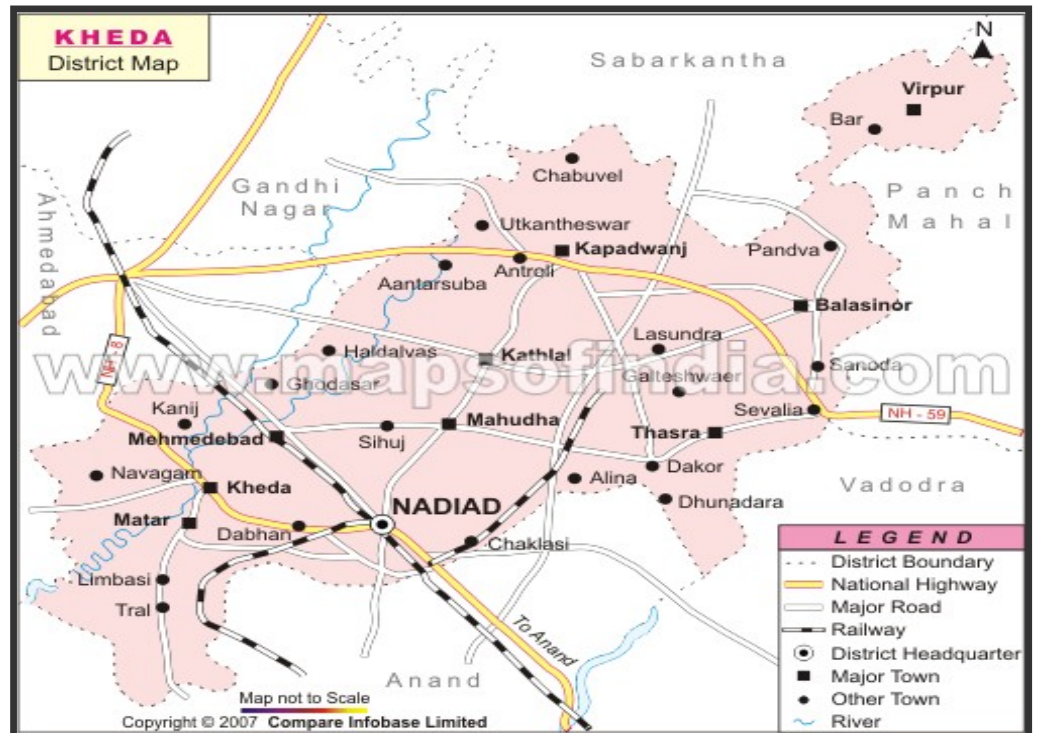


# Annual Employment Report 2006-07

## Kheda District



Developed by

Gokul O. Parikh

**Managing Trustee**

**Milan Associates Charitable Trust**

**Ahmedabad - 52**

Submitted by

S. F. Saiyad

**Director**

**District Rural Development Agency**

**Kheda Jilla Panchayat**

**Nadiad**



# Chapter One

## DISTRICT PROFILE

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**Physiography** : Kheda district is a part of Gujarat plain and is subdivided into five sub-micro regions viz. Sabarmati-Vatrak plain, Nadiad plain, Aravalli Forested Rock-outcrops and Mahi plain on the basis of topography, climate, geology, soils and natural vegetation.

**Physical Features** : The latitude and longitude of the district are 22 30' to 23 17' and 72 30' to 73 34' respectively. The district is bounded on the north by Sabarkantha district, on the east by Panchmahals district, on the west by Ahmedabad district and on the south by Anand district.

Geographically, the district has a small hilly area only in northern parts of Kapadvanj and Balasinor taluka. The remaining portion of the district is plain sloping gently from the North-East towards the South-West.

**Drainage** : The district has nine rivers of which Mahi and Sabarmati are principal perennial rivers. The river Mahi is known as Mahisagar. Total length of Mahi river in the district is about 180km. Total length of Sabarmati river in the district is 88km. Other rivers of the district viz. Shedhi, Vatrak, Meshwo and Khari meet Sabarmati river at its left bank.

**Climate** : The climate of the district is characterized by a hot summer and general dryness except during the south-west monsoon. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from December to February is followed by hot season from March to May. The period from June to November constitute the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season.

**Temperature** : The period from March to May is one of continuous increase in temperature. The weather is intensely hot in summer and particularly in the month of May the day temperature reaches 43<sup>0</sup> C or even above. January is generally the coldest month when temperature goes down to 8<sup>0</sup> C to 9<sup>0</sup> C during nights.

**Rainfall** : Annual rainfall data for the district are provided below. In the district rainfall is received during monsoon season from June to September. July mostly is the month with the highest rainfall.

## Monthly Rainfall (1995 to 1999)

(In mm.)

Year	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	Annual Rainfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1995	0.0	2.0	358.0	123.0	93.0	0.0	0.0	576.0
1996	0.0	117.6	342.5	203.9	214.1	30.2	0.0	908.3
1997	0.0	493.2	147.0	467.3	90.7	0.0	0.0	1,198.2
1998	0.0	119.6	206.8	158.2	312.3	68.6	0.0	865.5
1999	15.3	188.1	265.7	43.1	23.3	59.3	0.0	594.8

**Economic Resources** : Economic resources are means of subsistence. The details about economic resources are given hereunder in brief:

**Forestry** : The district has no big forest areas except some forests in Balasinor and Kapadvanj taluka where teak, babul, neem, mahuda and mango trees are found.

**Minerals and Mining** : The known mineral wealth of Kheda district is substantial though less diversified than in few other districts of the state. Kheda district is deficient in major minerals such as iron, coal, gold, etc.

**Soil and Cropping Pattern** : The soils of the district can be classified into the following main types: goradu (gravelly), black, medium black, sandy and rocky type.

The principal crops grown in Kheda are the ordinary millets and pulses, rice, wheat, tobacco and a little indigo. Bajri is the principal crop and the staple grain food.

Tobacco is the most valuable crop produced in the district. It is grown mostly in the Charotar tract. Castor seed and sesame are the only oilseeds grown in the district.

**Land and Land use Pattern** : Of the total land of 4,219.0Sq.km in the district, forests constituted 2.5 per cent of the total area while irrigated area was 37.5 per cent.

***Brief description of places of religious, historical or archaeological importance in villages and places of tourist interest in the town of the district:***

**Taluka: Kheda  
Town: Kheda**

: Kheda stands on a rising ground near the confluence of Vatrak and Shedhi rivers, 12 km. from Mehmedabad, the nearest railway station and about 20 km. from Nadiad, situated on the Bombay-Ahmedabad National Highway 8.

Kheda is an ancient town said to be in existence at the time of Mahabharat when it was known as Chakravati Nagari. The Khedia Hanuman temple is the oldest, said to have been in existence since Samvat 713 (A.D. 657). A Church built about 1825 A.D. at a cost of about Rs. 80,000/- is one of the places among the oldest religious places. The other places of religious importance are the Jumma Masjid, the Somnath Mahadev temple, and the Swaminarayan temple, all of them believed to be more than a hundred years old.

