



CHAPTER FOUR

A BRIEF PROFILE OF THE GUJARAT STATE



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4.1: A BRIEF ABOUT PROFILE OF AN INDIAN ECONOMY:

The decadal average annual growth rate of the Indian Economy, after fluctuating around 3.5 per cent for the decade of the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s, took a quantum leap to 5.65 per cent in the decade of the 1980s after hitting a low of 1.3 per cent in 1991-1992 in the aftermath of the balance of payment. The annual rate of growth rapidly accelerated to around 7.5 per cent during 1994-1995 to 1996-1997. The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) was prepared against a backdrop of high expectations arising from some aspects of the recent performance. GDP growth in the post reforms period had improved from an average of about 5.7 per cent in the 1980s to an average of about 6.1 per cent in the Eighth and Ninth Plan five year periods, making India as one of the ten fastest growing economies of the world. The Tenth Five Year Plan aimed at achieving an average growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 8 per cent per annum during the period of years from 2002 to 2007. It also sought to create the conditions for a further acceleration in the growth rate over the Eleventh Plan period of year from 2007 to 2012 in order to achieve a doubling of per capita income of India by 2020 (www.GujaratIndia.com)¹.

The GDP of India at factor cost in the year 2006-2007 was US\$698.61 billion. The real GDP growth rate has been 9.6 per cent during the year 2006-2007 as against the growth rate of 9.4 Per cent during the previous year. At constant prices, the national income showed an increase of 9.7 Per cent over the previous year. (Source:Ibid).

4.1.2: Growth of Services in India:

The growth of real GDP during 2008-2009 was recorded at 6.7 per cent compared to 9 per cent during the year 2007-2008. This was the effect of the global crisis and subsequent slow down in the Indian economy. The growth of GDP recorded only 5.8 per cent in the first quarter of 2009 which was 0.5 per cent point higher than expected. The second last quarter of the year 2008 i.e Oct-Dec, 2008 of the year had also clocked the growth rate of 5.8 per cent. Thus, the fall in the growth rate of real GDP was arrested by the end of the year 2008-2009. The Forex reserves stood at \$252 billion on 31st March, 2009 implying a huge net outflow of about \$60 Billion during the year 2008 (Ravindra H Dholkiya, 2009)¹

The Economic Survey 2008-2009 charted out a roadmap for sweeping financial sector reforms. It also predicted an ambitious programme for public sector equity disinvestment, decontrol of sugar, fertilisers, drugs and petroleum-based fuels, opening up of the railways to the private sector, and easier FDI norms in defence, retail trade and insurance.

The Survey showed that a gross domestic product (GDP) growth up to 7.5 percent will be possible during the year 2009-2010. According to the Reserve Bank of India's 2009, India's foreign exchange reserves rose by \$932 Million to \$264.584 Billion as on June 26, 2009 from \$263.652 Billion in the month of May, 2009. A government report released on July 2, 2009 revealed that the share of the Central Government's 19.44 percent in the year 2008-2009. The report took into account the total expenditure viz., plan and non-plan during the period under consideration, including the amount invested by the government in the area of rural development. According to the report expenditure on education as a proportion of total expenditure has increased from 9.5 percent in the year 2003-2004 to 10.8 percent in the year 2008-2009 (Competition Success Review, 2009)².

World Bank has predicted the continuation of global depression during the year 2009 and projected 2.9 per cent decline in global growth rate for the year 2009. World Bank in its report, 'Global Development Finance', released in June 2009, projects India's growth rate for the year 2009-2010 at 5.1 per cent only. It is worth noting that World Bank had projected India's growth rate for the year 2008-2009 at 6.1 per cent while the actual growth rate stood at 6.7 per cent.

The investment rate i.e. gross domestic capital formation as a percentage of GDP stood at 39.3 per cent in the year 2007-2008, compared with 37.1 per cent in the previous year. This rise was mainly due to enhanced investments by the corporate sector in the year under consideration (Pratiyogita Darpan, 2009)³.

NASSCOM, an Information Technology (IT) industry body, industry will grow by 4 to 7 per cent in financial year 2009-2010. The industry body has also estimated that the export revenue will be \$ 48 Billion to \$ 50 Billion in the year 2009-2010 and domestic revenue will grow by 15 to 18 per cent to reach around \$ 650-670 Billion. Further, growth of 20 per cent is expected for IT segment in the year 2009 fiscal from the domestic market. According to a survey conducted by NASSCOM exports from India IT Industry during the year 2008-2009 grew by 16.3 per cent from \$ 40.4 Billion in 2007-2008 to \$ 46.3 Billion. Further, the IT industry grew by 14.7 per cent to \$ 26.5 Billion from \$ 23.1 Billion during the year 2008-2009 (Ibid)

The services sector grew at a rate of 11 Per cent during the year 2006-2007. Trade, Hotels, Transport, and Communication services registered a growth of 13 per cent in the year 2006-2007. Financial services registered a growth of 11.1 per cent during the same period. The services sector contributed 61.8 per cent to India's GDP during the year 2006-2007. For the year 2007-2008, the services sector grew at 10.7 per cent.

