ANNUAL GOVERNOR'S REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AREAS

GUJARAT
(2011-12)

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CENTRE FOR POLICY RESEARCH, DHARAM MARG, CHANKYAPURI, NEW DELHI - 110021

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GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AREAS 2011-2012

Tribal Development Department
Government of Gujarat,
Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

VISION

Unfolding the capabilities of tribals through strategic planning suited to tribal culture and institutions in a process of assimilation and integration with the mainstream of society bringing social justice and prosperity in Tribal Gujarat.

All-round improvement in efficiency of the department including its field formations and adoption of modern technology will be among the core drivers in attainment of this vision.

OBJECTIVES

The following should be the broad objectives of Tribal Sub Plan.

1. Substantial reduction in poverty and unemployment.
2. Creation of productive assets in favour of scheduled tribes to sustain the growth likely to accrue through development efforts.
3. Human resource development of the scheduled tribes by providing adequate educational and health services; and
4. Provision of physical and financial security against all types of exploitation and oppression.

Executive Summary

The long-term goal of Gujarat State's interventions for Scheduled Tribes is to improve their quality of life. Towards this end, the core focus areas of its efforts are income generation, natural resource management, infrastructure development, education and health care. With the introduction of Tribal Area Sub Plan in India and providing financial allocations in proportion to the tribal population, there have been a slew of schemes directed at improving tribal life.

Currently, both Central and State Governments have increased their emphasis on the development of areas dominated by Scheduled Tribes. As a result, many innovative schemes and delivery structures have been created. In order to involve the local population in the planning process, the State has also evolved the unique Gujarat Pattern of Financial Allocation for tribal areas. Gujarat Pattern funds are allocated to Integrated Tribal Development Project districts for decentralized planning and to provide for missing links, economic development and creation of local infrastructure.

Majority of the tribal areas in Gujarat are located in agro-climatic zones characterized by moderate to deficient rains, problem soil, high population pressure, migration, high dependence on wage employment and land degradation. Yet, with the positive attention received by these regions in recent years, key areas such as infrastructure, electricity, dairy and agriculture have been significant improvement.

This report highlights the major interventions undertaken for Tribal Development in Gujarat through various schemes and programmes of the Government. It covers the broad sectors of agriculture: animal husbandry and dairying; soil conservation; water resources; power and roads; livelihoods; education; health; welfare and housing.

In the agricultural sector, the thrust has been on diversification and horticulture. The Wadi Programme has shown commendable results and the horticultural production in many areas has improved significantly. Dairy-based programmes have also had good outcomes and milk collection from many tribal belts improve dramatically. In the context of soil and water resources, the State, through the construction of a large number of check dams, lift irrigation schemes and other measures, has improved the coverage under irrigation. Critical infrastructure such as power and roads has also been steadily improving. In fact, now almost every tribal village is connected by three-phase 24-hour power supply. Social infrastructure including education and health has received a lot of attention over the year, and there have been concerted efforts to improve their quality and outreach through strategic changes.

This is the 5th year of implementation of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana. It promises to make a sustainable and lasting impact on improving the quality of life in tribal areas. The programme, is implemented in the mission-mode, and against the allocation Rs. 15,000 crore for tribal development. Rs. 17838 have already been spent. It is outcome oriented programme and personally monitored by the Chief Minister.

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CHAPTER – I

CONCEPT: PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION, APPROACHES, STRATEGIES AND GENERAL FEATURES

1.1 Approach and Strategy Concept:

1.1.1 To ensure better quality of life for the tribal population, the Constitution of India has advocated the policy of positive discrimination and affirmative action. Special protection is also given to Scheduled Areas that are predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes. Recognizing that constitutional safeguards to improve the quality of life of tribal population need to be backed with financial provisions, the concept of Tribal Area Sub Plan (TASP) was introduced in 1974 in which financial allocations at the Central and State level are made in proportion to the population of tribal communities. The Tribal Development Department in each state is entrusted with the planning and budgetary powers for Tribal Area Sub Plan funds. The Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) also began to be implemented in the '70s through specially empowered Project Administrators. These officials have considerable powers over activities of other agencies working in the field and they monitor the work of other departments.

The State Government of Gujarat has attempted to evolve a development paradigm for tribal communities that focus on equity and social justice. Its approach is decentralized, people-centered and participatory. At all levels of policy making, planning and implementation, the State Government have tried to frame strategies that are favourable to the tribal people and lead to their empowerment. It has tried to ensure that development strategies do not displace the tribal people to safeguard their interests and bring about ownership of the resources traditionally inherited by them. While envisaging the tribal development plans, schemes and programmes, the focus has not been on the mere maintenance of subsistence level living for survival. Rather, they strive to assure dignified living and working conditions for the tribal communities.

Over the years, the government has made repeated efforts to increase the flow of funds to the tribal belt. The Tenth Five Year Plan had the highest financial allocation for Tribal Sub Plan, amounting to an estimated Rs. 4977 crore. The new Eleventh Five Year Plan has surpassed even these allocations, and has allocated a sizeable Rs. 15,000 crore under TSP. This allocation has been backed by an ambitious ten-point programme, 'Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana' that focuses on integrated, holistic and inclusive development of tribal communities. The programme will be implemented in the mission-mode and will address core sectors such a livelihood, education, housing, health, drinking water, irrigation and access to basic facilities.

1.1.2 As per 2001 census, population of S.T. is 74.81 lakhs, out of the total population of 506.71 lakhs in Gujarat State, which is 14.76% (refer Appendix-I). There are 28 major tribal communities, out of which Kathodi, Padhar, Siddi, Kolgha and Kotwalia are declared as primitive groups. The State ranks fifth in the country with respect to total Scheduled Tribes population of the State following Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Bihar. Concentration of Scheduled Tribes is comparatively high in Gujarat. They are overall socially, economically backward and marginalized. As per the approach and strategy decided for Tribal Sub Plan for their overall development, various schemes under sectoral development programmes are formulated and implemented in the State for bridging the gap in the levels of development.

1.1.3 While monitoring the tribal development programmes and plan outlays, budget allocations, targets and number of beneficiaries are not the prime consideration. Instead, the real results and impact on the living standards of the people are the decisive parameters for success.

1.1.4 Government officials at different levels are directed to make best possible efforts to build a good rapport with the locals and understand the people's perceptions and views on tribal development programmes. They are also urged to establish maximum transparency in their transactions with the people in order to enhance people's partnership and participation in all the

Government and NGO's development initiatives. The Government organizations and the NGOs try to work hand-in-hand, mutually supporting and complementing one another's development efforts.

1.2 Introduction

1.2.1 The concentration of Scheduled Tribes is comparatively high in Gujarat. As per 2001 census, Scheduled Tribes comprise 14.76% of Gujarat's population with a population of 74.81 lakh (refer (Appendix-I). The State ranks fifth in the country with respect to total ST population, following Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Bihar. As per the approach and strategy decided for Tribal Sub Plan for their overall development, various schemes under sectoral development programmes are formulated and implemented in the State for bridging the gap in the levels of development.

1.2.2 The long-standing major problem confronting tribal communities is the high incidence of poverty. Therefore, planning for the weaker sections of the society needs to be purposeful and action-oriented. Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Area Development Programmes and Human Resources Development Programmes are the main thrust areas of the State's efforts. Overall, the policy for the overall integrated development of tribal areas and their people is being envisaged and pursued. Programmes are being implemented through integrated development efforts under the Tribal Area Sub Plan. The strategy evolved since the Fifth Five Year Plan has been fine-tuned and further modified over the subsequent plan periods for intensive and well-integrated development of the tribal people. Due to the magnitude of the problem, however, efforts that are far more concerted are yet needed for accelerating the speed of the overall development of Scheduled Tribes in the State.

1.2.3 Their remote dwellings with the forest and hill-based undeveloped economy have been the main contributing factors for the backwardness and poverty of the tribal communities. Development of these areas and of the people requires special attention and consideration as well as intensive efforts towards their integrated overall development. They need to be raised above the poverty line by providing them with suitable economic assets. The fruits of planned development are required to be ensured through efficient and responsive administration.

1.3 General features

1.3.1 As per the 2001 census, the total population in the State is 506.71 lakh of which the tribal population, accounting for 14.76% of the total population, is 74.81 lakh. The effective literacy rate is 47.7% in S.T. population, far lower than the effective literacy of 69.14% in the total population of the State (refer Table-I). Therefore, it is imperative to increase literacy rate amongst STs, particularly ST females. There are 26 Scheduled Tribe groups in the State. The major tribal communities are (1) Bhils, Bhil, Garasia and Dholi Bhils, (2) Dubla, Talavia, Halpati, (3) Dhodia (4) Rathwa, (5) Naikada, Nayaka and (6) Gamit, Gamata etc. Tribal communities including Kathodi, Padhar, Siddi, Kolgha and Kotwalia belong to the Primitive Tribal Groups.

1.4 Tribal region:

1.4.1 In Gujarat, Scheduled Tribes mostly live in the areas along the State's eastern border. The tribal region consists of 43 tribal talukas, 15 pockets and 4 clusters covered under the 12 Integrated Tribal Development Projects. These areas are among the most backward in the State, characterized by hilly terrain, rocky soil, uncertain rainfall and the presence of large tracts of forestland. Agricultural land, forests and minerals are the main resources in the tribal region. Unfortunately, the human resources are unskilled and undeveloped, leading to poor growth of the tribal belt. The task of developing this region is therefore a big challenge before the administration.

1.4.2 The three principal features, viz. poor infrastructural development, inadequately developed economic activities and large undeveloped human resources, are the major constraints in developing the tribal region. With a view to achieve the objectives of social justice and equity, since 1976-77, a Tribal Area Sub Plan is prepared along the line of framework of the

General State Plan, allocating separate provision from the outlay of State's various sectoral programmes and schemes for the integrated, overall development of tribal population of the State. In successive plan periods, concerted and coordinated efforts were made and these have made a special dent and discernible impact in several spheres of tribal development in the State. Yet, greater efforts are nevertheless required to achieve the ultimate objective of overall development of tribals in the State. Because of adequate financial resources and work force being deployed, there is potential for planned efforts to reach greater numbers of tribal families.

1.5 Scheduled and Tribal Areas

1.5.1 The tribal region of the State covers 43 talukas including Pavi-Jetpur taluka, 15 pockets including MADA pocket of Amod, and 4 clusters of tribal concentration located in 12 districts. Only 32 talukas were declared as "Scheduled Area" under the Presidential Order C.O. 109 dated 31/12/1977. Thereafter, one taluka of Pavi-Jetpur (covering three pockets), 17 pockets including MADA pockets of Amod and 4 clusters were included in the ITDP area from April 1, 1978. These were subsequently required to be notified as Scheduled Area under the Constitution. The State Government has sent a proposal of coalescence of 19 MADA pockets and 4 clusters and addition of 11 villages in the existing ITDPs except MADA pocket of Amod pocket to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India. MADA pocket of Amod is administratively covered under ITDP, Rajpipla for the purpose of implementation of schemes under Tribal Area Sub Plan. For administration and implementation of the Tribal Area Sub Plan, the tribal area is grouped under 12 Integrated Tribal Development Projects in 12 districts (refer Table-1 for further details).

Table -1

Integrated Tribal Development Project Areas of Gujarat

Sr. No.	Name of the Project with Head Quarter	Name of the District	Taluka	Pocket / Cluster
1	2	3	4	5
1	Khedbrahma	Sabarkantha	1. Khedbrahma 2. Vijaynagar 3. Bhiloda 4. Meghraj	* (A) Chorivad (Kesharpura) (Tal. Idar)
2	Dahod	Dahod	1. Dahod 2. Jhalod 3. Limkheda 4. Devgadhbaria 5. Fatepura 6. Dhanpur. 7. Garbada.	
3	Chhotaudepur	Vadodara	1. Chhotaudepur 2. Naswadi 3. Kwant 4. Jetpur-Pavi (Jabugam)	1.Vadeli (Ta. Sankheda) 2.Bhatpur (Ta. Sankheda)
4	Rajpipla	Narmada	1. Dediapada 2. Sagbara 3. Tilakwada 4. Nandod	
5	Songadh	Tapi	1. Songadh 2. Uchchhal 3. Vyara 4. Valod 5. Nizar	

Sr. No.	Name of the Project with Head Quarter	Name of the District	Taluka	Pocket / Cluster
1	2	3	4	5
6	Mandvi	Surat	1. Mandvi 2. Mahuva 3. Bardoli 4. Mangrol 5. Umarpada	1.Kamrej (T.Kamrej) 2.Palsana (T.Palsana) 3.Olpad (T.Olpad) *(B) Wanz (T.Choriyasi)
7	Vansda	Navsari	1. Vansda 2. Chikhali	1.Rahej (T.Gandevi) 2.Sisodara-Ganesh (T.Jalalpor)
8	Ahwa	Dangs	1. Dangs	
9	Palanpur	Banaskantha	1. Amirgadh. 2. Danta	
10	Godhra	Panchmahal	1. Ghoghamba 2. Kadana 3. Santrampur	*(C) Jambughoda, Tal. Jambughoda *(D) Karoli. Tal. Kalol. 1. Mora. Tal. Morva-Hadaf. 2. Govindi. Tal. Godhra. 3. Kathola. Tal. Halol.
11	Bharuch	Bharuch	1. Valia. 2. Jhaghadia.	1. Ankleshwar. Tal. Ankleshwar. 2. Amod. Tal. Amod. 3. Uttaraj. Tal. Hansot.
12	Valsad	Valsad	1. Dharampur. 2. Kaparada. 3. Pardi. 4. Umargam.	1. Atgam. Tal. Valsad. 2. Ronvel. Tal. Valsad.

1.5.2 Tribal Area Sub Plan is demarcated into 12 ITDP areas with tribal population of more than 50%. As per 2001 census, the total population of 43 talukas is 78.28 lakh. Within this population, 71% amounting to 55.58 lakh people belong to Scheduled Tribes. The total population of 15 pockets and 4 clusters is 11.68 lakh, of which 5.80 lakh are tribal. Besides, there is a specific budgetary provision from the outlay of backward class welfare sector. Other sectors are supposed to make provision to the extent of 4% of the budgetary General Plan outlays for family-oriented economic programme for providing benefits to the tribal population living outside the ITDP area. The scheme covers both, area development, as well as the family oriented socio-economic upliftment and poverty eradication programme under 20-Point programmes. Since the benefits of area development flow also from the General State Plan from various sectors of development, mostly the individual / family oriented programmes are undertaken for dispersed tribals from the various departmental allocations.

1.6 Financial provision

1.6.1 The financial provision consisting of State flow Gujarat Pattern and Nucleus Budget for the year 2011-12 under TSP amounts to about Rs. 4898.72 crore and the revised estimate outlay of Rs. 5129.51 crores. The flow from the outlays of State development sectors for the Tribal Sub Plan was to the order of Rs. 4898.72 crores. However, against the State plan outlay of Rs. 38,000 crores, the State flow for TSP accounted for 12.89%.

1.6.2 Govt. of India provides an additional Special Central Assistance for Tribal Development in the State. The Special Central Assistance for the year 2011-12 was Rs. 74.20 crore Govt. of India also provided grant under Article 275(1) of constitution of India. Besides that, Govt. of

India provides an innovative grant based on performance of expenditure of Tribal Sub Plan + other criterion.

1.7 Flexibility in the Programmes

1.7.1 Flexibility has been provided in the implementation of the Tribal Area Sub Plan. Some of the local schemes that are important for one area may not have the same importance or relevance in another ITDP area. Flexibility in framing and implementing of schemes or a project is allowed to the Project Administrators and the Committee of Direction at the project level to suit the requirements of an area. Some schemes, which may not have been taken up as departmental schemes in the Tribal Area Sub Plan, may need to be adopted or modified subsequently for implementation in the Integrated Tribal Development Project. In order to meet with such situations and meaningfully implement the Tribal Sub Plan schemes in accordance with the local needs and requirements, the idea of Nucleus Budget was evolved.

1.8 Nucleus Budget

1.8.1 From the total outlay of Rs. 4898.72 crores and the revised outlay of Rs. 5129.51 crores for Tribal Sub Plan schemes for the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 7.22 crore was provided for Nucleus Budget. This budget is meant for meeting local requirements and developing innovative schemes in project areas. The provision under the Nucleus Budget is intended to supplement schemes of priority and to provide missing links and formulate innovative schemes at the micro-level. The provision is utilized to support infrastructural schemes etc. as well as family oriented economic programmes with a view to bring the tribals above the poverty line. A Revolving Fund is also raised from the Nucleus Budget.

1.8.2 Administrative powers are delegated to Project Administrators for sanctioning any scheme from the Nucleus Budget on the advice of Committee of Direction (COD) consisting of the Collector, the District Development Officer and the Project Administrator.

1.8.3 During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 74.20 crores was spent under Special Central Assistance against Rs. 73.37 crore spent in the year 2010-11. At the end of the March 2012, total amount of Rs. 2.87 crore was raised as Revolving Fund.

1.9 Financial Arrangement for TASP

1.9.1 The State Government has undertaken integrated economic development programmes for the economic upliftment of Scheduled Tribes. The State Government has adopted a system under which TASP funds are made non-divertible. As the entire budget of the Tribal Area Sub-Plan area is presented under a single demand, it does not permit re-appropriation of funds to any other demand of non-TASP programmes and schemes. However, within the same demand, it can be reappropriated for any other major head so long as it is utilized for the implementation of the Tribal Area Sub-Plan. Apart from this, another demand is operated for the tribal population living outside the scheduled areas.

1.10 Preservation of Culture

1.10.1 Special attention is paid to the distinct tribal culture and its preservation. The cultural heritage of tribals is an important factor in the overall process of development. Some of the Scheduled Tribes have their own dialects and customs that have been kept in tact over centuries through various dances and folk songs. In the process of socio-economic development, the State has taken care not to lose sight of their distinct cultural heritage and way of life. It strives to preserve these while simultaneously making the advantages of modern appropriate technology, scientific and other developments available to them.

CHAPTER – II

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

(A) State Level

2.1.1 Secretary to the Government in Tribal Development Department is in overall charge of the development of the Scheduled Tribes and areas. He exercises necessary administrative and budgetary control for various development schemes. He also facilitates inter-departmental coordination for effective formulation and implementation of the sub-plan programmes.

The Commissioner of Tribal Development is the head of field formation of the Tribal Development Department and facilitates speedy implementation of various programmes under Tribal Sub-Plan. Director of Primitive Tribes & Ex-Officio Deputy Tribal Development Commissioner looks after the development of the most backward tribes amongst Scheduled Tribes and assists the Tribal Development Commissioner in the administration and coordination of development activities.

Special grants are provided from the State budget out of State flow as well as from SCA for the welfare and development of the Primitive Tribes and from the normal programmes of various departments. In 2011-12, the expenditure incurred on the Primitive Tribes from different sources was Rs. 348.00 lakh. The Primitive Tribes viz. Siddi and Padhar are located outside ITDPs. One post of Project Officer (Primitive Groups) was created at Talala under the Director of Primitive Group Tribes.

(B) Project Level

2.1.2 Tribal Sub-Plan Areas (TASP) in the State comprises 12 ITDP Projects. Each project team is headed by a Project Administrator of the rank of Additional Collector except in ITDP Ahwa-Dang district, where the responsibility of the Project Administrator is entrusted to Deputy Project Administrator assists them. The Project Administrators are senior level officers' selected based on merit, performance and experience in tribal development by a committee headed by the Chief Secretary. The Project Administrator has jurisdiction over talukas, pockets and clusters included in the project area. He coordinates and oversees the Integrated Tribal Development Programmes falling within the sphere of activities of all government departments, Corporations, Panchayati Raj Institutions and voluntary agencies receiving grants-in-aid from the government. He is in overall charge of the implementation of the Sub-Plan schemes in the project area and looks after the implementation of the scheme for dispersed tribals in non-ITDP areas of the district. He monitors the implementation of various sectoral schemes, New Gujarat Pattern schemes as well as the schemes implemented under Nucleus Budget. With the launch of the Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, the Project Administrator monitors TSP and is the custodian of his area. During the last one decade, the flow of funds to tribal areas has increased considerably and today, Project Administrators are handling programme funds of Rs. 25 to 65 crore annually. In addition to this, they are expected to supervise the budgetary expenditure of other line departments, which amounts to over Rs. 100 crore per Integrated Tribal Development Project.

(i) District Co-ordination Committee

2.1.2.1 The District Level Advisory Committee consisting of officials and non-officials functions under the Chairmanship of the Collector in each district having ITDP. The District Level Committee consists of the Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly representing the ITDP area, President of the District Panchayat, DDO over and above the district heads of various departments and representatives of the nationalized banks etc. The functions of the committee are to review and evaluate various programmes, ensure inter departmental, and inter institutional coordination. It performs the role of a 'watch dog' as regards the implementation of TSP and assures better development activities for Scheduled Tribes at district level.

2.1.2.2 **(ii) Committee of Direction at Project Level** he Committee of Direction (COD) under the leadership of Collector with District Development Officer and Project Administrators as the members is constituted for each Integrated Tribal Development Project. The COD, besides

guiding and directing implementation of various programmes, accord sanctions to the schemes upto Rs. 10 lakh under the Nucleus Budget for schemes of local importance.

(C) District Adijati Vikas Mandal

2.1.2.3 The District Adijati Vikas Mandal is constituted by the Government and the Guardian Minister in charge of a particular district is its Chairman. The role of the Mandal is to formulate, monitor and evaluate the programmes and progress of the tribal development in the particular district. It consists of head of the District Panchayat, District Magistrate, District Development Officer, Member of Parliament, MLAs, Taluka Panchayat President, Chairman, District Social Justice Committee, NGOs and other senior level District Officers. The Project Administrator works as Member Secretary in District Adijati Vikas Mandal. He is responsible for co-ordination, execution, monitoring and evaluation of the works through District Adijati Vikas Mandal as well as Executive Committee. Collector also heads the Executive Committee meeting for approving works for the tribal development in a tribal area. The Collector reviews the targets and achievements regularly and removes the bottlenecks at district level. If any other issue of state level is brought to notice of the authority, it is submitted for concurrence of Executive Committee through the Project Administrator.

2.1.2.4 To augment people's participation in planning and execution at local level, the Government created Taluka Adijati Vikas Samiti at taluka level in 2002. The schemes /programmes framed out as per the local demands by this Committee are submitted to District Adijati Vikas Mandal for further approval.

2.1.3 Human Resource Development and Personnel Policy

Personnel recruitment and posting policy

2.1.3.1 For harnessing human resources at different levels, resource development and economic development, the quality of personnel is very crucial for planning and implementation of development programmes. Effective measures are necessary to improve the quality of personnel in tribal areas to ensure that heavy financial investment become productive and result in the overall economic development of the tribal region. While a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary selects the Project Administrators, Government has decided that only efficient officers with a good record of past performance should be appointed on all other posts in the tribal areas. To give effect to this decision, the Chief Secretary directed all Secretaries to Government Departments to ensure the following:

1. Posts in tribal areas should not be kept vacant.
2. Officers and staff should not be transferred to tribal area by way of punishment.
3. Officers and staff with appropriate orientation, aptitude and sympathy for tribal communities should be transferred and posted in tribal areas.

Some of the major measures taken to develop the quality of personnel working in tribal regions include:

1. Personnel capacity building efforts through organising on and off campus orientation / training courses seminars, workshops and conferences.
2. Task force and personnel performance appraisal systems and practices.
3. Incentive-based systems such as promotions, increments and remarks for excellent achievements and extra-ordinary performance.
4. Use of motivators, para-workers and volunteers.
5. Encouraging people's partnership and participation through Self-Help Groups, Work Committees and Councils.
6. Leadership development courses for different local target groups.
7. Project Administrator has power to make remarks in annual confidential report of every district level officer implementing Tribal Sub Plan (except that of Collector, D.D.O. and D.S.P.)

Implementation of the constitutional safeguards for promotion of educational and socio-economic development of STs.

2.1.3.2 The provision of reservation quota in direct recruitment 15% and in promotion 15% prescribed in services for Scheduled Tribes. In direct recruitment, the upper age limit may be relaxed as per the rules for the Scheduled Tribe candidates. Social Justice & Empowerment Department, Gandhinagar was appointed as a monitoring authority to ensure the reservations for scheduled tribes in the Gujarat State. The Roster Sampark Officer appointed vide the General Administration Department's resolution no. PVS/1183/825/G, dated 22-4-1983 and the roster registers checks by appointed authority.

To avoid the cases of employment obtained by false caste certificates. The committee named as "Vishleshan Committee" was set up by Government of Gujarat vide the resolution no. AJP/1997/1649/CH, dated 28-5-2010 of Tribal Development Department's for scrutiny of false caste certificate.

There are five members (1) Additional Secretary / Joint Secretary / Deputy Secretary of Tribal Development Department's (2) Commissioner, Tribal Development (3) Directorate of Tribal Research & Training Centre, Ahmedabad (4) Deputy Commissioner, Tribal Development and (5) Section Officer, Tribal Development Department included in the composition of the Committee. The functions of "Vishleshan Committee" indicated as per the above resolution. The decision of committee stands final. There is no policy formed for dereservation of vacancies for Scheduled Tribes by the Government.

Information on personnel working under the Commissioner, Tribal Development including districts as on 01-01-2012.

Group of Post	Total No. of Employees	No. of ST Employees	Percentage	Remarks.
A (Other than lowest range of Group 'A')	--	--	--	Type of register not maintained by the Deptt.
A (Lowest range of Group 'A')	11	5	36.36%	--
B	40	14	35.80%	--
C	606	185	30.52%	--
D	285	163	57.19%	--
Sweepers	30	9	30.00%	--

2.1.4 Political Awareness

2.1.4.1 Political awareness depends largely on internal vigilance and public awareness. It is a crucial factor for developing tribal communities socially and economically. In recent times, the political awareness amongst ST population has steadily increased, with the result that they are able to reap greater benefits from the development programmes. Constitutionally, under the Vth Schedule, tribal areas are notified and the interests of Scheduled Tribes are safeguarded. A number of seats are declared as reserved seats in the State Assembly. During the year under report, the number of reserved seats for Scheduled Tribes for Lok Sabha was four and that for State Legislative Assembly was 26. Moreover, in the District, Taluka and Village Panchayat seats, under the Gujarat Panchayat Act, 1993, membership is reserved in proportion to the population of tribals. The Tribal Advisory Council is also constituted of political leaders to look after the interests of tribals in the State. The Hon. Chief Minister of State presides over as a Chairman of the Council.

2.1.5 (A) Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation (GTDC)

2.1.5.1 The Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation is a statutory Corporation established under The Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation Act, 1972 [Gujarat Act No. 5 of 1972]. It has come into force vide Government of Gujarat Notification No. GSH/5090/ TDC-10/12/J dated 27th October, 1972. The Corporation is in its fourth decade of work, with the first meeting of the Board of Directors held on 24 November 1972.

(18)

2.1.5.2 The Board of Directors of the Corporation consists of nine directors nominated by the State Government. The Act provides that not less than three Directors should belong to the Scheduled Tribes. The State Government appoints one of the directors as Chairman and one of the official directors as Executive Director.

Functions

2.1.5.3 As laid down under section 16(1) of the Act, the Corporation can undertake any function of social and economic upliftment of the members of the scheduled tribes in the Gujarat State. The detailed list of activities undertaken by Corporation is given in section 16(2) of the Act. The primary duty of the corporation, as envisaged in the Act, is to undertake the task of social and economic upliftment of the tribal population residing in the State. To achieve this goal, it is expected to plan and promote any programme of agricultural development including agriculture production, marketing, processing, supply and storage of produces of small-scale industry, building construction and such other activities necessary for furthering the object of the object of the Corporation. The State Government provides capital to the corporation that is required by the Corporation for the purposes of carrying out its functions or for purposes connected therewith. The State Government has so far, provided Rs. 38.30 crores as capital to the corporation upto financial year 2011-12.

Performance of the Corporation:

As per the provisions contained in the Act, this Corporation can undertake various schemes of social and economic upliftment of the scheduled tribes. However, in view of the limited resources, the Corporation has so far restricted its activities to sanction institutional finance to tribal beneficiaries institutions having majority of tribal members for undertaking various economic activities. From 1992-93 onward, the Corporation has started giving finance to the members of the STs individually under the NSTDFCs assisted project(s) / scheme(s).

Loans to the beneficiaries are granted from the following two sources of fund

(a) Capital contribution fund
(b) NSTDFC scheme loan

2.1.5.2 Finance from the Capital Contribution Scheme

2.1.5.2.1 The Corporation has formulated 39 regulations for advancing loans from the Capital Fund provided by the State Government. The loans under these schemes are advanced to institutes having majority of tribal members at the rate between 6% to 14% interest, mainly for the following activities:

1. Consumer's activities for tribals
2. Supply of agricultural inputs
3. Purchase and sale of surplus agricultural produce of the tribal farmers.
4. Collection of Minor Forest Produce
5. Lift irrigation schemes
6. Fixed and working capital for industrial activities
7. Grant of loan to individual tribals for purchase of milch cattle, oil-engines, bullocks, electric motors, poultry, fisheries, bio-gas etc.
8. Tree plantations
9. Margin money for purchase of rickshaw
10. Loan for purchase of tractors etc.
11. Loan for departmental schemes like IRDP, agriculture, animal husbandry etc. for individual family oriented scheme.
12. Loan for purchasing vehicles, dairy units, oil engine and electric motors with assistance of NSTFDC, New Delhi.

* The total finance sanctioned through the Capital Contribution Scheme from 1973-74 to 2011-12 is Rs. 13667.04 lakh covering 3987 Co-operative Societies institutions 1,22,995

tribals against which an amount of Rs. 10954.83 lakhs was disbursed, covering 1,04,919 tribal beneficiaries.

* The Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation, the State channelizing Agency also implements National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation assisted scheme(s) / projects(s) National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi has sanctioned and released term loan of Rs. 8803.04 from 1993-94 to 2011-12. Against term loan of N.S.T.F.D.C. the Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation with its matching share from capital contribution fund has given benefit of short term finance to 59,885 tribal beneficiaries involving an amount of Rs. 14173 lakh.

* During the financial year 2011-12, the Corporation has released stipend to the 62 members of STs practicing law in the courts in different district / talukas of the state. Amount provided as stipend is Rs. 47.58 lakhs.

* This Corporation implements the schemes for financing the target group from the following sources of fund:

  (A) Capital contribution fund given by Government of Gujarat.
  (B) Term loan received from the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi with 10% matching contribution from Corporation own fund.

It is proposed to intensify the recovery programme for the recovery of money due to the Corporation from the errant beneficiary.

Introduction of new schemes

2.1.5.2.2 The Corporation is planning to introduce new schemes like (1) Wadi programme (2) Women empowerment scheme (3) Micro Credit Scheme (4) Micro Irrigation Scheme and (5) B.A. B. Ed. / B.Sc. B. Ed.

2.1.6 Tribal Research & Training Institute (TRTI)

2.1.6.1 Tribal Research & Training Institute, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad has been established in the year 1962. The Institute undertakes research and evaluation studies on various economic development programmes meant for tribals including ethnic and cultural aspects in the State. Expenditure of the institute is met from State flow and Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The main activities of the Institute are as under:

1. Conducting research studies in tribal problems, economic planning for tribal areas and evaluation studies of different programmes for the tribals in the State.
2. To impart tribal orientation training to Government officers, social workers, extension officers, forest officers, Ashramshala teachers, ICDS female workers, beat guard of forest department and grass root level workers.
3. Displaying tribal artifacts through a museum, to highlight the richness of tribal life and culture of the State.
4. To conduct systematic study of the various dialects and languages of tribals.
5. Planning and evaluation studies relating to the programmes undertaken under Tribal Sub-Plan.
6. Publication of research studies, monograph reports etc.
7. Organizes state level and national level workshop and seminars on tribal problems.

(A) Research

2.1.6.2 The Institute has done following Research Projects during the year 2011-12.

(A) Research study report submitted to Government during 2011-12

1. Tribes of Gujarat
2. Integrated Dairy Development scheme.
3. Unrest among tribals and its impact.
4. Conditions of labourers working in Sugar factory.
5. Forest Settlement Villages _ An education study.
6. Tribals and their traditional life style (in context with FRA)
7. House to house survey of tribal families in Narmada district.

Research studies (process of writing in final phase)

1. Reservation for scheduled tribes.
2. Knowledge and propagation of family welfare programme in tribal families.
3. Ashramshalas of scheduled tribes.
4. Infrastructure of Science schools in tribal areas.
5. Sickle Cell anemia in Varli tribes.
6. Students studying in foreign countries and pilot project survey.
7. Rajasthan village act.

(B) Training

2.1.6.3 Altogether five training courses have been conducted during the period under report. Two courses for I.C.D.S. Anganwadi workers were organized in which 95 participate trained. Two courses for NGO representatives working at village level in the establishment under F.R.A. and rules made there under in which 80 participate trained and one course for peripatetic training class among tribals were organized in which 45 participate trained.

(C) Tribal Museum

2.1.6.4 A tribal museum depicting the vivid visual idea of tribal life culture and habitant of tribals of Gujarat State is maintained very well by institute in its premises. Most of the articles exhibited in this museum consists of tribal ornaments, musical instruments dwelling houses etc. Films and slides on tribal life and culture also prepared and shown to the trainees and schools and college students, visitors and interested persons for better appreciation of tribal life and culture. During the year under report, 4822 visitors including school and college students visited the museum and also foreigners from different countries and distinguished personalities of the country visited the museum.

(D) Publications

2.1.6.5 The Institute publishes a big-annual journal "Adivasi Gujarat". It is publishes research articles in three languages, Gujarati, Hindi and English.

(E) Workshop / Seminar

2.1.6.6 (1) One-day workshop was organized on Ashramshala scheme on 24-6-2011.

(2) One-day workshop regarding Ashramshalas' issues and suggestions on 23-7-2011.

(3) One-day workshop was organized Twelfth Five-Year Plan on 30-7-2011.

(4) One-day seminar was organized on Twelfth Five-Year Plan under joint auspices of the institute and Pathey on 7-10-2011.

(F) Arts festivals:

2.1.6.7 A tribal arts and cultural festival and sports event were organized at Rajpipla, district Narmada during 18th to 20th January 2012. Totally around 1500 competitors participated in various events – both cultivated and sports. All the staff members of the institute also participated in this programme.

CHAPTER - III
PROGRAMME STATUS:

SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES 2011-12

3.1 Perspective of Planned Efforts

The perspective for tribal development with respect to its strategy, approach and objectives laid down by the State Government in the Annual Development Programme 2011-12 for Tribal Sub Plan, broadly conforms to the policy for TSP by Government of India within the framework of the General State Plan. The Tribal Area Sub-Plan for the year 2011-12 is formulated keeping in view the approach and strategy thought out for the Five Year Plan for Tribal Sub Plan.

