare Department has initiated a scheme viz. Chiranjivi Yojana involving private sector specialists in providing services related to safe delivery, primarily for economically weaker sections. Under this scheme, from current year, the obstetricians are paid Rs.280000/- for a package of 100 deliveries (@ Rs.2800/- per delivery). Previously the obstetricians were paid Rs.179500/- for a package of 100 deliveries (@ Rs.1795/- per delivery) The package of 100 deliveries includes normal and complicated deliveries and also cesarean section operations. The beneficiary has not to pay any type of charges related to delivery, medicine, anesthesia, laboratory investigations or operation. The package also includes Rs.200/- for transportation of the pregnant mother. If the enrolled Private Gynecologist offers, his/her services in the Government Hospital, Rs.86500/- (Rs.865/- per delivery) receivable for 100 deliveries (normal and/or complicated) performed. During the year 2009-10, 155721 deliveries were registered, while during the year 2010-11 (April-December, 2010), 107482 deliveries were registered and 662 Gynecologists are registered for providing the services under the scheme.

- 6.70 **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):** Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women. JSY is a 100 % centrally sponsored scheme and it integrates cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery care. The Yojana has identified ANM/ASHA, the accredited social health activist as an effective link between the Government and the poor pregnant women. The scheme provides a mechanism for individual tracking and follow up of each woman of the marginalized sections (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and BPL) during the entire pregnancy and post delivery period. Cash assistance of Rs. 500/- for nutrition support and Rs. 200/- for transport support is provided to each pregnant woman. During the year 2009-10 about 356263 pregnant women have been covered under the scheme. In current year 2010-11 (Up to December,2010) , 240577 Pregnant women have been covered under the scheme.

## Child Health

### Universal Immunization Programme

- 6.71 The State Government had celebrated the year 2008 as “Nirogi Bal Year” during which various programme for child health and nutrition were taken up.
- 6.72 Vaccination programme is one of the key interventions for protecting children from life threatening conditions. Under the programme children are vaccinated to prevent the six vaccine-preventable diseases namely Diphtheria, Pertusis, Childhood Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis, Measles and neonatal tetanus.
- 6.73 **Pulse Polio Immunization Programme:** Under the Pulse Polio Immunization programme 2 round of PPI were conducted i.e. 10<sup>th</sup> January, 2010 and 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2010 and 84.90 lakhs and 85.90 lakhs children ( 100 percent of estimated children ) were covered below the age of 5 years respectively. Due to effective implementation of this programme there is sharp decline in the cases of Polio from 164 in the year 1998 to just 01 (one) case in the year 2006-07. Since then no case is reported from any part of the state.
- 6.74 **IMNCI (Integrated Management of New Born and Childhood Illness):** IMNCI Programme was launched in the state as a pilot project in Valsad district in 2005. Department has prepared the plan to cover all the districts in phased manner. The total 19 districts are covered in phase-I and II. Other all new districts to be covered in phase-III (In Progress). 37497 health and nutrition staff (with Medical Officers) have already been trained in phase-I , II and III.
- 6.75 **Mamta Day :** To reduce the malnutrition among children and convergence with other department, state government has initiated ‘Mamta Day’ (Malnutrition Assessment and Monitoring To Act). The activities carried out on this mamta day are Immunisation, ANC Registration, growth monitoring of mother and child etc.
- 6.76 **Adverse sex Ratio - Save the Girl Child Campaign:** The declining of sex ratio has been a cause of worry for now. To address this issue the State has initiated a number of steps under its *Beti Bachao Abhiyan*. Based on the census 2011, data 43 most adversely affected talukas (having sex ratio below 850 in the age group 0-6) were identified for focused attention. An intensive awareness campaign was launched in these talukas.
- 6.77 **Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (P.N.D.T.) Act:** The Pre- Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 was enacted as an attempt to reduce the imbalance in sex ratio. Keeping in view the emerging technologies and slow implementation of the Act, it has been amended in February-2003. 3504 Centres were registered under this act in the state, which includes Genetic Counseling Centers, Genetic laboratories, Genetic clinics, Ultrasound clinic/ Imaging Centres and Mobile clinics. Till to day 168 sonography machines have been sealed and 67 cases filed in the courts. Two sting operations were also carried out by a special task force constituted for this purpose at the State level which has had a strong deterrent impact.

6.78 Efforts of the state Government reflected in the improvement in sex ratio. Following table shows the estimates of sex ratio at birth as per SRS and CRS.

*Sex Ratio at Birth*

Sr.	Year	As per SRS Estimates	As per CRS
1	2001	837	802
2	2002	844	826
3	2003	862	835
4	2004	855	824
5	2005	844	844
6	2006	865	871
7	2007	891	879
8	2008	898	883
9	2009	NA	905

6.79 **Bal Sakha Yojana (BSY)** : The Health and Family Welfare Department is committed to provide affordable, accessible and quality health services to the residents of Gujarat and neighbouring states. The department has made great efforts to reduce the mortality and morbidity among the women and children as they are the pillars of our society. But slow decrease was seen in the child mortality over the years and much of this can be attributed to the less number of pediatrician in the government system. Non-availability of pediatrician had badly affected the service delivery to the poor and needy children. Neonatal mortality accounts for majority of child deaths and many of these happens within the seven days of birth.

6.80 Looking to the response received Public Private Partnership model of Chiranjivi Yojana, same type of scheme for improved service delivery to the children, the Bal Sakha Yojana was launched in January, 2009 to make accessible expert care by private pediatrician to all BPL and tribal children born under the ambit of the Chiranjivi Yojana or in Government Health Care institution. It is also meant for all the children up to 1 month age identified at risk by Mamta Abhiyan and IMNCI trained health worker as per protocols. The scheme is operationalized in two parts:

6.81 **Bal Sakha Part 1:** This part of scheme applicable to all babies born under Chiranjivi Yojana, or at CHCs and District Hospitals, where services of pediatricians are not available. Under this scheme, the pediatrician is attending all eligible newborns at the place of birth and ensure their survival by proper early neonatal care including immunizations at birth, feeding advice, etc. The Gynecologist is ensuring 2 days stay of mother and baby after delivery to cover dangers of immediate post partum period. If any baby is found to behaving conditions which require further neonatal care, the baby will be transferred and treated in his / her NICU. If baby requires very high level of care such as ventilator care, the baby will be transferred to Level 3 NICU in medical college hospitals. Under the package of part-I remuneration of Rs. 1,67,000/- is being provided for 100 babies. Of which, Gynecologist is getting Rs 30,000 and pediatrician is getting Rs 1,30,000 for 100 consecutive babies treated.

6.82 **Bal Sakha Part 2:** This part is applicable to all babies born to BPL and Tribal APL families (Non Income Tax Paying) born at other places than those mentioned in part 1, i.e. born at home, Sub Centre or a PHC. The babies born at all places are examined as per IMNCI protocols and those who are identified in Red zone i.e. those who require further medical assistance are referred to the private pediatrician partnering under this scheme. The health worker such as ASHA or aganwadi worker escorts the baby to the pediatrician and is paid incentive for this. The pediatrician will examine and treat such referred children and will admit those who require indoor care. Under this part the pediatrician is getting Rs 145000 for 100 consecutive babies treated. Additional Rs. 25000 will be paid for every 500 babies are examined and managed as appreciation to buy new warmer.

6.83 The scheme has given tremendous results in the first year of its launching. Total 66,533 newborn were attended during the year 2009-10. In the year 2010-11, 54239 newborn children were treated

till December,2010 and 266 Doctors are registered for proving services to newborn under the scheme. Now, in each taluka of the state **Balsakha doctors** are available.

6.84 **Nutrition Interventions in Gujarat:** As per NFHS III report - 42% of the state's children are stunted and 17 % are wasted. It was realized that malnutrition among women, adolescent girls and children are the underlying cause of deaths due to common ailments; State Government has given priority to malnutrition control activities. The year 2008-09 was celebrated as the Nirogi Bal Varsh where special emphasis was given to the issue of malnutrition among children, adolescents and mothers. At state level, State Nutrition Cell is formed to implement and monitor all nutrition interventions. The Government of Gujarat has taken several initiatives to improve the malnutrition levels of its children and mothers. The state implements nutrition intervention adopting the life cycle approach i.e. forms Womb to Adolescence. Mamta Abhiyan is an umbrella programme adopting the same approach.

6.85 **E\_Mamta:** The Health and Family Welfare Department of the Government of Gujarat, has introduced a Mother & Child name based tracking Information management system called "E-Mamta" in collaboration with NIC, Gujarat. One of the first of its kind the system has been conceptualized and developed by State Rural Health Mission Gujarat and the Government of India has adopted the system for replication in all the other States of India.

6.86 **Rational for starting the project:**

- Health Information management system is about numbers reflecting the gap in services, however does not reproduce precisely the left out of essential health services. In view of Millennium Development Goals and the goals of NRHM and Swarnim Gujarat, each and every pregnant woman and child needs to be tracked for comprehensive services in order to reduction of MMR & IMR made possible with e-mamta. This facilitates concentration on individual beneficiaries and determining the left outs of service delivery during a certain period of time.
- An on-line-phone (Short Message Service-SMS) auto communication to pregnant women and children who are left out of essential MCH services for timely uptake of the same.
- Improve credibility of HMIS. Time and manpower lapse in making and storing HMIS reports.
- HMIS is a post mortem analysis of data. The real time information and its analysis enables better informed decision making.
- An on-line platform, for better inters and intra departmental communication was needed.
- Facilitate grassroot worker with information of left out through work plans. E-Mamta for the first time processes the available data to generate denominator based work plans that determine the entire gamut of beneficiaries and provides the detailed schedule of beneficiaries to be targeted – name wise:

<b>Status</b>	
No. of family entered	88 lakh
No. of members entered	4.4 crore (80% Gujarat Population)
No. of PW registered	6.9 lakh
Infant registered	15 lakh
Children (1-6 years) Registered	44 lakh (As on 12 <sup>th</sup> January 2010)

6.87 **Awards :** The application has been chosen for digital inclusion for Development as a finalist for South Asia Manthan Awards 2010 of Digital Empowerment Foundation.

## Woman and Child Development

### Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

6.88 In Gujarat, the scheme namely “Integrated Child Development” - had started in the Chhota Udepur block in 1975. Thereafter, the blocks have been increased gradually. As on November 2010, there are 336 Blocks. Out of them 233 blocks are belonging to general area and 80 blocks are belonging to tribal area, remaining 23 blocks are belonging to urban area. There are 48617 anganwadi centres in the state. Under this scheme, total 35.72 lakh beneficiaries have been covered upto November 2010, achieving 78.23 percent as against the target of 44.50 lakhs beneficiaries. Under this scheme, children belonging to age group of 6 months to 72 months, pregnant and lactating mothers are covered to alleviate malnutrition and maintain the health standard amongst them.

### Supplementary Nutrition

6.89 This includes supplementary feeding and growth monitoring; and prophylactic measures against vitamin A -deficiency and control of nutritional anemia. The children below the age of six years and pregnant and nursing mothers are availing supplementary feeding support for 300 days in a year. By providing supplementary feeding, the Anganwadi attempts to bridge the protein energy gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and average dietary intake of children and mothers.

6.90 For additional essential nine micronutrients as 50% of RDA, Government of Gujarat has introduced "Bal-bhog" Scheme to address the micronutrient malnutrition in the state on 13th June, 2007. "Bal-Bhog" scheme consists of three nutritional programmes as under :

(1) **Fortified Blended Food** Food made in the anganwadi centres cannot be eaten by children below the age of 3 years in age. Special supplementary nutrition is required to upgrade the nutritional status by eradication malnutrition in this age group. Under the Bal-Bhog scheme, Ready to eat fortified blended food was introduced in June 2007. Daily 80 gm of FBF is given per beneficiary. It is given in 500 gm packet to the mother of beneficiary child. Four packets of 500 gm are given per month as Take Home Ration (T H R), apart from calorie and protein. FBF also consists micronutrients. As on November, 2010 fortified blended food, is given to 6 months to 3 years beneficiary children. Total 16.01 lakh children of this age group are covered.

(2) **Fortified Atta (Poshanyukt Lot)**

In all districts throughout the State, instead of wheat, fortified flour is provided. By using oil, horse gram, jaggery by Anganwadi worker fortified atta is served to the beneficiaries. Like fortified blended food, fortified atta also consist micronutrients such as calcium, iron, iodine, Zink, vitamin-A, riboflavin, ascorbic, acid, Vitamin-B12 and folic acid. Under this scheme as on November, 2010, total 682514 pregnant and lactating mothers and 3 to 6 years 1288810 children have been covered.

(3) **Nutritious Chocolate (Nutri-Candy)**

Nutri-Candy was launched in June 2007 under “Balbhog” programme. Under this scheme, a nutritious chocolate of 3 gm containing Iron, vitamin A, Vitamin C and folic acid, is given to the 12 lakh children of 3 to 6 years of age.

(4) **Extruded Fortified Blended Premix (Sheera, Sukhdi, Upma) :**

Under this Scheme, 600 calories and 20 grams protein supplementary nutrition food is provided to pregnant, lactating mothers and adolescent girls as THR. The THR Consists of Sheera, Sukhdi and Upma. Extruded Fortified blended pre-mix is given, which can be prepared by them at home within 10 minutes in hot water or milk. They can prepare other recipes from the pre-mixes as per local liking and need by adding other ingredients.

(5) **Supplementary Nutrition Food through matrumandal (Mother’s committee) :**

Through matrumandal, children in the age group of 3 to 6 years at anganwadi centres are provided hot cooked food like muthia, thepla, pudla, upma etc. Twice a week (monthly 8 days)

at 2 Rs./beneficiary rate on no profit basis. Presently the scheme is implemented across the State. A scheme for providing sukhdhi as THR through matru mandals twice a week to 5,50,000 beneficiaries has been launched as well.

**(6) Sukhdi (take home ration)**

Permission is given for preparing sukhdhi under roasted method as take home ration through sakhi mandals, mahila mandals and matru mandals of ICDS scheme to the pregnant, lactating mothers and adolescent girls throughout State. The SHGs provide this THR twice a week within expense limit of Rs.5 per beneficiary including all type of expenses such as fuel charges, raw material etc. THR is given in state through 44023 matru mandals to 1548051 beneficiaries in 44567 anganwadi centres. In November 2010 provision of Rs 9.30 lakh is made for pilot project.

**(7) Dudh Sanjeevani Yojana :**

The scheme provides 100 ml pasteurized, flavored, fortified milk twice a week to the children in the age group of 3 to 6 years in 10 backward blocks of 6 districts (Banaskantha - Amirgadh and Danta, Vadodara - Kavant, Narmada, Dediapada 1 and 2, Tapi - Uchchal, Dahod - Jhalod 1 and 2, Panchmahal - Santrampur 1 and 2). 50717 beneficiaries in 1565 AWCs are covered. A provision of Rs. 59.68 lakh has been made for this pilot project.

**(8) Scheme of providing fruits to the children of anganwadi :**

A scheme for providing fruits to the children in the age group of 3 to 6 years of anganwadi at the cost of Rs. 10 per beneficiary per month has been granted. 1765002 beneficiaries in all the functioning 40518 AWCs are being covered. For this project provision of Rs.732.89 lakh is made.

**Work Done in Special Area :**

**(1) Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (Nutrition programme) :**

For the year 2010-11, total 12056 Anganwadi centers and 80 ICDS blocks are sanctioned under Vanbandhu Kalayan Yojana. Total 10.14 lakh beneficiaries are being covered under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana. In the year of 2010-11 provision of Rs. 14820 lakh is made for vanbandhu kalyan yojana.

**(2) Saheri Garib Samruddhi Yojana (Nutrition programme) :**

For the year 2010-11, total 4235 Anganwadi centers and 230 ICDS blocks have been sanctioned under Saheri Garib Samruddhi Yojana. Total 3.14 lakh beneficiaries are being covered under Saheri Garib Samruddhi Yojana. For the year 2010-11 provision of Rs. 14820 lakh is made for saheri garib samruddhi yojna.

**(3) Developing Taluka (Nutrition programme) :**

For the year 2010-11, total 9153 Anganwadi centers and 64 ICDS blocks have been sanctioned for these talukas. Total 8.70 lakh beneficiaries will be covered in very backward taluka area. In the year of 2010-11 provision of Rs. 12180 lakh is made for the these talukas.

**(4) Sagarkhedu Sarvangi Vikas Yojana (Nutrition programme) :**

For the year 2010-11, total 7120 Anganwadi centers and 52 ICDS blocks have been sanctioned under sagarkhedu sarvangi vikas yojana. Total 6.66 lakh beneficiaries will be covered under this Yojana. In the year 2010-11 provision of Rs. 8605 lakh is made under sagarkhedu sarvangi vikas yojana.

**Other Schemes :**

- 6.91 **Balika Samridhhi Yojana :** Balika Samridhhi Yojana will cover both rural and urban area of all districts in Gujarat. It covers girl children in families below the poverty line (B.P.L.) as defined by the Government of India in rural and urban area who is born on or after 15th August 1997.

The Objectives of this yojana are :

- (1) To change negative attitude of family and community towards the girl child at birth and towards her mother.
- (2) To improve enrolment and retention of girl children in schools.

The girl child eligible under BSY are entitled to the following benefits : A post birth grant amount of Rs. 500. When the girl child, born on or after 15th August 1997 and covered under BSY, starts attending the school she will become entitle to annual scholarship for each successfully completed year of schooling which varies from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1000 from std. 1st to std. 10th. For this, a joint saving account is opened in a nationalized bank or post office in the name of beneficiary and one designated officer, the amount of post birth grant and scholarship is credited in this account. It is paid to the beneficiary when she attains the age of 18 years subject to production of a certificate from the competent authority of being unmarried. A provision of Rs. 10.00 crore is made for the year 2010-11.

6.92 **Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - (Sabla) :** For this Scheme in Gujarat 9 district: Banaskantha, Dohad, Kachchh, Panchmahal, Narmada, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Junagadh and Navsari have been sanctioned for implementing the scheme. Accordingly Rs. 3.8 lakh per annum per block is provided for various training like home skill, life skill and vocational skills, for which, Rs. 12.76 crore is provided for 336 blocks. This is a 100 % centrally sponsored. Apart from this, a provision of Rs. 5.00 per beneficiary will be made for out of school adolescent girls for providing supplementary nutritional food. A provision of Rs. 135 crore will be made for 9 lakh adolescent girls. The Central Government will reimburse the 50 % cost on actual expenditure or up to sanctioned norms, whichever is less.

6.93 **Mata Yashoda Award (For the best Performance of Anganwadi Worker and Angawadi Helper) :** Anganwadi Worker and Anganwadi Helper working under ICDS is a good link between the community and administration. To strengthen the services and to motivate them the State Government has introduced an additional scheme of awards for exemplary work under Mata Yashoda Best Anganwadi Worker/Helper Award Scheme. For the best anganwadi worker at state level Rs. 51000, district level Rs.31000, project level Rs. 21000 and for best anganwadi helper at state level Rs. 31000, district level Rs. 21000, project level Rs. 11000 are provided.

6.94 **Mata Yashoda Gaurav (Insurance) Nidhi Scheme (A Group Savings Insurance Scheme for Ananwadi Worker and Anganwadi Helper) :** To protect the social security of Anganwadi Worker and Anganwadi Helper working under Integrated Child Development Scheme "Mata Yashoda Gaurav Nidhi Scheme" is implemented. Under this scheme a provision is made to pay Rs. 50000 insured amount in the case of death of Anganwadi worker and Anganwadi Helper with the interest @ 8 % on the last balance in the account. Where as in the case of retirement 8 % interest will be paid on the last balance. For this, each Anganwadi Worker and Anganwadi Helper will have to pay contribution of Rs. 50 every month and State Government will add Rs. 50 to it. For this, a provision of Rs. 5 crore is made by the State Government in the year 2010-11. Thus, financial provision of Total Rs. 774.81 core is made in the year 2010-11 for the various schemes under the plan head. The beneficiaries target for this is fixed at 44.50 lakh.

## **WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**

6.95 Drinking water and sanitation are the basic human needs for determining and maintaining quality of life. Safe drinking water and sanitation are very vital for human health and well being.

6.96 **Rural Water Supply Programme :** This programme has been implemented in the State since 1961. This programme consists 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, community managed internal rural water supply schemes etc.

6.97 **Partially Covered :** As per the instruction of Government of India a survey conducted during 2003-04; revealed that 166 Not Covered (N.C) and 9462 Partially covered (P.C) aggregating to

- 9628 habitations have been reemerged as problem villages out of total 34845 habitations of the state. As on 1st April, 2009, total 8721 habitations have been covered and 907 habitations are to be covered. All the remaining 907 habitations are covered with drinking water facility in year 2009-10.
- 6.98 **Quality affected villages :** The Government of India provides 75 percent financial assistance to provide drinking water in quality affected (fluoride and salinity) habitations. Remaining 25 percent is borne by the State Govt. Fluoride affected villages are covered by different schemes like installation de-fluoridation plant, individual water supply scheme, regional water supply scheme based on surface source etc. Based on survey conducted during 2003-04, 4187 habitations were found with excessive fluoride, 2508 habitations were affected with salinity, 1335 habitations with excessive nitrate and 29 habitations were affected with other water quality parameter. Out of which 384 habitations were affected with multiple water quality parameter, hence 7675 habitations were affected with water quality problem in drinking water sources and all 7675 habitations have been covered with potable drinking water by the end of March 2010.
- 6.99 **Rural Regional Water Supply Scheme :** This scheme covers two or more villages. At present 359 rural regional water supply schemes covering 13710 habitations are under operation and maintained by GWSSB. Presently 22 rural regional water supply schemes covering 1744 habitations are under progress.
- 6.100 **Recharging programme of under ground aquifers. :** In view of scanty, uneven, erratic and depleting under ground water, recharging of existing source is necessary. Rain water harvesting, recharging to tube wells, check dam, Nala plugging, hydro-fracturing works were taken up and such 2665 works have been completed during 2009-10.
- 6.101 **Water Supply Project Based on Sardar Sarovar (Narmada ) Canal :** The Government of Gujarat has formulated, sanctioned and implemented a Master Plan amounting to Rs.8250 crore (Revised) for Sardar Sarovar Canal based drinking water supply project covering 9633 villages and 131 urban centres of Saurashtra, Kachchh, Central and North Gujarat and Panchmahals district. Implementation based on Narmada Canal is executed in two programmes i.e. Sardar Sarovar Canal Based Project (SSCB) and Sujalam Suphalam Yojana (SSY). Under Sujalam Suphalam Yojana (SSY) 4318 villages and 30 towns are to be covered and under Sardar Sarovar Canal based water supply project, 5315 villages and 101 towns are to be covered at the cost of Rs 6010.00 crore. Narmada tribunal has reserved 1.06 million acre feet (3528 MLD) water in Sardar Sarovar for drinking and industrial purposes.
- 6.102 **Sujalam Suphalam Yojana :** The State Government has identified 10 worst water scarce districts of North Gujarat, Central Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh which have been covered under the Sujalam Suphalam Yojana (SSY). These districts are Ahmedabad, Patan, Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Dohad, Panchmahals, Surendranagar and Kachchh. In all, 32 schemes covering 4904 villages at a cost of about Rs.1946 crore have been taken up under this scheme.

## **RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

- 6.103 The objective of Rural Development Programmes is to increase and provide wage/self employment to all the persons, who are living below poverty line. For this purpose, various programmes are launched to provide wage employment to rural persons, who are living below poverty line. Apart from providing wage employment, these programmes also create social assets for strengthening the rural economy. These programmes are meant for poverty alleviation, to reduce unemployment and to give additional employment to rural persons when there is less work in agriculture and allied areas.
- 6.104 From the year 1999-00 Government of India has restructured all the Self Employment Programmes, such as IRDP, TRYSEM, DWACRA, SITRA, GKY, MWS, etc. and merged them into a comprehensive programme known as “Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana” (SGSY). This is a holistic programme of micro enterprise development covering all aspects of self-employment. This Programme is credit cum-subsidy programme where emphasis is on the Self Help Group (SHG) and the activity

cluster approach. It aims to bring every assisted family above poverty line in three years and atleast in the 3rd year, the net income should be more than Rs.2000 per month. The scheme emphasis on the project approach to each key activity and efforts will be made to cover 30 percent of poor in each block in next five years. During the year 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs.62.12 crore was incurred and 42633 Swarojgaris were covered, while in the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010), an expenditure of Rs.33.85 crore has been incurred and 28907 swarojgaris are covered under this programme.

6.105 **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme :** The National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme has been implemented from 2nd February, 2006 in 6 districts like The Dangs, Dohad, Narmada, Panchmahals, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha districts of Gujarat State. From 1st April, 2008, scheme has been implemented in all districts. Under this scheme, all the rural families have been given guarantee of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year and any adult member ready to undertake manual labour can be eligible to get work. For this purpose, the household should be registered in the Gram Panchayat. During the year 2010-11 (upto December, 2010) about 39.26 lakh job cards have been issued and 285.73 lakhs mandays of employment have been generated and Rs. 385.75 crore of expenditure under this scheme has been incurred upto December, 2010.

6.106 Under centrally sponsored programme “**Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)**”, rural poor are being assisted for construction of houses. Under this scheme, during the year 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs. 567.95 crore was incurred for the construction of 166760 houses, while in the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010), an expenditure of Rs.273.02 crore has been incurred and the construction of 36920 houses have been completed.

6.107 **Gokul Gram Yojana (GGY) :** The State Government has framed a five year time bound programme to provide basic infrastructure facilities to all the villages to make them “Gokul Gram”. By the end of 2000-01, all the villages had been covered under the programme and at the end of October-2010, 17052 villages have been declared as ‘Gokul Gram’. Under this programme at the end of October, 2010, 184037 schematic works have been completed in the selected villages.

<b>Gokul Gram Yojana</b>		
Works completed (As on 31st October-2010)		
1.	Roads	35739
2.	Village Ponds	7360
3.	Drinking Water	29754
4.	School Rooms	15456
5.	Community/ Individual Latrines	12322
6.	Electrification	3077
7.	Hawadas	8137
8.	Gram vans	2885
9.	Shifting of Ukardas	15879
10.	Soak-pits/Soak-wells	19888
11.	Community Halls	11288
12.	Panchayat Ghar	2858
13.	Building Colourwork	5638
14.	Others	13756
	<b>Total</b>	<b>184037</b>

6.108 **Watershed Development Project :** Watershed Development programme is being implemented with the objective of drought proofing, agriculture growth, environment protection and employment generation. DDP, DPAP, IWDP are the major schemes being implemented under the watershed programme as per the agro-climatic condition of the 26 districts in Gujarat. Under these schemes, 5590 projects are under execution for the treatment of 27.95 lakh hectares in the state. Upto October, 2010, 2900 projects have been completed and 19.65 lakh hectares of area have been treated under the programme. There is provision of Rs.6000 per hectare for the treatment in the watershed programme. An amount of Rs.239.72 crore has been spent during the year 2009-10, under this programme. While in the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010), an expenditure of Rs.89.78 crore has been incurred.

6.109 **Total Sanitation Project :** Under the Rural Sanitation Programme, the Government has adopted a policy to construct low - cost latrines. From the year 2005-06, the Government has decided to implement centrally sponsored Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in all the districts. During the year 2009-10, Rs.69.86 crore expenditure has been incurred. About 301149 household latrine for BPL families, 817 school sanitation complexes, 1067 balawadi-anganwadi sanitation units and 117 community latrines have been constructed. During the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010) an expenditure of Rs.19.38 crore has been incurred. About 82650 household latrine for BPL families,

278 school sanitation complexes, 711 balawadi-anganwadi sanitation units and 43 community latrines have been constructed.

- 6.110 **Mission Mangalam/Sakhi Mandal** : This project is being implemented aiming at formation and nurturing women self help groups for creation of self employment opportunities and employment of rural women. The women SHGs popularly called as **Sakhi Mandals**, are given training for capacity building, infrastructure and credit support. In all, 1.93 lakh Sakhi Mandals have been formed having 23.58 lakh members. Total savings of Sakhi Mandals works out to Rs. 134.76 crore. The total 125333 Sakhi Mandal Credit were linked with bank and an amount of Rs. 194.17 crore of credit providing to Sakhi Mandal. 149221 Sakhi Mandals were involved in internal loaning having an amount of Rs. 70.15 crore. 122872 Sakhi Mandals were given revolving fund of an amount of Rs. 61.30 crore. 39363 Sakhi Mandal have started economic activities. During the year 2009-10, Rs. 46.19 crore have been spent while during 2010-11 (upto October, 2010) Rs. 11.10 crore have been spent.

### **RURAL HOUSING**

- 6.111 Shelter is one of the basic necessity of mankind. Provision of shelter to the depressed section of the population is the prime concern of both the State and Central Government. As per the final results of Population Census - 2001, 62.64 percent of population in Gujarat is living in rural areas. A majority of the population living in the rural areas comprises of people belonging to Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Socially and Economically Backward Classes of which most of the people are landless agriculture labourers or rural artisans without housing facilities. Therefore, State Government has launched an ambitious rural housing programme for the rural segment of the society.
- 6.112 A scheme of providing financial assistance for the construction of houses was introduced in State in the year 1976. From 1st April-1997, a new scheme namely "Sardar Patel Awas Yojana" (SPAY) has been introduced in the State. Under the scheme, the unit cost has been revised at Rs. 54500 (Rs. 47200 as subsidy + Rs.7300 as beneficiary's labour contribution).
- 6.113 During the year 2009-10, 33697 houses were constructed against the target of 74180 houses which includes 4392 houses for SC and 6879 houses for ST beneficiaries. During the year 2010-11 at the end of October-2010, 18720 houses were constructed against the target of 28855 houses, which includes 1325 houses for SC and 4008 houses for ST beneficiaries. Right from inception of the scheme of SPAY, 365686 houses were constructed till October-2010.

#### **E-Gram Vishva Gram**

- 6.114 By end of March, 2010, computer have been allotted to all 13695 village panchayats and all panchayats have been connected by Internet Connectivity. Thus Gujarat has become the first state in India, to connect all village panchayats through Internet Connectivity. Further, 7400 village panchayat have been provided Direct Digital Reception System (DDRS), KU Band Dish Antena and T.V.
- 6.115 Under this scheme to provide various E-services to the rural public, village computer entrepreneur has been appointed in all village panchayats as per public-private partnership model. Thus opportunities for self-employment has been created for rural youth.
- 6.116 All village panchayats have been equipped with E-gram software to enable them to provide various E-services like issue Birth - Death Certificate, Character Certificate, Income Certificate etc. About 52.88 lakh Birth, Death Certificate, 89.80 lakh Character Certificates, 6.00 lakh Tax Collection Certificates and 25.51 lakh certificates of 7/12 and 8/A have been issued.

### **EMPLOYMENT**

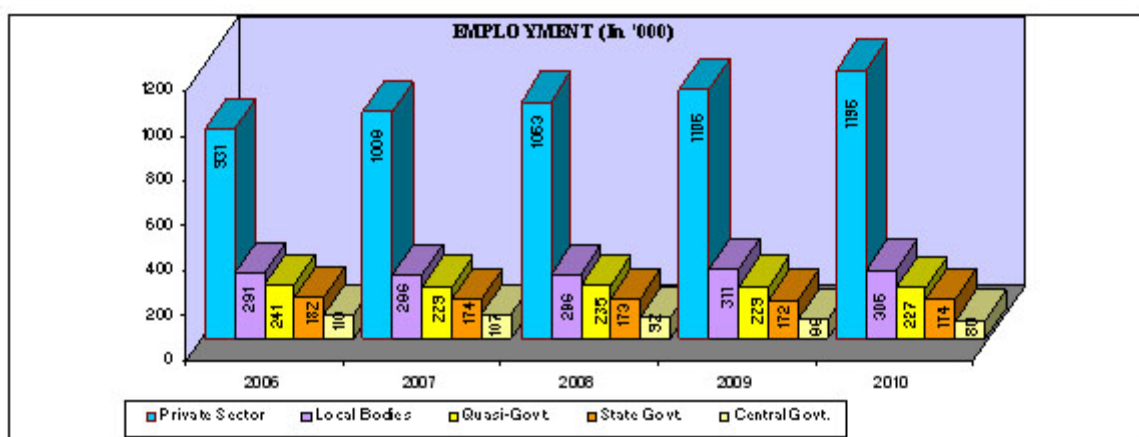
#### **Employment in Public and Private Sectors**

- 6.117 Under the Employment Market Information (EMI) Scheme, information is collected from all public sector establishments. Among private sector establishments, data for those employing 25 or more

## DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY

persons are obtained statutorily under the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and the data from non-agricultural establishments engaging 10 to 24 persons are collected on a voluntary basis. The Employment Market Information Scheme does not cover defence establishments, self-employed persons and establishments in the private sector employing less than 10 employees.

- 6.118 The total employment in public sector and private sector has increased from 19.04 lakh at the end of March-2009 to 19.82 lakh at the end of March-2010. Employment in the public sector establishments covered under EMI scheme in Gujarat has decreased from 7.98 lakh at the end of March-2009 to 7.86 lakh at the end of March-2010. Employment in the private sector has increased from 11.06 lakh at the end of March-2009 to 11.96 lakh at the end of March-2010. Among the public sector institutions, the largest employment was provided by Local Bodies establishments (3.05 lakh) followed by Quasi Government establishments (2.27 lakh), State Government establishments/offices (1.74 lakh) and Central Government offices (0.80 lakh) at the end of March-2010.



- 6.119 Examining the employment by industrial classification, it is observed that the largest employment was provided in Manufacturing (8.11 lakh), followed by Community, Social and Personal Services (6.31 lakh), Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services (1.94 lakh), Transport, Storage and Communication (1.38 lakh), Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants (0.59 lakh), Electric, Gas and Water (0.58 lakh), Construction (0.51 lakh), Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing (0.23 lakh) and Mining and Quarrying (0.17 Lakh) at the end of March -2010.

### Women Employment

- 6.120 Out of the total 19.82 lakh persons employed in the organised sector at the end of March-2010, 2.89 lakh (14.58 percent) were women. The public sector had employed 1.67 lakh (21.25 percent) while, the private sector had employed 1.22 lakh (10.20 percent) women at the end of March-2010.

### Employment Exchanges

- 6.121 During the year 2010-11 (upto October 2010), 2.24 lakh persons were freshly registered in the employment exchanges and 1.05 lakh persons were placed in employment as against 4.08 lakh persons registered and 1.78 lakh placement respectively during 2009-10.
- 6.122 As on 31st October-2010, 8.96 lakh job seekers were on the register of the employment exchanges, of which 0.70 lakh (7.86 percent) were uneducated. Where as out of 8.25 lakh (92.08 percent) were educated job seekers, 2.22 lakh (26.86 percent) were S.S.C. pass, 0.29 lakh (3.46 percent) were Diploma holders, 2.65 lakh (32.05 percent) were inter, 2.49 lakh (30.16 percent) were Graduates, 0.10 lakh (1.24 percent) were Engineering Graduates and 0.51 lakh (6.23 percent) were post Graduates.
- 6.123 **Gujarat No. 1 in Providing Jobs :** Gujarat stands first in providing jobs to the candidates through Employment Exchanges for the last seven years in the country as per reports published by the

Directorate General of Employment & Training, New Delhi. The number of placements in year 2008 was 225714, which is maximum among all the states.

**Craftsman Training Scheme:**

- 6.124 To increase Vocational Capacity in State, Different Vocational Training Schemes are adopted by State Government. There are 185 Govt. ITIs, 131 GIA ITCs, and 353 SF ITCs having 117932 Total Seating Capacity.
- (a) **Training under Sagarkhedu Scheme :** There are 38 talukas covered under the Sagarkhedu Sarvangi Scheme: All these 38 talukas have vocational training facilities (ITI/ITCs). It is Proposed to start 02 new ITI's ( Jalalpor, Dist. Navsari & Sutrapada Dist. Junagadh ) during the year 2010-11 in coastal areas. During the year 2010-11, 70 short-term batches will be conducted in the ITI's of coastal areas and 700 candidates are trained. Proposed to start 02 Motor Driving Schools in coastal areas ITI. during the year 2010-11 in Sagarkhedu Scheme, 200 candidates have been plan of Driving School to Motor Driving Schools (Dwarka, dist. Jamnagar & Mahuva Dist. Bhavnagar ). Taking advantage of the Motor Driving Schools in 03 ITIs (Porbandar, Jamnagar & Bilimora) 360 candidates will be trained during the year 2010-11. Under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme 300 industrial units are covered and 2100 candidates will take Apprenticeship Training during the year 2010-11. In the 38 coastal talukas efforts are being made that around 17073 candidates have get jobs through our employment exchanges. The total Plan Budget Expenditure in the coastal areas of the Directorate in the year (Upto October 2010) is Rs. 3.63 crore. The total Non-Plan Budget Expenditure in the coastal areas of the Directorate in 2010 is Rs. 9.23 crore.
- (b) **Training under Vanbandhu Scheme :-** There are 43 talukas covered under the Vanbandhu Scheme: All these 43 talukas have vocational training facilities (ITI/ITC's). Proposed to start 01 new ITC's ( Jesavada (Dahod)) during the year 2010-11 in Vanbandhu areas. During the year 2010-11, 905 seats increased in the ITI's of Vanbandhu areas. 145 short-term batches conducted in the ITI's of Vanbandhu areas 1450 candidates will be trained during the year 2010-11. Proposed to start 03 Motor Driving Schools in tribal ITIs during the year 2010-11 (Ahwa, Bhilad, Dediypada). Taking advantage of the Motor Driving Schools in 05 ITIs (Surat, Bilimora, Ankleshwar, Dahod & Godhra), 380 candidates trained. Under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme 453 industrial units will be covered and 1450 candidates will take Apprenticeship Training. In the 11 Vanbandhu Districts, efforts made to provide employment to around 6765 candidates through our employment exchanges. The total Plan Budget Expenditure in the Vanbandhu areas of the Directorate in Upto October 2010 is Rs. 6.76 crore. The total Non-Plan Budget Expenditure in the Vanbandhu areas of the Directorate in 2010 is Rs. 2.36 crore.
- (c) **Training Under Developing Talukas Scheme:** There are 41 talukas covered under the developing talukas all these 41 talukas have vocational training facilities (ITI/ITCs). 32 short-term batches conducted in the ITIs of developing talukas areas and 320 candidates trained. Under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme 200 industrial units covered and 1200 candidates are taking Apprenticeship Training. The total Plan Budget Expenditure in the developing talukas, areas of the Directorate in the year 2010-11(up to October-2010) is Rs. 2.33 crore. The total Non Plan Budget Expenditure in the developing talukas areas of the Directorate in 2010 is Rs. 3.25 crore.
- (d) **Training under Garib Samruddhi Yojana :** Vocational Training facilities available in for economic backward youth 397 ITIs/ITCs with total 77548 seats having 56565 seats in 104 Government ITIs, 5760 seats in 62 ITCs and 15193 seats in 231 Self Finance ITCs of Urban area. Proposed to start 07 New Government ITIs at ((1) Kutiyana (2) Chuda (3) Gadhada (4) Vadali (5) Jamkandorana (6) Talod (Women) (7) Detroj) in urban areas, during the year 2010-11 in February-2011. 3500 youths trained in 350 batches in various short-term courses in 104 urban ITIs of the state. Out of which 2000 economic backward youth are benefited. Proposed to start 05 New Motor Driving Schools at (Mehsana, Vasad, Gondal, Keshod, Gandhidham) to train 500 youths and total 1150 persons are trained at existing Motor Driving Schools in 24 ITIs (Porbandar, Rajkot, Tarsali, Palanpur, Godhra, Gandhinagar, Bilimora, Himatnagar, Palana, Visnagar, Modasa, Dahod, Jamnagar, Junagadh,

Saraspur, Ankleswar, Surat, Uttarsanda, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Bhuj, Patan, Vyara). Under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme 11500 seats available for Training in 3000 industrial units for the youth of state during the year 2010-11. Upto October-10, efforts are being made for employment of 15679 youths in 26 District of urban areas. The total Plan Budget Expenditure in the urban areas under Garib Samrudhi Yojana is Rs. 23.54 crore. The total Non-Plan Budget Expenditure in the urban areas under Garib Samrudhi Yojana is Rs. 61.09 crore.

- (e) **Training under Nari Gaurav Yojna :** 14 Government women ITIs and women wing in 44 Government ITIs, are running for the purpose of training women only. Thus 3784 seats in 58 ITIs are granted for women seats. 50 women candidates are trained under various short term courses. Addition to this 25 percent seats are reserved for women candidates. Women are exempted from paying tuition fees in ITIs. Stipend is awarded the rate of Rs. 200 per month to SC/ST/SEBC, Women and Rs. 100 per month to other women in paid. Women are exempted in upper age limit for admission purpose in ITIs. 750 women candidates are to be trained in Apprenticeship Training Scheme. Under this scheme total Plan Budget Expenditure of Rs. 1.39 crore in the year 2010-11 Up to October-2010.

## **WELFARE OF WEAKER SECTIONS**

- 6.125 The constitution of the country under Article 46 provides that the State shall promote with special care to the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections and in particular of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The population of Scheduled Castes in the State, as per 2001 Census is 35.93 lakh and that of Scheduled Tribes is 74.81 lakh i.e. 7.09 percent and 14.76 percent respectively of the total population (506.71 lakh) of the State. Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes constitute a sizeable proportion of the State's population. The population of the Minorities is more than 50 lakh. Various development programmes in general sectors are also aimed at taking ameliorative measures for the people living below poverty line, small and marginal farmers, etc. These categories include a large majority of the backward classes classified above. All departments are required to make special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and these are aggregated into Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Area Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, special schemes, which are of supplementary nature are prepared for the welfare of Other Backward Classes to bring them at par with other sections of the Society. The population of Scheduled Castes is scattered all over the State with a little more concentration in North Gujarat and Saurashtra region. The other backward classes are also spread all over the State almost uniformly. For economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation have been set up. Similarly, for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and Minorities, Gujarat Backward Class Development Corporation and Gujarat Minorities Finance and Development Corporation are functioning in the State.

