Annexure – 3

Brief explanation of SELECTED WOMEN-SPECIFIC AND PRO-WOMEN Programmes/Schemes -

WOMEN – SPECIFIC SCHEMES

1. **Award for women entrepreneur**: These awards are instituted to encourage women entrepreneurs who have attained remarkable success in their business in the particular year. A sum of Rs. 25,000/- will be awarded.

2. **Balika Samriddhi Yojna**: this scheme is for poor families with two daughters. At the time of birth of girl child such families get financial aid of Rs. 500/- which is debited in the name of girl child’s account opened in nationalised/post office bank by the government. Also if daughter wishes to take education, scholarship is provided between Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1000/- which is also deposited in her account, if she is unmarried till 18 years.

3. **Construction of government hostels for girls of SC/ST/SEBC**: These hostel would be for all SC/ST/SEBC girls either taking up professional courses or regular courses. The government funds setting up of these hostels and then funds their operation and maintenance. These hostels are set up in Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Vadodara etc.

4. **Counselling career and self-development for adolescent girls**: these are counsel centres for girls in the age group of 13 to 20 years on individual or group basis.

5. **Dikari Rudi Sachi Mudi Scheme**: under this scheme, a woman who has given birth to a female child will be provided financial assistance of Rs. 500/- in cash for nutritious food and medicine within 15 days from delivery and Rs. 2500/- in the form of National Savings Certificate [NSC] to the new born female child within 90 days of her birth.
6. **Documentation & publication**: financial assistance is given to the registered NGO for preparation of publicity material and other subjects of importance to women.

7. **Enforcement of Beedi & Cigar Workers [Condition of employment] Act 1966 & Gujarat Rules 1968**: This Act provides for the welfare of workers in beedi and cigar establishments and to regulate the conditions of their work.

8. **Establishment of crèches through voluntary organisation**: registered NGOs are provided financial support to run crèches for 20 to 40 children in each crèche so that children of working women are taken care of when the mother is away at work.

9. **Establishment of legal aid centres**: financial assistance is provided to the registered NGOs for running legal aid centres.

10. **Expansion and development of institutions under social and moral hygiene**: these institutions have psychologist/psychiatrist for which funding is available.

11. **Family counselling Centres**: Social and Family disputes divide family. To avoid such situations there are 20 family counselling centres working in the State.

12. **Financial assistance for Mamera Mangal sutra for SC/ST/SEBC**: this scheme has been implemented since 1995-96. The girls are given Rs. 5000/- financial assistance, of which Rs. 2000/- is in cash and Rs. 3000/- in the form of Kisan Vikas Patra at the time of the marriage. The scheme is limited to those with annual income limit of Rs. 11000/-.

13. **Financial assistance for organising women vegetable vendors**: this scheme has been initiated in the Annual Development plan-2000-01. It will provide remunerative returns to poor self-employed women vegetable producers' and vegetable vendors through a four-year project with financial contribution from the state government to SEWA cooperative federation limited. Government has sanctioned scheme for establishment of Mobile Training Centres for preservation of Fruits and Vegetables for
women in the year 1995-96. Training is given to women at rural areas by mobile van for fruit and vegetable preservation for the period of 7 to 15 days. Practical training is given to prepare squash, cordial, syrup, jam, jelly, marmalade, murabba, pickles, chutni, tomato ketchup etc. This is employment-generating training. Groups of trained women can produce selected or all items and sale. This training is given through 17 canning centres which are located at Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Himatnagar, Nadiad, Baroda, Surat, Navsari, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Palanpur, Godhra and Bharuch.

14. Financial assistance to destitute widows for rehabilitation: women of age 18 to 60 years whose annual family income is below Rs. 3600/- and individual income is below Rs. 1200/- p.a. and who does not have a son above 21 years is paid an amount of Rs. 500/- per month as financial assistance. This scheme is permanent and not having any restriction of period.