Major Development Programmes

3.1.1 Major programmes of tribal development pursued by the State consist of the following broad areas and sectors:

1 Agriculture

2 Forest

3 Irrigation

4 Road construction

5 Cottage and village industries

6 Programmes such as supply of milch cattle, poultry and fisheries to supplement agricultural income

7 Time-bound programmes for removal of unemployment, elimination of destitute, and alleviation of poverty

8 Programmes for primitive groups

9 Chiranjeevi Programme and other health and medical care programmes

10 Elementary and adult education

11 Prevention of exploitation of tribals in all forms such as alienation of their land, sale of their agricultural produce; purchase of essential commodities; and production and consumption credit

12 Provision of safe drinking water facility in no-source villages

13 Provision of power supply

3.2 Financial Outlay

3.2.1 Financial provision for TSP for the year 2011-12 including TSP state flow, Gujarat Pattern and Nucleus Budget was to the tune of Rs. 4898.72 crores and TSP revised estimates outlay was to the tune of Rs. 5129.51 crore.

3.3 Sectoral Programmes

3.3.1 The major head wise Tribal Sub Plan outlay and expenditure for the year 2011-12 are given below:

Table - 2
Sectoral Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head of development	TSP outlay for 2011-12	TSP revised estimates	Expenditure during the year 2011-12	Percentage of expenditure against TSP RE.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture & Allied Services and Rural Development and Capital outlay on other rural development.	88855.86	96228.93	91757.44	95.35
2	Water development	53732.10	51872.51	50769.78	97.87
3	Energy	38736.88	53736.88	41762.26	77.72
4	Industries	3815.71	3786.01	2862.74	75.61
5	Transport & Communication	51700.00	53925.00	53127.00	98.52
6	General Economic Services	7263.94	1892.92	1993.65	105.32
7	Social & Community Services	209875.54	215717.01	209788.95	97.25
8	Nucleus Budget	722.46	722.46	720.90	99.78
	Total: TSP (without G.P.)	**454702.49**	**477881.72**	**452782.72**	**94.75**
9	Earmarked outlay (Gujarat Pattern)	35169.32	35069.32	34788.57	99.20
	Grand Total: TSP (with G.P.)	**489871.81**	**512951.04**	**487571.29**	**99.05**

3.3.2 During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 487571.29 lakh was incurred against a total outlay of Rs. 489871.81 lakhs and revised estimates Rs. 512951.05, which shows achievement of 95.05% against the outlay.

3.3.3 Progress under various important development programmes undertaken during the year 2011-12 is briefly reviewed in the following sections.

3. 4 Agriculture and related activities

3.4.1 Climatically, the tribal belt comprises semi-arid district of Banaskantha in the north, the drought prone area of Dahod and Godhra, and comparatively heavy and assured rainfall area of Surat, Dangs, Valsad, Navsari districts. The terrain is generally hilly, interspersed with undulating area, which gradually merges into the plains of the State. Water management is an important aspect in the tribal belt. The area under cultivation is 54% of the total land area. The per capita availability of cultivable land is estimated at 0.15 ha in comparison with the State average of 0.25 ha. Traditional farming is followed and cereal crops dominate the crop pattern. There are about 42.39 lakh operational holders operating about 98.77 lakh ha land as per the Agricultural census - 2000-01. Out of total 42.39 lakh operational holders 4.39 lakhs (10.36%) S.T. landholders are operating about 9.11 lakhs (9.22) ha. area of operational holding. Since land is an important resource for tribal families, improving the performance of the farm-based operations through value addition for higher returns.

Swarnim Krushi Mahotsav – 2012 (from 6-5-2012 to 4-6-2012)

3.4.2 The Krushi Mahotsav was an intensive effort in agricultural extension organized by the State Government between the months of May and June, before the onset of monsoon. Its primary aim was to promote a scientific approach to farming and increase agricultural income. The programme was conceived in a manner such that it could provide immediate benefits to the individual farmer, as he began preparations for the next kharif season. A team of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and co-operation department's officers as well as agricultural scientists traveled with the Kisan Rath unit to every village. The Krushi Mahotsav event provided guidance and demonstration of best farming practices directly to the farmers and encouraged organic farming. As the Mahotsav created a forum for the convergence of all major stakeholders, it facilitated the doorstep availability of critical agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and credit for the farmers, Swarnim Krushi Mahotsav – 2012 – Achievements at a glance are given is below:

Swarnim Krushi Mahotsav – 2012

Achievement at a glance

Individual beneficiary scheme:

Sr. No.	Scheme	Brief	No. of beneficiary
1	Agriculture kit	Agriculture input kit consist of improved variety seed (eigher groundnut, sesaman cotton, coster, paddy moong, bajara, maize, tur lil, soyaben, blackbem seed) liquid fertilizer, pesticide and agri equipment as per farmer choice.	1,54,923
2	Horticulture kit	Horticulture input kit consist of improved variety seed / hybrid seeds of vegetables / condiment crops (Lady finger, gourd, guvar, cew pay, tomato, chili, final)	1,29,942
3	Animal Husbandry kit	With an aim to encourage animal owners of the state for clean milk production, stainless steel milk can of 05 liters (04 – Nos. per village in non-tribal area and 05 cans per village in tribal area) were distributed.	88,864
4	Soil health Card (Farmer)	A report showing the soil characteristics and accordingly advice to use inputs balanced for economic and best returns.	3,35,658
5	New soil sample	New soil samples from unrepresented areas.	4,55,291
6	Animal treatment camp	No. of animal camp	4,504
7	Animal Treatment	No. of animal treated	19,29,885
8	Communal farmers guidance	No. of farmers	19,63,464
9	Personal guidance farmers	No. of farmers	3,01,531
10	Progressive farmers presented board	No. of farmers	11,779
11	Selected model farm	No. of farm	1,299
12	Honoured farmers	No. of farmers	6,401

Agricultural development through TASP

3.4.3. The tribal districts, though having greater forest cover, are characterized by sparse population, less urbanization and limited access to irrigation in comparison to other parts of the country. These factors have led to far lower productivity per hectare than in non-tribal regions, thus highlighting the need to bridge the differentials between tribal and non-tribal areas. TASP seeks to improve the agricultural sector in tribal regions. Towards this end, it has the following long-term objectives:

1. To narrow the gaps between the level of development or the tribal and the people of other areas of the State.
2. To increase income from agriculture and thus the improve quality of living of the tribal farmers.
3. To increase the coverage under quality seeds / planting material.
4. Technical guidance through agriculture scientists and extension functionaries with use of latest technology.
5. To sustain the agriculture in tribal area.
6. To increase the productivity of agricultural crops.
7. To support the farmers who are below poverty line.

Target groups:

3.4.4 The target group for this programme includes 4.39 lakh landholders belonging to Scheduled Tribes who operate 9.11 lakh hectares of land. These tribal cultivators constitute 10.36% of the total number of landholders in Gujarat State and the area of land operated by them constitutes 9.22% of the total land cultivated in the State. Size wise distribution of the land holding is given below:

Farmers group		Operational holder In lakh Number	%	Operational holder In lakh Hect.	%
Marginal	< 1.00 Ha.	1.52	34.62	0.78	8.56
Small	1.00 to 1.99 Ha.	1.26	28.70	1.82	19.98
Semi medium	2.00 to 3.99 Ha.	1.04	23.69	2.89	31.72
Medium	4.00 to 9.99 Ha.	0.52	11.85	2.97	32.60
Large	> 10.00 Ha.	0.05	1.14	0.65	7.14
All size		4.39	100.00	9.11	100.00

3.4.5 Tribal Area Sub Plan for crop husbandry sub sector was first formulated and implemented in 1976-77 on modest scale. Subsequently it was explained in terms of outlay and more number of activities. To enable them to raise agriculture production and thereby increase their income.

3.5 Crop Husbandry

To enable tribal communities to raise agriculture production and thereby increase their income, subsidies through TASP are given under different components as stated below.

Sr. No	Component	Rate of Subsidy
1	Input kits	75% subsidy per kit limited to Rs. 750/- maximum for 4 kits.
2	Organic Manure	75% subsidy of the cost limited to Rs. 1500/- per hector for cake or green manure. Maximum upto 2 hectors a farmer.
3	Organic manures pits	Manure pits (3m. X 1m.) 75% subsidy per pit limited to Rs. 225/-
4	Bio-fertilizer packets	Subsidy of Rs. 6 is given to the farmers per packet of Rs. 7, maximum Rs. 60 is given as a subsidy per hector to farmer, maximum 4 hectors.
5	Bio-fertilizer Demo	Rs. 500/- for each demonstration per a farmer.
6	Pesticides	75% cost of the pesticides or maximum upto Rs. 750/- subsidy per hect. Maximum upto 2 hect.
7	P.P. Equipment	--
7-A	Land operated	75% cost of equipment upto Rs. 1200/-
7-B	Power operated	75% cost of equipment upto Rs. 4500/-
8	I.P.M.	Limited to Rs. 1500/- hector (for minimum 4 components) maximum 2 hector per farer.
9	Agriculture implements	75% subsidy limited to Rs. 2500/-
10	Bullock (pair)	75% subsidy per pair limited to Rs. 6150/- to Rs. 14250/-
	Male Buffalo (pair)	75% subsidy per pair limited to Rs. 8250/-
11	Bullock Cart	75% subsidy limited to Rs. 14400/- for any type of cart.
12	Open pipeline	75% subsidy limited to Rs. 6750/- for one hector, maximum upto 2 hectors a farmer.
13	Tarpoline	75% subsidy limited to Rs. 2000/-.
14	Wormy compost	75% subsidy limited to Rs. 2400 / bed maximum upto 2 beds (unit) a farmer.
15	Well	75% subsidy is being provided limited to Rs. 19500 / to 53250.
16-A	Oil engine	75% subsidy limited to Rs. 8700 / to 13875
16-B	Electric meter	75% subsidy limited to Rs. 8600 / to 12900

Sr. No	Component	Rate of Subsidy
16-C	Pump set	75% subsidy limited to Rs. 15750 / to 33525
17	Underground pipeline	
17-A	RCC	75% subsidy limited to Rs. 9000 / to 12300
17-B	PVC	75% subsidy limited to Rs. 8450 / to 14250
18	Blasting shot	75% subsidy of the cost limited to Rs. 50
19	Field demonstration	Rs. 4000/- is given for 0.4 hect. to / farmer
20	Agri. Fair / Exhibition	Rs. 1,00,000/- is given for 1 Agri. fair / exhibition
21	Mass Agril. Development	75% cost of mass agriculture development upto Rs. 7,50,000/-
22	Farm electrification	75% cost of farm electrification upto Rs. 25,000/-
23	Krishi kits (free)	Upto Rs. 2800/-

3.5.1 Fertilizers and Pesticides at a subsidized rate

3.5.1.1 During the year 2011-12, Rs. 632.62 lakhs were spent and 1,02,950 input kits were distributed among 25,738 tribal farmers. Project wise details are given in Table - 3.

Table – 3
Input Kits (Seeds Fertilizer)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	2011-12 (Rs.)		2011-12		No. of Beneficiaries
		Financial Outlay	Expenditure	No. of Input Kits		
				Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Palanpur	30.00	34.16	4000	4533	1133
2	Khedbrahma	40.00	40.48	5333	5434	1359
3	Godhra	45.00	57.02	6000	7924	1981
4	Dahod	65.00	65.00	8667	8805	2201
5	Chhotaudepur	65.00	61.25	8667	8700	2175
6	Rajpipla	55.00	88.53	7333	15456	3864
7	Bharuch	60.00	23.89	8000	3304	826
8	Songadh	80.00	89.20	10667	12740	3185
9	Mandvi	60.00	61.64	8000	10579	2645
10	Vansda	40.00	32.58	5333	6819	1705
11	Valsad	60.00	59.55	8000	15376	3844
12	Ahwa	16.50	19.32	2200	3280	820
Total:		**616.50**	**632.62**	**82200**	**102950**	**25738**

Distribution of pesticides and plant protection appliances under subsidy scheme

3.5.1.2 An expenditure of Rs. 218.17 lakhs was incurred against an outlay of Rs. 227.00 lakhs. Project wise detail for the year 2011-12 is given in Table - 4.

Table - 4

Distribution of pesticides and plant protection appliances and IPM: 2011-12

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	2011-12 Target					Achievement			Beneficiaries		
		Outlay (Rs.)	Expdtr (Rs.)	Distribution of pesticides (Kg/ Lt.)	Plant protection appliances (Nos.)	IPM Nos.	Distribution of pesticide (Kg/ Lt)	Plant protection appliances (Nos.)	IPM Nos	Pest R.G./ Lt.	P.P. Appl. (No.)	IPM Nos.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Palanpur	11.00	10.47	400	250	133	380	219	333	380	219	333
2	Khedbrahma	16.50	14.44	600	375	500	303	443	500	303	443	500
3	Godhra	20.50	19.10	600	500	667	486	470	667	486	470	667
4	Dahod	25.50	25.50	1000	667	667	1000	667	667	1000	667	667
5	Chhotaudepur	23.50	23.50	800	625	667	800	625	667	800	925	667
6	Rajpipla	25.00	21.45	1000	625	667	1440	813	867	1440	813	867
7	Bharuch	15.00	11.14	600	250	500	386	243	350	386	243	350
8	Songadh	26.00	26.00	800	625	833	800	623	833	800	625	833
9	Mandvi	17.50	19.51	800	333	500	998	225	660	998	225	660
10	Vansda	19.00	20.48	600	375	667	700	447	761	700	447	761
11	Valsad	20.50	20.21	800	375	667	1135	251	702	1135	251	702
12	Ahwa	7.00	6.37	267	250	133	280	284	66	280	284	66
TOTAL:		227.00	218.17	8267	5250	6601	8708	5312	7073	8708	5312	7073

Improved agricultural implements, bullocks and bullock carts at subsidized rates to tribal farmers

3.5.1.3 Tribal farmers are granted subsidy at the rate of 50% of the unit cost with an upper limit for subsidy for the purchase of improved agricultural implements, bullocks and bullock carts. In rural tribal areas, the bullock cart is used for transportation of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, tools, wood and agricultural produce. Since the bullock cart is costly, it is not within the means of every tribal cultivator. Hence, the scheme to help them to purchase carts at subsidized rates has been continued. The achievement in respect of improved agricultural implements was noteworthy in Chhotaudepur, Dahod, Rajpipla, Vansda and Bharuch. The distribution of bullocks saw particularly good progress in Dang and Mandvi. Project wise details are given in Table–5.

Table - 5

Subsidized supply of productive assets viz. Agricultural Implements, Bullocks and Bullock carts to S.T. Cultivator

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No	Name of Project.	Financial (2011-12)		Physical								Beneficiaries			
				Target (2011-12)				Achievement (2011-12)							
		Provision	Expdtr.	Agri. Imple.	Bullocks	Bullocks cart	Tarpoline	Agri. Imple.	Bullocks	Bullocks cart	Tarpoline	Agri. Imple.	Bullocks	Bullocks cart	Tarpo line
				Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos	Nos	Nos.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Palanpur	10.00	12.86	160	8	7	200	616	0	0	230	616	0	0	230
2	Khedbrahma	15.50	10.48	240	13	14	300	272	0	2	325	272	0	2	325
3	Godhra	21.50	36.97	320	25	17	1400	284	0	13	1400	284	0	13	1400
4	Dahod	35.50	55.50	640	21	35	1600	640	0	120	600	640	0	120	600
5	Chhotaudepur	29.50	41.45	560	21	21	877	1060	0	43	877	1060	0	43	877
6	Rajpipla	29.00	34.87	400	25	28	1426	557	0	97	1760	557	0	97	1760
7	Bharuch	18.50	12.98	240	17	17	400	238	0	0	400	238	0	0	400
8	Songadh	23.50	24.66	400	21	21	547	468	0	39	547	468	0	39	547
9	Mandvi	25.50	45.81	400	21	21	1166	988	53	0	1166	988	53	0	1166
10	Vansda	20.50	49.40	320	21	14	400	1444	0	0	1050	1444	0	0	1050
11	Valsad	22.00	33.05	320	17	14	601	1029	0	0	601	1029	0	0	601
12	Ahwa	10.00	27.40	80	17	14	250	1397	19	15	238	1397	19	15	238
Total:		**261.00**	**385.43**	**4080**	**226**	**223**	**9167**	**8993**	**72**	**329**	**9194**	**8993**	**72**	**329**	**9194**

3.5.2 Horticulture

3.5.2.1 Horticulture occupies an important place in agricultural sector. It gives higher income per unit area, generates more employment opportunities, helps to improve the environment ensure better nutrition and increase export returns. Tribal population inhabits the whole of the eastern strip of Gujarat State. This region spread across twelve districts and includes forty-three talukas. Climatically, it comprises semi-arid districts of Banaskantha in North the drought prone area of Panchmahal and comparatively heavy and assured rainfall/area of Dang, Valsad, Navsari and Surat districts. Tribal area having hilly rocky and undulating shallow in nature, it is essential to create awareness amongst farmers about horticulture farming. Hence, intensive efforts for educating tribal, about improve methods of horticultural practices and are usage of various plant materials inputs are required to make for changing the traditional agriculture. In order to make the horticultural development more remunerative and economics, several programs, have been taken to promote horticulture development to ensure supply of nutritive and protective foods and promote the social and socio-economic condition of the tribal population.

3.5.3 Wadi Programme

3.5.3.1 The Wadi programme is a recent initiative to make productive use of wastelands, and is one, which is proving to be immensely successful. The programme has not only led to manifold increase in income from fruits, flowers and vegetables in certain tribal pockets, but has also provided food security and reduced the drudgery of collecting fuel wood. It is projected that with a one-time investment of Rs.17,000 to 30,000, a family will be able to derive annual returns of Rs. 30,000 once the plants mature. The core of the Wadi programme entails raising a one-acre horti-forestry orchard by the BPL tribal family on sloping uplands. The principle plantation is a fruit orchard with suitable varieties. Until the trees begin to mature and bear fruit, the families can secure income from vegetable intercrops. The periphery of the orchard is planted with forest trees and bamboo for providing small timber, fodder and minor forest produce. Based on individual needs and resources, the tribal family is free to add to the core activity of raising the orchard with other activities such as land development, water resources development, composting, homestead enterprises, non-farm activities and small scale processing.

Table - 6

Agriculture Fair and extension

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Financial		Physical										Beneficiaries				
				Target					Achievement									
		Provision	Exptdr	Field Demo	Agri. Fair	Integrated Agri. Dev.	Agri. Electricity	Crop Cutting	Field Demo	Agri. Fair	Integrated Agri. Dev.	Agri. Electricity	Crop Cutting	Field Demo	Agri. Fair	Integrated Agri. Dev.	Agri. Electricity	Crop Cutting
		(Rs. in lakhs)		*(No.)*	*(No.)*	*(No.)*	*(No.)*	*(No.)*	*(No.)*	*(No.)*	*(No.)*	*(No.)*	*(No.)*	*(No.)*	*(No.)*	*(No.)*	*(No.)*	*(No.)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Palanpur	22.09	20.93	325	2	1	2	0	645	2	0	0	0	645	1000	0	0	0
2	Khedbrahma	30.50	21.61	500	2	1	4	0	600	2	0	0	0	600	1000	0	0	0
3	Godhra	41.50	59.72	775	2	1	4	0	931	0	3	11	0	931	0	30	11	0
4	Dahod	41.50	65.50	775	8	1	4	0	1550	8	3	0	0	1550	4000	30	0	0
5	Chhotaudepur	38.00	30.46	725	1	1	2	0	834	1	0	9	0	834	500	0	9	0
6	Rajpipla	38.50	110.56	725	1	1	4	0	3298	1	3	0	0	3298	500	30	0	0
7	Bharuch	38.50	30.39	725	1	1	4	0	725	1	0	82	0	725	500	0	82	0
8	Songadh	39.50	39.10	750	1	1	4	0	765	1	1	0	0	765	500	10	0	0
9	Mandvi	40.50	34.95	750	2	1	4	0	832	2	0	0	0	832	1000	0	0	0
10	Vansda	38.50	28.53	725	1	1	4	0	892	0	0	0	0	892	0	0	0	0
11	Valsad	38.50	71.19	725	1	1	4	0	2851	1	0	0	0	2851	500	0	0	0
12	Ahwa ,	23.54	12.22	250	1	1	20	135	981	0	0	0	0	981	0	0	0	0
	Total:	**431.04**	**525.16**	**7750**	**23**	**12**	**60**	**135**	**14904**	**19**	**10**	**102**	**0**	**14904**	**9500**	**100**	**102**	**0**

Table - 7

Achievement of Wadi Programme since last seven years in various ITDPs (2005-06 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Project Area	Name of the district	Achievement 2005-06			Achievement 2006-07			Achievement 2007-08			Achievement 2008-09		
			Finan cial	Physi cal (Acre)	No. of Bene.	Finan cial	Physi cal (Acre)	No. of Bene.	Finan cial	Physi cal (Acre)	No. of Bene.	Finan cial	Physi cal (Acre)	No. of Bene.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Valsad	Valsad	156.72	2662	3670	42.35	1164	1440	325.90	395	3755	0.00	0	0
2	Kaparada	Valsad	144.64	1688	3376	11.67	359	718	84.33	827	867	0.00	0	0
3	Vansda	Navsari	111.83	2337	3200	86.44	1372	2320	192.26	2368	3032	21.00	2458	2677
4	Ahwa	Dangs	69.12	968	1006	28.77	250	250	87.22	919	1011	87.22	919	922
5	Songadh	Tapi	186.18	3640	4723	90.08	1241	2096	180.36	3258	7252	16.02	2030	2119
6	Mandvi	Surat	214.66	3960	4240	91.23	1315	1918	85.86	986	1639	0.00	735	0
7	Bharuch	Bharuch	110.05	1579	3643	33.21	683.2	1138	77.55	732	969	11.24	50	50
8	Rajpipla	Narmada	72.52	1920	2076	27.97	975	975	138.24	1501	1636	20.70	450	450
9	Chhotaudepur	Vadodara	71.66	1798	3269	122.45	2300	3653	110.08	1786	2078	0.00	0	0
10	Godhra	Panchmahal	81.10	2479	4959	51.83	1156.2	2309	14.53	118	235	0.00	0	0
11	Dahod	Dahod	181.78	3583	4929	116.81	1557.2	3115	108.67	990	1980	16.00	134	267
12	Khedbrahma	Sabarkantha	88.02	1426	2852	24.17	190	380	6.14	75	150	0.00	0	0
13	Palanpur	Banaskantha	7.00	200	400	9.00	460	460	2.16	0	0	0.00	0	0
Total:			**1495.30**	**28240**	**42433**	**735.98**	**13022.6**	**20772**	**1413.30**	**13955**	**24604**	**172.18**	**6776**	**6485**

Sr. No.	Project Area	Name of the district	Achievement 2009-10			Achievement 2010-11			Achievement 2011-12			Total		
			Financial	Physical (Acre)	No. of Bene.	Financial	Physical (Acre)	No. of Bene.	Financial	Physical (Acre)	No. of Bene.	Financial	Physical (Acre)	No. of Bene.
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Valsad	Valsad	69.70	871	871	0.20	3143	3349	794.90	7328	7328	1389.77	15563	20413
2	Kaparada	Valsad	21.63	7.56	7.56	0	0	0	535.40	3397	3397	797.67	6278.56	8365.56
3	Vansda	Navsari	22.20	2558	2558	261.76	2458	2677	336.34	2823	2823	1031.83	16374	19287
4	Ahwa	Dangs	0.00	874	874	12.14	1063	1066	35.37	1373	1373	319.84	6366	6502
5	Songadh	Tapi	70.00	21.2	21.2	1791.46	1200	1202	1081.75	4110	4110	3415.85	15500.2	21523.2
6	Mandvi	Surat	31.75	0	352	167.1	1800	1811	45.24	1324	1324	635.84	10120	11284
7	Bharuch	Bharuch	53.66	131.8	133	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	285.71	3176	5933
8	Rajpipla	Narmada	0.00	0	0	97.65	971.5	1262	329.13	2278	2278	686.21	8095.5	8677
9	Chhotaudepur	Vadodara	0.00	0	0	70.39	1051	1761	920.30	53313	53313	1294.88	60248	64074
10	Godhra	Panchmahal	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	911.00	35363	35363	1058.46	39116.2	42866
11	Dahod	Dahod	0.00	0	0		0	0	233.80	90737	90737	657.06	97001.2	101028
12	Khedbrahma	Sabarkantha	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	111.61	43519	43519	229.94	45210	46901
13	Palanpur	Banaskantha	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	278.00	10025	10025	296.16	10685	10885
Total:			268.94	4463.56	4816.76	2400.70	11686.5	13128	5612.84	255590	255590	12099.22	333733.66	367738.76

3.5.4 Integrated Horticulture Development Programme in Tribal Areas

3.5.4.1 Integrated Horticulture Development Programme in tribal area is proposed to be continued along with ongoing programmes of area expansion of fruit crops, establishment of fruit nurseries in tribal areas, and infrastructure facilities at district and taluka levels. Moreover, other new horticulture development programmes were provided with an outlay of Rs. 1700.00 lakh during 2011-12 under TASP schemes, and expenditure of Rs. 1652.78 lakh was incurred.

There is a programme for BPL farmers where input kits of Rs. 1000 have been provided to each beneficiary for 5 persons per village.

Horticulture inputs

	Name of component		Rate of assistance
*	Area expansion of fruit crop	:	75% of cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 22500/ha. limited to 4 ha. per beneficiary in 3 installments of 50:20:30 subject to survival rate of 75% in 2nd year and 90% in 3rd year.
*	Sorting grading equipment	:	Under this programme incentive of 50% of in the inputs cost limited to Rs. 2000/-
*	Power Tiller equipment	:	50% subsidy limited to Rs. 60000/- power tiller will be provided.
*	Plant protection equipment	:	75% subsidy limited to Rs. 1125/- for hand sprayer, Rs. 3750/- for power sprayer, Rs. 25000/- for tractor-mounted sprayer per farmer.
*	Pakka structure for Cucurbit vegetable crop	:	50% of cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 50000/ha. limited to 1 ha. per beneficiary.
*	Program for establishment of new fruit nurseries and strengthening of old fruit nurseries on farmers field in the State.	:	Assistance is given to Scheduled Tribe farmers @ 33.33% for various components limited to Rs. 0.67 lakh under this scheme. The components detail are as under: 1. Raising mother plants. 2. Net house. 3. Drip / sprinkler set. 4. Irrigation pipeline 5. Implement of Nurseries 6. Green house.

Hi-technology, Post-harvest management marketing, export and infrastructure:

	Name of component		Rate of assistance
*	Subsidy on purchase of different harvesting and processing equipments	:	Under the scheme, subsidy for ST farmers is provided @ 33.33% with a maximum limit of Rs. 1.33 lakhs per beneficiary for the purchase of different harvesting and processing equipment.

Establishment and strengthening Nursery

Establishment of fruit nurseries at taluka seed farm and strengthening of old fruit nurseries in tribal areas.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the Physical & Financial progress during 2011-2012

Name of the scheme: AGR-24: (HRT-4) - Scheme for integrated horticulture development programme in tribal area.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the project	Outlay	Exptdr.	Component wise Physical target & Achievement									
				Construction of Pacca Penda Area (Ha.)		Area covered under Fruit crops (Ha.)		Supply free of cost input Kits (No.)		Supply power tiller (No.)		Sorting / Grading Equipment (No.)	
				Target	Achie.	Target	Achie.	Target	Achie.	Target	Achie.	Target	Achie.
1	Palanpur-Banaskantha	44.17	44.17	9	0.00	90	0.00	2800	1265	12	0	400	1667
2	Khedbrahma-Sabarkantha	76.05	57.02	10	6.00	80	27.00	2500	2255	12	11	500	410
3	Dahod-Dahod	108.60	134.98	10	29.60	90	3.40	3800	3445	10	1	500	962
4	Godhra-Panchmahal	122.58	89.26	9	4.80	80	102.36	3000	2675	10	0	400	555
5	Chhotaudepur-Vadodara	115.03	115.43	20	103.83	170	10.00	4200	4300	24	16	600	988
6	Rajpipla-Narmada	88.30	69.00	9	21.06	90	55.65	2500	2550	10	9	400	1381
7	Bharuch-Bharuch	69.90	56.57	10	0.00	100	45.86	1800	1800	12	19	400	798
8	Mandvi-Surat	208.84	132.56	20	23.00	197	172.00	3000	0	190	71	600	3504
9	Songadh-Tapi	52.57	69.99	15	4.47	80	290.00	2700	2605	16	35	400	1419
10	Vansda-Navsari	205.78	291.21	20	33.80	200	817.00	1700	1060	190	192	800	2944
11	Valsad-Valsad	215.20	234.74	20	47.00	200	819.00	2000	2255	170	11	700	3956
12	Ahwa-Dang	81.78	103.77	8	2.00	0	0.00	0	0	10	15	300	1740
13	Head Office	311.20	254.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total:	**1700.00**	**1652.79**	**160**	**275.56**	**1377**	**2342.27**	**30000**	**24210**	**666**	**380**	**6000**	**20324**

Sr. No.	Name of the project	Component wise Physical target & Achievement											
		Plant protection equipment (No.)		Establishment of new fruit Nursery (No.)		Entire horticulture village (No.)		Organic farming (Ha.)		Harvesting equipment (No.)		Processing equipment (No.)	
		Target	Achie.	Target	Achie.	Target	Achie.	Target	Achie.	Target	Achie.	Target	Achie.
1	Palanpur-Banaskantha	469	399	0	0	0	0	100	120	2	0	0	0
2	Khedbrahma-Sabarkantha	686	555	0	0	0	0	120	130	2	0	0	0
3	Dahod-Dahod	884	1428	1	0	0	0	140	272	2	0	0	0
4	Godhra-Panchmahal	669	126	0	0	0	0	100	123.5	4	0	0	0
5	Chhotaudepur-Vadodara	912	693	1	0	0	0	120	158	8	0	1	0
6	Rajpipla-Narmada	669	468	0	0	0	0	143	194	2	0	0	0
7	Bharuch-Bharuch	686	237	1	0	0	0	100	101	2	0	0	0
8	Mandvi-Surat	900	350	0	0	0	0	120	123	6	0	0	1
9	Songadh-Tapi	498	247	1	0	0	0	120	171.70	4	0	0	0
10	Vansda-Navsari	943	1337	1	4	0	0	150	600	8	20	1	0
11	Valsad-Valsad	916	268	0	0	0	0	120	303	10	1	0	0
12	Ahwa-Dang	914	2402	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
13	Head Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total:	**9146**	**8510**	**5**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**1333**	**2296.20**	**60**	**21**	**2**	**1**

Sr. No.	Name of the project	HRT-3: Non-NHM districts - Component wise Physical target & Achievement									
		Establishment of new gardens (Area expansion) fruit crops other than cost intensive crops using normal spacing		Flowers, loose flowers		Spices		Plantation crops		Shade Net house	
		Target	Achie.	Target	Achie.	Target	Achie.	Target	Achie.	Target	Achie.
1	Palanpur-Banaskantha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Khedbrahma-Sabarkantha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Dahod-Dahod	10	0	20	0	25	295.21	5	0	4	30.00
4	Godhra-Panchmahal	15	0	25	0	30	248.21	5	6	10	2.00
5	Chhotaudepur-Vadodara	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
6	Rajpipla-Narmada	5	22.26	20.00	0	25	0.00	0	0	2	2.00
7	Bharuch-Bharuch	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
8	Mandvi-Surat	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
9	Songadh-Tapi	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
10	Vansda-Navsari	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
11	Valsad-Valsad	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
12	Ahwa-Dang	20	0	15	33.20	16	28.55	0	0	4	1.59
13	Head Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	10	0	0	0
	Total:	**50**	**22.26**	**80**	**33.20**	**96**	**571.97**	**20**	**6**	**20**	**35.59**

Sr. No.	Name of the project	Promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Post Management (IPM)		Vermi compost units / organic input production unit		Training of farmer		Exposure visit of farmers	
		Target	Achie.	Target	Achie.	Target	Achie.	Target	Achie.
1	Palanpur-Banaskantha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Khedbrahma-Sabarkantha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Dahod-Dahod	100	0	40	0	200	0	750	0.00
4	Godhra-Panchmahal	200	171	40	65	300	600	1000	400
5	Chhotaudepur-Vadodara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Rajpipla-Narmada	50	53	20	0	200	100	750	468
7	Bharuch-Bharuch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Mandvi-Surat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Songadh-Tapi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Vansda-Navsari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Valsad-Valsad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Ahwa-Dang	50	200	20	60	100	150	500	0
13	Head Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total:	**400**	**424**	**120**	**125**	**800**	**850**	**3000**	**868**

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme / Item.	2011-2012					
		Financial		Physical			
		Provision	Exptdr.	Unit	Target	Achievement	Beneficiary
1	Construction of Pacca Pendal	80.00	122.35	Area (Ha.)	160	275.80	707
2	Area covered under fruit crops	175.00	108.86	Ha.	1554	234127	3339
3	Supply free of cost input kits	315.00	250.00	No.	31550	23556	23556
4	Supply of power tiller	400.00	288.00	No.	666	479	479
5	Sorting / Grading equipment	120.00	296.18	No.	6000	20324	17441
6	Plant protection equipment	150.00	136.77	No.	9146	8510	8510
7	Organic farming	95.00	125.76	Ha.	1583	2296.41	2590
8	Establishment of new fruit nursery	5.00	0.00	No.	5	4	4
9	Harvesting equipment	6.00	2.88	No.	60	21	21
10	Processing equipment	4.00	1.40	No.	2	1	1
11	Mission Mode Programme in Non-NHM districts.	200.00	158.78	--	0	0	5139
	Total:	**1700.00**	**1652.78**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**61787**

Reasons for short fall (2011-2012)

(1) Construction of Pacca Pendal

An expenditure of Rs. 122.35 lakhs incurred against provision of Rs. 80.00 lakh, which is 152.93% progress, is satisfactory.

(2) Area covered under fruit crops

An expenditure of Rs. 108.86 lakhs incurred against provision of Rs. 175.00 lakh, which is 62.20% progress, is satisfactory.

(3) Supply free of cost input kits

An expenditure of Rs. 250.00 lakhs incurred against provision of Rs. 315.00 lakh, which is 79.36% progress, is satisfactory.

(4) Supply of power tiller

An expenditure of Rs. 288.00 lakhs incurred against provision of Rs. 400.00 lakh, which is 72.00% progress, is satisfactory.

(5) Sorting/Grading equipment

An expenditure of Rs. 296.18 lakhs incurred against provision of Rs. 120.00 lakh, which is 246.81% progress, is satisfactory.

(6) Plant Protection equipment

An expenditure of Rs. 136.77 lakhs incurred against provision of Rs. 150.00 lakh, which is 91.18% progress, is satisfactory.

(7) Organic farming

An expenditure of Rs. 125.76 lakhs incurred against provision of Rs. 45.00 lakh, which is 132.37% progress, is satisfactory.

(8) Harvesting equipment

An expenditure of Rs. 2.88 lakhs incurred against provision of Rs. 6.00 lakh, which is 48%.

(9) Processing equipment

An expenditure of Rs. 1.40 lakhs incurred against provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh, which is 35% progress, is not satisfactory because quality required for processing is not available at one place.