### **Tribal Sub-Plan**

- 6.126 In Gujarat, there are 12 Integrated Tribal Development Project areas viz. (1) Palanpur (2) Khedbrahma (3) Dohad (4) Chhota Udepur (5) Rajpipla (6) Mandvi (7) Songadh (8) Vansada (9) Dangs (10) Bharuch (11) Valsad and (12) Godhra. These 12 ITDPs areas include in all 43 talukas, 15 pockets and 4 clusters besides one MADA pocket of AMOD though not incorporated in ITDP area has been covered under ITDP Rajpipla for the purpose of administration and implementation of TASP schemes in 12 Integrated Tribal Development Projects. As per 2001 census, the coverage of tribal population under ITDPs is about 61.38 lakh, which accounts for 82.04 percent of the total tribal population in the State, while 13.43 lakh tribals are scattered and dispersed. The total area covered under Tribal Area Sub-Plan is 31642 sq.kms., which constitutes roughly 15 percent of the total area of the State. In ITDP areas, tribal population contributes to 68.23 percent of the total population.
- 6.127 The State Government has decided to earmark 17.57 percent of the total outlay of the State Annual Development Plan every year for the Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

- 6.128 A State Level Planning Board is formulated for the planning of Tribal Area Sub-Plan at the State level under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State. A district level "Jilla Adijati Vikas Mandal" has been constituted for the formulation, implementation and co-ordination of the scheme at district level. The Government has also decided that about 80 percent of the outlay meant for Tribal Sub-Plan of each department would have to earmark for the schemes to be formulated and implemented at the district level and remaining 20 percent outlay for formulation and implementation of schemes by State level agencies.
- 6.129 Revised outlay of Rs.3615.37 crore including provision for special central assistance of Rs.56.35 crore was provided for the Tribal Sub-plan 2009-10. Against this, an expenditure of Rs.3573.88 (98.85 percent) crore, including an expenditure of Rs.56.25 crore from special central assistance was incurred.
- 6.130 An outlay of Rs.4103.95 crore, including provision of Rs.57.00 crore for special central assistance and Rs.335.22 crore earmarked under "Special Tribal Sub-Plan" is provided for the year 2010-11. Against this outlay, an expenditure of Rs.1144.45 (27.89 percent) crore has been incurred (including expenditure of special central assistance) upto September-2010.
- 6.131 Tribal Welfare schemes of Tribal Sub-plan for which an expenditure of Rs.336.69 crore (124.54 percent) was incurred during the year 2009-10 against the provision of Rs.270.35 crore. During the year 2010-11 (April-November-2010), an expenditure of Rs.179.24 crore (44.26 percent) has been reported against an outlay of Rs.405.00 crore.
- | <i>Selected Physical Achievement under Tribal Welfare Scheme during 2009-10</i> |  |
|---|--|
| *   | 15.80 lakh students provided scholarship         |
| *   | 133936 students provided Post SSCE scholarship   |
| *   | 29448 bicycles provided to school going students |
| *   | 5534 persons assisted under Manav Garima Yojana  |
- 6.132 With an aim to provide six basic amenities in border region villages and to PTG families, a special provision has been made as part of "Golden Goal" at Tribal Development Department.

#### **Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana**

- 6.133 For the integrated and holistic Tribal Development, Government has decided to implement of Rs.15000 crore packages in 11th Five Year Plan for following 10 Point Programme.

#### **Employment Opportunities for 5 lakh Families**

- Creation of more employment through productivity enhancement in agricultural sector
- Increase in animal husbandry and dairy based activities
- Quality skill training for tribal youth
- Development of modern, scientific and technical facilities and linking the tribal youth to them for increased livelihood opportunities
- Preference to women headed households.

#### **Quality of Education and Higher Education**

- Higher secondary schools for science in each taluka
- Provision for enrolling 1000 students in nationally recognised residential schools and creating a talent pool for tribals
- Navodaya or Eklavya type residential school in each tribal taluka and making them comparable with quality urban schools
- Establishment of 100 additional hostels for college students
- Establishment of Arts, Science and Commerce colleges to cover remote and left out talukas
- Establishment of excellent academic units including engineering and medical colleges, polytechnics, nursing colleges and ITI colleges.

#### **Economic Development**

- Annual allocation of Rs. 1 crore per taluka for development of identified economic activities through a cluster based approach and market linkages

- Linking remote tribal areas to nearby economic centres through development of basic infrastructure and facilities such as roads, water supply, irrigation and continuous power supply in all tribal areas
- Value addition to local natural resources for higher returns to tribal families.

**Health**

- Benefits of Chiranjeevi Yojana to all ST families
- Annual health check-up programmes for all ST families
- Financial assistance to BPL families in case of heart surgery
- Special drive for tackling epidemic diseases such as sickle cell anaemia, leptospirosis, etc.
- Removal of malnutrition in pregnant and lactating mothers as well as children under the age of 6 through effective implementation of schemes.

**Housing**

- Housing for all ST families within the next five years.

**Safe Drinking water**

- All ST families to get safe, assured and adequate drinking water within the next five years
- Atleast 25 % the ST population to get access to piped water supply.

**Irrigation**

- Emphasis on group irrigation schemes
- Creation of water conservation structures on watershed basis
- Creation of more check-dams in tribal areas
- Subsidy to BPL families for individual facilities such as oil engines, etc.
- Financial and technical assistance for promoting drip irrigation.

**Universal Electrification**

- Electrification to all hitherto uncovered hamlets
- Alternative arrangements through solar energy for remote and dispersed hamlets
- Free electrification to all BPL families.

**All Weather Road Connectivity**

- Improvement in the quality of roads in tribal areas
- All hamlets with population of less than 250 to be connected by roads
- Special drive for repairing existing roads in tribal areas.

**Urban Development**

- Development of 13 tribal towns to act as growth engines
- All tribal talukas to get broadband connectivity within next five years.

**Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation**

- 6.134 The main function of the Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation (GTDC) is to promote the welfare activities in tribal areas of the State.
- 6.135 Under the Capital Contribution Fund scheme, loans are given by the Corporation to tribal beneficiaries/co-operative societies having majority of tribal members and institutions at the interest rate of 6 to 14 percent respectively for various projects. Under this scheme during the year 2009-10, four years' degree course, Rs. 10.15 lakh has been financed to 21 ST students for B.A. B.Ed./ B.Sc. B.Ed. and under the micro finance scheme Rs. 17.86 lakh has been financed to 903 ST beneficiaries. In the year 2009-10, Corporation has released Rs.40.11 lakh stipend to the 98 members of the STs who have been practicing in the courts of law in different district/talukas of the State. The Corporation has sanctioned Rs.242.50 lakh loan for foreign study to the 25 beneficiaries. Rs. 30.00 lakh has been sanctioned for commercial pilot training.

- 6.136 The Corporation is implementing the schemes sponsored by National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), New Delhi, under which individual tribal beneficiaries get loan at the rate of 5 to 8 percent directly or through co-operative institutions for procuring income generating assets. The Corporation has sanctioned and released Rs.7880.91 lakh loan to 24322 tribal beneficiaries from 1993-94 to March-2010 under NSTFDC schemes.
- 6.137 The Corporation implements various schemes for the upliftment of the ST beneficiaries. The details of loans/assistance given by the Corporation are as under : (1) Loan assistance of Rs.90.00 lakh have been sanctioned to 12 beneficiaries under the scheme of financial assistance for pilot training (2) Loan assistance of Rs.517.50 lakh have been given to 58 beneficiaries under the scheme of Higher study in foreign countries (3) Loan assistance of Rs.67.26 lakh have been given to 276 beneficiaries under the scheme of financial assistance to law and medical graduate (4) Financial assistance and grant to purchase land for small business (5) Financial assistance for Petroleum, Kerosene and Gas Agencies. Overall corporation has sanctioned loan assistance of Rs.674.76 lakh covering 336 tribal beneficiaries under the schemes.

### **Gujarat Scheduled Caste Development Corporation**

- 6.138 The function of the Corporation is to play a catalytic role in the overall economic upliftment and amelioration of the poverty of the Scheduled Castes people.
- 6.139 At present, the annual income limit for bankable scheme is Rs.15976 for rural areas and Rs.21206 for urban areas for SC beneficiaries, to establish/ start business / unit cost upto Rs.100000 as prescribed by the Cottage Industries Department and having unit cost up to Rs.200000 for small scale industry. The Corporation provides Rs.10000 or 50 percent of the loan sanctioned, whichever is less, as subsidy through banks to SC beneficiaries.
- 6.140 During the year 2009-10, the Corporation had covered 7334 beneficiaries under 20 point programme belonging to Scheduled Castes and arranged the loan of Rs.19.29 crore, while in the year 2010-11 (November-2010), the Corporation has covered 3345 beneficiaries and arranged the loan of Rs.9.01 crore.
- 6.141 Subsidy schemes of State Social Justice and Empowerment Department are implemented by the Corporation. During the year 2009-10, the Corporation had disbursed an amount of Rs.9.00 crore as subsidy to 9205 Scheduled Castes beneficiaries, while in the year 2010-11 (November-2010), 2947 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries have been covered and Rs. 2.89 crore disbursed as subsidy to them.
- 6.142 The Corporation has undertaken Autorickshaw Project, Micro Credit Finance Scheme and Mahila Samrudhi Yojna (MSY) and Dairy Farming Yojna under National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC) direct Finance Scheme to grant self-employment opportunities for unemployed Scheduled Castes persons.
- 6.143 The National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), New Delhi grants 60 percent to 75 percent of the amount of viable projects as a loan to the Scheduled Caste Corporation of the State, at the interest rate of 6 percent, from the amount of its share fund. The Corporation has prepared various schemes with 20 to 35 percent loan from its share capital as margin money loan to the beneficiaries with a condition that the beneficiary should contribute 5 percent. The schemes cover the beneficiaries from Scheduled Castes, whose annual income is up to Rs.40000 in rural areas and Rs.55000 in urban areas (double of the amount decided for poverty line) per annum. Under this scheme, during the year 2009-10, the Corporation had sanctioned the loan of Rs.19.67 crore to 5292 beneficiaries, while during the year 2010-11 (November-2010), the Corporation has sanctioned the loan of Rs. 3.62 crore to 1199 beneficiaries.
- 6.144 Under the Manav Garima Yojna beneficiaries are provided tool-kits of worth upto Rs.4000 for self-employment as an assistance. Under this scheme, the Corporation had distributed 3951 tool-kits during the year 2009-10 to Scheduled Castes beneficiaries worth Rs.1.31 crore, while during the year 2010-11 (November-2010), 5104 tool-kits worth Rs. 2.19 crores have been distributed.

- 6.145 National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC), New Delhi has been recommended to sanction the term loan upto Rs.30.00 lakh for individual project. It has sanctioned 4 individual projects and for the said 4 projects total amount of Rs.38.23 lakh as term loan has been disbursed by Gujarat Scheduled Castes Development Corporation, Gandhinagar.

### **Gujarat Safai Kamdar Vikas Nigam**

- 6.146 The objective of the corporation is to rehabilitate the Safai Kamdar with a view to free them and their dependent from their traditional slavery unclean occupation through providing subsidy and loan.
- 6.147 **Direct Finance Scheme :** The National Safai Karmachari's Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), New Delhi gives loan to GSKVN at 3% interest rate for income generating scheme/project. The GSKVN, working as a state channelising agency of NSKFDC and refines upto Rs.30000 to Rs.5.00 lakh at the 6 % interest rate to Safai Kamdars & their dependents for various income generating occupations e.g. STD/PCO Booth, Photo Copy Machine, Mandap Decoration, Cycle Store, Videography/Photography, Readymade Garment Shop, Utensil Shop, Computer, Jeep, Taxi, Tractor with trailer, Auto Rickshaw (Petrol, Diesel and CNG), Music Band, Electric Repairing Shop, Tailoring Shop, Fabrication Unit, Automobile repairing shop, Garbage Disposal Units, Vacuum Loader and many other small trades. During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 3169.15 lakh had been disbursed to 8915 beneficiaries while during the year 2010-11 (upto November-2010), an amount of Rs.1168.83 lakh has been disbursed to 3342 beneficiaries.
- 6.148 **Pujya Thakkarbapa Safai Kamdar Rehabilitation Scheme :** This scheme has been introduced by the State Government for rehabilitation of Safai Kamdar and their dependents. Under this scheme Government grants a subsidy of minimum Rs.10000/- and maximum Rs.75000 within the limit of unit cost. There is a provision of grant for the repairing and improvement of Safai Kamdar Colonies. The Nigam has disbursed Rs.7.70 crore for margin money and subsidy to 3342 beneficiaries.
- 6.149 **Vima kavach (Insurance) for Safai Kamdars :** The State Govt. has introduced a Scheme of group insurance named "Vima Kavach" for the sanitary workers of organized as well as unorganized sectors of the State who has died due to accidental death or sewer/gas, Gutter Poisoning while cleaning. An insurance of Rs.1 lakh is given by the insurance company in case of accidental death and Rs.2 lakh in case of Gutter Draining Gas (including share of Rs. 1,00,000/- by GSKVN) is given to the family of deceased persons. The Gujarat Safai Kamdar Vikas Nigam has paid Rs. 15 lakh as premium. Up to November-2010, 32 claims have been sanctioned by the Insurance Company.
- 6.150 **Dr. Ambedkar Safai Kamdar Awas Yojna :** The State of Government is implementing a special scheme named 'Dr. Ambedkar Safai Kamdar Awas Yojna' for housing to safai kamdars and their dependents. During the year 2009-10, 5444 beneficiaries had been provided Rs. 1592.82 lakh as subsidy and loan, while during the year 2010-11 (upto November-2010), 3545 beneficiaries have been provided Rs. 1039.40 lakh as subsidy and loan for constructing the house.

### **Welfare of Developing Castes**

- 6.151 The State Government implements various plan schemes related to Education, Economic upliftment, Health and Housing for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC), Economically Backward Classes (EBC), Minorities, Nomadic and Denotified Tribes Welfare.
- 6.152 During the year 2009-10 an expenditure of Rs. 209.50 crore has been incurred while during the year 2010-11 (Upto October-2010) an expenditure of Rs. 168.13 crore has been incurred. The Financial and Physical achievements under some important schemes during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (Upto October, 2010) are given in the table below.

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

Sr. No.	Scheme	Year	Financial Achievement (Rs. In crore)			Physical Achievement (Nos.)		
			Provision	Expenditure.	%age of Expenditure	Target	Achievement	%age of Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Scholarships	2009-10	86.20	86.66	100.53	4301943	4705424	109.38
		2010-11*	89.64	66.24	73.90	4832651	4075082	84.32
2	Free medical aid	2009-10	2.12	2.34	110.38	6922	13986	202.05
		2010-11*	2.15	1.62	75.35	7439	8058	108.32
3	Assistance for housing on Individual basis	2009-10	44.50	49.08	110.29	13675	21758	159.11
		2010-11*	69.25	37.04	53.49	16000	13772	86.08
4	"Mameru" scheme	2009-10	3.05	2.18	71.48	6100	4331	71.00
		2010-11*	2.80	1.48	52.86	5600	3128	55.86
5	Uniform Assistance for students in Std. 1 to 7	2009-10	53.80	54.54	101.38	3586666	3627674	101.14
		2010-11*	54.85	51.50	93.89	3656666	3433621	93.90
6	Free Cycles to SEBC girls students in Std. VII	2009-10	5.80	7.41	127.76	29000	37084	127.88
		2010-11*	8.00	4.57	57.13	40000	22853	57.13
7	Financial Assistant for Self-Employment (Bankable Subsidy)	2009-10	8.15	7.29	89.45	23334	6598	28.28
		2010-11*	8.10	5.68	70.12	14167	11917	84.12

\* Upto October, 2010

### Flagship programmes

#### Sagarkhedu Sarvangi Viaks Package

- 6.153 Gujarat occupies an area of 1.96 lakh sq. km and it has the longest coast line of about 1600 km. Of which about 1125 km (70 %) coastline covered by the Saurashtra - Kutch region and 475 km (30 %) coastline covered by South Gujarat region.
- 6.154 A twelve point programme "Sagarkehdud Sarvangi Vikas Package" amounting to Rs 11000 crores for Eleventh Five Year Plan has been chalked out covering 13 districts, 38 talukas with about 60 lakh population. The 12 point programme proposes specific and time bound action plan for improving wage and Self-Employment, Skill Development, Educational Facilities, Health Infrastructure, Drinking Water, Housing, Salinity ingress, Electrification and Water Conservation and National Security, Capacity Building, Water Management. It has a special focus on the upgradation of technology in the traditional professions like fishing as well as salt workers.
- 6.155 "The Sagarkhedud Sarvangi Vikas Package" has been launched in an integrated manner with an outlay for the 2008-09 being provided by the respective departments. The whole package has been accorded a top priority at the highest level and will be regularly monitored by high level committees.

#### Developing Talukas

- 6.156 On the bases of 44 Socio Economic Indicators, the State Government has indentify 30 talukas as developing talukas and on the basis of human development indicators, Government has also indentify 11 more talukas as developing talukas subsequently.
- 6.157 Government has appointed in-charge Secretary for planning of overall development of the taluka by adopting taluka centric approach. For this Government has released Rs. 30 crore, Rs. 60 crore, Rs.82 crore, Rs. 82 crore for the year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

### ENVIRONMENT

#### Gujarat Pollution Control Board

- 6.158 The Gujarat Pollution Control Board has been assigned the responsibilities of the enforcement of the provisions of the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and management of hazardous wastes Rules 1989 under the Environment Protection Act, 1986. The major objectives of the Board are centered around pollution control and the protection of the environment from anthropogenic pollution.

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

**6.159 Processing and finalisation of common consent applications under the Water act, the Air act and Hazardous Waste Rules, 1989:**

In order to have a simplified procedure and to dispose the cases timely it has been decided by the Board to have a Common Consent and Authorisation (i.e. CCA) under Water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981 and Hazardous Waste Rules 1989. The System

was adopted from 01/04/2003, which has helped in scrutinizing the applications quickly and promptly. It also reflects the total Pollution Control scenario of each industry in terms of air, water and land. The actions taken on consent applications under these acts and rules are given in the box.

Sr. No.	Details	During the Year 2009-10	1-4-2010 to 30-9-2010
1	2	3	4
1.	Applications on hand for consent	1200	925 (15825)
2.	Consent granted	710	393 (11044)
3.	Consent rejected	279	194 (2991)
4.	Unit closed	-	- (08)
5.	Applications return due to incomplete	07	- (1444)
6.	Applications under scrutiny	204	- (338)

*Note : The figures in the bracket are cummulative*

**6.160 The Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 :**

As per the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 Notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the occupier in relation to any institution generating Bio-Medical Waste which includes a Hospital, Nursing Home, Clinic, Dispensary, Veterinary Institution, Animal House,

Pathological Laboratory, Blood Bank by whatever name called, as well as an operator for the collection, reception, storage, transport, treatment, disposal etc. should apply in form-I and obtain authorization of the Board, within notified time schedule. The statistics pertaining to Actions Taken on Authorization applications under the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 are given in the box.

Sr. No.	Details	During the Year 2009-10	1-4-2010 to 30-9-2010
1	2	3	4
1.	Applications for Authorisations on hand	3868	1532 (19696)
2.	Authorizations issued	3462	1255 (17973)
3.	Authorizations rejected	110	98 (716)
4.	Unit closed	-	- (02)
5.	Applications return to Applicants (s)	-	- (826)
6.	Applications under scrutiny	296	- (179)

*Note : The figures in the bracket are cummulative*

**6.161 No Objection Certificates :**

The Board critically examines the location of the industry and the scheme proposed for pollution control before issuing and determines conditions and requirements the Board issues no objection certificate. The details of such NOC/Location clearance application are given in the box.

Sr. No.	Details	During the Year 2009-10	1-4-2010 to 30-9-2010
1	2	3	4
1.	Applications on hand	1985	1607 (29900)
2.	NOC issued	1052	699 (21979)
3.	Authorizations rejected	606	246 (6435)
4.	Unit closed	-	- (503)
5.	Applications return to Applicants (s)	04	- (321)
6.	Applications under scrutiny	323	- (662)

*Note : The figures in the bracket are cummulative*

**6.162 The Gujarat Pollution Control**

Board has started procedure to accept and grant the consent online under the various Environmental Acts from 5th June, 2008.

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

- 6.163 **Water Quality Monitoring Programme** : Under Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) Project assessment of the quality of water of the major rivers of the state viz. Narmada, Tapi, Mahi and Sabarmati is done.
- 6.164 **Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources System (MINARS)** : Monitoring is carried out at the places which are impacted due to discharge of waste water in rivers, the quality of water is likely to be adversely affected. GPCB is monitoring water quality of rivers viz. Sabarmati, Meshwo, Anas, Mahi, Panam, Narmada, Damanganga, Kolak, Tapi, Ambica, Purna, Kaveri Dhadhar etc. under this project Ground Water Quality and Lake Water Quality are also monitored under this project. The Board has established 104 monitoring stations under this project.
- 6.165 **National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (NAMP) Project** : Under this programme the Board is monitoring the Ambient Air Quality at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Vapi, Ankleshwar, Rajkot and Jamnagar. Status of Ambient Air Quality in major cities of Gujarat for 2009-10 (yearly average) are as under :

City	Station	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	RSPM	SPM
Ahmedabad	L.D.Eng. College	13	18	78	176
	Cadila, Narol	19	24	91	204
	GIDC, Naroda	18	23	149	368
	Shardaben Hospital,saraspur	15	20	89	199
	R.C.Technical High School, Mirzapur	15	20	91	194
	Behrampura Ward Office, Behrampura	17	21	88	196
Baroda	GPCB Office	12	16	51	114
	CETP, Nandesari	22	45	129	302
	Dandia Bazar	17	33	86	197
Surat	Baroda Rayon Corp. Udhna	23	29	95	191
	Air India Building	17	26	84	170
	S.V.R. Eng. College	15	24	78	155
Vapi	GIDC, GEB Substation	17	25	85	172
	Nagarpalika	15	23	74	149
Ankleshwar	GIDC, Ankleshwar	21	28	93	187
	Durga Traders	17	25	76	153
Rajkot	Sardhara Industrial Corp. GIDC	11	14	86	159
	G.PCB, Office, Race corce Ring Road	10	15	90	148
Jamnagar	Fisheries Office	14	28	108	199

*Note : All the parameters are expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre. The data indicates SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> both within the permissible limits, where as SPM and RSPM are observed higher than the permissible limits, mainly because of vehicular emission and dusting due to semi arid climate and soil pattern of Gujarat.*

- 6.166 **State Air Monitoring Programme (SAMP)** : The Forest and Environment Department of the state has introduced a new scheme named State Air Monitoring Programme, in the wake of importance, of Air Pollution Control to be verified with the Ambient Air Quality in the major industrial and Urban hubs viz. Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Ankleshwar, Surat, Vapi, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Kandala-Gandhidham belt, Morbi-Wankaner belt, Alang and Bhavnagar. There are 24 Stations spread all over the State covering all the above areas. State of Ambient Air Quality under SAMP (yearly average) 2009-10 is as under.

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

City	Station	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	RSPM	SPM
Ahmedabad	Sardar Patel Ring Road, Naroda	14	20	88	195
	Sardar Patel Ring Road, Vatwa-Odhav	14	20	87	192
	Nava Vadaj	15	20	88	203
	Mukesh Industries, Narol	21	27	187	461
	Chinmay Health Centre, Sattelite Area	15	21	86	193
Baroda	Gotri	13	20	64	143
	Chhani	15	24	80	181
	Bapod	13	18	56	124
Surat	Delhi Gate Chowki,	16	25	82	164
	Hi-Chice Processors, Sachin	78	26	126	252
	Garden silk Mills, Kadodara, Surat	16	26	89	180
Vapi	Lalchand Techno. Eng., GIDC, Vapi	20	27	93	186
	GPCB Office, Vapi	15	23	83	168
Bharuch	Piramal Village, Gram Panch.office,Bharuch	14	22	82	165
	Kum-kum Bunglow, Valia Road	16	24	88	179
Rajkot	Firebrigade office, Kalawad Road, Rajkot	11	14	94	171
	Morbi-Wankaner Belt Nr. Trajpar village, Ta. Morbi	12	17	133	233
	Wankaner GIDC, Near Petrol Pump, Wankaner	11	16	118	216
Jamnagar	GPCB Office, Rameshwarnagar	14	28	103	187
Kachchh	Lunawa - Bhachau, Gandhidham, Kachchh	16	31	142	261
	Gandhidham-Kandla Belt	12	24	75	139
Bhavnagar	Chitra GIDC, Bhavnagar	10	17	105	200
	Alang ship breaking yard, Alang, District Bhavanagar	10	16	93	171
	Sosiya ship breaking yard, Plot No. V-1, Sosiya, Dist. Bhavnagar	09	15	80	148

*Note : All the parameters are expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre. The data indicates SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> both within the permissible limits, where as SPM and RSPM are observed higher than the permissible limits, mainly because of vehicular emission and dusting due to semi arid climate and soil pattern of Gujarat.*

6.167 The Government of Gujarat has formed State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority and State Level Expert Appraisal Committee on 25th July, 2007 in lieu of Notification dated 14/09/2006 of Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, to expedite the Environmental clearance for the “B” category of industries. The authority has so far cleared 295 projects and issued the environment clearance.

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

6.168 The details regarding important activities carried out by GPCB pertaining to betterment of Environment in the State during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11(Upto September-2010) are summarized below :

Sr. No.	Activity	During the year 2009-10	1-4-2010 to 30-09-2010
1.	Installation of Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP)	217	175 (6127)
2.	Installation of Air Pollution Control Measures (APCM)	256	245 (4969)
3.	Installation & Commissioning of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) in operation	(26)	(26)
4.	Installation & Commissioning of Common / Individual Solid Waste Disposal Sites (TSDF)	(21)	(21)
5.	Installation of Incinerator		
	(A) Common Incinerator in operation for Hazardous waste under EPA - 86	(04)	(04)
	(B) Individual Incinerator in operation for Hazardous waste under EPA - 86	(38)	(38)
	(C) For Bio-medical incinerable waste under BMW rules	(12)	(12)
6.	Preparing zoning Atlas (no. of districts covered) under GPCB project	(25)	(25)
7.	Monitoring under specific project (no. of sampling station)		
	(A) Global Envi. Monitoring System (GEMS)	(09)	(09)
	(B) Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources (MINARS)	(104)	(104)
	(C) Coastal Monitoring	(35)	(35)
8.	Establishment of Ambient Air Monitoring Station in Urban & Industrial Area of Gujarat viz. no. of sampling station		
	(A) National Ambient Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP)	(19)	(19)
	(b) State Ambient Air Monitoring Programme	(24)	(24)
9.	Holding seminar/workshop/Conducting Important event / Exhibitions and open house for environment awareness	(109)	(70)
10.	Assessment & Collection of water cess under water cess Act-1977 (no. of unit accessed)	2747	1709

*Note : Figures in bracket are cumulative.*

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## 7. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

### PRICES

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

#### Wholesale Price Index (Inflation)

- 7.2 The Commerce Ministry has released a new series of annual rate of inflation, based on monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI).
- 7.3 The new series of WPI is based on the recommendations of a working group led by Planning Commission member Abhijit Sen. The working group submitted its technical report in May 2008 and recommended the change of the base year to 2004-05.
- 7.4 The base year against which the price rise is measured has been advanced by a decade from 1993-94 to 2004-05. Moreover, the new WPI is more accurate and indicative about the actual price movement, than the previous one - in a bid to produce more relevant indicators of inflation based on modern consumption.
- 7.5 The new series comprises of different weight-age levels, relative to the changes in the economy over a period of time. For instance, the weight of Manufactured Products Group increased from 63.749 percent as per 1993-94 base price levels to 64.972 percent now. On the other hand, the weight of Primary Articles Group, including Food, in the new index reduced to 20.118 percent as against 22.025 percent earlier, while the weight of Fuel and Power group increased 14.910 percent from 14.226 percent.
- 7.6 The Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India has revised the base year of the earlier series (base year 1993-94=100) and introduced current series of index (with base year 2004-05=100) with effect from 1st April 2010. The revised series (2004-05) covers total 676 items comprising of 102 primary articles, 19 fuel group items and 555 manufactured products.

<b>Comparative statement of weights, number of items and quotations between new and current series</b>						
Major Group	Weight		No. of items		No. of Quotations	
	1993-94	2004-05	1993-94	2004-05	1993-94	2004-05
All Commodities	100.000	100.000	435	676	1918	5482
1. Primary Articles	22.025	20.118	98	102	455	579
2. Fuel & Power	14.226	14.910	19	19	72	72
3. Manufactured Products	63.749	64.972	318	555	1391	4831

- 7.7 During the year 2010-11 (April-October 2010), the WPI rose from 130.39 in 2009-10 to 140.01 which shows an increase of 7.4 percent. The percentage change in index shows higher rate of increase in WPI.

- 7.8 The percentage variation in the Wholesale Price Index for all commodities during the year 2005-06 to 2010-11 (April-October, 2010) is given in the box.

<b>WPI (Base Year : 2004-05=100)</b>		
Year	All Commodities	
	Index	% age change over previous year
1	2	3
2005-06	104.38	4.4
2006-07	111.18	6.5
2007-08	116.53	4.8
2008-09	125.89	8.0
2009-10	130.39	3.6
2010-11*	140.01	7.4
* Average of seven months (April-October-2010)		

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

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

- 7.9 The CPI-IW purports to measure the temporal change in the retail prices of fixed basket of goods and services being consumed by an average working class family and thus, is an important indicator of the retail price situation in the country.
- 7.10 The Labour Bureau, Shimla revised the base year of the index and a new series with base year 2001 has been introduced from January 2006. The details of 5 centres of the State and All India CPI-IW has been given in the box.

<b>CPI-IW (General Index)</b>							(Base year : 2001=100)
Sr. No.	Year	Centres of Gujarat State					All India
		Ahmedabad	Bhavnagar	Rajkot	Vadodara	Surat	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2007	129	129	126	127	127	131
2.	2008	138	135	132	133	134	142
3.	2009	151	147	146	147	146	157
4.	2010*	168	171	171	165	160	174

\* Average of nine months (January to September-2010),

- 7.11 For the year 2009, the general index at All India level was 157 which has increased to 174 in 2010 (January to September, 2010) i.e. an increase of 10.8 percent.
- 7.12 For the year 2010 (January to September, 2010) among the centres of Gujarat the highest index was recorded at 171 in Bhavnagar centre and the lowest index was recorded at 160 in Surat centres. For the centres of Gujarat, the index shows a rising trend. Also it reveals from the above table that the index for all the centres of Gujarat is lower than the All-India index.

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

- 7.13 The Labour Bureau, Shimla has been compiling and publishing Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural Labourers since September 1964. The Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural Labourers in Gujarat State and All India with the base year 1986-87=100 (July to June) is given in the box.

<b>(CPI-AL) (Base Year : 1986-87 = 100)</b>			
Sr. No.	Year	General Index (July-June)	
		Gujarat	All-India
1	2	3	4
1.	2004-05	350	342
2.	2005-06	369	358
3.	2006-07	403	388
4.	2007-08	424	417
5.	2008-09	459	462
6.	2009-10	538	530
7.	2010-11*	574	560

\* Average of four months (July-October-2010)

- 7.14 For the agricultural year 2010-11 (July-October, 2010), All India CPI-AL general index number reached to 560 which was at 530 in previous year 2009-10, indicating a rise of 5.7 percent.
- 7.15 Also for the state of Gujarat agricultural year 2010-11 (July-October), the general index reached to 574, which was at 538 in previous year 2009-10, indicating a rise of 6.7 percent.
- 7.16 It is revealed from the data in the table that the general index of Gujarat is higher than the All India index.

**Consumer Price Index Number for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL)**

- 7.17 The Consumer Price Index Number for Rural Labourers covers the households of Rural Labourers (including Agricultural Labourers).

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

7.18 The average Consumer Price Index Number for Rural Labourers with 1986-87 as the base year for Gujarat State and All India since 2004-05 is given in the box.

7.19 For the agricultural year 2010-11 (July-October), All India CPI-RL general index number reached to 559, which was 529 in previous year 2009-10, indicating a rise of 5.7 percent.

7.20 Also for the state of Gujarat, during 2010-11 (July-October, 2010), the general index number reached to 573, which was at 538 in previous year 2009-10, indicating a rise of 6.5 percent.

		(CPI-RL) (Base year 1986-87=100)	
Sr. No.	Year	General Index (July-June)	
		Gujarat	All India
1.	2004-05	351	344
2.	2005-06	371	360
3.	2006-07	403	389
4.	2007-08	425	418
5.	2008-09	460	462
6.	2009-10	538	529
7.	2010-11*	573	559

\* Average of four months (July-October-2010)

**PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

7.21 The State Government distributes fortified atta with defatted soya flour, wheat, rice, sugar, iodised salt and edible oil through fair price shops to ration card holders in fixed quantum and at fixed price. The Government of India allots wheat and rice to the State for distribution under “Targeted Public Distribution System” (TPDS) since 1st June-1997. The foodgrains are lifted from the depot of Food Corporation of India by the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation on behalf of the State Government and distributed under “Targeted Public Distribution System” (TPDS).

**Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)**

7.22 The Government of India has introduced a new scheme namely “Targeted Public Distribution System” (TPDS) effective since 1st June-1997. The Government of Gujarat has also implemented this new scheme, which has beneficiaries in 4 categories as under :

- i) Above Poverty Line (APL)
- ii) Below Poverty Line (BPL)
- iii) The poorest of poor families among the BPL families (Antyodaya Anna Yojana).

7.23 **Above Poverty Line Scheme :** This scheme covers 91 lakh families of the State. Under this scheme during the year 2009-10, the State Government had distributed 2.91 lakh M.T. of wheat and 380 M.T. of rice. While during the year 2010-11 (April-November, 2010), the State Government has distributed 4.30 lakh M.T. of wheat and 10698 M.T. of rice. Under this scheme, commodities are distributed and Additional quota to APL (subject to allotment from GOI) is distributed as per the given in the box

Items	Scale of distribution (per head)	Quantum (maximum per card)	Price Rs. (Per Kg.)
Wheat	2.500 kg	10.00 kg	Rs.7.50
Rice	-	1.00 kg	Rs.10.00

**Additional Quota to APL (allotment from GOI)**

Items	Scale of distribution (per head)	Quantum (maximum per card)	Price Rs. (Per Kg.)
Wheat	-	10.00 kg	Rs.10.50
Rice	-	2.00 kg	Rs.14.50

7.24 **Below Poverty Line Scheme :** This scheme covers 25.79 lakh families of the State. Under this scheme during the year 2009-10, the State Government had distributed 2.94 lakh M.T. of wheat, 1.59 lakh M.T. of rice. During the year 2010-11 (April-November, 2010), the State Government has distributed 2.59 lakh M.T. of wheat and 1.15 lakh M.T. of rice at subsidised rates. Under this scheme, commodities are distributed as per given in the box.

Items	Scale of distribution (per head)	Quantum (maximum per card)	Price Rs. (Per Kg.)
Fortified Atta	-	13.00 kg.	Rs. 26.00 (Per bag)
Rice	1 kg.	3.500 kg	Rs. 03.00
Rice (Special)	-	4.500 kg.	Rs. 07.00
Wheat	-	10.00 kg.	Rs. 07.50
Wheat (Sp.ad-hoc)	-	4.00 kg.	Rs. 05.40

7.25 **Antyodaya Anna Yojana :** This scheme is under implementation since July-2001.

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

As per the target given by Government of India, the State Government has covered 8.15 lakh families. The poorest of poor families are covered under this scheme to whom the commodities are distributed as per the table.

Items	Scale of distribution (per head)	Quantum (maximum per card)	Price Rs.
Fortified Atta	-	19.00 kg.	Rs. 38.00 (Per bag)
Rice	-	16.00 kg	Rs. 03.00 (Per Kg.)

**Levy Sugar**

- 7.26 State Government distributes levy sugar to BPL/AAY card holders @ 500 grams per head per month at the rate of Rs.13.50 per kg. Government of India also release festival quota to the state. In turn the State Government distributed this additional levy sugar quota to BPL and Antyodaya card holders @ 500 grams per card in August 2010 (Janmashtami festival) and 1.00 kg in October 2010 (Diwali festival) at the rate of Rs. 13.50 per kg. State Government distributed total of 75518.7 MT of levy sugar during January 2010 to December-2010.

**Edible Oil**

- 7.27 The buffer stock of edible oil is procured by the State Government and is distributed to the poor families (the BPL and AAY) at the subsidised rate( less than the prevailing price in the open market) during the festival period.
- 7.28 During the year 2010 State Government purchased buffer stock of 12000 MTs of RBD palmolein oil through Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation and released for distribution to the BPL & AAY families @ 1 liter per card in the month from August to November-2010. The subsidised distribution price was fixed Rs. 32.00 per 1 liter pouch.

**Iodised Salt**

- 7.29 Iodised salt is also added in the basket of subsidised commodities distributed to the poor people of Gujarat so as to ensure nutritional security to them. Iodised salt helps to remove iodine deficiency. AAY and BPL card holders are given 1 kg of iodised salt @ Rs 1/- per kg per card.

**Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO)**

- 7.30 At present the allotment of superior kerosene oil for cooking and illumination purpose is made by the Government of India on quarterly basis from the month of April-2010, the Government of India has reduced monthly allocation of SKO from 79448 kls. to 76712 kls.
- 7.31 The consumption of superior kerosene oil is only for domestic purpose. For the smooth availability of kerosene and to avoid adulteration of kerosene in high speed diesel and petrol as well as black-marketing by anti-social elements, the following policy has been adopted.
- (1) PDS Kerosene is distributed on per person 2 litres of kerosene maximum up to 12 litres per month per card
  - (2) Fixed number of ration cards are attached with superior kerosene oil retailers, fair price shops and hawkers.
  - (3) With a view to provide sufficient Superior Kerosene oil to all Non-Gas Card Holders, Gas Connection card holders are omitted from the distribution with effect from August-2004.
  - (4) Ration card holders having Single Bottle Connection or Double Bottle Connection of LPG or pipeline gas connections are not given superior kerosene oil. PDS Superior Kerosene Oil is coloured with blue die for identification.
- 7.32 The Government of India has permitted the parallel marketing of superior kerosene oil and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). The information regarding year wise allotment and lifting of superior kerosene oil for the last five years as per the following table.

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

Allotment and Lifting of Superior Kerosene (in Kilolitres)					
Sr. No.	Year	Allotment	Monthly average of allotment	Lifting	Monthly average of lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2006	955726	79644	955641	79612
2	2007	955728	79644	955728	79644
3	2008	955728	79644	955706	79642
4	2009	954792	79566	954613	79551
5	2010*	852160	77469	851912	77447

\* January-November, 2010.

7.33 Light Diesel Oil (LDO), High Speed Diesel Oil (HSD) and Motor Spirit (MS) are provided through their authorized dealers. The information regarding yearwise lifting of light diesel oil (crude oil), high speed diesel oil and motor spirit during the last five years is given below.

Lifting of Light Diesel (Crude Oil) High Speed Diesel Oil & Motor Spirit (In Kilolitre)							
Sr. No.	Year	Light Diesel Oil		High Speed Diesel Oil		Motor Spirit	
		Lifting	Monthly average lifting	Lifting	Monthly average lifting	Lifting	Monthly average lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2006	126715	10559	2808872	234072	878227	73185
2	2007	58484	7311	2493165	207763	949732	79144
3	2008	0	0	2984403	248700	1101883	91824
4	2009	0	0	2898908	241576	1201022	100085
5	2010*	0	0	*3060968	*306097	1058640	105864

\* January-October, 2010.  
Note : As per the Oil Co. report LDO was not sold during the January-2008 to December-2010.

**Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.**

7.34 The Corporation has been entrusted with the work of procuring essential commodities and arranging their distribution especially to the vulnerable sections of the society. It is also envisaged to remove the bottlenecks in the Public Distribution System (PDS), to help the agriculturists to get reasonable returns for their produce and at the same time to protect the interests of the consumers. The Corporation is also acting as a Government nominee for the lifting, movement, storage and distribution of edible oils. The distribution of oil is given in the box. All distributed oils were fortified with Vitamin A and B.

Distribution of Edible Oil (Unit in MT)				
Sr. No.	Name of Commodity	Scheme	2009-10	2010-11 *
1.	Palmolein Oil	PDS	6000	7162
2	Cottonseed Oil	MDM	4194	3687
		ICDS	3179	1001

\* April-October-2010

7.35 **Palmolein Oil** : During the year 2009-10, the Corporation had distributed 6000 MT of palmolein oil under PDS scheme. During the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010), the Corporation has distributed 7162 MT of palmolein oil under Public Distribution System.

7.36 **Cottonseed Oil** : During the year 2009-10 the Corporation had distributed 4194 MT Cottonseed Oil under Mid-Day-Meal scheme and 3179 MT Cottonseed Oil under the ICDS scheme. During the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010), the Corporation has distributed 3687 MT Cottonseed Oil under Mid-Day-Meal scheme and 1001 MT Cottonseed Oil under ICDS scheme.

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

7.37 During the year 2009-10, about 6.80 lakh MT of wheat, 1.55 lakh MT atta and 3.51 lakh MT of rice were distributed under different schemes. During the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010), about 4.11 lakh MT of wheat, 3.12 lakh MT of atta and 2.21 lakh MT of rice were distributed under different schemes.

7.38 During the year 2009-10, about 18958 MT of pulses were distributed for MDM/ICDS. During the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010), about 17433 MT of pulses were distributed for MDM/ICDS. During the year 2009-10, about 44819 MT and during the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010), about 1207 MT of coarsegrain were distributed under TPDS. The details of scheme wise distribution of various pulses and coarse grain is given in the box.

Distribution under TPDS (Unit in MT)			
Pulses	Scheme	Year	
		2009-10	2010-11*
Turdal	MDM	4130	7745
Gram	ICDS	5199	943
Gramdal	MDM	7136	7744
Moongdal	MDM	2493	1001
<b>Total Pulses</b>		<b>18958</b>	<b>17433</b>
Maize	NPAG	1086	-
	BPL	15910	-
	ICDS	537	-
Bajra	BPL	27286	1207
<b>Total Coarsegrain</b>		<b>44819</b>	<b>1207</b>

7.39 The Corporation has provided 366794 packet of balbhog nutri-candy in 2009-10 and 194851 packet in 2010-11 (April-October-2010) under ICDS and MDM scheme.

\* April-October-2010

7.40 **Levy Sugar :** The Corporation has acted as wholesale nominee for sugar in 225 talukas of 26 districts. During the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (April-October-2010), the Corporation distributed 73647 MT and 44010 MT of Levy Sugar under Public Distribution System (PDS) respectively.

7.41 **Iodised Salt :** During the year 2009-10, the Corporation had distributed 6596 MT of iodised salt in 12 districts of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas and 5988 MT of iodised salt in all district to AAY and BPL families under Public Distribution System (PDS). During the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010), the corporation has distributed 3425 MT of Iodised sault under Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) area and 7046 MT Iodised salt in all districts to AAY and BPL families under Public Distribution System (PDS) scheme. During the year 2009-10, 1244 MT Iodised salt was supplied under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). During the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010), the Corporation has distributed 3408 MT of Iodised salt under ICDS scheme.

7.42 Kalpataru departmental stores at Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad (Lal darwaja), Vadodara provides credit facility & back to back payment basis facility to Government Departments/Semi Government, Boards, Corporation and other Institutes. The turnover of kalpataru Department Stores was Rs.4.71 crores during the year 2009-10 and the turnover during the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010) works out to Rs. 3.00 crores.

7.43 With a view to perform social responsibility, in spite of incurring the loss, the corporation distributes under controlled and non controlled categories commodities to tribal and remote "agaria" areas of 4 districts of State, through 4 mobile vans. The turnover during the year 2009-10 of these commodities through mobile vans was Rs.4.84 lakh and the turnover during the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010), is Rs. 2.12 lakhs.

7.44 The Corporation has got six Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) agencies at Surat, Nadiad, Ahmedabad (Navrangpura and Naroda), Palanpur and Bhuj. The total number of gas connections served at the end of October-2010 with the above agencies were 66270, which comprises of 10725 connections served at Surat, 9574 at Nadiad, 17147 at Navrangpura (Ahmedabad) (Including Harish Gas Agency), 8188 at Naroda (Ahmedabad), 11145 at Palanpur and 9491 at Bhuj.