15. Financial assistance to talented girl student: A scheme is implemented for providing financial assistance to only talented girl students from the SC, STs and OBC groups, for increase girls' retention rate. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs. 300 per annum is given to each girl student. To attract talented girl pupils to pursue their studies after std. IV and also to minimise dropouts among girls at upper primary level, a scheme of financial assistance of Rs. 200/-p.a. has been introduced.

16. Firewood/Forest Produce Plantation: this plantation is to bridge the gap between demand and supply of fuel wood. Plantations would yield firewood and other miscellaneous products, which would directly benefit all women, by reducing their time in collecting firewood and minor forest produce.

17. Food grains to pregnant mothers: the food grains are supplied to pregnant mothers and underweight women of Panchmahal and Dahod districts.
18. **Free cycles to SC, SEBC, and ST girl students**: this scheme is to assist the girl students studying in middle school to commute from residence to schools for regular tuition classes. Under the scheme, *Saraswati Sadhana Yojana* for primary free bicycle to S.C. girl. Admissible to girls going for study in secondary schools situated other villages, city from their residence, except those who are local. Assistance of Rs.1500/- by cheque is given for cycle to SC girl students of std. VIII. Under the *Vidya Sadhana Yojana*, a scheduled tribe girl student studying in the 8th standard are given cycles by the Government under welfare of scheduled tribe.

19. **Free education for girls in secondary, university and higher education**: such girl students would get reimbursement fees at the rate of Rs. 600/- p.a. in vocational courses. Tuition fees are not charged from the girl students studying in the colleges. Tuition fees are reimbursed to these colleges.

20. **Gujarat Women Economic Development Corporation Ltd**: GWEDC sponsors applications of women from below poverty line families to the banks for loan to start tiny enterprise and provides subsidy in the cases where the loans are sanctioned. GWEDC is implementing various schemes for the economic development of women, more specifically poor, illiterate and semi-literate women of the State to achieve the overall objective of the women empowerment.

21. **Kishori Shakti Yojana**: a group of 10 girls from poor families of 11-18 years age group is formed and such groups get facility of free health check-up camps, medicines etc. They would also be made aware of hygiene, independence, empowerment, self-reliance and occupational and agricultural related methods. Further drop out girls are given training in reading and writing.

22. **Kunvarbai nu mameru**: this scheme has been implemented since 1995-96. The SC/ST girls are provided Rs. 5000/- of financial assistance as mameru [the gift given by maternal uncle] on her
marriage. The scheme is limited to those with annual income limit of Rs. 11000/-.

23. **Mahila Mandals**: The voluntary organizations are encouraged to start Mahila Mandals. For providing employment training 46 Mahila Mandals are being given financial assistance by this department.

24. **Mahila Margdarshan Kendras**: registered NGOs are given financial assistance for running these centres, which will operated as information bureaus, providing guidance and information to women regarding schemes of central and state government, training facilities and employment opportunities for women in the public and private sectors.

25. **Mahila tailoring centres for SC/ST**: the state government runs these centres and women are given a stipend of Rs. 250/- per month for six months and Rs. 1500/- after completion of training as subsidy to purchase sewing machine.

26. **Margin money**: GWEDC provides assistance in the form of margin money to women's co-operatives and to help women below the poverty line to set up manufacturing or processing units.

27. **Opportunity cost to girls belonging to primitive groups in std I-X**: these being primitive groups, special scholarships including opportunity cost are given. For primary school [std. I-VII] Rs. 600/- p.a. is given to girl students. Girl students of std, VIII-X gets Rs. 400/- p.a.

28. **Rural/Urban Family Welfare Services**: the block level primary health centres provide family planning and mother and childcare facilities in rural/urban areas.

29. **Sanitary facility for girls in primary & upper primary schools**: to achieve the goal of Universal Elementary education for the girls it is necessary to ensure that they continue their education after std. IV. To retain girls after std. IV, a separate toilet block for the girls is required in each school.
30. **Seminar and camps for creating awareness in women:** The WCD department organises seminars and camps for creating awareness in women towards evils like dowry, child marriage, and the need for educating girls through registered NGOs.