(10) Establishment of new gardens (Area expansion) fruit crops other than cost intensive crops using normal spacing

An expenditure of Rs. 3.34 lakhs incurred against provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh, which is 33.40% progress, is not satisfactory because tribal beneficiary possess small land holders.

(11) Flowers Loose Flowers

An expenditure of Rs. 3.98 lakhs incurred against provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh, which is 39.80%, progress, is not satisfactory because tribal beneficiary possess small land holding.

(12) Spices

An expenditure of Rs. 74.68 lakhs incurred against provision of Rs. 12.00 lakh, which is 622.33 % progress, is satisfactory.

(13) Plantation crops

An expenditure of Rs. 0.96 lakh incurred against provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh, which is 24 % progress, is not satisfactory because tribal beneficiary possess small land holding.

(14) Shade Net House

An expenditure of Rs. 62.03 lakhs incurred against provision of Rs. 30.80 lakh, which is 201.39% progress, is satisfactory.

(15) Promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) Integrated Post Management (IPM)

An expenditure of Rs. 3.89 lakhs incurred against provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh, which is 97.25% progress, is satisfactory.

(16) Vermi compost units n/ Organic input production unit

An expenditure of Rs. 6.25 lakhs incurred against provision of Rs. 6.00 lakh, which is 104.16% progress, is satisfactory.

(17) Training of farmers

An expenditure of Rs. 1.43 lakhs incurred against provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh, which is 35.75 % progress,is not satisfactory because tribal beneficiary not come for training.

(18) Exposure visit of farmers

An expenditure of Rs. 2.24 lakhs incurred against provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh, whichis 22.40 % progress, is not satisfactory because tribal beneficiary not come for training.

3.6 Agriculture Research and Education.

3.6.1 Large tribal population has been confined to eastern strip traversing through Panchmahal, Godhra, Dahod, Navsari, Khedbrahma and Sabarkantha. The needs of the tribal population for agriculture vary markedly from the population in other areas primarily due to lack of investment potential and inadequate resources. Keeping this in mind, State Agricultural Universities carried out research, education and training programmes for the tribal population of above mentioned districts.

(I) Educational Programme

Anand:

3.6.1.1 Visualizing the fast development of agriculture in Central and Eastern region of the State, particularly after completion of Sardar Sarovar Dam and other projects, the requirement of trained and qualified manpower in the field of Agricultural Engineering is raised. For this human resource development a College of Agricultural Engineering is started at Godhra. Agricultural Engineering College will provide better opportunity to the tribal youths. Thirty four and twenty nine students were admitted in the College during 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

New Programme:

Anand:

3.6.1.2 In the tribal areas of Dahod and Panchmahal districts, there was a need to develop skilled manpower, which can able to repair these machineries at local level and offer basic level

(40)

expertise and integrated management of rain water harvesting. There was a proposed ITI base certificate courses on agricultural engineering and technology. Amount of Rs. 183.50 lakhs was proposed for educational programmes in the State Agricultural Universities of Gujarat for the year 2011-12.

(II) Extension Educational Programmes

Anand:

3.6.1.3 Agricultural Engineering College at Godhra, Polytechnic in Agricultural Engineering at Dahod and Tribal Women Training Centre at Devgadhbariya were started during 2008-09. The courses are designed to develop competence among students to take up any agricultural or allied activity profitably. Also they are trained to be useful in rural based agro industries. The number of students were admitted as under:

Sr. No.	Centre of the School	Students admitted during	
		2009-10	2010-11
1	Agricultural Engineering College, Godhra	34	29
2	Polytechnic in Agriculture Engineering, Dahod.	30	35

3.6.1.4 Vocational training programmes in agriculture and allied fields to the tribal farmers, farm women and farm youths are also arranged by AAU. Various demonstrations, Khedut shibirs, Mahila shibirs, group discussions, cattle camps, radio and T.V. programme, film show, farmers fair and educational tours etc. were conducted during the year. Farm Advisory services providing technical guidance to the farmers to increase their agricultural productivity in the field of agriculture and allied services are under operation at all the research centers located in tribal area.

3.6.1.5 It is fact that tribal women play a dominant role in performing day to day activities in agriculture and allied fields. In view of facts, there is a need to impart training in different disciplines to tribal farm women and youth so that they can be motivated to start subsidiary income generating enterprises and cottage industries in their villages. Hence, it is established fully fledged Tribal Women Training Centre.

3.6.1.6 Facility to impart training to the tribal farmers, farm woken and farm youth through Krushi Vigyan Kendra at Dahod is available but there is no scheme related to diagnosis of specimen related to pest and disease of the crops grown by the tribal farmers.

Progress made under various Extension Educational Programmes.

Sr. No.	Programme	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Tribal Training Centre, Dahod.	1157
2	Krushi Vigyan Kendra, Dahod	3308
3	Tribal Research-cum-Training Centre, Devgadhbariya	3445
4	Agro-Polyclinic, Dahod	8064
5	Tribal Women Training Centre, Devgadhbariya	7587

Navsari:

3.6.1.7 Navsari has two Agricultural Polytechnic (Bharuch, Vyara), one Engineering Polytechnic at Dediyapada, one Horticulture Polytechnic at Navsari and one Agri. Co-operation, banking and rural management polytechnic at Waghai. The number of students admitted in polytechnic is as under. Certificate courses viz. Livestock Inspector, landscaping and gardening and baking.

Sr. No.	Centre of the School	Students admitted during	
		2009-10	2010-11
1	Agri. Polytechnic, Bharuch/Vyara	52	69
2	Agri. Engineering, Polytechnic Dediyapada	24	33
3	Horticulture Polytechnic, Navsari	32	36
4	Agri. Co-operation, banking & rural management Polytechnic, Waghai.	25	33
	Total:	**133**	**171**

Sr. No.	Centre of the School	Year-wise students passed	
		2009-10	2010-11
1	Livestock Inspector Training Centre, Navsari.	31	33
2	Landscaping and Gardening, Navsari	9	10
3	School of Baking, Navsari	28	27
	Total:	**68**	**70**

New Programme:

Navsari

Strengthening of College of Veterinary Science Phase-4 in South Gujarat

3.6.1.8 Under the Chief Minister's Ten Points programme (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana) College of Veterinary Sci. & A.H. at Navsari Agricultural university, Navsari sanctioned during the year 2007-08 for the upliftment of tribal area of South Gujarat. During the academic term in the year 2008-09, 30 students were admitted in the Veterinary College. For this, an amount of Rs. 26.53 lakhs is proposed for the year 2011-12 as a new item.

Strengthening of Agriculture Polytechnic at Vyara

3.6.1.9 Gujarat Agricultural is presently developing at faster rate than National Agricultural sector and the two year Diploma courses in Agriculture is recently converted into Polytechnic in Agriculture during the last year to generate the middle level of technician of Agriculture field, Laboratory, Research work, commercial enterprise and extensions services with providing theoretical and practical training to the students in Agriculture on need base research. This scheme is need to be continued therefore this proposal is prepared and submission for continuations at Vyara sector. For this, an amount of Rs.23.30 lakhs is proposed for the year 2011-12 as a new programme.

Strengthening of Co-operation Banking, Marketing and Rural Management at Waghai

3.6.1.10 There is a vast opportunity to get job in Agriculture Cooperatives, Rural Banking as well as various marketing outlets. Navsari Agricultural University proposing to convert Diploma in Agriculture School at Waghai into Agriculture Cooperative, Banking and Marketing Polytechnic in order to increase job opportunities as well as self-employment for SC/ST youth of this tribal area and, in turn contribution overall development of the area.

According it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs in the Budget Estimates for the year 2011-12 as a news items presented above.

3.6.1.11 An outlay of Rs. 1510.74 lakhs was proposed for Agriculture Extension programmes for the year 2011-12 in State Agril. Universities of Gujarat.

(III) Agricultural Research Programme:

Anand

3.6.1.12 The research work carried out on Maize, Paddy, Pulses, Hill-millet and cotton, focused specially on problems of tribal areas. Technologies emerged out of research work in non-tribal area were tested under production conditions of tribal belt and the useful one were identified and recommended. Seed Production Programmes of cotton, maize, paddy and vegetables were arranged for distribution to the tribal farmers.

Research programme in Maize and Pulses crops like Mungbean, Uridbean, Cowpea, Pigeon pea and Chickpea were conducted at Godhra and Dahod. It helped in releasing following varieties:

1	Maize	--	Gujarat Maizew-1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and HPQM-1
2	Mung bean	--	Gujarat Mung-1, 2, 3 (Summer) & 4
3	Cowpea	--	Gujarat Cowpea-2,3, 4 and AVCP-1
4	Pigeon pea	--	Gujarat Tuwer-1 (G.T.-1) Gujarat Tuwer-100 (G.T.-100), Gujarat Gram-1 & 2, AVT-1 and AGT-2
5	Chickpea	--	Gujarat Gram-1 & 2
6	Paddy (drilled)	--	GR-9, Ashoka 200F (Identified), ADR-1, GAR-10 and GAR-1
7	Nagli	--	GN-4 and GN-5

3.6.1.13 In Anand Agricultural University jurisdiction, sizable area covers under tribal belt. The crop like maize, chickpea, pigeon pea and ginger gets its importance in upliftment of tribal population. The socio-economic status of tribal is improved through enhancement of productivity of such crops; hence, this new programme is initiated during the year 2008-09. The goats are also an important component of animal husbandry for both stationery as well as migratory shepherds. Therefore, work on Marwari goats was initiated with a view to help to increase self-employment for tribal women and youth.

Development of garlic and ginger varieties suitable for value addition and its production and protection technologies at Dahod has been started during 2010-11.

New Programme:

Anand

3.6.1.14 Development and adoption of single cross hybrid programme on a large scale in tribal maize growing belt of Gujarat is definitely bound to accelerate the maize productivity to uplift the socio-economic status of tribal farmers. An amount of Rs. 6.15 lakh was proposed for this new programmes for the year 2011-12.

Efforts of chickpea are to be made in developing high yielding biotic and abiotic stress resistance/tolerance varieties will help to improve socio economic status of tribal population of these districts. An amount of Rs. 13.40 lakhs was also proposed for this new programmes for the year 2011-12.

Navsari

3.6.1.15 The varietal improvement programme and production technology are in progress for increasing the production of Wheat, Cotton, Niger and Upland rice. It is necessary to evolve a technologies for floriculture, tissue culture, sericulture and bio-fertilizer suitable for South Gujarat region.

SDAU:

3.6.1.16 Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University has two Agricultural Polytechnic Colleges located in tribal area at Khedbrahma and Amirgadh specifically imparting three years diploma in agriculture to the tribal students. The diploma courses are designed o develop competence among students to take up an agricultural or allied activity profitably. The number of students awarded diploma from the agricultural polytechnic are as under:

Sr. No.	Centre of Agriculture School	Students admitted during the years	
		2009-10	2010-11
1	Khedbrahma	25	35
2	Amirgadh	25	35

3.6.1.17 Research work was carried out mainly on cotton and maize, which are main crops of the tribal area. The technologies have been generated to enhance the agricultural productivity. The research work on arid and semi-arid agriculture, bio-control and bio-fertilizer were given more emphasis in research in tribal areas. Technologies emerged in non-tribal areas were tested and verified under production conditions of tribal belt and useful once were identified and recommended.

Agro techniques aiming of increasing production at reduced cost by judiciously applying chemical fertilizers and bio-fertilizers, plant protection and bio-control in all-important crops of tribal area were developed and recommended.

Adequate information on the rearing of Surti buffalo in the tribal areas of the State is not available. Package of practices are to be worked out for the buffalo calves based on locally available feeds and fodders for enhancing milk production.

New Programme:

SDAU

Strengthening of Agriculture Polytechnic College at Amirgadh and Khedbrahma:

3.6.1.18 The Gujarat Government has sanctioned Agriculture Polytechnic during the year 2009-10 at Amirgadh and Khedbrahma. With a view to impart teaching in various subjects viz. Horticulture, Soil Science, Agronomy, Plant Pathology, Entomology, Plan breeding, Agril. Statistics, Agril. Economics and Agril. Meteorology, qualified faculties were needed for teaching and training. For this, the provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was proposed for the new programmes for the year 2011-12.

Total outlay of Rs. 578.81 lakhs was proposed for Agriculture Research programmes for the year 2011-12.

Programme for Annual Plan 2011-12:

3.6.1.19 The total outlay for tribal area sub plan for the year 2011-12 was kept Rs. 2273.05 lakhs with the following break up.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Anand	Navsari	Sardar Krushinagar	Total
1	Research	107.95	249.23	221.63	578.81
2	Education	183.50	0.00	0.00	183.50
3	Ext. Education	333.00	1177.74	0.00	1510.74
		624.45	**1426.97**	**221.63**	**2273.05**

3.7 Co-operation

Share capital contribution to the SC/ST members

3.7.1 After a deposit of Rs. 1 by SC/ST farmer/farm labourer, they are made nominal members of the society and each such member is given Rs. 200/- as Share Capital Contribution in this scheme. Out of budget provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs, expenditure is Rs. 12.00 lakh during the year 2011-12.

Financial assistance to PACS / LAMPs for revitalization and rehabilitation

3.7.2 Under this scheme, 2% of the additional advances, recovery and deposits were made during the last year compared to that during the last three years average. Subsidy to be paid upto Rs. 50,000/- for advances and recovery and Rs. 2,00,000/- for deposits increase to the PACs / LAMPs, out of budget provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs, expenditure is Rs. 60.00 lakhs during the year 2011-12.

Development of regulated market committee in tribal areas

WRH-2: Establishment of Modern Market

3.7.3 Budget provision and expenditure from 2010-11 to 2011-12 is mentioned below.

Sr. No.	Year	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries Market Committee
1	2010-11	800.00	800.00	2
2	2011-12	700.00	700.00	2

Kisan Kalp Varashya Yojana

3.7.4 For establishment of modern market by Agricultural Produce Markets Committee, the State Government provides 50% of project cost as subsidy to APMCs in tribal areas. During the year 2011-12, a provision of Rs. 700.00 lakh and expenditure was incurred of Rs. 700.00 lakhs.

Budget provision and expenditure from 2010-11 to 2011-12 is mentioned below:

Sr. No.	Year	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure	No. of beneficiary market committee
1	2010-11	800.00	800.00	17
2	2011-12	700.00	700.00	02

Marketing, Storage and Warehousing

3.7.5 In tribal areas, there were 42 APMCs and 112 yards/sub-yards in the year 2011-2012. The arrival of agricultural produce amounted to 2775 lakh quintals in all market in the state.

3.8 Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development

3.8.1 Animal husbandry and Dairy programmes provide ample opportunities for earning supplementary income to the tribals. It offers very significant employment and income opportunities to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other workers. A very large proportion of women work force has also a scope for their full engagement in operations connected with livestock rearing.

Animal husbandry programmes under TASP have the following objectives:

1. Augmenting income of tribal people from agricultural operations
2. Providing assistance and services to the weaker sections of the tribal society through animal husbandry
3. Improving nutrition levels of the weaker sections of the tribal society

Review progress during 2011-12 are as under:

(1) ANH-1: **Expansion of the Director of Animal husbandry**

Under this scheme, against total budget provision for revenue of Rs. 47.40 lakhs and revised estimate against budget provision is Rs. 45.75 lakh in the year 2011-12. Expenditure against revised estimate of Rs. 47.46 lakhs (i.e. 103.60%) is incurred for the pay and allowances of establishment and District Panchayat.

(2) ANH-2: **Improvement of Veterinary Aid**

(A) Under this scheme, against budget provision for revenue of Rs. 517.82 lakhs (revised estimate Rs. 424.18 lakhs), expenditure of Rs. 413.00 lakhs (i.e. 97.36% against revise estimate) is incurred under veterinary dispensary, veterinary polyclinics, F.A.V.C. Health cover and medicinal purchase for animal health camps and purchase of new vehicles for mobile dispensary cum disease investigation laboratory.

(B) Moreover, budget provision is Rs. 20.00 lakh (revise estimate Rs. 20.00 lakh) for construction of veterinary polyclinic at Godhra, expenditure is Rs. 59.00 lakhs (i.e. 295% against revise estimate)

(3) ANH-5: **Cross Breeding Programme**

Under this scheme, against total budget provision for revenue is Rs. 75.89 lakh, revised estimate against budget provision is Rs. 69.65 lakh. Expenditure against revised estimate of Rs. 66.00 lakh (i.e. 94.76% against revised estimate) is incurred to purchase of Ln. 2 and provide frozen semen to the District Panchayat and running under rabbit breeding farm, Mandvi (Surat).

(4) ANH-6: **Intensive Cattle Development Block**

Under this scheme, against total budget provision for revenue is Rs. 311.16 lakh, revised estimate against budget provision is Rs. 155.67 lakh. Expenditure against revised estimate Rs. 128.00 lakh (i.e. 82.23% against revised estimate) is incurred for cross breeding scheme of Baroda district and Sexual Health Camp and establishment of new intensive cattle development project at Tapi.

(5) ANH-9: **Fodder Development Programme**

Under this scheme, against total budget provision for revenue is Rs. 22.00 lakh (revised estimate Rs. 26.32 lakh) expenditure of Rs. 26.32 lakh (i.e. 100% against revised estimate) is incurred for 4 on going village fodder farms, mini kits and chaff cutters.

(a) Against target of providing 3000 mini kits to achievement is 3110 mini kits (i.e. 103.067%) have been provided.

(b) Against target of 526 chaff cutters, the achievement is 526 (100%).

(6) ANH-10: **Coordinated Poultry Breeding Programme**

(a) Under this scheme, against total budget provision for revenue is Rs. 25.50 lakh (revise estimate Rs. 25.50 lakh), expenditure of Rs. 22.00 lakh (i.e. 86.27% against revised estimate) is incurred

(b) Against target of Rs. 2.00 lakh Chik production the achievement is 1.45 lakh (i.e. 65.90%)

(7) ANH-12: **Coordinated sheep development programme:**

Under this scheme, against total budget provision for revenue is Rs. 12.97 lakh (revised estimate Rs. 5.52 lakh), expenditure of Rs. 5.02 lakh (i.e. 90.94%) is incurred against revised estimate for animal disease investigation unit at Valsad.

(8) ANH-13: **Establishment of Sheep and Goat breeding farms**

Under this scheme, against total budget provision for revenue is Rs. 29.00 lakh (revised estimate Rs. 35.23 lakh), expenditure of Rs. 34.91 lakh (i.e. 99.09%) is incurred for goat breeding farm at Kondh (Bharuch).

(B) Physical progress

3.8.1.2 The Animal Husbandry Programmes under the tribal area sub plan have the objective of augmenting income of tribal people from agricultural operations, to provide assistance and services to the weaker section of this society to increase their income by adopting animal husbandry activities and to improve their nutrition. The detail of physical achievement under the Animal Husbandry and Dairy is narrated below:

(1) Cattle development:

The main thrust under this programme is on the cross breeding of local cattle with the high yielding exotic breeds of cattle viz. Jersey and Holstein Parisian for enhancement of milk production. To give impetus to this programme and to carry out artificial insemination in indigenous breed, 528 livestock sub centers have been established. These centres provide all the breeding, feeding and management services in tribal area. One rabbit-breeding farm has been established at cattle breeding farm, Mandvi (Surat) for supplying rabbit units to the beneficiaries.

(2) Poultry development:

The main thrust under the poultry development programme is a strengthening of the infrastructure facilities at various levels, for generating employment and increasing eggs and poultry production. The state has so far established 6 intensive poultry development blocks and one district poultry extension centre to provide services to the tribals for establishment of poultry backyard units and broiler production farms to generate income. One broiler farm at Surat with an aim to help the tribal people to supplement their income by adopting poultry farming. Assistance has been given for establishment of 23 rabbits unit during the year 2011-12 by providing 50% subsidy. For providing better and scientific management know how in poultry keeping, training facilities have been created at 6 poultry training centers and one duck rearing centers at Mandvi (Surat).

(3) Veterinary Services and Animal Health:

There is a well-knit organization of animal healthy centres in the tribal area with a view to provide basic animal health services. By providing more infrastructures facilities to these centers services are improved.

The total network in tribal area, 59 Veterinary Dispensaries, 10 first aid veterinary centres, 40 mobiles veterinary units and 2 disease investigation unit are functioning by the end of the year 2011-12. In addition to this, 7 veterinary policlinics and 4 mobile multipurpose veterinary dispensaries have been established for providing better treatment and facilities for diagnosis of diseases prevailing in the tribal area. To prevent outbreak of various diseases in the animal, the department provides sufficient doses of vaccines.

(4) Feed and Fodder development:

Considering the poor economic condition of the tribal people who rear the milch animals it is important to provide them assistance for growing feed and fodder for their animals, so as to maintain steady milk production. Assistance was provided in form of 3110 fodder mini kits and 526 chaff cutters during the year 2011-12, moreover, 4

villages fodder farms where continued for the year 2011-12 for providing green fodder to the livestock owners for their animals on no profit no loss basis.

Dairy development:

(5) The aim of the programme is to preserve maintain, and impost the cattle wealth by providing necessary services to the livestock owners under the tribal plan to supplied liquid nitrogen and frozen semen to 528 centres. Transportation cost for supplying of liquid nitrogen to these centres for maintenance of frozen semen is also incurred under the scheme. Assistance to dairy cooperative for infrastructure development in tribal area.

(C) Dairy Development:

DMS-3: Maintenance of milk animals

3.8.1.3 Under this scheme, against total budget provision of Rs. 3037.12 lakh revised estimate against budget provision Rs. 3037.00 lakh. Expenditure of Rs. 3033.00 lakh (i.e. 99.87%) against revised estimate) is incurred to provide liquid Nitrogen and frozen semen to District Panchayat and intensive cattle development project at 528 centres and assistances dairy cooperative for infrastructure development in tribal area.

(a) Against target of providing 454 bulk milk coolers and 426 automatic milk collection systems.

3.9 Fisheries

3.9.1 Under fisheries sector, there is no special law for Scheduled Area. However, under leasing of fresh water reservoirs, the reservoirs of tribal areas are kept reserved for tribal fisheries co-operative societies. Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Panchmahal, Dahod, Vadodara, Bharuch, Narmada, Surat, Navsari, Valsad, Dangs are tribal districts having about 120 reservoirs, over 1500 perennial village ponds and farming on about 1.5 lakh hectares of water spread area. The 165 fisheries co-operative societies, 9 fish seeds farms and 6 training centers work as infrastructural facilities. Fish seeds rearing, fish cultures, fishing, fish marketing are the major activities for self-employment. The tribals are trained and then asked to be enrolled with fisheries co-operative societies. An amount of Rs. 803.84 lakh was spent for fisheries development during 2011-12, and 602 tribals were given special training in fishing during the year.

3.10 Soil Conservation

3.10.1 Soil conservation activities like contour bunding, terracing, Nala plugging, land leveling, afforestation, horticulture plantation, pasture development, etc. have required grant importance in view of agro forest based economy of the tribal for providing employment to rural labour in watershed areas.

3.10.2 The soil and water conservation activities especially contour bunding, terracing, Nala plugging, afforestation and pasture development etc. area now carried out on watershed basis as an Integrated Watershed Management Approach. This new system of watershed management has been adopted as State policy from the year 1976-77. All soil conservation activities are transferred to Gujarat State Land Development Corporation Limited, Gandhinagar from July, 1982.

Soil conservation activities are being financed through financial allocations under State plan special central assistance and other supporting programme.

[A] State Plan Scheme

SLC-3: Soil conservation work including contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing etc. in tribal area.

(18)

3.10.3 Under this scheme, soil and water conservation measures like contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, land leveling will be undertaken on watershed basis in tribal area of the State. The works are carried out 75% subsidy to the private cultivators on the total cost of the works. The remaining 25% amount will be recovered with 4% interest in 8 equal installments from the cultivators after two years of moratorium period.

Evaluation study

Soil conservation scheme in tribal area, land leveling, terracing, nala plugging and water harvesting in tribal area

This scheme was evaluated by Director, Directorate of Evaluation, Government of Gujarat in May-2005. The results are quire encouraging.

1.	Increase in income of beneficiaries	:	30.70%
2.	Increase in crop production		
	(1) Kharif	:	10.77%
	(2) Rabi	:	66.07%
3.	Increase in area under irrigation	:	83.37%
4.	Area increase under cultivation	:	11.28%
5.	Increase in number of live stocks	:	38.00%

The average agriculture income of 240 selected beneficiaries was Rs. 8478 prior to treatment which is increased to Rs. 11077 after the treatment. Thus, the increase was observed 30.70 percent. Details are given in following table.

Average agriculture income of SLC-2

Sr. No.	Name of taluka	District	Average agricultural income of sample beneficiaries		
			Prior to treatment	After treatment	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (-)
1	Amirgadh	Banaskantha	5793	7118	22.90
2	Danta	Banaskantha	4122	5058	220.70
3	Khedbrahma	Sabarkantha	9889	9960	0.07
4	Vijaynagar	Sabarkantha	4746	6014	26.70
5	Chhotaudepur	Vadodara	4849	6346	30.90
6	Sankheda	Vadodara	11093	12042	8.60
7	Dahod	Dahod	8616	12114	40.60
8	Limkheda	Dahod	5704	7260	27.30
9	Mandvi	Surat	13710	23897	74.30
10	Mangrol	Surat	16914	21322	26.10
11	Dediyapada	Narmada	8058	11700	45.20
12	Nandod	Narmada	7412	9068	22.30
Average income of sample beneficiaries			**8478**	**11077**	**30.70**

It can be seen that average income of all the 240 sample beneficiaries of all the 12 talukas has increased. The range being 0.7 percent in Khedbrahma taluka to 74.3 percent in Mandvi taluka. The tribal area being less fertile than non-tribal (SLC-1) area, this increase of average income can be considered good.

It is observed that income of sample beneficiaries has increased considerably in most of the cases after the treatment of soil conservation.

During the year 2011-12, the physical target, financial outlay, physical and financial achievement and percentage of achievements are as under:

Physical	(Hectare)		Financial	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Target	Achievement	Percentage	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage
10134	12169.42 Ha. 26 Farm Pond	120.08	2300.00	2299.99	99.99

SLC-4: Kyari making for paddy cultivators in tribal areas of Surat, Valsad, Bharuch, Panchmahals etc. districts

3.10.4 Under this scheme, Kyari are proposed for paddy cultivation outside the demarcated watersheds in the fields of the scheduled tribe farmers in the tribal districts of Surat, Valsad, Bharuch and Panchmahals etc. for enabling the tribal farmers to grow more remunerative crops. The limitation of covering the land into Kyari per Adivasi cultivator is one hectare, at the rate of Rs. 12000/- hectare in above districts. The rate of subsidy under this scheme is given Rs. 9000/- or 75% of the actual work cost whichever is less. The remaining 25% amount will be covered as per pattern of SLC-3.

During the year 2011-12, the physical target, financial outlay, physical and financial achievement and percentage of achievements are as under:

Physical	(Hectare)		Financial	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Target	Achievement	Percentage	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage
10731	15571.08	145.10	1800	1800	100

SLC-5: Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Dangs district

3.10.5 This scheme is operated in the Dang district only, at 100% Government cost, in the individual fields of Dangi cultivator for enabling the farmers to grow paddy crops. Under this scheme, the limitation of covering the land into Kyari per Dangi cultivators is one hectare at the rate of Rs. 12000/- hectares.

During the year 2011-12, the physical target, financial outlay, physical and financial achievement and percentage of achievements are as under:

Physical	(Hectare)		Financial	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Target	Achievement	Percentage	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage
97	124	127.84	14.80	14.80	100

SLC-25: Integrated Watershed Development Program in Tribal Area in Gujarat

3.10.6 GSLDC has identified the most poor and backward tribal areas of the State for undertaking land-based development activities. It is proposed to undertake the development activities within the framework of IWDP. The integrated approach visualizes the linkages of various land-based and allied activities, appropriate technologies for enhancing the agricultural production, and employment. The watershed development technology which is primarily based on the local area development potential components, becomes the most appropriate strategy for areas of unequal development. This scheme is implemented in following districts and talukas.

Sr. No.	Name of district.	Name of taluka.
1	Dahod	Garbada
2	Narmada	Sagbara
3	Valsad	Kaparada
4	Vadodara	Kawant, Chhotaudepur
5	Navsari	Vansda
6	Panchmahal	Santrampur, Ghoghamba.

Beneficiaries:

All the beneficiaries holding private land will be covered under the scheme. The Panchayat and Government land under the scheme will also be covered.

Contribution:

(a) The beneficiaries holding private will contribute 15% and State Government will contribute 85% of the expenditure.
(b) The State Government will contribute 100% of the expenditure in government land while in Panchayat land 95% subsidy and 5% contribution.

Project objectives:

1. Encourage scientific dry farming techniques instead of the traditionally practiced mixed farming system.
2. Encourage the adoption of value addition crops that ensure not only profitable prices to the farmers but will also improve the general rural economic scene.
3. Increase the income level of women and ensure their participation in development activities.
4. Help in adopting scientific methods for the conservation of soil and water and to prevent environmental degradation.
5. Generate employment opportunities in the rural sector with special emphasis on opportunities to women.
6. Increase the production of food and non food crops, horticultural crops, fodder crops and timber.
7. Social mobilization and peoples participation will be given special emphasis by empowering community for active participation and building up concern for equity.

Year 2011-12 physical target, financial outlay and achievement are as under:

Physical (Hectare)		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)		Percentage	
Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure	Physical	Financial
8127.00	8533.99 Hectare 628 Farm Pond 1602 Structure 28 Sim Talav 6 Village Pond	2219.00	2218.86	119%	99.99%

SLC-27: Conversion of Integrated Agriculture Development scheme

Project objectives

3.10.7 The basic objective of the project is to uplift the standard of living of the inhabitant, reduce their migration to work place and to reduce number of families below poverty line.

- Encourage scientific dry farming techniques instead of the traditional practiced of farming system.
- Encourage adoption of improved seeds and value additive crops.
- Take measures for conservation of soil and water and to prevent environment degradation.
- Create life saving irrigation facility and check Kharif crop failure during long dry spell in monsoon.
- Increase area under irrigated faring through water harvesting structure and increase water yield in dug wells.
- Develop and improve existing infrastructure.
- Increase rural employment.
- Improve socio-economic condition of people of the area including landless labourers, small and marginal farmers.

- Develop alternative resources for income generation to BPL families.
- Increase awareness about soil and water conservation and modern methods of agriculture and irrigation among the villagers.

Physical	(Hectare)	Financial	(Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage	
Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure	Physical	Financial
498.00	618.00 Hectare 120 Farm Pond 267 Structure 07 Sim Talav	249.00	249.00	124.09%	100%

3.11 Development of water resources

3.11.1 The overall demand of water is on the rise from all developmental sectors resulting in increase in per capita consumption of water due to improvement in standards of living, urbanization of villages adjacent of cities, increase in growth rate of population, and increasing demands for industrial, agricultural and drinking water. Thus, the thrust-area of Water Resources Department is to maintain water balance in water deficit areas. With the firm commitment of the Government to provide succor to the needy farmers, the Department has planned several innovative schemes with scientific techniques for garnering the vital water resources in the state. The Water Resources Department has adopted new concepts for developing non-irrigated rain-fed area of about 60.00 lakh hectares in the State (including tribal areas) through various water conservation programmes such as (i) Sardar Patel Participatory Water Conservation Project, (ii) filling of reservoirs / tanks in region with excess flood water of other rivers to reduce the over exploitation of ground water and (iii) deepening of tanks / reservoirs to enhance surface water storage for effective recharge of groundwater.

Irrigation in tribal areas

3.11.2 The total geographical area of the State is 196 lakh hectares, of which the cultivable area is 124 lakh ha. The geographical area of the tribal region is 29.43 lakh hectares, while the area under cultivation is about 16 lakh ha. The total irrigation potential created in the State through surface and ground water (including indirect benefits through check dams) is 25.76 lakh ha. (Excluding Sardar Sarovar Project). This is 20.5% of cultivable area of 124 lakh ha. while irrigation potential created in tribal area is 6 lakh hectare (excluding SSP) which is 40% of cultivable area of 16 lakh hectare.

Development Programme 2011-12

3.11.3 A provision of Rs. 371.05 crore was made for the year 2011-12 (including earmarked provision of TASP as per New Gujarat Pattern). This provision is 19.50% of the departments total provision of Rs. 1900.36 crores. The expenditure incurred in this year is Rs. 266.90 crores.

Physical Achievement

3.11.4 Irrigation potential created upto this year through surface and ground water from all sources is 6.46 lakh hectare. Due to non-clearance of forestland, environmental problems and local opposition of project-affected people, it is very difficult to implement major and medium irrigation projects in tribal areas. So, the State Government has concentrated on minor irrigation schemes such as lift irrigation schemes; check dams, deepening of ponds, link canals etc. Minor Irrigation works are simple in nature, comparatively quicker in execution and easily adoptable in areas where major and medium water resource projects are not feasible or economically not viable.

Ongoing Important Schemes of Tribal Areas

(1) Ukai Purna High Level Canal

- This is a 51 km long contour canal off taking from Ukai left bank at 93 mt. level, to Purna River. Cost of scheme: Estimated at Rs. 159.64 crore.

Benefits: To provide irrigation facilities to 9900 hectares in Kharif and Rabi season.

Status: Work of head regulator is completed and the work on main canal from Ukai to Purna River is in progress. The administrative approval for additional canal from Purna River to Ambica River having length 10 Kms. has been accorded costing Rs. 1435 crore. The addition canal has been demanded by farmers and will benefit another 4100 hectares area.

Expenditure incurred to date: Rs. 15.49 crore.

(2) Panam high level canal (Sujalam Suphalam Yojana)

Cost of scheme: Estimated at Rs. 130 crore.

Benefits: The water of Panam dam was made available until recently to Vadodara city and the adjoining industries. As alternative arrangements have been made for water to these areas, the Panam water will be surplus and this surplus water will be supplied in the most backward areas of Godhra, Lunavada and Shehara talukas of Panchmahals district inhibited by tribal and backward population. The Panam high-level canal will irrigate more than 18000 hectares of land.

Status: Work is in progress.

Expenditure incurred to date: Rs. 15.00 crore.

(3) Kadana Left Bank high level canal (Sujalam Suphalam Yojana)

Cost of scheme: Estimated at Rs. 48.00 crore.

Benefits: About 12,000 hectares of area is under irrigation in the downstream side of the Kadana Left Bank Canal. The population living in the upstream area of the canal is the most backward tribal population and there are no irrigation facilities in these areas. To cater to the needs of the people residing in the upper reaches of the Kadana Left Bank canal of 44 villages of Kadana, Santrampur and Lunawada talukas of Panchmahals district, Kadana Left Bank High Level Canal has been planned. About 5000 ha of land will get irrigation facilities by this canal.

Status: Work is in progress.

Expenditure incurred to date: Rs. 2.99 crores.

(4) Big check dams

Location: It is planned to construct big check dams throughout in the tribal areas

Cost of schemes: Estimated cost of the check dams in 2011-12 is Rs. 33.46 crores
Benefits: About 4000 hector land will be irrigated.