**Taluka : Kapadvanj  
Town : Kapadvanj**

: Kapadvanj is situated on the river Mahor, it is the headquarters of taluka and the terminus of the Nadiad-Kapadvanj broad gauge railway line about 40 kms. from Nadiad. According to local history, its original name was Kapatpura.

Three historical battles were fought at Kapadvanj. In 1054, Kutb-Ud-Din, the king of Gujarat, defeated king Mahmud Khilji of Malva after a hard fought battle. Kapadvanj had actively participated in the national struggle for freedom. There are temples of Mahalaxmi, Nilkanth Mahadev and Jain temple. There are beautiful mosques in the Vohra locality.

**Taluka : Kapadvanj  
Village : Lasundra**

: Lasundra is situated on the river Luni, about 17 km. south-east of Kapadvanj. It is known for its hot and cold springs said to have medicinal properties curing skin diseases. A legend attributes their origin to Shri Rama, the place being called Ram Kshetra. There is an old step-well and a Swaminarayan temple. The Mahashivaratri fair is held at the Somnath Mahadev temple.

**Taluka : Kapadvanj**  
**Village : Fagvel**

: Fagvel situated on the bank of the river Shaidak is 15 km. from Thasra railway station and 45 km. from Kapadvanj. It has the shrine of Bhatiji. A fair is held in his honour on Kartik Sud-2 every year.

**Taluka : Nadiad**  
**Village : Nadiad**

: Nadiad is the largest town in Kheda district, and taluka and district headquarters. It is junction station on the Bombay-Ahmedabad broad guage line of the Western Railway. The seat of Santaram Maharaj and the Santaram Temple earned fame not only for its religious importance, but for the social welfare activities also.

Nadiad has developed into a trade centre. There are many hospitals and educational institutions. The Kidney Hospital, Dharmasingh Desai Institute of Technology and the Ayurvedic College are very widely known.

**Taluka : Thasra**  
**Town : Dakor**

Dakor, one of the holiest place in India, is situated on the river Shedhi, 18 km from Nadiad and 30 km from Anand. The town is famous for the temple of Ranchhodraiji and is visited every year by lakhs of devotees from all over Gujarat.

### **Drought Conditions**

Agriculture has always been a gamble in rains though widespread irrigation facilities tend to minimize risks of crop failure. During the year under report, Kheda district has not experienced any drought conditions

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## Chapter Two

### BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The present chapter seeks to describe the availability of basic infrastructure facilities in Kheda district.

#### ROADS

Social and economic development of any district would depend *inter alia* on a well-knit transportation system. The linking of one place with another by road is very essential to provide good transport system. As the following table (Road Length of Different Categories) shows, the district had, according to 2001 Census, a total of 2497 kms. of roads comprising 131 Kms. of National Highway, 524kms. of State Highway, 1175 kms. of District Roads and 667 kms. of Village Roads.

**Table II.1: Road Length\***

Road Length (km)	Road Density	National Highways (km)	State Highway (km)	Major road project location	District Main Roads (km)	Other District Roads (km)	Village Roads (km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2497	-	131	524	-	969	206	667

\* Data relate to the year 2000-01.

#### RAILWAYS

There are 6 towns having railway facilities in the district. Kheda district is having 449.76 kms of the total railway track. Nadiad and Mehemdabad are the major railway junctions along with Petlad, Bhadran, Kapadwanj and Modasa, where total Broad gauge is 136 kms and Meter gauge is 66 kms. (See Table II.2)

**Table II.2: Railway by Category**

Total Gauge(KM)	Broad Gauge(KM)	Meter Gauge(KM)	Major Railway Junction	Other Railway Station
1	2	3	4	5
Two	104 (Nadiad - Modasa)	66 (Nadiad- Bhadran )	Nadiad	ND Modasa- (13)
	32 (Nadiad - GER )		Mehemdabad	ND Bhadran (7)
			Petlad	ND Station
			Bhadran	
			Kapadwanj	
			Modasa	
<b>Total Kms 449.76</b>				

## IRRIGATION

A preponderantly agricultural economy would prosper if adequate irrigation facilities are available to farmers. There are quite a few tank irrigation schemes in various parts of the district. Data relating to the irrigation potential created by these schemes are provided in Table II.3. It is observed from the data that in 4 talukas of the district viz. Kapadvanj, Thasara, Balasinor and Virpur, the aggregate irrigation possibilities are expected to cover around 5493 hectares of land.

**Table II. 3: Medium & Major Irrigation Schemes**

S. No	Name of Scheme	Taluka	Ultimate Irrigation Potential /Potential Created unto March '06 (ha)
1	2	3	4
1	Savali M.I. Tank	Kapadvanj	934
2	Waghas M.I. Tank	Kapadvanj	281
3	Wangharoli M.I. Tank	Thasara	1060
4	Raniporda M.I. Tank	Thasara	283
5	Matewal M.I. Tank	Thasara	253
6	Jettholi M.I. Tank	Balasinor	682
7	Koydam M.I. Tank	Virpur	392
8	Bhamaria M.I. Tank	Balasinor	304
9	Guhedia M.I. Tank	Balasinor	786
10	Khata M.I. Tank	Virpur	244
11	Debhari M.I. Tank	Virpur	119
12	Bhagvnji na Muvada M.I. Tank	Virpur	155
<b>Total</b>			<b>5493</b>

**Table II.4: Area Irrigated by Sources**

(000 hectares)		
S. No	Source of Irrigation	2003-04
1	2	3
1.	Govt. canal	5
2.	Wells	34
3.	Tubewell (Elec)	91
4.	River	-
5.	Other	-
6.	Net Irrigated Area	111
	Gross Irrigated Area	130
	Irrigation Intensity	17.12

A preponderantly agricultural economy would prosper if adequate irrigation facilities are available to farmers. Source-wise irrigation shown in Table II.4 reveals that tubewells and dug wells are the only sources providing irrigation facilities to farmers, although Government canal too facilitates irrigation on a certain portion of district lands.

## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

**Table II.5: State of Rural Electrification**

No. of Electrified Villages	Per Cent of Total Villages	No. of Pump Sets/Tube Wells Energized
1	2	3
498	100	137

Electricity is an important necessity for accelerating the process of economic development of a given region. Kheda district has Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB) as the main source of supply of electric power in the district. All the villages in the district are electrified. Details of status of electricity including demand for power, number of domestic, agricultural and industrial connections are set out in Tables II.5 and II.6. As compared to the estimated power requirement of the district, the present availability of power (386.08 kwh) was less than the estimated demand for power (373.35 kwh) These figures are suggestive of power scarcity in the district.