31. **State Scholarship for post. S.S.C. Girls students not eligible because of income criteria service & Family size:** Eligibility criteria-State scholarship is given for post S.S.C. study to girls students who are not eligible for post matric scholarship because of service, more than two children of same parents, and income limit of their family. No income limit.

32. **State scholarships for girl students belonging to vulnerable group:** Girl students of vulnerable sections are awarded special scholarships including opportunity cost of studying. For primary school [std. I-VII] Rs. 600/- p.a. is given to girl students. Girl students of std. VIII-X get Rs. 400/- p.a.

33. **Strengthening the commissionerate:** This office runs 98 legal aid centres through NGOs. The office directly deals with different legal aspects and issues pertaining to gender-based discrepancies or lacunae in the existing legal statutes and environment. It is also piloting proposals for amendments in existing laws with a view to ensure a framework of gender equality in the state.

34. **Swayamsidh Yojana:** To empower rural women, to make them self-sufficient and to teach them the merits of saving, the government gives them training and motivates them to work in-group by starting a tiny/cottage industry of their own.

35. **Tailoring centres for women SC/ST/SEBC:** There are 26 tailoring centres running in the State. In these training centres, women of S.E.B.C., NT/DNT are given training of tailoring. During the training S.E.B.C. women are given Rs. 250 p.m. stipend and Rs. 1500 subsidy for the purchase of sewing machines.

36. **Training programmes for women:** Women are imparted vocational training suitable to the current Indian economic situation by the government institutions.
37. **Training programmes**: a self-employment training scheme is run through NGOs. GWEDC provides Rs. 150/- to the institution as administrative cost per beneficiary per month and Rs. 250 as stipend to the beneficiary per month.

38. **Widow assistance scheme**: this scheme aims to provide better employment placements to educated widows/destitute women. The beneficiary will get an assistance of 100% of total fees for short-term cases of higher education like computer, accounting etc., upto Rs. 5000/-. 

39. **Women Welfare Award**: These awards are instituted to encourage voluntary organisations and individuals working in the area of women welfare. A sum of Rs.1, 00,000/- in case of voluntary organisations and a sum of Rs. 50,000/- in case of individuals would be awarded. Every year one voluntary organisation and one individual would be selected.

40. **Working women’s hostel**: these will be built in major cities like Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Valsad and Bharuch. The government funds setting up of working women’s hostels and then funds their operation and maintenance.

**PRO-WOMEN SCHEMES**

1. **Anganwadi**: it provides education for mothers through these centres which usually covers population of 1000 in the rural /urban area and 700 in tribal area.

2. **Antyodaya Anna Yojna**: The Government of Gujarat has implemented this new scheme “Antyodaya Anna Yojna” from July 2001. The poorest of poor families among the BPL families have been covered under this scheme wheat and rice has been distributed during the year.

3. **Ashalay Education [Non-Formal Education]**: the aim of this programme is to achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary
education. This is run by central government for children in 6-14 age group who remain outside the school system for various reasons. The scheme is implemented through state governments and voluntary NGOs. The central assistance to state is provided on a sharing basis in a ratio of 40:60 for coeducational centres and 10:90 for exclusively girl's canters.

4. **Ashram Schools**: Parameters of eligibility-Ashram Shalas are run by voluntary institutions for the students of std. I-VII. Student should be studying in std. I-VII. Students should be belonging to developing caste, minority, or Nomadic & Denotified Tribes. Maintenance grants Rs.450/- per month per student for ten months. Four teachers in pay scale of Rs. 4000/- to Rs. 6000/-. Teachers appointed with effect from 2-11-2000 for first five years in the fixed pay of Rs. 2500/- per month. Three cooks and assistant cooks in the pay scale of Rs. 2550/- to 3200/- and appointed with effect from 7-11-2000, for first five years House rent monthly Rs. 150/- (for first three years). Non-recurring grant for library, purchase of cattle, well and water tank.

5. **Balwadis for SC/ST/SEBC/Nomadic/Denotified tribes**: these are run by the NGOs, which get state government funding.

6. **Biogas Development**: The Bio-gas plant programme involves construction and commissioning of the community and institutional biogas plants to meet the cooking gas needs of the communities and institutions.