Expenditure incurred to date: Rs. 13.04 lakhs

(5) Check dams under Sardar Patel Participatory Water Conservation Scheme

Check dams are designed to cape with the flow of water in the rivers and are constructed of height of 1.5 to 2.0 mtr. wells and tube wells in the surrounding are benefited because of enhanced grand water recharge. The storage of these check dams varies from site to site depending on location geographic condition and size of the check dam. Check dams generally require less operation and maintenance compared to surface irrigation projects. Check dams are low weirs without canals off taking but they provide facility for lift irrigation and for lifting from wells recharged in the surrounding area. Check dams are therefore the most effective tool for water conservation at the minimum investment and minimum maintenance and operational cost. They act as ground water recharge means and they offer facility of lift irrigation in the surrounding directly from the reservoir or from the wells recharged in the surroundings. The expenditure in the year 2011-12 is Rs. 78.88 crore against the provision of Rs. 52.90 crore. A

provision of Rs. 36.14 crore for tribal area is proposed for the year 2011-12. It is targeted to construct approx 360 check dams in tribal are during the year 2012-13.

(6) Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM)

For optimum utilization of available water resources, the Department has done a perspective planning. Extension of channels, extension and improvement of existing canal systems, rehabilitation of old canal systems, modernization of canals, and modernization of irrigation schemes have been undertaken to create additional irrigation potential at comparatively low cost and to increase irrigation efficiency. The expenditure in the year 2011-12 is Rs. 38.73 crores against the budget provision of Rs. 28.30 crores.

(7) Lift Irrigation Scheme

Due to non-clearance of forestland, non-clearance of environmental department and opposition of project-affected people, it extremely difficult to implement major and medium irrigation projects in tribal areas, so to increases irrigation facilities in tribal area the government has planned to implement river based and canal based lift irrigation schemes in tribal area. The expenditure in the year 2011-12 is Rs. 0.16 crore against the budget provision of Rs. 5.55 crores.

Sardar Sarovar Narmada Niagam Ltd.

"Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) is an inter State multipurpose long tern joint venture project of four States viz. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The SSP project consist of main Dam, two power houses of 1450 MW capacity main canal, branch canals, distributories, minors, sub minors and drains. The Sardar Sarovar Project as said above is a multipurpose project which provides;

- Irrigation facility to 18.45 lakh ha. of land covering 3112 villages in 73 talukas in 15 district of Gujarat.
- Drinking water facility to 9633 villages of Gujarat
- Power Generation of 1450 MW
- Industrial supply of water and many other side benefits.

This project is in progress since last more than 21 years and more than Rs. 239.23 crores are already spent on this project till now. In this command area of this project, total 8 talukas of tribal areas namely, Nandod, Tilakwada, Naswadi, Pavi Jetpur, Sankheda and Halol comprising 90216 ha. of CCA are included. To provide irrigation facility to these canals dam. Main canal and branch canalas are constructed which are not directly in tribal area and a huge expenditure is made for these. Beside irrigation facility drinking water and electric power is also provided to these tribal areas. As this is a multipurpose project and generates power, irrigation potential and provides drinking water to serve major part of Gujarat, it is not possible to separate out benefits provided and expenditure made for tribal areas. Geographically about 5% of total CCA of project falls in tribal zone, considering total expenditure made till now on this project of Rs. 23,923 crore, 5% of this amount i.e. Rs. 1196 crore may be considered expenditure made for tribal areas. Sardar Sarovar Project is aimed at overall welfare of State which also includes tribal area and providing long term direct and indirect benefits by increasing employment potential acceleration of economic development supply of safe drinking water and development of irrigation and infrastructure facilities and thereby upliftment of overall life style of the tribal peoples.

3.12 Sardar Sarovar Punarvasvat Agency (SSPA)

3.12.1 Resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) of project affected families (PAFs) of the internationally acclaimed multi state, multi purpose Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) project, the lifeline of Gujarat is being implemented by Sardar Sarovar Punarvasvat Agency (SSPA),

(51)

constituted by Government of Gujarat in the year 1992 with mandate to improve the living standards, income generating capacity and production levels of the PAFs after R&R.

Government has adopted modern approach to rehabilitate Project Affected Families (PAFs) or Sardar Sarovar Project. All the amenities have been developed as per the provision of NWDT award and R&R package of the State.

As on 31-3-2012, 11,034 PAFs have been resettled in Gujarat. Out of which, 4761 are from Gujarat, 747 are from Maharashtra and 5526 are from Madhya Pradesh. They have been resettled in 236 R&R sites spread over seven districts of Gujarat (Ahmedabad, Panchmahal, Kheda, Vadodara, Narmada, Bharuch and Tapi).

For this purpose, an expenditure of Rs. 447.89 crores have been incurred. Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project is a multi purpose major project. The PAFs belong to tribal areas of all the three State (Gujarat, M.P. and Maharashtra). Majority of them are schedule tribes. As such direct tribal component cannot be highlighted.

The Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) for the most part, affects the tribal areas in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. However, with the SSP there came on opportunity for the affected communities to look for a new way of life are that was marked with better living conditions and better hopes for the young generations. Merely providing compensation for the land was not sufficient for the resettlement of tribal communities as in most cases, they are not equipped with the means and the know how to deal with a changed social and economic milieu. What was required instead was a comprehensive rehabilitation policy. With the commencement of SSP, it was realized that rehabilitation called for careful planning as tribal development formed an integral part of the issues that the project was faced with.

The role of SSPA in the resettlement and rehabilitation work for the tribal community affected by construction of Sardar Sarovar dam in Gujarat is a unique example in the history of any rehabilitation project. The ideology behind SSPA's R&R package is to offer maximum benefit to the project affected families and make difference in their life. The details of the package are as under:

The main features of the NWDT Award

- Land: Every project affected family (PAFs) from whom morethan 25% of their land holdings is acquired, will get irrigable land to the extent of land acquired subject to a minimum of 2 Ha. (5 acres) per family and subject to the maximum prescribed in the ceiling law. Every major son will be treated as a separate family.
- Resettlement grant: Rs. 750/- per family.
- Grant-in-aid: Upto Rs. 500/- per family.
- For every 50 families: A drinking water well with trough and a platform.
- For every 100 families: A primary school with three rooms.
- For every 500 families: A Panchayat Ghar, a dispensary, a seed store, a childrens park and a village pond.

In addition, provision has been made for 30% additional area for roads, Government buildings open space etc.

The main features of the liberalized R&R policy of the Gujarat Government are as follows:

- Land: Every joint holder, every landless agriculture labourer, every encroacher on Government and forestland and every major son of the above categories is to be provided 2 hectares land per family.

- Every family is to be provided an amount of Rs. 45000 for the construction of a house in addition to a free house plot of 502.59 Sq.mtrs.

- Subsistence allowance of Rs. 4500/- per family.
- An amount of Rs. 7000/- per family has been provided for the purchase of productive assets like bullocks and agricultural equipments.
- House electrification of 1.5 point free of cost.
- Personal accident insurance etc.
- Irrespective of the number of families, a school and children's park in each resettlement site and in addition a dispensary in each site where M.P. and Maharashtra ouster are resettled.
- Major son/sons of the PAFs on the cutoff date prescribed by the respective State Government is/are also entitled to these benefits.

3.13 Minor Irrigation

3.13.1 Minor irrigation works comprise tanks and Bandharas, check dams, percolation tanks, dug wells, pump sets and lift irrigation. It helps provide assureds irrigation facilities to the tribal farmers. Subsidies given in minor irrigation for different components outlined below.

1.	Wells	75% subsidy limited to Rs. 19500/- to Rs. 53250/-
2.	Electric Motors	75% subsidy limited to Rs. 8600/- to Rs. 12900/-
3.	Oil Engine	75% subsidy limited to Rs. 8700/- to Rs. 13875/-
4.	Pump set	75% subsidy limited to Rs. 15750/- to Rs. 33525/-
5.	Under ground pipeline	(A) RCC: 75% subsidy limited to Rs. 9000/- to Rs, 12300/- (B) PVC: 75% subsidy limited to Rs. 8450/- to 14250/-
6.	Blasting shot	75% subsidy of the cost limited to Rs. 50/-

During the year 2011-12, expenditure of Rs. 289.33 lakhs was incurred against the outlay of Rs. 400.40 lakh. Under this scheme, physical achievement is below.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	2011-2012	
			Target	Achievement
1	Wells	Nos.	366	36
2	Pump sets	Nos.	1746	1419
3	Pipeline (Opened & U.G.)	Nos.	1957	2448
4	Blasting (shots)	Nos.	16842	3558

Lift Irrigation Scheme

3.13.2 Co-operative Lift Irrigation Scheme is one of the important and useful schemes regarding increasing irrigation facility. Lift irrigation has rendered significant contribution towards the development area where major and medium irrigation projects are not feasible. The present scheme of cooperative development is very useful for the backward areas of the State.

To encourage minor irrigation in tribal areas under co-operative lift irrigation schemes, financial assistance to the tune of 80% of subsidy of estimated cost is given to a Lift Irrigation Society under Tribal Sub Plan, subject to maximum of Rs. 4300/- per acre. Managerial subsidy is given to the societies of Scheduled Tribes at the rate of Rs. 3000/- per year for the first two years and Rs. 2000/- per year for the subsequent three years after completion of the scheme. As per target, 44 societies have been registered during the 10th Five Year Plan. Out of these, it is estimated that 16 societies per year will come forward to obtain financial assistance under this scheme.

During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 8.75 lakh was spent against budget provision of Rs. 8.75 lakh and 5 societies were covered. During 2011-12, an outlay of Rs. 8.75 lakh against Rs. 5.26 lakh is spent to cover 5 societies.

Tanks, Bandhars, Check dam, Tube wells and Sujalam Suphalam Yojana

Vadodara, Dahod, Bharuch, Narmada, Tapi, Surat, Valsad, Navsari, Panchmahal and some parts of Banaskantha and Sabarkantha district falls under tribal areas. Various works carried out in tribal zone by GWRDC under Tribal Area Sub Plan and GWRDC programmes.

(1) Tube wells:

The Corporation has drilled 309 tube-wells including Gujarat Pattern and put to irrigation in various districts of tribal area. Out of these 86 tube wells are closed for irrigation due to various technical reason. At the end of March 2012 - 223 Nos. of tube wells are in running condition and all 223 nos. of tube wells are handed over to Cooperative Society Juth for irrigation purpose under participatory irrigation management system. Total 5518 hectares of land was irrigated by tube wells in the year 2011-12.

(2) (A) Construction and maintenance of Lift Irrigation Schemes

The Lift Irrigation Schemes are constructed where the benefits of flow irrigation is not available by canal or river, due to higher elevation, which is the only alternative irrigation method that can be adopted for giving irrigation facilities to the farmers. At the end of March 2012, total 244 lift irrigation schemes (including constructed under TASP) were constructed and put to irrigation. Out of these 217 Nos. of Lift irrigation schemes, covering 20,717 hectors of command area are in tribal area. Out of 217 Nos. of lift irrigation scheme 154 Nos. of Lift Irrigation schemes are handed over to cooperative Society for operation and maintenance purpose. During the year 2011-12, total 3723 hector of land irrigated by the lift irrigation scheme.

(B) Mini Lift Irrigation Schemes

At the end of March 2012, total 61 Mini Lift Irrigation Schemes completed and put to irrigation and handed over to co-operative society / Juth. Total 713 hectares of land was irrigated under this scheme.

(3) Community Well:

At the end of March 2012, total 173 works of community wells completed and put to irrigation and handed over to beneficiaries covering 865 hectares of land.

3.14 Irrigation and Flood Control

3.14.1 In the agricultural field, assured irrigation facilities are essential for diversifying agriculture and increasing crop yields. The State Government gives high priority to agricultural development in tribal and backward areas and intends to bring these areas at par with other areas. During 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 50769.78 lakh was incurred against an outlay of Rs. 53732.10 lakh and revised estimate of Rs. 51872.51 lakh under irrigation and flood control.

3.15 Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

3.15.1 The Watershed Development Programme with new guideline having integrated approach was issued by the Govt. of India for the watershed development has been taken up in the State from 1-4-1995. The project period was watershed development programme was four years. In DPAP per project cost was Rs. 20.00 lakh, which has been revised to Rs. 30.00 lakh per project from 1-4-2000 for an area target of 500 hectare of each project. For all these programmes Government of India has changed the criteria as 75:25 Centre and State share respectively for the new projects. The unit cost has been increased Rs. 4000 to Rs. 6000 per hectare and project completion period increased from 4 to 5 years for projects sanction prior to 1-4-99 the funding pattern will be the same as was prevailing at the time of sanction. The programme is being implemented in 31 blocks of Tribal Area Sub Plan from 1995-96.

During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 35.39 lakh was incurred against the outlay of Rs. 511.61 lakh under this scheme.

3.16 Forests

3.16.1 For most part of the year, tribals depend upon forests for their subsistence. Forests not only provide them food, shelter, nourishment and healthy climate but, also, fulfill several day-to-day needs. In 2011-12, Rs. 22856.33 lakh were spent against an outlay of Rs. 23066.46 lakh and revised outlay of Rs. 23038.63 lakhs under forest sector.

(1) Under Development of Forest Settlement Scheme, implemented by the department, community development works like, construction of roads, community wells, school building medical and veterinary helps, drinking water facilities, etc. are taken up and individual beneficiary oriented works are also taken up life providing agricultural kits, assistance for house construction, land improvement for agricultural land augmentation of irrigation facilities for farms and many other activities which can enhance their livelihood opportunities and income of the tribal people residing in interior forest villages.

(2) A project on Bamboo development in Gujarat State under National Bamboo Mission was approved by at a cost of Rs. 4154.28 lakhs for implementation from 2007-08 to 2011-12 amount of Rs. 1254.90 lakh has been spent till March-12 against the release of Rs. 1275.06 lakh till the year 2011-12. The project envisage increase in bamboo in forest, non-forest areas of the State. Steps are also taken to ensure bamboo supply to primitive tribes like Vansfodia and Kotwalias. This project also has a component of training which the skill development of tribal youth in traditional bamboo articles as well furnitures and lots of other home decor and other fancy items. The market linkages are also developed so that the value addition may fetch then more economic benefit.

(3) The State Government has also taken suitable measures to ensure active participation of tribal in development and protection of the forests. The Government resolution has been issued for participatory Joint Forest Management (JFM). The department, through formation of village level Forest Protection Committee, have given the responsibility of protection and development of forest to the local tribal and under this arrangement, the JFMc members enjoy 100% right of collection of MFP, Fodder, fuel wood and thinning material. Presently, 3259 JFM committees have been constituted and 4.25 lakh Ha. of forest area have been allotted for protection and management in Gujarat State.

(4) For the planning and implementation of various forest development activities F.D.A. have been constituted in entire State. Out of 25 F.D.A.s are working in tribal pockets. A grant of Rs. 2653.97 lakhs was made available during 2011-12 under N.A.P. of Government of India. For co-ordination, macro level planning and implementation and convergence of various schemes of Government a State level federation of the Forest Development Agencies is formed which is designated as Gujarat State Forest Development Agency.

(5) State plan (2406/96, 2575/96, 4406/96)

(i) The State Government has taken up various development activities in the forest areas of all tribal areas under Tribal Welfare, SMC (Tribal) & Development of Communication Schemes and have spent Rs. 2496.66 lakhs against the total provision of Rs. 2498.78 lakh including special programme of Dangs.

(ii) For restoration and development of important 10 medicinal plants named as "Dasmula", a project is under implementation with a financial assistant in South Gujarat. A total expenditure of Rs. 39.58 lakh has been made upto March-2012 against total release of Rs. 40.57 lakh upto March-2012.

(iii) Canopy plantation special project is taken up covering 20 villages in Dangs under MNAREGA. The important medical plants which are locally available are raised under the forest cover they can provide employment for local people and their harvesting will provide corpus money to the implementing forest management committees. This year 665 Ha. of forest area of 13 villages has been planted under canopy plantation.

(iv) In the forest area, Ashramshalas are run specially for educating the children of tribal families. The Ashramshala need sizeable quantity of fuel wood for their cooking needs. During 2011-12, 60 Ashramshalas/hostels/school/college were provided 11120 quintal of fuel wood worth Rs. 11.58 lakh at a concessional rate.

Details of works done under Forest Right Act 2006

3.16.2 Survey of occupied forest land, the claims of which are approved as per the provisions of F.R.A. 2006, is carried out jointly by the Tribal Development and Forest & Environment Departments. Gujarat is the first State in the country to start such survey. Survey of forest lands, occupied by the beneficiaries, is started in Surat and Bharuch districts.

The survey works will also be taken in Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Panchmahal, Dahod, Navsari and Dangs districts, shortly. Survey work is completed in 26 DFS villages, 39 mix DFS villages and 16 revenue villages of Surat district, admeasuring around 8000 ha. Preparation of record is under process in Bharuch district, survey is completed in 33 villages.

3.17 Power, Electrification and Roads

Electrification of Peta paras (Hamlets) and Agriculture Wells

3.17.1 For providing electrification facilities in tribal area, the State Government is providing financial assistance to GUVNL as grant under TASP scheme from the year 1998-99 for electrification on peta paras and agriculture wells.

The planning was made of Rs. 20200.00 lakh to electrify 11800 no. of wells, 48 villages and 150 nos. of peta para for the year 2011-12. Against this at the end of March 2012, 13762 wells, 48 villages and 146 peta paras electrified at the cost of Rs. 20200.57 lakhs. Further Rs. 120.00 crores released in end of November 2011, for electrification of 7500 wells against which action taken for procurement of materials and about 60% materials is already lying at site and 40% material under pipeline.

Kutir Jyoti

3.17.2 DISCOMS of GUVNL undertakes the work of rural electrification in the tribal areas under Tribal Area Sub Plan financed by State Government for electrification of household of BPL or these families, whose annual income is less than Rs. 11000/ per year. For providing electrification facilities in tribal area, State Government is providing financial assistance to GUVNL as grant under Kutir Jyoti scheme.

Planning was made for Rs. 500.00 lakhs to electrify 14400 BPL households for the year 2011-12. Against this, 11953 BPL households were electrified at the expenditure of Rs. 502.24 lakh under Kutir Jyoti scheme.

TASP scheme for strengthening transmission net work

3.17.3 Under the scheme of providing infrastructural facility, GETCO have planned to construct new sub stations and associated Trans lines. In the tribal area such works are provided along with normal state plan work for which grant under TASP scheme is being received by GETCO.

3.17.4 For the year 2011-12, total 13 nos. of sub stations with their associated lines were planned to construct an overall budget of Rs. 13000.00 lakhs. Additional Rs. 3000.00 lakh released, thus total Rs. 16000.00 lakh released against this 11+7 substation commissioned at an expenditure of Rs. 16023.45 lakh. Thus, 100% finance utilized at the end of March-2012.

During the year 2011-12, financial provisional, expenditure and physical target and achievement are shown as below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particular	Financial		Physical	
		Provision	Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Energisation Pump sets (No.)	20200.00	20200.57	11800	13762
2	Electrification of Peta paras (No.)			150	146
3	Electrification of villages (Solar virgin) (No.)			48	48
	Kutir Jyoti H.H.	500.00	502.24	14400	11953
	S/S with lines	16000.00	16023.45	13	11+7
	Total:	**36700.00**	**36726.26**		

Note: Further Rs. 120.00 crores released in end of March-2011 for electrification of 7500 wells against which action taken for procurement of materials and about 60% materials is already lying at site and 40% material under pipeline.

3.18 Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA)

3.18.1 Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA), Gandhinagar, implements various schemes with subsidies in tribal areas of the State to fulfill energy requirements and to propagate the use of non-conventional sources of energy. The agency promotes various technologies, which are based on new and renewable sources of energy in the tribal areas of the State by implementing technically feasible and widely accepted schemes for the benefit of tribal population of the State.

(1) Electrification of villages / paras / petaparas through Solar PV System

Solar PV systems are getting popular, especially in the tribal areas, and in other areas due to erratic and costly supply of conventional power. Under this scheme, total 36 numbers of new solar home lights (HLS) for household electrification have been installed at village Sadad devi, Tal. Vansda, district Navsari and total 105 no. of streetlights at village Sildha (52 nos.) and at village Sukhabari (26 Nos.), Tal. Kaparada, district Valsad and at village Titoi (8 Nos.), Tal. Mandvi at village Satkari (19 nos.), Tal. Umarpada, district Surat have been installed.

During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 36.00 lakhs have been incurred.

3.19 National Project on Bio-Gas Development

3.19.1 National Project on Biogas Development was launched in November 1981. The project is also included in the revised 20-Point Programme announced by the Hon'ble P.M. The programme has assumed much importance particularly in view of present energy crisis throughout the country. A greater awareness has now emerged to set-up biogas plants on a large scale as expeditiously as possible, which becomes a multipurpose decentralized dispersed unit for renewable sources of energy for fuel; bio-fertilizers; recycling of wastes; and environmental sanitation. Although, it is a centrally sponsored scheme, Government of Gujarat also provides state subsidy under the plan sector to beneficiaries. The present pattern of subsidy for TASP is as under:

Existing Subsidy Pattern

	Size of plant	Amount of subsidy for S.T. beneficiary
1	Cum.	Rs. 6000/-
2	Cum.	Rs. 8000/-
3	Cum.	Rs. 8000/-
4	Cum.	Rs. 8000/-

During the year 2011-12, out of the total, outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh with the physical target of 10000 Nos. of bio gas plant, an outlay of Rs. 0.88 lakh for S.T. beneficiaries with physical target of 1460 Nos. of biogas plant was earmarked for S.T. beneficiaries. Against the target of 1460 Nos. of biogas plant GAIC has achieved target of 537 Nos. 37% of the target.

3.20 Transportation and Road Development

3.20.1 The development of road network is of critical importance in order to mainstream tribal communities. Currently, communication and transport face hindrances due to difficult terrain, forests and scattered habitats in the tribal areas. Since, good roads are imperative for the growth of the tribal economy and even the State's economy, phasing of road programme has been receiving emphasis. During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 53127.00 lakhs was spent for construction of roads and bridges.

Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation (GSRTC)

(1) As far as tribal areas of Gujarat are concerned 7 divisions, 22 depots, 40 bus stations and 4326 pick up points are located in the scheduled areas. GSRTC gives utmost priority to its operations in the scheduled areas. In the year 2011-12, out of total 6850 operateable schedules, 1332 schedules originated in scheduled areas and out of total 42000 trips, 10,594 trips are for the scheduled areas. Similar number of operateable kilometers was also 5.81 lakhs against the total of 28 lakhs. Thus, it can be seen that on all these parameters coverage has been much higher in the scheduled areas. The population of scheduled tribes in Gujarat constitute about 15%. However, if we take number of trips about 27% and 5,81,916 Kilometers run per day are in the scheduled area.

(2) Every year there is at least 20% allocation for procurement acquisition of buses for scheduled areas. In the year, 2011-12 from the loan of Rs. 75.00 crores, 460 numbers of buses were inducted in the scheduled areas. Besides 303 mini buses were also purchased for scheduled areas from the grant received from Tribal Development Department. Special care was taken in preparing routes of mini buses in the scheduled areas, so that the Government functionaries can be facilitated to reach from taluka headquarters to the places of their work in the remote villages and from such villages, students can be brought to the taluka and district places. GSRTC has been operating these services despite inadequate load factor and loss it is committed to universal services obligation and special for the scheduled areas.

(3) The improvement can be seen from the following comparison.

No. of bus purchased		Amount (Rs. in crore)		No. of trips operated		Kms. operated		No. of schedules	
2010-2011	2011-2012	2010-2011	2011-2012	2010-2011	2011-2012	2010-2011	2011-2012	2010-2011	2011-2012
260	460	37.00	75.00	10116	10594	561916	581916	1270	1332

STATEMENT

State Government of Gujarat has allotted fund Rs. 2.2022 crore through resolution No. BUD/102010/197, dated 31-3-2010 for construction of new bus stations in tribal area under scheme of Tribal Area Sub Plan

No.	Name of project (Construction of new bus station with its sub works)	Budgetary provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure incurred in Financial year 2011-12 (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical achievement
1	Zaghadia	60.99	61.35	Work completed
2	Naswadi	56.24	56.43	Work completed
3	Shivrajpur	51.49	45.00	90% Work completed
4	Umargam	51.49	0.00	Work abandoned for want of suitable land for bus station. The proposal for change of location in same district, i.e. Kaparada shall be sent for approval in due course.

The details of passenger amenity in above bus stations are mentioned below:

Zaghadiya Bus Station:

Bus station built up area	:	248.74 Sq. mt.
Bus station platform area	:	94.56 Sq. mt.
RCC frame structure of 5 platform, of total Bus station construction cost	:	Rs. 61.35 lakhs.
Waiting hall with passenger sitting arrangement	:	123.80 Sq.mt.
Drinking water room for passenger	:	7.13 Sq. mt.
Inquiry and Pass facility	:	26.06 Sq.mt.
Canteen	:	33.01 Sq.mt.
1 (One) Stall	:	8.52 Sq.mt.
RCC flooring in bus circulation area	:	2000.00 Sq.mt.
Sloping ramp and railing for physical handicap persons		
Electrification and sound system		
Toilet block facility for daily commuters	:	**Gents** Latrine – 02, Urinal – 05 **Ladies** Latrine – 01, Urinal – 02

Naswadi Bus Station:

Bus station built up area	:	171.08 Sq. mt.
Bus station platform area	:	50.57 Sq. mt.
RCC frame structure of 5 platform, of total Bus station construction cost	:	Rs. 56.43 lakhs.
Waiting hall with passenger sitting arrangement	:	93.21 Sq.mt.
Drinking water room for passenger	:	2.73 Sq. mt.
Inquiry and Pass facility	:	6.40 Sq.mt.
Parcel room	:	6.40 Sq.mt.
Canteen	:	19.37 Sq.mt.
2 (Two) Stall	:	9.30 Sq.mt.
RCC flooring in bus circulation area	:	2000.00 Sq.mt.
Sloping ramp and railing for physical handicap persons		
Electrification and sound system		
Toilet block facility for daily commuters	:	**Gents** Latrine – 03, Urinal – 07 **Ladies** Latrine – 01, Urinal – 02

Shivrajpur Bus Station:

Bus station built up area	:	247.30 Sq. mt.
Bus station platform area	:	72.00 Sq. mt.
RCC frame structure of 5 platform, of total Bus station construction cost	:	Rs. 45.00 lakhs. (Work in progress)
Waiting hall with passenger sitting arrangement	:	118.00 Sq.mt.
Drinking water room for passenger	:	8.32 Sq.mt.
Inquiry and Pass facility	:	15.84 Sq.mt.
Canteen	:	18.30 Sq.mt.
3 (Three) Stall	:	29.56 Sq.mt.
RCC flooring in bus circulation area	:	1650.00 Sq.mt.
Sloping ramp and railing for physical handicap persons		
Electrification and sound system		
Toilet block facility for daily commuters	:	**Gents** Latrine – 02, Urinal – 05 **Ladies** Latrine – 01, Urinal – 02

Road and Building Department

3.20.2 Roads are important for tribal area so Government of Gujarat has taken special care which scan be seen from a comparative statistics of normal and tribal area.

(A) **Road density (length / 100 Sq. mt.)**

Area	State	Tribal area
Length (Km.)	74240	16799
Length / 100 Sq. Km.	38.29	53.09
Length / Lac population	146.74	259.90

(B) **Habitation connectivity**

Area	Total Habs.	Connected / In progress	Remaining	% Remaining
Normal	20606	18841	1765	8.56%
Tribal	13581	13262	319	2.65%
Total:	**34187**	**32103**	**2084**	**6.10%**

This despite the fact that it is more difficult to construct road in tribal area because of undulating terrain, approval needed under Forest Conservation Act and remoteness.

During the year, major efforts were made to further improve the road network in the State. This was done through a combination of;

(1) Improving the arterial connectivity by (1) widening and strengthening of the main arterial roads servicing and passing through tribal area, (2) Improving spurs connecting tribal area to places providing employment like industrial zones, and providing much needed educational and medicinal facilities.

Thus, the main highway servicing the tribal area namely, Eastern State Highway-5 from Shamlaji to Vapi has been 4 laned from Halol to Shamlaji and widened / improved in remaining length. Similarly, other spurs, which have been developed, include;

(1) Bayad Gabat Ubharan road
(2) Khedbrahma Laxmipura Antarsuba road
(3) Bodeli Vaghodia road (Sec. Suryaghoda to Morkhala)
(4) Mandvi Sherulla
(5) Sisodara Ugat Mahuva road
(6) Hadad Poshina Mampipla road on Panam river vented causeway
(7) Tarsada Kakarpar Vyara road on Tapi river major bridge.

(2) Resurfacing cycle has been reducing to 8-9 years for plan roads, where concentration has been made. Some non plan roads have also been taken up. During the year, 10102 Km. of road has been resurfaced.

(3) Widening of Ahwa to Saputara road total 32.00 Km. during the year 7.5 Km. have been completed at the cost of Rs. 9.50 crores.

(4) 31 roads approved at the cost of Rs. 87.91 crore in Dang district by Forest & Environment department.

(5) For development of road infrastructure at cost of Rs. 111.33 crores in taluka of Vijaynagar (district Sabarkantha), Dahod, district Dahod and Sagbara, district Narmada, provision of Rs. 50 crore is kept in Annual Plan of year 2012-13.

Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (CM's 10-Point Programme)

Road & Buildings Department

Point No.	Points / Item.	Financial Provision (Rs. in lakh)				Physical progress		
		Annual Pro.	Received Grant	Total Exptdr.	Percentage	Unit.	Target	Achievement
	All Weather Roads							
(1)	Refresh of Rural Roads							
(A)	Having less than 250 population of all Petaparas covered Pacca roads	5000	5000	5000	100%	Petapara	53	53
(B)	Quality reform of tribal areas road	--	--	--	--	K.M.	--	--
(C)	Maintenance of having roads	38200	47223	47223	100%	11	1396	1512
(D)	Internal roads	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(2)	Special for having roads maintenance							
(A)	Under W.B.M. and command area	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(B)	Other roads (Dang district – Ahwa to Saputara road)	1000	722	722	100%	K.M.	7.5	7.5
	Total:	**44200**	**52945**	**52945**	**120%**	**K.M.**	**1403.50**	**1519.5**

i) Total expenditure : Rs. 221.88 crores

ii) Chief Engineer (Panchayat, State) have constructed 1519 Kms. covered.

iii) In State, total roads are 74,240 Kms. compared to that tribal area is 16799 Kms. roads. Under PMGSY scheme, under 1 to 10 phases. 1580 hamlets have been covered. In eleven phase, 441 hamlets will be covered.

iv) Kisanpath – 225.43 Kms.

v) Strengthening and new connectivity – 1294 Kms.

vi) Connectivity of habitations having population ≤ 250: During the year roads of 807 Km. connecting 500 habitations less than 250 populations have been sanctioned at cost of Rs. 232.00 crore. Out of 500 habitations, 53 habitations are connected. Remaining is in progress.

vii) B.T. connectivity to habitations having population > 500:
During the year, out of 872 Kms. 168 Kms. have been completed at the cost of Rs. 39.31 crores.

3.21 Livelihoods, Skill training and Poverty alleviation

Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (CED)

3.21.1 The Centre for Entrepreneurship Development is engaged in Skill and Entrepreneurship Development activities in Gujarat since 1979. Our main objective is to identify select, train and motivate first generation potential entrepreneurs for establishing their own ventures. CED is operating across Gujarat through its five regional offices to impart entrepreneurship development programme to tribals in scheduled areas.

In the year 2011-12, CED has planned to train 330 tribals under Tribal Area Sub Plan and achievement during the year 2011-12 is as under:

Sr. No.	Name of the Centre	District	No. of trainees
1	Vijaynagar	Sabarkantha	38
2	Khedbrahma	Sabarkantha	29
3	Amirgadh	Banaskantha	30
4	Valia	Bharuch	26
5	Vaghai	Dang	24
6	Songadh	Tapi	30
7	Santrampur	Panchmahal	32
8	Devgadhbaria	Dahod	19
9	Chhotaudepur	Vadodara	35
10	Various centres	Across Gujarat	107
Total:			**370**

The Government has made a provision of Rs. 27.50 lakh in the State Plan. CED has incurred Rs. 27.50 lakh expenditure during the year.

3.22 Village and Cottage Industries

3.22.1 Cottage and rural industries play an important in providing employment opportunities in rural areas with special attention to weaker sections and emphasis on local resources and skills. In 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 2835.24 lakhs was spent for these programmes.

(A) Handloom industries

3.22.2 The schemes are primary aimed to strengthen primary co-operatives, so that the benefits can directly go to the weavers. However, some of the benefits are also to be extended to the district regional and state level co-operative bodies as the case may be where they provide marketing and other support to primary co-operatives subject to the condition that benefit is not duplicated to the same beneficiary for same purpose. To create its interest in handloom weaving for generation of employment after giving them training a cooperative society is to be formed.

Eligibility

- Scheduled Tribe youth lived in tribal area (minimum 25 trainees).
- Registered Industrial Cooperative Society / Trust / NGO.
- The site of the centre must be in tribal area.

In the year 2011-12, 6 beneficiaries were given financial assistance, which an expenditure of Rs. 0.55 lakh was incurred.

(B) Handicraft sector

3.22.3 The Gujarat State Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation is providing facilities to artisans by giving raw material design and technical inputs. The goods are directly purchased from the artisans at district level centres Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Patan, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Jamnagar and Sankheda. The procurement of handicraft has increased. During the year 2011-12, 4532 artisans were benefited. An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been spent.

(C) Carpet weaving

3.22.4 Carpet weaving is an activity which requires skill formation at the young age. It has tremendous potential for employment generation as well as earning foreign exchange. So this scheme has been basically introduced to prepare skilled workers after giving them training in a batch of 50 or so for a period of 6 months. After imparting the training these skilled workers are engaged in the production activity of such societies, which now act as a means of employment generating centre.

Eligibility

- The training is provided through an NGO, a cooperative society a trust which are having 2 to 3 years working experience.
- Able to manage suitable site building raw materials / technical / administrative staff marketing.
- Total 30 trainees available between the age ground of 14 to 30 for one semester (6 months).
- Will be able to manage an amount of Rs. 18000 for looms from it own resources. Under this scheme, in the first term Rs. 2.58 lakh is spent for giving subsidy for purchasing of 6 wooden looms, stipend to the trainees, purchasing of raw materials and administrative expenses etc. In the year 2011-12, 540 tribal persons were trained for which an amount of Rs. 46.44 lakh was incurred.

(D) Promotion of Co-operative sector (Package)

3.22.5 The co-operative sector is well developed in the State. It has played a remarkable role in bringing green and white revolution. It is surprising to note that in spite of this, industrial cooperatives have not made much headway, probably due to very high competition from the private industries. Therefore, Government has initiated a package scheme to give financial assistance to industrial cooperatives for various purposes. Some of the items of assistance in the package are share loan, share contribution, rebate on sale / purchase, managerial subsidy, subsidy on purchase of fixed assets, interest for machinery and working capital, publicity, participating in trade exhibitions and fair etc.