7.45 During the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010), the Corporation is operating 12 petrol pumps at Sector-21, Gandhinagar, Gandhidham, Vasna, Vejalpur, Drive-In-Road (Ahmedabad), Vastrapur

(Ahmedabad), Jatalpur, Jasonath chowk and Gariadhar (Kishan Seva Kendra) (Bhavnagar), Mangrol (Kisan Seva Kendra) (Junagadh), Ahwa-Dang and Ichchhapor (Surat) on dealership basis. Moreover during the year 2009-10, petrol pumps at Race Course (Rajkot), Mothala (Kachchh-Bhuj), given by IOC on contract basis, were successfully run by the Corporation. Moreover during the year 2010-11 petrol pump 'DARPAN' (Ahmedabad city) given by IOC on service provider basis is successfully run by the Corporation.

- 7.46 During the year 2009-10, 154.18 lakh litre petrol, 140.65 lakh litre diesel and 1.00 lakh liter oil were sold by those petrol pumps. During the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010), these petrol pumps have sold 101.88 lakh litre petrol, 85.07 lakh litre diesel and 0.56 lakh litre oil. The Corporation has also started C.N.G. Filling station at Sector-21 petrol pump at Gandhinagar.
- 7.47 According to Government of Gujarat's resolution dated 5-4-2004, cement rate has been fixed by state Government from time to time. During the year 2009-10, the Corporation has procured 1.79 lakh MT. During the year 2010-11 (April-October-2010), the Corporation has procured 0.79 MT of cement.

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## 8. PUBLIC FINANCE AND PLANNING

### PUBLIC FINANCE

#### General Budgetary Position

#### Financial Accounts, 2009-10

8.1 As per the provisional accounts, the total receipts during the year 2009-10 was Rs.56204.02 crore which is higher by Rs.7020.51 crore than the previous year 2008-09. Revenue receipt was higher by Rs.2996.66 crore and capital receipt was higher by Rs.4023.85 crore than the previous year. The expenditure during the year 2009-10 was Rs.60357.68 crore, which was higher by Rs.8437.80 crore than the previous year 2008-09. The revenue expenditure was higher by Rs.9896.81 crore while capital expenditure was lower by Rs.1459.01 crore compared to the previous year 2008-09.

8.2 As per the provisional accounts of 2009-10, the receipts on revenue account was about Rs.41672.37 crore, while the total outgoings on revenue account was about Rs.48638.27 crore, leaving a deficit of Rs.6965.90 crore under revenue account. Under the capital account, total expenditure was Rs.11719.41 crore, against the capital receipts of Rs.14531.66 crore, showing a surplus of Rs.2812.25 crore. During the year 2009-10 on the capital account, expenditure on discharge of internal debt was Rs.2681.26 crore against the final accounts of Rs.2045.86 crore for the year 2008-09. The total deficit on revenue and capital account together for

<b>GENERAL BUDGETARY POSITION</b>			
<b>(Rs. in Crore)</b>			
Sr. No.	Item	2008-09 Account	2009-10(P) Account
1	2	3	4
<i>I</i>	<i>Revenue Account</i>		
	A Revenue Receipts	38675.71	41672.37
	B Revenue Expenditure	38741.46	48638.27
	C Surplus(+) or Deficit(-)	(-) 65.75	(-)6965.90
<i>II</i>	<i>Capital Account</i>		
	A Capital Receipts	10507.81	14531.66
	B Capital Expenditure	13178.42	11719.41
	C Surplus(+) or Deficit(-)	(-) 2670.61	2812.25
	Surplus(+) or Deficit(-)	(-) 2736.36	(-)4153.65
	Within consolidated Fund		
<i>III</i>	Contingency Fund (Net)	(-) 24.03	(-) 13.15
<i>IV</i>	<i>Public Account (Net)</i>	2903.32	3941.71
	<b>Total Net Transactions</b>	<b>(+)142.93</b>	<b>(-) 225.09</b>

the year 2009-10 works out to Rs.4153.65 crore, while the contingency fund and public account (Net) recorded deficit of Rs. 13.15 crore and surplus of Rs. 3941.71 crore respectively. Thus, the Government account for the year 2009-10, show net deficit of Rs. 225.09 crore.

#### Tax Receipts

8.3 As per the provisional accounts for the year 2009-10, total tax revenue was Rs.32631.16 crore, which is higher by about 11.43 percent than the final account of Rs.29282.89 crore for the year 2008-09.

#### Share in Central Taxes

8.4 As per the provisional accounts for the year 2009-10, the state share in central taxes was Rs. 5890.90 crore, which is higher by about 2.88 percent than the final account for the year 2008-09 of Rs.5726.19 crore.

#### Sales Tax/VAT

8.5 As per the provisional accounts for the year 2009-10, the proceeds from Sales Tax/VAT are placed at Rs.18199.79 crore, which is higher by about 8.26 percent than the final account for the year 2008-09 of Rs.16810.65 crore.

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS OF GUJARAT ECONOMY**

**Key Fiscal Trends**

8.6 The following table gives the key trends in the Government fiscal performance in the last three years i.e. 2007-08 to 2009-10.

Item	Absolute figures (Rs. in crore)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(P)
Total Receipt	44609.42	49183.52	56204.03
Revenue Receipt	35689.85	38675.71	41672.37
Capital Receipt	8919.57	10507.81	14531.66
Total Expenditure	42703.58	51919.88	60357.68
Revenue Expenditure	33539.51	38741.46	48638.27
Capital Expenditure	9164.07	13178.42	11719.41
Revenue Deficit (-)/Surplus (+)	(+) 2150.34	(-) 65.75	(-) 6965.90
Fiscal Deficit	4770.98	10437.56	15153.27
Interest Payments	7484.45	7884.05	8590.09
Primary Deficit (-)/Surplus (+)	(+) 2713.47	(-) 2553.51	(-) 6563.18
Receipt of Public Debt	8611.10	10306.11	14244.69
Expenditure of Public Debt	1934.28	2604.91	3245.07
<b>GSDP (at Current Price)</b>	<b>329285</b> <b>(P)</b>	<b>367745</b> <b>(P)</b>	<b>429356</b> <b>(Q)</b>
<b>As % of GSDP</b>			
Total Receipt	13.55	13.37	13.09
Revenue Receipt	10.84	10.52	9.71
Capital Receipt	2.71	2.86	3.38
Total Expenditure	12.97	14.12	14.06
Revenue Expenditure	10.19	10.53	11.33
Capital Expenditure	2.78	3.58	2.73
Revenue Deficit (-)/Surplus (+)	(+) 0.65	(-) 0.02	(-) 1.62
Fiscal Deficit	1.45	2.84	3.53
Interest payments	2.27	2.14	2.00
Primary Deficit (-)/Surplus (+)	(+) 0.82	(-) 0.69	(-) 1.53
Receipt of Public Debt	2.62	2.80	3.32

**State Budget 2010-11 (B.E.)**

8.7 As per modified budget estimates for the fiscal year 2010-11, the receipts on revenue account are estimated at Rs.49476.53 crore, while total outgoings on revenue account are placed at Rs.53978.55 crore, leaving a deficit of Rs.4502.02 crore under revenue account. Under the capital account, total expenditure is estimated at Rs.14727.36 crore as against an estimated receipts of Rs.18020.94 crore. The budgetary transactions under capital account for 2010-11 are expected to result in a surplus of Rs.3293.58 crore. The total deficit of revenue and capital account together for the year 2010-11 works out to Rs. 1208.44 crore. However the overall deficit for the year 2010-11 is estimated at Rs. 558.44 crore considering surplus public account (Net.).

**PLANNING**

**Tenth Five Year Plan - 2002-2007**

8.8 The outlay for the Tenth Five Year plan for the state was fixed at Rs.47000.00 crore against which an expenditure of Rs.49415.54 crore was incurred during the plan period.

### **Eleventh Five Year Plan - 2007-2012**

8.9 The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five Year plan of the state has been fixed at Rs.111111.00 crore, which is 136.40 percent more than Tenth Five Year Plan (Rs. 47000.00 crore outlay). The Eleventh Five Year plan, aims to achieve the annual growth of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Agriculture, Industries and Service sector at 11.2 percent, 5.5 percent, 14.0 percent and 10.5 percent respectively.

#### **Annual Plan 2007-08**

8.10 The annual plan for the year 2007-08 was fixed at Rs.16000.00 crore, which was 14.40 percent of the total outlay (Rs.111111.00 crore) fixed for Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012). An amount of Rs.15680.47 crore was spent during year 2007-08 which was 98.00 percent of the outlay of Rs.16000.00 crore.

#### **Annual Plan 2008-09**

8.11 The annual plan for the year 2008-09 was fixed at Rs. 21000.00 crore which was 18.90 percent of the total outlay (Rs. 111111.00 crore) fixed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012). An amount of Rs. 21763.68 crore was spent during the year 2008-09 which was 103.64 percent of the outlay of Rs. 21000.00 crore.

#### **Annual Plan 2009-10**

8.12 The annual plan for the year 2009-10 has been fixed at Rs. 23500.00 crore which is 21.15 percent of the total outlay (Rs. 111111.00 crore) fixed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12). An amount of Rs.23161.46 crore was spent during the year 2009-10 which is 98.56 percent of the outlay of Rs.23500.00 crore fixed for the year 2009-10.

#### **Annual Plan 2010-11**

8.13 The annual plan for the year 2010-11 has been fixed at Rs.30000.00 crore which is 27.00 percent of the total outlay (Rs.111111.00 crore) fixed for the Eleventh Five year plan (2007-12).

<b>Sectorwise allocation of outlay for Annual Plan for 2010-11</b>		
(Rs. in Lakh)		
Sr. No.	Name of Sector	Outlay 2010-11
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	206280.00
2.	Rural Development	130093.24
3.	Special Areas Programmes (BADP)	14200.00
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	567020.00
5.	Energy	196991.00
6.	Industries and Minerals	104582.00
7.	Transport	319800.00
8.	Communication	34119.88
9.	Science, Technology & Environment	33409.00
10.	General Economic Services	91666.50
11.	Social Services	1299357.16
12.	General Services	2481.22
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>3000000.00</b>

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**PART - III**  
**GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE**  
**COMPARISON WITH INDIA**



**GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1</b>	<b>Area and Population</b>				
1.A	Area - 2001	Sq.Km.	196024	3287263	5.96
1.B	Census-2001				
1.1	Total Population (*)	'000	50671	1028737	4.93
	(a) Males	"	26386	532223	4.96
	(b) Females	"	24285	496514	4.89
	(c) Rural	'000	31741	742618	4.27
	(d) Urban	'000	18930	286120	6.62
	(e) Percentage of Rural Population	%	62.64	72.19	...
	(f) Percentage of Urban Population	%	37.36	27.81	...
1.2	Density of Population	Per Sq.Km.	258	325	...
1.3	Effective Literacy Rate (excluding population of 0 - 6 age group)				
	(a) Males	%	79.66	75.26	...
	(b) Females	%	57.80	53.67	...
	(c) Persons	%	69.14	64.84	...
1.4	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	Nos.	920	933	...
1.5	Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001	%	22.66	21.54	...
1.6	(a) Total workers	Lakh	213	4022	5.28
	(b) Percentage to Total Population	%	41.95	39.10	...
1.7	(a) Cultivators	Lakh	58	1273	4.56
	(b) Percentage to total workers	%	27.30	31.65	...
1.8	(a) Agricultural Labourers	Lakh	52	1068	4.83
	(b) Percentage to total workers	%	24.28	26.55	...
1.9	(a) Workers in Household Industry	Lakh	4	170	2.53
	(b) Percentage to total workers	%	2.02	4.22	...
1.10	(a) Other Workers	Lakh	99	1512	6.52
	(b) Percentage to total workers	%	46.40	37.59	...
1.11	(a) Main Workers	Lakh	170	3130	5.44
	(b) Percentage to Total Population	%	33.60	30.43	...
1.12	(a) Marginal Workers	Lakh	42	892	4.74
	(b) Percentage to Total Population	%	8.35	8.67	...
1.13	(a) Non-Workers	Lakh	294	6264	4.70
	(b) Percentage to Total Population	%	58.05	60.89	...
1.14	(a) Population of Scheduled Castes	'000	3593	166636	2.16
	(b) Percentage to Total Population	%	7.09	16.20	...
1.15	(a) Population of Scheduled Tribes	'000	7481	84326	8.87
	(b) Percentage to Total Population	%	14.76	8.20	...
1.16	Effective Literacy Rate Among Scheduled Castes				
	(a) Males	%	82.56	66.64	...
	(b) Females	%	57.58	41.90	...
	(c) Persons	%	70.50	54.69	...
1.17	Effective Literacy Rate Among Scheduled Tribes				
	(a) Males	%	59.18	59.17	...
	(b) Females	%	36.02	34.76	...
	(c) Persons	%	47.74	47.10	...

**GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.18	No. of Census Houses (2001)				
	(a) Total	Lakh	124.47	2490.96	5.00
	(b) Urban	"	49.22	715.58	6.88
	(c) Rural	"	75.25	1775.37	4.24
<b>2</b>	<b>Health</b>				
2.1	Vital Statistics (Based on SRS Bulletin - January, 2011)				
	(a) Birth Rate (Per '000) (2009)	Persons	22.3	22.5	...
	(b) Death Rate (Per '000) (2009)	Persons	6.9	7.3	...
	(c) Infant Mortality Rate (Per'000) (2009)	Births	48	50	...
	(d) Life Expectancy at Birth (2016-2020)				
	(i) Male	Years	70.7	68.8	...
	(ii) Female	"	73.7	71.1	...
2.2	Primary Health Centres (As on March, 2009)	Nos.	1084	23391	4.63
2.3	Community Health Centres (As on March, 2009)	Nos.	281	4510	6.23
2.4	Sub Centres (As on March, 2009)	Nos.	7274	145894	4.99
2.5	Average No. of Villages Served by (As on March, 2009)				
	(i) Primary Health Centre	Nos.	17	25	...
	(ii) Community Health Centre	Nos.	64	132	...
	(iii) Sub Centre	Nos.	2	4	...
2.6	No. of Doctors registered with Medical Council, (31st March, 2007)	Nos.	41180	675334	6.10
<b>3</b>	<b>Education</b>				
3.1	Total number of Recognised Institutions, 2007-08 (P)				
	(a) Primary/Junior Basic Schools	Nos.	17443	785950	2.22
	(b) Middle/Senior Basic Schools	Nos.	23927	320354	7.47
	(c) High School/Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-degree/Junior Colleges	Nos.	8328	171862	4.85
	(d) Colleges for General Education (2006-07)	Nos.	535	11458	4.67
	(e) Professional Education Institutes (2006-07)(+)	Nos.	552	7024	7.86
	(f) Universities/Deemed Universities/ Institutes of National Importance Research Institutes (2007-08)(P)	Nos.	625	9653	6.47
	(g) Gross Enrollment Ratio (2007-08)(P)				
	(i) Class I-V (6-11 years)	%	123.0	114.6	...
	(ii) Class VI-VIII (11-14 years)	%	78.2	77.5	...
	(iii) Class I-VIII (6-14 years)	%	106.0	100.1	...
<b>4</b>	<b>Domestic Product - 2009-10 (Q)</b>				
4.1	Gross Domestic Product				
	(i) At Current Prices	Rs. Crore	429356	6133230	7.00
	(ii) At Constant (2004-05) Prices	Rs. Crore	331633	4493743	7.38

**GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.2	Per Capita Income				
	(i) At Current Prices	Rs.	63961	46492	...
	(ii) At Constant Prices (2004-05)	Rs.	49030	33731	...
<b>5</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>				
5.1	Gross Area Sown, 2008-09(P)	'000 Hec.	11571	195104	5.93
5.2	Net Area Sown, 2008-09(P)	'000 Hec.	9801	141364	6.93
5.3	Reporting Area, 2008-09(P)	'000 Hec.	18866	305687	6.17
5.4	Net Irrigated Area, 2008-09(P)	'000 Hec.	4238	63196	6.71
5.5	Percentage of Net Area Irrigated to Net Area Sown, 2008-09(P)	%	43.2	44.7	...
5.6	Gross Irrigated Area, 2008-09(P)	'000 Hec.	5278	88419	5.97
5.7	Percentage of Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Areas, 2008-09(P)	%	45.6	45.3	...
5.8	Percentage of Net area sown to Reporting Area, 2008-09(P)	%	52.0	46.2	...
5.9	Area under foodgrain crops to Gross Cropped Area, 2008-09(P)	%	34.5	63.7	...
5.10	Cropping Intensity, 2008-09(P)	%	118.1	138.0	...
5.11	Net Cropped Area per Agricultural Worker, 2008-09(P)	Hec.	1.90	1.32	...
5.12	Average size of Land Holding (2000-01)	Hec.	2.35	1.32	...
5.13	Consumption of NPK Fertilizers,(2008-09)	Lakh Tonnes	17.17	249.09	6.89
5.14	Area under Principal Crops (2008-09)(P)				
	(a) Rice	Million Hect.	0.75	45.54	1.64
	(b) Wheat	"	1.09	27.75	3.93
	(c) Total Cereals	"	1.44	27.45	5.25
	(d) Total Pulses	"	0.78	22.09	3.55
	(e) Total Foodgrains	"	4.06	122.83	3.31
	(f) Groundnut	"	1.91	6.16	30.94
	(g) Total Oil Seeds	"	2.98	27.56	10.83
	(h) Cotton	"	2.35	9.41	25.02
5.15	Production of Principal Crops (2008-09)(P)				
	(a) Rice	Million Tonnes	1.30	99.18	1.31
	(b) Wheat	"	2.59	80.68	3.21
	(c) Total Cereals	"	1.98	40.04	4.94
	(d) Total Pulses	"	0.61	14.57	4.18
	(e) Total Foodgrains	"	6.48	234.47	2.76
	(f) Groundnut	"	2.66	7.17	37.12
	(g) Total Oil Seeds	"	4.02	27.72	14.49
	(h) Cotton	Million Bales (each of 170 kgs.)	7.01	22.28	31.49
5.16	Average Yield of Principal Crops (2008-09) (P)				
	(a) Rice	Per Hect./ Quintals	17.44	21.78	...
	(b) Wheat	"	23.77	29.07	...
	(c) Total Cereals	"	13.71	14.59	...

**GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(d) Total Pulses	..	7.77	6.59	...
	(e) Total Foodgrains	..	15.95	19.09	...
	(f) Groundnut (nut in shells)	..	13.95	11.63	...
	(g) Total Oil seeds	..	13.45	10.06	...
	(h) Cotton	..	5.07	4.03	...
<b>6</b>	<b>Horticulture</b>				
6.1	Area of Principal Horticulture Crops (2009-10)				
	(a) Fruits	'000 Hect.	329.43	6477.83	5.09
	(b) Vegetables	"	406.81	8214.58	4.95
6.2	Production of Principal Horticulture Crops (2009-10)				
	(a) Fruits	'000 M.T.	6793.37	73525.51	9.24
	(b) Vegetables	"	7255.49	136189.53	5.33
<b>7</b>	<b>Water Supply</b>				
	(a) Status of Coverage of habitations under rural water supply (As on 1st April, 2006)	Nos.	30269	1380337	2.19
	(b) Access to safe drinking water in hhs, 2001 (Tap/Handpump/Tubewell)	%	84.1	77.9	...
<b>8</b>	<b>Employment</b>				
8.1	Employment in the Industry (As on 31st March, 2007)				
	(a) Public Sector	Lakh	7.96	180.02	4.42
	(b) Private Sector	Lakh	10.08	92.74	10.87
	(c) Estimates of Employment in organized public and private sectors	Lakh	18.04	272.76	6.61
	(d) Employment Exchange (Dec. 2008)	Nos.	44	968	4.55
	(e) Placement (December, 2008)	'000	217.7	304.9	71.40
	(f) Vacancies notified (December, 2008)	'000	290.7	571.0	50.91
<b>9</b>	<b>Animal Husbandry</b>				
9.1	Livestock Census - 2007 (P)				
	Total Livestock (Without Dogs & Rabbits)	'000	23515	529698	4.44
	(a) Total Cattle	..	7976	199075	4.01
	(b) Total Buffaloes	..	8774	105343	8.33
	(c) Total Sheeps & Goats	"	6642	212095	3.13
	(d) Other Livestock	..	123	13185	0.93
9.2	Total Poultry - 2007 (P)	'000	13352	648830	2.06
9.3	Major Livestock Product - 2008-09 (P)				
	(a) Milk	Million Tonnes	8.39	108.50	7.73
	(b) Eggs	Million Nos.	1268	55638	2.28
	(c) Wool	Million Kg.	2.85	42.70	6.73
9.4	Fish Production -2008-09 (P)	'000 Tonnes	766	7608	10.07
<b>10</b>	<b>Forests</b>				
	Area under forest to total geographical area - 2007	%	9.66	23.41	...

**GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>11</b>	<b>Industries And Mining</b>				
11.1	Results of Annual Survey of Industries - 2008-09				
	(a) No. of Factories	Nos.	14863	155321	9.57
	(b) No. of Employment	Nos.	871459	8776745	9.93
	(c) Value of Output	Rs. Crore	508088	3272798	15.52
	(d) Net Value Added by Manufacturing	Rs. Crore	60417	527766	11.45
11.2	Industrial Disputes - 2009 (P)				
	(a) Total no. of Strikes & Lockouts	Nos.	31	349	8.88
	(b) Total workers affected	Nos.	4977	641440	0.78
	(c) Total mandays lost	'000	32	9169	0.35
11.3	Value of Mineral Production, 2008-09 (P) (++)	Rs. Crore	5209	105587	4.93
<b>12</b>	<b>Economic Census</b>				
12.1	Economic Census, 2005				
	(a) No. of establishments engaged in all Agricultural Activities				
	(a) Rural	Nos.	677299	5708999	11.86
	(b) Urban	Nos.	33652	370984	9.07
	(c) Combined	Nos.	710951	6079983	11.69
	(b) No. of establishments engaged in all Non-Agricultural Activities				
	(a) Rural	Nos.	685687	19827067	3.46
	(b) Urban	Nos.	1029384	15919939	6.47
	(c) Combined	Nos.	1715071	35747006	4.80
	(c) No. of Workers engaged in All Agricultural Activities				
	(a) Rural	Nos.	1312135	10175198	12.90
	(b) Urban	Nos.	78994	738403	10.70
	(c) Combined	Nos.	1391129	10913601	12.75
	(d) No. of Workers engaged in All Non-Agricultural Activities				
	(a) Rural	Nos.	1567909	41894153	3.74
	(b) Urban	Nos.	3140485	48096367	6.53
	(c) Combined	Nos.	4708394	89990520	5.23
	(e) Selected characteristics of Own Account Establishments				
	(a) Rural	Nos.	1506439	24726438	6.09
	(b) Urban	Nos.	766580	11005648	6.97
	(c) Combined	Nos.	2273019	35732086	6.36

**GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(f) Selected characteristics of Establishments (with hired workers)				
	(a) Rural	Nos.	1373605	27342913	5.02
	(b) Urban	Nos.	2452899	37829122	6.48
	(c) Combined	Nos.	3826504	65172035	5.87
<b>13</b>	<b>Electricity #</b>				
13.1	Installed Capacity, (As on 31st March,2007)	MW	8180.50	132329.23@	6.18
13.2	Electricity Generated (Net) 2006-07	GWH	41307.86	627077.46@	6.59
13.3	Electricity Consumption, 2006-07	GWH	40772.65	455748.47	8.95
13.4	Per Capita Power Consumption, 2006-07	KWH	1330.82	671.89	...
13.5	Villages Electrified (As on 31st March,2009)	Nos.	18015	496365	3.63
<b>14</b>	<b>Banking (As on 30th June, 2010)</b>				
14.1	No. of Reporting offices of all Scheduled Commercial Banks	Nos.	4621	84986	5.44
14.2	Population served per Bank Office (\$)	'000	13	14	...
14.3	Deposits with Scheduled Commercial Banks	Rs. Crore	217644	4540130	4.79
14.4	Advances by Scheduled Commercial Banks	Rs. Crore	137605	3356757	4.10
14.5	Credit- Deposit Ratio	%	63.22	73.94	...
14.6	Percentage share of advances to priority sectors in total bank credit, March, 2009(P)	%	36.7	34.4	...
<b>15</b>	<b>Co-operation (As on March, 2008)</b>				
15.1	(a) Primary Agricultural Co-op. Societies	Nos.	8110	150593	5.39
	(b) Membership	In Million	30.29	183.37	16.52
<b>16</b>	<b>Transport and Communication</b>				
16.1	Total Railway Length - March, 2008	Kms.	5328	63273	8.42
16.2	Road Length - (As on March, 2008)				
	(a) Total Length (**)	Kms.	146630	3174620	4.62
	(b) Of which Surfaced Roads	Kms.	132321	1745270	7.58
	(c) Of which Unsurfaced Roads	Kms.	14309	1429350	1.00
	(d) Road Length per '00 Sq.Km. of area.	Kms.	74.8	96.6	..
	(e) Road Length per lakh of population	Kms.	289.4	308.6	..
16.3	No. of all Vehicles Registered - March, 2006 (P)	'000	8622	89618	9.62
16.4	Vehicle Density per Sq.Km. - March, 2006 (P)	Nos.	44	27	...
16.5	Post Offices - March, 2008 (x)	Nos.	8970	155035	5.79
16.6	Total Telephone Connections (Wireline+ Wireless) As on 31st December, 2009	Crore	3.14	56.22	5.58
16.7	No. of Cellular Connections (As on 31st March, 2009)	'000	18432	288363	6.39
16.8	Teledensity per '00 population (As on 31st December, 2009)	Nos.	53.44	47.88	...

**GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISON WITH INDIA**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>17</b>	<b>Average Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure</b>				
17.1	Average Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (NSS-64th Round, July 2007 - June 2008)				
	(a) Rural	Rs.	875	772	...
	(b) Urban	Rs.	1471	1472	...
<b>18</b>	<b>Poverty</b>				
18.1	Percent of Population Below Poverty Line (2004-05) (NSS-61st Round, July, 2004-June, 2005) (Based on URP Consumption)				
	(a) Rural	%	19.1	28.3	...
	(b) Urban	%	13.0	25.7	...
	(c) Combined	%	16.8	27.5	...

*Note :* Since this an all-India comparison, the data for certain sectors may not reflect the latest indicators for the state.

(\*) The population of India, Manipur state and Senapati district by sex includes estimated population and excludes the households of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub divisions, as the census results for 2001 census for these sub divisions were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons.

(+) Includes Engineering, Technical Architecture, Medical, Teacher Training Colleges and Polytechnics.

(++) Excluding Atomic Minerals & Minor Minerals.

(#) Utilities only.

(@) Includes D.V.C. & Central Sector.

(\$) Projected mid year - 2010 population divided by number of bank offices.

(\*\*) Excludes Road constructed under the JRY and PMGSY.

(x) Post office of Gujarat including Daman, Diu and Dadara & Nagar Haaveli.



**PART - IV**  
**STATISTICAL STATEMENTS**



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**1.1 STATEWISE NUMBER OF DISTRICTS, POPULATION BY SEX, SEX RATIO AND DECADAL GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION - 2001**

Sr. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	No. of Districts	Population ( in '000)			Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density (per Sq.km.)	Decadal growth rate
			Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1028737</b>	<b>532223</b>	<b>496514</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>21.54</b>
	<b>States</b>							
1	Jammu & Kashmir	14	10144	5361	4783	892	100	29.43
2	Himachal Pradesh	12	6078	3088	2990	968	109	17.54
3	Punjab	17	24359	12985	11374	876	484	20.10
4	Uttaranchal	13	8489	4326	4163	962	159	20.41
5	Haryana	19	21144	11364	9780	861	478	28.43
6	Rajasthan	32	56507	29420	27087	921	165	28.41
7	Uttar Pradesh	70	166198	87565	78633	898	690	25.85
8	Bihar	37	82998	43244	39754	919	881	28.62
9	Sikkim	4	541	289	252	875	76	33.06
10	Arunachal Pradesh	13	1098	580	518	893	13	27.00
11	Nagaland	8	1990	1047	943	900	120	64.53
12	Manipur	9	2294	1163	1131	974	97	24.86
13	Mizoram	8	889	459	430	935	42	28.82
14	Tripura	4	3199	1642	1557	948	305	16.03
15	Meghalaya	7	2319	1176	1143	972	103	30.65
16	Assam	23	26655	13777	12878	935	340	18.92
17	West Bengal	18	80176	41466	38710	934	903	17.77
18	Jharkhand	18	26946	13885	13061	941	338	23.36
19	Orissa	30	36805	18661	18144	972	236	16.25
20	Chhatisgarh	16	20834	10474	10360	989	154	18.27
21	Madhya Pradesh	45	60348	31444	28904	919	196	24.26
22	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>50671</b>	<b>26386</b>	<b>24285</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>22.66</b>
23	Maharashtra	35	96879	50401	46478	922	315	22.73
24	Andhra Pradesh	23	76210	38527	37683	978	277	14.59
25	Karnataka	27	52850	26899	25951	965	276	17.51
26	Goa	2	1348	687	661	961	364	15.21
27	Kerala	14	31841	15468	16373	1058	819	9.43
28	Tamil Nadu	30	62406	31401	31005	987	480	11.72
	<b>Union Territory</b>							
1	Chandigarh	1	901	507	394	777	7900	40.28
2	Delhi	9	13851	7607	6244	821	9340	47.02
3	Daman & Diu	2	158	92	66	710	1413	55.73
4	D & N Haveli	1	220	121	99	812	449	59.22
5	Lakshadweep	1	61	31	30	948	1895	17.30
6	Pondicherry	4	974	487	487	1001	2030	20.62
7	A & N Islands	2	356	193	163	846	43	26.90

Note : (i) The population of India, Manipur state and Senapati district by sex includes estimated population and excludes the households of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub divisions, as the census results for 2001 census for these sub divisions were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons.

Source : (i) Office of Registrar General of India, New Delhi.

(ii) Statistical Abstract of India, 2004 published by CSO, New Delhi.

**1.2 STATEWISE TOTAL POPULATION, CHILD POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 0-6, LITERATES AND LITERACY RATE BY SEX - 2001**

Sr. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Population			Child Population in age group 0-6		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>1028737436</b>	<b>532223090</b>	<b>496514346</b>	<b>163819614</b>	<b>84999203</b>	<b>78820411</b>
	<b>States</b>						
1	Jammu & Kashmir	10143700	5360926	4782774	1485803	765394	720409
2	Himachal Pradesh	6077900	3087940	2989960	793137	418426	374711
3	Punjab	24358999	12985045	11373954	3171829	1763801	1408028
4	Uttaranchal	8489349	4325924	4163425	1360032	712949	647083
5	Haryana	21144564	11363953	9780611	3335537	1833655	1501882
6	Rajasthan	56507188	29420011	27087177	10651002	5579616	5071386
7	Uttar Pradesh	166197921	87565369	78632552	31624628	16509033	15115595
8	Bihar	82998509	43243795	39754714	16806063	8652705	8153358
9	Sikkim	540851	288484	252367	78195	39842	38353
10	Arunachal Prad.	1097968	579941	518027	205871	104833	101038
11	Nagaland	1990036	1047141	942895	289678	147524	142154
12	Manipur	2293896	1161952	1131944	308585	157682	150903
13	Mizoram	888573	459109	429464	143734	73176	70558
14	Tripura	3199203	1642225	1556978	436446	222002	214444
15	Meghalaya	2318822	1176087	1142735	467979	237215	230764
16	Assam	26655528	13777037	12878491	4498075	2289116	2208959
17	West Bengal	80176197	41465985	38710212	11414222	5824180	5590042
18	Jharkhand	26945829	13885037	13060792	4956827	2522036	2434791
19	Orissa	36804660	18660570	18144090	5358810	2744552	2614258
20	Chhatisgarh	20833803	10474218	10359585	3554916	1800413	1754503
21	Madhya Pradesh	60348023	31443652	28904371	10782214	5579847	5202367
22	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>50671017</b>	<b>26385577</b>	<b>24285440</b>	<b>7532404</b>	<b>4000148</b>	<b>3532256</b>
23	Maharashtra	96878627	50400596	46478031	13671126	7146432	6524694
24	Andhra Pradesh	76210007	38527413	37682594	10171857	5187321	4984536
25	Karnataka	52850562	26898918	25951644	7182100	3690958	3491142
26	Goa	1347668	687248	660420	145968	75338	70630
27	Kerala	31841374	15468614	16372760	3793146	1935027	1858119
28	Tamil Nadu	62405679	31400909	31004770	7235160	3725616	3509544
	<b>Union Territory</b>						
1	Chandigarh	900635	506938	393697	115613	62664	52949
2	Delhi	13850507	7607234	6243273	2016849	1079618	937231
3	Daman & Diu	158204	92512	65692	20578	10685	9893
4	D. & N. Haveli	220490	121666	98824	40199	20308	19891
5	Lakshadweep	60650	31131	29519	9091	4641	4450
6	Pondicherry	974345	486961	487384	117159	59565	57594
7	A & N Islands	356152	192972	163180	44781	22885	21896

**1.2 STATEWISE TOTAL POPULATION, CHILD POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 0-6, LITERATES AND LITERACY RATE BY SEX - 2001**

Literates			Literacy Rate			Sr. No.
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
<b>560687797</b>	<b>336533716</b>	<b>224154081</b>	<b>64.84</b>	<b>75.26</b>	<b>53.67</b>	
4807286	3060628	1746658	55.52	66.60	43.00	1
4041621	2278386	1763235	76.48	85.35	67.42	2
14756970	8442293	6314677	69.65	75.23	63.36	3
5105782	3008875	2096907	71.62	83.28	59.63	4
12093677	7480209	4613468	67.91	78.49	55.73	5
27702010	18047157	9654853	60.41	75.70	43.85	6
75719284	48901413	26817871	56.27	68.82	42.22	7
31109577	20644376	10465201	47.00	59.68	33.12	8
318335	189060	129275	68.81	76.04	60.40	9
484785	303281	181504	54.34	63.83	43.53	10
1132323	640201	492122	66.59	71.16	61.46	11
1310534	753466	557068	70.53	80.33	60.53	12
661445	350105	311340	88.80	90.72	86.75	13
2022099	1150707	871392	73.19	81.02	64.91	14
1157875	614272	543603	62.56	65.43	59.61	15
14015354	8188697	5826657	63.25	71.28	54.61	16
47196401	27452426	19743975	68.64	77.02	59.61	17
11777201	7646857	4130344	53.56	67.30	38.87	18
19837055	11992333	7844722	63.08	75.35	50.51	19
11173149	6711395	4461754	64.66	77.38	51.85	20
31592563	19672274	11920289	63.74	76.06	50.29	21
<b>29827750</b>	<b>17833273</b>	<b>11994477</b>	<b>69.14</b>	<b>79.66</b>	<b>57.80</b>	<b>22</b>
63965943	37184963	26780980	76.88	85.97	67.03	23
39934323	23444788	16489535	60.47	70.32	50.43	24
30434962	17661211	12773751	66.64	76.10	56.87	25
985562	541032	444530	82.01	88.42	75.37	26
25485688	12753602	12732086	90.86	94.24	87.72	27
40524545	22809662	17714883	73.45	82.42	64.43	28
643245	382686	260559	81.94	86.14	76.47	1
9664764	5700847	3963917	81.67	87.33	74.71	2
107600	70992	36608	78.18	86.76	65.61	3
103904	72149	31755	57.63	71.18	40.23	4
44683	24511	20172	86.66	92.53	80.47	5
696367	378758	317609	81.24	88.62	73.90	6
253135	146831	106304	81.30	86.33	75.24	7

Note : The population of India, Manipur state and Senapati district by sex includes estimated population and excludes the households of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub divisions, as the census results for 2001 census for these sub divisions were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons.

Source : (i) Office of Registrar General of India, New Delhi.

(ii) Primary Census Abstract : Census of India 2001

**1.3 STATEWISE PERCENTAGE DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION -  
1901-11 TO 1991-2001**

Sr. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	1901- 1911	1911- 1921	1921- 1931	1931- 1941	1941- 1951	1951- 1961	1961- 1971	1971- 1981	1981- 1991	1991- 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>-0.31</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>14.22</b>	<b>13.31</b>	<b>21.64</b>	<b>24.80</b>	<b>24.66</b>	<b>23.86</b>	<b>21.54</b>
	<b>States</b>										
1	Jammu & Kashmir	7.16	5.75	10.14	10.36	10.42	9.44	29.65	29.69	30.34	29.43
2	Himachal Pradesh	-1.22	1.65	5.23	11.54	5.42	17.87	23.04	23.71	20.79	17.54
3	Punjab	-10.78	6.26	12.02	19.82	-4.58	21.56	21.70	23.89	20.81	20.10
4	Uttaranchal	8.20	-1.23	8.74	13.63	12.67	22.57	24.42	27.45	24.23	20.41
5	Haryana	-9.70	1.95	7.14	15.63	7.60	33.79	32.22	28.75	27.41	28.43
6	Rajasthan	6.70	-6.29	14.14	18.01	15.20	26.20	27.83	32.97	28.44	28.41
7	Uttar Pradesh	-1.36	-3.16	6.56	13.57	11.78	16.38	19.54	25.39	25.55	25.85
8	Bihar	1.52	-0.97	9.74	12.22	10.58	19.79	20.91	24.16	23.38	28.62
9	Sikkim	48.98	-7.05	34.37	10.67	13.34	17.76	29.38	50.77	28.47	33.06
10	Arunachal Prad.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	38.91	35.15	36.83	27.00
11	Nagaland	46.76	6.55	12.62	6.04	12.30	73.35	39.88	50.05	56.08	64.53
12	Manipur	21.71	10.92	16.04	14.92	12.80	35.04	37.53	32.46	29.29	24.86
13	Mizoram	10.64	7.90	26.42	22.81	28.42	35.61	24.93	48.55	39.70	28.82
14	Tripura	32.48	32.59	25.63	34.14	24.56	78.71	36.28	31.92	34.30	16.03
15	Meghalaya	15.71	7.21	13.83	15.59	8.97	27.03	31.50	32.04	32.86	30.65
16	Assam	16.99	20.48	19.91	20.40	19.93	34.98	34.95	23.36	24.24	18.92
17	West Bengal	6.25	-2.91	8.14	22.93	13.22	32.80	26.87	23.17	24.73	17.77
18	Jharkhand	11.19	0.31	16.86	12.13	9.35	19.69	22.58	23.79	24.03	23.36
19	Orissa	10.44	-1.94	11.94	10.22	6.38	19.82	25.05	20.17	20.06	16.25
20	Chhatisgarh	24.15	1.41	14.51	13.04	9.42	22.77	27.12	20.39	25.73	18.27
21	Madhya Pradesh	12.38	-2.40	10.21	12.06	8.38	24.73	29.28	27.16	27.24	24.26
22	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>7.79</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>12.92</b>	<b>19.25</b>	<b>18.69</b>	<b>26.88</b>	<b>29.39</b>	<b>27.67</b>	<b>21.19</b>	<b>22.66</b>
23	Maharashtra	10.74	-2.91	14.91	11.99	19.27	23.60	27.45	24.54	25.73	22.73
24	Andhra Pradesh	12.49	-0.13	12.99	12.75	14.02	15.65	20.90	23.10	24.20	14.59
25	Karnataka	3.60	-1.09	9.38	11.09	19.36	21.57	24.22	26.75	21.12	17.51
26	Goa	2.36	-3.55	7.62	7.05	1.21	7.77	34.77	26.74	16.08	15.21
27	Kerala	11.75	9.16	21.85	16.04	22.82	24.76	26.29	19.24	14.32	9.43
28	Tamil Nadu	8.57	3.47	8.52	11.91	14.66	11.85	22.30	17.50	15.39	11.72
	<b>Union Territory</b>										
1	Chandigarh	-16.07	-1.65	9.10	14.11	7.47	394.13	114.59	75.55	42.16	40.28
2	Delhi	1.98	18.03	30.26	44.27	90.00	52.44	52.93	53.00	51.45	47.02
3	Daman & Diu	1.45	-3.26	15.98	17.52	13.55	-24.56	70.85	26.07	28.62	55.73
4	D. & N. Haveli	19.52	6.99	23.23	5.70	2.70	39.56	27.96	39.78	33.57	59.22
5	Lakshadweep	4.85	-6.31	17.62	14.43	14.60	14.61	31.95	26.53	28.47	17.30
6	Pondicherry	4.39	-5.06	5.93	10.20	11.31	16.34	27.81	28.15	33.64	20.62
7	A. & N. Islands	7.34	2.37	8.78	14.61	-8.28	105.19	81.17	63.93	48.70	26.90

Source : (i) Office of Registrar General of India, New Delhi.

(ii) Statistical Abstract of India, 2004 published by CSO, New Delhi.

#### 1.4 DENSITY OF POPULATION - INDIA AND STATES

Sr. No.	India/States/ Union Territory	Population Per Sq.km.					
		1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>325</b>
	<b>States:</b>						
1	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	59	76	100
2	Himachal Pradesh	43	51	62	77	93	109
3	Punjab	182	221	269	333	403	484
4	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	133	159
5	Haryana	128	172	227	292	372	478
6	Rajasthan	47	59	75	100	129	165
7	Uttar Pradesh	215	251	300	377	548	690
8	Bihar	223	267	324	402	685	881
9	Sikkim	19	23	30	45	57	76
10	Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	4	6	8	10	13
11	Nagaland	13	22	31	47	73	120
12	Manipur	26	35	48	64	82	103
13	Mizoram	9	13	16	23	33	42
14	Tripura	61	109	148	196	263	305
15	Meghalaya	27	34	45	60	79	103
16	Assam	102	138	186	230	286	340
17	West Bengal	296	394	499	615	767	903
18	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	274	338
19	Orissa	94	113	141	169	203	236
20	Chhatisgarh	-	-	-	-	130	154
21	Madhya Pradesh	59	73	94	118	158	196
<b>22</b>	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>258</b>
23	Maharashtra	104	129	164	204	257	315
24	Andhra Pradesh	113	131	158	195	242	277
25	Karnataka	101	123	153	194	235	276
26	Goa	148	159	215	272	316	364
27	Kerala	349	435	549	655	749	819
28	TamilNadu	232	259	317	372	429	480
	<b>Union Territory</b>						
1	Chandigarh	213	1052	2257	3961	5632	7900
2	Delhi	1176	1793	2742	4194	6352	9340
3	Daman & Diu	434	327	559	705	907	1413
4	D & N Haveli	85	118	151	211	282	449
5	Lakshadweep	657	753	994	1258	1616	1895
6	Pondicherry	645	750	959	1229	1642	2034
7	A & N Islands	4	8	14	23	34	43

- Note : (1) While working out the density of India in 1971, Jammu & Kashmir has been excluded as comparable figures of area and population are not available for the State.
- (2) 1981 census could not be held in Assam therefore, for calculating the density of India and Assam, the population figures for 1981 for Assam as worked out by interpolation have been taken.
- (3) While for working out the density of India and J&K for 1991 and 2001 Census, the entire area and population of those portions J&K which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China have not been taken into account.
- (4) 1991 census was not held in J&K. For calculating density of India and J&K, population figures of 1991 for J&K as projected by standing committee of expert in population projection. (Oct.1989) have been taken.
- (5) Uttaranchal, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh are newly formed states hence separate data for these states of previous census is not available.