7. **Child Welfare**: Under this sector services are rendered through residential institutes like observation homes and Ananth Kutirs and non-residential institutions like destitute homes and juvenile guidance centre.

8. **Civil Supplies-PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**: The Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation runs 13 Mobile shops to cover large tribal areas of the State and to provide essential commodities to the people residing in remote areas. The corporation also runs multi population stores known as 'KALPATARU' at Gandhinagar,
Ahmedabad, Bharuch, Surat and Vadodara. These stores provide essential commodities at fair price.

9. Community Marriage scheme [Saat Fera Samuh Lagan na]: to encourage community marriage, the state government grants an assistance of Rs. 5000/- in the form of Narmada Vikas Bond to each couple of SC/ST/SEBC for going through community marriage. The organiser of this marriage gets Rs. 1000/- for the purpose.

10. Continuing Education Programme: Recognising that opportunities for technical education might have been denied to some on various considerations of economic/income constraint and other factors, efforts are being made to provide for a vertical advancement of the personnel from one level of a technical education/training to the next higher one. Thus a worker with a National Trade/Apprenticeship Certificate can take on a diploma course and similarly facilities for some who have a proven ability for academic achievement might go for specialty designed degree courses in some of the institutions. Availability of part-time courses, evening courses, etc., in certain of the Centres also provides for this vertical mobility. These are, however, offered at present on a limited scale and within the structure of diploma/degree courses. Part-time post-graduate courses for serving engineers also cater to those who are desirous of these facilities at higher levels.

11. Correctional Services: Correctional Services for the children has been provided an outlay of Rs. 38.30 lakh which includes establishment and expansion of Institutions. The existing institutions under Juvenile Justice Act are proposed to be upgraded and developed as per the norms prescribed under Juvenile Justice Act. It is proposed to continue Juvenile home at Baroda, Bharuch girls, SSB Rajkot and one home at Surat for non-delinquent girl children, where girls committed to this
institution will be provided shelter, food, clothing, education, training and rehabilitation.

12. Development Programme for Children: This is an ongoing programme. Under this programme 13 juvenile guidance centres and 2 family and child welfare projects are carried out.

13. Economically Weaker Section Housing: A programme of housing for economically weaker section in urban areas is operated through the Gujarat Housing Board. Person having monthly income upto Rs. 2500/- can avail the benefit of the houses constructed under this scheme.

14. Education Technology: This Scheme is being operated since 1972. The Scheme has been modified from 1987-88. Under the modified scheme, the entire cost of Radio-cum-Cassette Player, in Primary Schools and 75% cost of colour TV in upper Primary Schools is met by the Central Government. The States/UTs are required to provide audio software (cassettes) along with Radio-cum-Cassette Players. To enable production of suitable programmes for these schools, six autonomous State Institutes of Education Technology, in U.P., Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh, have been set up and are funded under the Scheme for the production of school programmes to be broadcast by the Akashvani and telecast by the Doordarshan.

15. F.A. for Housing on individual basis (Dr. Ambedkar Awas Yojana): Eligibility criteria-Income limit is Rs.24,000/-, No income limit for Most Backward Class, Priority to Widow, Disable Person, Labourer and BPL families, Age of applicant should be at least 21 year. Age relaxation of 5 years in maximum age limit in case of Widow or Disable Person. Scale of assistance - Rs.40,000/- are given as subsidy Rs.100000/- ceiling for house in rural area and Rs.150000/- in urban areas First instalment of Rs. 20000/- at 50 per cent will be paid at the time of sanctioning the application Second instalment of Rs. 20000/- at 50 per cent will be paid on
production of certificate from the Social Welfare Inspector to the effect that the construction up to lintel level is completed.