Eligibility: All Industrial Cooperatives (Handloom, leather, handicrafts and others)

The expenditure for the year 2011-12was Rs. 4.25 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 8.20 lakh. The beneficiaries achievement was 535 against the target of 200 beneficiaries.

(E) Gramodyog Vikas Kendra

3.22.6 Earlier this scheme was taken as Gramodyog Sankul Yojana. Another scheme, the common work shed scheme also existed. Both the scheme had some lacunae that created difficulties in their implementation. After careful consideration, both the scheme, have been amalgamated from February-2000. The scheme aims to provide infrastructure facilities at village level to the artisans. The expenditure for the year 2011-12 was Rs. 23.00 lakh against the target of Rs. 40.00 lakhs. The beneficiaries achievement was 75 against the target of 100 beneficiaries.

(F) IND-23: INDEXT.C

3.22.7 The industrial extension cottage Indext.C established with the object of promoting cottage sector activities in a more organized way. In the new policies cottage industries is provided with a role of catering the need of cottage sector and rural artisans providing guidance through open houses, publicity and propaganda of cottage sector production like handloom, handicraft articles, public relation and promotional messes like providing market to the individual artisans of cooperative societies by organizing fairs and festivals and expos survey and identifications of the artisans throughout State. By arranging fairs in the State and in other State. Indext.C providing marketing support to handloom handicraft and village industries artisans to sale their product.

The expenditure for the year 2011-12, was Rs. 62.50 lakhs against the target of Rs. 125.00 lakh. The beneficiaries achievement was 61 against the target of 250 beneficiaries.

(G) **Financial assistance to individual artisans (Shri Vajpayee Bankable Yojana)**

3.22.8 The scheme provides self employment opportunity to educated unemployed and artisans. This scheme covers activities in industry, business and services sector. The scheme provides for assistance for employment generation through individuals. At present 395 project profiles are prepared for starting up small business under Shri Vajpayee Bankable Yojana. The norms of subsidy in bankable scheme in case of industry, service and business are 30000, Rs. 15000 and Rs. 10000 respectively limit of the loan amount for industry service and business are Rs. 5.00 lakh to Rs. 2.00 lakh respectively.

In 2011-12, under this scheme, Rs. 648.19 lakh has been spent towards subsidies to 5128 beneficiaries for self-employment.

(H) Training center

3.22.9 Industries play an important role in providing employment in rural and urban areas. Thus proper training to the artisans is necessary. The department is providing training in the traditional and modern trades to cater to the requirement of industries as well as the market. The departments runs Kutir Udyog training centers.

01	-	State level diamond jubilee cottage industries (DJCI)
41	-	Cottage Industries Training Centres
05	-	Training Centres of District Panchayat
Total: 47		

The expenditure for the year 2011-12 was Rs. 145.21 lakh against the target of Rs. 167.01 lakh. The beneficiaries achievement was 938 against the target of 1100 beneficiaries.

(I) Cluster development scheme

3.22.10 The main objective of the scheme is enable to the craftsman to produce quality products with greater acceptability in the world market by providing all necessary facilities. This scheme is implemented by Boards / Corporations working under Cottage Commissionerate and reputed institutions such as National Institute of Design (NID) and National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), SHRUJAN SHAHJ and ICED.

Design development and R&D

3.22.11 Looking to the need of R&D activities on regular basis group has suggested a new scheme for provision of fund for research and development activities. The inputs such as skill development, design and product development, improved tools and equipments, marketing assistance, publicity export assistance, common facility center, artisans welfare schemes and margin money for working capital will be provided under this scheme.

The expenditure for the year 2011-12 was Rs. 28.10 lakhs against the target of Rs. 50.00 lakh, the beneficiaries achievement was 50 against the target of 50 beneficiaries.

3.23 Manav Kalyan Yojana

3.23.1 This scheme provides additional tools/equipment for the uplift of the economic conditions of BPL artisans/persons. Persons engaged in 145 different activities, such as hawking, vegetable vending, carpentry, etc. whose annual income is upto Rs. 27,000 in rural areas, and upto Rs. 36,000 in urban areas are provided financial assistance in the form tools and equipments. During the year 2011-12, 15820 tribal beneficiaries were covered.

3.24 Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

3.24.1 Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, implemented by the Rural Development Department, has been launched from April 1999. This is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organisation of the poor into self-help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. The Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25 will fund SGSY. The objective of SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line by ensuring appreciable sustained level of income over a period. This objective is achieved by inter-alia organizing the rural pour into Self Help Groups (SHG) through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building and providing income-generating assets. Quality will be the hallmark of SGSY. During the year 2010-11, an expenditure of Rs. 237.43 lakh was incurred against and outlay of Rs. 880.00 lakh. There were 10027 Swarojgaries covered and 8007 trainees were trained under this scheme.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREGS) Scheme

3.24.2 The basic objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This work guarantee can also serve other objectives generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural urban migration and fostering social equity, among others. During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 4098.60 lakhs was incurred against the outlay of Rs. 3768.60 lakhs and 125.24 lakh mandays generated.

3.25 Gujarat Matikam Kalakari and Rural Technology Institute (GMKRTI)

3.25.1 RTIG was established in 1979 by the Gujarat State as a service institute and is the first of its kind in country. The role of the Institute is to coordinate efforts to promote the concept of appropriate technology for rural development in general and for the benefit of rural artisans and cottage industries in particular. This Institute has taken several steps in its programmes to reach the tribes of the State.

Programme for Tribal Development:

This Institute has taken all necessary steps by collaborating the same in its programmes to reach the tribes of the State. The main thrust is to make them aware of potential lying in traditional economic activities, which they can take up at their own place. For this, institute conducts awareness generation programmes like publication, audio-visual programmes skill upgradation programmes in traditional crafts and skill formation programmes for new economic activities.

Institute has planned to undertake R&D activities to strengthen cottage industries as well as rural artisans in tribal areas to compete present global competitive market since last 25 years. The prime objective of R&D is to develop as well as to modify existing technologies by introducing advanced technologies which is useful to rural artisans and to cottage industries to increase productivity as well as to improve quality of products to compete in present global market. The institute has developed total 62 multidisciplinary machines, tools till now useful to different cottage industries as well as to rural artisans out of which bamboo stand, bamboo splitting tool, gum collector, doormate frame, rope making machine leaf / paper cup making machine, honey extractor, stone block making mould etc. had proved unique achievement of R&D activities of this institute for tribal people institute has developed following machines / tools under TSP during the year 2011-12.

1. Twin carper loom
2. Electric rope making machine
3. Coir rope making machine
4. Drop test device as per 15.273
5. Modified chaff cutter
6. Sudo type chaff cutter
7. Areas / Volume measuring tape

RTG has established Rural Technology Demonstration Centres in tribal area as under:

1. Vánkaner (Dist. Sabarkantha)
2. Bajipura (Dist. Surat)
3. Pardi. (Dist. Valsad)

where following type of skill upgradation programme are going on

- Leaf-cup / paper cup making
- Mason and plumbing work
- Sports goods making
- Plumbing and sanitation
- Acrylic articles making
- Bamboo work
- Fiber rained forced plastic
- Leather article
- Leather sport goods
- Kite and firki making
- Coir article making
- Photo lamination and screen printing

During the year of 2011-12, against the physical target of 2550 tribal beneficiaries including the target of 2000 beneficiaries under Vanbandhu Yojana. Total 2930 tribal beneficiaries have been trained under various skill upgradation programme. To generate awareness about the appropriate technology and new economic activities for self employment 5 village level demonstration and exhibition were organised in remote villages of tribal area.

The activity wise target and achievement during the year 2011-12 is given below:

Project wise Progress Report 2011-12 Tribal Area Sub Plan

No.	Name of Project	Financial		Physical	
		Target	Achieve-ment	Target	Achieve-ment
1	Coir article making	4.90	5.07	210	210
2	Pre-cast construction, plumbing and sanitation and hand pump repairing	2.90	3.10	150	175
3	Plumbing sanitation repairing	2.20	2.46	240	286
4	Sports goods making	0.60	0.49	30	0
5	Soft toy making	2.00	0.96	90	60
6	Rexin bag making	5.75	6.01	120	151
7	Eco-friendly bags making	2.40	2.61	60	60
8	Paper cup / packaging	6.95	8.37	360	420
9	Bamboo works articles	15.00	14.58	420	525
10	Screen printing and photo lamination	1.25	1.90	60	60
11	Kite and firkin making	2.50	2.49	120	90
12	Acrylic article making	4.60	4.54	60	88
13	Natural fiber article making	14.05	14.60	330	390
14	FRP article making – 30	3.85	4.49	150	144
15	Doormat making	2.45	2.60	210	270
16	Research and development (Mechanical / Pottery)	21.50	24.69	0	0
17	Mass communication	5.00	5.00	0	0
18	Computerized	4.00	4.00	0	0
19	Civil – IRC	8.75	6.80	0	0
20	Adm – IRC	2.00	2.00	0	0
21	Civil work inspection	2.00	0.00	0	0
22	Center contingency	6.00	3.10	0	0
Grand Total:		**120.65**	**119.86**	**2610**	**2929**

3.26 Labour and employment

3.26.1 An amount of Rs. 3154.78 lakh was spent under various schemes against a revised outlay of Rs. 3864.22 lakh for craftsman training, industrial training and employment, labour welfare, social security etc. during 2011-12.

Employment and training

3.26.2 During 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 3004.78 lakh was spent towards employment and training through the Directorate of Employment and Training.

Craftsman training scheme

3.26.3 The artisan training scheme is directly connected with developing skilled work force at different operating levels in various ITIs. Industrial Training Institutes in the State impart the training under this scheme. This is the most important scheme run by Labour & Employment Department for vocational training. Against the sanctioned seats in plan scheme of 7526 seats in tribal ITIs, 6848 trainees were under training during 2011-12. Out of the total sanctioned seats of 16476 in tribal it is 14752, S.T. candidates were under training the year 2011-12.

Industrial Training Centre

3.26.4 Grant-in-aid Industrial Training Centres have sanctioned total intake capacity of 392 seats in Industrial Training Centre, Rampur and Sukhsar, 100% recurring grant to meet the expenditure towards staff salary, stipend and expenditure incurred in raw materials is borne by State Government. During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 12.50 lakh was incurred against the provision of Rs. 12.75 lakhs.

Employment service and extension scheme

3.26.5 Planning Commission, New Delhi, during 11th Five Year Plan has suggested coaching-cum-guidance centres for Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly, it is proposed to set up 14 such centres for S.T. / candidates in the 4 University Employment Bureaus. The function of the centres would be to prepare S.T. candidates for competitive examinations.

During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 103.37 lakh was incurred against the outlay of Rs. 255.12 lakhs.

3.27 Poverty alleviation scheme

3.27.1 For the year 2010-11, 2.03 lakh tribal families were assisted to cross the poverty line. The target for 2011-12 was to cover 95,000 BPL tribal families against, which 1.84 lakh families were covered under Tribal Sub Plan. For 2012-13, the target of 95,000 families has been fixed.

Family Oriented Economic Programme

3.27.2 With a view to eradicate poverty by providing tribal beneficiaries economic assets or assistance for self-employment, the implementation of various schemes through various departments are envisaged. The total beneficiaries covered under 20-Point Programme for Scheduled Tribe during 2008-09-10 to 2011-12 are mentioned below.

3.27.3

Sr. No.	Name of agency	Beneficiaries assisted			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Integrated Rural Development Project	57248	93291	76034	40766
2	Commissioner, Tribal (ITDP)	53842	53205	40725	45773
3	Director, Cottage Industries	26581	27762	25889	26937
4	Gujarat State Land Development Corporation (GSLDC)	21911	23158	26569	23906
5	Director, Agriculture	4440	4519	5421	13310

Sr. No.	Name of agency	Beneficiaries assisted			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
6	Principal Chief Conservator of Forest	13659	7492	3810	9049
7	Director, Employment & Training	10908	9146	13239	11317
8	Commissioner, Tribal (G.T.D.C.)	11822	5534	6454	6943
9	Others	4221	5334	4562	5861
	Total:	**204632**	**229441**	**202703**	**183862**

POVERTY AND LIVEHOOD SCHEMES OF OTHER CORPORATIONS

3.28 Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation for Village & Cottage Industries

3.28.1 Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation Ltd. (GRIMCO) is a Government undertaking incorporated in 1979 under Companies Act, 1956. The Corporation is working under Cottage Industries Department of the Gujarat State.

The main objectives are as under:

1. To provide marketing support to cottage and rural industries and product of rural artisans.
2. To provide gainful employment in rural areas to discourage migration to urban areas.
3. To provide training of updated technology to rural artisans for better value addition products.

GRIMCO procure tool kits for various Government scheme viz. Manav Kalyan Yojana, Manav Garima Yojana and Saraswati Sadhna Yojana of various Governments department. GRIMCO also provide Asha kits, Mamta kits of Health Department under National Rural Health Management Programme. The Corporation also cover necessary training and designing network under leather and bamboo work items for tribal area through it training centers. It also assists in sales network activities through emporia. Exhibitions and State and National trade fairs.

The expenditure for the year 2011-12 was Rs. 22.00 lakh against the target of Rs. 22.00 lakh. The beneficiaries achievement was 70 against the target of 50 beneficiaries.

3.29 Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation

3.29.1 Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Ltd. came into existence in August 1976. It is registered under the Companies Act, 1956. It is a strategic Corporation of the State Government working in Social Sector.

Main objectives of the Corporation are:-

1. Undertake commercially viable and ecologically sustainable forest based enterprises;
2. Eliminate exploitation from private traders of forest dwellers in general and the tribal in particular since they derive sustenance through collection of Minor and other Forest Produce.
3. Maximize benefits percolation from such trade to the tribal.

Initially only Timru leaves, Mahuda flower and seed were traded. Now, we trade in about 150 Minor Forest Produces (MFPs). The procurement prices are increased progressively in accordance with prevailing market rates and demand and supply position of MFPs. Collection and sale of MFPs by the tribals generates employment, particularly during summers, when other income opportunities do not exist. We pay Rs. 600 to Rs. 1000 lakhs as procurement expenses. The tribals are also imparted training to improve the quality of MFP collected as well as about value addition through grading, standardization etc.

In the wake of PESA and the amendment to the Gujarat Panchayat Act in 1998, the ownership of MFPs was transferred and now vests with Gram Panchayats in scheduled areas.

But, the State Government has entrusted responsibility of this trade on their behalf to this Corporation on "No profit no loss" basis since 2003. We transfer about Rs. 175 lakhs to District Panchayats annually (This picture is likely to change further in view of recently enacted Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006).

The Corporation also processes and adds value to MFPs and for this, has established a processing unit at Por Ramangamdi Industrial Estate in Vadodara district. We sell forest-honey and Ayurvedic medicines valuing about Rs. 175 lakhs (Rs. 80 lakhs in 2002) annually. This unit is known as "Dhanvantri".

The Corporation has established an ISO 9001:2000 certified Integrated Wood Working Unit at Vansda in Navsari district in 1980. The unit employs 150 tribals and manufactures finished doors, windows, frames, shutters and furniture items. This Unit's annual turnover now is about Rs. 1800 lakhs.

Plantation project

Corporation has undertaken the activity of raising and maintenance of various plantations in Panam Irrigated command area in approxi. 1250 hectares are respectively.

Simultaneously crops has undertaken the plantation activity on the commercial in the various Central Government organizations such as ONGC, National Highway Plantations' work is carried out satisfactory by Corporation.

Income and expenditure of G.S.F.D.C. Ltd. in last seven years (in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Year	Income *(Rs.)*	Expenditure *(Rs.)*	Profit / Loss *(Rs.)*	Employment Mandays generated *(In lakhs)*
1	2005-06	1968.80	1810.51	158.29	27.15
2	2006-07	1962.05	1791.42	170.63	25.19
3	2007-08	2981.77	2795.40	186.37	28.43
4	2008-09	2775.38	2623.79	151.59	27.29
5	2009-10	3142.00	2988.89	153.11	43.34
6	2010-11	3569.00	3455.33	113.67	48.00
7	2011-12 (Provisional)	3536.00	3286.00	250.00	46.00

Income generation through collection of Minor Forest Products in Gujarat State

Year	Name of MFP	Quantity collected (Std. Bag for Timru & Qtls. for other MFPs)	Remuneration paid in (in lakhs) to tribals.
2003-04	Timru Leaves	114510	458.00
	Mahuda Flowers	7317	34.92
	Mahuda Seeds (Doli)	788	4.50
	Gums	508	16.14
	Other MFPs	3822	94.61
		Total:	**608.17**
2004-05	Timru Leaves	199736	808.57
	Mahuda Flowers	7686	47.64
	Mahuda Seeds (Doli)	891	5.96
	Gums	608	22.21
	Other MFPs	2485	94.88
		Total:	**979.26**
2005-06	Timru Leaves	103218	418.35
	Mahuda Flowers	7687.63	52.67

Year	Name of MFP	Quantity collected (Std. Bag for Timru & Qtls. for other MFPs)	Remuneration paid in (in lakhs) to tribals.
	Mahuda Seeds (Doli)	639.00	5.17
	Gums	781.00	24.52
	Other MFPs	2484.00	65.33
		Total:	**566.04**
2006-07	Timru Leaves	111426	445.70
	Mahuda Flowers	3616	25.31
	Mahuda Seeds (Doli)	565	4.71
	Gums	464.00	13.19
	Other MFPs	3830.00	25.32
		Total:	**514.23**
2007-08	Timru Leaves	176633	750.69
	Mahuda Flowers	16686	231.79
	Mahuda Seeds (Doli)	529.91	4.43
	Gums	240.564	7.00
	Other MFPs	43.54	38.95
		Total:	**1032.86**
2008-09	Timru Leaves (Std. bags)	169997	765.00
	Mahuda Flowers Qtls.	171.85	1.37
	Mahuda Seeds (Doli) Qtls.	968.82	10.73
	Gums Qtls.	279.097	32.76
	Other MFPs Qtls.	2640.835	74.03
		Total:	**883.89**
2009-10	Timru Leaves (Std. bags)	120755	603.78
	Mahuda Flowers Qtls.	2165.69	19.40
	Mahuda Seeds (Doli) Qtls.	455.53	5.01
	Gums Qtls.	470.496	35.40
	Other MFPs Qtls.	7549.07	120.37
		Total:	**783.96**
2010-11	Timru Leaves (Std. bags)	122693	674.81
	Mahuda Flowers Qtls.	8544	92.00
	Mahuda Seeds (Doli) Qtls.	1748	21.38
	Gums Qtls.	282	19.04
	Other MFPs Qtls.	2320	86.15
		Total:	**893.38**
2011-12 (Provisional)	Timru Leaves (Std. bags)	125.740	754.44
	Mahuda Flowers Qtls.	6100	64.00
	Mahuda Seeds (Doli) Qtls.	919	11.95
	Gums Qtls.	90000	5.00
	Other MFPs Qtls.	3500	140.00
		Total:	**975.39**

3.30 Gujarat State Khadi Gramodhyog Board

3.30.1 Khadi, the hard woven and hard-spun cloth is the symbol of our freedom struggle and more, so far liberation of rural artisans from poverty. The activity has been so well knitted from raw material supply to artisans to its marketing that a parallel system is yet to follow.

The system is working very well and is sustaining very large number of families engaged in production of Khadi fabric. For encouragement of Khadi the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Gujarat State provides production assistance. These are assistance for purchase of charkha and looms, assistance for production of yarn and fabric, assistance for marketing rebate for sale, development of marketing, holding of exhibition, publicity, research and development for more efficient tools, fabric quality improvement, innovation and design development and training

for new artisans etc. village industries in the area in which decentralized production on small scale is aimed at for generation of employment opportunities. The sector has been growing at a rapid pace. The sector has also ventured into various new arenas of production. For the development of this sector, the Khadi and Village Industries Board are taking up the following activities. These are assistance for setting up a new projects / services, development of marketing through organization of exhibition, publicity and awareness campaigns, packaging and design development programme, trainings for several trades of village industries, providing tools and kits to the rural artisans.

During the year 2011-12, the Board under Khadi Village and Small-Scale Industries spent Rs. 100.00 lakhs. Against a target of 2200 beneficiaries, 2275 beneficiaries were covered.

3.31 Education, Sports and related schemes for tribal students

3.31.1 Education is one of the major hallmarks that determine the quality of human capital in any society and steers it towards growth. On the other hand, its opposite, illiteracy, is a significant factor in perpetuating poverty, and is often one of the effects of long-term deprivation. There are various initiatives under implementation for the promotion of education in tribal regions. These include residential institutions for primary and secondary education, with a focus on increasing the availability of science streams. Primary education comes under the Minimum Needs Programme and has been given the highest priority by including in the revised 20-point

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Construction of Classrooms

3.33.4 By the end of 10th Plan Period, 8,000 new classrooms are required to be constructed in the State. An outlay of Rs. 1106.25 lakhs was provided for 15 classrooms for the year 2011-12 of which Rs. 1106.25 expenditure was done through fund allotment to SSA, Gandhinagar.

Teachers' quarters

3.33.11 This scheme has been introduced for the first time in the 11th Five Year Plan based on the results found under the same scheme implemented earlier under the financial assistance under article 275(1). It is proposed to develop 10-block unit in the border area and tribal area where the teachers are having the difficulty in obtaining the housing facility. Accordingly, it is proposed to develop 750 units all over the State under 11th Five Year Plan 2007-2012, with an outlay of Rs. 1978.20 lakhs for 252 units. An outlay of Rs. 667.25 lakhs has been provided for the year 2011-12 for 85 units in Tribal Area Sub Plan area and expenditure of the same has been incurred through fund allotment to SSA, Gandhinagar.

"Vidhya Laxmi" Scheme

3.33.12 Under this scheme, the girl students enrolled in Std. 1 are issued "Narmada Shrinidhi" bond of Rs. 1000. This bond is handed over to her after completion of Std. 7 education. This scheme is very effective for encouraging school enrolment of girls and ensuring their retention in primary education. The scheme is implemented in the area / villages having female literacy below 35%. Out of an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh, with a target to cover 40,000 girl students, the 39,876 girl students have been covered during the year 2011-12.

Computerization Project

3.33.12 Out of the major aims of elementary education initiatives is to improve of the quality of education imparted in the Government (Municipal/Panchayat) schools. The Computerization Project is designed to cover both computer education and computer-aided learning. The project envisages provisions of tech-labs to about 5,000 schools including 1,000 labs already taken-up under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). It is proposed to use the Boot Model and select a vender for implementation. During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been incurred as per budget provision.

Biometric Attendance System

3.33.13 Narmada district is tribal district. It is also one of the most backward and remote district of Gujarat. Low indicators in literacy, is one of the reasons for such backwardness. To redress this issue, the Government has undertaken many initiatives. 'Kanya Kelavani Rath' which aims at full enrollment, is one of them Biometric attendance system has been proposed to monitor the attendance of the teachers and students. The system would help immensely in Government efforts to improve and bring quality in primary education, The proposed system will cover 680 primary schools, 70 clusters resource centre, 4 block recourse centre as well as nearly 2500 teachers and 76,000 students in the districts. Hence, the system was provided for Narmada district as pilot project. During the year 2011-12, budget provision was Rs. 2700 lakhs and revised estimate Rs. 400.00 lakh.

Model School

3.33.14 School is not merely a structure or a building. It is a specialized, indeed, a very special place for children to learn and grow. School enables children to intoract with their environment and give direction to their future. This project envisages to provide adequate structural as well as pedagogy facilities and child friendly activities. This will attract children towards the school and enrollment as well as retention will be increased. During the year 2011-12, an expenditure

(16)

Note: Total 18245 S.T. children are covered, out of 58137 in 2011-12

S.T. children covered in Nivasi Camps 9301

STP Centers (3 months) 4039

STP Centers (10 to 20 months) 8305

⇨ Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Gender Education Unit is doing programs for girls in scheduled areas are as follows:

❄ Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalay (KGBVS)

KGBVS is the residential school for girls which are belonging predominantly to the SC, ST

year. During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 245.00 lakhs has been incurred for the same as per revised estimates under this scheme.

EDN-20: Setting up of Book Bank Rs. 120.00 lakhs

3.35.3 It is provided free book set for students of standard VIII – XII whose parent's income less than Rs. 25000/- per annum will get one set. Value of the text books set is Rs. 250/- to 1,20,000 students will provide by free text books provide by State Text Book Board

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Progress

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Sanctioned grant	Exptdr.	Reasons for saving / excess Exptdr.
1	EDN-28: Development of Govt. College and Hostel	745.00	555.00	13 Government colleges at Khergam, Meghraj, Sarigam, Nasvadi, Karchelia, Dediyapada, Songadh, Chikhli, Netrang

Institute	Diploma level course	Intake
	Certificate Level Course	
Government Technical High School / Institution	Technical Examination Board Pattern Courses (16 Courses)	830
	I.T.I. Pattern Courses (13 Courses)	270
	Std. 8, 9, 10 Modular Schemes.	1192

Development of Government Polytechnics and Girls' Polytechnics

3.37.3 During the year 2011-12, out of a total provision of Rs. 844.50 lakh, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 725.36 lakh for the Government Polytechnics, number of technical institute situated in tribal area and intake capacity of the students is as under:

No.	Institute	Diploma level course	Intake
(1)	Government Polytechnic, Dahod	Full time (6 courses) Distance Learning Mode (3 courses)	750 180
(2)	Govt. Polytechnic, Chhotaudepur.	Full time (3 courses)	540
(3)	Government Polytechnic, Godhra	Full time (3 courses)	360
(4)	Government Polytechnic, Dangs	Full time (3 courses)	360

Development of Government Engineering College, Dahod

3.37.4 During the year 2011-12, out of total provision Rs. 330.87 lakh, the expenditure incurred for the Government Engineering College, Dahod was Rs. 435.13 lakh.

The details regarding the intake of students are as under:

Sr. No.	Institute	Diploma level course	Intake
1.	Govt. Engineering College, Dahod.	Full time (4 courses)	480
2.	Govt. Engineering College, Godhra.	Full time M.E. (2 courses)	240

Government Building (Technical, High School, Polytechnics, Engineering Colleges)

3.37.5 During the year 2011-12, out of total provision Rs. 2582.00 lakhs and revised the expenditure incurred for construction of Government, Technical High School, Govt. Polytechnics and Engineering colleges for construction work was Rs. 2874.68 lakhs.

3.38 Sports

Development of infrastructure facilities in the year 2011-12

3.38.1 In order to develop the sports activities, which fall under the preview of the Sports Authority of Gujarat as also to encourage the good qualities of sports men, it is very much essential to construct modern sports complex, including the state infrastructure facilities so that, training camps and / or the activities like the practice of the sports can be undertaken there. During the year 2011-12, expenditure incurred as under:

Sr. No.	Name of the Sports Complex	Expenditure incurred in the year 2011-12
1	Godhra	--
2	Rajpipla	21.36
3	Saputara	--
4	Devgadhbaria	104.35

Organizing the talent search contacts in sports for tribal sports persons.

3.38.2 In order to give admissions to the sports persons in the sports hostels, under the sports authority of Gujarat to the tribal living in the Gujarat State as well as for the selection of the sports personal of the State of Gujarat for the athletics and for the games, basket ball, volley

ball, hand ball, foot ball,, hockey, wrestling, gymnastics, table-tennis archery and kabbadi, kho-kho for planning and organizing the talent search contests at the Taluka / District level in Devgadhbaria, Surat, Valsad, Vadodara, Rajpipla, Navsari, Himatnagar, Bharuch, Saputara, Godhra, Palanpur of the State, the sum of Rs. 1300/- per taluka and that of Rs. 6500/- per district was given to each taluka and district and State level assessment camp. Thus during the year 2011-12, the expenditure of Rs. 2.88 lakh has been incurred.

Assistance to S.A.G. for putting up play field and tracks at Rajpipla, maintenance of sports complex situated at Rajpipla

3.38.3 In order to prepare the playground for the games like kabaddi, kho-kho, volleyball, and athletics at the Rajpipla games complex, which is under the sports authority of Gujarat, amount of Rs. 16.25 lakh has been allocated to the District Sports Training Centre, Rajpipla.

Establishing a Sports hostel for the tribal children at Devgadhbaria

3.38.4 Facilities of a hostel building, known as Sagar Mahel are available for the sports persons of archery and Athletics. An expenditure of Rs. 4.60 lakh has been incurred for the renovation of the said hostel building in the year 2011-12, Centre of excellence for archery.

Establishment district sports training centre at Dahod

3.38.5 One post of a coach of Class-II and one post of a ground man of Class-IV have been filled in the office of the District Sports Training Centre at Devgadhbaria, district Dahod, which is under the Sports Authority of Gujarat. The annual expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been incurred on the said establishment during the year 2011-12.

Human Resource Development trained coaches and ancillary staff for new Sports Complex at Saputara, Rajpipla and Godhra.

3.38.6 One post of a coach Class-II and that of a Junior Clerk Class-III has been filled in the office the District Sports Training Centre at Rajpipla in the newly created district of Narmada which is under the Sports Authority of Gujarat under the tribal area development plan. The annual expenditure of Rs. 9.42 lakh has been incurred for the said establishment during the year 2011-12.

One post each of coach Class-II and that of a junior clerk, Class-III as well as that of a peon Class-IV has been filled in the office of the District Sports Training Centre at Saputara, district Dangs, Rajpipla, district Narmada and Godhra, district Panchmahal.

The annual expenditure of Rs. 9.42 lakhs has been incurred for the said establishment during the year 2011-12.

3.39 Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Vocational Training Institutions

3.39.1 The scheme for Vocational Training Institute in tribal areas to impart training to youth who were school dropouts or had not pursued higher education was introduced by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. Government of India has sanctioned 13 Vocational Training Centres, in 10 ITDPs including Chhotaudepur, Valsad, Kaparada, Mandvi, Rajpipla, Dahod, Khedbrahma, Songadh, Ahwa-Dangs and Palanpur. These 10 VTIs include three VTIs for girls. Three VTIs were established to impart training of five trades - (1) Radio, Transistor repairing (2) Electrician (3) Oil Engine and diesel mechanic, (4) Beauty parlour, (5) Leather and rexin work (6) Refrigerator repairing (7) Computer training (8) Embroidery and fancy work and (9) Bakery Udyog, (10) Watch repairing (11) Cycle repairing trades (12) Armature and Motor rewinding (13) T.V. repairing (14) Two wheeler auto repairing (15) Diesel and Plumbing (16) Hair and skin care (17) Scooter, Motor-cycle and Auto Rickshaw repairing (18) Wireman (19) Consumer Electronics

(20) Welder cum Fabricator (21) Certificate course in Hardware and Net working administration (22) Computer fundamental, MS-Office and Internet (23) Basic fitting work (24) Computer operator cum Programming assistant (25) General mechanic or a trade suitable to local needs. Each course is of three months and the V.T.I. inculcates skills to each trainee in any two trades as out of five. The course includes practical training of six months under a master artisan and after completion of training a loan / subsidy is given to the successful trainee to the extent of Rs. 10000 from nucleus budget to establish himself. During the training, the trainee is paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 300/-.

By the end of March 2012, 892 S.T. youth were given training through 13 VTCs at Dahod, Chhotaudepur, Vansda, Kaparada, Rajpipla, Mandvi, Danta, Bhiloda, Songadh, and Ahwa, and the girls' VTCs at Chhotaudepur, Andhrokha, and Dahod. Among them, 687 were boys and 205 were girls.

Statement showing projectwise trainees admitted in Vocational Training Centres during the year 2011-12

Sr. No.	Name of the VTC	Sex	Sanctioned strength	No. of trainees admitted
1	Danta, district Banaskantha.	Male	100	80
2	Bhiloda, district Sabarkantha	Male	100	93
3	Andhrokha, district Sabarkantha.	Female	100	80
4	Dahod, district Dahod	Male	100	67
5	Dahod, district Dahod	Female	100	63
6	Chhotaudepur, district Vadodara	Male	100	29
7	Chhotaudepur, district Vadodara	Female	100	54
8	Rajpipla, district Narmada.	Male	100	100
9	Mandvi, district Surat	Male	100	29
10	Songadh, district Tapi	Male	100	68
11	Vansda, district Navsari	Male	100	60
12	Kaparada, district Valsad.	Male	100	69
13	Ahwa, district Dang.	Male	100	100
Total:			**1300**	**892**

3.40 Other Related Schemes

Mid-Day Meal Programme

3.40.1 The Mid-day Meal programme provides hot cooked meal to the school children of standard 1 to 8 in primary school run by the State Government and local bodies has been in existence in Gujarat State since November 1984.

The main objectives of the scheme are to raise (i) The standard of nutrition of school children and achieve social and national integration and make effort towards poverty alleviation (II) to encourage school children to attend school thereby reducing school dropout rates of students and (iii) to generate part-time employment.

Since 1st August 1995, Government of India has introduced a scheme of National Programme of Nutritional support to primary education through out the country whereby school children are provided 100 gms. of free food grains per child per day in primary 150 mg. in upper primary stage. Amount allocation of free food grains is made by Government of India to the State on basis of registered strength of children and the food grain quota is released to State through the Food Corporation of India.

Mid-Day-Meal centres are managed mostly by widows / destitute and poor persons preferable from the same village who are employed purely on temporary basis and paid honorarium. During 2011-12, over 91904 workers were engaged in Mid-Day-Meal programme.

Review of progress

3.40.2 During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 5924.60 lakhs was earmarked for M.D.M. under TASP out of this an amount of Rs. 924.00 lakh, Rs. 1000.00 lakh and 4000.00 lakh had been allocated for the Mid-Day-Meal, new Gujarat pattern and for the distribution of free food grains to the parents of S.T. girls studying in primary school respectively. Under the scheme about 10.64 lakh scheduled tribe children were provided Mid-Day-Meal. Moreover, under the scheme of providing free food grains to the parents of S.T. student studying in primary school about 5.00 lakh S.T. girls were covered.

Programme during 2011-12

During the year 2011-12, an outlay of Rs. 5924.60 lakh was provided for M.D.M. under Tribal Area Sub Plan.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Item.	Outlay	Expenditure	Unit	Achievement
1	Mid-Day-Meal	924.60	939.44	No. in lakh	10.64
2	New Gujarat Pattern	1000.00	--	--	--
3	Distribution of free food grains to the parents of S.T. girls studying in primary school.	4000.00	3912.00	No. in lakh	5.00

Public participation

3.40.3 Under "Tithi Bhojan" local donors of charitable institutions give donation to feed the children at M.D.M. Centre for a day or some period and also provide the infrastructure for centers with utensils required for cooking, servicing and packing the food and for construction of M.D.M. centres.

Food grains to the parents of S.T. students in Tribal Area Sub Plan area

3.40.4 The State Government had introduced a scheme to provide 60 kgs. food grains to the parents of tribal girl students who have 70% attendance level in the primary schools. This scheme is introduced with an objective to increase the girls retention rate in the primary schools of the tribal area. An amount of Rs. 40000.00 lakhs has been provided to benefit about 5.00 lakh girl students for the year 2011-12.

3.41 Public Health, Medical Services, Medical Education & Research

For the balanced development of the society, specific efforts are required to be made for the development of Scheduled Tribes. The State Government had introduced the Tribal Area Sub Plan (TASP) in 1974-75 under the guidelines of the Government of India with following objectives.