Source: Primary Census Abstract : Census of India 2001

**1.5 PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION BY STATES -  
1971, 1981, 1991 AND 2001**

Sr. No.	India/States/ Union Territory	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>19.91</b>	<b>23.34@</b>	<b>25.71</b>	<b>27.81</b>
	<b>States :</b>				
1	Jammu & Kashmir	18.59	21.05	23.83*	24.81
2	Himachal Pradesh	6.99	7.61	8.69	9.80
3	Punjab	23.73	27.68	29.55	33.92
4	Uttaranchal	N.A.	N.A.	22.97	25.67
5	Haryana	17.67	21.88	24.63	28.92
6	Rajasthan	17.63	21.05	22.88	23.39
7	Uttar Pradesh	14.02	17.95	19.68	20.78
8	Bihar	10.00	12.47	10.40	10.46
9	Sikkim	9.37	16.15	9.10	11.07
10	Arunachal Pradesh	3.70	6.56	12.80	20.75
11	Nagaland	9.95	15.52	17.21	17.23
12	Manipur	13.19	26.42	27.52	25.11
13	Mizoram	11.36	24.67	46.10	49.63
14	Tripura	10.43	10.99	15.30	17.06
15	Meghalaya	14.55	18.07	18.60	19.58
16	Assam	8.82	9.88	11.10	12.90
17	West Bengal	24.75	26.47	27.48	27.97
18	Jharkhand	N.A.	N.A.	21.25	22.24
19	Orissa	8.41	11.79	13.38	14.99
20	Chhatisgarh	N.A.	N.A.	17.40	20.09
21	Madhya Pradesh	16.29	20.29	25.27	26.46
22	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>28.08</b>	<b>31.10</b>	<b>34.49</b>	<b>37.36</b>
23	Maharashtra	31.17	35.03	38.69	42.43
24	Andhra Pradesh	19.31	23.32	26.89	27.30
25	Karnataka	24.31	28.89	30.92	33.99
26	Goa	25.56	32.03	41.01	49.76
27	Kerala	16.24	18.74	26.39	25.96
28	TamilNadu	30.26	32.95	34.15	44.04
	<b>Union Territory</b>				
1	Chandigarh	90.55	93.63	89.69	89.77
2	Delhi	89.70	92.73	89.93	93.18
3	Daman & Diu	37.56	36.75	46.80	36.25
4	D & N Haveli	N.A.	6.67	8.47	22.89
5	Lakshadweep	N.A.	46.28	56.31	44.46
6	Pondicherry	42.04	52.28	64.00	66.57
7	A & N Islands	22.77	26.30	26.71	32.63

Note : Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh are newly formed states hence data for 1971 and 1981 census is not available.

(\*) Based on the projected population of J&K by the standing committee of expert on population projections(October, 1989).

(@) The 1981 census could not be held in Assam. Population figures for 1981 for Assam have been worked out by interpolation.

Source: Primary Census Abstract : Census of India 2001

**1.6 STATEWISE POPULATION BY TOTAL WORKERS, MAIN WORKERS,  
MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS - 2001**

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union territory	Total population	Total workers	Main workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>1028737436</b>	<b>402234724</b>	<b>313004983</b>	<b>89229741</b>	<b>626375604</b>
	<b>States :</b>					
1	Jammu & Kashmir	10143700	3753815	2608668	1145147	6389885
2	Himachal Pradesh	6077900	2992461	1963882	1028579	3085439
3	Punjab	24358999	9127474	7835732	1291742	15231525
4	Uttaranchal	8489349	3134036	2322347	811689	5355313
5	Haryana	21144564	8377466	6241324	2136142	12767098
6	Rajasthan	56507188	23766655	17436888	6329767	32740533
7	Uttar Pradesh	166197921	53983824	39337649	14646175	112214097
8	Bihar	82998509	27974606	21052875	6921731	55023903
9	Sikkim	540851	263043	212904	50139	277808
10	Arunachal Pradesh	1097968	482902	415007	67895	615066
11	Nagaland	1990036	847796	703977	143819	1142240
12	Manipur	2293896	945213	659364	285849	1221575
13	Mizoram	888573	467159	362450	104709	421414
14	Tripura	3199203	1159561	912292	247269	2039642
15	Meghalaya	2318822	970146	757011	213135	1348676
16	Assam	26655528	9538591	7114097	2424494	17116937
17	West Bengal	80176197	29481690	23023583	6458107	50694507
18	Jharkhand	26945829	10109030	6446782	3662248	16836799
19	Orissa	36804660	14276488	9589269	4687219	22528172
20	Chhatisgarh	20833803	9679871	7054595	2625276	11153932
21	Madhya Pradesh	60348023	25793519	19102572	6690947	34554504
22	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>50671017</b>	<b>21255521</b>	<b>17025074</b>	<b>4230447</b>	<b>29415496</b>
23	Maharashtra	96878627	41173351	34748053	6425298	55705276
24	Andhra Pradesh	76210007	34893859	29040873	5852986	41316148
25	Karnataka	52850562	23534791	19364759	4170032	29315771
26	Goa	1347668	522855	425305	97550	824813
27	Kerala	31841374	10283887	8236973	2046914	21557487
28	Tamil Nadu	62405679	27878282	23757783	4120499	34527397
	<b>Union Territory</b>					
1	Chandigarh	900635	340422	328989	11433	560213
2	Delhi	13850507	4545234	4317516	227718	9305273
3	Daman & Diu	158204	72791	67522	5269	85413
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220490	114122	96184	17938	106368
5	Lakshadweep	60650	15354	11710	3644	45296
6	Pondicherry	974345	342655	317367	25288	631690
7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	356152	136254	113607	22647	219898

Source: (i) Primary Census Abstract : Census of India 2001

(ii) Statistical Abstract of India, 2004 published by CSO, New Delhi.

**1.7 STATEWISE TOTAL WORKERS, CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL  
LABOURERS, HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY WORKERS AND OTHER WORKERS - 2001**

Sl. No.	India/State / Union territory	Total workers (Main+ Marginal)	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>402234724</b>	<b>127312851</b>	<b>106775330</b>	<b>16956942</b>	<b>151189601</b>
	<b>States :</b>					
1	Jammu & Kashmir	3753815	1591514	246421	234472	1681408
2	Himachal Pradesh	2992461	1954870	94171	52519	890901
3	Punjab	9127474	2065067	1489861	333770	5238776
4	Uttaranchal	3134036	1570116	259683	72448	1231789
5	Haryana	8377466	3018014	1278821	214755	3865876
6	Rajasthan	23766655	13140066	2523719	677991	7424879
7	Uttar Pradesh	53983824	22167562	13400911	3031164	15384187
8	Bihar	27974606	8193621	13417744	1100424	5262817
9	Sikkim	263043	131258	17000	4219	110566
10	Arunachal Pradesh	482902	279300	18840	6043	178719
11	Nagaland	847796	548845	30907	21873	246171
12	Manipur	945213	379705	113630	96920	354958
13	Mizoram	467159	256332	26783	7100	176944
14	Tripura	1159561	313300	276132	35292	534837
15	Meghalaya	970146	467010	171694	21225	310217
16	Assam	9538591	3730773	1263532	344912	4199374
17	West Bengal	29481690	5653922	7362957	2172070	14292741
18	Jharkhand	10109030	3889506	2851297	430965	2937262
19	Orissa	14276488	4247661	4999104	701563	4328160
20	Chhatisgarh	9679871	4311131	3091358	198691	2078691
21	Madhya Pradesh	25793519	11037906	7400670	1033313	6321630
22	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>21255521</b>	<b>5802681</b>	<b>5161658</b>	<b>429682</b>	<b>9861500</b>
23	Maharashtra	41173351	11813275	10815262	1089318	17455496
24	Andhra Pradesh	34893859	7859534	13832152	1642105	11560068
25	Karnataka	23534791	6883856	6226942	959665	9464328
26	Goa	522855	50395	35806	14746	421908
27	Kerala	10283887	724155	1620851	369667	7569214
28	Tamil Nadu	27878282	5116039	8637630	1499761	12624852
	<b>Union Territory</b>					
1	Chandigarh	340422	2141	563	3880	333838
2	Delhi	4545234	37431	15773	140032	4351998
3	Daman & Diu	72791	4034	1323	1180	66254
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	114122	39470	14715	850	59087
5	Lakshadweep	15354	0	0	902	14452
6	Pondicherry	342655	10900	72251	6339	253165
7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	136254	21461	5169	7086	102538

Source: (i) Primary Census Abstract : Census of India 2001

(ii) Statistical Abstract of India, 2004 published by CSO, New Delhi.

### 1.8 STATEWISE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION - 2001

Sr. No.	India/States/ Union Territory	Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes			
		Total	Rural	Urban	% age to total Population	Total	Rural	Urban	% age to total Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>166635700</b>	<b>133010878</b>	<b>33624822</b>	<b>16.20</b>	<b>84326240</b>	<b>77338597</b>	<b>6987643</b>	<b>8.20</b>
<b>States</b>									
1	Jammu & Kashmir	770155	636016	134139	7.59	1105979	1054488	51491	10.90
2	Himachal Pradesh	1502170	1403050	99120	24.72	244587	237060	7527	4.02
3	Punjab	7028723	5318254	1710469	28.85	-	-	-	-
4	Uttaranchal	1517186	1256122	261064	17.87	256129	240209	15920	3.02
5	Haryana	4091110	3210917	880193	19.35	-	-	-	-
6	Rajasthan	9694462	7739926	1954536	17.16	7097706	6717830	379876	12.56
7	Uttar Pradesh	35148377	30816596	4331781	21.15	107963	95828	12135	0.06
8	Bihar	13048608	12178555	870053	15.72	758351	717702	40649	0.91
9	Sikkim	27165	23872	3293	5.02	111405	101909	9496	20.60
10	Arunachal Pradesh	6188	3062	3126	0.56	705158	606278	98880	64.22
11	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	1774026	1544022	230004	89.15
12	Manipur	60037	20802	39235	2.77	741141	705912	35229	34.20
13	Mizoram	272	65	207	0.03	839310	430883	408427	94.46
14	Tripura	555724	455623	100101	17.37	993426	967997	25429	31.05
15	Meghalaya	11139	7065	4074	0.48	1992862	1682670	310192	85.94
16	Assam	1825949	1553691	272258	6.85	3308570	3154546	154024	12.41
17	West Bengal	18452555	15524925	2927630	23.02	4406794	4136366	270428	5.50
18	Jharkhand	3189320	2588094	601226	11.84	7087068	6500014	587054	26.30
19	Orissa	6082063	5378788	703275	16.53	8145081	7698358	446723	22.13
20	Chhatisgarh	2418722	1899055	519667	11.61	6616596	6264835	351761	31.76
21	Madhya Pradesh	9155177	6914726	2240451	15.17	12233474	11446448	787026	20.27
22	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>3592715</b>	<b>2180441</b>	<b>1412274</b>	<b>7.09</b>	<b>7481160</b>	<b>6866637</b>	<b>614523</b>	<b>14.76</b>
23	Maharashtra	9881656	6093829	3787827	10.20	8577276	7486537	1090739	8.85
24	Andhra Pradesh	12339496	10219409	2120087	16.19	5024104	4646923	377181	6.59
25	Karnataka	8563930	6417243	2146687	16.20	3463986	2934530	529456	6.55
26	Goa	23791	10720	13071	1.77	566	190	376	0.04
27	Kerala	3123941	2553725	570216	9.81	364189	350019	14170	1.14
28	Tamil Nadu	11857504	8308890	3548614	19.00	651321	551143	100178	1.04
<b>Union Territory</b>									
1	Chandigarh	157597	14740	142857	17.50	-	-	-	-
2	Delhi	2343255	188378	2154877	16.92	-	-	-	-
3	Daman & Diu	4838	2920	1918	3.06	13997	11188	2809	8.85
4	D & N Haveli	4104	2834	1270	1.86	137225	127410	9815	62.24
5	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	57321	32209	25112	94.51
6	Pondicherry	157771	88545	69226	16.19	-	-	-	-
7	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	29469	28456	1013	8.27

Source: (i) Primary Census Abstract : Census of India 2001

(ii) Statistical Abstract of India, 2004 published by CSO, New Delhi.

**1.9 STATEWISE LITERACY RATE FOR TOTAL POPULATION, SCHEDULED CASTES  
POPULATION AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION BY SEX - 2001**

Sr. No.	India/States/ Union Territory	Persons			Males			Females		
		Total	SCs.	STs.	Total	SCs.	STs.	Total	SCs.	STs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>64.84</b>	<b>54.69</b>	<b>47.10</b>	<b>75.26</b>	<b>66.64</b>	<b>59.17</b>	<b>53.67</b>	<b>41.90</b>	<b>34.76</b>
	<b>States</b>									
1	Jammu & Kashmir	55.52	59.03	37.46	66.60	69.57	48.16	43.00	47.46	25.51
2	Himachal Pradesh	76.48	70.31	65.50	85.35	80.01	77.71	67.42	60.35	53.32
3	Punjab	69.65	56.22	-	75.23	63.38	-	63.36	48.25	-
4	Uttaranchal	71.62	63.40	63.23	83.28	77.26	76.39	59.63	48.74	49.37
5	Haryana	67.91	55.45	-	78.49	66.93	-	55.73	42.26	-
6	Rajasthan	60.41	52.24	44.66	75.70	68.99	62.10	43.85	33.87	26.16
7	Uttar Pradesh	56.27	46.27	35.13	68.82	60.34	48.45	42.22	30.50	20.70
8	Bihar	47.00	28.47	28.17	59.68	40.23	39.76	33.12	15.58	15.54
9	Sikkim	68.81	63.04	67.14	76.04	70.15	73.81	60.40	55.71	60.16
10	Arunachal Pradesh	54.34	67.64	49.62	63.83	76.31	58.77	43.53	54.99	40.56
11	Nagaland	66.59	-	65.95	71.16	-	70.26	61.46	-	61.35
12	Manipur	70.53	72.32	65.85	80.33	81.78	73.16	60.53	62.97	58.42
13	Mizoram	88.80	89.20	89.34	90.72	88.44	91.71	86.75	92.16	86.95
14	Tripura	73.19	74.68	56.48	81.02	81.85	67.97	64.91	67.24	44.60
15	Meghalaya	62.56	56.27	61.34	65.43	65.86	63.49	59.61	45.21	59.20
16	Assam	63.25	66.78	62.52	71.28	75.74	72.34	54.61	57.14	52.44
17	West Bengal	68.64	59.04	43.40	77.02	70.54	57.38	59.61	46.90	29.15
18	Jharkhand	53.56	37.56	40.67	67.30	51.59	53.98	38.87	22.55	27.21
19	Orissa	63.08	55.53	37.37	75.35	70.47	51.48	50.51	40.33	23.37
20	Chhatisgarh	64.66	63.96	52.09	77.38	78.70	65.04	51.85	49.22	39.35
21	Madhya Pradesh	63.74	58.57	41.16	76.06	72.33	53.55	50.29	43.28	28.44
22	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>69.14</b>	<b>70.50</b>	<b>47.74</b>	<b>79.66</b>	<b>82.56</b>	<b>59.18</b>	<b>57.80</b>	<b>57.58</b>	<b>36.02</b>
23	Maharashtra	76.88	71.90	55.21	85.97	83.29	67.02	67.03	59.98	43.08
24	Andhra Pradesh	60.47	53.52	37.04	70.32	63.51	47.66	50.43	43.35	26.11
25	Karnataka	66.64	52.87	48.27	76.10	63.75	59.66	56.87	41.72	36.57
26	Goa	82.01	71.92	55.88	88.42	81.56	63.49	75.37	62.05	47.32
27	Kerala	90.86	82.66	64.35	94.24	88.07	70.78	87.72	77.56	58.11
28	Tamil Nadu	73.45	63.19	41.53	82.42	73.41	50.15	64.43	53.01	32.78
	<b>Union Territory</b>									
1	Chandigarh	81.94	67.66	-	86.14	76.20	-	76.47	57.22	-
2	Delhi	81.67	70.85	-	87.33	80.77	-	74.71	59.07	-
3	Daman & Diu	78.18	85.13	63.42	86.76	94.03	74.23	65.61	75.82	51.93
4	D & N Haveli	57.63	78.25	41.24	71.18	88.37	55.97	40.23	67.05	26.99
5	Lakshadweep	86.66	-	86.14	92.53	-	92.16	80.47	-	80.18
6	Pondicherry	81.24	69.12	-	88.62	78.41	-	73.90	60.05	-
7	A & N Islands	81.30	-	66.79	86.33	-	73.61	75.24	-	59.58

Source: (i) Primary Census Abstract : Census of India 2001

(ii) Statistical Abstract of India, 2004 published by CSO, New Delhi.

### 1.10 GROWTH OF POPULATION-GUJARAT AND INDIA - 1901 TO 2001

Sr. No.	Year	Total Population (lakh)	Decadal Growth Rate	Density (Persons per Sq. km.)	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)	Literacy Rate	Percentage of Urban Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>GUJARAT</b>							
1	1901	91	-	46	954	7.93	22.33
2	1911	98	+7.79	50	946	9.12	19.25
3	1921	102	+3.79	52	944	10.85	20.15
4	1931	115	+12.92	59	945	11.98	20.50
5	1941	137	+19.25	70	941	N.A.	23.79
6	1951	163	+18.69	83	952	21.82	27.23
7	1961	206	+26.88	105	940	31.47	25.77
8	1971	267	+29.39	136	934	36.95	28.08
9	1981	341	+27.67	174	942	44.92	31.10
10	1991	413	+21.19	211	934	61.29	34.49
11	2001	507	+22.66	258	920	69.14	37.36
<b>INDIA</b>							
1	1901	2384	-	77	972	5.35	10.84
2	1911	2521	+5.75	82	964	5.92	10.29
3	1921	2513	(-) 0.31	81	955	7.16	11.18
4	1931	2790	+11.00	90	950	9.50	11.99
5	1941	3187	+14.22	103	945	16.10	13.86
6	1951	3611	+13.31	117	946	18.33	17.29
7	1961	4392	+21.64	142	941	28.30	17.97
8	1971	5482	+24.80	177	930	34.45	19.91
9	1981	6833	+24.66	216	934	43.57	23.34
10	1991	8434	+23.86	267	927	52.21	25.73
11	2001	10287	+21.54	325	933	64.84	27.81

Note : (1) Literacy rate for 1901 to 1941 are crude literacy rate.

(2) Literacy rate for 1901 to 1931 are for undivided India.

(3) As a consequence of the revised figures of 1981 census, the decadal growth rate for India during 1971-81 has been estimated at 24.66 percent.

(4) Density of population, Literacy percentage and Sex Ratio for India for 1981 are based on unrevised figures.

(5) The figures of India for 1991 Census are excluding Jammu and Kashmir.

(6) Literacy rate for 1991 and 2001 is based on population aged 7 years and above.

Source: (1) Director of Census Operation, Gujarat State.

(2) Primary Census Abstract : Census of India 2001

**1.11 DISTRICTWISE POPULATION BY RESIDENCE AND BY SEX - 2001**

Sr. No.	State/ District	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>31740767</b>	<b>16317771</b>	<b>15422996</b>	<b>18930250</b>	<b>10067806</b>	<b>8862444</b>	<b>50671017</b>	<b>26385577</b>	<b>24285440</b>
1	Kachchh	1108333	567470	540863	474892	247682	227210	1583225	815152	768073
2	Banas Kantha	2228743	1152573	1076170	275501	144831	130670	2504244	1297404	1206840
3	Patan	944281	487266	457015	238428	124834	113594	1182709	612100	570609
4	Mehsana	1426175	737246	688929	411717	216596	195121	1837892	953842	884050
5	Sabar Kantha	1857402	952287	905115	225129	117267	107862	2082531	1069554	1012977
6	Gandhinagar	867195	450470	416725	467260	247529	219731	1334455	697999	636456
7	Ahmedabad	1152986	601125	551861	4663533	2473431	2190102	5816519	3074556	2741963
8	Surendranagar	1112700	576655	536045	402448	210995	191453	1515148	787650	727498
9	Rajkot	1544019	792848	751171	1625862	849170	776692	3169881	1642018	1527863
10	Jamnagar	1068022	545345	522677	836256	435975	400281	1904278	981320	922958
11	Porbandar	275460	141068	134392	261375	134753	126622	536835	275821	261014
12	Junagadh	1736645	885414	851231	711528	366936	344592	2448173	1252350	1195823
13	Amreli	1080960	540316	540644	312958	161277	151681	1393918	701593	692325
14	Bhavnagar	1534592	782227	752365	935038	492693	442345	2469630	1274920	1194710
15	Anand	1348901	706685	642216	507971	265315	242656	1856872	972000	884872
16	Kheda	1617766	841496	776270	406450	211327	195123	2024216	1052823	971393
17	Panchmahals	1771915	912905	859010	253362	132032	121330	2025277	1044937	980340
18	Dohad	1480110	744132	735978	156323	80076	76247	1636433	824208	812225
19	Vadodara	1995580	1034338	961242	1646222	863030	783192	3641802	1897368	1744434
20	Narmada	462298	236784	225514	52106	27202	24904	514404	263986	250418
21	Bharuch	1018096	528788	489308	352560	184888	167672	1370656	713676	656980
22	Surat	1349238	701782	647456	2926302	1660290	1266012	4275540	2362072	1913468
23	The Dangs	186729	93974	92755	0	0	0	186729	93974	92755
24	Navsari	893110	453352	439758	336353	175636	160717	1229463	628988	600475
25	Valsad	1029392	526423	502969	381161	208376	172785	1410553	734799	675754
26	Tapi	650119	324802	325317	69515	35665	33850	719634	360467	359167

*Note : Surat and Tapi districts have been bifurcated from 27th September, 2007, the data pertaining to Surat and Tapi districts for demography have been derived through bifurcation of Surat district as a whole.*

*Source : Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat State.*

**1.12 DISTRICTWISE POPULATION,  
POPULATION OF CHILD IN AGE  
GROUP 0-6 YEARS, LITERATES,  
LITERACY RATE BY SEX - 2001**

**1.12 DISTRICTWISE POPULATION, POPULATION OF CHILD IN AGE GROUP  
0-6 YEARS, LITERATES, LITERACY RATE BY SEX - 2001**

Sr. No.	State/ District	Population			Child in age group 0-6 years		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>50671017</b>	<b>26385577</b>	<b>24285440</b>	<b>7532404</b>	<b>4000148</b>	<b>3532256</b>
1	Kachchh	1583225	815152	768073	254448	132411	122037
2	Banas Kantha	2504244	1297404	1206840	468394	245654	222740
3	Patan	1182709	612100	570609	190192	101968	88224
4	Mahesana	1837892	953842	884050	258139	143334	114805
5	Sabar Kantha	2082531	1069554	1012977	324716	172786	151930
6	Gandhinagar	1334455	697999	636456	185696	102406	83290
7	Ahmadabad	5816519	3074556	2741963	769666	419249	350417
8	Surendranagar	1515148	787650	727498	247294	131120	116174
9	Rajkot	3169881	1642018	1527863	427184	230402	196782
10	Jamnagar	1904278	981320	922958	274268	144494	129774
11	Porbandar	536835	275821	261014	76099	40102	35997
12	Junagadh	2448173	1252350	1195823	369691	194292	175399
13	Amreli	1393918	701593	692325	198657	104997	93660
14	Bhavnagar	2469630	1274920	1194710	401780	213597	188183
15	Anand	1856872	972000	884872	255231	138074	117157
16	Kheda	2024216	1052823	971393	296430	158032	138398
17	Panch Mahals	2025277	1044937	980340	341284	176376	164908
18	Dohad	1636433	824208	812225	333948	169799	164149
19	Vadodara	3641802	1897368	1744434	493196	261562	231634
20	Narmada	514404	263986	250418	80968	41620	39348
21	Bharuch	1370656	713676	656980	194025	101176	92849
22	Surat	4275540	2362072	1913468	600664	323158	277506
23	The Dangs	186729	93974	92755	36547	18510	18037
24	Navsari	1229463	628988	600475	149283	77940	71343
25	Valsad	1410553	734799	675754	205596	106336	99260
26	Tapi	719634	360467	359167	99008	50753	48255

**1.12 DISTRICTWISE POPULATION, POPULATION OF CHILD IN AGE GROUP  
0-6 YEARS, LITERATES, LITERACY RATE BY SEX - 2001**

Sr. No.	State/ District	Literates			Literacy Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>29827750</b>	<b>17833273</b>	<b>11994477</b>	<b>69.14</b>	<b>79.66</b>	<b>57.80</b>
1	Kachchh	794483	480555	313928	59.79	70.39	48.59
2	Banas Kantha	1037619	699080	338539	50.97	66.47	34.40
3	Patan	599082	375588	223494	60.36	73.63	46.33
4	Mehsana	1188224	698626	489598	75.22	86.20	63.65
5	Sabar Kantha	1171555	721203	450352	66.65	80.42	52.30
6	Gandhinagar	879834	522575	357259	76.59	87.74	64.58
7	Ahmedabad	4012140	2318295	1693845	79.50	87.31	70.83
8	Surendranagar	781155	487094	294061	61.61	74.19	48.10
9	Rajkot	2033946	1166122	867824	74.16	82.61	65.20
10	Jamnagar	1083696	638101	445595	66.48	76.25	56.18
11	Porbandar	316172	184717	131455	68.62	78.36	58.42
12	Junagadh	1408878	833064	575814	67.78	78.74	56.43
13	Amreli	789978	456025	333953	66.09	76.44	55.78
14	Bhavnagar	1368920	828080	540840	66.20	78.02	53.73
15	Anand	1193404	717909	475495	74.51	86.09	61.94
16	Kheda	1243363	769426	473937	71.96	85.99	56.90
17	Panch Mahals	1025835	659346	366489	60.92	75.91	44.94
18	Dohad	588074	385340	202734	45.15	58.88	31.28
19	Vadodara	2228008	1309347	918661	70.76	80.04	60.73
20	Narmada	259472	161092	98380	59.86	72.44	46.61
21	Bharuch	875519	508240	367279	74.41	82.98	65.11
22	Surat	2852340	1709305	1143035	77.62	83.83	69.87
23	The Dangs	89586	53339	36247	59.65	70.68	48.51
24	Navsari	819146	456108	363038	75.83	82.77	68.61
25	Valsad	833257	489578	343679	69.15	77.90	59.62
26	Tapi	354064	205118	148946	57.05	66.23	47.91

Note : Surat and Tapi districts have been bifurcated from 27th September, 2007, the data pertaining to Surat and Tapi districts for demography have been derived through bifurcation of Surat district as a whole.

Source : Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat State.

**1.13 DISTRICTWISE DECADAL GROWTH RATE, SEX-RATIO, POPULATION DENSITY AND PERCENTAGE OF URBANISATION**

Sr. No.	State/ District	Decadal Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio (Females per '000 Males)		Density (Population per Sq.Km.)		%age of Urbanisation	
		1981-1991	1991-2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>21.19</b>	<b>22.66</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>34.49</b>	<b>37.36</b>
1	Kachchh	20.22	25.40	964	942	28	35	30.72	30.00
2	Banas Kantha	30.87	26.38	934	930	184	233	9.90	11.00
3	Patan	12.35	14.16	944	932	181	206	19.86	20.16
4	Mehsana	17.35	12.05	951	927	374	420	21.26	22.40
5	Sabar Kantha	17.23	18.25	965	947	238	282	10.51	10.81
6	Gandhinagar	24.49	23.86	934	912	498	616	29.21	35.02
7	Ahmedabad	24.25	26.79	897	892	567	719	77.50	80.18
8	Surendranagar	16.89	25.34	921	924	115	144	30.01	26.56
9	Rajkot	20.12	26.08	946	930	224	283	47.09	51.29
10	Jamnagar	12.24	21.79	949	941	111	135	40.35	43.91
11	Porbandar	10.23	14.35	960	946	204	234	45.34	48.69
12	Junagadh	15.29	17.07	960	955	236	277	28.37	29.06
13	Amreli	14.97	6.50	985	987	177	188	23.59	22.45
14	Bhavnagar	23.13	19.31	944	937	207	247	35.70	37.86
15	Anand	13.39	13.04	912	910	559	631	25.17	27.36
16	Kheda	14.81	13.29	924	923	424	480	20.78	20.08
17	Panch Mahals	22.34	20.39	934	938	322	389	11.85	12.51
18	Dohad	34.60	28.44	976	985	349	448	8.97	9.55
19	Vadodara	21.07	19.87	913	919	402	482	43.71	45.20
20	Narmada	19.85	14.47	947	949	163	187	9.84	10.13
21	Bharuch	18.36	19.37	925	921	176	210	24.79	25.72
22	Surat	36.29	54.30	901	810	444	968	50.56	68.44
23	The Dangs	26.77	29.59	983	987	82	106	11.04	0.00
24	Navsari	19.34	13.24	958	955	491	557	28.26	27.36
25	Valsad	25.87	29.65	957	920	359	465	20.68	27.02
26	Tapi	-	14.78	-	996	-	222	-	9.66

Note : Surat and Tapi districts have been bifurcated from 27th September, 2007, the data pertaining to Surat and Tapi districts for demography have been derived through bifurcation of Surat district as a whole.

Source : Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat State.

### 1.14 DISTRICTWISE LITERACY RATE BY SEX AND RESIDENCE - 2001

Sr. No.	State/ District	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>61.29</b>	<b>74.11</b>	<b>47.84</b>	<b>81.84</b>	<b>88.34</b>	<b>74.50</b>	<b>69.14</b>	<b>79.66</b>	<b>57.80</b>
1	Kachchh	53.47	65.15	41.28	73.97	81.90	65.35	59.79	70.39	48.59
2	Banas Kantha	47.91	64.02	30.73	74.55	85.11	63.04	50.97	66.47	34.40
3	Patan	55.85	70.28	40.65	77.41	86.11	68.04	60.36	73.63	46.33
4	Mehsana	72.65	84.85	59.90	83.85	90.65	76.48	75.22	86.20	63.65
5	Sabar Kantha	64.85	79.32	49.83	81.00	89.08	72.35	66.65	80.42	52.30
6	Gandhinagar	72.05	85.73	57.56	84.78	91.30	77.57	76.59	87.74	64.58
7	Ahmedabad	62.30	77.21	46.20	83.57	89.66	76.76	79.50	87.31	70.83
8	Surendranagar	55.85	69.85	40.90	76.78	85.53	67.25	61.61	74.19	48.10
9	Rajkot	66.13	76.93	54.88	81.60	87.78	74.93	74.16	82.61	65.20
10	Jamnagar	60.36	71.55	48.80	74.12	81.99	65.60	66.48	76.25	56.18
11	Porbandar	60.11	71.31	48.45	77.38	85.56	68.74	68.62	78.36	58.42
12	Junagadh	63.67	75.71	51.27	77.57	85.86	68.83	67.78	78.74	56.43
13	Amreli	62.83	73.79	52.09	77.19	85.17	68.81	66.09	76.44	55.78
14	Bhavnagar	58.72	72.89	44.21	78.00	85.84	69.35	66.20	78.02	53.73
15	Anand	71.55	84.81	57.12	82.13	89.39	74.30	74.51	86.09	61.94
16	Kheda	69.18	84.95	52.22	82.60	89.96	74.73	71.96	85.99	56.90
17	Panch Mahals	57.53	73.69	40.34	83.71	90.79	76.09	60.92	75.91	44.94
18	Dohad	41.42	55.72	27.02	77.87	86.20	69.25	45.15	58.88	31.28
19	Vadodara	57.62	70.24	44.07	86.08	91.40	80.29	70.76	80.04	60.73
20	Narmada	56.62	69.91	42.67	86.77	93.14	79.86	59.86	72.44	46.61
21	Bharuch	70.44	80.12	59.97	85.64	91.03	79.73	74.41	82.98	65.11
22	Surat	66.37	73.86	58.21	82.81	88.02	75.89	77.62	83.83	69.87
23	The Dangs	59.65	70.68	48.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.65	70.68	48.51
24	Navsari	72.32	79.87	64.58	85.08	90.20	79.52	75.83	82.77	68.61
25	Valsad	62.57	72.21	52.48	86.40	91.76	79.87	69.15	77.90	59.62
26	Tapi	54.54	63.90	45.26	80.07	87.05	72.79	57.05	66.23	47.91

Note : Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above.

Note : Surat and Tapi districts have been bifurcated from 27th September, 2007, the data pertaining to Surat and Tapi districts for demography have been derived through bifurcation of Surat district as a whole.

Source : Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat State.

**1.15 DISTRICTWISE DECADAL VARIATION (IN PERCENTAGE) IN POPULATION SINCE 1901**

Sr. No.	State/ District	Percentage Decadal Variation									
		1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>7.79</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>12.92</b>	<b>19.25</b>	<b>18.69</b>	<b>26.88</b>	<b>29.39</b>	<b>27.67</b>	<b>21.19</b>	<b>22.66</b>
1	Kachchh	5.21	-5.63	7.42	-2.42	11.76	22.70	22.02	23.58	20.22	25.40
2	Banas Kantha	-4.26	5.36	8.27	14.96	26.90	30.05	27.35	32.10	30.87	26.38
3	Patan	-1.05	7.73	10.25	13.63	20.36	25.32	26.11	23.21	12.35	14.16
4	Mehsana	-0.37	8.22	10.64	13.38	19.08	20.07	36.32	21.07	17.35	12.05
5	Sabar Kantha	13.32	10.23	18.69	17.15	19.39	34.29	29.29	26.49	17.23	18.25
6	Gandhinagar	1.40	7.65	10.73	21.89	22.73	18.41	12.65	29.14	24.49	23.86
7	Ahmedabad	-5.20	6.80	10.98	38.70	28.66	33.40	40.13	33.79	24.25	26.79
8	Surendranagar	12.39	2.12	9.92	12.32	17.99	30.97	27.51	22.32	16.89	25.34
9	Rajkot	17.92	-0.65	15.73	17.83	16.27	29.94	34.39	28.88	20.12	26.08
10	Jamnagar	2.12	0.01	18.31	21.71	19.13	34.29	34.15	25.35	12.24	21.79
11	Porbandar	10.68	7.90	18.13	26.24	13.66	24.73	31.61	20.28	10.23	14.35
12	Junagadh	10.42	7.22	17.85	25.82	13.74	26.75	33.79	28.79	15.29	17.07
13	Amreli	7.62	-0.72	14.35	20.77	14.98	22.04	25.69	26.37	14.97	6.50
14	Bhavnagar	7.83	-1.85	14.13	21.68	15.88	27.79	25.44	34.76	23.13	19.31
15	Anand	-2.00	1.57	8.79	18.97	20.66	20.37	22.44	23.42	13.39	13.04
16	Kheda	-2.00	1.57	8.79	18.97	20.66	24.82	25.41	22.78	14.81	13.29
17	Panch Mahals	29.29	16.35	19.01	15.06	19.55	27.91	24.63	24.28	22.34	20.39
18	Dohad	29.29	16.35	19.01	15.06	19.55	32.94	27.73	27.51	34.60	28.44
19	Vadodara	18.05	8.32	16.38	19.02	15.92	25.98	29.96	29.58	21.07	19.87
20	Narmada	15.09	2.53	13.80	19.35	11.28	39.05	27.39	20.14	19.85	14.47
21	Bharuch	14.60	1.53	13.33	19.41	10.40	19.94	22.93	15.35	18.36	19.37
22	Surat	6.94	0.38	9.94	20.64	18.66	25.72	36.01	39.53	36.29	54.30
23	The Dangs	57.78	-16.54	38.74	20.13	17.51	51.36	31.60	20.68	26.77	29.59
24	Navsari	6.94	0.38	9.94	20.64	18.66	18.53	24.52	24.18	19.34	13.24
25	Valsad	6.94	0.38	9.94	20.64	18.66	24.59	26.70	24.17	25.87	29.65
26	Tapi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14.78

Note : Surat and Tapi districts have been bifircated from 27th September, 2007, the data pertaining to Surat and

Tapi districts for demography have been derived through bifircation of Surat district as a whole.

Source : Directorate of Census Operation, Gujarat State.

### 1.16 DISTRICTWISE SEX-RATIO SINCE 1901

Sr. No.	State/ District	Sex-ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)										
		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>920</b>
1	Kachchh	995	1034	1059	1066	1095	1079	1041	1012	999	964	942
2	Banas Kantha	925	921	919	934	948	951	947	941	947	934	930
3	Patan	950	944	949	967	968	971	955	957	963	944	932
4	Mehsana	956	948	955	973	972	1002	974	961	974	951	927
5	Sabar Kantha	996	982	994	964	967	973	954	965	976	965	947
6	Gandhinagar	952	935	923	943	912	992	962	936	943	934	912
7	Ahmedabad	947	913	863	889	824	832	850	863	888	897	892
8	Surendranagar	968	934	957	964	956	958	943	941	934	921	924
9	Rajkot	970	978	984	974	977	988	963	947	947	946	930
10	Jamnagar	968	981	982	991	988	986	952	942	949	949	941
11	Porbandar	956	964	962	960	962	1001	962	952	967	960	946
12	Junagadh	955	963	962	960	962	976	949	933	954	960	955
13	Amreli	952	951	950	956	955	974	959	957	980	985	987
14	Bhavnagar	947	947	943	949	947	955	936	944	954	944	937
15	Anand	897	865	872	875	896	906	890	880	905	912	910
16	Kheda	897	865	872	875	896	918	913	907	924	924	923
17	Panch Mahals	975	958	951	931	938	922	925	930	942	934	938
18	Dohad	975	958	951	931	938	954	954	964	984	976	985
19	Vadodara	914	905	904	902	899	914	906	900	915	913	919
20	Narmada	953	935	937	918	927	934	952	961	954	947	949
21	Bharuch	960	940	943	921	932	947	945	944	938	925	921
22	Surat	992	990	988	982	977	970	968	947	924	901	810
23	The Dangs	938	887	888	848	848	877	913	946	970	983	987
24	Navsari	992	990	988	982	977	1041	1013	1002	975	958	955
25	Valsad	992	990	988	982	977	1001	1005	992	989	957	920
26	Tapi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	996

Note : Surat and Tapi districts have been bifurcated from 27th September, 2007, the data pertaining to Surat and Tapi districts for demography have been derived through bifurcation of Surat district as a whole.

Source : Directorate of Census Operation, Gujarat State.

**1.17 DISTRICTWISE POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN GUJARAT-2001**

Sr. No.	State/ Districts	Rural			Urban			Total			% age to Total Population
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>2180441</b>	<b>1127423</b>	<b>1053018</b>	<b>1412274</b>	<b>738860</b>	<b>673414</b>	<b>3592715</b>	<b>1866283</b>	<b>1726432</b>	<b>7.09</b>
1	Kachchh	132435	68039	64396	53497	27955	25542	185932	95994	89938	11.74
2	Banas Kantha	239947	124471	115476	31537	16528	15009	271484	140999	130485	10.84
3	Patan	91956	48011	43945	24923	13012	11911	116879	61023	55856	9.88
4	Mahesana	116688	60969	55719	31909	16741	15168	148597	77710	70887	8.09
5	Sabar Kantha	157006	80687	76319	16319	8425	7894	173325	89112	84213	8.32
6	Gandhinagar	51203	26713	24490	64752	34043	30709	115955	60756	55199	8.69
7	Ahmadabad	125184	66059	59125	495581	262200	233381	620765	328259	292506	10.67
8	Surendranagar	123515	64252	59263	42696	22261	20435	166211	86513	79698	10.97
9	Rajkot	140500	72766	67734	103864	53915	49949	244364	126681	117683	7.71
10	Jamnagar	86460	44502	41958	68359	35373	32986	154819	79875	74944	8.13
11	Porbandar	26673	13731	12942	21560	11094	10466	48233	24825	23408	8.98
12	Junagadh	190486	97913	92573	45138	23391	21747	235624	121304	114320	9.62
13	Amreli	95864	48972	46892	19626	10174	9452	115490	59146	56344	8.29
14	Bhavnagar	87207	44589	42618	54921	28425	26496	142128	73014	69114	5.76
15	Anand	74302	39360	34942	24183	12642	11541	98485	52002	46483	5.30
16	Kheda	84733	44212	40521	21378	11112	10266	106111	55324	50787	5.24
17	Panch Mahals	77767	39774	37993	14725	7609	7116	92492	47383	45109	4.57
18	Dohad	25642	12922	12720	7242	3698	3544	32884	16620	16264	2.01
19	Vadodara	94296	49097	45199	109989	57400	52589	204285	106497	97788	5.61
20	Narmada	6914	3554	3360	3124	1625	1499	10038	5179	4859	1.95
21	Bharuch	41163	21191	19972	20328	10517	9811	61491	31708	29783	4.49
22	Surat	58673	29697	28976	102266	53142	49124	160939	82839	78100	3.76
23	The Dangs	921	464	457	0	0	0	921	464	457	0.49
24	Navsari	20448	10134	10314	19126	9803	9323	39574	19937	19637	3.22
25	Valsad	25049	12641	12408	12255	6287	5968	37304	18928	18376	2.64
26	Tapi	5409	2703	2706	2976	1488	1488	8385	4191	4194	1.17

*Note : Surat and Tapi districts have been bifircated from 27th September, 2007, the data pertaining to Surat and Tapi districts for demography have been derived through bifircation of Surat district as a whole.*

*Source : Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat State*

**1.18 DISTRICTWISE POPULATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN GUJARAT-2001**

Sr. No.	State/Districts	Rural			Urban			Total			% age to Total Population
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>6866637</b>	<b>3471002</b>	<b>3395635</b>	<b>614523</b>	<b>319115</b>	<b>295408</b>	<b>7481160</b>	<b>3790117</b>	<b>3691043</b>	<b>14.76</b>
1	Kachchh	106284	55307	50977	23854	12561	11293	130138	67868	62270	8.22
2	Banas Kantha	196860	100987	95873	9044	4831	4213	205904	105818	100086	8.22
3	Patan	6679	3528	3151	5958	3194	2764	12637	6722	5915	1.07
4	Mahesana	4445	2436	2009	4530	2448	2082	8975	4884	4091	0.49
5	Sabar Kantha	410611	205667	204944	9631	5193	4438	420242	210860	209382	20.18
6	Gandhinagar	4696	2528	2168	12985	7047	5938	17681	9575	8106	1.32
7	Ahmadabad	15334	7988	7346	42701	22831	19870	58035	30819	27216	1.00
8	Surendranagar	13324	6920	6404	1014	530	484	14338	7450	6888	0.95
9	Rajkot	4262	2313	1949	8901	4721	4180	13163	7034	6129	0.42
10	Jamnagar	6195	3246	2949	4264	2277	1987	10459	5523	4936	0.55
11	Porbandar	5133	2684	2449	1323	696	627	6456	3380	3076	1.20
12	Junagadh	13673	7056	6617	5159	2710	2449	18832	9766	9066	0.77
13	Amreli	1626	845	781	1630	901	729	3256	1746	1510	0.23
14	Bhavnagar	2377	1293	1084	4921	2616	2305	7298	3909	3389	0.30
15	Anand	12825	6747	6078	10010	5272	4738	22835	12019	10816	1.23
16	Kheda	24831	12991	11840	7563	3951	3612	32394	16942	15452	1.60
17	Panch Mahals	541406	276801	264605	14594	7533	7061	556000	284334	271666	27.45
18	Dohad	1136859	570735	566124	45650	23031	22619	1182509	593766	588743	72.26
19	Vadodara	888285	454175	434110	79108	41883	37225	967393	496058	471335	26.56
20	Narmada	386465	196396	190069	15189	7948	7241	401654	204344	197310	78.08
21	Bharuch	406442	208664	197778	37601	19353	18248	444043	228017	216026	32.40
22	Surat	686311	346063	340248	120845	63546	57299	807156	409609	397547	18.88
23	The Dangs	175079	87763	87316	0	0	0	175079	87763	87316	93.76
24	Navsari	534939	269009	265930	56225	28094	28131	591164	297103	294061	48.08
25	Valsad	702495	351180	351315	69910	35215	34695	772405	386395	386010	54.76
26	Tapi	579201	287680	291521	21913	10733	11180	601114	298413	302701	83.53

Note : Surat and Tapi districts have been bifurcated from 27th September, 2007, the data pertaining to Surat and Tapi districts for demography have been derived through bifurcation of Surat district as a whole.