**Table II.6: Power Situation in District**

Power Requirement (Million Kwh.)	Power Demand (Million Kwh.)	Power Availability (Million Kwh.)Unit Sent Out	Estimated No. of Domestic Connections	Estimated No. of Agriculture Connections	Connections for Industrial & Commercial Purposes	All Purposes (No. of connections)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
305.74	373.35	386.08	204278	15181	13493	232952

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

**Table II.7: Number of Educational Institutes**

Sr. No	Item	Nos.	Per 000 Population
1	Primary schools	1648	0.8
2	Primary students enrolled	283325	139.9
3	Primary schools teachers	8475	4.1
4	Secondary schools	253	0.12
5	Higher secondary schools	88	0.04
6	Junior colleges	NA	NA
7	Degree colleges	NA	0.03
8	Inst. For postgraduates studies	NA	NA
9	Industrial Training institute	NA	NA
10	Vocational Training institute	NA	NA
	Govt.	NA	NA
	Private	NA	NA
11	Specialized Inst.	NA	NA
12	Inst. for physically challenged	NA	NA
13	Other (Medical, engineering Colleges, polytechnics )	NA	NA
14	P.T.C. colleges	NA	NA

Education Infrastructure is of crucial importance in order to ensure development of human resources in a given region. Kheda district is fairly well-endowed with institutions functioning at primary, secondary and higher education levels as is evident from Table II.7. It is noticed that there were 1648 primary schools, 253 secondary schools, 88 higher secondary schools. The average number of primary schools per 1000 population was thus 0.8, of secondary schools was 0.12. Unfortunately, data relating

to higher educational institutions including those in cols (6) to (14) were not provided in time

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## Chapter Three: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

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**Table III.1: Features of Population**

Sr. No.	Item	Number	Per cent
1.	Number of households	395,493	-
2.	Population (Total)	2,024,216	-
2a.	Males	1,052,823	52.1
2b.	Females	971,393	47.9
3.	Population Density	480	-
4.	Sex Ratio	923	00.9
5.	Literacy (Total)	1,243,363	72.0
5a.	Males	769,426	86.0
5b.	Females	473,937	56.9
6.	Literacy (Rural)	947,409	69.2
6a.	Males	602,813	85.0
6b.	Females	344,596	52.2
7.	Literacy (Urban)	295,954	82.6
7a.	Males	166,613	90.0
7b.	Females	129,341	74.7

According to Census 2001, Kheda district has a total population of 20.24 lakhs. The total number of households being 395493, the average family size works out to 5.12. Sex wise data show that the proportion of males in the total population is 52.1 per cent while that of females is 47.9 per cent. The resultant sex ratio works out to 923 females per 1000 males. Table III.1 presents all these data and also shows that the literacy ratio is 82.6 percent in urban areas whereas is much lower (69.2 per cent) in rural areas. The overall literacy rate in the

district is thus 72.0 per cent - males 86.0 per cent which is substantially higher than the female literacy rate (56.9 per cent). It is interesting to notice that male literacy in urban areas of the district has shot up to as high as 90.0 per cent implying that every 9 out of 10 persons living in towns and cities are literate.

**Table: III-2 Rural Urban Population**

Available information about distribution of population in rural and urban areas is presented in Table III.2. There are 3.95 lakh occupied houses in the district. The district has 612 inhabited villages. There are 84 big- sized villages with population exceeding 5000. In the district, 79.9 per cent of the people live in rural areas and 20.1 per cent in urban areas.

Sr. No.	Item	Number
1.	Rural Persons Males Females	1,617,766 841,496 776,270
2.	Urban Persons Males Females	406,450 211,327 195,123
3.	Decennial Population Growth Rate (1991-2001)	13.3
4.	Percentage of Urban Population to Total	20.1
5.	Number of Occupied Houses	395,493
6.	Number of Villages Total Inhabited Uninhabited	615 612 3
7.	Villages with Population of 5000 and over	84 (13.7)
8.	Number of Talukas	10
9.	Sex Ratio of Rural Population	922
10.	Sex Ratio of Urban Population	923

**Table: III-3 Percentage Distribution of Villages by Population Ranges**

No. of Inhabited Villages	No. & % of Villages in each range					
	<200	200-499	500-1999	2000-4999	5000-9999	10000 & above
612	12 (2.0)	38 (6.2)	273 (44.6)	205 (33.5)	71 (11.6)	13 (2.1)

There are considerable variations in the size of villages in the district in terms of pop-

ulation. The distribution of the inhabited 612 villages by population range (Table III.3) reveals that a considerable proportion (nearly 53 per cent) are small- sized villages with less than 2000 population; the rest (47 per cent) are large- sized villages. However, villages having population between 2000-4999 are 33.5 percent (205). 84 villages are really very large sized villages with population exceeding 5000 and even 10000 population.

**Table: III-4 Proportion of SC/ST Population in Towns**

Sr. no	Name of town	Population	% of SC	% of ST
1	Balasinor	33705	NA	NA
2	Chaklaasi	36101	NA	NA
3	Dakor UA	25205	NA	NA
4	Kapdvanj	43950	NA	NA
5	Kheda	24136	NA	NA
6	Mahudha	15792	NA	NA
7	Mehmedabad	30768	NA	NA
8	Nadiad UA	196793	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>406450</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>

It was mentioned earlier that only one fourth of the district population resides in towns and cities. There are 8 towns in the district. In these towns the proportion of Scheduled Castes in the total population is 5.2 per cent and that of Scheduled Tribes is 1.8 per cent (see Table III.4).

**Table: III-5 SC/ ST Population**

### Across Different Groups

Sr. No.	Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4
1.	Rural (No.) %	84733 5.2	24831 1.5
2.	Urban (No.) %	21378 5.3	7563 1.9
3.	<b>Literates</b>		
	Rural	55221	8864
	Male	33624	6011
	Female	21597	2853
	Urban	16031	3030
	Male	9084	1972
	Female	6947	1058
	Total	71252	11894
	Male	42708	7983
	Female	28544	3911

Population of scheduled castes in the district is not very significant in proportion while scheduled tribes are conspicuous by absence (Table III.5). Literacy among SC households however, is quite considerable. Even among ST, it is catching attention. It is interesting to observe that female literacy is not lagging substantially behind male literacy

**Table: III-6 Proportion of SC,ST Population in the Villages**

Villages having over 10 per cent of SC population numbered 87 out of 612 (i.e.14.0 per cent), while the corresponding position with respect to ST population was quite different. Almost 90 per cent villages had less than 10 per cent ST population. In point of fact, ST were hardly found to reside in this district except for a few casual (migrant) labourers, who went to the district in search of work and settled there.(see Table III.6).