(1) To minimize the gaps in the level of development between tribal and non-tribal area of the State.
(2) To improve the socio-economic conditions of the tribal communities.
(3) Elimination of exploitation of the tribal people.

3.41.1 A specific emphasis is being given to provide better health care services to the tribal communities under the TASP sub sector of Medical and Public Health. The objective of the plan is to improve the health status and well being of every man, woman and child in the state in an organized manner by increasing various infrastructure facilities in the existing health and medical institutions.

In the pursuance of the national health policy, special attention has been given to tribal area for development of rural health infrastructure under the Rural and Urban Health Services. It has thus been decided to establish one sub centre for every 3000 tribal populations and one Primary Health Centre for every 20,000 tribal population in the state. In case of the Community Health Centre, one lakh population is considered for all rural / tribal population of the state. These norms have been adopted in the plan and because of this policy, the position of the Sub

The main strategies for disease prevention and control under NVBDCP are as under:

- Early case detection and complete treatment
- Integrated Vector Management
- IEC/BCC
- Capacity building
- Operational research.

The progress of various activities undertaken in the tribal areas during 2007-08 to achieve the above mentioned objectives are as under:

Surveillance of malaria

3.42.6 The blood slide collection (BSC) during 2007 in the tribal areas was 2165105 which is 19.49% to the total population (195% achieved).

Integrated Vector Management

1. During 2007, 37.68 lakh population were covered under indoor residual spray (IRS) in the tribal districts of the State.
2. 80417 mosquito bed nets were treated and distributed in the tribal areas free of cost. Moreover, during 2008, 161750 mosquito bed nets were also supplied to the districts for the treatment and distribution of the same in tribal areas.
3. Biological control activities are also intensified in the tribal areas and during 2007 larvivorus fishes were introduced in 50777 permanent water bodies for prevention of mosquito breeding.

Dengue and Filariasis:

- Regional level Dengue diagnostic centers are established at Government Medical College, Vadodara, Surat and Municipal Medical College, Surat. Moreover, district level surveillance centers are also established in each district level hospital in the tribal districts.
- For elimination of lymphatic filariasis mass drug administration activities carried out in Surat, Valsad and Navsari districts covering 8691479 populations. The coverage achieved was 87.4%

3.42.7 A provision of Rs. 415.00 lakh provided under the scheme for (1) Purchase of anti-Malaria Drugs / Insecticides / Larvicides (2) I.E.C. activities (3) Revenue liabilities of Malaria office in newly created districts and (4) Providing insecticide Treated Mosquito nets. An amount fully utilized upto March 2011.

(III) Nucleus Budget

3.42.8 A revised provision of Rs. 15.00 lakh provided under the scheme operated by Tribal Development Department to meet with the requirement of local health services to the tribal people. An amount of Rs. 13.44 lakh has been utilized up to March, 2011.

(iv) Epidemic Control Programme

Sickle Cell Anemia Control Program

Introduction

3.42.9 Sickle Cell Anemia (SCA) is a hereditary anemia, predominantly seen amongst various tribal populations of India. People affected by SCA are frequently misdiagnosed and mistreated. This is not a common iron deficiency (nutritional) anemia.

Initiative and duration

3.42.10 In the year 2005-06, Department of Health & Family Welfare of Government of Gujarat passed a resolution dated 30th January 2006, to initiate Sickle Cell Anemia Control Program in the 4 districts of south Gujarat. Since 2011, it has been extended to all 12 tribal districts of Gujarat and steps are being taken to form a **Gujarat Sickle Cell Anemia Control Society** under society registration act 21 of 1860.

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Goals & Objectives of Sickle Cell Anemia Control Programme

- ◊ No child birth with Sickle disease by 2020
- ◊ Prevention of death from Sickle Cell crisis
- ◊ To improve health status and quality of life of Sickle Cell Anemia patients.

Main objectives of the Sickle Cell Anemia Control Program are:

- ◊ New born screening
- ◊ Screening of eligible tribal couple
- ◊ Children, adolescent and geriatric screening
- ◊ Prenatal diagnosis
- ◊ Necessary laboratory investigation
- ◊ Counseling, treatment and follow up.

Key benefits of programme initiated

* Till this date, total 17,70,930 persons have been screened, out of total 89 lakhs tribal population and among these 2,05,365 persons have been identified as sickle trait while 12,086 sickle cell diseased persons have been identified.

* All 12,086 Sickle cell disease patients diagnosed till now were put into the comprehensive care system and have been regularly supplied basic medications like Folic Acid and Painkillers through sub centers and PHCs. IV fluids, antibiotics etc. are also provided at PHCs, CHCs and at higher referral centers. Many of these patients with sever disease were put on Hydroxyurea therapy. Counselors are trained to provide them care and support with follow up.

* 2,05,365 Sickle trait – gene carriers were provided counseling about their status and were also provided marriage counseling and given monthly quota of basic medications. Folic acid and painkillers for daily use, by field health workers.

* Arrangements were created for supply of free blood and blood products to all these patients as and when required in emergency through Regional Blood Centres and First referral units. 1579 blood transfusion were given to sickle disease patients free of cost in 2011.

* 1904 sickle crisis patients have been given treatment in year 2011.

SCA has been a very little known disease even in medical community till few years ago. Till than majority of Sickle Cell disease patients were misdiagnosed and mistreated. Government of Gujarat has created a tremendous awareness amongst all the doctors regarding SCA and has organized various training programs both for Government and non-Government doctors. Consistent and uninterrupted supplies of basic medicines like folic acid and pain killers have been assured through PHCs, CHCs and Sub centres. In general all steps are being taken for diagnosis, treatment, counseling and prevention of sickle disease to newborn.

As multiple organs are damaged in SCA, Comprehensive Mega camps are held exclusively for Sickle Cell disease patients with different faculties like pediatric medicine, orthopedic, radiology, gynecology, ophthalmology and pathology. Various pathological and radiological investigations are carried out for diagnosis of organ damages.

IEC activities

3.42.11 Enough IEC materials like banners, pamphlets, movies, jingles have been created in vernacular language and are available at all level including sub centers of PHCs.

On 19th June, on the occasion of 2nd World Sickle Cell Anemia Awareness Day, a weeklong awareness program were held in the state with different activities at block and district levels by inviting elected members of parliament, legislative assembly and district and Gram

Panchayats along with community leaders and school and college teachers. A talk on radio in Gujarati language by the Director of the SCA program was broadcasted on the occasion. TV, Gujarati magazine and daily newspaper as well as Indian Express of Ahmedabad edition highlighted the activities, thereby spreading the message to the mass population.

Advanced Stem Cell Therapy facilities

3.42.12 Government of Gujarat has already signed MOU with GIOSTAR, USA based company for creating system cell facilities at Government Medical College, Surat. Stem cell transplantation will bring a hope of survival for all Sickle cell disease patients in Gujarat.

Impact of Programme and sustainability

3.42.13 The common tribal people are most benefited. Today they get regular free medicine at their doorstep; hence, there is marked reduction in crisis.

The overall life expectancy of tribal people has improved. Better and persistent health care has reduced frequency of crisis which will help in reducing morbidity and mortality. Awareness among medical practitioners has increased dramatically in respect to diagnosis and treatment. Marriage counseling, antenatal screening and prenatal diagnosis are being advised by medical doctors.

The fruits of the program have reached to the door step of under-served – The tribal people.

Achievement

3.42.14 Sickle Cell Anemia Control Programme run by the Commissionerate of Health and Family Welfare of Government of Gujarat has been awarded with "Prime Minister Award for Excellence in Public Administration" for the activities carried out in 2009-10 in tribal districts and the amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh have been given as cash award on 21st April 2011. On behalf of Government of Gujarat, Commissioner of Health and Family Welfare Smt. Anju Sharma received this award from Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh.

Leptospirosis Control Program

3.42.15 Leptospirosis is a remarkable public health problem in Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andaman and Gujarat States in India. Leptospirosis was first detected in Gujarat in the year 1994. Every year in the season of monsoon, Surat, Navsari, Valsad and Tapi districts are mainly affected region of Gujarat.

Number of cases and death have been also found related with the intensity of rain and flood like situation.

For the control and prevention of Leptospirosis, Department of Health & Family Welfare is doing various activities and provided example to the other affected states of the country.

For the control of Leptospirosis, Government of Gujarat has allotted funds of Rs. 742.06 crore from the year 2002 to 2011.

Government Medical College, Surat has markedly contributed for this disease. Department of Health & Family Welfare have coordinated with Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Dairy, Sugar Mills, NGOs and private medical practitioners for the control and prevention of Leptospirosis.

For this variety of group discussions, training programmes and workshops have been arranged. Training has been given every year to medical officers, paramedical staff of affected as per the guidelines provided by National Institute of Communicable Disease, New Delhi. House to house survey, early detection of suspected cases of Leptospirosis, sample collection

for diagnosis timely free of cost referral to designated treatment centers for intensive treatment, daily reporting and year to year analysis of trend like activities are being carried out by health and medical service staff in all affected districts. Laboratory of Government Medical College Surat has been developed with advance testing facilities for correct diagnosis by the remarkable contribution from NICD Delhi. To implement the equal policy regarding prevention and control in all affected States, Government of India had carried out Leptospirosis Pilot Project under the 11th Five Year Plan. Under this project fund of Rs. 1.71 crore has been allotted for the Surat, Navsari and Valsad districts of Gujarat.

The focus of the project will be on:

- Strengthening diagnostic laboratories in pilot project areas
- Strengthening of patient care management facilities in pilot project areas and supplementary provision of drugs for chemoprophylaxis
- Development of trained manpower
- Create awareness regarding timely detection and appropriate treatment of patients.
- Sensitization of Animal Husbandry and Agriculture personnel
- Information, education and communication.

3.42.16 A provision of Rs. 695.00 lakh for the year 2011-12 sanctioned under this programme was made for prevention, control and strengthening of laboratory facilities for Leptospirosis, control of Sickle Cell Anemia and Thelesamia and Sickle Cell Anemia Project as continued items and also as a new item of Sickle Cell Anemia Project. An amount of Rs. 695.00 lakh has been fully utilized during the year 2011-12.

(V) Health Education Bureau (HEB)

A provision of Rs. 300.00 lakh for preparation of health education material for the tribal area of the state. An amount has been fully utilized during the year 2011-12.

(VI) Special School Health Check up Programme:

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

To ensure good health for our school children the Department of Health & Family Welfare conducts School Health Programme every year. This is the single, largest, health programme operating in the State of Gujarat.

School Health Programme is a commendable effort of the Health Department in the direction of cultivating healthy habits among children and thereby makes the future generation of the state healthy. The programme includes all the possible steps required to make children healthy – right from primary health check-up to providing super specialty treatment if necessary. It is an ambitious social oriented programme under which approximately 15 million children are covered every year.

Aims

Comprehensive Care for the Health & Well being of all children of Gujarat.

Objectives

- To improve the health status of primary, secondary and higher secondary school going children and children in Anganwadies.
- To make available specialist services to needy children.
- Free super specialty services for cardiac, cancer and kidney disease to children
- To provide eye check up and free spectacles to all needy children
- To improve the nutritional status of children.
- Awakening health consciousness in children.

Beneficiaries

- All children going to Anganwadi centre.
- Primary school going children.
- Secondary & Higher Secondary school going children
- New born to 14 years of non school going

Service provided

- Health check up
- Spot treatment
- Referral services
- Free spectacles
- Free super specialty treatment for heart, kidney and cancer disease including rental transplant.
- Free cardiac treatment outside Gujarat for BPL.
- IEC activities.

Procedure

3.42.17 Health teams examine all school going and I.C.D.S. beneficiaries in the primary schools and Anganwadies. Children with minor ailments are treated on the spot in the school. Children requiring examination by specialists are sent to the related referral centers where different medical experts like ophthalmic surgeon, physician, pediatrician, dentist, skin specialist

and E.N.T. surgeons examine and treat them. Those children who require spectacles are provided the same free of cost.

Children suffering from heart, kidney and cancer diseases are examined by super specialty hospitals. Operative treatments including rental transplant are given free of cost. Transportation is also provided by the State Government.

BPL children suffering from complex heart problems and if treatment is not possible in Gujarat will send to reputed hospitals outside the state for treatment.

Planning for prompt treatment

3.42.18 In order to provide prompt treatment under school health programme, children suffering from serious diseases, powers have been given to grant permission at district level.

School health week

3.42.19 Environment plays vital role for the health of children. Children get easily infected through mosquitoes and bees which breed at water logged and dirty places. It is necessary to keep the village clean to protect our children. Spreading message like "Health is Wealth" "Clean Gujarat, Health Gujarat" will go a long way in brining awareness in society about sanitation and hygiene. This will help in developing an insight among people to keep not only their own houses or hamlets but also the entire village clean. Towards this end, School Health Week will be celebrated. This is an innovative approach to inculcate among students good habits, awareness about nutritious food, clean environment and clean drinking water.

School Health Week shall create a healthy climate in villages and with active participation by all the agencies of the Government e.g. Health, Education, Women and Child Development, Panchayat, Water Supply etc. at the village level, the Health Week shall become nothing less than a celebration of a festival. Awareness generated through the celebration of School Health Week shall bring about a vision to keep the village clean for the entire year with participation of awakened communities.

Meetings with grand parents and parents will prove useful for inculcating values, steeped in our culture, to children. The new generation will thus imbibe the determination of "Dhruva", devotion of "Prahalad" and the strong resolve of an Indian. They will evoke patriotism and a spirit of nation building with mental and physical health forming its core.

The cooking competition will help the children to understand the importance of nutrition and the nutrients available from vegetables and fruits which can be grown in kitchen gardens locally.

Every village will celebrate "School Health Week" which will last for five days. Each day two departments will identify as theme departments and relevant activities will be carried out.

The first day Panchayat and Water Supply Department, the second day Health and Education Department, the third day ICDS and Health Departments, the fourth day Health Department and the fifth day Panchayat and Education Department will be declared as theme departments.

School Health Check up in the Tribal Area during the year 2011-12

Sr. No.	District	Total no. of children	No. of children examined	Treated on spot	No. of children examined in referral services	Spectacle provided	Super specialty treatment care		
							Heart	Kidney	Cancer
1	Banaskantha	160960	149993	11306	459	199	4	0	0
2	Bharuch	91791	86261	13228	310	105	11	2	1
3	Dahod	761796	692938	52173	1321	249	25	8	6
4	Dangs	95705	84640	10686	220	249	39	6	2
5	Narmada	163884	158330	19352	1300	1023	149	5	0
6	Navsari	137966	130838	17700	1185	640	27	0	1
7	Panchmahal	185201	165937	13314	436	540	21	4	3
8	Sabarkantha	251174	244379	26961	1320	1610	43	7	0
9	Surat	117025	113074	11181	497	378	14	13	2
10	Tapi	197056	191768	17476	893	457	7	1	0
11	Vadodara	750456	715158	68932	3146	386	10	0	0
12	Valsad	173751	169886	17883	996	1382	33	5	1
Total:		**3086765**	**2903202**	**280192**	**12083**	**7218**	**383**	**51**	**16**

3.42.20 A provision of Rs. 200.00 lakh for the year 2011-12 sanctioned for school health check up (Rs. 125.00 lakh), Health check up of students studying in Higher Secondary schools (Rs. 50.00 lakh) and prevention of malnutrition (Rs. 25.00 lakh) under this Programme and an amount has been fully utilized upto March 2012.

Strengthening of Rural and Urban Health Services

3.42.21 The main objective of the scheme are to provide preventive and curative health care services to the weaker section of the society partially in the tribal area of the State. During the year, a revised provision of Rs. 10347.18 lakh against the original provision of Rs. 9830.41 lakh was provided for primary health care services through Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, Sub Centres and Mobile Comprehensive Health Care Units in the tribal area of the Gujarat State.

The scheme wise progress achieved during the year 2011-12 is briefly narrated bellow:

(I) Strengthening of Community Health Centres (CHCs)

3.42.22 To strengthen the CHCs, a revised provision of Rs. 5527.78 lakh was made during the year 2011-12, against the original provision of Rs. 5011.01 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 5502.18 lakh was utilized upto March 2012. A provision was utilized as a continued items for (1) Revenue liabilities of CHCs (2) organize diagnostic and treatment camps in CHCs (3) Disposal of solid waste including bio medical waste (4) Increase the grant for providing additional drugs to 71 CHCs (5) Construction of PM Room garages and compound wall at 9 CHCs (6) To increase bed facilities in 5 CHCs and (7) Construction of new staff quarters at 9 (nine) CHCs and renovation of staff quarters at 1 (one) CHC.

The new items also taken up as follows:

(1) To provide facility of equipment and furniture in 20 CHCs as per IPHS (13th Finance Commission) (2) To provide facility of Blood Storage at 10 CHCs (3) Strengthening of 15 Dental unit at CHCs (4) To provide diesel generator set at 10 CHCs (5) New construction of CHC Diwada (district Panchmahals) (6) Replacement of ambulance van for 39 CHCs (7) Renovation of 2 CHCs and Compound Wall at 14 CHCs, construction of 10 P.M. room, construction of 18

garages and miscellaneous work at 15 CHCs under NABARD project (8) New construction of staff quarters at 32 CHCs, renovation of staff quarters at 1 CHC, miscellaneous work at staff quarters at 7 CHCs under NABARD project and (9) To purchase of 84 new vehicles for CHCs under NABARD project.

(II) Construction of Sub Centres:

3.42.23 A provision of Rs. 1214.00 lakh was made for construction of 35 sub centres and as a new item for construction of 344 new sub centres, renovation of 258 sub centres and compound wall at 16 sub centres under NABARD project. The provision was fully utilized during the year 2011-12.

(III) Strengthening of Primary Health Centres (PHCs):

3.42.24 To strengthening of Primary Health Centres through providing prevention and curative health care services to the tribal people, a revised provision of Rs. 2809.40 lakh was made for (1) revenue liabilities for the PHCs and dispensaries of local body under Panchayat (2) increasing the grant for additional drugs and organizing diagnostic and treatment camps at PHCs (3) Revenue liabilities of 5 PHCs, 7 PHCs under 30 Development Talukas Yojana and 1 (one) PHC in 11 Taluka under Human Development Index which were sanctioned in 2009-10 (4) Establishment of 10 new PHCs and (5) Health Check up movement of tribal families as a continued items and as a new item (i) to purchase new vehicle for 2 PHCs and (ii) replacement of vehicles for 65 PHCs under NABARD Project. An amount of Rs. 2809.40 lakh was fully utilized during the year 2011-12.

(IV) Construction of PHCs / Staff Quarters:

3.42.25 A provision of Rs. 796.00 lakh was made for (1) Construction of main building with PM room, garages, compound wall and electrification work etc. at 15 PHCs (2) Construction of 110 staff quarters at PHCs continued item and as a new item (i) new construction of 6 PHCs, renovation of 7 PHCs and compound wall at 25 PHCs, construction of 29 P.M. room, construction of 30 garages and construction of Block Health Office building at 24 PHCs under NABARD project and (ii) new construction of staff quarters at 118 PHCs and renovation of staff quarters at 19 PHCs under NABARD project.
An amount was fully utilized during the year 2011-12.

Family Welfare Programme (State)

3.43.1 A provision of Rs. 2624.52 lakh against the original provision of Rs. 1924.52 lakh was made for Matru Vandna and Chiranjeevi Yojana as continued items and a provision of urban helath project as a new item for Tribal Area Sub Plan. An amount was fully utilized during the year 2011-12.

Chiranjeevi Yojana

3.43.2 To bridge the gap in availability of affordable quality maternal health services in rural areas, Government of Gujarat has contracted the services of private gynec practitioners under an innovative public-private partnership scheme. "Chiranjeevi Yojana" or plan for a long life (for mothers and children). The scheme was initially launched as a one-year pilot project in December 2005 in five backward districts of Gujarat. Looking at the remarkable successes, the scheme was expanded to all 26 districts of Gujarat.

The State Government pays private gynecologists at the rate of Rs. 2800.00 per delivery including Rs. 200/- to the patient for transportation cost. The scheme has empowered the poor in several ways. It provided them entitlement for free delivery care in private sector as well as immediate access to Emergency Obstetric Care (EMOC). It also gives them the choice of several providers nearby to choose from. The following is the brief account of the success of the scheme.

Gujarat Government's "Chiranjeevi Yojana" earned the appreciation of UNICEF, which has mentioned it in its report "State of World Children 2009'. The efforts of the State Government is mentioned in chapter four of the report: "Strengthening health system to improve maternal and newborn health". The Gujarat Government's initiative (Chiranjeevi Yojana) is a departure from previous practice as it takes sole responsibility for the reimbursement of private health-care providers, rather than relying on intermediary parties.

World Health Organization and UNICEF have also cited this initiative of Gujarat for public-private partnerships to increase the number of private obstetricians delivering services to the rural poor in Gujarat, in their report **"Countdown to 2015: Decade report (2000-2010) with country profiles"** taking stock of maternal, newborn and child survival. The scheme has won the Asian innovation award from Singapore for its exemplary service. In the coming years the scheme is expected to achieve even greater heights.

In tribal area, total 44,227 beneficiaries in the year 2011-12

Balsakha Yojana

3.43.3 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 Chiranjeevi Yojana or in Government Health care institution. It is also meant for all the children upto 1-month age identified at risk by Mamta Abhiyan and IMNCI trained health worker as per protocols.

The scheme is operationalized in two parts:

1. Balsakha Yojana Part-1
2. Balsakha Yojana Part-2

Balsakha Yojana Part-1

This part of scheme applicable to all babies born in BPL and tribal APL families (non-income tax paying) under Chiraneevi Yojana or at CHCs and District Hospitals, where services of pediatricians are not available.

Under this scheme, the pediatrician will attend 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 will ensure 2 days stay of mother and baby after delivery to cover dangers of immediate post partum period. If any baby is found to be having 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 and given facility / money for ambulance charges.

Balsakha Yojana Part-2

This is applicable to all babies born in 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 Anganwadi worker escorts the baby to the pediatrician and is paid incentive for this. The pediatrician will examine and treat 100 such children referred and will admit those who require indoor care. The transfer to higher level will be done as and when required as in part-1.

Package structure:

Balsakha Yojana 1:

Additional charge to CY doctor for keeping mother and neonate for two more days in. (100 @ 300) Total Rs. 30000.

Balsakha Yojana 2:

Charges to be paid to the pediatrician for treatment of 100 sick infant referred Rs. 1,75,000/- (1,75,000 @ 100).

In tribal area, total 22,460 newborn has been attended in the year 2011-12.

Janani Suraksha Yojana

3.43.4 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. The scheme has contributed immensely in increasing the institutional deliveries among the BPL, S.T. and S.C. population. The progress of scheme has been remarkable since inception and is expected to achieve good results in the years to come.

Flow of JSY benefit

3.43.5 After Hon'ble Supreme Court's instructions, Rs. 500/- of JSY benefit is being paid 8 to 12 weeks before delivery without any age, parity and place restriction to BPL, SC & ST women and additional benefit (Rs. 200/- for rural area and Rs. 100/- for urban area) are being paid to the beneficiaries before discharge from health facility. All JSY benefits are being made through bearer cheques only since September 2010.

In tribal area total, 1,27,236 beneficiaries in the year 2011-12.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

3.43.6 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 of Rs. 30,000/- per annum, on a family floaters basis.

The scheme of RSBY has been implemented in a phased manner in a Gujarat in the 1st phase (in the policy year 2008-2009 (5 districts namely; Bharuch, Dahod, Jamnagar, Kachchh and Patan were covered in 2nd phase (in the policy year 2009-2010) the scheme was further extended to another 5 districts namely; Narmada, Tapi, Dangs, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha which were prominently tribal districts.

Sr. No.	District	Total BPL	Enrolled families	No. of claims	Total claim amount till date (In Rs.)
1	Banaskantha	251743	101051	4363	34051200
2	Bharuch	129263	68160	5399	22405850
3	Dahod	218961	112215	961	10683300
4	Dangs	35344	25942	4615	5448400
5	Narmada	83288	56416	6594	22106000
6	Navsari	68543	28547	811	2713705
7	Panchmahals	201403	115653	2661	21284975
8	Sabarkantha	179689	98618	7989	49644480
9	Surat	167224	99271	1659	7030695
10	Tapi	79466	49672	1770	6970650
11	Vadodara	310862	176353	6212	28128475
12	Valsad	129024	70851	1969	4133425
Total:		**1854810**	**1002749**	**45003**	**214601155**

Immunization in tribal populated district (2011-2012)

	Workload	Achievement	%age
TT (Pregnant Women)	233778	214466	91.74
B.C.G.	208121	192974	92.72
DPT (3rd Dose)	203984	195827	96.00
Polio (3rd Dose)		193333	94.78
Measles		189122	92.71
Fully Immunization		185833	91.10

Sterilization and I.U.D. performance in tribal district (2011-2012)

	Workload	Achievement	%age
Sterilization	58810	51523	87.61
I.U.D.	85338	74836	87.87

Delivery performance (2011-2012)

	Workload	Achievement	%age
ANC Registration	236425	203695	86.16
Delivery	213862	189169	87.23
Institutional Delivery	189169	162381	85.84
PNC	189169	173759	91.85

Special provision of TASP for the Tribal Development Department

3.43.7 A provision of Rs. 2400.00 lakh sanctioned for the year 2011-12 under the scheme and which was allotted to the Tribal Development Department as per the guideline of New Gujarat Pattern. An amount of Rs. 1872.14 lakh was utilized as per the information given by the Office of the Commissioner, Tribal Development, Gandhinagar, till March 2012.

(B) Medical Services

3.44.1 Medical Services is rendering secondary health care services through 9 institutions in tribal area of the State, out of which four institutions are district level hospitals respectively Ahwa-Dang, Dahod, Rajpipla, Vyara and five institutions are sub district level hospitals respectively Dharampur, Vansda, Santrampur and Bhiloda. Facility of 1043 beds is available in the above hospitals. Moreover, facility of specialist doctor, paramedical staff and modern instruments are available in the above hospital to provide better medical treatment to the tribal people of the State.

Main objective of the medical section is to extend quality medical services and diagnostics facility in the interior part of the tribal area of the State. Tribal Area Sub Plan 2011-12 is formulated on the following objectives.

- Quality assurance initiatives in tribal area's hospital by Implementing Medical Services as per Standard of National Accreditation Board for Hospital and Health Care Provision (N.A.B.H.) in Phase manner.
- Providing Emergency Pre-Hospital care to the tribal people through GVK EMRI 108 ambulance services.
- Strengthening of Rogi Kalyan Samiti to improve health care delivery system in the tribal area's Hospitals.
- Implementation of Cancer screening programs in district hospital of tribal area.
- Provision has been made to create facility of Tele Radiology.
- Provision has been made to provide medical equipment / instrument where post of Super specialist and Specialist are created.
- Provision has been made to create Manpower and Medical equipment to raise bed capacity up to 150 bed of taluka hospital of tribal area hospital.

- Provision has been made for laboratory upgradation at various hospital having post of Microbiologist.
- Providing Hemo Dialysis unit at district hospital at Rajpipla, Dahod and Vyara.

There are 6 schemes under Tribal Area Sub Plan for the development of tribal area's medical institutions. One scheme is to strengthen infrastructure like beds, modern equipment / instrument and to create necessary manpower, second scheme is to run the National Program Control of Blindness and Visual impairment (NPCB) in the State. Third scheme is to strengthen Nursing programme in the tribal area. Fourth scheme is to make special provision for Gujarat Pattern Yojana. Fifth scheme is to create construct related infrastructure in the tribal area hospital like new ward, operation theatre and new hospital etc. sixth scheme is to provide various medical equipment and vehicle for the tribal area hospital.

A provision of Rs. 5100.00 lakh has been made for the Tribal Area Sub Plan 2011-12 out of which expenditure of Rs. 4556.59 lakh (89.34%) has incurred during the year of 2011-12.

Medical Education and Research

3.44.2 Plan ceiling allotted to Medical Education for the year 2011-23 is Rs. 80000.00 lakh, out of which Rs. 8365.56 lakh is sanctioned for TASP i.e. 10.46% of total outlay.

- Free books for S.T. students

State Government has started providing free medical, dental, physiotherapy and nursing books to the tribal caste students studying in Government colleges under medical education in year 2008-09. State Government has continued this scheme for year 2011-12 and made provision of Rs. 100.00 lakh. In year 2010-11, total 752 students were benefited under this project and in 2011-12, no. of benefited students are as under:

No. of Government Colleges		No. of students
Medical	06	556
Dental	02	103
Nursing	07	133
Physiotherapy	05	117
Total:	**19**	**909**

- Free treatment to tribal caste patients

State Government started providing free treatment to the tribal caste patients in Cardial Kidney, cancer and other treatment in the institutions under medical education from year 2008-09. State Government has made a provision of Rs. 1230.00 lakh under this scheme for year 2011-12, total 232004 patients took benefit under this project.

Beneficiaries of Super Specialty Services 2011-12

Cardiology	653
Kidney	001733
Cancer	595
Tertiary Care – Hospitals	270560
Total:	**273541**

- To start physiotherapy college at Dahod

State Government has planned to start Physiotherapy College at Dahod with intake capacity of 30 seats in the first phase. Government sanctioned Rs. 350.00 lakhs for construction of physiotherapy college and hostel in year 2008-09. Also Rs. 50.00 lakh were sanctioned for teaching, paramedical, administrative staff, furniture and equipments. State Government has continued this scheme for year 2011-12 and made provision of Rs. 100.00 lakh for capital and Rs. 67.30 lakh for revenue. physiotherapy college is started in 2010-11 and 30 students were given admission in 1st year.

The project cost is Rs. 1852.00 lakh and out of which total Rs. 1600.00 lakh grants released for construction of Physiotherapy college and construction work is already completed in 2012 and inaugurated on 1st May 2012 by Hon. Chief Minister Shree Narendra Modi.

☼ To start medical college at Valsad under GMRES

State Government has planned to start medical college at Valsad under Gujarat Medical Education and Research Society (an organization of State Government) Government sanctioned Rs. 5500.00 lakh for construction of medical college and hostel and Rs. 638.26 lakh for revenue head and Rs. 330.00 lakh for medical equipments in 2011-12. The estimated total cost of construction for the project of medical college is Rs. 15000.00 lakh and construction work is already started in the year 2010-11.

Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy

Ayurvedic Services

3.44.3 AYUSH Medical Services is rendering through 4 Ayurved Hospitals including special treatment of Panchkarma in tribal area of the State, which are at Ahwa-Dang, Devgadhbaria, district Dahod, Limdi, district Dahod and Rajpipla, district Narmada. Moreover, tribal people are getting Ayurved treatment by Government Ayurved Hospital, Valsad, Navsari, Bilimora, district Navsari and Popatpura, district Panchmahal. To strengthen the Ayush Medical services in tribal area the new construction of Government Ayurved Hospital, Navsari is completed and Ahwa-Dang, Devgadhbaria, Rajpipla, Valsad, new construction of hospital is under progress.

By 74 Ayurved dispensaries, 2 mobile dispensaries and 31 homoeopathic Dispensaries we are providing health facilities in the interior part of tribal area of the State.

7 Government Ayurved Medicinal Garden at Jeetnagar, district Narmada, Rajpipla, district Narmada, Antarsuba, district Sabarkantha, Vasi, district Banaskantha, Varod, district Dahod, Roopvel, district Navsari and Saputara, district Dang are procuring raw material of Ayurved Medicine and supplying to Government Ayurved Pharmacy at Rajpipla and Baroda. These pharmacy are providing quality Ayurved Medicines to Government Ayurved Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the State. People of tribal area living in traditional culture are preferring Ayurved treatment, Ayush Health Services become more popular.

Progress report of 2011-12:

3.44.4 During the year 2011-12, an amount of 972.00 lakh have been provided for the development of various schemes under Tribal Area Sub Plan. Out of which Rs. 140.00 lakh allotted for the construction work as a new item and Rs. 20.00 lakh has been provided as an expenditure for the establishment of Government Ayurved Dispensary, Gora. Moreover, Rs. 832.00 lakh as a continuance item, out of which Rs. 342.00 lakh for the construction and Rs. 490.00 lakh provided for pay and allowances.

HLT-18: Opening of new Homoeopathy Dispensaries in tribal area

An amount of Rs. 24.33 lakh has been provided in this scheme as a continuous item expenditure of pay and allowances of the staff of 20 dispensaries included.

There has been no provision for new item. An expenditure of Rs. 24.33 lakhs incurred.

HLT-19: Research Botanical Survey and Herbal Garden

Expenditure as a pay and allowances of the staff of Government Herbal Garden, Roopvel, district Valsad and Jeetnagar, district Narmada as a ongoing scheme.

Provision of Rs. 145.48 lakhs has been provided, out of which Rs. 25.48 lakhs as a continuous item and Rs. 120.00 as a new item. Rs. 30.00 lakh X 4.00 lakh include for electric bore and irrigation and development at Herbal Garden of Roopvel/Jeetnagar /Varod/Saputara. Against which Rs. 13.31 expenditure incurred.

HLT-21: Opening of new Ayurvedic Hospital and expansion of existing Ayurvedic Hospital

An expenditure including pay and allowances of Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital, Ahwa-Dang, Limdi, Rajpipla and Devgadhbaria. Provision of Rs. 507.21 lakhs has been made. Out of which, Rs. 165.21 lakhs as a pay and allowances in the continuous item and Rs. 342.00 lakhs includes as a construction work, Rs. 164.47 lakhs expenditure incurred.

HLT-2: Opening of new Ayurvedic Dispensaries in rural tribal area

The expenditure includes pay and allowances, medicines of 49 Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 1 Mobile Dispensary.

Provision of Rs. 294.98 lakhs has been made. Out of which, Rs. 274.98 lakhs for ongoing, Rs. 20.00 lakhs for new item. Against the provision, an expenditure of Rs. 242.62 lakhs incurred.

Construction P.I.U. Gandhinagar

HLT-19: Research Botanical Survey and Herbal Garden

3.44.5 Provision of Rs. 120.00 as a new item. Rs. 30.00 lakhs X 4.00 lakhs include for electric bore and irrigation and development of herbal garden of Roopvel / Jeetnagar / Varod / Saputara and Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been transferred to Project Implementation Unit (P.I.U.) Gandhinagar.

HLT-21: Opening of new Ayurvedic Hospital and expansion of existing Ayurvedic Hospital

Provision of Rs. 342.00 lakhs has been made as 3rd installment for the construction work and development of Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Navsari / Rajpipla / Devgadhbaria in continuous item. But, the expenditure did not incurred due to administrative non-approval.

Nutrition and Health Services for mother and children

3.44.6 Nutrition programme is a part of National Health Policy. It is stated that "National and Regional" strategies should be developed and implementation a time bound basis to ensure adequate nutrition for all segments of the population through a well developed distribution system specially in the tribal rural area and urban slums. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programmed provides a package of services to the child comprising.