Source : Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat State.

**1.19 DISTRICTWISE SEX RATIO AND DENSITY OF GENERAL, SCHEDULE CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN GUJARAT STATE - 2001**

Sr. No.	State/ Districts	Sex Ratio (Females per '000 Males)			Density (Persons per sq.km.)		
		General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>38</b>
1	Kachchh	942	937	918	35	4	3
2	Banas Kantha	930	925	946	233	25	19
3	Patan	932	915	880	206	20	2
4	Mahesana	927	912	838	420	34	2
5	Sabar Kantha	947	945	993	282	23	57
6	Gandhinagar	912	909	847	616	54	8
7	Ahmadabad	892	891	883	719	77	7
8	Surendranagar	924	921	925	144	16	1
9	Rajkot	930	929	871	283	22	1
10	Jamnagar	941	938	894	135	11	1
11	Porbandar	946	943	910	234	21	3
12	Junagadh	955	942	928	277	27	2
13	Amreli	987	953	865	188	16	0
14	Bhavnagar	937	947	867	247	14	1
15	Anand	910	894	900	631	33	8
16	Kheda	923	918	912	480	25	8
17	Panch Mahals	938	952	955	389	18	107
18	Dohad	985	979	992	448	9	324
19	Vadodara	919	918	950	482	27	128
20	Narmada	949	938	966	187	4	146
21	Bharuch	921	939	947	210	9	68
22	Surat	810	943	971	968	36	183
23	The Dangs	987	985	995	106	1	99
24	Navsari	955	985	990	557	18	268
25	Valsad	920	971	999	465	12	254
26	Tapi	996	1001	1014	222	3	186

*Note : Surat and Tapi districts have been bifurcated from 27th September, 2007, the data pertaining to Surat and Tapi districts for demography have been derived through bifurcation of Surat district as a whole.*

*Source : Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat State.*

**1.20 DISTRICTWISE LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION  
IN GUJARAT - 2001**

Sr. No.	States/ District	Scheduled Castes Literacy Rate								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>70.50</b>	<b>82.56</b>	<b>57.58</b>	<b>65.59</b>	<b>79.16</b>	<b>51.17</b>	<b>77.90</b>	<b>87.62</b>	<b>67.33</b>
1	Kachchh	57.29	72.86	40.72	54.96	71.18	37.85	62.93	76.83	47.77
2	Banaskantha	54.60	69.17	38.98	52.60	67.34	36.82	69.25	82.45	54.91
3	Patan	68.31	81.45	54.19	64.80	78.86	49.70	80.82	90.69	70.20
4	Mahesana	79.49	89.13	69.08	78.14	88.46	67.00	84.35	91.55	76.57
5	Sabarkantha	71.82	85.93	57.11	70.94	85.34	55.96	80.04	91.52	68.03
6	Gandhinagar	85.90	93.14	78.08	81.16	90.29	71.39	89.58	95.34	83.31
7	Ahmadabad	78.31	88.03	67.49	68.56	82.65	52.88	80.74	89.37	71.15
8	Surendranagar	66.05	81.07	49.85	63.04	78.61	46.21	74.56	88.05	60.09
9	Rajkot	67.59	80.51	53.74	64.36	78.54	49.18	71.88	83.13	59.81
10	Jamnagar	60.51	74.30	45.86	57.26	71.37	42.32	64.54	77.91	50.25
11	Porbandar	63.45	76.61	49.52	59.20	73.44	44.13	68.62	80.47	56.09
12	Junagadh	63.67	76.80	49.77	61.78	75.38	47.45	71.37	82.53	59.37
13	Amreli	61.78	76.35	46.51	59.02	73.99	43.41	74.75	87.34	61.31
14	Bhavnagar	65.80	80.68	50.27	60.37	76.38	43.80	74.17	87.25	60.36
15	Anand	77.77	88.59	65.71	76.69	88.13	63.87	81.03	90.02	71.21
16	Kheda	77.02	88.92	64.16	75.02	87.86	61.12	84.78	93.11	75.89
17	Panchmahals	68.22	82.28	53.68	65.62	80.37	50.44	81.63	92.04	70.63
18	Dohad	61.70	75.00	48.11	56.86	70.60	42.86	77.87	89.57	65.77
19	Vadodara	77.16	87.66	65.81	69.78	82.64	55.83	83.50	91.99	74.36
20	Narmada	72.21	84.42	59.22	65.42	79.75	50.33	87.06	94.47	79.01
21	Bharuch	78.66	89.55	67.11	74.59	87.16	61.25	86.91	94.36	78.99
22	Surat	75.22	83.41	66.62	76.20	83.60	68.65	74.65	83.31	65.40
23	Dangs	88.39	94.94	81.35	88.39	94.94	81.35	-	-	-
24	Navsari	85.22	91.78	78.62	89.19	94.07	84.46	80.84	89.35	71.92
25	Valsad	84.96	91.93	77.82	85.42	92.49	78.25	84.02	90.79	76.90
26	Tapi	76.47	88.32	65.57	74.06	85.35	62.84	80.80	91.29	70.44

Note: (1) The percentage have been calculated on the total scheduled castes population exclusive of the population in age group 0-6.

(2) Surat and Tapi districts have been bifurcated from 27th September, 2007, the data pertaining to Surat and Tapi districts for demography have been derived through bifurcation of Surat district as a whole.

Source: Director of census operations, Gujarat state.

**1.21 DISTRICTWISE LITERACY RATE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION  
IN GUJARAT - 2001**

Sr. No.	States/ Districts	Scheduled Tribes Literacy Rate								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>47.74</b>	<b>59.18</b>	<b>36.02</b>	<b>46.45</b>	<b>58.06</b>	<b>34.60</b>	<b>61.76</b>	<b>71.01</b>	<b>51.78</b>
1	Kachchh	28.30	40.05	15.30	26.84	38.67	13.82	34.79	46.10	21.98
2	Banaskantha	29.91	42.28	16.68	29.22	41.63	15.98	44.31	55.12	31.69
3	Patan	52.20	67.22	35.43	46.44	61.33	29.93	58.34	73.44	41.33
4	Mahesana	60.92	71.14	48.68	46.53	57.21	33.08	74.19	84.55	62.33
5	Sabarkantha	52.83	65.87	39.82	52.59	65.71	39.56	62.42	71.83	51.20
6	Gandhinagar	71.40	79.72	61.44	52.73	62.80	40.96	77.92	85.53	68.71
7	Ahmadabad	56.42	66.96	44.37	39.80	52.78	25.66	62.01	71.58	50.88
8	Surendranagar	36.86	47.82	24.88	33.64	44.52	21.74	75.26	87.33	62.17
9	Rajkot	64.55	71.07	57.10	39.79	48.39	29.23	75.16	81.25	68.40
10	Jamnagar	43.05	50.45	34.72	32.38	38.65	25.40	58.05	66.82	48.02
11	Porbandar	30.78	36.95	24.06	22.91	27.69	17.71	60.95	72.20	48.55
12	Junagadh	48.85	59.30	37.52	43.38	53.75	32.18	62.90	73.46	51.33
13	Amreli	63.28	73.26	51.44	50.80	59.91	40.61	75.31	85.45	62.56
14	Bhavnagar	62.73	73.81	49.96	51.78	62.97	38.36	67.79	78.94	55.15
15	Anand	41.88	52.81	29.57	40.83	52.45	27.70	43.19	53.25	31.87
16	Kheda	44.49	56.84	30.82	43.52	56.17	29.52	47.58	58.99	34.98
17	Panchmahals	44.13	58.32	29.18	43.88	58.16	28.84	53.24	63.99	41.64
18	Dohad	37.70	50.75	24.61	36.93	49.98	23.84	56.27	69.31	43.21
19	Vadodara	38.98	51.84	25.42	37.12	50.17	23.44	59.39	69.52	47.96
20	Narmada	53.80	67.47	39.66	52.71	66.55	38.43	79.68	88.70	69.78
21	Bharuch	51.34	63.08	38.89	50.67	62.57	38.06	58.46	68.49	47.78
22	Surat	50.88	59.31	42.22	49.73	58.28	41.07	57.43	64.93	49.08
23	Dangs	58.09	69.35	46.81	58.09	69.35	46.81	-	-	-
24	Navsari	61.03	70.44	51.56	60.33	69.90	50.68	67.52	75.47	59.67
25	Valsad	54.15	64.34	44.02	52.08	62.31	41.90	73.99	83.61	64.31
26	Tapi	52.02	61.38	42.86	51.17	60.65	41.89	73.60	80.40	67.22

Note: The percentage have been calculated on the total scheduled tribes population exclusive of the population in age group 0-6.

Source: Director of census operations, Gujarat state.

**1.22 DISTRICTWISE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MAIN, MARGINAL, TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS - 2001**

Sr. No.	State/ District	Main Workers		Marginal Workers		Total Workers		Non-workers	
		Persons	Among females	Persons	Among females	Persons	Among females	Persons	Among females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>33.60</b>	<b>14.60</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>13.32</b>	<b>41.95</b>	<b>27.91</b>	<b>58.05</b>	<b>72.09</b>
1	Kachchh	31.47	11.30	6.78	10.63	38.25	21.93	61.75	78.07
2	Banaskantha	33.17	17.52	10.45	17.94	43.61	35.46	56.39	64.54
3	Patan	33.44	17.02	11.63	19.31	45.07	36.32	54.93	63.68
4	Mehsana	36.19	21.57	8.89	14.18	45.08	35.75	54.92	64.25
5	Sabarkantha	31.80	16.39	13.36	21.24	45.16	37.63	54.84	62.37
6	Gandhinagar	35.03	19.39	6.51	9.50	41.54	28.89	58.46	71.11
7	Ahmedabad	30.93	8.64	3.61	5.12	34.55	13.75	65.45	86.25
8	Surendranagar	33.79	15.75	8.95	14.78	42.74	30.53	57.26	69.47
9	Rajkot	33.96	12.87	5.31	8.48	39.27	21.36	60.73	78.64
10	Jamnagar	32.77	12.25	5.79	9.18	38.56	21.43	61.44	78.57
11	Porbandar	32.34	11.10	7.74	12.32	40.07	23.42	59.93	76.58
12	Junagadh	32.09	11.86	8.79	14.67	40.88	26.52	59.12	73.48
13	Amreli	33.72	15.04	9.38	15.98	43.10	31.02	56.90	68.98
14	Bhavnagar	31.63	11.18	6.62	10.87	38.25	22.05	61.75	77.95
15	Anand	33.26	14.53	9.00	13.64	42.26	28.17	57.74	71.83
16	Kheda	34.30	17.50	10.56	16.30	44.87	33.80	55.13	66.20
17	Panchmahals	30.46	13.79	17.77	28.93	48.23	42.72	51.77	57.28
18	Dohad	30.33	17.88	19.44	29.99	49.78	47.87	50.22	52.13
19	Vadodara	33.02	12.92	8.68	13.39	41.71	26.31	58.29	73.69
20	Narmada	34.29	19.27	16.09	24.68	50.37	43.95	49.63	56.05
21	Bharuch	34.26	14.46	7.38	10.97	41.64	25.42	58.36	74.58
22	Surat	38.93	13.84	2.85	4.48	41.78	18.32	58.22	81.68
23	The Dangs	36.74	27.20	13.06	20.01	49.80	47.21	50.20	52.79
24	Navsari	37.17	20.37	7.17	11.22	44.35	31.58	55.65	68.42
25	Valsad	35.68	18.18	10.42	15.64	46.10	33.82	53.90	66.18
26	Tapi	44.00	32.51	11.05	17.58	55.06	50.08	44.94	49.92

Note : Surat and Tapi districts have been bifurcated from 27th September, 2007, the data pertaining to Surat and

Tapi districts for demography have been derived through bifurcation of Surat district as a whole.

Source : Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat State.

**1.23 DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS BY CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES AND OTHER WORKERS BY RESIDENCE - 2001**

Sr. No.	State/ District	T R U	Main Workers				
			Total	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Workers in H.H. industry	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>17025074</b>	<b>4711094</b>	<b>3048713</b>	<b>306139</b>	<b>8959128</b>
		<b>R</b>	<b>11114041</b>	<b>4617985</b>	<b>2921313</b>	<b>185672</b>	<b>3389071</b>
		<b>U</b>	<b>5911033</b>	<b>93109</b>	<b>127400</b>	<b>120467</b>	<b>5570057</b>
1	Kachchh	T	498186	98545	94870	14341	290430
		R	353802	95789	91781	11528	154704
		U	144384	2756	3089	2813	135726
2	Banas Kantha	T	830579	397709	139927	12939	280004
		R	755678	395962	138158	10989	210569
		U	74901	1747	1769	1950	69435
3	Patan	T	395470	128876	105098	5922	155574
		R	325422	126124	101750	3962	93586
		U	70048	2752	3348	1960	61988
4	Mahesana	T	665080	172949	126542	9235	356354
		R	544998	169227	123632	7391	244748
		U	120082	3722	2910	1844	111606
5	Sabar Kantha	T	662249	288700	107022	10093	256434
		R	598670	287194	105004	8827	197645
		U	63579	1506	2018	1266	58789
6	Gandhinagar	T	467413	94658	77881	5351	289523
		R	331556	91886	73860	3814	161996
		U	135857	2772	4021	1537	127527
7	Ahmedabad	T	1799126	113563	138428	38105	1509030
		R	377393	107410	126035	7119	136829
		U	1421733	6153	12393	30986	1372201
8	Surendranagar	T	512038	165609	128708	10104	207617
		R	394615	162228	124608	8006	99773
		U	117423	3381	4100	2098	107844
9	Rajkot	T	1076436	302826	119440	17676	636494
		R	582187	292231	110696	7314	171946
		U	494249	10595	8744	10362	464548
10	Jamnagar	T	624057	216362	69398	9339	328958
		R	379410	211419	65112	5029	97850
		U	244647	4943	4286	4310	231108
11	Porbandar	T	173594	52049	25567	2684	93294
		R	96806	49013	22583	1398	23812
		U	76788	3036	2984	1286	69482
12	Junagadh	T	785530	297151	155746	11138	321495
		R	585884	288550	145835	8957	142542
		U	199646	8601	9911	2181	178953

**1.23 DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS BY CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES AND OTHER WORKERS BY RESIDENCE - 2001**

Sr. No.	State/District	T R U	Main Workers				
			Total	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Workers in H.H. industry	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Amreli	T	470043	174138	96251	7560	192094
		R	376458	168403	92069	5161	110825
		U	93585	5735	4182	2399	81269
14	Bhavnagar	T	781166	175178	122677	34655	448656
		R	501317	171247	118137	25917	186016
		U	279849	3931	4540	8738	262640
15	Anand	T	617669	144541	188805	14885	269438
		R	467029	135699	171920	10886	148524
		U	150640	8842	16885	3999	120914
16	Kheda	T	694400	223286	168229	8567	294318
		R	579255	216982	158590	6332	197351
		U	115145	6304	9639	2235	96967
17	Panchmahals	T	616885	373360	67130	8521	167874
		R	548320	371793	66090	7303	103134
		U	68565	1567	1040	1218	64740
18	Dohad	T	496410	348276	41601	5623	100910
		R	453662	344967	40517	4798	63380
		U	42748	3309	1084	825	37530
19	Vadodara	T	1202620	276190	272253	15695	638482
		R	698362	272088	264362	9404	152508
		U	504258	4102	7891	6291	485974
20	Narmada	T	176372	71529	61374	1964	41505
		R	161851	70989	60782	1627	28453
		U	14521	540	592	337	13052
21	Bharuch	T	469551	79137	157400	6791	226223
		R	361954	78317	154494	4846	124297
		U	107597	820	2906	1945	101926
22	Surat	T	1664610	107218	251808	32438	1273146
		R	561047	103553	239937	6665	210892
		U	1103563	3665	11871	25773	1062254
23	The Dangs	T	68599	45590	11772	925	10312
		R	68599	45590	11772	925	10312
		U	0	0	0	0	0
24	Navsari	T	457002	100306	135488	7204	214004
		R	344743	99505	131624	4852	108762
		U	112259	801	3864	2352	105242
25	Valsad	T	503333	143208	75508	6875	277742
		R	369247	141958	73374	5487	148428
		U	134086	1250	2134	1388	129314
26	Tapi	T	316656	120140	109790	7509	79217
		R	295776	119861	108591	7135	60189
		U	20880	279	1199	374	19028

Note : Surat and Tapi districts have been bifurcated from 27th September, 2007, the data pertaining to Surat and

Tapi districts for demography have been derived through bifurcation of Surat district as a whole.

Source : Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat State.

**1.24 DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS BY ACTIVITY-2001**

Sr. No.	District	Sex	Total No. of non-workers	Percentage of non-workers who are					
				Stu-dents	House-hold duties	Depen-dents	Pen-sioners	Beggars, Vagrants etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>29415496</b>	<b>35.68</b>	<b>23.39</b>	<b>36.10</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>4.07</b>
		<b>M</b>	<b>11908291</b>	<b>50.01</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>42.48</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>5.22</b>
		<b>F</b>	<b>17507205</b>	<b>25.94</b>	<b>38.68</b>	<b>31.76</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>3.30</b>
1	Kachchh	P	977626	29.70	25.44	39.70	0.61	0.04	4.51
		M	377954	44.34	1.15	48.41	1.15	0.06	4.90
		F	599672	20.47	40.76	34.20	0.27	0.04	4.26
2	Banas Kantha	P	1412043	32.63	17.07	47.73	0.27	0.09	2.20
		M	633151	46.05	0.71	50.08	0.46	0.12	2.58
		F	778892	21.73	30.38	45.82	0.11	0.07	1.90
3	Patan	P	649631	35.02	18.61	42.79	0.44	0.04	3.10
		M	286275	48.33	0.67	46.51	0.75	0.05	3.68
		F	363356	24.52	32.74	39.86	0.19	0.03	2.65
4	Mahesana	P	1009373	40.59	19.75	35.42	0.71	0.04	3.49
		M	441384	53.92	0.58	39.82	1.27	0.06	4.35
		F	567989	30.23	34.65	31.99	0.26	0.03	2.83
5	Sabar Kantha	P	1142094	40.84	15.82	39.02	0.46	0.08	3.78
		M	510350	52.61	0.93	41.25	0.77	0.10	4.34
		F	631744	31.33	27.86	37.21	0.20	0.06	3.33
6	Gandhinagar	P	780119	39.54	22.21	32.10	1.01	0.05	5.09
		M	327537	54.54	0.58	37.10	1.90	0.08	5.79
		F	452582	28.69	37.85	28.48	0.37	0.03	4.58
7	Ahmadabad	P	3807154	33.79	29.61	29.55	1.00	0.05	6.00
		M	1442333	50.44	1.25	37.80	2.05	0.09	8.38
		F	2364821	23.64	46.91	24.51	0.36	0.03	4.55
8	Surendranagar	P	867539	32.52	21.15	41.65	0.64	0.05	3.98
		M	362159	45.88	0.81	47.64	1.12	0.08	4.47
		F	505380	22.95	35.72	37.36	0.30	0.04	3.63
9	Rajkot	P	1925075	35.39	27.54	32.04	0.83	0.06	4.15
		M	723494	51.22	0.92	40.74	1.64	0.09	5.40
		F	1201581	25.87	43.57	26.81	0.34	0.04	3.39
10	Jamnagar	P	1169896	32.18	27.26	35.38	0.64	0.07	4.47
		M	444696	46.96	1.26	44.01	1.22	0.14	6.41
		F	725200	23.12	43.21	30.09	0.28	0.04	3.28
11	Porbandar	P	321701	31.98	26.97	35.50	0.60	0.12	4.83
		M	121826	46.35	0.89	44.63	1.12	0.17	6.84
		F	199875	23.22	42.87	29.94	0.29	0.08	3.60
12	Junagadh	P	1447331	36.08	23.77	36.12	0.52	0.07	3.44
		M	568674	50.21	0.79	43.30	0.99	0.10	4.61
		F	878657	26.93	38.65	31.48	0.22	0.05	2.68

**1.24 DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS BY ACTIVITY-2001**

Sr. No.	District	Sex	Total No. of non-workers	Percentage of non-workers who are					
				Stu-dents	House-hold duties	Depen-dents	Pen-sioners	Beggars, Vagrants etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	Amreli	P	793099	37.75	21.62	36.56	0.51	0.05	3.50
		M	315545	51.71	0.86	42.64	0.90	0.08	3.81
		F	477554	28.53	35.34	32.55	0.25	0.03	3.30
14	Bhavnagar	P	1525071	33.92	25.15	36.04	0.71	0.06	4.11
		M	593796	49.64	0.93	43.54	1.38	0.10	4.41
		F	931275	23.90	40.60	31.25	0.29	0.04	3.92
15	Anand	P	1072161	37.44	24.19	33.78	0.67	0.05	3.87
		M	436556	53.40	0.82	39.49	1.26	0.07	4.96
		F	635605	26.47	40.24	29.87	0.27	0.03	3.13
16	Kheda	P	1116036	37.73	21.40	36.54	0.64	0.07	3.62
		M	472993	52.67	0.77	40.59	1.15	0.09	4.74
		F	643043	26.74	36.57	33.57	0.27	0.05	2.80
17	Panch Mahals	P	1048551	40.66	12.36	43.52	0.55	0.07	2.83
		M	486986	50.54	0.95	44.00	0.91	0.09	3.50
		F	561565	32.09	22.26	43.11	0.23	0.06	2.25
18	Dohad	P	821843	33.87	6.61	57.38	0.37	0.02	1.76
		M	398416	41.11	0.92	55.43	0.56	0.02	1.96
		F	423427	27.05	11.97	59.22	0.19	0.02	1.56
19	Vadodara	P	2122957	35.21	26.03	32.55	1.19	0.05	4.97
		M	837507	50.74	0.84	39.18	2.32	0.08	6.84
		F	1285450	25.09	42.44	28.23	0.46	0.04	3.75
20	Narmada	P	255288	39.69	14.78	41.85	0.46	0.03	3.20
		M	114923	50.39	0.76	44.18	0.67	0.05	3.95
		F	140365	30.92	26.25	39.94	0.29	0.02	2.58
21	Bharuch	P	799963	35.55	26.08	33.52	0.78	0.05	4.01
		M	310019	51.13	0.93	40.67	1.53	0.08	5.67
		F	489944	25.69	42.00	29.00	0.31	0.04	2.96
22	Surat	P	2812665	35.71	27.43	33.03	0.48	0.05	3.30
		M	1070421	50.85	0.78	42.59	0.93	0.08	4.77
		F	1742244	26.41	43.80	27.15	0.20	0.04	2.40
23	The Dangs	P	93736	44.46	7.66	45.37	0.31	0.03	2.16
		M	44768	49.90	1.11	46.46	0.38	0.04	2.12
		F	48968	39.50	13.65	44.36	0.25	0.03	2.21
24	Navsari	P	684248	40.01	22.27	31.82	0.92	0.05	4.93
		M	273432	52.95	0.67	37.59	1.77	0.08	6.94
		F	410816	31.40	36.64	27.99	0.36	0.03	3.58
25	Valsad	P	760296	37.42	20.68	36.61	0.80	0.04	4.45
		M	313096	49.34	0.95	42.21	1.50	0.05	5.96
		F	447200	29.07	34.50	32.69	0.31	0.03	3.39

Source : Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat State.

**1.25 DISTRICTWISE AND RELIGIONWISE POPULATION, SEX RATIO AND LITERACY RATE  
IN GUJARAT - 2001**

Sr. No.	State / District	Hindus					Muslims				
		Persons	Females	%age to total population	Sex Ratio	Lite-racy Rate	Persons	Females	%age to total population	Sex Ratio	Lite-racy Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>45143074</b>	<b>21604304</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>68.31</b>	<b>4592854</b>	<b>2222022</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>73.47</b>
1	Kachchh	1223254	591397	2.71	936	63.15	329254	161134	7.17	958	43.82
2	Banas Kantha	2314123	1113394	5.13	927	48.92	170142	83324	3.70	960	73.49
3	Patan	1057013	508210	2.34	926	58.85	119748	59493	2.61	987	72.09
4	Mahesana	1714171	823858	3.80	925	75.08	113631	55278	2.47	947	75.64
5	Sabar Kantha	1946780	946673	4.31	947	65.43	117806	57465	2.57	952	82.71
6	Gandhinagar	1269766	605558	2.81	912	76.23	50559	24216	1.10	919	80.22
7	Ahmedabad	4921747	2310224	10.90	885	78.89	662799	318293	14.43	924	77.84
8	Surendranagar	1392451	667899	3.08	922	60.39	97846	47684	2.13	951	69.30
9	Rajkot	2841302	1366038	6.29	926	74.17	292676	143972	6.37	968	71.12
10	Jamnagar	1605941	777330	3.56	938	68.13	270223	132000	5.88	955	53.47
11	Porbandar	507176	246490	1.12	946	68.28	28404	13948	0.62	965	73.74
12	Junagadh	2165734	1057705	4.80	955	68.28	274481	134130	5.98	956	63.07
13	Amreli	1307460	650247	2.90	989	65.58	83077	40453	1.81	949	73.24
14	Bhavnagar	2264062	1095246	5.02	937	64.97	172740	83107	3.76	927	76.36
15	Anand	1616127	768179	3.58	906	73.48	199263	96393	4.34	937	79.07
16	Kheda	1775214	850790	3.93	920	71.15	218660	106025	4.76	941	76.20
17	Panch Mahals	1897034	918547	4.20	939	59.57	120676	58105	2.63	929	80.10
18	Dohad	1571017	780416	3.48	987	43.56	52632	25466	1.15	937	82.82
19	Vadodara	3258593	1560405	7.22	919	69.29	317194	151929	6.91	919	81.43
20	Narmada	482552	234828	1.07	948	58.90	20429	9883	0.44	937	80.38
21	Bharuch	1059796	505556	2.35	912	70.45	293459	143163	6.39	953	87.97
22	Surat	3722801	1652667	8.25	798	N.A.	430405	202391	9.37	888	N.A.
23	The Dangs	165436	82045	0.37	984	59.08	2792	1355	0.06	943	81.93
24	Navsari	1135525	554812	2.51	955	74.74	69972	33967	1.52	943	88.54
25	Valsad	1300005	623694	2.88	922	68.75	66440	30325	1.45	840	85.00
26	Tapi	627994	312096	1.39	988	N.A.	17546	8523	0.38	941	N.A.

**1.25 DISTRICTWISE AND RELIGIONWISE POPULATION, SEX RATIO AND LITERACY RATE  
IN GUJARAT - 2001**

Sr. No.	State / District	Christians					Sikhs				
		Persons	Females	% age to total population	Sex Ratio	Lite-racy Rate	Persons	Females	% age to total population	Sex Ratio	Lite-racy Rate
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>284092</b>	<b>141211</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>77.65</b>	<b>45587</b>	<b>20600</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>85.12</b>
1	Kachchh	2834	1269	1.00	811	95.17	3341	1499	7.33	814	77.45
2	Banas Kantha	621	309	0.22	990	91.53	321	122	0.70	613	78.39
3	Patan	189	76	0.07	673	79.27	201	83	0.44	703	63.95
4	Mahesana	890	406	0.31	839	92.50	908	403	1.99	798	78.82
5	Sabar Kantha	5649	2814	1.99	993	86.55	514	235	1.13	842	62.65
6	Gandhinagar	3548	1735	1.25	957	97.71	2013	935	4.42	867	87.56
7	Ahmedabad	41947	20489	14.76	955	95.61	11751	5511	25.78	883	92.00
8	Surendranagar	629	291	0.22	861	93.71	990	256	2.17	349	91.96
9	Rajkot	2752	1400	0.97	1036	95.97	1029	477	2.26	864	83.56
10	Jamnagar	2550	1096	0.90	754	96.06	1653	682	3.63	702	91.18
11	Porbandar	306	141	0.11	855	94.51	119	41	0.26	526	77.67
12	Junagadh	1327	696	0.47	1103	95.22	661	304	1.45	852	62.48
13	Amreli	188	94	0.07	1000	96.36	168	67	0.37	663	81.29
14	Bhavnagar	1796	856	0.63	911	96.53	891	380	1.96	744	73.52
15	Anand	29461	14465	10.37	965	91.67	1004	469	2.20	877	78.91
16	Kheda	23178	11088	8.16	917	89.39	1018	487	2.23	917	69.99
17	Panch Mahals	2195	1079	0.77	969	92.82	493	229	1.08	867	80.68
18	Dohad	8907	4465	3.13	1005	65.25	384	199	0.84	1076	79.13
19	Vadodara	20822	10264	7.33	972	95.94	8964	4091	19.66	840	85.30
20	Narmada	5122	2583	1.80	1017	69.79	234	93	0.51	660	71.15
21	Bharuch	8824	4159	3.11	892	85.33	1418	607	3.11	748	83.51
22	Surat	15903	7650	5.41	927	N.A.	4009	1767	8.58	788	N.A.
23	The Dangs	17760	9014	6.25	1031	60.58	67	30	0.15	811	90.48
24	Navsari	3816	1890	1.34	981	72.55	2366	1156	5.19	955	79.72
25	Valsad	15399	7571	5.42	967	46.86	955	428	2.09	812	91.61
26	Tapi	67479	35311	25.00	1098	N.A.	115	49	0.24	742	N.A.

(Cont.)

**1.25 DISTRICTWISE AND RELIGIONWISE POPULATION, SEX RATIO AND LITERACY RATE  
IN GUJARAT - 2001**

Sr. No.	State / District	Buddhists					Jains				
		Persons	Females	% age to total population	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate	Persons	Females	% age to total population	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>17829</b>	<b>8390</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>66.86</b>	<b>525305</b>	<b>258537</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>95.96</b>
1	Kachchh	101	22	0.57	278	90.63	23894	12511	4.55	1099	88.82
2	Banas Kantha	96	35	0.54	574	80.77	18544	9468	3.53	1043	89.77
3	Patan	7	4	0.04	1333	80.00	5136	2586	0.98	1014	93.59
4	Mahesana	84	43	0.47	1049	87.14	7122	3543	1.36	990	96.63
5	Sabar Kantha	9	2	0.05	286	100.00	11198	5503	2.13	966	96.30
6	Gandhinagar	361	178	2.03	973	91.88	7769	3627	1.48	876	97.50
7	Ahmedabad	2424	1106	13.60	839	82.47	170093	83627	32.38	967	97.18
8	Surendranagar	55	21	0.31	618	66.67	22721	11137	4.32	961	97.34
9	Rajkot	475	240	2.66	1021	76.46	30629	15272	5.83	994	97.75
10	Jamnagar	1213	579	6.80	913	65.84	21907	10930	4.17	996	94.64
11	Porbandar	43	18	0.24	720	71.05	589	286	0.11	944	97.76
12	Junagadh	547	278	3.07	1033	72.49	4291	2169	0.82	1022	96.91
13	Amreli	131	60	0.73	845	66.67	2309	1116	0.44	935	96.46
14	Bhavnagar	59	25	0.33	735	85.11	28921	14572	5.51	1016	96.57
15	Anand	81	40	0.45	976	50.00	10151	4954	1.93	953	97.31
16	Kheda	75	35	0.42	875	80.65	3563	1730	0.68	944	96.69
17	Panch Mahals	23	13	0.13	1300	95.00	4382	2127	0.83	943	92.11
18	Dohad	46	23	0.26	1000	61.11	3062	1464	0.58	916	97.66
19	Vadodara	568	252	3.19	797	84.86	31566	15541	6.01	970	93.52
20	Narmada	36	19	0.20	1118	65.52	449	218	0.08	944	98.22
21	Bharuch	302	114	1.69	606	77.86	5176	2554	0.99	974	96.56
22	Surat	9519	4556	53.39	918	N.A.	84758	40444	16.13	913	N.A.
23	The Dangs	25	10	0.14	667	86.96	27	12	0.01	800	88.46
24	Navsari	319	143	1.79	813	64.04	13575	6566	2.58	937	96.73
25	Valsad	373	148	2.09	658	81.35	11624	5693	2.21	960	95.58
26	Tapi	857	426	4.81	988	N.A.	1849	887	0.35	922	N.A.

**1.25 DISTRICTWISE AND RELIGIONWISE POPULATION, SEX RATIO AND LITERACY RATE  
IN GUJARAT - 2001**

Sr. No.	State / District	Others					Religion Not Stated				
		Persons	Females	%age to total population	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate	Persons	Females	%age to total population	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>28698</b>	<b>14246</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>69.89</b>	<b>33578</b>	<b>16130</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>58.32</b>
1	Kachchh	58	25	0.20	758	75.93	489	216	1.46	791	60.09
2	Banas Kantha	24	12	0.08	1000	90.48	373	176	1.11	893	52.98
3	Patan	7	2	0.02	400	100.00	408	155	1.21	613	64.74
4	Mahesana	30	12	0.11	667	85.19	1056	507	3.14	923	78.23
5	Sabar Kantha	6	0	0.02	0	66.67	569	285	1.69	1004	70.99
6	Gandhinagar	61	33	0.21	1179	60.78	378	174	1.13	853	77.85
7	Ahmedabad	3155	1510	10.99	918	89.43	2603	1203	7.75	859	78.67
8	Surendranagar	109	53	0.38	946	79.00	347	157	1.03	826	64.06
9	Rajkot	157	74	0.55	892	79.29	861	390	2.56	828	78.38
10	Jamnagar	143	34	0.50	312	93.80	648	307	1.93	900	57.97
11	Porbandar	25	11	0.09	786	100.00	173	79	0.52	840	65.77
12	Junagadh	95	47	0.33	979	71.08	1037	494	3.09	910	68.42
13	Amreli	14	4	0.05	400	80.00	571	284	1.70	990	69.06
14	Bhavnagar	126	59	0.44	881	68.18	1035	465	3.08	816	64.13
15	Anand	60	29	0.21	935	87.50	725	343	2.16	898	69.92
16	Kheda	437	220	1.52	1014	73.38	2071	1018	6.17	967	71.47
17	Panch Mahals	76	44	0.27	1375	85.07	398	196	1.19	970	68.28
18	Dohad	79	39	0.28	975	81.43	306	153	0.91	1000	62.26
19	Vadodara	1705	842	5.94	976	80.04	2390	1110	7.12	867	62.04
20	Narmada	1492	750	5.20	1011	53.51	4090	2044	12.18	999	54.60
21	Bharuch	774	400	2.70	1070	84.29	907	427	2.70	890	66.02
22	Surat	5061	2528	17.63	998	N.A.	3084	1465	9.18	905	N.A.
23	The Dangs	403	184	1.40	840	86.36	219	105	0.65	921	56.98
24	Navsari	3350	1672	11.67	996	97.33	540	269	1.61	993	67.74
25	Valsad	10355	5207	36.08	1011	38.21	5402	2688	16.09	990	20.70
26	Tapi	896	455	3.12	1032	N.A.	2898	1420	8.63	961	N.A.

Note : Surat and Tapi districts have been bifurcated from 27th September, 2007, the data pertaining to Surat and

Tapi districts for demography have been derived through bifurcation of Surat district as a whole.

Source: Primary Census Abstract : Census of India 2001

**1.26 DISTRICTWISE POPULATION BY SCHEDULED LANGUAGES, 2001**

Sr. No.	State/ District	Total Popula- tion	Scheduled Languages							
			Assa- mese	Bengali	Gujarati	Hindi	Kann- ada	Kash- miri	Kon- kani	Malay- alam
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>50671017</b>	<b>1575</b>	<b>40767</b>	<b>42743186</b>	<b>2059380</b>	<b>14868</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>190342</b>	<b>66755</b>
1	Kachchh	1583225	290	1806	932825	35719	348	21	161	2701
2	Banas Kantha	2504244	35	199	2417170	19612	38	2	18	264
3	Patan	1182709	0	82	1160337	10444	9	0	2	32
4	Mahesana	1837892	49	398	1790901	35212	33	4	19	615
5	Sabar Kantha	2082531	0	163	1999038	17189	50	0	35	256
6	Gandhinagar	1334455	172	1757	1233199	57852	614	65	104	3376
7	Ahmadabad	5816519	234	7713	4481257	611590	4138	233	1707	17174
8	Surendranagar	1515148	99	262	1500159	7289	125	6	0	486
9	Rajkot	3169881	26	725	3087837	32215	178	7	206	1545
10	Jamnagar	1904278	126	2180	1739512	31641	514	24	240	3093
11	Porbandar	536835	8	113	522516	4858	40	0	27	471
12	Junagadh	2448173	0	404	2375555	31958	82	6	76	1763
13	Amreli	1393918	1	201	1382820	5776	70	1	16	160
14	Bhavnagar	2469630	10	553	2417456	21484	58	3	131	654
15	Anand	1856872	3	542	1792073	30795	171	4	91	1443
16	Kheda	2024216	1	228	1970036	29825	70	0	13	365
17	Panch Mahals	2025277	5	230	1966808	19645	36	76	34	705
18	Dohad	1636433	0	49	1094039	25482	10	0	111	196
19	Vadodara	3641802	213	6928	2852654	237176	2159	286	1112	12992
20	Narmada	514404	0	106	227446	9603	27	0	8	134
21	Bharuch	1370656	95	2354	1181941	61325	500	82	71	3665
22	Surat	4995174	108	10136	2838602	578255	2773	117	23942	8733
23	The Dangs	186729	0	5	8029	1906	5	0	24108	62
24	Navsari	1229463	1	919	930180	36523	479	50	51505	855
25	Valsad	1410553	99	2714	840796	106006	2341	5	86605	5015

**1.26 DISTRICTWISE POPULATION BY SCHEDULED LANGUAGES, 2001**

Scheduled Languages												Sr. No.
Mani-puri	Marathi	Nepali	Oriya	Punjabi	Sanskrit	Sindhi	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu	Total of Sch. Lang.	Total Non - Sch. Lang.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
<b>243</b>	<b>759375</b>	<b>17102</b>	<b>121839</b>	<b>2318</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>297234</b>	<b>36849</b>	<b>68026</b>	<b>550497</b>	<b>46971488</b>	<b>3699529</b>	
27	3100	471	2457	283	16	23630	1454	5343	598	1011250	571975	1
5	807	53	95	4	10	3875	67	141	2298	2444693	59551	2
0	314	21	67	2	4	4120	91	754	4703	1180982	1727	3
0	952	101	214	18	7	2315	222	529	2259	1833848	4044	4
0	617	114	383	0	7	1505	146	97	9544	2029144	53387	5
20	6482	1608	1148	370	2	3320	1268	1245	4719	1317321	17134	6
15	101978	3332	3465	418	40	118126	15211	11205	298760	5676596	139923	7
2	1121	173	315	137	0	566	372	468	228	1511808	3340	8
9	3817	928	1392	16	0	13466	1728	502	7351	3151948	17933	9
16	4974	1649	891	51	0	10776	2122	1287	4162	1803258	101020	10
0	365	62	39	6	0	4447	189	188	1270	534600	2235	11
0	1994	54	53	2	0	20495	492	417	9254	2442605	5568	12
0	627	55	67	10	0	314	104	229	350	1390801	3117	13
2	895	276	2650	0	6	18523	284	270	1504	2464759	4871	14
1	2433	138	83	19	0	2892	375	501	19372	1850936	5936	15
0	2432	95	80	52	0	5186	199	385	9943	2018910	5306	16
0	1386	98	185	5	0	7232	147	165	19949	2016706	8571	17
1	967	49	40	37	3	2845	125	59	2174	1126187	510246	18
103	130979	2197	1937	419	32	33728	4735	3977	16953	3308580	333222	19
0	5701	16	242	29	2	119	70	80	272	243855	270549	20
29	21462	396	880	95	0	1316	1023	1258	17321	1293813	76843	21
10	386367	3263	101720	295	10	14048	4316	34297	106324	4113316	881858	22
0	3317	13	36	0	0	55	53	125	157	37871	148858	23
1	37279	155	615	5	0	3604	559	2619	4307	1069656	159807	24
2	39009	1785	2785	45	0	731	1497	1885	6725	1098045	312508	25

Source : Census of India, Gujarat Stae, 2001

**1.27 PROJECTED POPULATION OF GUJARAT STATE BY SEX AND BY RESIDENCE BASED**

(in '000)

Sr. No.	Year	As on 1st March								
		Rural			Urban			Total		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2001	31741	16318	15423	18930	10068	8862	50671	26386	24285
2	2002	32144	16532	15612	19412	10340	9072	51556	26872	24684
3	2003	32534	16738	15795	19895	10614	9281	52429	27352	25076
4	2004	32911	16938	15973	20379	10889	9490	53290	27827	25463
5	2005	33276	17132	16144	20864	11164	9700	54140	28296	25844
6	2006	33628	17318	16311	21351	11442	9909	54979	28760	26220
7	2007	33969	17499	16471	21839	11720	10119	55808	29219	26590
8	2008	34298	17672	16626	22328	12000	10328	56626	29672	26954
9	2009	34616	17840	16775	22818	12281	10538	57434	30121	27313
10	2010	34922	18002	16920	23310	12563	10747	58232	30565	27667
11	2011	35217	18159	17059	23803	12846	10957	59020	31005	28016
12	2012	35502	18309	17192	24298	13131	11167	59800	31440	28359
13	2013	35775	18454	17322	24794	13417	11376	60569	31871	28698
14	2014	36038	18593	17446	25291	13705	11586	61329	32298	29032
15	2015	36291	18727	17565	25790	13994	11796	62081	32721	29361
16	2016	36535	18856	17679	26290	14284	12006	62825	33140	29685
17	2017	36753	18970	17783	26779	14569	12210	63532	33539	29993
18	2018	36956	19078	17878	27266	14852	12414	64222	33930	30292
19	2019	37142	19175	17967	27749	15134	12615	64891	34309	30582
20	2020	37307	19262	18046	28225	15412	12812	65532	34674	30858
21	2021	37449	19335	18114	28690	15685	13005	66139	35020	31119
22	2022	37018	19100	17918	29756	16281	13475	66774	35381	31393
23	2023	36440	18786	17654	30956	16949	14007	67396	35735	31661
24	2024	35586	18323	17263	32427	17763	14664	68013	36086	31927
25	2025	34323	17640	16683	34308	18797	15511	68631	36437	32194
26	2026	32521	16667	15854	36737	20126	16611	69258	36793	32465

Source : Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, New Delhi.