The service sector benefited from the robust growth in Domestic Tourism, Foreign Tourist Arrivals, Telecom Sector, Railways Traffic, Civil Aviation, Cargo handled, Construction, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES), and Banking and Insurance activities. The strengthening of economic activities have been supported by a steady upward trend in domestic savings and investment rates coupled with an efficient use of capital. The savings rate continued its upward trend from 23.5 percent of GDP in the year 2001-2002 to 32.4 per cent in the year 2005- 2006, while the investment rate rose from 22.9 per cent to 33.8 per cent over the same periods (www.emergence.nu)².

Inflation rate measured by change in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) averaged at 4.8 per cent during the year 2006-2007. As measured by the aggregate deflator for GDP, inflation for the year 2007-2008 was 4.1 per cent. GDP growth in the post reforms period had improved from an average of about 5.7 percent in the 1980s to an average of about 6.1 percent during the Eighth and Ninth Plan periods, making India one of the ten fastest growing economy of the world. The average growth rate for the entire 10th plan period (2002-2007) worked out as 7.6 per cent as against the targeted 8.0 percent. It was noteworthy that this had been the highest growth rate achieved in any plan period. Foreign Exchange Reserves increased by US \$91.6 Billion to US\$290.8 Billion on February 2008. The bank rate, repo rate, and reverse repo rate as on April 1, 2008 were 6 per cent, 7.75 per cent, and 6 per cent respectively. The Net Foreign Direct Investment inflows experienced 150 Per cent increase in the year 2006-2007 which stands at US\$23 Billion in the year 2007-2008(www.cbi.umn.edu)³.

4.2 AN OVERVIEW OF THE STATE OF GUJARAT:

The State economy has recorded an annual average growth rate of 10.4 percent for the entire Tenth five year plan period from 2002 to 2007 Gross State Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (1999-2000) prices in the year 2006-2007 was US\$45.30 Billion as against US\$ 41.52 Billion of the year 2005-2006. The GSDP registered a growth of 9.17 per cent at constant prices in the year 2006-2007. Gujarat contributed 6.50 per cent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India in the year 2006-2007. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at constant (1999-2000) prices in the year 2006-2007 estimated at Rs 1,85,802 Crores as against Rs 1,70,200 Crores of the year 2005-2006, registering a growth of 9.17 per cent during the year. At current prices, GSDP at factor cost in the year 2006-2007 was estimated at Rs 2,54,533 Crores as against Rs.2,19,780 Crore of the year 2005-2006, that showed an increase of 15.81 percent during the year. The share of Gujarat State for the year 2006-2007 at current prices and at constant (1999-2000) prices in Gross Domestic Product at all India level worked out to 6.7 per cent and 6.5 per cent.

The per capita income at constant (1999- 2000) prices have been estimated at Rs. 27,027 in the year 2006-2007 which was higher than national average of Rs. 22,553 Crores as against Rs. 25487 Crores in 2005-2006, registered an increase of 6.04 percent over the previous year, where as the per capita income at current prices was estimated at Rs. 37532 Crores in 2006-2007 which was higher than the national average of Rs. 29642 Crores as against Rs. 32991 Crores in 2005-2006, registering an increase of 13.76 percent over the previous year.

The Gujarat state accounted for 15.59 per cent of India's investment and 10 per cent of expenditure Key industries in Gujarat includes Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Dairy, Cement and Ceramics, Textiles, Auto and Engineering, and Gems and Jewellery. Further impetus is being provided to Gujarat's economic prosperity by urban, port and SEZ that have led infrastructure development. Gujarat's rate of growth of industrial output was 20 per cent in the year 2006-2007. Gujarat is the only state in whole of India which offers investors clear exit options in terms of termination of labour and closure of industrial unit in a Special Economic Zone (SEZ). It is an industrially peaceful State with the lowest number of man-days lost in the country. Gujarat has the biggest chemicals industry in India. It is the leading producer of Cement, Salt and Soda Ash in India. It has the largest Diamond Processing Industry of India(www.indiabudget.nic.in)⁴.

The services sector contributed 44.00 per cent (at constant prices) to the Gujarat State's GSDP in the year 2006-2007. Services included Trade, Hotels, Transport, Communication, and Financial Services. The secondary sector accounted for 37.78 per cent of the Gujarat State's GSDP in the year 2006-2007. Gujarat ranked second in State-wise percentage share of Net Value Added by manufacturing in the factory sector of India. According to the Annual Survey of Industries (2004-2005). It has been a front runner in industries including Textiles, Chemicals, Petrochemicals, Pharmaceuticals Engineering, Oil and Gas, Ceramics, Gems and Jewellery, and Agro-based Products. There are around 202 Industrial Estates in the state of Gujarat.