Nutritious food consisting of 500 calories and 12-15 gram protein is provided to the children under 6 years of age in this programme. Nutritious food with 800 calories and 20-25 gram protein is given to malnourished children falling in nutritional grade severely under weight food with 600 calories and 18-20 gram protein is provided to pregnant lactating mother and adolescent girls.

(1) Supplementary Nutrition (2) Immunization (3) Health check up (4) Referral services (5) Non-formal pre-school education and (6) Nutrition and Health Education for mothers through Anganwadies.

An Anganwadi centre usually covers population of 1000 in the rural / urban slum areas and 700 in the tribal areas.

Aims and objectives:

- To improve the nutrition and health status of the children in the age group 0-6 years.
- To provide good environmental condition needed for physical social and physiological development of the children.
- To reduce incidence of low birth weight babies and remove malnutrition among children and thereby reduce mortality and morbidity among children.
- To reduce school dropout rate by providing simulation to 3-6 year children.
- To enhance effective co-ordination at the policy implementation level among Government department to promote child development.
- To educate adolescent girls in hygiene, family welfare, nutrition and sexually transmitted diseases.

Review of progress

3.44.7 In 1975, the scheme was launched in one tribal taluka of Chhotaudepur in Vadodara district. Thereafter, the scheme was expanded to cover other blocks during the different five year plan period. At the end of March 2012, there are 336 I.C.D.S. blocks are sanctioned with 50226 Anganwadi centers, out of which 80 projects are sanctioned with 14092 Anganwadi centers are in tribal areas. At the end of March 2012, 80 I.C.D.S. blocks in tribal areas were fully functionalized and 7.43 lakh beneficiaries were covered by functioning 14092 Anganwadi centers.

For the year 2011-12, an outlay of Rs. 119051.07 lakh is earmarked under the plan budget. The physical target of beneficiaries is fixed at 10.14 lakh beneficiaries under Tribal Area Sub Plan. At the end of March 2012, an expenditure of Rs. 3787.87 lakh was incurred and 7.43 lakh beneficiaries were covered.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) blocks are intended to reach to pregnant women and lactating mother, kishori and children in the age group of 0-6 years and to offer care services. During the year 2011-12 an outlay of Rs. 113815.89 lakhs for tribal beneficiaries to provide nutritive food and a package of health services through 80 blocks and 12091 Anganwadi's centres sanctioned in tribal area of the State. At the end of March-2012, total 80 ICDS blocks in tribal areas were fully functionalized and 10.14 lakh beneficiaries were covered by functioning 14092 Anganwadi centres.

3.45 Backward Class Welfare

3.45.1 Tribal Welfare programme under backward class welfare sector are very important for providing several schemes of supplementary nature so that the welfare of tribals can be accelerated and result in overall development and growth of tribals. Welfare measures undertaken under this sector in TASP region are grouped under (1) education (2) economic upliftment (3) health, housing and other schemes and (4) direction and administration. These schemes are implemented by the Tribal Development Department. A broad outline indicating salient features of the programmes and progress are as under:

Scholarship for Pre SSC students

3.45.2 Scholarship is given to the students of Class V to X in private as well as Government schools. Students who secure 38% and above percentage Standard 5 to 7 Government Primary Schools, 45% and above percentage in standard 5 to 7 in Government approved private primary school 38% and above percentage in standard 8 to 10 in Government schools and Government approved private schools are given scholarship at the different rates. The income limit for pre SSC has been abolished. The rate of scholarship given by the State Government is mentioned below:

School	Standard	Rate (per annum) Rs.
Government School	5 to 7	Rs. 150-00
Private School	5 to 7	Rs. 150-00
Government school	8, 9 & 10.	Rs. 300-00

In the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 3901.51 lakhs was incurred and 15,93,429 students were assisted under Tribal Area Sub Plan.

Free Books and Clothes

3.45.3 Tribal students of the standard 1 to 7 are provided two pairs of uniforms, whose family income does not exceed Rs. 20000/ per annum in rural areas and Rs. 25000/ per annum in urban areas. The rate for two sets of uniform is Rs. 200/- per student. For the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 2131.89 lakh was incurred and benefit was given to 9,81,800 scheduled tribe students.

Vidya Sadhana Yojana (Bicycle gift)

3.45.5 Under this scheme, a bicycle costing Rs. 2275/- per students are given through GRIMCO to all tribal girl studying in standard VIII is provided. During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 741.43 lakh was incurred and 28,847 girls were assisted. The annual income does not exceed Rs. 20000/- per annum family in respect of rural areas and Rs. 25000/- per annum per family for urban areas.

Grant-in-aid hostels

3.45.6 Grant-in-aid is given to hostels run by voluntary agencies for tribal students studying in Std. VIII to X. At present, 949 hostels with a capacity of 27,436 boys and 16,347 girls, totalling of 43,783 students were given assistance for the following purposes:

1. Token grant of Rs. 3000 is given in the first year of its operation.
2. Maintenance grant is paid at the rate of Rs. 600 per month per inmate on approved strength.
3. Grant of 90% on fixed pay of housemaster, lady superintendent, cook, assistant cook and Chowkidar etc.

Government hostel for college going students

3.45.7 At present, 30 boys' and 14 girls' hostels run by Government accommodating 1500 boys and 700 girls totaling 2200 students. During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 349.84 lakh was incurred for their maintenance and development.

Ashram schools

3.45.8 Ashram schools are run by voluntary agencies. These agencies are paid 90% grants on recurring and 100% grant on non-recurring expenditure. There are 450 Ashram Schools and 97 Post Basic Ashram Schools are run covering 71,870 students. During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 14106.70 lakhs was incurred.

Residential schools for talented students

3.45.9 From 1986-87, Residential schools were started for talented tribal students, object of the scheme is to provide secondary education from standard VIII to X and higher secondary in Science stream for standard XI and XII, so that they can get good opportunity in employment in selected profession and trades. In these schools, facilities like hostel, educational and other amenities are provided free of cost. At present, 44 residential schools are working in the State covering 6516 students. During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 2426.55 lakhs was incurred for there establishment and development.

Pre-Examination Training Centre

3.45.10 Tribal candidates appearing in competitive examination being conducted by GPSC and various Commissions, Staff Selection Board are not enthusiastic due to weak foundation of studies and lack of general knowledge and interview techniques. With a view to improve their performance in selection of jobs advertised by the various commissions and boards, the State Government has started 8 pre-examination training centres. The local trainee is given a stipend of Rs. 300/- per month during training with residential facility in Government hostel and an amount of Rs. 350/- is given to the trainee who stays in private hostel.

Tailoring classes for women

3.45.11 Tailoring classes for Scheduled Tribe women are conducted within and outside Integrated Tribal Development Project areas. During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 9.31 lakh was incurred for tailoring classes.

Manav Garima Schome

3.45.12 Under the modified Manav Garima Scheme, tool kits are provided to a tribal person whose income limit is Rs. 20000 in rural area, 25000 in urban area per year. During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 306.40 lakhs was incurred and 6943 persons benefited.

Free Medical aid.

3.45.13 Tribal families having annual income upto Rs. 12,000 are given medical aid for T.B., Cancer, Leprosy and maternity illnesses. This aid is extended at the rate of Rs. 500 per month for treatment of disease such as T.B. For disease such as Cancer, Rs. 1000/- p.m. is given till the patient is cured. A patient suffering from leprosy is given assistance at the rate of Rs. 400/- p.m. till the patient is cured. An amount of Rs. 500/- is given to the women for serious maternity case etc. During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 212.15 lakhs was incurred assisting 6492 tribals.

Assistance for housing

3.45.14 A financial assistance scheme of Rs. 50,500 for housing on individual basis is provided for those with an annual income limit of Rs. 24,000. During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 521.91 lakhs was incurred and 1312 persons were assisted under this scheme.

Financial assistance (Kunvarbai-nu-Mamera) Mangal Sutra / Mamera Yojana

3.45.15 Wedding gift of Rs. 5000/- is given under "Mamera" scheme to one girl of family. Rs. 2000 is given in cash to parents and Rs. 3000/- in terms of Kisan Vikas Patra is given to the girl. The income of parents does not exceed Rs. 11,000/-. During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 73.72 lakh was incurred and 1496 girls were benefited.

Financial assistance to Schedule Tribe students of Gujarat studying in Kherancha Sainik School or Military School in India

3.45.16 At present, Sainik school at village Kherancha in Sabarkantha district has been established to provide opportunity for discipline training to attend higher post in Defence service, alongwith the best education for tribal students in tribal areas. For the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 265.00 lakh was incurred.

Eklavya Model Residential School for Std. VI sto XII under Article 275(1) of the Constitution

3.45.17 Government of India has sanctioned 11 Eklavya Model Residential School as per the Andhra Pattern under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India since the year 2000-01. At present, 11 schools at Bodeli, Nizar, Pardi, Tilakwada, Ahwa, Shamlaji, Kaparada, Bardad,

Kharedi, Vejalpur and Ambaji are running in the State. Students of Std. VI to XI are studying in these schools. Residential Schools has been transferred to private N.G.O. as outsource to running. For the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 4518.98 lakhs was incurred.

Enhancement of the tribal development activity under Article 275(1)

3.45.18 A level of administration has been specially mentioned in the first provision to Article 275(1) of the Constitution for which Government of India is expected to provide adequate funds. Administration is a wide enough term covering all aspects ranging from regulation to development. Assistance under Article 275(1) is utilized for creating infrastructure in the sectors like roads and bridges, education etc. The amount is allocated to all Project Administrators in ITDPs. For the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 9490.98 lakhs was incurred.

Poorak Poshan Ahar

3.45.19 To supply food to "Poorak Poshan Ahar" scheme was launched in 20 tribal talukas declared developing by Cowlgi Committee and 60 gm. Packet of nutrient food was supplied to primary school children. For the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 793.65 lakhs was incurred.

Vima Suraksha Kavach scheme (Janshree Bima Yojana)

3.45.20 In association with United India Insurance, Vima Suraksha Kavach scheme was launched and members of every BPL, PTG tribal family (maximum upto five) were covered for health, sickness, expenditure for medicines. For the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 1378.00 lakhs was incurred.

3.46 Water Supply Sector

3.46.1 In Gujarat tribal areas are located in the eastern hilly terrain of state having peculiar rocky sub station. Presence of forest on large chunks on their land makes the problem of supplying safe and potable drinking water difficult. Besides the tribal population is living in scattered habitation and therefore it becomes still more difficult to provide potable drinking water on permanent basis.

Rural Water Supply

3.46.2 The Central Government evolved a policy to consider habitation as the unit for operation instead of a village. The State Government had carried out a survey in year 2003-04 to identify the habitations facing water scarcity due to source problem. Habitations getting water less than 10 liters per day (LPCD) or no water available comes under 'NC' (not covered) category while the habitations getting potable water more than 10 LPCD and less than 40 LPCD are categorized under PC (partially covered) category. As per survey, out of total 16,160 tribal habitations conclusion of 15 pocket and 4 cluster, 9 NC category, 5811 PC category and 1747 quality problem habitation were finalized as habitation with drinking water problem. All the NC/PC and QP category habitations are facilitated with adequate and safe drinking water as on 1-4-2010. The Government has decided to install a hand pump for a population of every 50 people instead of the earlier norm of 100 people. It has also diversified in other water supply facilities apart from hand pumps. It now provides water through a 165-mm. diameter bore with single-phase power pump, cistern (storage tank) and a stand post are constructed. During the year 2011-12, against the target of 500 habitations, 553 habitations have been covered with drinking water supply facility and 15320 nos. of hand pump have been installed.. A total nos. of 1,44,171 hand pumps exist in tribal areas of State as on 31-3-2012. There are 1586 mini pipe water supply schemes with single power pump on bore of 165-mm. diameter have been completed during the year 2011-12 against the target of 300 mini pipe water supply schemes cum 6480 mini piped water supply schemes are completed as on March 2012. The State Government has also decided to provide sustainable piped water supply system based on surface sources. During 2011-12, 5 rural regional water supply schemes are completed. 75 rural regional water supply scheme covering 3572 villages / habitations are being operated and maintained by the department.

Physical achievement for the drinking water supply programme in the Tribal Area Sub Plan during the year 2011-2012

Sr. No.	Name of district	Physical achievement			
		Rural water supply scheme			Individual roof top rain water harvesting structure
		Coverage of S.T. dominated habi. (PC/QP) as per imis	Hand pumps	Mini pipe	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Unit for ACH.	Habi.	No.	Scheme	No.
1	Vadodara	62	1554	190	00
2	Panchmahals	00	1826	50	00
3	Dahod	00	3355	249	00
4	Surat	24	1888	115	35
5	Tapi	100	2183	175	00
6	Bharuch	18	103	60	00
7	Narmada	86	732	124	08
8	Valsad	40	1114	284	419
9	Navsari	168	1028	267	406
10	Dangs	29	713	27	830
11	Sabarkantha	04	348	45	00
12	Banaskantha	22	476	00	00
Sub Total of Tribal District:		**553**	**15320**	**1586**	**1698**

Sujalam Sufalam Yojana

3.46.3 Among the 10 worst water scarce districts identified by the State Government under Sujalam Suphalam Yojana (SSY) are the tribal districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Dahod and Panchmahal. There are 929 tribal villages covered under SSY. During 2011-12, total 404 tribal villages are covered upto March 2012 under Sujalam Sufalam Yojana.

Swajaldhara Programme by WASMO

3.46.4 Water and Sanitation Management Organization (WASMO) takes the decentra-lization for community managed in-village water supply and empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions and sector reform on guidelines of Swajaldhara. In tribal areas, 166 in village water supply schemes (cum 1671) have been completed based on the decentralization for community managed in-village water supply distribution schemes. Roof rainwater harvesting structures are also constructed in tribal areas, such 1698 roof rain water harvesting structures are completed in the year 2011-12. 1,10,018 house hold tap connectivity is done during 2011-12 by WASMO. Cumulative 6,59,676 household tap connectivity (43.25%) are provided as on March 2012 in tribal areas.

Solar pumps

3.46.5 Sun is the reliable source of energy. In villages/habitation where power supply is not nearby available or power connection is very costly, such habitations are selected to operate water supply scheme. With solar pumps, cumulative 290 solar pumps are installed in various districts.

Rural Sanitation

3.46.6 Under the rural sanitation programme implemented by the Rural Development Department, the Government had in the last Five Year Plan, adopted the policy of constructing

low-cost household latrines on a large scale. As per Vision 2010, it was planned to construct household latrines for 80% of total rural families. The unit cost of latrine was Rs. 2200, of which the share of central share and state share are Rs. 1500 and Rs. 700 respectively. In addition, to boost up the programme further additional school sanitary latrines are to be constructed under these schemes. This will need appropriate information communication and social evaluation strategies. Active community participation shall be the key to success. During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 313.43 lakhs was incurred against the outlay of Rs. 442.00 lakhs. Total 43,450 households latrines were constructed for BPL.

3.47 Housing and Rural Development

3.47.1 A large number of ST families from the BPL category do not have any permanent house of their own. The State Government has launched the ambitious Rural Housing Programme to provide adequate shelter to those tribal members who do not have a house. The major objective of the rural housing programme is to increase housing activities in the rural areas through the distribution of free plots for housing to landless labourers and rural artisans and provide Pacca houses under 'Sardar Patel Awas Yojana' scheme.

Sardar Patel Awas Yojana

3.47.2 A scheme of providing financial assistance for construction of houses was introduced state from 1976 from 1st April 1997, new scheme namely "Sardar Patel Awas Yojana" (SPAY) was introduced.

Under this scheme, the unit cost is now Rs. 54,500/-, out of which Rs. 45,000/-, Awas for Government grant, Rs. 7000/- is the beneficiary's and Rs. 2200/- toilet Government grant, Rs. 300/- is the beneficiary's contribution in terms of labour component with effect from 11th August 2010.

During the year 2011-12, revised outlay of Rs. 2885.00 lakh was provided under TASP and an expenditure of Rs. 2766.00 lakh was incurred. The targets of 6411 houses, 5084 houses were constructed by the end of March-2012.

Special Provision for Tribal Development Department

An original outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs has been provided for TASP, out of which Rs. 1012.55 lakh expenditure incurred at the end of March-2012.

Land acquisition and civic infrastructure

3.47.3 Basic amenities like drinking water, sewerage, sanitation, street light, electrification, internal road, approach road etc. and primary civic infrastructure need improvement in the locality of rural housing programme for the poor.

An action plan is prepared for land acquisition for village site development and infrastructural facilities for the rural housing scheme.

Land acquisitions for rural housing

1. Under the various rural housing schemes were infrastructural development is required and where 'gamtal' (residential land) is not available, residential land can be made available.
2. Provision has been made for each Gram Panchayat with the limit of Rs. 2.00 lakh depending upon prevailing market rate.
3. Approximately 500 villages are to be covered under this programme.

Infrastructure facilities for Rural Housing Programme

1. Preference to new schemes where 'gamtal' land is available for housing complete.
2. Basic infrastructural facilities can be provided to existing clusters of houses constructed under housing scheme for the rural poor.
3. To raise uplift the rural living standard in rural areas, infrastructural facilities like drinking water, sewerage, sanitation, street light, electrification, internal roads, approach road are to be covered.
4. Various rural housing schemes of State Government like Sardar Patel Awas Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana, Halpati Awas Yojana etc. can be accommodated.
5. Maximum aid of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for each village but if required additional Rs. 2.00 lakh may be utilized from 13th Finance Commission with the consent of the Development Commissioner.
6. Minimum 15 houses are to be planned in a complex.

A revised outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 2011-12, out of which an outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakh has been provided for Tribal Area Sub Plan. Out of which Rs. 185.30 lakhs expenditure incurred at the end of March-2012.

Indira Awas Yojana (I.A.Y.)

3.47.4 Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) was launched with an objective to provide houses to members of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes and other rural families below the poverty line, free of cost. As per the revised norms of the programme the expenditure is to be shared between the centre and state on 75:25 sharing basis and the programme contains construction of new houses and upgradation of houses. The unit cost of each house is Rs. 52000 of which Rs. 33750/- will come as a central share. Rs. 11250/- will be State matching share and Rs. 7000/- will be the labour component of the beneficiary.

Under the basic minimum service programme, the housing to the houseless family is one of the top most priority sector. Under Indira Awas Yojana 1,22,561 houses were sanctioned and for STs 83,475 houses were sanctioned which is 68% of total houses sanctioned. An expenditure of Rs. 5221.18 lakh was incurred and 65,429 houses completed.

Mission Mangalam

The State Government has launched the programme Mission Mangalam with the goal of lifting at least 50% of the BPL population above the poverty line in four years.

The project supports the Government of Gujarat's ongoing long term rural poverty reduction program viz. Sakhi Mandal Yojana, which aims to eradicate poverty promote human capital development, focus on the welfare of women in which they participate in making decisions which effect their lives. Mission Mangalam aims to facilitate sustained access of poor (SHGs) to financial services capacity building and live hood support and consequently result in accelerated economic development strengthen livelihood and quality of life. The scheme aims to empower rural poor socially, economically and politically. During the year 2011-12 an expenditure of Rs. 1236.75 lakh was incurred against the outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakh under this scheme.

Gujarat Landless Labourers and Halpati Housing Board

3.45.6 To improve the living condition of Halpatis and to prevent their exploitation, the Government of Gujarat has initiated Halpati Housing Scheme for Halpati community since 1984. The implementation of the scheme has been entrusted to Gujarat Landless Labourers & Halpati Housing Board since April 1984. People of Halpati caste mainly belong to South Gujarat. Government of Gujarat has identified Surat, Valsad, Bharuch, Navsari, Narmada and Vadodara districts for the implementation of Halpati Housing Scheme. It has also identified some tribal groups including Dublas, Talavias, Nayaks and Halpatis under the Scheme. As part of this scheme, the Board provides pucca houses to beneficiaries at their present own accommodation

sites. The total ceiling cost per unit is Rs. 54,500/-. In the year 2011-12, the Government had allotted a grant of Rs. 100 lakh for construction of Halpati Houses. The Board constructed 12 Halpati houses and 107 houses are in progress at the end of financial year. Expenditure incurred for the construction is Rs. 85.89 lakhs at the end of March-2012.

3.48 Welfare Schemes, Programmes and Measures

Rehabilitation of bonded labour

3.48.1 The provision of rehabilitation of bonded labourers is applicable to the agricultural bonded labourers. 64 cases of bonded agricultural labourers were identified in Gujarat. Out of these, 59 cases were rehabilitated by providing them the cash dole of Rs. 6,250/- each. One bonded labourer dies and 4 were found missing. Vigilance Committees are appointed at district level under the chairmanship of District Collector and sub-committees at Prant level to keep Vigilance over the cases of bonded labourers. There is a state level committee under chairmanship of labour minister to review the work of abolition of bonded labour. NO bonded labour was traced or identified by any District Magistrate in the State during the period under report.

Measures for inter-State and Intra-State migrant agricultural labourers

3.48.2 Exploitation of migrant agricultural workers is prevented by implementing the provisions under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act. A large number of workers from Maharashtra and other States come for sugarcane cutting in South Gujarat. The State Government has appointed special machinery to enforce the provisions of the above said Act. But looking to the large area of operation, it is difficult to supervise this works. Therefore, it is proposed a special cell for this work. The existing machinery ensures that the minimum wages fixed for sugarcane operations and other agricultural labourers are given to the migrant labourers.

Welfare measures by the Gujarat Rural Workers Welfare Board

3.48.3 Gujarat Rural Workers Welfare Board has been set up with an objective of social economic cultural and educational upliftment of rural workers, especially agriculture labourers. Under the agency of this board one Rural Worker Welfare Center has been started in each taluka of the state and two centers has been started in each talukas, where population of agricultural labours are more than 30,000. In each of this taluka, one and two village is/are selected for operating of this centre. The rural centres have to work a link between the various agencies of the Government and the beneficiaries and are required to
pay special attention towards economic upliftment rural workers and agricultural labourers This centre is managed by an honorary organizer, a part-time nursery teacher and part-time attendant. The centre runs a nursery class for the children of agricultural labourers. Nutrition food is also given. An adult education recreation facilities and entertainment are also provided at the centre. The honorary organizers of the centre have been made responsible to undertake economic development activities of agricultural labourers in village where the centre is located and also in the nearby villages organize them and educate them for their rights. They also see that the services of health, sanitary etc. are provided to labourers.

Standardization and quality control implementation of weights and measures act

3.48.4 The Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1985, was enacted to replace the existing Weights & Measures (Enforcement) Acts of the State. The new Act and Rules are designed to provide better protection to consumers by ensuring effective legal controls on weights and measures, weighing / measuring instruments used in commercial transaction, industrial production and for protection of human health.

In the welfare programme for tribals, this is applicable indirectly. As far as the tribal area is concerned, there is no regular market. The people purchase their requirements / goods from the weekly market known as "Hatwada". Since traders are not using weighting / measuring

instruments as per act, it is necessary to implement the Act effectively. For this purpose, nine units are working at Dharampur, Ahwa, Mandvi, Dediyapada, Chhotaudepur, Naswadi, Santrampur, Devgadhbaria, and Khedbrahma. For every unit, there is an inspector, a manual assistant and a peon.

The work done by this department for the year 2011-12 as under.

Sr. No.	Items	Achievement
1	2	3
1	No. of villages visited	544
2	No. of Traders / Hawkers visited	14003
3	No. of 1 legal articles seized	1803
4	No. of Pro. Case made	1276

An amount of Rs. 40.88 lakh was spent against the provision of Rs. 46.94 lakh during the year 2011-12. The staff visited 544 villages, 14,003 traders and hawkers and 1276 illegal articles were seized. Prosecutions were made in 1276 cases during the year 2011-12.

3.49 Iodized salt

The Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. is distributing iodized salt in 54 talukas of 12 identified districts of tribal areas such as Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Panchmahal, Dahod, Bharuch, Narmada, Surat, Tapi, Valsad, Dang and Navsari to the card holders (per month 2 Kg. per card) GSCSC Ltd. is also distributing iodized salt to the hospitals, hostel, chhatralayas, kumar shalas etc. in above mentioned 12 districts.

GSCSC Ltd. is distributing iodized salt at the rate Rs. 1.00 per Kg. to AAY and BPL ration card holders through public distribution system in the State. During the year 2011-12, iodized salt was purchased 5366 M.T. and distributed 5029 M.T. Government had made revised budget provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs. Accordingly, the Corporation had made actual expenditure of Rs. 100.00 lakhs during the year 2011-12 under this scheme.

3.50 Welfare measures under the Social Defence programme

1. Directorate of Social Defence

In this scheme, expenditure is incurred for payment, allowances and other contingency expenditure for District Offices of Dahod, Narmada and Ahwa in tribal areas. In the year 2011-12, provision of Rs. 44.00 lakh was made, the grant of Rs. 44.21 lakh was allotted and Rs. 41.00 lakh was spent at the end of the year.

2. Scholarship to the Physically Handicapped

In the financial year 2011-12, against provision of Rs. 65.00 lakh, Rs. 47.00 lakh were spent and 3614 students were benefited against the target of 2867 students.

3. Welfare of the Physically Handicapped

In this scheme, expenditure incurred for free travel in State Transport buses for disables. In the year 2011-12, a revised outlay of Rs. 493.88 lakh was provided for the scheme. A grant of Rs. 493.88 lakh was released and the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 578.88 lakh.

4. Indira Gandhi National disable pension and Sant Surdas Yojana

For economic independence, the person having service disability (i.e. more than 80% disability) and annual income limitation equivalent to below poverty line are provided assistance of Rs. 200/- p.m. upto the age of 17 years and Rs. 400/- per month from the age of 18 to 64. In the year 2011-12, the outlay of Rs. 280.00 lakh was provided which

was revised as per Rs. 280.00 lakhs, Rs. 213.00 lakhs were spent and 4609 beneficiaries were benefited against the target of 6000 beneficiaries.

5. Construction Programme for Existing and New Institutions

Under this scheme, grant is directly allotted to Road & Building Department by Social Justice & Empowerment Department to construct and expand the institutional residential / facilities for tribal beneficiaries. In the year 2011-12, original outlay sanctioned for Tribal Area Sub Plan was Rs. 5527.94 lakh against which Rs. 5373.84 lakhs were allotted and expenditure of Rs. 5106.59 lakh was occurred which is 95.03% against grant allotment.

3.51 Welfare measures under women and child development department

1. Financial Assistance to Widows for their Rehabilitation

The scheme is aimed for economic rehabilitation of widows by giving them financial assistance of Rs. 500/- p.m. and Rs. 80/- per child upto two children. In this scheme, women aged 18 to 60, whose annual family income is Rs. 4500/- and individual income is Rs. 2400/- without a son aged more than of 21 years is admissible for assistance. The assistance is provided through Post department. All beneficiaries have opened their saving account in post offices and payment is made through these accounts. In the financial year 2011-12, outlay of Rs. 1353.00 lakh against which Rs. 1349.80 lakh expenditure was incurred and 18,609 widows were assisted against the target of 18000 beneficiaries.

2. Prosthetic Aids / Appliances and Other Relief to Disabled Persons

The scheme is continued in general plan budget, and for the first time, it is being introduced in TASP. In this scheme the aids and appliances worth Rs. 5000/- are given to such disabled persons whose family income is not more than Rs. 25,000. In the year 2011-12, Rs. 20.00 lakh was provided, Rs. 20.00 lakhs were spent and 670 disabled were benefited, against target of 1000 beneficiaries.

3. Indira Gandhi National old age pension and Vai Vandana Scheme

The State Government has adopted the centrally sponsored scheme of the National Social Assistance Programme, "Vai Vandana" (National Old Age Pension Scheme) from the year 2004-05. Old persons over 65 years of age are given an assistance of Rs. 200 per month. In the year 2011-12, Rs. 3540.08 lakh was provided, revised grant provision was Rs. 3209.84 lakh and expenditure incurred Rs. 3828.80 lakh and 63,588 beneficiaries were benefited against target of 80,000.

4. Sankat Mochan Scheme (National Family Benefit Scheme)

The State Government has adopted the centrally sponsored National Family Benefit Scheme from the year 2004-05. Under this scheme, assistance of Rs. 10,000 is given at the death of main income earner aged 18 to 60 years to the family living below poverty line. In the year 2011-12, Rs. 140.00 lakh was provided. An expenditure of Rs. 49.91 lakh was incurred and 3484 families were benefited.

5. Cash assistance to aged person (Antyodaya) plan

Under the existing scheme to match State share with centrally sponsored scheme "Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme" the provision was made and as per Govt. of India scheme, all 65 older persons living under poverty line are eligible for assistance under Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme.

6. **Juvenile Branch**

In the year 2011-12, integrated child protection scheme is implemented under a programme for Juvenile justice. In the year 2011-12, provision of Rs.599.22 lakh was made and Rs. 335.56 lakh grant was allotted and Rs. 355.56 lakh was spent at the end of the year.

3.52 Prohibition

3.52.1 During the year 2011-12, the Prohibition and Excise Department has implemented the policy to enforce prohibition and to educate the public in this regard. It has also organized intensive prohibition drives in the tribal areas of the State.

The Government of India has accepted the goal of establishing socialistic pattern of society in the country. It is part of the State's policy to devote special attention to improve the socio-economic condition of the tribal and weak sections of society and to assist and encourage these persons and to improve their level of living. The prohibition programme has improved the life and economic conditions of the tribal in the State by keeping them away from the evil habit of drinking and in this manner saving their hard earned money, so that their time, money and energy can be devoted to their socio-economic upliftment.

Two propaganda units were started during 6th Five Year Plan in Baroda, Valsad and two propaganda units were started in 9th Five Year Plan in Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Panchmahals district of the State. They were continued in the year 2011-12, prohibition propaganda activities have been carried out through various mass media, such a dramas and street dramas, folk songs, exhibitions, seminars, sammelan shibirs, lok sampark and newspaper publicity, T.V. advertisement and by radio advertisement of All India Radio, Baroda, Surat and also through Sanskar Kendras which play a vital role in this regard. The above schemes were implemented during 2011-12 and Rs. 40.00 lakh were spent for the above scheme.

Nashabandhi Mandal, which receives grant of Rs. 10,00,000/- from this department also played an effective role in this task of education of the tribal and other people.

3.53 Arts and Culture

3.53.1 Museums

3.53.1.1 Department of Museums is mainly concerned with enrichment of museums through addition to its collection, reorganization of old galleries of museums in tribal areas, as well as the preservation of cultural and historical places for educational development of students, scholars and public. At present, there are 15 Government museums and 9 grant-in-aids museums in the State of Gujarat. Out of 15 Government museums, 5 museums are in tribal areas. An expenditure of Rs. 8.50 lakh was incurred for development of museums in tribal areas during the year 2011-12. Different galleries of tribal museums have been reorganized. Sculpture gardens on tribal museums have been developed and a broken compound wall repaired at Shamlaji museum.

3.53.2 Archaeology

3.53.2.1 Under TASP scheme, this department carried out archaeological activities such as exploration, excavation village to village survey, river, valley survey, conservation and chemical preservation and beautification work of state protected monuments falling under the tribal areas. During the year 2011-12, an allocation of Rs. 5.00 lakh was made in the budget under this scheme. Conservation of two state protected monument one named as (1) Radhakrishna Mandir at Dharampur, district Valsad and (2) Gopnath Mahadev Shiv Panchayatan Mandir at village Gota, Ta. Khedbrahma, district Sabarkantha was carried out. The total expenditure incurred on the conservation of each of the site was (1) Rs. 2,69,576/- and (2) Rs. 2,30,424/- respectively. Therefore, under the scheme both the financial as well as physical target were achieved fully.

3.53.3 Library development

3.53.3.1 The library development scheme aims at the doorstep availability of books. The total annual budget of library department is Rs. 2233.22 lakh including Rs. 328.57 lakh for tribal areas. Total expenditure incurred on library service in the year 2011-12 is Rs. 2233.22 lakhs, including Rs. 328.57 lakhs for tribal area Library Department in starting library service in all tribal taluka. Library Department has started village Library-cum-Cultural Centre in 28 villages in tribal area from the year 2000-01. All the centres are functioning smoothly and efficiently and catering, reading needs of rural community of the State in year 2011-12.

3.53.4 Youth services and cultural activities

3.53.4.1 The office of the Commissioner, Youth Services and cultural activities organizing several cultural programme under the scheme of Tribal Area Sub Plan. Details of the expenditure incurred towards various activities during the year 2011-12 is given below as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of activities	Provision	Exptdr.	Physical target	Achievement		
					Boys	Girls	Total
(A)	**Youth activities**						
1	Tribal festival	13.00	19.72	650	522	149	671
2	Tribal Youth expedition in coastal area	3.00	2.00	100	31	50	81
3	Rock climbing basic course for tribal youth	2.50	1.30	100	44	00	44
4	Rock climbing adventure course for tribal children	2.00	1.56	100	48	42	90
5	Personality development and Yoga camp for tribal youth	7.80	6.29	600	432	168	600
6	Adventure course for children	2.50	1.30	100	40	26	66
7	Tribal Youth expedition in forest area.	3.00	0.00	100	00	00	00
Total: (A) =		**33.80**	**32.17**	**1750**	**1117**	**435**	**1552**
(B)	**Cultural activities**						
	Tribal festival at Sanskruti Kunj, Gandhinagar.	6.00	6.00	210	123	45	168
Total: (A) + (B) =		**39.80**	**38.17**	**1960**	**1240**	**480**	**1720**

3.54 Information dissemination

PUB-(1): Mass communication using print and traditional media (utilization of publicity media)

(I) Traditional media:

The traditional media consisting of Lok dayra, Lok katha, Katha kirtan, drama, bhavai, folk songs, street play puppet show, which is live entertainment media for the purpose of creating awareness among the development various state programmes of socio-economic significance. The traditional media is a live entertainment media for common people in the rural area, which is also used for dissemination of information was spent against which an expenditure of Rs. 25.00 lakh have been incurred for the year 2011-12.

(II) Publication of literature on tribals:

The Commissionerate of Information publishes literature in the form of booklets, posters, articles, loose, leafs etc. on various development activities of tribals. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for the year 2011-12 is proposed for publication on tribal development. An expenditure of Rs. 50.00 lakhs have been incurred for the year 2011-12.

(III) Jan Jagruti programme:

To attract the young generation towards tribal development activities, an awareness campaign amongst the school and college students and women is essential. It is proposed to arrange essay writing, slogan competitions, seminars and other such related public awareness writing programme for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 2011-12. An expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lakh have been incurred for the year 2011-12.

(IV) Advertisements to newspapers:

The Commissionerate of Information release advertisements to print media, highlighting various plans, policies, activities etc. for tribal development. An outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakh for the year 2011-12 is proposed for this purpose. An expenditure of Rs. 383.00 lakh have been incurred for the year 2011-12.

(V) Outdoor publicity:

People residing in remote areas of the State are also to be educated about the welfare activities being undertaken for their betterment. The common people tribals and backward class people are educated through the easiest way of dissemination of information through display advertisements on S.T. bus panels, hoarding and kiosks at strategic points. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakh is proposed for tribal area sub plan for the year 2011-12. An expenditure of Rs. 26.28 lakhs have been incurred for the year 2011-12.