**1.28 PROJECTED POPULATION OF GUJARAT STATE BY SEX AND BY RESIDENCE BASED**

(in '000)

Sr. No.	Year	As on 1st October								
		Rural			Urban			Total		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2001	32095	16496	15599	19254	10254	9000	51349	26751	24599
2	2002	32381	16657	15724	19699	10503	9196	52079	27160	24920
3	2003	32763	16860	15903	20182	10777	9405	52944	27636	25308
4	2004	33132	17055	16077	20667	11052	9614	53798	28107	25691
5	2005	33489	17244	16245	21152	11329	9824	54642	28573	26069
6	2006	33835	17428	16408	21640	11606	10033	55475	29034	26441
7	2007	34170	17604	16565	22128	11886	10243	56298	29490	26808
8	2008	34491	17774	16717	22618	12166	10452	57109	29940	27169
9	2009	34801	17938	16863	23109	12447	10662	57910	30386	27525
10	2010	35100	18096	17004	23602	12730	10871	58702	30827	27875
11	2011	35390	18250	17140	24096	13015	11081	59485	31264	28221
12	2012	35668	18397	17271	24591	13300	11291	60259	31697	28562
13	2013	35935	18538	17397	25088	13587	11500	61023	32125	28897
14	2014	36192	18674	17518	25586	13875	11710	61777	32549	29228
15	2015	36439	18805	17634	26085	14165	11920	62524	32970	29554
16	2016	36677	18931	17746	26586	14457	12130	63264	33388	29876
17	2017	36879	19037	17842	27068	14737	12331	63947	33774	30173
18	2018	37074	19140	17934	27555	15021	12534	64628	34160	30468
19	2019	37250	19232	18018	28035	15301	12734	65284	34533	30752
20	2020	37403	19312	18092	28506	15577	12929	65909	34889	31020
21	2021	37531	19378	18153	28965	15846	13119	66496	35224	31272
22	2022	36751	18955	17797	30396	16638	13757	67147	35593	31554
23	2023	36084	18592	17491	31678	17351	14327	67762	35943	31818
24	2024	35057	18036	17021	33318	18256	15062	68375	36292	32083
25	2025	33539	17216	16323	35456	19428	16027	68994	36644	32350
26	2026	31395	16058	15337	38232	20944	17288	69627	37002	32625

Note :- Total and Sub-total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source : Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, New Delhi.

**1.29 DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DISABLED BY TYPE OF DISABILITY - 2001**

(In Nos.)

Sr. No.	District	Total Disabled Population	In Seeing	In Speech	In Hearing	In Movement	In Mental
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>1045465</b>	<b>494624</b>	<b>66534</b>	<b>70321</b>	<b>310765</b>	<b>103221</b>
	<b>Districts : 2001</b>						
1	Kachchh	35139	16224	2194	2923	10095	3703
2	Banas Kantha	57288	26402	3888	4400	17871	4727
3	Patan	35236	18218	1912	2510	9899	2697
4	Mahesana	40182	15622	2682	2380	15534	3964
5	Sabar Kantha	44630	18830	3232	2408	15902	4258
6	Gandhinagar	32874	16443	1817	1466	10332	2816
7	Ahmadabad	125840	66441	6650	5817	34837	12095
8	Surendranagar	41743	18572	2493	3582	13319	3777
9	Rajkot	64734	27067	4176	5045	20597	7849
10	Jamnagar	40168	16669	2676	3287	12411	5125
11	Porbandar	12895	6095	717	885	3578	1620
12	Junagadh	47021	17370	3445	3931	16004	6271
13	Amreli	39287	20605	1954	3042	10279	3407
14	Bhavnagar	51527	20486	3460	4079	18207	5295
15	Anand	38678	16691	2769	2633	12430	4155
16	Kheda	47718	22917	3101	2789	14399	4512
17	Panch Mahals	40017	19334	2711	2438	12036	3498
18	Dohad	41138	24829	1701	2381	10175	2052
19	Vadodara	51481	20110	3844	3974	16688	6865
20	Narmada	10537	5189	750	931	2777	890
21	Bharuch	30057	17730	1730	1902	6109	2586
22	Surat	63790	31722	4634	4222	16717	6495
23	The Dangs	4066	2090	220	479	987	290
24	Navsari	23434	13185	2064	1281	4695	2209
25	Valsad	25985	15783	1714	1536	4887	2065

Source : Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad

## 2.1 GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY GROUPS AT CURRENT PRICES

Sr. No.	Industry Group	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing, mining & quarrying	Rs. Crore	39732	50431	58413	66770	66883	78098
		%	19.5	20.6	20.6	20.3	18.2	18.2
1.1	Of which, Agriculture including Animal Husbandry	Rs. Crore	26746	35323	42075	51077	50132	59180
		%	13.2	14.4	14.8	15.5	13.6	13.8
2	Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction	Rs. Crore	74320	90907	105692	122837	138836	158508
		%	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.3	37.7	36.9
2.1	Of which manufacturing	Rs. Crore	55443	69538	80726	90498	101407	113329
		%	27.3	28.4	28.5	27.5	27.6	26.4
3	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication	Rs. Crore	48016	56929	66953	78809	92579	109760
		%	23.6	23.3	23.6	23.9	25.2	25.6
4	Banking and insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	Rs. Crore	24717	27474	31113	36222	41968	48825
		%	12.2	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.4	11.4
5	Public administration and other services	Rs. Crore	16588	18995	21522	24647	27479	34165
		%	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.5	8.0
6	Sub Total : Tertiary (3 + 4 + 5)	Rs. Crore	89321	103398	119588	139678	162026	192750
		%	44.0	42.3	42.1	42.4	44.1	44.9
7	Total Gross State Domestic Product	Rs. Crore	203373	244736	283693	329285	367745	429356
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
8	Percentage change over previous year in GSDP	%	-	20.3	15.9	16.1	11.7	16.8
9	Per Capita Gross State Domestic Product	Rs.	37803	44789	51139	58490	64394	74142
10	Percentage change over previous year in per capita GSDP	%	-	18.5	14.2	14.4	10.1	15.1

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

Note : (1) The figures in second line show per cent share in the total GSDP

(2) Figures may not tally due to rounding off.

**2.2 GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY GROUPS AT CONSTANT ( 2004-05) PRICES**

Sr. No.	Industry Group	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing, mining & quarrying	Rs.Crore	39732	47448	47206	50739	46878	47116
		%	19.5	20.3	18.6	18.0	15.6	14.2
1.1	Of which, Agriculture including Animal Husbandry	Rs.Crore	26746	33982	33616	37155	33592	33677
		%	13.2	14.5	13.3	13.2	11.2	10.2
2	Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction	Rs.Crore	74320	86065	94804	105787	112863	127975
		%	36.5	36.8	37.4	37.6	37.5	38.6
2.1	Of which manufacturing	Rs.Crore	55443	65683	72537	78244	81893	90884
		%	27.3	28.1	28.6	27.8	27.2	27.4
3	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication	Rs.Crore	48016	54549	61500	69911	81462	91277
		%	23.6	23.3	24.3	24.9	27.1	27.5
4	Banking and insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	Rs.Crore	24717	27640	30655	34087	37843	41269
		%	12.2	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.6	12.4
5	Public administration and other services	Rs.Crore	16588	18074	19228	20749	21801	23996
		%	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.2
6	Sub Total : Tertiary (3 + 4 + 5)	Rs.Crore	89321	100263	111383	124747	141106	156542
		%	44.0	42.9	44.0	44.4	46.9	47.2
7	Total Gross State Domestic Product	Rs.Crore	203373	233776	253393	281273	300847	331633
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
8	Percentage change over previous year in GSDP	%	-	14.9	8.4	11.0	7.0	10.2
9	Per Capita Gross State Domestic Product	Rs.	37803	42783	45677	49961	52679	57267
10	Percentage change over previous year in per capita GSDP	%	-	13.2	6.8	9.4	5.4	8.7

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

Note : (1) The figures in second line show per cent share in the total GSDP

(2) Figures may not tally due to rounding off.

### 2.3 NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY GROUPS AT CURRENT PRICES

Sr. No.	Industry Group	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing, mining & quarrying	Rs. Crore	36378	46503	54051	61956	61546	72172
		%	21.1	22.5	22.5	22.0	19.5	19.5
1.1	Of which, Agriculture including Animal Husbandry	Rs. Crore	24803	33141	39575	48237	46909	55522
		%	14.4	16.1	16.4	17.1	14.9	15.0
2	Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction	Rs. Crore	55417	66733	78702	93299	106584	123207
		%	32.2	32.3	32.7	33.1	33.8	33.3
2.1	Of which manufacturing	Rs. Crore	40265	49775	59089	66733	75303	84654
		%	23.4	24.1	24.5	23.7	23.9	22.9
3	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication	Rs. Crore	43955	52283	61757	72901	85874	102123
		%	25.5	25.3	25.7	25.9	27.3	27.6
4	Banking and insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	Rs. Crore	22109	24465	27689	32203	37322	43453
		%	12.8	11.9	11.5	11.4	11.9	11.7
5	Public administration and other services	Rs. Crore	14406	16456	18534	21220	23573	29445
		%	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.9
6	Sub Total : Tertiary (3 + 4 + 5)	Rs. Crore	80470	93204	107980	126324	146769	175021
		%	46.7	45.2	44.8	44.9	46.7	47.2
7	Total Net State Domestic Product	Rs. Crore	172265	206440	240733	281579	314899	370400
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
8	Percentage change over previous year in NSDP	%	-	19.8	16.6	17.0	11.8	17.6
9	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product	Rs.	32021	37780	43395	50016	55140	63961
10	Percentage change over previous year in per capita NSDP	%	-	18.0	14.9	15.3	10.2	16.0

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

Note : (1) The figures in second line show per cent share in the total GSDP

(2) Figures may not tally due to rounding off.

**2.4 NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY GROUPS AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES**

Sr. No.	Industry Group	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing, mining & quarrying	Rs.Crore	36378	43702	43256	46581	42485	42458
		%	21.1	22.2	20.2	19.5	16.6	15.0
1.1	Of which, Agriculture including Animal Husbandry	Rs.Crore	24803	31896	31372	34750	31016	30917
		%	14.4	16.2	14.7	14.5	12.1	10.9
2	Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction	Rs.Crore	55417	63011	69900	79475	85110	98617
		%	32.2	31.9	32.7	33.2	33.2	34.7
2.1	Of which manufacturing	Rs.Crore	40265	46822	52472	56893	59172	66706
		%	23.4	23.7	24.5	23.8	23.1	23.5
3	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication	Rs.Crore	43955	50110	56702	64694	75789	85087
		%	25.5	25.4	26.5	27.0	29.6	30.0
4	Banking and insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	Rs.Crore	22109	24794	27594	30741	34206	37316
		%	12.8	12.6	12.9	12.8	13.4	13.1
5	Public administration and other services	Rs.Crore	14406	15653	16502	17762	18607	20452
		%	8.4	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.2
6	Sub Total : Tertiary (3 + 4 + 5)	Rs.Crore	80470	90557	100798	113197	128602	142855
		%	46.7	45.9	47.1	47.3	50.2	50.3
7	Total Net State Domestic Product	Rs.Crore	172265	197270	213954	239253	256197	283930
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
8	Percentage change over previous year in NSDP	%	-	14.5	8.5	11.8	7.1	10.8
9	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product	Rs.	32021	36102	38568	42498	44861	49030
10	Percentage change over previous year in per capita NSDP	%	-	12.7	6.8	10.2	5.6	9.3

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

Note : (1) The figures in second line show per cent share in the total GSDP

(2) Figures may not tally due to rounding off.

**2.5 INDEX NUMBER OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES**

Sr. No.	Year	Index of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)	Index of Net National Product (NNP)
1	2	3	4
1	2004-05	-	-
2	2005-06	114.5	109.5
3	2006-07	124.2	119.8
4	2007-08(P)	138.9	131.4
5	2008-09(P)	148.7	139.6
6	2009-10(Q)	164.8	150.1

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

Note : NNP : New Series of NAS (Base year 2004-05), March - 2010 (CSO)

### 3.1 DISTRICTWISE ANNUAL AVERAGE RAINFALL

(In M.M.)

Sr. No.	District	Year							
		2003*	2004*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kachchh	712	293	305	571	560	338	475	864
2	Banas Kantha	783	391	745	1371	544	545	377	856
3	Patan	753	462	749	975	906	517	290	730
4	Mahesana	821	553	1220	1420	1119	619	459	783
5	Sabar Kantha	846	732	1037	1721	1294	651	662	855
6	Gandhinagar	1125	814	1374	1066	1104	731	558	918
7	Ahmedabad	776	754	1142	941	864	746	363	1027
8	Surendranagar	580	608	967	652	840	769	302	814
9	Rajkot	740	558	729	843	1047	797	539	1142
10	Jamnagar	829	546	617	766	1173	644	894	1515
11	Porbandar	743	583	822	971	1316	661	1372	1672
12	Junagadh	944	1004	961	1009	1592	1131	1174	1554
13	Amreli	673	593	1071	823	1064	731	500	878
14	Bhavnagar	609	509	924	733	995	722	393	759
15	Anand	965	688	1307	1015	876	785	361	831
16	Kheda	1110	841	1273	1388	1114	773	439	779
17	Panch Mahal	948	955	875	1445	1016	692	504	752
18	Dohad	916	1039	565	1204	872	596	426	576
19	Vadodara	1069	1027	1328	1673	1183	866	520	917
20	Narmada	1339	1124	1156	1606	1390	1146	817	881
21	Bharuch	806	786	889	920	900	768	428	889
22	Surat	1942	1811	2305	2059	1555	1578	1447	1599
23	The Dangs	2129	1640	3802	2626	1860	2611	1490	1819
24	Navsari	2471	2102	2858	2081	1733	2196	1455	1961
25	Valsad	2355	2589	1285	2448	2245	2353	1841	2415
26	Tapi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1427	991	1139

\* Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar

Source: Directorate of Relief, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar

### 3.2 LAND UTILISATION

(Area in `00 Hectares)

Sr. No.	Item	Year							
		1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Forests (\$)	19655	18847	18653	18535	18536	18536	18605	18334
2	Barren and Uncultivable Land	25034	26092	25997	26084	26074	26075	25998	25950
3	Area under Non-Agricultural Uses	10670	11221	11419	11446	11453	11467	11482	11632
4	Cultivable Waste	19856	19700	19849	19848	19767	19765	19731	19758
5	Permanent Pasture and other Grazing Land	8483	8457	8507	8502	8503	8505	8506	8525
6	Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops and Other Groves not included in Net Area Sown	41	40	40	40	40	40	40	35
7	Current Fallows	5394	10379	9189	9300	5681	6701	6960	6227
8	Other Fallows	3322	521	131	112	112	123	136	192
9	<b>Net Area Sown (\$)</b>	<b>95765</b>	<b>92962</b>	<b>94333</b>	<b>94818</b>	<b>98515</b>	<b>97469</b>	<b>97222</b>	<b>98009</b>
10	Total Reporting Area	188220	188219	188118	188118	188118	188118	188118	188102
11	Area under Food Crops	54871	52553	44165	46054	51175	48958	50882	53260
12	Area under Non-food Crops	52588	53795	60805	60253	63035	63611	64065	64814
13	<b>Gross Cropped Area (\$)</b>	<b>107459</b>	<b>106348</b>	<b>104970</b>	<b>106307</b>	<b>114210</b>	<b>112569</b>	<b>114947</b>	<b>118074</b>

(\$) Cropped areas of Dangs has been included in forest areas.

Source:- Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

**3.3 AREA (In '000 Hectares), PRODUCTION (In '000 Tonnes) AND YIELD (In kg.)  
PER HECTARE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS**

Sr. No.	Crops	A	YEAR											
			P	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
			Y									(*)	(*)	(*)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Rice	A	575	585	623	726	720	734	737	771	759	747	680	
		P	681	550	990	1093	1043	1277	1120	1312	1474	1303	1293	
		Y	1185	939	1590	1505	1450	1741	1520	1702	1943	1743	1903	
2	Wheat	A	617	507	609	592	518	755	892	1067	1274	1091	878	
		P	1276	887	1296	1232	1077	1899	2388	2790	3838	2593	2351	
		Y	2069	1750	2128	2081	2079	2514	2678	2616	3013	2375	2678	
3	Jowar	A	1092	1134	697	490	304	161	149	164	128	174	163	
		P	687	420	387	304	243	190	181	170	156	208	171	
		Y	629	370	556	622	800	1178	1212	1037	1222	1195	1048	
4	Bajra	A	1502	1506	1394	1328	1154	1016	986	956	922	703	673	
		P	1227	713	1091	1172	982	1183	1250	1000	1307	961	828	
		Y	817	473	782	883	851	1164	1267	1047	1418	1367	1231	
5	Maize	A	313	309	366	415	446	471	483	460	424	419	412	
		P	400	109	515	428	587	438	760	238	583	603	397	
		Y	1276	353	1406	1030	1317	931	1575	518	1375	1439	963	
6	Total Cereals	A	4324	4213	3800	3634	3207	3198	3293	3464	3600	3199	2861	
		P	4438	2762	4459	4287	3992	5041	5740	5551	7462	5736	5086	
		Y	1026	656	1174	1180	1245	1576	1743	1603	2073	1793	1778	
7	Tur	A	287	360	429	387	369	292	294	294	265	266	267	
		P	233	264	365	278	297	266	309	244	294	263	242	
		Y	810	733	851	717	807	910	1052	831	1110	987	906	
8	Gram	A	70	88	129	90	77	117	138	185	215	175	132	
		P	54	45	80	54	39	98	137	173	210	177	125	
		Y	763	571	611	598	505	833	996	931	979	1008	945	
9	Total Pulses	A	794	870	949	877	792	786	787	864	881	784	736	
		P	520	385	623	486	446	548	671	581	744	609	519	
		Y	655	442	657	555	563	697	853	672	844	777	706	
10	Total Foodgrains	A	5118	5083	4748	4511	3999	3984	4080	4328	4481	3983	3596	
		P	4958	3147	5083	4774	4438	5588	6411	6132	8206	6345	5605	
		Y	969	619	1070	1058	1110	1403	1571	1417	1831	1593	1559	
11	Groundnut	A	2179	1868	1826	1871	1849	1989	1958	1868	1857	1907	1822	
		P	1616	473	983	1032	733	1831	3405	3285	3299	2661	1757	
		Y	741	253	538	552	397	920	1739	1759	1776	1395	964	
12	Total Oilseeds	A	2651	2492	2818	2912	2864	2994	3051	2927	2852	2874	2686	
		P	2005	964	2044	2212	1826	2930	4772	4597	4699	3932	3010	
		Y	756	387	725	760	638	979	1564	1570	1648	1368	1121	
13	Cotton (**)	A	1566	1451	1042	1517	1611	1920	2005	2294	2422	2354	2464	
		P	1738	2122	1531	2408	2146	5903	7780	7417	8276	7014	7401	
		Y	189	249	250	270	226	523	660	550	581	507	511	
14	Tobacco	A	131	129	142	134	142	127	119	104	46	49	63	
		P	191	204	244	216	260	221	194	180	79	70	102	
		Y	1460	1580	1725	1614	1834	1741	1636	1737	1722	1425	1616	

(\*) Based on final forecast, (\*\*) In '000 bales of 170 kgs. each

A = Area, P = Production, Y = Yield per hectare

Source:- Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

### 3.4 AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

(‘00 Hectares)

Sr. No.	Source	Year							
		1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Government Canals	3668	4731	3476	3804	5997	6762	7782	7892
2	Wells-Tubewells	15884	19301	24347	26373	27364	27764	30242	33070
3	Tanks	409	314	153	135	262	334	422	398
4	Other Sources	65	30	84	149	252	416	628	1016
5	Total Net Irrigated Area (NIA)	20026	24376	28060	30461	33875	35276	39074	42376
6	Gross Irrigated Area (GIA)	23344	29105	33421	36370	41112	42795	47642	52787
7	Percentage of NIA to Net Area Sown	20.91	26.22	29.75	32.13	34.39	36.19	40.19	43.24
8	Percentage of GIA to Gross Cropped Area	21.72	27.37	31.84	34.21	36.00	38.02	41.85	44.71

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

### 3.5 AREA IRRIGATED BY SOME IMPORTANT CROPS

('00 Hectares)

Sr. No.	Crop	Year							
		1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice	2001	3108	3756	3292	4135	4211	4270	4880
2	Wheat	4741	4823	3295	4030	6419	6762	8115	9578
3	Jowar	335	347	105	87	127	193	84	266
4	Bajra	1408	1730	1855	1963	1960	1592	1841	2116
5	All Food Crops	12656	16272	16914	18807	22891	23090	25842	28015
6	Cotton	4435	3250	6619	7377	7570	9400	10465	12999
7	Groundnut	1853	1498	1127	1445	1533	1250	1601	2060
8	Total Oil seeds	N.A.	6923	6598	6446	6596	6647	7854	8365
9	Tobacco	798	955	879	966	1212	1162	1075	897
10	All Non-food Crops	10688	12833	16507	17563	18221	19705	21800	24772
11	GIA	23344	29105	33421	36370	41112	42795	47642	52787

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

### 3.6 AGRICULTURE PRODUCE MARKET COMMITTEES, MAIN YARDS AND SUB - MARKET YARDS BY DISTRICTS

(As on 31st March)

Sr. No.	State/District	Number of Market Committees		Number of Main Yards of Market Committees		Number of Sub-Market Yards	
		2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jamnagar	9	9	9	9	-	-
2	Rajkot	10	10	9	9	9	9
3	Surendranagar	10	9	10	9	1	1
4	Bhavnagar	10	11	9	11	5	5
5	Amreli	11	11	10	11	2	2
6	Junagadh	14	13	13	13	2	2
7	Porbandar	3	2	1	2	-	-
8	Kachchh	8	8	7	8	1	-
9	Banaskantha	12	12	12	12	12	10
10	Sabarkantha	13	13	13	13	15	15
11	Patan	7	7	7	7	1	1
12	Mehsana	8	8	8	8	12	12
13	Gandhinagar	4	4	4	4	8	7
14	Ahmedabad	8	8	8	8	12	12
15	Kheda	10	10	10	9	12	12
16	Anand	8	8	7	7	8	7
17	Panch Mahals	10	10	10	10	17	17
18	Dahod	6	6	6	6	8	8
19	Vadodara	12	12	12	12	19	19
20	Bharuch	7	7	7	7	14	14
21	Narmada	4	4	3	3	4	3
22	Surat	8	8	7	7	14	14
23	Navsari	4	4	4	4	7	7
24	Valsad	5	5	3	3	12	13
25	The Dangs	1	1	1	1	-	-
26	Tapi	5	5	5	5	11	12
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	207	205	195	198	206	202

Source : Directorate of Agricultural Marketing and Rural Economy, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

### 3.7 LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year							%age (+)/(-) in 2007 over 2003
			1977	1982	1988	1992	1997	2003	2007	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>A. Livestock :</b>										
1	Cattle									
	(a) Females over 2.5 years	`000	1697	1958 @	1811 @	2136 @	2432 @	2682	2826	5.37
	(b) Total Cattle	"	6006	6994	6240	6803	6748	7424	7976	7.44
2	Buffaloes									
	(a) Females over 2.5 years	"	2093	2558	2601	3148	3935	4232	4829	14.11
	(b) Total Buffaloes	"	3473	4443	4502	5268	6285	7140	8774	22.89
3	Total Sheep	"	1592	2357	1559	2027	2158	2062	2002	-2.91
4	Total Goats	"	3084	3300	3584	4241	4386	4541	4640	2.18
5	Other Livestock	"	251	1346	1458	1333	1393	1680	402	-76.07
6	Total Livestock (**)	"	14406	18440	17343	19672	20970	22846	23794	4.15
7	Total Poultry	"	3426	3572	5492	5657	7236	8153	13373	64.03
<b>B. Implements :</b>										
1	Ploughs :									
	(a) Wooden	'00	13754	13102	12972	12289	11286	11120	11986	7.79
	(b) Iron	"	2401	4640	5858	6488	6387	6079	5849	-3.78
	(c) Total	"	16155	17742	18830	18777	17673	17199	17835	3.70
2	Carts	"	7583	7589	7283	6552	5711	5354	4527	-15.45
3	Oil Engines with Pump sets (used for Irrigation)	"	4221	3920	4714	4191	3672	4367	N.A.	N.A.
4	Electric Pump/ Submercible Pump sets used for Irrigation	"	794	1722	2908	3356	4072	4683	N.A.	N.A.
5	Tractors (used for agricultural purpose)	"	146 (*)	281	478	662	1221	1476	N.A.	N.A.

(\*) Including Crawler tractors, N.A. = Not Available

(\*\*) Including Dogs

@ Females over three years and above including over 2.5 years of cross -bred type.

Note : 1. Other livestock includes Horses & Ponnies, Mules, Donkey, Camels, Pigs, Dogs and Rabbits.

2. Census of Dogs has been carried out from 1982 onwards.

Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

#### 4.1 MARINE AND INLAND FISH PRODUCTION

Sr. No.	Year	Fish Production (in tonnes)			Value (Rs.in crore)
		Marine	Inland	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1971-72	147023	14167	161190	7.81
2	1980-81	218872	17331	236203	67.52
3	1985-86	306577	24172	330749	186.28
4	1986-87	315942	24451	340393	208.95
5	1987-88	327560	22551	350111	228.96
6	1988-89	414075	22315	436390	273.15
7	1989-90	432364	27146	459510	293.85
8	1990-91	500462	45687	546149	410.39
9	1991-92	530017	39870	569887	518.02
10	1992-93	609103	51154	660257	689.01
11	1993-94	619836	65019	684855	821.42
12	1994-95	645261	70100	715361	1010.18
13	1995-96	598351	60158	658509	959.33
14	1996-97	660068	65278	725346	1111.31
15	1997-98	702355	70450	772805	1266.10
16	1998-99	551660	80068	631728	1195.24
17	1999-00	670951	70330	741281	1452.93
18	2000-01	620474	40261	660735	1374.10
19	2001-02	650829	50774	701603	1683.33
20	2002-03	743638	34267	777905	1889.36
21	2003-04	609136	45436	654572	1688.15
22	2004-05	584951	50628	635579	1701.10
23	2005-06	663884	69935	733819	2435.46
24	2006-07	676762	76821	753583	2705.33
25	2007-08	680848	78780	759628	2844.01
26	2008-09	683855	82047	765902	3063.23
27	2009-10	687445	84071	771516	3493.74

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

## 5.1 CO-OPERATIVE STATISTICS

Sr No.	Type of Co-operative Societies	Year	At the end of the March						Loan Advances during the year (Rs.in lakh)
			No. of Societies	No. of Memers (in '000)	Share Capital (Rs.in lakh)	Working Capital (Rs.in lakh)	Loans (Rs. in lakh)		
							Reco-veries	Out-standing	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agricultural	2001-02	25496	6161	54910	796269	172904	221899	266942
		2002-03	26034	7901	61052	909492	168439	255392	345560
		2003-04	26037	7195	65082	1016461	223522	278450	267918
		2004-05	26224	6696	70308	1194098	344184	445500	407083
		2005-06	26756	6788	61150	1126856	307270	453165	379142
		2006-07	27503	6853	64846	1200944	273572	449050	308128
		2007-08	28126	6926	64570	1088881	286488	463379	332995
		2008-09	29111	6973	68308	1254574	387356	368238	324627
2	Non-Agricultural	2001-02	32418	7923	78893	2986523	805482	1409565	643057
		2002-03	33013	7787	80997	2602184	462143	1228531	735221
		2003-04	32412	7860	83553	3533479	494553	1898934	786455
		2004-05	32241	7328	89391	2640852	675237	1026149	714109
		2005-06	32570	7435	96040	3262307	475309	1178389	690378
		2006-07	33363	7445	94580	2946429	569323	1252534	859648
		2007-08	34197	7512	102454	3283541	481662	1298209	719167
		2008-09	34302	7588	102156	3286329	454979	1354241	720086
3	Land Development Banks	2001-02	1	680	6249	124043	17908	70668	10452
		2002-03	1	678	6080	117921	15956	71131	5991
		2003-04	1	677	5817	109668	22082	63475	5992
		2004-05	1	676	6755	96183	16771	60373	7007
		2005-06	1	676	5317	89764	18903	60619	10297
		2006-07	1	678	5274	85856	22846	61850	13682
		2007-08	1	680	5205	81033	13345	66459	14720
		2008-09	1	678	4908	82671	25074	61357	10544
4	State & Central Co-operative Banks	2001-02	19	37	27458	1387644	281688	675478	629017
		2002-03	19	37	28774	1433501	344265	634032	609760
		2003-04	19	37	30067	1405271	688051	776035	685788
		2004-05	19	35	31198	1331824	419392	668016	676262
		2005-06	19	36	31618	1394392	632992	686830	703104
		2006-07	19	35	29459	1509936	765764	773608	774593
		2007-08	19	36	34262	1700352	792902	703571	854330
		2008-09	19	37	34230	1831313	759954	820767	776218

Source:- Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

### 6.1 NUMBER OF REGISTERED SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL UNITS

Sr. No.	State/ District	At the end of the calendar year								Upto Sept. 2006 (P)
		1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>72479</b>	<b>115384</b>	<b>178627</b>	<b>251088</b>	<b>274315</b>	<b>286185</b>	<b>296306</b>	<b>306646</b>	<b>312782</b>
1	Jamnagar	3843	5396	7698	10413	11518	12222	12591	13035	13236
2	Rajkot	8348	14417	20923	27874	29639	30611	31371	32030	32461
3	Surendranagar	2190	2949	4757	6792	7585	7872	8188	8402	8609
4	Bhavnagar	3616	5152	7947	10613	11130	11335	11484	11671	11821
5	Amreli	909	1426	2566	3929	4339	4627	4711	4811	4890
6	Junagadh*	1889	2632	4261	6545	7294	7764	8217	8540	8752
7	Kachchh	1182	1746	3127	4780	5279	5470	5718	5962	6109
8	Banaskantha	942	1755	3230	5003	5733	6093	6401	6665	6819
9	Sabarkantha	1347	2362	4307	6497	7214	7721	8114	8359	8601
10	Mehsana*	3598	5290	8877	13030	14587	15259	16025	16637	16876
11	Gandhinagar	357	843	1881	2958	3648	4009	4371	4630	4808
12	Ahmedabad	18929	29661	43320	58332	60693	62137	63193	64916	65763
13	Kheda*	3807	5669	8522	12064	13269	14103	14764	15385	15819
14	Panchmahals*	1285	2071	3785	5825	6482	6862	7277	7587	7796
15	Vadodara	4754	6648	10134	14209	15653	16273	17219	17990	18498
16	Bharuch	1974	3815	6983	11174	12483	13312	14056	14743	15144
17	Surat	9174	16764	25780	36069	41053	43015	44420	46316	47404
18	Valsad/Dangs*	4335	6788	10529	14981	16716	17500	18186	18967	19376

Note : \* The Data of new districts are included in concerned districts.

Source:- Commissioner of Industries, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

**6.2 FOURTH ALL-INDIA MSMEs CENSUS - 2006-07 DISTRICTWISE NO. OF WORKING, CLOSED, NOT FOUND & TOTAL UNITS - GUJARAT STATE**

Sr. No.	District	Units				Employment
		Working	Closed	Not Found	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>229738</b>	<b>34945</b>	<b>22745</b>	<b>287428</b>	<b>1290029</b>
1	Kachchh	4982	752	473	6207	11969
2	Banas Kantha	5163	1287	389	6839	13202
3	Patan	2822	655	193	3670	6685
4	Mahesana	5795	1229	570	7594	22304
5	Sabar Kantha	7433	1604	530	9567	46864
6	Gandhinagar	5749	1437	401	7587	36784
7	Ahmadabad	48564	1120	12864	62548	362902
8	Surendranagar	6916	1235	510	8661	31873
9	Rajkot	26615	5905	1551	34071	168000
10	Jamnagar	9787	2642	695	13124	24391
11	Porbandar	1725	302	85	2112	5892
12	Junagadh	6085	1528	554	8167	22141
13	Amreli	2036	367	260	2663	6362
14	Bhavnagar	9645	1037	1112	11794	22363
15	Anand	5592	435	1	6028	15144
16	Kheda	7800	1315	657	9772	14155
17	Panch Mahals	3303	413	0	3716	14730
18	Dahod	1359	69	0	1428	5218
19	Vadodara	11852	1375	1	13228	90767
20	Narmada	991	196	20	1207	3005
21	Bharuch	9199	2128	1710	13037	68668
22	Surat	28394	7391	0	35785	196112
23	Dang	514	30	0	544	1535
24	Navsari	4904	0	169	5073	10588
25	Valsad	11352	429	0	11781	84233
26	Tapi	1161	64	0	1225	4142

MSMED = Micro, Small & Medium

Source:- Website of Commissioner of Industries, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

**6.3 DISTRICTWISE FUNCTIONING UNITS IN MEDIUM AND LARGE INDUSTRIES - 2000-01**

Sr. No.	District	No. of Units	Fixed Investment (Rs. Lakh)	Production (Rs. Lakh)	Total Employment (Nos.)	Skilled (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ahmedabad	186	692966	575283	62192	37487
2	Amreli	6	169321	86629	1432	731
3	Banaskantha	11	16253	52858	2043	1570
4	Bharuch	139	1444824	1113113	32554	15929
5	Bhavnagar	46	132521	43932	4838	2359
6	Dang	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gandhinagar	90	288320	287864	15318	7177
8	Jamnagar	24	2145678	3586933	11440	6921
9	Junagadh	28	299511	191774	12746	5669
10	Kheda	15	62776	47364	6720	3347
11	Kachchh	26	47094	171695	5124	3328
12	Mehsana	66	203126	335330	14388	5993
13	Panchmahals	63	100738	102138	9935	4737
14	Rajkot	60	45872	97650	12390	5412
15	Sabarkantha	12	26881	50605	3403	1228
16	Surat	388	2109487	1812286	54514	29038
17	Surendranagar	12	99484	43701	3860	1817
18	Vadodara	178	1255322	1499112	78084	39541
19	Valsad	153	358360	503184	22524	11850
20	Anand	27	64468	115184	7891	4176
21	Dahod	1	361	5373	191	120
22	Narmada	3	22155	43440	2883	2034
23	Navsari	22	40402	55422	7803	4190
24	Patan	4	1597	1814	818	164
25	Porbandar	10	72373	59463	5103	2291
	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>1570</b>	<b>9699890</b>	<b>10882147</b>	<b>378194</b>	<b>197109</b>

Source : Commissioner of Industries, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

**6.4 REGISTRATION OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM (MSMED), EM PART-II (P) UNITS  
IN GUJARAT STATE**

Sr. No.	Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto November, 2010)	Grand Total At the end of November, 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Total No. of Units Registered	4130	13184	17865	19992	13958	69129
2	Total Investment (Rs. in Crore)	3044.52	8323.91	8236.15	9189.12	6572.11	35365.81
3	Employment	76097	197329	251911	246989	156680	929006
4	Units Registered in Metropolitan Area	68	183	448	524	386	1609
5	Units Registered in Urban Area	2882	9362	13208	14027	10065	49544
6	Units Registered in Rural Area	1180	3639	4209	5441	3491	17960
7	Units promoted by S.C. Entrepreneurs	41	180	216	412	253	1102
8	Units promoted by S.T. Entrepreneurs	23	136	265	515	269	1208
9	Units promoted by S.E.B.C. Entrepreneurs	484	1707	1630	1576	1069	6466
10	Units promoted by Women Entrepreneurs	821	3070	3602	3670	2494	13657
11	Micro Units	2589	9707	14615	16754	11842	55507
12	Small Units	1486	3316	3142	3104	2012	13060
13	Medium Units	55	161	108	134	104	562

Note : MSMED Act came into existence from 2nd October, 2006.

Source:- Commissioner of Industries, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

**6.5 RESULTS OF ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES-FACTORY SECTOR -  
ALL INDUSTRIES - GUJARAT STATE**

Sr. No.	Year	Number of factories	Productive Capital (Rs. Crore)	Persons Employed (Number)	Output (Rs. Crore)	Net Value Added (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1980-81	11208	3973	699427	7160	1139
2	1984-85	10349	7104	685019	12079	2132
3	1985-86	10305	7400	665746	13424	2152
4	1986-87	10697	7596	676572	15150	2594
5	1987-88	10655	10185	671685	16395	2859
6	1988-89	11103	10745	668635	20116	3389
7	1989-90	10881	11348	707150	24080	3702
8	1990-91	10943	15937	675447	27593	4468
9	1991-92	11094	17062	690053	30763	4092
10	1992-93	11210	26013	726151	41429	8038
11	1993-94	11821	31743	760432	46904	9425
12	1994-95	12094	38871	770626	62039	13054
13	1995-96	13770	73286	956644	84808	17621
14	1996-97	13363	60467	816939	87229	19293
15	1997-98	13416	82213	870122	110899	19232
16	1998-99	15455	85050	815986	113191	18896
17	1999-00	14710	81472	822884	118551	19276
18	2000-01	14090	87416	752013	127977	16856
19	2001-02	13950	103502	712804	147550	16886
20	2002-03	13180	99938	717055	182700	22889
21	2003-04	12795	104467	729310	207334	28865
22	2004-05	13603	109020	808618	260749	36016
23	2005-06	14055	147801	887511	307955	47872
24	2006-07	14327	168227	983922	372581	47952
25	2007-08	15107	196521	1045475	448243	62108
26	2008-09(P)	14860	228952	1125757	508071	61025

Source:- Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

**6.6 NUMBER OF WORKING FACTORIES AND WORKERS EMPLOYED  
DAILY THEREIN**

(At the end of the year)

Sr. No.	Year	Number of working factories	Average number of workers employed daily in working factories	Average number of workers per factory
1	2	3	4	5
1	1960	3649	346462	94.95
2	1965	4534	413782	91.26
3	1970	5544	437554	78.92
4	1975	8040	527225	65.58
5	1980	10674	635684	59.55
6	1985	13067	663614	50.79
7	1990	14513	747569	51.51
8	1991	14661	760908	51.90
9	1992	15449	787596	50.98
10	1993	15060	795552	52.83
11	1994	16810	812848	48.36
12	1995	18451	826167	44.78
13	1996	19682	843413	42.85
14	1997	19381	855074	44.12
15	1998	19574	860492	43.96
16	1999	19877	864674	43.50
17	2000	20424	866720	42.44
18	2001	18880	777597	41.19
19	2002	19661	815462	41.48
20	2003	20389	876483	42.99
21	2004	21536	926516	43.02
22	2005	22155	978257	44.16
23	2006	22480	1038134	46.18
24	2007	23308	1093040	46.90
25	2008 (P)	23942	1175091	49.08
26	2009 (P)	24453	1257957	51.44

Source : Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, Ahmedabad

**6.7 NUMBER OF WORKING FACTORIES AND WORKERS EMPLOYED DAILY THEREIN  
BY INDUSTRY GROUP**

(At the end of the year)

Sr. No.	Industry group with two digit code	No. of working factories			Average No. of workers employed daily therein		
		2008 (P)	2009 (P)	% age (+)/(-) Over 2008	2008 (P)	2009 (P)	% age (+)/(-) Over 2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agri. Hunting and related service activities (01)	695	713	2.59	33208	35608	7.23
2	Mining of coal and lignite, extraction of peat (10)	19	19	0.00	422	422	0.00
3	Extraction of crude petroleum production and natural gas etc. (11)	15	16	6.67	373	423	13.40
4	Mining of uranium & thorium ores (12)	3	3	0.00	457	457	0.00
5	Mining of Metal Ores (13)	3	3	0.00	56	56	0.00
6	Other Mining and Quarrying (14)	73	73	0.00	2998	2998	0.00
7	Mfg.of food products and beverages (15)	2166	2208	1.94	96992	99885	2.98
8	Mfg. of tobacco products (16)	187	189	1.07	11587	11757	1.47
9	Mfg. of textiles (17)	2737	2775	1.39	205556	219156	6.62
10	Mfg. of wearing apparels dressing and dyeing of Fur (18)	339	351	3.54	27388	28628	4.53
11	Tanning and Dressing of leather, luggage etc. (19)	53	53	0.00	2025	2025	0.00
12	Mfg. of wood products and cork (20)	925	939	1.51	16531	16935	2.44
13	Mfg. of paper & paper products (21)	572	591	3.32	21315	22750	6.73
14	Publishing, Printing and Reproduction of Recording Media (22)	370	379	2.43	11453	11853	3.49
15	Mfg. of Coke, Ref. Petro. Prod. & Nuclear fuel (23)	171	176	2.92	14793	15353	3.79
16	Mfg. of Chemicals and Chemical products (24)	3845	3904	1.53	181514	199364	9.83
17	Mfg. of rubber, plastics products (25)	1229	1248	1.55	51819	54049	4.30
18	Mfg. of non-metallic mineral prod.(26)	2170	2217	2.17	85353	94613	10.85
19	Mfg. of Basic metal (27)	1714	1747	1.93	68305	73805	8.05
20	Mfg. of Fabricated metal products and equipments (28)	2105	2159	2.57	68798	77638	12.85
21	Mfg. of Machinery and equipments N.E.C. (29)	2104	2144	1.90	75873	83345	9.85
22	Mfg. of Office, Accounting and Computer Machinery (30)	76	78	2.63	2594	2634	1.54
23	Mfg. of Electrical, Mechanical and Apparatus NEC (31)	508	522	2.76	31176	36412	16.79
24	Mfg. of Radio, TV and Communication Equipments (32)	94	98	4.26	4480	4650	3.79
25	Mfg. of Medical, Proc., Opt watches and clock (33)	135	148	9.63	10399	10989	5.67

**6.7 NUMBER OF WORKING FACTORIES AND WORKERS EMPLOYED DAILY THEREIN  
BY INDUSTRY GROUP**

(At the end of the year)

Sr. No.	Industry group with two digit code	No. of working factories			Average No. of workers employed daily therein		
		2008 (P)	2009 (P)	% age (+)/(-) Over 2008	2008 (P)	2009 (P)	% age (+)/(-) Over 2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Mfg. of Motor Vehicles, Trailors and semi-trailors etc. (34)	79	81	2.53	6342	6382	0.63
27	Mfg. of Other Transport Equipments (35)	176	178	1.14	18741	18842	0.54
28	Mfg. of Furniture, N.E.C. (36)	366	378	3.28	55682	56242	1.01
29	Recycling (37)	45	52	15.56	4980	5120	2.81
30	Electricity, Gas, Steam & Hot water supply (40)	51	58	13.73	10290	10630	3.30
31	Collection Purification & Distribution of water (41)	41	52	26.83	6569	6589	0.30
32	Construction (45)	13	14	7.69	500	515	3.00
33	Sale, M & R of Motor Vehi. etc. (50)	364	373	2.47	23183	23933	3.24
34	Wholesale Trade and Commission Trade etc. (51)	53	54	1.89	2430	2450	0.82
35	Retail trade except of Motor Vehicles etc. (52)	158	159	0.63	7104	7124	0.28
36	Restaurants and Hotels (55)	5	5	0.00	221	221	0.00
37	Land Transport and Transport via pipelines (60)	21	23	9.52	1465	1685	15.02
38	Supporting & Auxiliary transport activities etc. (63)	68	72	5.88	1410	1540	9.22
39	Post & Telecommunication (64)	1	1	0.00	1	1	0.00
40	Renting Machinery & Equip. etc. (71)	2	2	0.00	90	90	0.00
41	Computer & Related Activities (72)	6	6	0.00	451	451	0.00
42	Research & Development (73)	9	9	0.00	1420	1420	0.00
43	Other Business Activities (74)	29	31	6.90	885	955	7.91
44	Public administration & defence services (75)	9	9	0.00	213	213	0.00
45	Education (80)	71	76	7.04	3438	3538	2.91
46	Health & Social work (85)	2	2	0.00	70	70	0.00
47	Sewage & Refuse Disposal Sanitation etc. (90)	25	25	0.00	2402	2402	0.00
48	Activities of Mem. Org. N.E.C. (91)	6	6	0.00	200	200	0.00
49	Other services activities (93)	31	31	0.00	1457	1457	0.00
50	Private House Hold with Employed Persons (95)	3	3	0.00	82	82	0.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23942</b>	<b>24453</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>1175091</b>	<b>1257957</b>	<b>7.05</b>

Note : (P) = Provisional

N.E.C. = Not Elsewhere Classified

Source:- Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, Ahmedabad.