16. F.A. for Housing to Valmiki, Hadi, Nadiya, Senva, Turi, Garo, Vankar Sadhu, Dalit Bava, Turibarot, Tiragar/Tirbanda, Thori & Matang: Eligibility criteria-No Income limit. Scale of assistance-Rs.40,000/- are given as subsidy, Rs.100000/- ceiling for house in rural area and Rs.150000/- in urban areas, First instalment of Rs. 20000/- at 50 per cent will be paid at the time of sanctioning the application, Second instalment of Rs. 20000/- at 50 per cent will be paid on production of certificate from the Social Welfare Inspector to the effect that the construction up to lintel level is completed.

17. Fair Price Shop: The innovative concept of a Fair Price Shop Model Centre has been introduced by the Government of Gujarat to help the shopkeepers, establish higher level of accountability and to attract customers in larger numbers. Consumer products like Cosmetics, Domestic Gas Cylinders, and Mobile Phone's Recharge voucher, SIM Cards, Postal supplies etc. are proposed. An example would be AMUL products in Anand district. The State Government has decided to open one Fair Price Shop for a population of 2000 in rural areas and every 5000 in urban areas. The maximum walking distance to the Shop is not to exceed three kilometres. Priority to the educated unemployed will be given in sanctioning new shops.

18. Financial assistance for cottage industries [self employment] including bamboo work and traditional occupation: any ST/SC/SEBC desiring to start a cottage industry is granted 50% subsidy on the unit cost of the project of Rs. 5000/-. 

19. Financial Assistance to the poor for purchasing Milch Animals: Under the scheme, subsidy of Rs. 3,000/- of 33.33 percent of the credit, whichever is less, advanced by a nationalized bank to the members of the minorities for purchasing milch animal is provided.
20. **Free medical aid:** Parameters of eligibility - Annual income limit is Rs. 12000/- Standard of assistance- For anaemia Rs.150/-, For disease of pregnancy Rs.500/- per case, For cancer Rs.500/- per month until the disease is cured, For T.B. Rs.250/- per month for 12 months, For leprosy, Rs. 400/- per month until the disease is cured.

21. **Free textbooks to economically weaker sections:** free books are provided under this scheme to the students studying in std. VIII-XII, belonging to SC, ST & OBC categories and whose parents’ income does not exceed Rs. 25000/-p.a.

22. **Gujarat community forestry project:** Gujarat has only 9.69% of its geographical area declared as forest. More than 60% of the population resides in the rural area, which is directly dependent on forest resources for their fuel wood, fodder, small timber for the agriculture and other requirements. Due to these reasons, regeneration, maintaining the productivity level and sustainability of the non-forest lands, particularly the common lands has become imperative for the state for a continuous supply of rural needs. Promotion of tree planting on non-forestland, through Social Forestry programme has, therefore, been considered to be the only answer to improve the green cover in Gujarat state. With this background, as early as 1969-70, Gujarat Forest Department launched a “Social Forestry Programme” for planting trees on non-forest lands and became a pioneer and leading state in this field. In fact, Gujarat state has been recognized nationally and internationally for its successful implementation of the Social Forestry programme during eighties.

23. **Implementation of labour laws for women and child:** funds made available for publicity purpose, posters, pamphlets and materials for women and child labour scheme.

24. **Indira Awas Yojna:** The objective of this programme is to provide free of cost houses to the members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the other rural families living below poverty
This is a centrally sponsored scheme restructured by Govt. of India. Now this programme contains new construction and upgradation of houses. The Central & State Govt. bears the cost in the ratio of 75:25.

25. **Integrated child development services [ICDS]**: it provides a package of services to the child compromising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, non-formal pre-school education and nutrition and health.

26. **Maternity & Child Health**: For attaining the objective a strategy to popularize, family planning methods like sterilization, IUD (Intra Uterus Device), Oral Pills, Conventional Contraceptives have been made purely voluntary.

27. **Micro nutrient Initiative Programme**: the deficiencies in nutrients like vitamin A, Iodine and iron causes great health hazards and hence these are to be made available regularly through food. Such food has to be fortified which is the main objective of the scheme. This scheme is involved in fortification and supplementation programmes for the needy.

28. **Mid-Day Meal programme**: the scheme is to provide hot cooked mid-day meal to the school children of std. I-VII in primary schools run by state government and local bodies has been in existence in Gujarat state since November, 1984 with objective to raise the level of nutrition of poor school children, to encourage school children to attend schools thereby reduce dropout rates and to generate part time employment.