Sr. No.	Percentage Range of SC/ST Population to Total Population	No. of Villages in each Range	
		SC	ST
1	2	3	4
1.	Nil	111	333
2.	0-5	256	220
3.	5-10	158	41
4.	11-20	71	13
5.	21-30	12	2
6.	31-40	3	3
7.	41 & above	1	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>612</b>	<b>612</b>

**Table: III-7 Population and Number of Towns**

Sr. No	Name of Town	Population			No.of households	Density	Sex ratio	Growth rate 1991-2001	Population of slums
		Persons	Male	Female					
1	Balasinor	33705	17376	16329	6376	1558	940	13.88	5200
2	Chaklaasi	36101	18807	17294	6960	1426	920	-	-
3	Dakor UA	25205	13230	11975	5114	1554	905	29.44	-
4	Kapdvanj	43950	22664	21286	8476	2288	939	7.15	11404
5	Kheda	24136	12603	11533	4684	1116	915	10.76	-
6	Mahudha	15792	8192	7600	2916	1144	928	-	-
7	Mehmedabad	30768	16119	14649	6099	2340	909	17.87	-
8	Nadiad UA	196793	102336	94457	36791	6662	923	15.61	32875
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>406450</b>	<b>211,327</b>	<b>195,123</b>	<b>77416</b>	<b>1361</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>49479</b>

In the 8 towns of the district, there was a total population of 4.06 lakhs (- per cent of the total district population). Nadiad is the biggest (in fact, the district headquarters) town of the district with a population of nearly 2 lakhs. The smallest town is Mahudha with 15792 souls. Obviously, the density of population of the town is very high (average 1361 persons per sq.km.). The inter-town disparity is very sharp being only 1116 in Kheda and 1144 in Mahudha as against 6 times higher density in Nadiad town (6662). Balasinor, Kapadvanj & Nadiad are the 3 towns which have some population residing in slums – really quite high in proportion in Nadiad and Kapadvanj towns. (See Table III.7)

## **WORK-FORCE**

**Table: III-8 Total Workers**

Sr. No.	Item	Absolute		Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Total workers	579830	328350	55.1	33.8
2	Main workers	524383	170017	49.8	17.5
3	Marginal workers	55447	158333	5.3	16.3
4	Non-workers	472993	643043	44.9	66.2

### Rural

Sr. No.	Item	Absolute		Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Total workers	473312	305484	56.2	39.4
2	Main workers	423455	155800	50.3	20.1
3	Marginal workers	49857	149684	5.9	19.3
4	Non-workers	368184	470786	43.8	60.6

### Urban

Sr. No.	Item	Absolute		Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Total workers	106518	22866	50.4	11.7
2	Main workers	100928	14217	47.8	7.3
3	Marginal workers	5590	8649	2.6	4.4
4	Non-workers	104809	172257	49.6	88.3

and development outcomes in various sectors in the district.

Data set out in Table III. 8 show that the district population is composed of 55.1 per cent male workers and 33.8 per cent female workers. It is interesting to observe that female workers are in much lower proportion (11.7 per cent) in urban areas than in rural areas (39.4 per cent). It is also noteworthy that male workers are more or less the same in proportion in urban areas (50.4 per cent) as well as in rural areas (56.2 per cent).

Females working as agricultural labourers in large numbers are highlighted by the above data. The relatively high proportion of non-workers in both rural and urban areas is a matter which should cause concern since it might be a severe deterrent to the overall productivity

**Table: III-9 Industrial Categories of Workers**

Distribution of work - force by categories clearly supports the fact of dominance of farming occupation in the district. Nearly 60 per cent workers are engaged in agriculture-either as cultivators (27.4 per cent) or as farm labourers (31.3 per cent). A distinct observation emerging from the relevant data set out in Table III.9 is that the proportion of females

R/U	P/M/F	Total Workers	Cultivators No.(%)	Agri. Labourers No.(%)	Workers in HHI No.(%)	Other workers No.(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	Person	908180	248958 27.4	284703 31.3	12940 1.4	361579 39.8
Total	Male	579830	210955 36.4	157371 27.1	7520 1.3	203984 35.2
Total	Female	328356	38003 11.6	127332 38.8	5420 1.7	157595 48.0
Rural	Person	778796	242012 31.1	269636 34.6	9697 1.2	257451 33.1
Rural	Male	473312	204941 43.3	148808 31.4	5512 1.2	114051 24.1
Rural	Female	305484	37071 12.1	120828 39.6	4185 1.4	143400 46.9
Urban	Person	129384	6946 5.4	15067 11.6	3243 2.5	104128 80.5
Urban	Male	106518	6014 5.6	8563 8.0	2008 1.9	89933 84.4
Urban	Female	22866	932 4.1	6504 28.4	1235 5.4	14195 62.1

working as agricultural labourers is larger (38.8 per cent) than that of male (27.1 per cent) workers. Another notable fact is the relatively larger participation of females in urban areas (5.4 per cent) in household industries compared to male workers (1.9 per cent).

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## POVERTY

Developmental planning in the country has, during the last 20-25 years, laid special stress on alleviation of poverty and amelioration of the socioeconomic conditions of the poor and the down-trodden. Umpteen number of specific poverty eradication programmes have been launched and have impacted on reduction in poverty to a definite extent.

### POVERTY RATIO

In Kheda district, out of the total 3,69,732 rural families, according to BPL census data, 16.41 per cent families are found to be living below poverty line. Comparatively low poverty ratio in the district is evident from these data.

Among the BPL families in rural areas, as can be seen from Table IV. 1, 1.30 per cent belong to scheduled castes, only 0.72 per cent are tribal families while over 2.82 per cent women are classified as poor according to the BPL census definition. Surprisingly enough, the proportion of handicapped people identified as poor seems to be considerable (0.99 per cent).

**Table IV. 1: Poverty ratios and Intensity- BPL Census**

Sr. No.	Item	Number
1	2	3
1	No. of Rural families (number)	3,69,732
2	No. of Rural families Below poverty line (number)	60,672
3	% of Families below poverty line (to total rural families)	16.41
4	Out of total BPL families	-
	a) ST (%)	0.72
	b) SC (%)	1.30
	c) Women (%)	2.82
	d) Physically handicapped (%)	0.99
	e) Small farmer (%)	-
	f) Marginal farmer (%)	-
	g) Rural Artisan (%)	0.10
	h) Agricultural Laborers (%)	2.30
	i) Others (%)	0.09

**Table IV. 2: Block wise BPL Statistics**

S. No	Taluka	Total Rural families (Number)	Total BPL families (Number)	Per cent to Total in district	Total APL families (Number)	Per cent to Total in district
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Balasinor	21940	2387	10.88	195.53	89.12
	Kapdvanj	46238	9028	19.53	37210	80.47
3	Kathlal	41393	10860	26.24	30533	73.76
4	Kheda	20356	2731	13.92	17625	86.58
5	Mahudha	22615	3977	17.59	18638	87.41
6	Matar	32691	5025	15.37	27660	84.63
7	Mehmedabad	54096	4554	10.10	40542	89.90
8	Nadiad UA	56031	8683	15.50	47348	84.50
9	Thasra	61613	10599	17.20	51014	52.80
10	Virpur	21759	2828	13.00	18931	87.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>369732</b>	<b>60672</b>	<b>16.41</b>	<b>309060</b>	<b>83.59</b>

BPL families among the rural families in the respective taluka, the poverty ratio is highest in Kathlal taluka (26.24 per cent) and lowest in Mehmabad taluka (10.10 per cent). In the district as a whole, the corresponding proportion is 16.41 per cent.