### 6.8 INDUSTRYWISE STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Sr. No.	Industry Group	No. of Strikes and Lockouts (P)		Total Workers Affected		Total Mandays Lost	
		2009	Upto September-10	2009	Upto September-10	2009	Upto September-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chemical Industries	10	1	1627	65	13182	130
2	Local authority	1	0	160	0	0	0
3	Rubber Plastic Industries	1	3	90	260	1845	2100
4	Textile Industries	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Food Product & Beverages	1	1	450	150	3150	7195
6	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2	0	192	0	1260	0
7	Electricity Industries	0	1	0	101	0	1717
8	Engineering Industries	9	4	715	1232	5988	8371
9	Mining & Quaring	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Wood Product	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Readymade Garment Industries	3	0	81	0	189	0
12	Others	4	8	1662	1632	6668	21615
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4977</b>	<b>3440</b>	<b>32282</b>	<b>41128</b>

Source : Labour Commissioner, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad. P=Provisional

## 7.1 VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Year	Oil and Natural Gas	Major Minerals	Minor Minerals	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1980	12216	1216	882	14314
2	1981	26161	1534	956	28651
3	1982	37417	2026	1018	40461
4	1983	48312	2414	1041	51767
5	1984	52893	3477	1164	57534
6	1985	59506	4141	1179	64826
7	1986	68953	4807	1013	74773
8	1987	88220	5216	1150	94586
9	1988	95174	6116	1393	102683
10	1989-90	139272	8924	1835	150031
11	1990-91	150004	11851	2592	164447
12	1991-92	151653	15300	3923	170876
13	1992-93	146281	15802	4172	166255
14	1993-94	224245	20020	5501	249766
15	1994-95	241032	21765	6670	269467
16	1995-96	253623	24779	8053	286455
17	1996-97	247651	29995	9265	286911
18	1997-98	257619	29261	11194	298074
19	1998-99	254487	31501	13703	299691
20	1999-00	342263	32742	15378	390383
21	2000-01	408705	49558	15978	474241
22	2001-02	418166	54612	16908	489686
23	2002-03	436259	69237	22820	528316
24	2003-04	444178	68407	27337	539922
25	2004-05	451609	79541	29985	561135
26	2005-06	463110	98627	49281	611018
27	2006-07	451472	110680	60559	622711
28	2007-08	437851	145521	72566	655938
29	2008-09	414441	137806	89896	642143

Note : (1) Data for the year 1989-90 and onwards relate to financial year April to March.

(2) Major & Minor Minerals figures for the year 1996-97 and onwards are provisional.

(3) Oil (Petroleum Crude) & Natural Gas figures are final upto 2007-08.

Source: (1) Commissioner of Geology and Mining, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

(2) Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Nagpur.

## 7.2 PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT MINERALS

Sr. No.	Name	Unit	Year				
			2004-05 (P)	2005-06 (P)	2006-07 (P)	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agate	Tonnes	130	56	38	10	20
2	Bentonite	'000 Tonnes	625	491	896	926	1099
3	Bauxite	'000 Tonnes	2385	2997	6692	13065	3586
4	Laterite	'000 Tonnes	106	199	262	237	60
5	Calcite	Tonnes	62	98	50	100	0
6	China Clay :	'000 Tonnes	265	393	492	612	1420
	5.1 Crude	'000 Tonnes	239	369	469	586	1392
	5.2 Refined	'000 Tonnes	26	24	23	26	28
7	Dolomite	'000 Tonnes	219	156	325	493	647
8	Fire clay	'000 Tonnes	127	146	232	247	422
9	Flourspar (Crude)	Tonnes	25392	8828	0	35634	25203
10	Gypsum	Tonnes	116	49	156	390	1739
11	Limestone	'000 Tonnes	19244	24080	23323	23390	22843
12	Manganese ore	Tonnes	8870	2342	62186	17040	88536
13	Ochre	Tonnes	434	330	772	420	360
14	Quartz	'000 Tonnes	177	134	223	211	306
15	Silica/Glass sand	'000 Tonnes	732	834	961	1767	1149
16	Steatite (Soap stone)	Tonnes	118	336	1105	1149	668
17	Lignite	'000 Tonnes	8361	9096	9810	11787	11007
18	Chalk	'000 Tonnes	108	116	202	176	214
19	Clay (Others)	'000 Tonnes	5112	5076	5607	5081	5805
20	Ball Clay	Tonnes	70985	45041	27812	6832	9397
21	Moulding sand	Tonnes	5420	4130	5296	2416	20
22	Pipe clay	Tonnes	254	221	152	497	0
23	Perlite	Tonnes	262	109	33	0	0
24	Pozonic Clay	'000 Tonnes	283	443	464	462	59
25	Oil (Petroleum Crude)	'000 Tonnes	6177	6251	6213	6177	5944
26	Natural Gas	Million Cubic Metres	3585	3831	3294	2932	2605

Note : Oil (Petroleum Crude) & Natural Gas figures are final upto 2007-08. (P) = Provisional

Source:- (1) Commissioner of Geology and Mining, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

(2) Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Nagpur.

**8.1 INSTALLED CAPACITY OF ELECTRICITY IN GUJARAT STATE**

(In MW)

Sr. No.	As on 31st March of the Year	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd.				
		Hydro	Steam	Gas	Diesel and Wind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1961	-	110.50	-	32.50	143.00
2	1966	-	374.50	-	10.50	385.00
3	1969	-	384.50	-	32.70	417.20
4	1974	-	649.50	54.00	9.10	712.60
5	1978	300.00	1120.50	54.00	-	1474.50
6	1985	300.00	2352.50	54.00	-	2706.50
7	1990	365.00	3329.00	54.00	-	3748.00
8	1991	425.00	3399.00	54.00	-	3878.00
9	1992	425.00	3609.00	54.00	-	4088.00
10	1993	425.00	3729.00	114.00	-	4268.00
11	1994	427.00	3729.00	189.00	-	4345.00
12	1995	427.00	3729.00	189.00	-	4345.00
13	1996	427.00	3729.00	189.00	-	4345.00
14	1997	427.00	3804.00	189.00	-	4420.00
15	1998	487.00	3759.00	234.00	-	4480.00
16	1999	547.00	3759.00	234.00	-	4540.00
17	2000	547.00	3759.00	234.00	-	4540.00
18	2001	547.00	3759.00	234.00	-	4540.00
19	2002	547.00	3759.00	207.00	-	4513.00
20	2003	547.00	3759.00	27.00	-	4333.00
21	2004	547.00	3759.00	27.00	-	4333.00
22	2005	547.00	3759.00	27.00	-	4333.00
23	2006	547.00	4179.00	242.00	-	4968.00
24	2007	547.00	4179.00	242.00	-	4968.00
25	2008	547.00	3865.00	354.00	-	4766.00
26	2009	547.00	3865.00	354.00	-	4766.00
27	2010	547.00	3940.00	729.00	-	5216.00

### 8.1 INSTALLED CAPACITY OF ELECTRICITY IN GUJARAT STATE

(In MW)

Private Sector										Central Sector Share	Total Installed Capacity (7+17+18)	Sr. No.
GSECL	AEC/Torrent Power Ltd.	GIPCL	ESSAR	GPEC	GSEG	Bhav. Ele.Co./Adani	GMDC Akrimota	SUGEN	Total			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
-	157.50	-	-	-	-	12.00	-	-	169.50	-	312.50	1
-	217.50	-	-	-	-	16.00	-	-	233.50	-	618.50	2
-	217.50	-	-	-	-	16.00	-	-	233.50	-	650.70	3
-	217.50	-	-	-	-	16.00	-	-	233.50	-	946.10	4
-	217.50	-	-	-	-	16.00	-	-	233.50	-	1708.00	5
-	400.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.00	277.00	3383.50	6
-	495.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	495.50	580.00	4823.50	7
-	482.00	32.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	514.00	702.00	5094.00	8
-	550.00	145.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	695.00	810.00	5593.00	9
-	550.00	145.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	695.00	994.50	5957.50	10
-	550.00	145.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	695.00	1100.50	6140.50	11
-	550.00	145.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	695.00	1201.00	6241.00	12
-	550.00	145.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	695.00	1323.00	6363.00	13
-	550.00	145.00	192.00	-	-	-	-	-	887.00	1323.00	6630.00	14
210.00	550.00	305.00	300.00	414.00	-	-	-	-	1779.00	1323.00	7582.00	15
420.00	550.00	305.00	300.00	655.00	-	-	-	-	2230.00	1323.00	8093.00	16
420.00	550.00	555.00	300.00	655.00	-	-	-	-	2480.00	1323.00	8343.00	17
420.00	550.00	555.00	300.00	655.00	-	-	-	-	2480.00	1562.00	8582.00	18
420.00	490.00	555.00	300.00	655.00	156.00	-	-	-	2576.00	1562.00	8651.00	19
555.00	490.00	555.00	300.00	655.00	156.00	-	-	-	2711.00	1562.00	8606.00	20
661.60	490.00	555.00	300.00	655.00	156.00	-	-	-	2817.60	1562.00	8712.60	21
661.60	500.00	555.00	300.00	655.00	156.00	-	-	-	2827.60	1562.00	8722.60	22
*	500.00	555.00	300.00	655.00	156.00	-	-	-	2166.00	1840.00	8974.00	23
*	500.00	555.00	300.00	655.00	156.00	-	250	-	2416.00	2177.00	9561.00	24
*	500.00	555.00	515.00	655.00	156.00	-	250	-	2631.00	2430.00	9827.00	25
*	500.00	560.00	300.00	655.00	156.00	-	250	-	2421.00	2677.00	9864.00	26
*	500.00	560.00	300.00	655.00	156.00	250	250	1147	3818.00	2724.00	11758.00	27

Note : \* Gujarat has moved towards corporatization/unbundling of Generation , Transmission and activities of the GEB on generation side. GSECL made Functional from 1st April, 2006.

Source:- Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd., Vadodara

**8.2 GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY IN GUJARAT STATE**

(In Million Units)

Sr. No.	As on 31st March	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd./GEB				
		Hydro	Steam	Gas	Diesel and Wind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1961	-	351	-	42	393
2	1966	-	1110	-	40	1150
3	1969	-	2153	-	20	2173
4	1974	-	3284	64	1	3349
5	1978	1292	4384	132	-	5808
6	1985	626	9951	-	-	10577
7	1990	997	16134	60	-	17191
8	1991	1524	15807	101	1	17433
9	1992	833	17033	253	1	18120
10	1993	659	19404	238	2	20303
11	1994	1213	19348	672	1	21234
12	1995	1375	19650	962	-	21987
13	1996	741	21211	1092	-	23044
14	1997	842	20956	1100	-	22898
15	1998	1285	21470	1055	-	23810
16	1999	1346	20715	1091	-	23152
17	2000	1040	20947	1190	-	23177
18	2001	436	22037	854	-	23327
19	2002	287	21814	819	-	22920
20	2003	588	22049	245	-	22882
21	2004	859	20504	-	-	21363
22	2005	831	22062	-	-	22893
23	2006	795	24525	1810	-	27130
24	2007	1273	24833	1432	-	27538
25	2008	1241	25891	2109	-	29241
26	2009	550	25785	2055	-	28390
27	2010	456	24706	3345	-	28507

## 8.2 GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY IN GUJARAT STATE

(In Million Units)

Private Sector											Central Sector Share	Total Gen. (7+18+19)	Sr. No.
GSECL	A.E.C./ Torrent Power Ltd.	GIPCL	ESSAR	GPEC	GACL	RPOL	GSEG	GMDC	Others	Total			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	546	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	1211	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	2277	3
-	1258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1258	956	5563	4
-	1257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1257	1004	8069	5
-	1736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1736	1637	13950	6
-	2540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2540	3103	22834	7
-	2455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2455	4542	24430	8
-	2658	469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3127	5726	26973	9
-	2721	983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3704	4988	28995	10
-	2869	1064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3933	6725	31892	11
-	2926	1061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3987	6934	32908	12
-	2928	1113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4041	9647	36732	13
-	3133	1050	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	4573	10539	38010	14
-	3153	1383	2012	285	-	-	-	-	-	6833	10851	41494	15
844	3194	2100	3169	2828	26	-	-	-	-	12161	9790	45103	16
2133	3393	2069	2819	3854	312	249	-	-	-	14829	11373	49379	17
2884	3361	2528	2083	2480	195	114	-	-	-	13645	13534	50506	18
3156	3134	2749	1968	724	-	163	190	-	-	12084	15065	50069	19
4044	3169	3585	2975	1535	-	769	1028	-	-	17105	15140	55127	20
4231	2951	3438	2516	3676	-	263	789	-	-	17864	15500	54727	21
5094	3592	4063	3387	3634	-	504	1151	-	-	21425	13891	58209	22
*	3906	4195	3444	4756	166	611	1182	-	-	18260	13334	58724	23
*	3855	3906	3390	4391	-	-	1069	367	425	17403	16602	61543	24
*	3979	2265	3574	4068	-	-	1112	1009	2429	18436	17979	65656	25
*	4010	3927	2966	3974	-	-	973	1106	3238	20194	20378	68962	26
*	4093	4096	2732	4594	-	-	1112	1394	10021	28042	13334	69883	27

Note : \* Gujarat has moved towards corporatization/unbundling of Generation , Transmission and activities of the GEB on generation side. GSECL made functional from 1st April, 2006.

Source:- Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd., Vadodara

### 8.3 CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC POWER BY USES

(In Million Units)

Sr. No.	Year	Dome- stic	Comme- rcial	Indus- trial	Public lighting	Agri- culture	Public water works	Rail- way traction	Others	Total consu- mption	Per capita consu- mption (KWH)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1988-89	1393	448	6968	91	4413	102	0	4460	17875	363
2	1989-90	1595	505	7278	95	5153	114	0	5206	19946	382
3	1990-91	1756	544	7689	103	5678	116	0	5734	21620	429
4	1991-92	1942	592	7729	100	6976	110	0	7028	24477	568
5	1992-93	2086	638	7880	107	7803	108	0	7854	26476	581
6	1993-94	2315	748	8822	109	8666	106	0	8726	29492	622
7	1994-95	2521	798	9590	112	8476	369	301	1736	23903	633
8	1995-96	2838	890	10376	117	10151	405	331	2030	27138	693
9	1996-97	2968	931	11048	120	10105	431	345	2134	28082	724
10	1997-98	3171	1003	11065	129	10774	460	349	2399	29350	786
11	1998-99	3486	1097	10940	134	12061	510	358	2482	31068	848
12	1999-00	3699	1178	10284	149	14934	566	379	2640	33829	932
13	2000-01	3981	1279	9813	166	15489	611	383	2603	34325	953
14	2001-02	3922	1278	9817	160	15695	612	406	2907	34797	963
15	2002-03	4136	1353	10708	165	12965	685	409	3439	33860	944
16	2003-04	4613	1543	11270	168	11625	721	420	3785	34145	932
17	2004-05	5026	1713	12340	177	9958	762	477	3965	34418	1321
18	2005-06	5490	1905	13244	189	10617	816	501	5596	38358	1313
19	2006-07	6102	2155	15740	203	11016	863	518	9265	45862	1354
20	2007-08	7160	3183	18987	226	11209	1001	590	11117	53473	1424
21	2008-09	7825	3572	19610	240	11733	1064	625	10941	55610	1446
22	2009-10(P)	8329	3908	21517	258	13003	1173	662	8123	56973	1491

Note : Per Capita Consumption for the year 2004-05 onwards is based on generation of electricity as per the guideline of Central Electricity Authority.

Source:- (1) Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd., Vadodara.

(2) Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd., Vadodara.

(3) Torrent Power Ltd., Ahmedabad.

**9.1 RAILWAY ROUTE LENGTH IN KILOMETRE**

(As on 31st March)

Sr. No.	Year	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Narrow Gauge	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1961	903	3338	1155	5396
2	1971	1127	3417	1135	5679
3	1976	1153	3328	1120	5601
4	1981	1312	3172	1104	5588
5	1985	1713	2807	1099	5619
6	1986	1713	2807	1099	5619
7	1987	1713	2807	1099	5619
8	1988	1713	2807	1099	5619
9	1989	1713	2610	921	5244
10	1990	1713	2610	921	5244
11	1991	1711	2713	921	5345
12	1992	1711	2713	919	5343
13	1993	1745	2652	874	5271
14	1994	1745	2652	874	5271
15	1995	1881	2513	874	5268
16	1996	1881	2509	876	5266
17	1997	1881	2509	876	5266
18	1998	1913	2478	876	5267
19	1999	1956	2436	876	5268
20	2000	1956	2480	876	5312
21	2001	2014	2422	876	5312
22	2002	2089	2345	876	5310
23	2003	2459	1940	787	5186
24	2004	2643	1756	787	5186
25	2005	2736	1665	787	5188
26	2006	2984	1417	787	5188
27	2007	3100	1422	787	5309
28	2008	3177	1364	787	5328
29	2009	3193	1364	771	5328

Source : Western Railway, Mumbai.

## 9.2 LENGTH (In Kms.) OF ROADS BY CATEGORY

Sr. No.	Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1979-80	1435	9097	10542	10571	13463	45108
2	1984-85	1421	9387	11195	12330	23512	57845
3	1985-86	1421	9442	11320	12441	26118	60742
4	1986-87	1421	9533	11433	12510	26842	61739
5	1987-88	1421	9520	11509	12539	27153	62142
6	1988-89	1421	15575	21322	10262	15600	64180
7	1989-90	1572	16430	21931	10022	15610	65565
8	1990-91	1572	19048	20060	9986	16399	67065
9	1991-92	1572	19390	20037	10167	17078	68244
10	1992-93	1572	19489	20172	10203	17464	68900
11	1993-94	1570	19609	20268	10337	18175	69959
12	1994-95	1570	19655	20364	10355	18665	70609
13	1995-96	1570	19717	20501	10481	18991	71260
14	1996-97	1570	19761	20815	10435	19584	72165
15	1997-98	1570	19796	20915	10495	19815	72591
16	1998-99	1877	19518	20939	10541	20075	72950
17	1999-00	2091	19379	20950	10600	20377	73397
18	2000-01	2382	19129	20964	10577	20567	73619
19	2001-02	2382	19163	20953	10422	21098	74018
20	2002-03	2354	19175	20906	10586	20882	73903
21	2003-04	2356	19163	20858	10599	21042	74018
22	2004-05	2647	18863	20663	10519	20939	73631
23	2005-06	2867	18702	20707	10503	21259	74038
24	2006-07	3244	18625	20458	10243	21494	74064
25	2007-08	3244	18447	20564	10352	21505	74112

Note :- (1) Excluding Non-Plan, Community, Urban and Project Roads.

(2) Road Kms. reclassified from 1989 as per the 20 years Road Development Plan, 1981-2001.

Source:- Roads and Buildings Department, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.

### 9.3 LENGTH OF ROADS BY TYPE OF SURFACE

(In Kms.)

Sr. No.	Year	Cement Concrete	Black Top	Water Bound Macadam	Total Surfaced Roads	Total Unsurfaced Roads	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1979-80	418	21110	8367	29895	15213	45108
2	1984-85	22	31377	16843	48242	9603	57845
3	1985-86	22	33316	18438	51776	8966	60742
4	1986-87	3	35126	18849	53978	7761	61739
5	1987-88	3	36444	18413	54860	7282	62142
6	1988-89	3	38203	18476	56682	7498	64180
7	1989-90	2	39070	18628	57700	7865	65565
8	1990-91	2	40863	18005	58870	8195	67065
9	1991-92	2	43528	16858	60388	7856	68244
10	1992-93	2	46191	15686	61879	7021	68900
11	1993-94	2	48454	14866	63322	6637	69959
12	1994-95	2	50235	13791	64028	6581	70609
13	1995-96	2	51654	13365	65021	6239	71260
14	1996-97	2	53947	12924	66873	5292	72165
15	1997-98	2	55548	12233	67783	4808	72591
16	1998-99	2	57015	11502	68519	4431	72950
17	1999-00	2	59253	10142	69397	4000	73397
18	2000-01	2	61400	8614	70016	3603	73619
19	2001-02	2	63261	7439	70702	3316	74018
20	2002-03	0	64191	6449	70640	3263	73903
21	2003-04	0	65037	5884	70921	3097	74018
22	2004-05	0	63697	6956	70653	2978	73631
23	2005-06	0	66307	4876	71183	2855	74038
24	2006-07	0	67147	4285	71432	2632	74064
25	2007-08	0	67591	3916	71507	2605	74112

Note :- Excluding Non-Plan, Community, Urban and Project Roads.

Source:- Roads and Buildings Department, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.

#### 9.4 NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

Sr. No.	Class of Vehicles	At the end of March							
		1980	1990	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010-11 As on 31st Aug.-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Motor Cycles (Two Wheelers)	241165	1257826	3673658	7003860	7579457	8087416	8716981	8996470
2	Autorickshaws	31053	98917	223908	371792	396828	426616	464862	480701
3	Jeep	14328	33796	89087	128247	135014	141565	152985	155919
4	Motor Cars (Four wheels)	52817	141584	398028	784686	869808	952400	1057383	1110927
5	Taxi Cabs	2896	9069	31759	40814	42534	44319	46100	47419
6	Passenger Buses	10997	19768	38496	56470	61053	64751	68659	70582
7	School Buses	206	243	457	1772	2116	2485	2867	3136
8	Private Service Vehicles	751	2027	3695	4380	4672	4901	5042	5165
9	Goods Vehicles (Including Tempos and three Wheeler vehicles)	44392	119461	317151	508880	553792	586598	626344	644933
10	Trailers	25461	67828	172504	232509	248751	263807	278921	285159
11	Tractors	32492	85386	230050	336986	362799	386951	410516	421840
12	Ambulances	575	1285	2539	4015	4251	4712	5095	5213
13	Others (Including police vans)	1371	3154	9400	22926	27981	32130	36818	39111
	<b>Total</b>	<b>458504</b>	<b>1840344</b>	<b>5190732</b>	<b>9497337</b>	<b>10289056</b>	<b>10998651</b>	<b>11872573</b>	<b>12266575</b>

Source:- Commissioner of Transport, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

**9.5 NUMBER OF MOTORCYCLES (TWO WHEELERS) REGISTERED  
PER LAKH OF POPULATION IN GUJARAT**

Sr. No.	Year	Population/ Projected Population (In lakh)	Number of Two wheelers (at the end of March)	Number of Two wheelers Per lakh Population
1	2	3	4	5
1	1961	206	8132	39
2	1971	267	49934	187
3	1981	340	281597	828
4	1991	413	1412007	3419
5	2001	507	3964869	7820
6	2002	520	4306000	8281
7	2003	529	4702529	8889
8	2004	538	5162167	9595
9	2005	546	5744353	10521
10	2006	555	6352109	11445
11	2007	563	7003860	12440
12	2008	571	7579457	13274
13	2009	579	8087416	13968
14	2010	587	8716981	14850

Source : (1) Commissioner of Transport, Gandhinagar.  
(2) Registrar General of India, New Delhi

### 9.6 WORKING OF THE GUJARAT STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year						
		1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(P)	2009-10 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	No. of Routes Operated (@)	11202	15631	20104	15319	15416	15227	14947
2	Route kms. (In '000)(@)	559	858	1205	1092	1127	1146	1116
3	Average number of vehicles on road	5168	6733	8573	6854	6932	6697	6514
4	Fleet held by the Corporation excluding vehicles awaiting scrapping(@)	6678	8244	10048	8046	7981	7561	7624
5	Average Daily Traffic Earnings(Rs. in'000)	3605	10711	32833	41234	44558	46798	50091
6	Average number of passengers travelled per day (In '000)	3656	3596	3742	2251	2329	2397	2323
7	Total Effective kms. Operated (In lakh)	5513	7714	11517	9356	9970	10107	9786
8	Total Earnings (including miscellaneous receipts) (Rs. in Lakh)	13687	46525	124854	161209	171424	177334	175224
9	Revenue Expenditure (\$) (Rs. in lakh)	14058	41848	136993	158678	169877	180244	184166
10	Total Revenue Expenditure (Rs.in lakh)	16246	46095	156650	167823	183760	193162	199618
11	Fixed Capital Expenditure at the end of the period (Rs. in lakh) (\$)	13409	32779	66943	78558	92414	92135	104692

(P) = Provisional.

(@) Figures at the end of the year.

(\$) Excluding the provisions made for depreciation and interest.

Source:- Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation, Ahmedabad.

## 9.7 CARGO HANDLED BY PORTS IN GUJARAT

(Lakh Tonnes)

Sr. No.	Year	Major Port Kandla				Intermediate and Minor Ports		
		Imports	Exports	Transhipment	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1980-81	82.41	5.75	-	88.16	14.92	12.88	27.80
2	1985-86	151.75	13.10	-	164.85	34.17	17.12	51.29
3	1986-87	148.54	13.40	-	161.94	29.37	19.00	48.37
4	1987-88	162.81	17.59	0.43	180.83	21.59	17.35	38.94
5	1988-89	164.39	13.68	-	178.07	33.68	22.45	56.13
6	1989-90	167.56	21.70	-	189.26	39.54	31.32	70.86
7	1990-91	172.70	24.15	-	196.85	41.53	34.01	75.54
8	1991-92	181.48	28.55	-	210.03	48.50	40.02	88.52
9	1992-93	205.02	24.07	-	229.09	60.96	45.45	106.41
10	1993-94	209.52	35.48	-	245.00	68.59	62.15	130.74
11	1994-95	224.96	38.51	1.55	265.02	93.42	65.45	158.87
12	1995-96	246.58	44.66	12.14	303.38	89.89	81.61	171.50
13	1996-97	270.63	44.63	22.03	337.29	108.36	83.58	191.94
14	1997-98	315.32	38.80	34.89	389.01	154.25	103.05	257.30
15	1998-99	337.27	41.80	27.30	406.37	169.50	81.33	250.83
16	1999-00	360.34	36.68	66.01	463.03	337.06	150.94	488.00
17	2000-01	281.03	47.87	38.51	367.41	467.87	263.93	731.80
18	2001-02	284.57	77.04	15.67	377.28	530.83	294.63	825.46
19	2002-03	302.37	103.74	0.22	406.33	534.56	306.68	841.24
20	2003-04	310.80	103.08	1.35	415.23	555.56	337.92	893.48
21	2004-05	313.87	95.45	6.19	415.51	611.04	360.24	971.28
22	2005-06	347.80	101.76	9.51	459.07	703.99	376.76	1080.75
23	2006-07	399.80	117.36	12.66	529.82	874.28	450.14	1324.42
24	2007-08	466.86	165.09	16.98	648.93	974.93	501.05	1475.98
25	2008-09	531.58	180.25	10.42	722.25	1079.92	448.22	1528.14
26	2009-10	616.51	176.07	2.42	795.00	1442.95	612.45	2055.40

Source:-(1) Kandla Port Trust, Kandla, Dist. Kachchh.

(2) Gujarat Maritime Board, Gandhinager.

**9.8 NUMBER OF POST OFFICES AND TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS  
IN GUJARAT**

Sr. No.	As on 31st March	Post Offices	Telephone Connections including WLL (BSNL)
1	2	3	4
1	1981	8415	198889
2	1986	8596	312269
3	1987	8597	342484
4	1988	8598	347462
5	1989	8630	381266
6	1990	8690	415008
7	1991	8707	453114
8	1992	8856	519517
9	1993	8933	576037
10	1994	8948	658224
11	1995	8949	780731
12	1996	8949	915563
13	1997	8962	1078616
14	1998	8979	1292440
15	1999	9010	1547828
16	2000	9037	1921850
17	2001	9046	2398691
18	2002	9056	2833880
19	2003	9070	2978506
20	2004	9023	2775500
21	2005	8983	2718472
22	2006	8971	2655519
23	2007	8967	2484758
24	2008	8970	2313509
25	2009	8972	2186695
26	2010	8976	*2081348

Note : \* Telephone Connection up to October, 2010.

Source : (1) Post Master General, Gujarat Circle, Ahmedabad.

(2) Chief General Manager, Gujarat Circle, Department of Telecommunications, Ahmedabad.

**10.1 NUMBER OF OFFICES, DEPOSITS AND BANK CREDIT OF ALL  
SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN GUJARAT**

Sr. No.	Year	No. of offices at the end of December	As on last Friday of December		Credit Deposit Ratio
			Deposits (Rs. In Crore)	Bank Credit (Rs. In Crore)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1970	1008	510	302	59.22
2	1975	1644	984	600	60.98
3	1980	2318	2563	1490	58.13
4	1981	2467	3042	1754	57.66
5	1982	2574	3592	1915	53.31
6	1983	2770	4152	2139	51.52
7	1984	2953	4691	2579	54.98
8	1985	3147	5326	2898	54.41
9	1986	3094	6201	3462	55.83
10	1987	3119	7311	4011	54.86
11	1988	3210	8464	4937	58.33
12	1989	3314	9790	5739	58.62
13	1990	3361	11063	6257	56.56
14	1991	3390	12975	7090	54.64
15	1992	3415	15478	8385	54.17
16	1993	3456	17722	8366	47.21
17	1994	3475	22765	9842	43.23
18	1995	3510	23959	12377	51.66
19	1996	3523	27633	13783	49.88
20	1997	3553	31836	15236	47.86
21	1998	3578	37334	17948	48.07
22	1999	3630	44842	21773	48.55
23	2000	3667	49056	25090	51.15
24	2001	3672	59645	27013	45.29
25	2002	3656	68215	30530	44.76
26	2003	3667	78387	33638	42.91
27	2004	3689	93152	41344	44.38
28	2005	3710	100379	53946	53.74
29	2006	3793	109917	68589	62.40
30	2007	3970	137740	87592	63.59
31	2008	5672	185590	126227	68.01
32	2009*	5748	191871	131842	68.71
33	2010*	6091	225299	155575	69.05

Note : From the year 2008 figures are including Private sector, RRBs, DCCBs, GSCARDB branches.

\* As on 31st March

Source:- Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.

### 11.1 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

Sr. No.	Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>1</b>	<b>Primary</b>						
(a)	Total Institutions (Nos.)	39008	39059	39064	41370	42035	42145
	- Of which only for Girls	2572	2575	2539	2539	2477	2334
(b)	Total Students ('000)	8266	8267	8276	8436	8572	8601
	- Of which Girls	3592	3592	3596	3912	3975	4046
(c)	Total Teachers (Nos.)	214478	214877	221049	239073	242916	244331
	- Of which Women	105248	105408	118096	122404	123745	124426
<b>2</b>	<b>Secondary/Higher Secondary</b>						
(a)	Total Institutions (Nos.)	7718	7654	7967	8328	9015	9299
	- Of which only for Girls	524	539	548	601	667	674
	i) Std. 8 to 10	5260	5194	5419	5523	5883	5791
	- Of which only for Girls	269	280	276	306	364	386
	ii) Std. 8 to 12	2458	2460	2548	2805	3132	3508
	- Of which only for Girls	255	259	272	295	303	288
(b)	Total Students ('000)	2464	2537	2669	2772	2990	3045
	- Of which Girls	992	1008	1077	1128	1197	1257
	i) Std. 8 to 10	1987	1969	2043	2147	2185	2231
	- Of which Girls	794	779	820	863	859	908
	ii) Std. 11 to 12	477	568	626	625	805	813
	- Of which Girls	199	229	258	264	338	349
(c)	Total Teachers (Nos.)	71648	72084	76054	78645	84401	86775
	i) Std. 8 to 10	31403	31304	31883	32410	36714	42829
	ii) Std. 8 to 12	40245	40780	44171	46235	47687	43946
	- Of which Women	18774	18855	20413	21674	24726	26117
<b>3</b>	<b>Higher Education</b>						
(a)	Total Institutions (Nos.)	747	838	903	1247	1187	1405
	- Of which only for Girls	80	67	74	233	171	94
(b)	Total Students ('000)	494	521	409	534	589	643
	- Of which Girls	218	241	191	242	266	285
(c)	Total Teachers (Nos.)	11452	8102	8263	12656	20766	20054
	- Of which Women	3165	2588	2533	4296	6040	6420

Source : (1) Directorate of Primary Education, Gandhinagar

(2) Commissionerate of Schools, Gandhinagar

(3) Commissionerate of Higher Education, Gandhinagar.

**11.2 NUMBER OF SANCTIONED SEATS AND ACTUAL ADMISSIONS IN  
TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

Sr. No.	Year	Sanctioned Seats		Actual Admissions	
		Degree	Diploma	Degree	Diploma
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1980-81	2339	4549	2508	5041
2	1985-86	3011	6355	3254	6467
3	1990-91	3555	7076	3845	6778
4	1991-92	3632	7541	3911	7132
5	1992-93	3859	7566	4248	8011
6	1993-94	3866	7650	4318	7946
7	1994-95	4166	7795	4709	9111
8	1995-96	4726	8985	5077	9131
9	1996-97	5436	9640	6170	10044
10	1997-98	6136	10250	6365	10594
11	1998-99	6789	10615	7128	10434
12	1999-00	7780	11950	8009	10325
13	2000-01	9430	13368	8840	11088
14	2001-02	10924	16053	8554	15062
15	2002-03	11057	17588	9130	13880
16	2003-04	12373	18713	9103	10373
17	2004-05	15628	19463	14383	15368
18	2005-06	16228	22523	15289	18493
19	2006-07	17836	18820	15241	21444
20	2007-08	19716	21370	18241	24024
21	2008-09	26296	34185	24576	33445
22	2009-10	41130	45811	39418	42796
23	2010-11(P)	46569	48967	42272	46880

Note:-(1) The figures are inclusive of all Pharmacy Colleges/Institutions in the State.

(2) The figures are inclusive of P.G.Degree / Diploma, Full Time and Part Time Degree and Diploma, Post Diploma/Advance Diploma/DLM Diploma etc.

Source:-Directorate of Technical Education, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

**12.1 STATEWISE PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND NATURAL GROWTH RATE, 2009**

Sr. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Natural Growth Rate		
		C	R	U	C	R	U	C	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<b>India</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>
	<b>States:</b>									
1	Andhra Pradesh	18.3	18.8	17.0	7.6	8.5	5.5	10.6	10.3	11.5
2	Assam	23.6	24.9	15.9	8.4	8.8	5.9	15.2	16.1	10.1
3	Bihar	28.5	29.3	22.2	7.0	7.2	5.8	21.5	22.1	16.5
4	Chhatisgarh	25.7	27.2	19.0	8.1	8.5	6.4	17.6	18.8	12.6
5	Delhi	18.1	19.9	17.8	4.4	4.8	4.3	13.8	15.0	13.5
6	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>
7	Haryana	22.7	23.8	20.1	6.6	7.1	5.7	16.0	16.7	14.5
8	Karnataka	19.5	20.6	17.6	7.2	8.3	5.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
9	Kerala	14.7	14.6	14.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	7.9	7.8	8.3
10	Madhya Pradesh	27.7	29.7	20.8	8.5	9.2	6.1	19.2	20.5	14.8
11	Maharashtra	17.6	18.1	16.9	6.7	7.6	5.5	10.9	10.6	11.4
12	Orissa	21.0	21.9	15.7	8.8	9.2	6.8	12.2	12.7	8.9
13	Punjab	17.0	17.7	15.8	7.0	7.8	5.8	9.9	9.9	10.1
14	Rajasthan	27.2	28.4	23.2	6.6	6.7	6.1	20.6	21.7	17.1
15	Tamilnadu	16.3	16.5	16.0	7.6	8.5	6.6	8.6	8.0	9.4
16	Uttar Pradesh	28.7	29.7	24.7	8.2	8.6	6.5	20.5	21.1	18.3
17	West Bengal	17.2	19.1	12.1	6.2	6.1	6.4	11.0	13.0	5.7
18	Arunachal Pradesh	21.1	22.6	14.9	6.1	7.0	2.5	15.0	15.6	12.4
19	Goa	13.5	13.0	13.9	6.7	8.2	5.8	6.8	4.8	8.1
20	Jharkhand	25.6	27.1	19.2	7.0	7.4	5.3	18.6	19.7	13.9
21	Himachal Pradesh	17.2	17.8	11.7	7.2	7.4	4.9	10.0	10.4	6.8
22	J & K	18.6	19.9	13.7	5.7	6.0	4.7	12.8	13.9	9.0
23	Manipur	15.4	15.4	15.5	4.7	4.6	5.0	10.7	10.8	10.5
24	Meghalaya	24.4	26.4	15.0	8.1	8.6	5.7	16.3	17.9	9.4
25	Mizoram	17.6	21.7	13.2	4.5	5.0	4.1	13.0	16.7	9.2
26	Nagaland	17.2	17.4	16.3	3.6	3.7	3.1	13.6	13.7	13.2
27	Sikkim	18.1	18.4	16.0	5.7	6.0	3.9	12.3	12.4	12.1
28	Tripura	14.8	15.5	11.6	5.1	5.0	5.5	9.7	10.5	6.1
29	Uttaranchal	19.7	20.6	16.3	6.5	6.9	5.2	13.2	13.7	11.0
	<b>Union Territory</b>									
1	A & N Islands	16.3	16.5	16.1	4.1	4.4	3.6	12.2	12.0	12.5
2	Chandigarh	15.9	22.1	15.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	12.0	18.2	11.4
3	D & N Haveli	27.0	26.5	28.8	4.8	5.2	3.7	22.1	21.3	25.2
4	Daman & Diu	19.2	19.6	18.6	5.1	5.5	4.4	14.2	14.1	14.2
5	Lakshadweep	15.0	15.5	14.6	5.8	5.4	6.3	9.2	10.1	8.3
6	Pondicherry	16.5	17.1	16.2	7.0	7.4	6.8	9.5	9.7	9.4

C=Combined, R = Rural, U= Urban

Source:- S.R.S. Bulletin, October-2009, Registrar General of India, New Delhi.

## 12.2 BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE - GUJARAT

Sr. No.	Year	Crude Birth Rate			Death Rate			Infant Mortality Rate		
		Rural	Urban	Com-bined	Rural	Urban	Com-bined	Rural	Urban	Com-bined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1980	37.3	31.8	35.8	13.0	10.0	12.2	119	94	113
2	1985	33.8	31.2	33.0	11.8	8.7	10.8	112	64	98
3	1990	30.2	28.3	29.6	9.6	7.2	8.9	79	54	72
4	1991	28.2	25.9	27.5	8.8	7.9	8.5	73	57	69
5	1992	29.5	24.6	28.1	9.5	8.3	9.2	72	53	67
6	1993	29.1	25.8	28.0	8.9	6.8	8.2	65	42	58
7	1994	28.5	24.5	27.1	9.6	6.9	8.7	70	51	64
8	1995	27.9	24.0	26.7	8.3	6.2	7.6	68	47	62
9	1996	26.9	23.0	25.7	8.3	6.2	7.6	68	46	61
10	1997	27.0	22.6	25.6	8.3	6.2	7.6	69	46	62
11	1998	27.0	21.9	25.5	8.6	6.3	7.9	71	46	64
12	1999	27.0	22.0	25.4	8.8	5.9	7.9	70	45	63
13	2000	26.8	21.9	25.2	8.3	5.8	7.5	69	45	62
14	2001	26.7	21.5	24.9	8.9	5.6	7.8	68	42	60
15	2002	26.6	20.6	24.7	8.3	6.4	7.7	68	37	60
16	2003	26.5	20.5	24.6	8.2	6.3	7.6	65	36	57
17	2004	26.3	21.1	24.3	7.8	5.5	6.9	62	38	53
18	2005	25.5	21.0	23.7	8.0	5.8	7.1	63	37	54
19	2006	25.0	21.1	23.5	8.2	5.9	7.3	62	37	53
20	2007	24.5	20.7	23.0	8.1	5.8	7.2	60	36	52
21	2008	24.1	20.3	22.6	8.0	5.4	6.9	58	35	50
22	2009	23.8	19.9	22.3	7.7	5.6	6.9	55	33	48

Source :- (1) Sample Registration Bulletin, Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

(2) Commissionerate of Health, Medical Services and Medical Education (Health), Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

### 12.3 NUMBER OF ALLOPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Sr. No.	Year/ District	Total	Rural					Urban				
			CHCs	PHC's	Dis-pen-saris	Others	Total	Hospitals	PHC's	Dis-pen-saris	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	1997-98	1601	188	960	5	51	1204	84	-	181	132	397
2	1998-99	1625	206	967	5	51	1229	85	-	182	129	396
3	1999-00	1662	224	984	5	51	1264	84	-	182	132	398
4	2000-01	1702	244	1001	5	56	1306	84	-	184	128	396
5	2001-02	1742	254	1044	5	49	1352	84	-	184	122	390
6	2002-03	1755	261	1052	5	50	1368	83	-	183	121	387
7	2003-04	1747	273	1067	5	40	1385	83	-	180	99	362
8	2004-05	1758	273	1070	5	39	1387	84	-	180	107	371
9	2005-06	1753	273	1072	5	40	1390	83	0	180	100	363
10	2006-07	1749	273	1073	5	52	1403	83	0	180	83	346
11	2007-08	1749	273	1073	5	52	1403	83	0	180	83	346
12	2008-09	1753	283	1084	5	47	1419	86	0	166	82	334
13	2009-10	1787	291	1105	5	52	1453	86	0	166	82	334
<b>District : 2009-10</b>												
1	Kachchh	63	13	37	0	0	50	5	0	6	2	13
2	Banaskantha	99	17	75	0	3	95	2	0	0	2	4
3	Patan	42	10	29	0	0	39	2	0	0	1	3
4	Mahesana	77	12	50	1	5	68	5	0	3	1	9
5	Sabarkantha	99	20	63	0	7	90	2	0	4	3	9
6	Gandhinagar	61	6	24	2	6	38	3	0	17	3	23
7	Ahmedabad	126	10	43	0	4	57	9	0	46	14	69
8	Surendranagar	55	11	31	0	1	43	3	0	2	7	12
9	Rajkot	89	18	44	0	1	63	12	0	13	1	26
10	Jamnagar	56	11	38	0	0	49	5	0	1	1	7
11	Porbandar	16	3	10	0	0	13	1	0	1	1	3
12	Junagadh	91	16	57	0	2	75	2	0	13	1	16
13	Amreli	57	14	37	0	1	52	3	0	1	1	5
14	Bhavnagar	79	15	46	0	1	62	3	0	11	3	17
15	Anand	63	10	45	0	1	56	1	0	3	3	7
16	Kheda	76	12	50	0	1	63	2	0	5	6	13
17	Panchmahals	94	14	65	0	4	83	3	0	4	4	11
18	Dahod	78	12	61	0	0	73	2	0	1	2	5
19	Vadodara	122	16	76	0	5	97	6	0	14	5	25
20	Narmada	28	4	21	0	0	25	1	0	0	2	3
21	Bharuch	58	7	38	0	4	49	2	0	2	5	9
22	Surat	93	13	49	1	5	68	4	0	15	6	25
23	The Dangs	13	1	9	0	0	10	1	0	0	2	3
24	Navsari	54	10	37	0	1	48	3	0	1	2	6
25	Valsad	58	10	40	0	0	50	2	0	3	3	8
26	Tapi	40	6	30	1	0	37	2	0	0	1	3

Source: Commissionerate of Health, Medical Services & Medical Education, Gandhinagar.