(VI) Development of exhibition centre with audio-video equipment:

The Information Commissionerate has planned to develop information centers at Saputara. It has been planned to purchase latest electrical and electronic gadgets and office automation products like computers. Fax, Xerox machine, DVD players, video projectors, screen LCD/LED T.V., digital information systems, allied audio-video equipments, 3-D photographs, library with latest reference books, A.C. machine etc. for these proposed information center. Rs. 35.00 lakh is development of information center at Saputara, an expenditure of Rs. 8.95 lakh have been incurred for the year 2011.12.

PUB-(2) : Installation and maintenance of 125 colour T.V. sets and 40 D.R. sets

(I) Production of films:

Documentary films on development activities and project of the State for disseminating information to large sections of the population in rural tribal areas are being prepared by the Directorate of Information. Documentary films and T.V. documentaries will be produced on Tribal Development. For the implementation of the above mentioned programme, a provision of Rs. 80.00 lakh is an expenditure of Rs. 80.00 lakhs have been incurred for the year 2011-12.

(II) Establishment expenditure for newly created district Dahod and Narmada, Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for continuing item, an expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been incurred for the year 2011-12.

Urban development

Urban development and urban housing department allocated Rs. 16.00 crore in financial year 2011-12. Under the scheme of **"Swarnim Jayantl Mukhya Mantri Shaheri Vikas Yojana"** for Tribal Area Sub Plan to Gujarat Municipal Finance Board, Gandhinagar.

The G.M.F.B. has distributed the amount vide office order No. MFB/SJMMSVY/ Third/Inst/Modal N.P./2011/25429 dated 11-8-2011.

Table - 1

Sr. No.	Name of Municipality	Distributed amount in the year 2011-12 under TASP (Rs. In crore)
(1)	**Dahod district**	
1	Dahod	1.936
2	Zalod	0.815
3	Devgadhbaria	0.611
(2)	**Narmada district**	
4	Rajpipla	1.325
(3)	**Navsari district**	
5	Vijalpor	1.427
6	Gandevi	0.611
(4)	**Panchmahal district**	
7	Santrampur	0.611
8	Shahera	0.611
(5)	**Sabarkantha district**	
9	Khedbrahma	0.815
(6)	**Surat district**	
10	Bardoli	1.427
11	Tarsadi	0.611
12	Mandvi	0.611
(7)	**Tapi district**	
13	Vyara	1.330
14	Songadh	0.611
(8)	**Vadodara district**	
15	Chhotaudepur	0.611
(9)	**Valsad district**	
16	Pardi	0.815
17	Umargam	0.611
18	Dharampur	0.611
	Total:	**16.00 Crore**

As per the recommendation of 13th Finance Commission Rs. 1.21 crore is allocated for the year 2011-12 under Tribal Area Sub Plan. The Gujarat Municipal Finance Board has distributed the amount in financial years for 18 municipality under tribal area.

Sr. No.	Name of Municipality	Distributed amount in the year 2011-12 under TASP (Rs. In crore)
(1)	**Dahod district**	
1	Dahod	0.1221
2	Zalod	0.0581
3	Devgadhbaria	0.0592
(2)	**Narmada district**	
4	Rajpipla	0.0808
(3)	**Navsari district**	
5	Vijalpor	0.0832
6	Gandevi	0.0490
(4)	**Panchmahal district**	
7	Santrampur	0.0487
8	Shahera	0.0465
(5)	**Sabarkantha district**	
9	Khedbrahma	0.0591
(6)	**Surat district**	
10	Bardoli	0.0801

Sr. No.	Name of Municipality	Distributed amount in the year 2011-12 under TASP (Rs. In crore)
11	Tarsadi	0.0578
12	Mandvi	0.0539
(7)	**Tapi district**	
13	Vyara	0.0838
14	Songadh	0.0692
(8)	**Vadodara district**	
15	Chhotaudepur	0.0716
(9)	**Valsad district**	
16	Pardi	0.0585
17	Umargam	0.0669
18	Dharampur	0.0615
	Total:	**1.21 Crore**

CHPATER – IV

PANCHAYATI RAJ IN GUJARAT

4.1.1 Based on the recommendations of the "Balvantrai Mehta Committee", the Gujarat Panchayat Act – 1961 came into force in the State with effect from 1st April 1963. Because of this, a three-tiered system of Panchayati Raj has been in place in Gujarat since April 1, 1963. Consequent to the 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution, Article – 243 and Part-9 of the Constitution were added for devolution of powers and functions to the three tier Panchayats. To a large extent, the Constitution has provided in its framework the pattern of Panchayati Raj Institutions as obtaining in Gujarat, with some additional features in regard to the representation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions including the chairpersons. Subsequent to this Constitutional Amendment, the Gujarat Panchayat Act was comprehensively amended and enacted as a new Act, "The Gujarat Panchayat Act, 1993". The important changes brought about by the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1993 are as under:

(1) The term of the Panchayat has been made for 5 years and it has been stipulated that before a Panchayat Body finished its term, the election to the successor body should be completed.

(2) The 33% representation for women in the three tiers Panchayat has been made mandatory. 33% representation for women in the three-tier Panchayat has been made mandatory. Reservation for women to the extent of 33% was also made in respect of Chairpersons of the Panchayats.

(3) In addition to the reservation for S.C. and S.T. in proportion to the population percentage of the respective group within the Panchayat Area, a further provision for O.B.C. (Other Backward Class) reservations to the extent of 10% was made in respect of membership and chairpersons to these bodies.

(4) The Sarpanch of the Village Panchayat is elected by the whole village.

(5) In respect of Scheduled Area Panchayats, where the whole of the areas of the Panchayat at any level is situated within the scheduled area, 50% of the membership of the Panchayat is to be reserved for the S.T. and the post of the Chairperson of such Panchayat body is to be reserved for S.T.

(6) An independent State Election Commission is established.

(7) A provision has been made that if a Panchayat at any level fails to pass the Annual Budget before 31 March of the year, the elected body can be superseded on the ground of incompetence.

(8) The Act provides for devolution of functions as listed in Schedule-1, 2, 3 in respect of the Village, Taluka and District Panchayats. The Act further provides under Section-275 that a District Panchayat may, with the previous sanction of the State Government make byelaws for a village Panchayat for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(9) Grams Sabhas are being held at all revenue villages as per Gujarat Panchayat Act, 1993. All the voters of the village are the members of Gram Sabha as per Constitution Part-9. Management of Gram Sabha is as per Gujarat Panchayat Act 1993 Section-93 and 94. Every year four Gram Sabhas are being held. For Devolution of Gram Sabhas a Cabinet Sub-Committee was constituted. The Committee submitted its interim report to the Government.

(10) Section-266 of the Act also provided for State Council for Panchayat. All previous delegations of powers and transfers of functions were kept intact under Chapter–VI – "Provision as to transfer of certain functions already done under any enactment to Panchayats", Chapter–VII, which contains Sections 179 and 180 provide for further devolution of powers and responsibilities with respect to development plans and implementation of certain schemes. These provisions were added to give effect to the constitutional provisions of Chapter–IX and Schedule-XI. The 29 subjects listed in the Constitution in the 11th Schedule are also enumerated in Section 180(2) of the new Act

of 1993. It may be stated that a large number of activities are already being performed by the three-tier Panchayats, out of 29 activities listed in the 11th Schedule (article -243) 15 activities are completely within the preview of the three- tier Panchayat.

4.1.2 Review of Progress

A revised outlay of Rs. 58,779.70 lakh have been provided for the year 2011-12 for Community Development Panchayat sector which included, an outlay of Rs. 35,973.00 lakhs for the central assistance to the Panchayati Raj Institutions from the Government of India under the recommendation of 13th Finance Commission. The following statement shows the scheme-wise outlay and expenditure for the year 2011-12.

(A) Strengthening of the Administrative Structure of Taluka Panchayats

There were 6 new districts and 41 new talukas constituted in the State, of which two districts and eight talukas are from TASP. To strengthen the administrative structure of the new district and taluka Panchayats, assistance is being given for constructing office buildings, conference halls and staff quarters, and for the purchasing of office furniture and vehicles. The annual plan for 2011-12 had provided an outlay of Rs. 360.00 lakh under TASP and Rs. 360.00 lakh expenditure have been spent upto the end of March-2012.

(B) Sarvodaya Yojana:

For the effective implementation of the Sarvodaya Yojana that was re-introduced by the State Government in 1992-93, the Government provides upto Rs. 6 lakh per annum to each centre. The utilization of these funds is generally along the following pattern:

(i)	Primary and adult education	10%
(ii)	Agriculture and animal husbandry	25%
(iii)	Khadi and Cottage industries	25%
(iv)	Health, safai shibir, running of Anganwadi etc.	15%
(v)	Social activities, co-operative activities, prohibition	15%
(vi)	Administrative expenditure	10%
	Total:	**100%**

The Government provided Rs. 38.00 lakh under TASP in 2011-12 and Rs. 28.89 lakh expenditure incurred during the year 2011-12.

(C) Grant-in-aid to Gram Panchayats for Construction of Panchayat Ghar-cum-Quarter for Talati-cum-Mantri

Gram Panchayat is the basic foundation of any Panchayati Raj system. The list of functions entrusted to the Panchayat cover a wide range of activities relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, education, sanitation, public works, social welfare etc. The functions of land revenue collections, education cess and irrigation taxes along with minor coercive powers are also entrusted to the Gram Panchayats. The Panchayat functionaries such as Sarpanches, members of Gram Panchayats, Gram Sevaks, Talatis etc. are required to sit and work in the Panchayat building called Panchayat Ghar.

To enable the Talati-cum-Mantri to perform his duty in his field area, it is necessary that he be provided accommodation. This will help in eliminating complains about the non-availability of Talati-cum-Mantri in their respective field area. It will also ensure the effective monitoring of the movement of Panchayat lower level functionaries.

Under TASP to construct 40 Panchayat Ghar-cum-TCM quarters, Rs. 135.81 lakh spill over expenditure have been spent upto March 2012.

(D) Central Assistance for Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions on the Recommendation of Finance Commission

Regarding the 13th Finance Commission, a revised outlay of Rs. 35,973.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2011-12 for this purpose. An outlay of which Rs. 6475.00 lakhs have been provided under TASP. Expenditure Rs. 6250.35 lakhs has been incurred upto March-2012.

(E) Panchayati Yojana

The main objective of the Panchayati Yojana is to provide facilities for recreation children, women and elderly people in the village and to encourage eco-friendly activities. The scheme is funded through Government grants along with contribution from MP/MLA grants and village contribution. An outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2011-12, out of which Rs. 108.00 lakh was provided under TASP. An expenditure of Rs. 108.00 lakh was incurred upto March-2012.

(F) Gokul Gram Yojana

Numbers of villages in Gujarat are deprived of the minimum basic amenities, which are badly required for a sustainable development as well as human dignity. Especially in the far-flung and interior areas of the State. The State Government launched Gokul Gram Yojana in 1995-96 to provide basic infrastructure to all villages. It has identified 16 amenities that are to be provided to every village, wherever these are missing. The basic facilities include all-weather approach roads, drinking water, construction/renovation of village ponds with bathing ghats, community latrines; soak pits/soak wells, community halls, school rooms / Anganwadis / Balwadis, afforestation, electrification etc. During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 800.00 lakh was incurred against the outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakh.

(G) Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF):

Backward Region Grant Fund was launched by Government of India in the financial year 2006-07, replacing the Rashtriya Samvikas Yojana. In Gujarat, BRGF covers six districts namely; Banaskantha, Dangs, Dahod, Narmada, Panchmahals and Sabarkantha. BRGF is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund will provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental in flows in the identified districts, so as to:

(1) Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirement that are not being adequately met through existing in flows.

(2) Strengthen Panchayat and Municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building to facilitate participatory planning decision making implementation and monitoring to reflect local felt needs.

(3) Provide professional support to local bodies for planning implementation and monitoring their plans,

(4) Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats and counter possible efficiency and quity losses on account of inadequate local capacity.

In this scheme, Central Government is providing minimum Rs. 10.00 crore per district per year for development works and CBCT on proposal base.

CHAPTER - V

ABOLITION OF EXPLOITATION

5.1 Revision survey of the villages - tribal area of the State (TASP)

Introduction:

5.1.1 This is continuous scheme. As survey, record is very old and it is getting from day by day usage. Due to sale heritage, bifurcation, lad, grant etc. there is more than 20% change in land which is not reflected in the map due to various reasons. It is very necessary to create new record. Main object is to get the computerized / digitized survey record and village records, digitized maps and to carry out and correction, modification in the records through computer to provide the computerized record to the people and administration. Resurvey will be introduced as per guidelines of National Land Records Modernization Project with modern survey instruments such as differential global positioning system and electronic total station machine.

Progress upto March 2012

2325 tribal villages have been resurveyed in old scheme. Department's aim is to introduced resurvey in all villages of tribal area and to get digitized maps and computerized survey records. Resurvey work has been started in Sabarkantha district and survey work is completed in 538 villages. The survey work is also started in Vadodara and Tapi districts, whereas resurvey work will be taken up in more seven districts namely: Panchmahal, Narmada, Surat, Dahod, Banaskantha, Valsad and Navsari during the year 2012-13.

The staff engaged in survey Mamlatdar offices are engaged in the work like pre-survey activity, Gramsabha, supervision, adjudication of LPM, objection, redressal, reconciliation of record and record promulgation.

During the year 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 161.61 lakh was incurred against the provision of Rs. 220.00 lakh.

5.2 Implementation of Bombay Money Lender's Act

5.2.1 Government has approved more posts of Registrars and supervisors in tribal areas to supervise, to safeguard the interests of the tribals, and to protect them from clutches of moneylenders.

Based on Bhuria Committee Report, Government made it mandatory to get sanction of the 'Gram Panchayat at before lending in tribal areas' vides its notification dated 13/7/1998. Section 17(c) was also introduced in Bombay Money Lending Act and thereby Gram Panchayats sanction was made mandatory by this statutory provision. Thus, any moneylender has to obtain permission from Gram Panchayat before doing money-lending business to tribals. Moreover, LAMPs (Large Size Agricultural Multi Purpose Society) in tribal areas provide facility of pledge finance against gold ornaments.

Moreover, a proposal for creating new district level and taluka level post under process. Government has started the process of introducing New Gujarat Money Lending Act by replacing old Bombay Money Lending Act 1949.

5.2.2 Information regarding work carried out by concerned officer of Co-operation of money lending business in tribal areas is as under:

Sr. No.	Particulars	2010	2011
1	No. of licence (New)	103	69
2	No. of licence (Renew)	1015	1107

Sr. No.	Particulars	2010	2011
3	No. of licence (Total)	1154	1176
4	Inquiries of the complaints received under money lending Act - 1946 (including the appendence of the preceding years)	19	28
5	Disposal of inquiries of the complaints	04	02
6	Court case	19	14
7	Inquiries case of Section-13(A)	2299	898
8	Debtors inspected	68	583
9	Licence fees	Rs. 24401/-	Rs. 9824/-
	Inception fees	Rs. 42666/-	Rs. 43879/-
	Composition as the Rs. offences fees	Rs. 107790/-	Rs. 37480/-

Rural labour Commissioner

5.2.3 The socio-economic condition of agricultural labourers particularly in tribal areas in Gujarat is poor due to the following reasons:

(1) Vast and scattered rural population of agricultural labourers
(2) Seasonal and insufficient availability of employment during the year.
(3) Less wages.
(4) Lack of education
(5) No other means of livelihood.
(6) Unorganized class of society
(7) Social backwardness.

The Government of Gujarat has therefore, decided to undertake the following measures to improve the socio-economic condition of the agricultural labourers during the 8th & 9th year plan, which is continued in 10th Five Year Plan also.

(a) Measures of payment of minimum wages and equal remuneration for agricultural labourers.
(b) Measures for social security
(c) Protective measures to prevent the exploitations of agriculture labourers
(d) Welfare measures for social and educations of agriculture labourers
(e) Measures for economic upliftment of agricultural labourers.

5.3 Measures for payment of minimum wages and equal remuneration

5.3.1 Government of Gujarat is keen to see that minimum wages for agricultural labourers are fixed and revised from time to time. The rates of minimum wages for agricultural labourers are fixed by government under section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. These rates are fixed after inviting suggestions and objection from the public. The following rates of minimum wages for the employment in the agriculture were revised by the State as shown under:

1	Rate of Minimum Wages (Daily)	Rs. 120/-	Date 6/3/2012
2	Rate of Minimum Wages (Per year)	Rs. 43800/-	Date 6/3/2012
3	Rate of Minimum Wages per ton per Kotya (i.e. a pair of two persons in Sugar-cane cutting)	Rs. 170/-	Date 1/12/2008

5.3.2 The State Government has set up special administrative machinery known as Rural Labour Commissionerate to implement the provisions of payment of minimum wages in employment of agricultural and other welfare measures for rural, unorganized and agricultural labourers. Equal payment for men and women for equal work in agriculture is paid. The Government has appointed a Rural Labour Commissioner with necessary staff at State level and headquarters at Gandhinagar. He has to supervise, monitor, co-ordinate and implement the various schemes/activities of welfare for agricultural labourers in the State. The Government Labour Officers at District level and Assistant Government Labour Officers at the taluka level assist him. Generally, one Government Labour Officer is also appointed in a district having heavy concentration of agricultural labourers. One Assistant Government Labour Officer is appointed by the Government in each taluka having population of 10,000 agricultural labourers, as per the recommendation of Satem Commission. In all, the State Government appoints 26 Government Labour Officers and 93 Assistant Government Labour Officers. To supervise the work of payment of minimum wages to the agricultural labourers of Satem Commission and other welfare activities, there are 9 Government Labour Officers and 30 Assistant Government Labour Officers working in Tribal Areas. Details of work carried out during the year 2011-12, such as inspection, prosecution, payment of persuasion etc. are mentioned in the following table.

Sr. No.	Item	No. of cases and amount
1	No. of inspections done in the field	43595
2	No. of cases filed in the court	211
3	No. of cases disposed	214
4	No. of cases in which land holders are punished	214
5	Amount of penalty imposed in the cases disposed	101700
6	No. of meetings held with agricultural labourers / landholders	3454
7	Amount paid to agricultural labourers through persuasion Rs.	Rs. 3944493
8	Beneficiaries covered under Item No.7	1903

* This includes the no. of outstanding cases of the previous year.

The Government of Gujarat has also constituted a State Advisory Board to advise the Government on the issue of payment of minimum wages and related issues. There is a District Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the District Collector to discuss and solve the problem of payment of minimum wages of agricultural labourers.

5.4 Measures for social security

5.4.1 The following measures are taken by the State Government provide the State Government of provide the social security to the agricultural labourers.

(a) Social security fund for rural workers

(b) Scheme of providing identity cards to 49.83 lakhs agricultural labourers of the state. 28,29,077 identity cards are distributed to the agricultural labourers of the state upto the end of the year 2011-12.

Protective measures to prevent the exploitations of agricultural labourers

The following protective measures are taken by the Government of Gujarat to prevent the exploitation of agricultural and migrant agricultural labourers.

(c) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers under the provisions of Bonded labour system (Abolition) Act, 1976.
(d) Measures for Inter-State and Intra-State Migrant agricultural workers.
(e) Free legal aid and other measures.

5.5 Shramik Suraksha Scheme

(1) Shramik Suraksha Yojana Accident group insurance scheme

5.5.1 As in other parts of the country, the major part of the work force of Gujarat is unorganized. For the social, economical, educational and cultural development of unorganized workers in the State, the Government had launched a group insurance scheme for the first time in the country in 1996. The scheme was intended to provide national security to unorganized workers in the age group of 14 to 70 years (Urban & Rural both). Financial assistance under "Shramik Suraksha Yojana was Rs. 20,000/- in case of accidental death and permanent disability and Rs. 10,000 in case of partial disability. Now, the scheme has been revised providing for insurance cover for Rs. 50,000 in case of accidental death and permanent disability and Rs. 25,000 in case of partial disability w.e.f. 26/1/04 and insurance cover for Rs. 1,00,000 / in case of accidental death and permanent disability and Rs. 50,000 / in case of partial disability 26-1-2005.

5.5.2 Under the scheme, Rs. 275.00 lakhs have been paid to 275 beneficiaries. Out of which 35 are Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, which have been paid Rs. 35.00 lakh during the year 2011-12. The insurance coverage of Rs. 50,000/- of Shramik Suraksha Yojana is raised upto Rs. 1,00,000/- with effect from 26-1-2005.

(2) Scheme of financial to unorganized rural workers for treatment of chronic and serious diseases

The rural unorganized workers cannot incur the high expenditure for treatment of serious diseases like heart disease, cancer, paralysis and diseases of kidney, suffered by the workers and / or the members of their family. Due to their poor economic condition. In such circumstances, with a view to provide social security to these unorganized rural workers. The expenditure of treatment, medicines and operation if required is being paid to the Government recognized hospital directly, after getting sanction from the labour and employment department. Total expenditure of this treatment is paid directly to the respective hospital by the State Government on behalf of the workers. No amount is paid to the beneficiary worker under the scheme.

Under this scheme, Rs. 55.00 lakhs have been paid to 37 beneficiaries, out of which no scheduled tribes beneficiaries during the year 2011-12.

Acts of Gujarat State Legislature

GUJARAT ACT 2011 AND 2012

(During 01-04-2011 to 31-03-2012)

Act No.		Publication date
1.	The Gujarat Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 2011	8.4.2011
2.	The Gujarat Repealing Act, 2011	8.4.2011
3.	The Gujarat Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2011	8.4.2011
4.	The Gujarat Anatomy Act, 2011	8.4.2011
5.	The Gujarat Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Act, 2011	8.4.2011
6.	The Gujarat Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) (Second) Act, 2011	8.4.2011
7.	The Gujarat Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) (Third) Act, 2011	8.4.2011
8.	The Gujarat Money-Lenders Act, 2011	8.4.2011
9.	The Gujarat Short Title (Amendment) Act, 2011	15.4.2011
10.	The Gujarat Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 2011	28.4.2011
11.	The Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board (Amendment) Act, 2011	28.4.2011

Act No.		Publication date
12.	The Gujarat State Council for Physiotherapy Act, 2011	28.4.2011
13.	The Gujarat National Law University (Amendment) Act, 2011	28.4.2011
14.	The Bombay Land Revenue (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2011	4.5.2011
15.	The Gujarat Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2011	4.5.2011
16.	The Swarnim Gujarat Sports University Act, 2011	7.6.2011
17.	The Gujarat Public Trusts Act, 2011	7.6.2011
18.	The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2011	25.7.2011
19.	The Gujarat Private Universities (Amendment) Act, 2011	12.10.2011
20.	The Gujarat Regulation of Unauthorized Development Act, 2011	12.10.2011
21.	The Gujarat Primary Education (Amendment) Act, 2011	12.10.2011
22.	The Gujarat Animal Preservation (Amendment) Act, 2011	12.10.2011
23.	The Bombay Prohibition (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2009	2.12.2011

GUJARAT ACT 2012

Act No.		Publication date
1.	The Bhavnagar University (Amendment) Act, 2012	15.3.2012
2.	The Vir Narmad South Gujarat University (Amendment) Act, 2012	15.3.2012
3.	The Kadi Sarva Vishwa Vidyalaya (Amendment) Act, 2012	15.3.2012
4.	The Gujarat (Supplementary) Appropriation Act, 2012	16.3.2012
5.	The Gujarat Electricity Duty (Amendment) Act, 2012	30.3.2012
6.	The Gujarat Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Act, 2012	30.3.2012
7.	The Gujarat Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) (Second) Act, 2012	30.3.2012
8.	The Gujarat Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) (Third) Act, 2012	30.3.2012
9.	The Gujarat Appropriation Act, 2012	30.3.2012

5.6 Prevention of atrocities

5.6.1 With a view to prevent atrocities against members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989, Government of Gujarat has established total 25 exclusive Special Courts in various districts to facilitate speedy trial of such offences.

5.6.2 People of Scheduled Tribes, becoming victim of atrocities are given financial assistance according to norms of relief as prescribed under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (Amendment) Rules, 2011.

5.6.4 In pursuance of the Rule No.15 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rule 1995, the State Government has prepared a special contingency plan for effective implementation of the Atrocity Act, 1989.

Sr. No	Type of atrocity	No. of victimized persons	Financial assistance Rs.
4	Outraging the Modesty of a woman	13	325000
5	Sexual exploitation of a Woman	10	231250
6	Making one desert place of residence	00	00
7	Committing offences under the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term of 10 years or more	05	93750
8	Disability: Physical and Mental disabilities	10	63750
9	Murder / Death	06	900000
10	Other Offences	02	12500
TOTAL:		**177**	**2254500**

Norms for relief amount is shown below:

HOME DEPARTMENT

5.7 Naxalite activity prevailed in Adivasi area in Gujarat State

5.7.1 In the year 2010, a crime related to naxalite activity was registered in Kamrej Police Station of Surat rural district C.R. No. of the said offence is Kamrej 37/10, u/s 120-B, 121-A, 124-A, 153 (A)(B), 201 of IPC and u/s 38, 39 and 40 of Unlawful activities (Prevention) Act. 20 accursed from the various part of the country like Gujarat Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu were arrested.

Six accused are still absconding and Mr. Kobad Gandhi and Mrs. Seema Hirani are among them, who are the members of Central Committee of CPI-Maoist.

During the investigation of the case, it was found that the Maharashtra State Committee of CPI-Maoist was planning to strengthen their naxalite organization in Surat region with the help of local labour organization.

5.7.2 A dam project near village Paikbad of Dharampur district Valsad to connect river Tapi

- The village of Valsad district like Khapatiya, Tutarkhed, Chaura, Satvanka etc. are situated on the river banks of Paar, Naar and Taan (Aurang) rivers. The Central / State Government has decided to built "Paar-Tapi Narmada" river-front. The responsibility of preparing the project report has been allotted to NWDA. The survey of this project started in 2010. Several Sarpanchs and organizations like Dhakal Kalubhai Padher (Paar river and Purna river opposing Samiti, President) Smt. Sujatben P. Shah (Trusty, Sarvodaya Parivar Trust Khadki) etc. tribal leaders have opposed this project.
- Some political leaders and organizations also have opposed the project of 7 dams to be built on 3 rivers of Ahwa district. They have mislead the people by saying that these dams are of no use.
- Shri Chhotubhai Vasava is an MLA from Narmada. But, Maheshbhai Chhotubhai Vasava and Dilipbhai Chhotubhai Vasava have lost the legislative elections in 2007 from Dediyapada and Nandod constituencies. It shows that they have lost faith of the tribal people.
- To get more sympathy from the tribals in forthcoming Legislative Assembly Election, Shri Chhotubhai Vasava and his children have started to mobilize the tribal under the banner of "Bhilistan Vikas Morcha". The responses from the tribals is poor.
- A "Bandharaniya Adhikar Yatra" under the leadership of Shri Chhotubhai Vasava (Gujarat Vikas Manch) was taken out from Virampur, Banaskantha to Dharampur Valsad during 22.2.2011. In this also they did not get good response.
- The law and order situation in the Tribal area is under control. Several planning for the development of tribals like "Vanbandhu Project" have been commenced by the Government. So, the tribal people are benefited. There is no dissatisfaction in the tribal community.
- During 2011-12, the festivals and melas of tribals have been passed off peacefully. No untoward incident has taken place in the tribal areas during Panchayat election also.

CHAPTER - VI

DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 There are about 450 tribal groups in India. Even within tribal communities, there is a wide gap in their economic and social conditions. In Gujarat, different tribal groups are at different stages of development.

6.2 PTG Tribes and area wise concentration

6.1.2 Realizing the glaring disparities among tribal communities and the need for development of those who are at an extremely under-developed stage, the Government decided to pay special attention to the varying needs of such groups identified as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). There are 75 PTGs identified in India and among them 5 are in Gujarat. Thus, of the 26 Scheduled Tribes listed in Gujarat State, 5 are identified as PTGs.

6.2.2 The population and the names of districts where they are mainly concentrated are as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of PTG	Population	Area
1	Kotwalia	21, 411	Surat, Valsad, Dang, Bharuch, Navsari, Narmada
2	Kathodi	12,692	Surat, Dang, Narmada, Sabarkantha, Navsari
3	Kolgha	41,396	Surat, Valsad, Navsari, Dang
4	Padhar	24,099	Ahmedabad, Surendranagar

6.5 Kolgha

Area inhabited: Only in two districts of Surat and Valsad.
Literacy rate: 33.62%
Traditional occupation There is hardly any traditional skill, which can be attributed to them except brick making, well digging and frog catching, which they have taken up in recent years. They mainly work as agricultural labourers. Kolghas mainly live in hills and forests but they also reside in the plains in district Surat.

6.6 Padhar

Area inhabited: Mostly live in the villages lying around Nal Sarovar in the Bhal area (the arid regions of districts Surendranagar and Ahmedabad).
Literacy rate: 26.97%
Traditional occupation The main occupation of Padhars is fishing. When monsoon fails, the Padhars get engaged in digging a special root which is used as food

6.11 Animal Husbandry and Poultry Development

6.11.1 Most of the PTG persons are landless while those who possess land have inferior type of land. Animal husbandry and poultry rearing are important programmes for supplementing

CHAPTER - VII

GUJARAT PATTERN OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

An Innovative Approach

[redacted]

Year	Provision	Grant	Expenditure	Percentage against grant	Works completed (in Nos.)
	(Rs. in crore)				
1999-00	200.00	200.00	194.09	97.05	10127
2000-01	200.00	200.00	198.69	99.35	8557
2001-02	146.88	140.43	69.02	49.15	4712
2002-03	208.90	123.07	121.62	98.83	2182
2003-04	208.90	191.31	190.58	99.62	7527
2004-05	175.99	175.80	175.80	100.00	12623
2005-06	262.51	262.56	261.23	99.50	11954
2006-07	264.10	271.27	271.26	99.99	9021
2007-08	410.18	407.49	407.40	99.98	4072
2008-09	320.68	322.52	322.49	99.99	3596
2009-10	325.93	326.47	326.47	100.00	2939
2010-11	335.21	335.21	335.14	99.98	2189
2011-12	351.69	350.57	347.89	99.23	1384
Total:	**3410.97**	**3306.7**	**3221.68**		**80883**

2012 ending

(Rs. in lakhs & Works in Nos.)

cial progress /Schemes	% age against	
Not started	Provision	Grant
11	12	13
240	96.16	99.65
29	210.79	99.99
314	85.64	100.00
15	98.32	99.72
32	89.46	99.99
26	78.77	100.00
16	92.74	99.75
672	**95.20**	**99.76**
495	178.59	99.93
397	97.72	99.99
39	98.38	100.00
0	0.00	0.00
436	**97.76**	**99.99**
79	100.49	99.33
73	86.29	95.93
533	145.11	96.30
37	64.71	99.77
2325	**110.50**	**98.91**

[redacted]

akhs & Works in Nos.)

ess	
% age against	
Provision	Grant
11	12
99.73	99.73
99.97	99.97
99.39	99.39
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
92.27	92.27
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
99.15	**99.15**
96.45	100.00
99.13	**99.15**
97.03	100.00
98.92	**99.23**

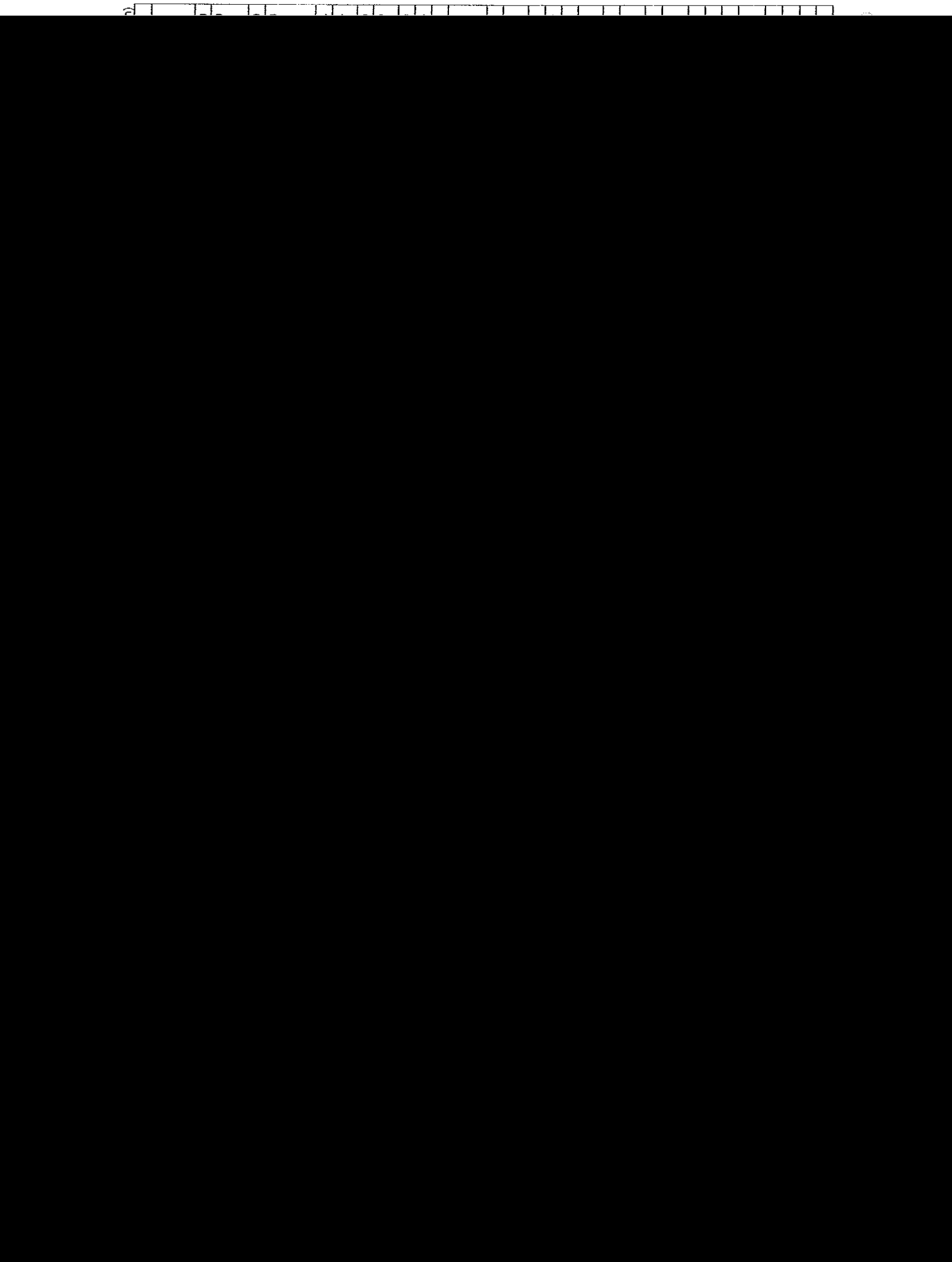
CHAPTER - VIII

VANBANDHU KALYAN YOJANA (CM's TEN POINT PROGRAMME)

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The Government of Gujarat has launched a bold unprecedented initiative - Vanbandhu

[redacted]



Sr.	Name of the	Points	Remarks by concerned Department