Taluka- wise distribution of BPL families presented in Table IV-2 reveals that Kathlal taluka has the largest proportion of BPL families in rural areas (26.24 per cent) while the lowest proportion is in Kheda taluka (13.92 per cent). However, judged by the proportion of

**Table IV. 3: Indicators of BPL Families**

Among BPL families also, there are obvious disparities inasmuch as there are 5599 (9.2 per cent) families not able to secure one meal a day for major part of the year whereas there are even more (8303 or 13.7 per cent) families suffering similar (semi -) starvation throughout the year (see Table IV. 3). Abject poverty has thus struck one in every eight BPL families in Kheda district.

S. No.	Item	No. of BPL families	Percentage to total BPL families
1	2	3	4
1	Having 1 meal / day in major part of year	5599	9.2
2	1 meal / day through out the year	8303	13.7
3	Casual Laborers	51204	84.5
4	Illiterate	36109	59.5
5	Houseless	8149	13.4
6	Average monthly income < Rs 500	52751	86.94
7	Landless	41442	68.3

Table IV. 3 highlights a few more observations *viz* (i) bulk of the group of BPL families (84.5 per cent) are casual laborers most them being agricultural laborers (ii) literacy level is low (40.5.per cent) among the BPL families, (iii) over 8149 (13.4 per cent) of them are not owning even a hut, (iv) 86.9 per cent of these rural families do not earn even Rs.500 per month on the average. Worst of all, (v) vast majority (68.3 per cent) of these families do not possess any land while the remaining families might be owning petty holdings i.e. tiny pieces of land. In other words, 4 out of every 5 poor are casual labourers, 3 in every 5 do not know three R's. 1 in every 5 is without a shelter, 4 in every 5 makes less than Rs.500 a month and 3 out of every 5 are not really sons of the soil.

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## ECONOMIC PROFILE

As stated earlier, agriculture is the mainstay of people in the district. District economy is preponderantly agricultural.

**Table V.1: Cropping Pattern of District**

Agricultural situation during 2006-07 in Kheda district is sought to be analysed with the help of available data on crucial parameters of farming activity. Table V.1 details the area devoted to different crops and shows that the principal crops grown in the district are bajara, Rice and wheat among cereal crops, castorseeds among oil seeds and cotton and tobacco among cash crops while there was hardly any cultivation of coarse cerels , sugarcane , fruits etc. It is encouraging to find from the data in Table V.1 that almost 3/4<sup>th</sup> of (71.2 percent) of the gross cropped area in the district is irrigated. Bulk of the area under rice, cotton and wheat has received the benefits of irrigation.

S. No	Item	Area (000 ha)	Percent to GCA
1	2	3	4
1.	No. of operational holdings	196058	-
2.	Gross cropped area	310.405	100
3.	Gross irrigated area	220.90	71.2
4.	Bajra	53.70	17
5.	Jowar	.29	9.35
6.	Other coarse cereals	-	-
7.	Rice	103.19	33.28
8.	Wheat	28.61	25.35
9.	Total cereals	122.00	57.09
10.	Gram	1.23	0.39
11.	Tur	4.75	1.53
12.	Other pulses	-	-
13.	Total pulses	5.98	1.92
14.	Total foodgrains	-	-
15.	Groundnut	1.38	0.44
16.	Castor seed	14.42	4.65
17.	Sesamum	6.02	2.58
18.	Other oilseeds	0.10	0.03
19.	Total oilseeds	22.01	7.10
20.	Cotton	25.85	8.23
21.	Sugarcane	-	-
22.	Tobacco	21.44	6.91
23.	Other medicinal plants	-	-
24.	Fruits	-	-
25.	Vegetables	11.43	3.68
26.	Fodder crops	13.15	4.25
27.	Spices & Condiments	-	-
28.	Others	-	-

**Table V. 2: Crop Calendar**

S. No	Crop	Month of sowing	Month of harvesting
1	2	3	4
1.	Rice (Kharif)	July - August	October – November
2.	Rice (Summer)	January - February	April – May
3.	Jowar (Kharif)	-	-
4.	Groundnut (Kharif)	June	October
5.	Sugarcane	-	-
6.	Cotton	June	April
7.	Wheat	October – November	March – April
8.	Bajra	June	October – November
9.	Tur	June	November – December
10.	Gram	October – November	March – April
11.	Castor	August	March – August
12.	Til	-	-
13.	Other Important crops	-	-

Timings of sowing and harvesting different cereal, pulses and other major crop grown in the district are shown in Table V.2. June, July and August are the months for sowing of Kharif crops, while October and November witness sowing of Rabi crops. These crops are generally harvested in October and Rabi wheat in March-April, sowing of cotton is practiced in June and picking takes place in April.

**Table V. 3: Area under Irrigated Crops (07-08)**

S. No.	Crop	Area (000 ha)	Percentage to Irrigated Area
1	2	3	4
1.	Wheat	78.61	35.6
2.	Rice	103.19	46.7
3.	Sugarcane	-	-
4.	Spices cumin	-	-
5.	Other food crops summer Bajara	-	-
6.	Cotton	25.85	11.7
7.	Fodder crops	13.25	5.9
8.	Other non-food crops pulses	-	-
9.	Other important crops for concerned district	-	-
10	Summer Groundnut	-	-
11	Gross Area under Irrigation	220.90	-

The district has gross irrigated area of 220.90 thousand hectares. Obviously, wheat and rice account for over 80per cent of the gross irrigated area. Cotton is another irrigated crop which has 11 per cent of gross irrigated area.

**LIVESTOCK**

**Table V.4: Estimated Productive Animals**

Sr. No	Item	Number (000)
1	2	3
1	Cross bred cows	33.204
2	Indigenous cows	42.100
3	Buffalo	305.00
4	Goat	72.1
5	Sheep	108.265
6	Poultry	377.50
7	Others	3.00
S. No	Item	Production (000 tons)
1	2	3
1	Estimated Milk Production	359.39
2	Estimated Egg production	439.60
3	Estimated Wool production	54.00
4	Estimated Meat production	1658614(Kgs)
5	Estimated Silk production	-

In Gujarat, agriculture has been the mainstay of the economy while animal husbandry has been the most important supplementary economic activity. In Kheda district, livestock rearing is an important subsidiary occupation. Table V .4 shows that there were in the district 3.05 lakh buffaloes and 0.33 lakh cows according to the data furnished by Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, District Panchayat. Sizeable population of sheep and poultry is evident from these data.