### 13.1 STERILISATION AND IUD INSERTIONS

Sr. No.	Year	Sterilisation			I.U.D. Insertions
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1980-81	37467	163127	200594	40942
2	1990-91	12428	228092	240520	451694
3	1995-96	8195	271859	280054	452077
4	1996-97	4554	238395	242949	409248
5	1997-98	3118	239246	242364	401736
6	1998-99	2786	247593	250379	413198
7	1999-00	2539	257684	260223	414350
8	2000-01	1997	251909	253906	410900
9	2001-02	1897	253007	254904	402505
10	2002-03	1831	270170	272001	422236
11	2003-04	1677	261219	262896	413632
12	2004-05	1587	276546	278133	426399
13	2005-06	1446	278888	280334	466230
14	2006-07	1032	266517	267549	464484
15	2007-08	20646	289418	310064	494529
16	2008-09	11530	313577	325107	591564
17	2009-10	9504	318931	328435	579454
18	2010-11*	4496	182570	187066	424294

\* Upto December-2010

Source:-Commissionerate of Health, Medical Services and Medical Education  
(Health Section), Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

### 13.2 BIRTHS (In '000) AVERTED DUE TO VARIOUS METHODS OF FAMILY WELFARE

Sr. No.	Year	Births Averted			
		Sterilisation	I.U.D.	C.C.& O.P. users	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1980-81	313.2	26.6	24.7	364.5
2	1990-91	545.1	264.0	225.2	1034.3
3	1995-96	593.8	355.9	196.8	1146.5
4	1996-97	602.7	365.9	196.9	1165.5
5	1997-98	602.8	363.8	178.0	1144.6
6	1998-99	600.6	360.0	161.0	1121.6
7	1999-00	599.7	361.4	171.3	1132.4
8	2000-01	599.9	362.0	172.2	1134.1
9	2001-02	599.4	361.2	174.0	1134.6
10	2002-03	599.0	359.9	180.8	1139.7
11	2003-04	601.0	361.0	203.0	1165.0
12	2004-05	603.2	361.4	220.0	1184.6
13	2005-06	606.7	365.4	218.3	1190.4
14	2006-07	610.9	376.7	209.1	1196.7
15	2007-08	613.5	385.8	225.8	1225.1
16	2008-09	624.7	402.7	249.2	1275.9
17	2009-10	637.3	434.2	230.2	1301.7

Source:-Commissionerate of Health, Medical Services and Medical Education  
(Health Section), Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

**13.3 NUMBER OF COUPLES EFFECTIVELY PROTECTED BY VARIOUS METHODS OF FAMILY WELFARE**

Sr. No.	As on 31st March	Estimated couples in the age group 15-44 (In '000)	Couples effectively protected by			
			Sterilisations	I.U.D.	C. C. & O.P.users	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1981	5434	1694562	92361	92059	1878982
2	1991	6929	2896901	820476	519363	4236740
3	1992	7060	2949495	817949	502374	4269818
4	1993	7233	2808346	831329	465121	4104796
5	1994	7470	2875692	787645	684692	4348029
6	1995	7611	2949217	856240	838884	4644341
7	1996	7750	2992976	882192	737821	4612989
8	1997	7801	2984519	985799	666945	4637263
9	1998	7922	2984183	978682	568867	4531732
10	1999	7980	2980375	978087	618131	4576593
11	2000	8098	2986881	977735	618745	4583361
12	2001	8500	2996911	975911	630697	4603519
13	2002	8691	2989088	966734	632674	4588496
14	2003	8904	2995798	976447	713097	4685342
15	2004	9066	2993290	975164	791476	4759930
16	2005	9235	3009898	984684	802024	4796606
17	2006	9919	3027488	1017560	746724	4791772
18	2007	9887	3036852	1037457	778969	4853278
19	2008	10109	3083493	1077074	908145	5068712
20	2009	10203	3143465	1172426	873830	5189721
21	2010	10413	3203560	1225134	702343	5131064

Source:- Commissionerate of Health, Medical Services and Medical Education (Health Section), Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

#### 14.1 EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR

(In '000)

Sr. No.	Category	Number of persons employed as on 31st March									
		1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>A</b>	<b>Public Sector</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>786</b>
	1 Central Government	142	138	130	121	116	110	107	92	86	80
	2 State Government	215	201	189	185	183	182	174	173	172	174
	3 Quasi-Government	303	297	264	244	245	241	229	235	229	227
	4 Local Bodies	309	284	268	269	288	291	286	286	311	305
<b>B</b>	<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>1106</b>	<b>1196</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1717</b>	<b>1690</b>	<b>1631</b>	<b>1622</b>	<b>1693</b>	<b>1755</b>	<b>1804</b>	<b>1839</b>	<b>1904</b>	<b>1982</b>

Source:- Directorate of Employment and Training, Gujarat state, Gandhinagar.

#### 14.2 EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

(In '000)

Sr. No.	Industrial Classification	Number of persons employed as on 31st March									
		1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	24	18	26	27	26	26	25	24	24	23
2	Mining and Quarrying	23	19	15	15	15	16	14	14	16	17
3	Manufacturing	643	655	614	617	637	677	729	742	765	811
4	Electric, Gas and Water	44	45	53	53	55	56	56	55	57	58
5	Construction	70	68	48	49	54	54	52	50	50	51
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants	23	25	31	33	42	45	49	54	58	59
7	Transport, Storage and Communications	189	187	171	160	159	154	152	148	140	138
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	105	106	110	110	115	120	125	147	167	194
9	Community, Social and Personal Services	596	567	563	558	590	607	602	605	627	631
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1717</b>	<b>1690</b>	<b>1631</b>	<b>1622</b>	<b>1693</b>	<b>1755</b>	<b>1804</b>	<b>1839</b>	<b>1904</b>	<b>1982</b>

Source:- Directorate of Employment and Training, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

### 14.3 WOMEN EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR

(In '000)

Sr. No.	As on 31st March	Persons/ Women	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1995	Persons	969	748	1717
		Women	148	77	225
			(15.27)	(10.29)	(13.10)
2	2000	Persons	920	770	1690
		Women	138	71	209
			(15.46)	(8.67)	(12.31)
3	2003	Persons	850	780	1630
		Women	134	80	214
			(15.76)	(10.26)	(13.13)
4	2004	Persons	819	803	1622
		Women	135	82	217
			(16.48)	(9.12)	(12.31)
5	2005	Persons	832	861	1693
		Women	145	90	235
			(17.43)	(10.45)	(13.88)
6	2006	Persons	824	931	1755
		Women	147	94	241
			(16.74)	(10.10)	(13.73)
7	2007	Persons	796	1008	1804
		Women	147	103	250
			(18.47)	(10.22)	(13.86)
8	2008	Persons	786	1053	1839
		Women	150	108	258
			(19.08)	(10.26)	(14.03)
9	2009	Persons	798	1106	1904
		Women	168	113	281
			(21.05)	(10.22)	(14.76)
10	2010	Persons	786	1196	1982
		Women	167	122	289
			(21.25)	(10.20)	(14.58)

Note:- The figures in brackets indicate percentage of women employment to total employment.

Source:- Directorate of Employment and Training, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

#### 14.4 WORKING OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

(In '000)

Sr. No.	Year	Registration during the year	No. placed in employment during the year	No. on Live Register at the end of the year	No. of Vacancies notified during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1980-81	248	21	483	47
2	1985-86	147	12	771	33
3	1986-87	160	13	865	33
4	1987-88	206	16	779	35
5	1988-89	187	13	876	31
6	1989-90	182	17	954	38
7	1990-91	228	17	951	29
8	1991-92	188	16	991	30
9	1992-93	188	32	1026	41
10	1993-94	157	30	930	33
11	1994-95	171	36	899	36
12	1995-96	193	37	916	37
13	1996-97	237	54	924	48
14	1997-98	226	75	926	60
15	1998-99	234	67	934	67
16	1999-00	320	80	989	76
17	2000-01	339	80	1071	113
18	2001-02	252	75	1070	76
19	2002-03	238	72	1047	71
20	2003-04	277	73	964	73
21	2004-05	204	73	900	93
22	2005-06	227	131	831	154
23	2006-07	284	142	778	193
24	2007-08	354	201	792	240
25	2008-09	331	163	825	209
26	2009-10	408	178	888	211
27	2010-11*	224	105	896	134

\* October 2010 ending

Source:- Directorate of Employment and Training, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

**14.5 NUMBER OF JOB SEEKERS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION - REGISTERED  
WITH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES**

Sr. No.	Level of Education	As on 31st December								
		1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	S.S.C	435429	439642	435996	278020	259812	236613	236396	232224	221704
2	Inter	81724	127454	230074	238881	218999	212687	230085	268799	264603
3	Diploma	8766	10787	19319	23317	22633	23317	23650	28095	28580
4	Graduates	55007	76483	144952	169139	171394	198943	221652	244491	249001
	(a) Arts	16443	29366	59314	74470	75712	84949	96666	104175	104542
	(b) Science	8479	10974	23252	20592	18844	20939	21599	23536	23129
	(c) Commerce	20584	22603	44825	48172	43929	44717	46907	48531	48335
	(d) Others	9501	13540	17561	25905	32909	48338	56480	68249	72995
5	Engineering Graduates	4085	3725	7579	9142	8989	9336	8707	9921	10140
	(a) Civil	2368	1431	1892	1157	1120	1138	1016	1074	1016
	(b) Mechanical	681	630	1689	2115	2058	2050	1899	2113	2197
	(c) Electrical	370	619	1589	2194	2214	2374	2185	2320	2374
	(d) Others	666	1045	2409	3676	3597	3774	3607	4414	4553
6	Post Graduates	8129	12184	17595	23739	27449	33629	38771	49083	51397
	(a) Arts	2355	5452	8561	11730	13634	16037	16589	18908	18914
	(b) Science	2050	2369	3369	3811	4139	4753	4890	7104	7528
	(c) Commerce	1891	2475	3023	4483	4935	5628	6003	7247	7452
	(d) Others	1833	1888	2642	3715	4741	7211	11289	15824	17503
7	Engineering Post Graduates	15	6	2	65	83	79	64	61	63
	<b>I Total Educated Unemployed</b>	<b>593155</b>	<b>670281</b>	<b>855517</b>	<b>742303</b>	<b>709359</b>	<b>714604</b>	<b>759325</b>	<b>832674</b>	<b>825488</b>
	<b>II Total Uneducated Unemployed</b>	<b>363826</b>	<b>241901</b>	<b>212234</b>	<b>112963</b>	<b>94044</b>	<b>84678</b>	<b>72117</b>	<b>72807</b>	<b>70448</b>
	<b>Grand Total (I+II)</b>	<b>956981</b>	<b>912182</b>	<b>1067751</b>	<b>855266</b>	<b>803403</b>	<b>799282</b>	<b>831442</b>	<b>905481</b>	<b>895936</b>

\* As on 31 October-2010 ending

Source:-Directorate of Employment and Training, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

## 15.1 ALLOTMENT AND LIFTING OF SUPERIOR KEROSENE OIL

(In Kilolitres)

Sr. No.	Year	Allotment	Monthly average allotment	Lifting	Monthly average lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1995	1051206	87600	1050000	87500
2	1996	1060174	88348	1064327	88694
3	1997	1048136	90345	1086027	90502
4	1998	1096710	91392	1105351	92112
5	1999	1075562	89630	1077966	89830
6	2000	1078758	89897	1076361	89697
7	2001	1087687	90641	1072867	89406
8	2002	1013207	84433	1001323	83443
9	2003	983922	81993	983297	81941
10	2004	961369	80114	962072	80173
11	2005	956528	79710	956068	79672
12	2006	955726	79644	955641	79612
13	2007	955728	79644	955728	79644
14	2008	955728	79644	955706	79642
15	2009	954792	79566	954613	79551
16	2010 *	852160	77469	851912	77447

\* April-2010 to November-2010

Source: Food and Civil Supply Department, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar

## 15.2 LIFTING OF LIGHT DIESEL OIL (CRUDE OIL) AND HIGH SPEED DIESEL OIL

(In Kilolitres)

Sr. No.	Year	Light Diesel Oil		High Speed Diesel Oil	
		Lifting	Monthly average lifting	Lifting	Monthly average lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1995	234732	19561	2687748	223979
2	1996	409712	17476	3116882	259740
3	1997	201585	16799	3541693	295141
4	1998	163610	13634	3059127	254927
5	1999	85813	7151	2580498	215041
6	2000	82120	6843	2535467	211289
7	2001	57051	4754	2211555	184296
8	2002	64455	5371	1972049	164337
9	2003	50319	4193	1871866	155989
10	2004	39980	3332	1994948	166246
11	2005	83786	6982	1996291	166357
12	2006	126715	10559	2808872	234072
13	2007	58484	7311	2493165	207763
14	2008	0	0	2984403	248700
15	2009	0	0	2898908	241576
16	2010	0	0	* 3060968	* 306097

\* April-2010 to October-2010

Note : As per the Oil Co. report LDO was not sold during the year 2008, 2009 & 2010.

Source: Food and Civil Supply Department, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar

**16.1 INDEX OF ALL INDIA WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUP AND SUB GROUP**

Year/Month	All Commodities	I			II Fuel Power, Light and Lubri- cants	III			
		Primary Articles				Manufactured			
		Food Arti- cles	Non food Arti- cles	Mine- rals		Food Pro- ducts	Beve- rages, Tobacco & Toba- cco Pro- ducts	Tex- tiles	Wood and Wood Pro- ducts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							(Base Year : 1993-94=100)		
1996-97	127.2	137.3	134.2	107.2	126.4	124.8	133.6	118.7	122.1
1997-98	132.8	141.4	137.5	99.8	143.8	134.5	149.8	115.2	153.0
1998-99	140.7	159.3	151.7	111.8	148.4	149.9	166.0	114.6	198.9
1999-00	145.3	161.3	143.2	116.4	161.8	148.8	171.7	114.3	200.8
2000-01	155.7	171.1	145.6	111.7	208.1	146.4	178.9	119.4	182.5
2001-02	161.3	176.2	152.6	118.9	226.7	145.4	192.3	119.3	173.4
2002-03	166.8	169.3	164.2	119.1	239.2	152.7	203.9	121.5	179.1
2003-04	175.8	181.5	186.4	121.8	254.2	165.7	205.4	131.6	179.3
2004-05	187.3	186.3	187.6	253.7	280.2	174.9	216.2	135.7	179.5
							(Base Year : 2004-05=100)		
2005-06	104.4	105.4	96.7	115.2	113.6	101.2	104.7	98.9	105.7
2006-07	111.2	115.5	102.3	136.6	120.9	106.5	110.0	100.8	111.9
2007-08	116.5	123.6	114.4	152.8	121.0	110.3	117.2	101.5	119.4
2008-09	125.9	134.8	129.2	186.5	135.0	119.9	128.3	103.2	130.7
2009-10	130.4	155.4	136.2	202.9	132.1	136.1	136.2	106.7	143.3
2010-11 *	140.0	175.8	154.3	245.8	145.5	138.5	143.9	115.7	148.2
							(Base Year : 2004-05=100)		
April, 2009	124.6	140.1	128.3	182.6	124.2	126.5	133.6	102.9	138.5
May ..	125.5	141.8	131.4	190.2	124.8	128.4	133.7	103.7	139.5
June ..	126.4	145.0	132.0	201.5	125.7	128.9	133.9	104.8	140.1
July ..	127.8	150.4	132.0	187.0	130.5	129.5	133.9	105.1	140.8
August ..	129.3	153.7	132.8	200.7	131.5	133.1	135.1	105.2	141.5
September ..	129.9	154.7	133.0	193.5	132.9	135.5	135.8	105.7	145.1
October ..	130.5	157.8	132.1	197.1	133.4	135.9	135.8	106.4	146.6
November ..	132.4	164.7	136.1	203.3	134.7	140.7	136.3	106.3	145.6
December ..	132.9	164.6	140.3	200.1	135.0	142.2	137.1	107.8	145.9
January, 2010	134.8	164.9	143.6	223.9	135.8	145.5	137.4	110.2	143.7
February ..	134.8	163.4	142.6	223.5	136.6	145.1	139.5	110.7	145.6
March ..	135.8	163.6	150.3	231.6	140.1	141.7	142.0	111.9	146.4
April, 2010	138.3	168.8	151.5	245.7	141.1	138.0	144.0	114.5	148.7
May ..	138.8	172.1	150.8	238.4	142.8	137.5	143.7	115.4	147.5
June ..	139.0	175.4	152.9	246.0	143.2	136.8	143.8	115.5	146.8
July ..	140.6	178.2	152.2	246.1	147.8	139.0	143.7	115.7	147.7
August ..	140.7	176.7	153.8	248.4	148.0	139.2	144.3	116.1	148.1
Sept "	141.1	179.0	157.2	248.6	147.6	139.3	143.8	116.0	149.7
October " (P)	141.7	180.1	161.4	247.1	148.1	140.0	144.1	116.9	148.6

**16.1 INDEX OF ALL INDIA WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUP AND SUB GROUP**

Year/Month	III							
	Manufactured Products							
	Paper and Paper Products	Leather and Leather Products	Rubber and Rubber Products	Chemicals and Chemical Products	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	Basic Metal Alloys and Metal Products	Machinery and Machine Tools	Transport equipment and parts
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
						(Base Year : 1993-94=100)		
1996-97	132.4	121.2	126.9	131.1	129.4	126.4	117.6	123.2
1997-98	128.0	128.8	127.2	140.2	127.0	131.2	119.1	129.5
1998-99	131.9	133.2	126.4	145.7	130.3	133.1	120.9	142.0
1999-00	146.9	150.5	125.6	154.0	128.9	133.0	125.9	136.6
2000-01	164.0	151.1	124.9	163.8	131.9	139.4	121.4	142.3
2001-02	172.7	143.2	125.8	168.7	143.9	140.6	128.6	146.5
2002-03	173.5	129.8	132.9	173.2	143.0	144.9	130.1	147.8
2003-04	173.5	146.4	134.7	177.3	148.3	166.9	132.6	147.2
2004-05	174.6	155.7	134.5	181.7	157.7	203.0	140.2	154.3
						(Base Year : 2004-05=100)		
2005-06	103.6	104.3	101.9	103.8	103.4	101.4	103.6	102.7
2006-07	108.4	112.5	107.6	108.9	115.4	110.3	110.1	105.0
2007-08	111.6	116.0	112.2	112.8	128.3	122.4	114.1	107.6
2008-09	116.3	122.3	117.3	118.7	131.7	137.0	117.4	113.3
2009-10	118.9	128.4	118.2	117.8	140.9	125.6	118.0	116.8
2010-11 *	123.4	128.1	123.4	122.5	144.3	134.3	120.6	120.1
						(Base Year : 2004-05=100)		
April, 2009	116.5	127.9	116.2	116.2	139.4	124.4	117.9	116.9
May ..	117.6	128.3	117.4	116.5	139.6	124.6	117.8	116.7
June ..	118.0	129.4	116.9	116.3	140.4	124.2	117.8	116.8
July ..	118.0	128.7	117.8	117.0	140.8	123.6	117.8	116.0
August	119.5	128.7	118.3	117.5	141.0	124.4	118.0	115.9
Sept "	119.3	128.3	118.5	117.4	141.2	125.8	117.1	115.9
October "	119.2	130.0	117.7	117.2	141.4	125.8	117.4	116.1
November ..	119.0	130.2	117.9	117.2	140.8	125.2	117.8	116.5
December ..	120.2	129.6	118.4	118.3	139.4	124.6	117.8	116.7
January, 2010	119.8	126.4	119.1	119.3	140.7	128.2	118.4	118.1
February ..	119.7	125.3	119.8	119.8	142.5	127.8	118.5	118.1
March ..	119.5	127.4	120.3	120.4	143.0	128.9	119.5	118.1
April, 2010	122.4	126.9	121.9	122.6	143.7	136.0	120.5	120.1
May ..	121.9	128.3	122.9	122.6	145.0	135.4	120.2	120.1
June ..	122.0	127.8	123.0	122.4	143.3	134.8	120.4	120.2
July ..	123.4	128.7	123.7	122.1	145.1	133.1	120.5	120.4
August	125.6	128.8	123.8	122.6	144.0	133.4	120.8	119.3
Sept "	123.4	128.2	124.8	122.5	144.3	133.3	120.5	120.8
October " (P)	124.8	128.2	124.0	122.9	144.4	133.8	121.0	119.5

\* Average of Seven Months (April-October, 2010)

Source : RBI Bulletin

## 16.2 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND RURAL LABOURERS IN GUJARAT AND INDIA

(Base Year : 1986-87 = 100)

Year/Month	GUJARAT				ALL INDIA			
	Agricultural Labourers		Rural Labourers		Agricultural Labourers		Rural Labourers	
	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1999-00	309	327	311	328	309	314	310	313
2000-01	314	322	315	323	304	299	306	300
2001-02	320	324	322	324	311	304	313	305
2002-03	332	336	333	336	323	316	325	317
2003-04	339	344	341	344	332	326	335	327
2004-05	350	354	351	354	342	335	344	335
2005-06	369	377	371	377	358	351	360	352
2006-07	403	415	403	415	388	384	389	384
2007-08	424	434	425	435	417	416	418	416
2008-09	459	469	460	469	462	464	462	463
2009-10	538	569	538	569	530	540	529	541
2010-11*	574	611	573	611	560	568	559	569
July 2009	501	520	502	521	499	506	498	506
August „	517	543	517	543	508	517	507	517
September „	525	551	525	552	515	525	514	525
October „	529	556	530	557	522	534	521	534
November „	543	575	542	575	532	547	532	547
December „	552	587	552	588	538	553	537	554
January 2010	554	590	554	591	542	557	541	558
February „	545	578	545	578	538	550	538	551
March „	541	571	541	572	536	545	536	545
April „	545	577	545	577	538	545	538	546
May „	550	583	550	583	540	547	540	548
June „	558	593	558	594	547	555	547	556
July 2010	573	611	572	611	554	563	554	564
August „	575	612	574	612	557	564	556	566
September „	575	612	574	612	562	571	562	571
October „	574	609	573	610	566	574	565	575

Note : Year July to June

\* Average of four months (July to October, 2010)

Source: Labour Bureau, Min. of Labour, Govt. of India.

**16.3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS BY MAJOR GROUPS FOR SELECTED CENTRES OF GUJARAT STATE**

(Base year : 2001=100)

Centre Year/Month	Food	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	Fuel & Lighting	Housing	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscell- aneous	General
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Ahmedabad</b>							
2006	125	121	106	114	112	122	120
2007	139	143	107	121	112	127	129
2008	151	159	111	124	114	138	138
2009	170	184	119	131	117	146	151
2010*	191	225	124	158	125	151	168
January,2010	188	218	121	152	122	151	165
February "	185	219	121	152	122	151	164
March "	184	223	122	152	122	151	164
April "	184	224	122	152	124	151	164
May "	186	224	122	152	124	151	165
June "	195	233	123	152	125	151	169
July "	200	231	129	169	125	151	175
August "	195	227	129	169	128	152	173
September "	200	227	129	169	129	152	176
<b>Vadodara</b>							
2006	119	117	112	124	107	125	120
2007	131	139	114	127	109	128	127
2008	137	156	119	130	110	136	133
2009	157	175	124	143	116	143	147
2010*	181	195	129	172	118	150	165
January 2010	176	182	125	170	118	147	161
February "	178	182	126	170	118	148	162
March "	175	182	126	170	118	149	161
April "	180	201	126	170	118	149	163
May "	179	201	126	170	118	149	163
June "	184	201	127	170	118	150	166
July "	187	201	132	177	118	151	169
August "	187	201	135	177	118	153	170
September "	187	202	135	177	118	154	170
<b>Bhavnagar</b>							
2006	116	98	108	124	110	136	119
2007	130	113	111	127	117	141	129
2008	135	126	120	135	121	149	135
2009	147	131	121	154	124	157	147
2010*	172	137	125	198	138	163	171
January 2010	164	134	119	194	133	159	165
February "	162	137	122	194	137	161	164
March "	162	137	122	194	137	162	164
April "	165	137	124	194	137	162	166
May "	167	137	124	194	137	163	167
June "	173	137	125	194	137	163	170
July "	187	137	131	207	141	166	181
August "	186	137	131	207	141	166	181
September "	183	137	131	207	146	164	179

**16.3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS BY MAJOR GROUPS FOR SELECTED CENTRES OF GUJARAT STATE**

(Base year : 2001=100)

Centre Year/Month	Food	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	Fuel & Lighting	Housing	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscell- aneous	General
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Rajkot</b>							
2006	118	105	115	118	116	124	118
2007	132	112	110	123	115	127	126
2008	136	116	117	127	125	136	132
2009	153	122	121	147	140	145	146
2010*	178	139	124	195	157	152	171
January 2010	180	134	121	191	141	151	170
February "	179	134	121	191	141	151	170
March "	177	134	121	191	159	152	169
April "	172	140	121	191	159	152	168
May "	173	140	121	191	159	152	168
June "	176	140	122	191	167	152	169
July "	179	144	129	203	167	153	175
August "	180	144	129	203	167	154	175
September "	188	144	129	203	154	154	179
<b>Surat</b>							
2006	122	113	101	114	109	124	118
2007	136	123	101	118	114	128	127
2008	146	133	104	120	115	137	134
2009	168	148	109	123	120	143	146
2010*	187	165	113	130	130	153	160
January 2010	183	157	108	129	130	151	156
February „	181	158	109	129	130	151	156
March „	178	158	109	129	130	152	154
April „	182	158	109	129	130	152	156
May „	184	158	110	129	130	152	158
June „	189	160	111	129	130	152	160
July „	195	160	119	132	130	154	164
August „	196	186	120	132	130	155	165
September „	199	186	121	132	130	156	167

\* Average of nine months (January-September, 2010)

Source: Labour Bureau, Government of India.

**17.1 GENERAL BUDGETARY POSITION OF GUJARAT STATE**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sr. No.	Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I</b>	<b>Consolidated Fund</b>					
(i)	Revenue Account					
	A Revenue Receipts	25066.87	31002.22	35689.85	38675.71	41672.37
	B Revenue Expenditure	25465.49	29232.13	33539.51	38741.46	48638.27
	C Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	(-) 398.62	1770.09	2150.34	(-) 65.75	(-) 6965.90
(ii)	Capital Account					
	A Capital Receipts	12454.81	7748.58	8919.57	10507.81	14531.66
	B Capital Expenditure	8791.28	9989.99	9164.07	13178.42	11719.41
	C Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	3663.53	(-) 2241.41	(-) 244.50	(-)2670.61	2812.25
	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) Within Consolidated Fund	3264.91	(-) 471.32	1905.84	(-)2736.36	(-)4153.65
<b>II</b>	<b>Contingency Fund (Net)</b>	(-) 68.85	73.61	(-) 7.44	(-)24.03	(-) 13.15
<b>III</b>	<b>Public Account (Net)</b>	(-) 3108.45	19.75	(-) 1784.76	2903.32	3941.71
	<b>Overall Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)</b>	<b>87.61</b>	<b>(-) 377.96</b>	<b>113.64</b>	<b>142.93</b>	<b>(-) 225.09</b>

Source:- Finance Department, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.

**17.2 RECEIPTS ON STATE ACCOUNTS**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sr. No.	Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I</b>	<b>RECEIPTS ON REVENUE ACCOUNT</b>					
<b>A</b>	<b>Tax Revenue</b>					
	<b>(a) Share in Central Taxes</b>	<b>3372.90</b>	<b>4425.83</b>	<b>5426.65</b>	<b>5726.19</b>	<b>5890.90</b>
	(1) Corporation Tax	931.14	1370.04	1722.09	1877.86	2424.36
	(2) Income Tax other than Corporation Tax	656.38	838.70	1155.84	1179.02	1350.47
	(3) Tax on Wealth	1.84	1.73	1.91	1.75	5.49
	(4) Custom Duties	657.46	865.39	1025.63	1094.50	824.47
	(5) Union Excise Duties	877.39	933.48	979.10	954.53	664.12
	(6) Service Tax	248.69	416.49	542.08	618.53	621.99
	<b>(b) State Taxes</b>	<b>15697.64</b>	<b>18464.75</b>	<b>21885.01</b>	<b>23556.70</b>	<b>26740.26</b>
	(1) Taxes on Profession etc.	119.32	131.07	149.58	185.84	196.87
	(2) Land Revenue	380.23	498.71	683.09	543.50	1161.20
	(3) Stamps & Registration	1153.16	1425.03	2018.43	1728.50	2556.72
	(4) State Excise	48.06	41.94	47.20	48.71	65.94
	(5) Sales Tax/VAT	10561.35	12817.46	15104.54	16810.65	18199.79
	(i) Central S.T.	1915.21	1931.25	1905.50	1666.79	2548.59
	(ii) State S.T.	6360.48	1406.98	188.84	914.58	1188.03
	(iii) Value Added Tax	-	9511.80	12529.54	13672.19	13927.97
	(iv) Others	2285.66	-32.57	480.66	557.09	535.20
	(6) Taxes on Vehicles	1153.97	1191.15	1310.09	1381.66	1542.64
	(7) Taxes on Goods & Passengers	156.30	5.96	151.62	169.35	6.91
	(8) Electricity Duties	1899.68	2087.77	2046.52	2369.91	2643.65
	(9) Entertainment Tax	44.24	28.18	28.76	34.11	47.28
	(10) Other Taxes & Duties	181.33	237.48	345.18	284.47	319.26
	<b>Total Tax Revenue (a + b)</b>	<b>19070.54</b>	<b>22890.58</b>	<b>27311.66</b>	<b>29282.89</b>	<b>32631.16</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>State Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>3353.37</b>	<b>4948.78</b>	<b>4609.31</b>	<b>5099.32</b>	<b>5451.71</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Other Revenue</b>	<b>2642.96</b>	<b>3162.86</b>	<b>3768.88</b>	<b>4293.50</b>	<b>3589.50</b>
	<b>TOTAL - I</b>	<b>25066.87</b>	<b>31002.22</b>	<b>35689.85</b>	<b>38675.71</b>	<b>41672.37</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>RECEIPTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>					
<b>A</b>	<b>Public Debt</b>	<b>10663.18</b>	<b>6948.30</b>	<b>8611.10</b>	<b>10306.11</b>	<b>14244.69</b>
	(1) Internal Debt of State Government	9940.90	6653.50	8402.07	10079.33	14158.44
	(2) Loans & Advances from the Central Government	722.28	294.80	209.03	226.78	86.25
<b>B</b>	<b>Recovery of Loans &amp; Advances</b>	<b>1783.69</b>	<b>797.59</b>	<b>213.60</b>	<b>181.11</b>	<b>150.67</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Other Receipts</b>	<b>7.94</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>94.87</b>	<b>20.59</b>	<b>136.30</b>
	<b>TOTAL - II</b>	<b>12454.81</b>	<b>7748.58</b>	<b>8919.57</b>	<b>10507.81</b>	<b>14531.66</b>
	<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT</b>	<b>37521.68</b>	<b>38750.80</b>	<b>44609.42</b>	<b>49183.52</b>	<b>56204.03</b>

Source : Finance Department, Government of Gujarat.

**17.3 EXPENDITURE ON STATE ACCOUNTS**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sr. No.	Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I</b>	<b>EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT</b>					
<b>A</b>	<b>Developmental Expenditure</b>					
	<b>(a) Social Services</b>	<b>8272.87</b>	<b>10514.31</b>	<b>11800.66</b>	<b>14932.14</b>	<b>19605.30</b>
	(1) Education, Sports, Art and Culture	4162.02	4726.55	5433.20	5820.73	7953.58
	(2) Health and Family Welfare	1042.86	1091.46	1285.08	1428.86	1995.46
	(3) Water supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	1007.37	1926.64	2917.14	5070.14	6393.07
	(4) Information and Broadcasting	24.86	29.01	42.81	50.04	51.97
	(5) Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	670.37	706.35	790.10	916.50	1053.50
	(6) Labour and Labour Welfare	133.99	157.64	195.59	238.31	293.21
	(7) Social Welfare and Nutrition	1188.45	1845.69	1101.60	1371.55	1812.47
	(8) Others	42.95	30.97	35.14	36.01	52.04
	<b>(b) Economic Services</b>	<b>5876.19</b>	<b>6622.17</b>	<b>8044.19</b>	<b>10522.68</b>	<b>12423.36</b>
	(1) Agriculture and Allied Activities	917.24	1007.32	1479.11	1849.36	2340.71
	(2) Rural Development	787.21	959.48	1104.93	1146.92	1382.19
	(3) Special Area Programmes	28.26	29.52	32.04	35.83	38.70
	(4) Irrigation and Flood control	372.42	521.31	625.98	761.51	885.44
	(5) Energy	2073.52	2003.36	2394.98	3527.81	3213.33
	(6) Industry and Minerals	231.28	285.62	360.21	606.24	789.81
	(7) Transport	1092.99	1298.23	1555.04	1952.89	2843.46
	(8) Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(9) Science, Technology and Environment	45.65	45.24	29.58	19.47	21.69
	(10) General Economics Services	327.62	472.09	462.32	622.65	908.03
	<b>Total - A</b>	<b>14149.06</b>	<b>17136.48</b>	<b>19844.85</b>	<b>25454.82</b>	<b>32028.66</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Non-Developmental Expenditure</b>					
	(1) General Services	180.33	215.64	319.82	259.73	466.08
	(2) Fiscal Services	183.02	196.79	238.54	227.59	308.57
	(3) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt	7385.20	7688.62	8384.45	8084.05	9150.09
	(4) Administrative Services	1206.17	1311.50	1521.00	1578.19	2055.65
	(5) Pension and Miscellaneous General Services	2253.66	2550.68	3083.52	2969.55	4523.25
	<b>Total - B</b>	<b>11208.38</b>	<b>11963.23</b>	<b>13547.33</b>	<b>13119.11</b>	<b>16503.64</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Other Expenditure</b>	<b>108.05</b>	<b>132.42</b>	<b>147.33</b>	<b>167.53</b>	<b>105.97</b>
	<b>TOTAL - I</b>	<b>25465.49</b>	<b>29232.13</b>	<b>33539.51</b>	<b>38741.46</b>	<b>48638.27</b>

(Contd..)

**17.3 EXPENDITURE ON STATE ACCOUNTS**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sr. No.	Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>II</b>	<b>EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>					
<b>A</b>	<b>Developmental Expenditure</b>					
(a)	<b>Social Services</b>	<b>1822.06</b>	<b>1607.52</b>	<b>1941.19</b>	<b>2040.01</b>	<b>2059.63</b>
(1)	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	147.28	259.65	289.63	248.93	361.90
(2)	Health and Family Welfare	26.47	54.65	89.19	172.59	289.60
(3)	Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	819.10	1068.09	1062.65	1269.17	976.80
(4)	Information and Broadcasting	0.00	0.06	0.86	0.79	0.58
(5)	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	16.13	22.08	42.96	59.34	77.99
(6)	Social Welfare and Nutrition	5.58	8.00	6.84	63.60	116.09
(7)	Others	807.50	194.99	449.06	225.59	236.67
(b)	<b>Economic Services</b>	<b>5524.23</b>	<b>6539.67</b>	<b>5236.58</b>	<b>8458.13</b>	<b>6330.11</b>
(1)	Agriculture and Allied Services	161.30	202.79	151.86	265.68	291.10
(2)	Rural Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(3)	Special Area Programmes	0.80	0.62	0.92	0.14	0.00
(4)	Irrigation and Flood control	2251.39	3858.77	3269.95	6519.86	3687.87
(5)	Energy	2083.09	1401.90	542.12	392.70	511.72
(6)	Industry and Minerals	110.44	125.78	120.60	111.82	58.06
(7)	Transport	840.87	855.94	1096.72	1077.36	1591.64
(8)	Communications	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(9)	Science, Technology and Environment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(10)	General Economic Services	76.34	93.87	54.41	90.57	189.72
	<b>Total - A</b>	<b>7346.29</b>	<b>8147.19</b>	<b>7177.77</b>	<b>10498.14</b>	<b>8389.74</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Non-Developmental Expenditure</b>					
(a)	<b>General Services</b>	<b>17.15</b>	<b>8.94</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>7.37</b>
(b)	<b>Public Debt</b>	<b>1128.40</b>	<b>1770.90</b>	<b>1934.28</b>	<b>2604.91</b>	<b>3245.07</b>
(1)	Internal Debt of State Government	541.82	911.71	1380.35	2045.86	2681.26
(2)	Loans & Advances for Central Government	586.58	859.19	553.93	559.05	563.81
(c)	<b>Loans &amp; Advances by the State Government</b>	<b>299.44</b>	<b>62.96</b>	<b>47.04</b>	<b>71.66</b>	<b>77.23</b>
(d)	<b>Other Expenditure</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Total - B</b>	<b>1444.99</b>	<b>1842.80</b>	<b>1986.30</b>	<b>2680.28</b>	<b>3329.67</b>
	<b>TOTAL - II</b>	<b>8791.28</b>	<b>9989.99</b>	<b>9164.07</b>	<b>13178.42</b>	<b>11719.41</b>
	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON STATE ACCOUNT</b>	<b>34256.77</b>	<b>39222.12</b>	<b>42703.58</b>	<b>51919.88</b>	<b>60357.68</b>

Source : Finance Department, Government of Gujarat.

### 17.4 INCOME TAX STATISTICS - GUJARAT STATE

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I</b>	<b>Number of Effective Assesseees on Record in Gujarat Region</b>				
	1. Company	23544	23038	23397	24446
	2. Individual	2279928	2439613	2565058	2756408
	3. Hindu Undivided Families	83138	91495	102511	113890
	4. Firms	139615	144721	159001	163928
	5. Trusts	14249	14558	13192	13310
	6. Others	8483	9826	11345	11968
	<b>Total - I</b>	<b>2548957</b>	<b>2723251</b>	<b>2874504</b>	<b>3083950</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Net Collections of Gujarat Region</b>				
					(Rs. In Crore)
	1. Corporate Tax	5258.80	6284.25	6764.80	9044.40
	2. Income Tax	3853.53	5294.58	5881.00	6060.50
	3. Other Taxes	16.24	70.77	49.00	135.30
	<b>Total - II</b>	<b>9128.57</b>	<b>11649.60</b>	<b>12694.80</b>	<b>15240.20</b>

Source:- Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, Ahmedabad.

**18.1 TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2002-07) OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE AND OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE FOR THE ANNUAL PLANS**

**BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT**

Sr. No.	Major Heads of Development	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Annual Plan (2002-03)		Annual Plan (2003-04)		Annual Plan (2004-05)		Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan (2006-07)	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Revised Outlay	Expenditure	Revised Outlay	Expenditure	Revised Outlay	Expenditure	Revised Outlay	Expenditure	Revised Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	416900	242720	39188	26218	46409	42196	52482	52512	53851	50289	48305	71505
2	Rural Development	160000	192638	26187	25571	31131	29090	43332	48458	33428	43594	41581	45925
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	1035000	1481348	125807	147674	141021	231177	234406	294322	382855	334616	388720	473559
4	Energy	707100	727181	69012	57621	59015	140629	64948	125144	82291	210371	102073	193416
5	Industry & Minerals	243000	120169	26669	15070	23165	14832	27025	22055	32580	30389	38750	37823
6	Transport	217500	431230	59830	60296	68562	65047	79556	83649	122844	108995	121652	113243
7	Communication	4000	6124	794	1081	1459	1355	1957	994	1918	1297	1957	1397
8	Science, Technology & Environment	38300	34212	5818	5420	7928	6217	7909	7176	8639	7350	23200	8049
9	General Economic Services	98550	127115	19297	17141	20701	38127	19232	18443	18218	22855	30325	30549
10	Social Services	1772700	1576587	227159	184140	274371	276579	329679	320635	362638	332954	453034	462279
11	General Services	2450	2230	239	88	238	268	453	473	738	701	753	700
12	Border Area Development Programme	4500	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4700000</b>	<b>4941554</b>	<b>600000</b>	<b>540320</b>	<b>674000</b>	<b>845517</b>	<b>860979</b>	<b>973861</b>	<b>1100000</b>	<b>1143411</b>	<b>1250350</b>	<b>1438445</b>

(\* ) Provision for Border Area Development Programme is included in concerned sectors/sub-sectors.

Source: General Administration Department (Planning), Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.

**18.2 ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE ANNUAL PLANS BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Major Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Outlay (Tentive)	Annual Plan (2007-08)		Annual Plan (2008-09)		Annual Plan (2009-10)		Annual Plan (2010-11) Outlay
			Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	83158.57	91817.00	89057.06	160486.00	138824.49	174586.00	178401.00	206280.00
2	Rural Development	344303.73	50247.28	47021.53	68208.65	56690.53	84683.68	83449.95	130093.24
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	2952807.64	475449.00	481453.30	560520.00	787241.90	557020.00	574691.84	567020.00
4	Energy	442426.18	61328.00	63672.32	83050.00	80212.15	93550.00	96517.18	196991.00
5	Industry & Minerals	406671.68	52115.00	42825.23	77266.00	63456.51	75224.20	77599.19	104582.00
6	Transport	1004625.78	152627.00	118304.14	185670.00	168326.06	217925.00	260850.22	319800.00
7	Communication	17025.22	2800.00	1447.91	3100.00	3214.22	22725.50	17989.46	34119.88
8	Science, Technology & Environment	54384.44	10401.00	7024.45	9585.00	8147.86	11700.00	10896.80	33409.00
9	General Economic Services	262968.55	33469.00	35313.69	49764.87	40743.83	71233.14	62960.21	91666.50
10	Social Services	4715074.09	667605.00	679338.56	885616.35	821395.73	1028027.82	938858.50	1299357.16
11	General Services	17703.31	1073.00	688.68	3606.13	2115.43	1712.66	718.14	2481.22
12	Border Area Development Programme	61550.81	1068.72	1900.43	13127.00	5999.29	11612.00	13214.00	14200.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11111100.00</b>	<b>1600000.00</b>	<b>1568047.30</b>	<b>2100000.00</b>	<b>2176368.00</b>	<b>2350000.00</b>	<b>2316146.49</b>	<b>3000000.00</b>

Source: General Administration Department (Planning), Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.