29. **Muni Metraj unclean occupation State Scholarship for Pre. S.S.C. students whose Parents are engaged in Unclean occupation. (50% CSP)**: Eligible criteria-There is no income limit. Benefit is not admissible to third child born after December 1995. Admissible to the child whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation.

30. **National programme on improved chullas**: this is 100% centrally sponsored programme. Since 1988 April, it is being
implemented by district panchayats, various institutions and Gujarat Energy Development Agency [GEDA]. The main beneficiaries of the scheme are women of the rural areas.

31. **National Project on Bio-gas**: this programme aims at providing clean gas for cooking and electricity generation and enriched manure from cattle dung etc. the scheme provides subsidies to the farmers for setting up biogas plant and pays to technicians for the construction of plant up to period of three years.

32. **National Watershed development programme for rain fed area**: it aims to achieve sustainable production of biomass and restoration of ecological balance in vast tracts of rain fed areas in the country. This project focuses on conservation, up gradation and utilization of natural endowments, employment generation, scientific management of land & water & reduction of inequalities between irrigated and rain fed areas. This scheme has women component of 20-25%.

33. **Non-Timber Forest Produce Including Medicinal Plants**: The main objectives of the Scheme are: - (i) Conservation and improvement of the non-timber forest produce, including medicinal plants; (ii) Increasing the production of and replenishing the stock of non-timber forest produce and medicinal plants; and (iii) Providing additional income to the tribal and the rural poor living in and around forests. Clusters of compact blocks can be taken for treatment if the local situation so demands. Minimum area of compact block in scheme is not prescribed through projects will aim for compactness and blocks of not less than 20 ha. as far as possible. Project area should be confined mainly to recorded forestland. 100% central assistance would be provided to the states as grant under the scheme as per the cost norms.

34. **Nutrition**: this programme is part of National Health Policy. It is stated that strategies should be developed and implemented to adequate nutrition for all segments of the population through a well-developed distribution especially in the tribal rural area and
urban slums. The objective is to improve nutrition and health status of children in age group of 0-6 yrs, to reduce incidence of low birth weight babies and remove malnutrition, to educate adolescent girls in hygiene, family welfare, sexually transmitted diseases etc.

35. **Operation Black Board:** this scheme was launched in 1987-88 & aims at providing Teaching Learning Equipments and two/three teachers to primary schools.

36. **Parivrttta Majmudar Pre. SSC Scholarship:** Eligibility criteria - Income limit is not applicable Government Schools, Presence 75 percent, 38 percent marks or more than that, Rate of Private Schools, 1. 45 percent or more.

37. **Post Matric scheme for SC/ST/SEBC:** the scheme provides financial assistance to the students of SC/ST/SEBC studying at post matric to enable them to complete their studies through college/university and correspondence courses.

38. **Programme for Correctional and Rehabilitation for Delinquent and Vagrant and Children:** Under this Programme Prevention of Juvenile Beggary and vagrancy centres at Bhavnagar, Surat and under special component plan at Baroda and Rajkot are functioning.

39. **Promotion of handicrafts:** more than 60% of the handicraft artisans are women. The government helps by providing modern facilities and financial assistance to the handicrafts societies and individual artisans. The state governments also organises handicraft exhibition to promote the sales of the handicraft artisans.

40. **Rehabilitation of Scavengers:** For rehabilitation of Safai Kamdar and their dependents. Scale of assistance-Giving loan assistance for employment business to Safai Kamdars and divert them towards other occupation for their rehabilitation.

41. **Rural Sanitation:** Over the year it has been observed that it is very costly and difficult to take as underground drainage projects
in the rural areas of the state within a reasonable time frame. But simultaneously the need to make available minimum sanitation infrastructure for rural population has also been considered essential which can lead to health and qualitative life for rural population.

42. **Rural Sanitation:** under this scheme maximum coverage of rural population including school sanitation to be achieved.