In the district which has spearheaded White Revolution in the country, the total estimated milk

production was nearly 359.39 lakh tons. Production of eggs was estimated at 43960, that of wool at 54 lakh kgs and that of meat at 1658614 kgs.

## FISHERY RESOURCES IN DISTRICT

**Table V.5: Fishery Resources in District**

Sr. No	Item	Details
1	2	3
1.	Coastline (km)	-
2.	Continental shelf (sq. km)	-
3.	Brackish water area (ha)	-
4.	Fishing villages/towns (number)	-
5.	Fishermen households	647
6.	Fishermen population	3055
7.	Reservoir Area (ha)	744
8.	Area of Ponds/Tanks (ha)	2652
9.	Inland Landing Centers (number)	18
10.	Marine Landing Centers (number)	-
11.	Mechanized Fishing Fleet (number)	-
12.	Annual Fish Production (tons)	4041
13.	Fishermen Primary Cooperative Societies	11
14.	Membership of Fishermen Primary Cooperative societies	515

Kheda district has a very limited coastline. As far as fishery resources in the district are concerned, available details from the Animal Husbandry Department are provided in Table V.5 which are self-explanatory. It must nevertheless be observed that there were 3055 fishermen in the district - mostly in the inland fisheries activity. Marine landing center on sea coast in the district was conspicuous by absence. This feature indicates the importance of fisheries as an occupation in the district. 647 families pursue fishing as an economic activity in the coastal areas .

## MINERAL PRODUCTION

**Table V. 6 Mineral Production in District -**

## Mining and Forestry Based Activities

Kheda district is not endowed with deposits of any major mineral resources like petroleum or limestone, silica, manganese etc. It is noticed from Table V.6 that Boxite and Quartz were available in the district. During 2006-07, Boxite output was estimated at 116.24 lakh tons valued at Rs.1.20 crores. The only other mineral item found as a resource in the district is Quartz, availability of which is estimated at 1.54 lakh tons valued at Rs. 1.20 crores. Systematic development of mining offers considerable scope for employment and income generation. There are quite a few subsidiary minerals like Blacktrap, Sand, Limestone etc. There appears to be good scope for employment as mining labourers as well as production labour in factories in the district.

Sr. No	Item	Production (Metric tones) (000 tons)	Value of Production (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Boxite	11624	120
2.	Quartz	154	120
<b>Subsidiary Minerals</b>			
1.	Blacktrap	1098569	95
2.	Sand	169919	55
3.	Gravel	9468	55
4.	Lime stone	4420	110
5.	Quartzite	5585	50
6.	Muram	13965	50
7.	Bentonite	1615	110
8.	Red Clay	409400	50
9.	Clay	92548	50

## FOREST COVER

### V. 7: Status of Forest Cover

Sr. No	Item	Area (sq.kms)	
1	2	3	
1	Dense Forest	12	
2	Open Forest	160	
3	<b>Sub-total</b>	172	
4	Scrub Forest	111	
	<b>Total Area</b>	<b>283</b>	
<b>Forest Area * (Legal Status)</b>			
Sr. No.	Item	Area(000 hectares)	
1	2	3	
1	Reserve Forest	244.62	6275-9304
2	Protected Forest	4.55	544-4300
3	Unclassified Forest	281.91	1233.4571
	<b>Total</b>	<b>531.08</b>	

\*Types of forest are not reported

The district has a total (legal) protected forest area of 8.15 lakh hectares. Details of reserve forests, unclassified forests and the type of forest are presented in Table V.7. The data are self explanatory.

## RURAL INDUSTRIES

**Table V. 8: Rural Industries & Other manufacturing  
– Group-wise units in District**

Sr. No	Sectors	No. of Units		Employment (000)
		Existing	Major projects on hand	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Food & beverages	20	3	200
2	Textiles	-	-	-
3	Wood products	50	5	300
4	Paper products, Rubber & Plastic products	45	1	200
5	Chemicals	30	3	150
6	Non-metallic Mineral products	40	5	300
7	Cement	55	5	300
8	Metal & Metal products	20	5	100
9	Machinery	13	2	100
10	Transport equipment	05	-	30
11	Miscellaneous manufacturing	15	5	137
	<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1817</b>

Planned development of a district must take care of industrial sector besides agriculture and allied sectors.

According to the data furnished by District Industries Centre (DIC), there are in Kheda district nearly 300 rural industrial units providing employment to more than 1800 persons in the district. Cement and wood units are in maximum number among them. They are followed by those engaged in paper products, rubber industries and non metallic mineral products. (See Table V. 8)

**Table V. 9: Rural Industries & Other manufacturing  
– Employment in Rural Industries**

Table V.9 provides details about employment given by rural industries. The data are self – explanatory.

Sr. No	Sectors/Groups	Employment		
		M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5
1	Food & beverages	170	30	200
2	Textiles	-	-	-
3	Wood products	300	-	300
4	Paper products, Rubber & Plastic products	190	10	200
5	Chemicals	150	-	150
6	Non-metallic Mineral products	280	20	300
7	Cement	270	30	300
8	Metal & Metal products	100	-	100
9	Machinery	100	-	100
10	Transport equipment	30	-	30
11	Miscellaneous manufacturing	137	-	137
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1727</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1817</b>

**Table V. 10: Number of SSI Registration**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1.	Registered units	293
2.	Total Employment	1817
3.	Total Investments	5894.03 lakh
4.	Units registered in Metropolitan areas	-
5.	Units registered in Urban areas	50
6.	Units registered in Rural areas	243
7.	Units registered in Industrially backward areas	-
8.	No. of Tiny units registered	-

Number of units registered as Small Scale Industries is 293 providing wage employment to 1817 persons. Of these 243 (17.07) units are registered in rural area and 50 (82.93) in the urban parts of the district. (See Table V. 9)

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## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Against the background of physiographic, demographic and economic profile described in the previous chapters, it is the purpose of the present chapter to examine the existing scenario on the employment front in Kheda district.

### SIZE OF HOLDINGS

Table VI.1 sets out details of agricultural holdings and their size distribution. In the district according to the latest data, there are 1.96 lakh landholdings which together operate 5.47 lakh hectares of land in the district. The average size of holding thus works out to 2.79 hectares.

Category wise distribution of landholdings shows that over ½ of the landholders were marginal (17.7 per cent) or small (34.9 per cent). Large sized farmers operating over 10 Hectares land were barely 0.27 per cent . Bulk of the lands in the district (75.3 per cent ) were found to be operated by medium sized (47.1per cent of the total).farmers. Nearly half of the holdings are thus of medium size.

### SECTOR WISE DISTRIBUTION

**Table VI.1: Employment in Agriculture – Operational Holdings & Ownership in District**

Sr. No	Landholding Size	Area (000 ha)	Percent to total	Number of Holdings (000)		Percent to total
1	2	3	4			
1	Marginal (<1 ha)	24.492	4.48	34.701	82844	17.70
2	Small (1-2 ha)	101.211	18.50	68.46	43233	34.92
3	Medium (2-4 ha)	411.551	75.26	92.362	-	47.11
4	Semi-medium (4-10 ha)	-	-	-	45.97	-
5	Large (>10 ha)	9.58	1.76	0.535	-	0.27
	<b>Total</b>	<b>546.874</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>196.058</b>		<b>100</b>
Number of Landholders						
Sr. No	Landholding Size	M	F	T		
1	2	3	4	5		
1	Marginal (<1 ha)	32577	2124	34701	82844	
2	Small (1-2 ha)	64131	4329	68460	43233	
3	Medium (2-4 ha)	51523	3130	54653	-	
4	Semi-medium (4-10 ha)	31287	1972	33259	45097	
5	Large (>10 ha)	4091	359	4450		
6	Institutional			535		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>183609</b>	<b>11914</b>	<b>196058</b>		

Distribution of landholdings is very skewed. While 52 percent of small and marginal farmers operate less than half (this proportion of) lands (23 percent), only 0.27 percent large (>10 ha) holdings account for 1.76 percent of the total area. Landholdings recorded in the names of females are only 11914 out of 196058 holdings or a meager 6 percent.

### DAIRYING, POULTRY, FISHERIES, ETC.

**Table VI.2: Factory Employment in Animal Husbandry Sector**

Sr. No	Industry (code)	Total Employed
1	2	3
1	Livestock Production	NA
2	Manufacture of food products	NA
3	Manufacture of wool, silk & synthetic fiber textiles	NA
4	Manufacturing of leather and fur products	NA
5	Medical & Health services (Veterinary)	12

Next to agriculture, animal husbandry is a very important subsidiary occupation in the district. It can be seen from Table VI.2 that availability of data is very restricted. While no employment data are provided for activities like livestock

production, manufacture of food, wool, and silk as well as leather products, it is reported that 12 persons were employed in veterinary services.

**Table VI. 3: Employment in Mining & Forestry based activities – Groupwise Employment (R & U)**

**MINING & FORESTRY**

Besides the above, gainful work opportunities are available in the mining sector. Table VI.3 reveals that over 10 thousand persons were reported to be employed in mining and allied activities in the district. Interestingly enough, the proportion of females employed in this sector was as high as 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the total employment. It is unfortunate that data on employment provided in other sectors are not provided.

S. No	Sector	Employment		
		M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mining	6228	3837	10065
2	Stone quarrying	NA	NA	NA
3	Salt workers	NA	NA	NA
4	Collection of minor forest produce	NA	NA	NA
5	Logging	NA	NA	NA
6	Others	NA	NA	NA

**Table VI. 4: Employment in Services & Other Activities**

S. No	Sector / Group	Employment		
		M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5
1	Public Sector	1090	60	1150
2	Public State	6592	308	6900
3	Public Central Quasi	3197	239	3436
4	Public State Quasi	6943	159	7102
5	Public Local Quasi	7287	4722	12009
	<b>Total Public</b>	<b>25109</b>	<b>5488</b>	<b>30597</b>
1	Private Act	9847	1040	10887
2	Private Non Act	6293	785	7078
	<b>Total Private</b>	<b>16140</b>	<b>1825</b>	<b>17965</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>41249</b>	<b>7313</b>	<b>48562</b>

Services sector in Kheda district appears to have provided employment to nearly 50 thousand persons consisting of 85 per cent males and 15 per cent females (Table VI.4). Apart from govt. and semi-govt. jobs, private sector has been responsible for engaging quite a considerable number of persons (17965)

of which 16140 are males and 1825 are females.

**Table: VI-5 Employment / Unemployment Scenario - Participation Rates**

Sr. No.	Item	Rural			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Total workers (Number)	778796	473312	305484	129384	106518	22866
2.	% working population to total population (WPR)	48.1	56.2	39.3	31.8	50.4	11.7
3.	% of main workers to total population (WPR)	35.8	26.1	9.6	28.3	24.8	3.4
4.	% of non-workers to total workers	107.7	47.2	60.4	214.1	81.0	133.1
5.	Non-workers-workers ratio (%)	1.1	0.47	0.60	2.1	0.81	1.3
6.	% of marginal workers to total population (%)	12.3	3.8	9.2	3.5	1.3	2.12

Participation of the work-force is one of the most important indicators of output growth in the economy. It is noticed from Table VI. 5 that in Kheda district, the proportion of working population in the total population is 48.1 per cent in the rural areas and is much lower (31.8 per cent) in the urban areas. Obviously, cultivators, agricultural laborers and those engaged in animal husbandry account for a substantial portion of the rural work – force. It is noticed that among the urbanites the proportion of non – workers is almost double that in the ruralites. What is more interesting is to find that the proportion of non-workers among urban females is much higher than that in the rural areas.

**Table: VI-6 Details from Employment Exchanges**

It is observed from Table VI. 6 which provides employment exchange statistics that 22688 unemployed persons in rural areas and 7569 persons in urban areas, were registered with District Employment Exchange for seeking work.

Sr. No.	Item	Rural			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Unemployed Persons	22688	20788	1900	7569	5634	1935
2.	Registered with employment exchanges	22688	20788	1900	7569	5634	1935

While job seekers were almost the same in number in rural and urban areas of the district, it is found that the proportion of females seeking employment is substantially smaller (8 percent) in villages than in towns /cities (almost 30 per cent).

Certain additional data on employment in Services & Other activities provided in the district furnished by the concerned authorities are presented in Table VI.7 below :

**Table VI.7 Employment in Services & Other activities**

Sr. No	Sector / group	Grade	Establishment	Respondent	Employment		
					M	F	T
1	2				3	4	5
1.	Agriculture, hunting and Forestry	A	11	5	382	7	389
2.	Mining and Quarrying	C	11	2	66	0	66
3.	Manufacturing	D	248	41	8879	566	9445
4.	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	E	8	4	2451	104	2555
5.	Construction	F	14	3	1114	24	1138
6.	Wholesale and Retail Trade Repair of Motor Vehicles	G	55	10	535	44	579
7.	Hotels and Restaurants	H	78	7	598	15	613
8.	Transport Storage & Communication	I	16	3	7074	207	7251
9.	Financing Intermediation	J	182	22	2156	158	2314
10.	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	K	11	0	131	6	137
11.	Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social	L	67	11	4885	420	5305
12.	Education	M	388	45	10121	4814	14935
13.	Health and Social Work	N	79	12	2857	948	3805
<b>Total</b>			<b>1168</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>41249</b>	<b>7313</b>	<b>48562</b>

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## Chapter Seven

### MIGRATION

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It is common knowledge that migration of people is moving out of their villages and reaching nearby or remote destinations in search of gainful work Migration is a typical phenomenon. Besides this is not really – desirable occurrence from several points of view – economic, social, cultural, etc.