43. **Rural Workers Welfare Centres:** The Board has started 225 welfare centres for Rural Labour. The main activities carried out by these centres are as under: a) Balwadi for the children in the age group of 3-6 years, b) Providing Nutritious Food Breakfast, c) Sports, Cultural and Entertainment activities, d) Library, e) First Aid Box, f) Non Formal Education, g) General Awareness camp. The expenditure on account of Jagruty Shibir, financial assistance in serious diseases and printing charges of Identity cards for agricultural labour is also incurred under this minor head. It is proposed to issue Identity cards to all unorganized labourers.

44. **Rural/Urban Water supply Scheme:** this programme aims at institutionalizing community participation in the planning of rural water supply scheme.

45. **Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana" (SGRY):** For this purpose Govt. of India, Ministry of Rural Development has restructured self employment programme, wage of employment programme, J.G.S.Y & E.A.S merged in to New programme "Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana" (S.G.R.Y) announced by Hon. Prime Minister on 15th August 2001. The objective of this scheme is for providing wage employment in the rural area and also food security along with the creation of Durable Community Social & Economical assets and infrastructure development in rural areas.

46. **Sardar Patel Awas Yojana:** The Government, committed to the upliftment of the poor and the weaker sections of the society living below poverty line in rural areas, has covered these people under as well as Poverty Alleviation Programme. The objective of the
scheme is to provide the beneficiary-landless agricultural labourers and rural artisans a pucca, durable and well-ventilated house by way of 100% Government assistance and allotment of house site plots free of cost.

47. **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan:** this scheme under the department of Elementary Education and Literacy is an integrated National Education programme, which aims to provide eight years of quality elementary education for all children upto the age of 14 years in a mission mode, with thrust on community ownership, disadvantaged groups & girls quality education and alternative modes of education.

48. **SC Families Assisted:** The Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation provides subsidy under certain schemes against loans advanced by the Nationalised Banks. The Corporation also gives margin money deposits to the concerned Banks. The arrangement of institutional finance with banks has been useful for families living below poverty line, literacy level amongst SC has improved.

49. **Schemes of Health and Family Welfare department:** the schemes/programmes being implemented by the department have universal coverage, without being age specific/gender specific. Women are also major beneficiaries of such schemes. For e.g. national malaria eradication programme, funds for hospitals and dispensaries, primary health centres in rural areas etc are of immense benefit to women.

50. **Social Security Fund:** The Government of Gujarat has established Gujarat Rural Workers Board, in the Year 1981, for carrying out of all types of activities for social, economical, educational, and cultural upliftment of the Rural Workers. This board carries out various welfare activities for agricultural labour through its 144 welfare centres in the State. The Rural Workers in the categories of agricultural workers, Salt workers, Fishermen & Forest workers in the age Group of 18-60 years, are provided
insurance coverage with assistance of L.I.C. of India. An amount of Rs. 1000/- in case of natural death of agricultural labourer is paid under the landless agricultural group insurance scheme (LALGI) of State. While in case of natural death of the head of family of Salt workers, Fishermen or Forest workers an amount of Rs. 3000/- is paid. In case of Accidental death an amount of Rs.25,000/- is paid under Group Insurance Scheme run with assistance of Life Insurance Corporation of India.

51. Social Security Fund: under this scheme mainly the group insurance scheme is covered for over 85.93 lakh unorganised labourers in the age group of 14 to 70 years.

52. ST Families Assisted: As per 2001 census, the population of Scheduled Tribes in the State is 74.81 lakh i.e. 14.76% total population. In order to bring S.T. families above poverty line, to generate more employment and additional income, economic assistance is provided to S.T. families. Under 20 Point Programme, various family oriented schemes are implemented by different agencies.

53. Subsidy for mini kit chaff cutter: under this scheme the government establishes nutritional gardens in rural areas and distributes fruits plant & vegetable seeds in mini kits etc at Rs 250 fee per mini kit per family.

54. Swarna Jayanti Shaheri Rozgar Yojna: it is funded on a 75:25 basis between the central and state governments. It includes scheme for development of women & children in urban areas [DWCUA].

55. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna: this programme has been introduced in 1999. This is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organisation of the poor into SHGs, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. The centre-state share in the programme is 75:25 ratio. This scheme will assist the poor families to reach above the poverty line
insurance coverage with assistance of L.I.C. of India. An amount of Rs. 1000/- in case of natural death of agricultural labourer is paid under the landless agricultural group insurance scheme (LALGI) of State. While in case of natural death of the head of family of Salt workers, Fishermen or Forest workers an amount of Rs. 3000/- is paid. In case of Accidental death an amount of Rs.25,000/- is paid under Group Insurance Scheme run with assistance of Life Insurance Corporation of India.

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by providing them with income generating assets through mix of credit and government subsidy.

56. The Border Area Development Programme (BADP): It is implemented as a fully centrally assisted scheme. In Gujarat Rapar, Bhachau, Mandvi, Lakhpat, Bhuj and Abdasa taluka of Kachchh, Vav taluka of Banaskantha, Santalpur taluka of Patan district have been covered under this programme.

57. The Child Labour (P & R) Act, 1986 & Gujarat Rules 1994: Employment of children not completed the age of 14 years in certain occupations and Hazardous processes as listed in part A & part B of the schedule to the Act is prohibited under this Act. It regulates the conditions of work of children in certain other employments. No child shall be permitted to work in any establishments beyond 4 ½ hours in a day. One-hour rest is required after 3 hours of work. Weekly holidays, medical facilities are to be provided.

58. The World Food Programme: The World Food Programme (WFP), in Gujarat has since its inception (i.e. 1989) till the on going country programme (i.e. 2006) and has been able to generate about more than 100 different socio-economic activities and created assets at a cost of about 26.5 Crores in the vital Eastern tribal belt of the state of Gujarat, has distributed nearly 63935.015 MT of wheat, 6720.110 MT of pulses & 3473.713 of Oil and during these fifteen years various WFP efforts have transformed the image of Van Vibhag to that of Jan Vibhag. As per the WFP guidelines the village beneficiaries are given the quota of food grains (2.5 kg Wheat, and 200gm Pulses) by the local Fair Price Shop owner, against the coupons distributed at the work site. Rs. 12 are deducted from his daily wages, but the financial worth of the daily ration is about Rs. 30, in the open market. Thus, all such beneficiaries are availing about 60% of subsidy plus getting the nutritious daily intake, as WFP beneficiary. This amount is then utilized for creating useful assets, the nature of activity to be
taken in any such selected village is places and decided by the local level stakeholders. About 100 different activities are undertaken in broadly classified major sectors like, Water harvesting, Lift irrigation, Capacity building, Land development, Institution building, Community facilities, Income generation etc.

59. **Up gradation of primary schools**: to achieve universal elementary education for rural students particularly for girls the state government will upgrade all primary schools having classes upto std. IV will be gradually upgraded to std. VII under this schemes.

60. **Welfare Activities For The Salt Workers [PAP]**: The State Government has started various schemes for Salt Workers since the end of 1992. Under poverty Alleviation Programme for the upliftment of the Salt Workers. The following activities will be undertaken for the Salt Workers: a) Group Insurance Schemes for Salt Workers, b) Rural Workers Welfare Centres (45 centres), c) General Awareness Shibir, d) First Aid Box, e) Construction of pacca quarters, f) Seasonal Balwadis cum crèches (50 Centres).

61. **Welfare activities for the salt workers**: these include activities like group insurance scheme, rural worker welfare centres, general awareness Shibir, construction of pacca structures and seasonal balwadis cum crèches.

62. **Welfare centres for rural workers**: this would benefit women. These centres carry out activities like balwadis, providing nutritious breakfast, sports, cultural and entertainment activities, non-formal education, general awareness camp etc.

63. **Welfare of Beggars**: Beggars Home, Junagadh is an institute which is in the field of rehabilitation of beggars and providing them vocational training.

64. **Welfare of Old Age Persons**: 23 old age homes working where free facilities are given to needy old age persons.