**Table VII.1: Interstate In-Migrants  
(2001 Census)**

Place of Birth	Migrants	Percentage to Total Migrants
1	2	3
Total Migrants	33582	100
Madhya Pradesh	1648	4.9
Maharashtra	6031	18.0
Rajasthan	3025	9.0
Uttar Pradesh	11130	33.1
Other States	11747	35.0

Insofar as the economy of Kheda district is concerned, the phenomenon of out – migration from villages is rather exceptional. Available data and information on the aspect of migration are too scanty and sketchy to present in this report. Development of agriculture and animal husbandry is so advanced that farmers including small and marginal farmers or even agricultural laborers are not required to migrate even in times of

failure of monsoon and the resultant drought conditions. There are ample employment opportunities in farm, non – farm and service sectors in the district both during agricultural season as well as off-season. According to 2001 census, there are a fair number of persons (33582) who migrated into this district in search of jobs and labour (skilled or unskilled) work. These in-migrants were mostly from the three neighboring states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. It is rather curious to observe that in-migrants from the distant state of Uttar Pradesh were quite considerable (33.1 per cent) and were even larger in proportion than other distant states. More intensive efforts need to be made to collect exhaustive data on migration scenario in the district at a more opportune time.

## Chapter Eight

### WAGE EMPLOYMENT: CENTRAL AND STATE SCHEMES

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Focused attention is laid on policies framed for employment generation and alleviation of poverty among the rural families. A three pronged attack on the spheres of wage employment, placement linked skill up - gradation and self - employment can help accomplish gainful employment.

Wage employment in the district is provided to people in the rural areas through implementation of various development schemes of central and state governments as also the non-governmental organizations.

Among the central schemes, special mention may be made of the following seven schemes:

1. Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)
2. Watershed Programmes (DDP, DPAP, IWDP, NW DPAP)
3. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGA)
4. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
5. Rastriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)
6. Integrated Afforestation and Eco. Development Project
7. Bharat Nirman

Data on wage employment through these schemes have however been furnished by the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), only for two of these schemes viz. SGRY and Bharat Nirman. It is therefore, necessary to collect more exhaustive data in as fast a manner as possible. Meanwhile, data set out in Table VIII-1 revealed that aggregate expenditure of about Rs. 8.1 crores was incurred under Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) and that as a result of implementation of this scheme; rural employment was provided for as large as 5.73 lakh persondays. Share of Scheduled Castes in this magnitude of employment was as large as 65 per cent i.e. 2/3<sup>rd</sup>. Under Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP), 1.29 lakh person days of employment was generated in the district at a total cost of Rs. 1.156 crores

**Table VIII - 1: Wage Employment: Central Schemes**

S. No	Scheme/Ministry	R/U	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)		Person Days of Employment created as on 2006-07							
			Wage	All	M	F	T	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Landless
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	SGRY	R	257.79	560.21	3.88	1.85	5.73	-	3.72	1840	2.01	5.73
2	IWDP	R	-	116.07	0.76	0.53	1.29	-	0.25	-	1.04	-

## Chapter Nine

### WAGE EMPLOYMENT: STATE SCHEMES

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A variety of state sponsored schemes are under implementation in various parts of the state. Although these schemes possess tremendous potentialities of providing employment in rural and urban areas, availability of exhaustive data is formidable constraint. Within the limitations of time and manpower, whatever data is available is presented in this chapter.

Considerable progress in terms of establishment of industrial/other units and employment provided has been achieved under these schemes. Table IX.1 provides details of industrial business and service units which indicate a fairly satisfactory level of employment extended to people.

**Table IX.1 Wage Employment: State Schemes**

S. No	Scheme/Ministry	R/U	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)		Person Days of Employment created as on 2006-07							
			Wage	All	M	F	T	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Landless
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Khet Talavadi	R	0.57	1.15	4508	-	4508	460	828	1840	1580	-
2	Amul Spl. Project		-	478.30	6853	1902	8755					

It is observed from the above data that almost Rs. 5 crores have been spent in the district rural areas under Khet Talavadi and Amul Spl. Project schemes as a result of which a total of over 13000 person days of employment has been generated. The share of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Castes is shown in the table under review.

## Chapter Ten

### SELF EMPLOYMENT: CENTRAL, STATE GOVT., NGOS ETC.

Available data on Self-employment created in the district during 2006-07 are presented in the following table:

Latest available data (2006-07) on self-employment created, role of Self Help Groups of women, credit and subsidies disbursed as assistance for the special programme of Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) are set out in Table X.1. It is seen that under SGSY notable progress was achieved in terms of financial disbursement as well as physical achievement. A total of as many as 4642 SHGs were formed with a total membership of 46420 in various parts of the district. It is disappointing to find, however, that only 256 SHGs had launched income generation activities. It is noteworthy that self employment was accomplished to the extent of 3858 person days under the 4 schemes under consideration. Total loans amounting to Rs. 118.53 lakhs to SHGs and Rs. 635.98 to Individual Swarozgar were disbursed under these schemes. A total subsidy of Rs. 3701 lakhs was disbursed to SHGs and Rs. 30235.59 lakhs to Individual self employed persons. Skill upgradation training was imparted to as many as 1763 persons under SGSY & PMRY schemes together. The proportion of women employed in such manner worked out to a little over 1/3<sup>rd</sup>. It must however, be mentioned here that exhaustive employment data needs to be collected and compiled by the agencies concerned.

**Table X.1 Self Employment: Central, State Govt., NGOs., etc**

S. No	Scheme/ Ministry/ NGO	R/U	Expenditure		Employment ----- mandays			No. of SHGFs formed		No. of SHGs taking up Economic Activities	No. of Individual Swarozgars assisted				Credit disbursed		Subsidy disbursed		Training Imparted			
			Wage	All	M	F	T	No.	Members		SC	ST	Women	All	SHGs	Individual Swarozjars	SHGs	Individual Swarozjars	SC	ST	Others	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Manav Kalyan Yojana	-	-	-	372	226	598	-	-	-	323		275	598	-	-	-	598	-	-	-	-
2	Vajpayee Bankable Yojana	-	-	-	372	64	436	-	-	-	124	2	64	436	-	228.38 (Lakh)	-	29525.64 Lakh	-	-	-	-
3	P.M.R.Y.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39		37	343	-	-	-	123/82.90(Lakh)	18		81	5
4	SGSY	R	-	143.08	1601	1223	2824	4642	46420	256	678	17	901	1987	118.53	407.6	37.01	111.95	286	60	812	495
	<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>143.08</b>	<b>2345</b>	<b>1513</b>	<b>3858</b>	<b>4642</b>	<b>46420</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>1164</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1277</b>	<b>3364</b>	<b>118.53</b>	<b>635.98</b>	<b>37.01</b>	<b>30235.59</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>500</b>

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