Table Number.4.1: Economy of Gujarat State

Sr.No.	Selected Criteria:	Numbers
1	Labour Force Participation Rate:	41.9 per cent of total population (2001)
2	Total Main Workers:	17,025,074
3	Total Marginal Workers:	4,230,447 (2001)
4	Per Capita Income:	Rs.26, 979 (at current prices)
5	State Domestic Product (Net):	1,52,516 (at current prices)

Source:www.vibrantGujarat.jp⁵

Table Number.4.2: Health Data of Gujarat state

Sr.No.	Selected Criteria	Numbers
1	Life Expectancy– Male:	62.7 years;
2	Female:	64.8 years (2000-2004)
3	Infant Mortality Rate:	54 per 1000 live births (2005)
4	Government Doctors And Health Specialists in Rural Areas:	991 (2006)
5	Population served per Government Hospital:	1,07,634 (2006)
6	Primary Health Centres:	1,072 (2006)

Source:Ibid

4.2.1:Social Infrastructure of Gujarat

The State is home to India's leading business school Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIM-A), and other important institutes such as National Institute of Design (NID), National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), and Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI). Further, the State Government plans to establish a shipbuilding university, the first of its kind in the country and it is going to be established in Kutch. Besides, the State has a well established health infrastructure including multi-speciality hospitals managed by reputed groups. The State also has multiplexes and multi cuisine restaurants for entertainment.

4.3: A BRIEF SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW OF GUJARAT STATE REPORT (2007-7008):

Following are the demographic detail such as population, literacy rate, education and gender ratio of the Gujarat state.

4.3.1 :Socio economic profile of Gujarat state:

The State has been allotted a target of 10.2 percent growth rate for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) as against 8 percent growth rate of the national level. The State economy has recorded an annual average growth rate of 10.6 percent for the last four years (2002-2003 to 2005-2006).

During the year 2005-2006, the growth of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices (1999-2000) has been estimated at 12.17 percent as against 7.38 percent growth recorded in previous year. The higher growth in economy during the year 2005-2006 can be mainly attributed to agriculture, manufacturing, electricity, construction, trade and communication sector which have contributed 9-27 percent growth during the year 2005-2006, over the year 2004-2005. The share of primary, secondary and tertiary sector has been reported to be as 20.23 percent, 38.32 percent and 41.45 percent respectively to total GSDP (Rs. 169354 crore) in 2005-2006 at constant (1999-2000) prices.

The share of Gujarat state at current prices and at constant (1999-2000) prices in Gross Domestic Product at all India level works out to 6.66 and 6.50 percent. The per capita income at constant prices has been estimated at Rs. 26543 in 2005-2006 higher than national average of Rs. 20734 as against Rs. 23761 in 2004-2005 registering and increase of 11.71 percent over the previous year, where as the per capita income at current prices has been estimated at Rs. 34157 in 2005-06 higher than the national average of Rs. 25716 as against Rs. 29468 in 2004-2005, registering and increase of 15.91 percent over the previous year(State Economy Socio Economic Profile-2008)⁴.

4.3.2: Population of the Gujarat State:

According to the final results of Population Census 2001, the population of Gujarat was reported at 5.07 Crores which comprised of Males (26385577) and Females (24285440). Percentage of Urban population to total population by States was 37.36. The decadal growth rate had increased from 21.19 (1981-1991) to 22.66 (1991-2001). The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State have been reported at 35.93 lakh (7.09 percent) and 74.81 lakh (14.76 percent) respectively. The density of Gujarat had increased to 258 persons per sq.km., with 37.36 percent population of Gujarat residing in urban areas and sex ratio was 920 in the year 2001)(Ibid) _.

Table Number. 4.3: Demographic Indicators of Gujarat State

Sr.No.	Selected Demographic Indicators	
01	Population density	258 per Squire Km.
02	Rural Population (Per centages)	62.64
03	Urban Population (Per centage)	37.36
04	Decadal Growth Rate(Per centages)	22.66 (1991-2001)
05	Birth rate(Per centages)	23.5(2006)
06	Death rate(Per centages)	7.3(2006)
07	Growth rate(Per centages)	16.6(2005)
08	Sex Ratio	920 Females per 1,000 Males
09.	Effective literacy rate(Per centage)	69.14(2001)

Source: www.GujaratIndia.com

Table Number.4.4: Population Data of the Gujarat State

Sr.No.	Selected Demographic details	In Numbers
01	Total Population:	50,671,017
02	Rural Population	31,740,767
03	Urban Population	18,930,250
04	Sex Ratio	920 Females per 1,000 Males (2001)

Source: Ibid

Table Number.4.5: Statewise Number of Districts, Population on Selected Criterion vis-a –vis Sex, Sex Ratio And Decadal Growth Rate Of Population – As on the year 2001

Sr. No.	India State	Number of Districts	Population(in 000')			Sex ratio Females per 1000 Males	Density per Sq km.	Decadal Growth Rate
			Persons	Males	Females			
01	India	593	1028737	532223	496514	933	313	21.54
02	Gujarat	25	50671	26386	24285	920	258	22.66

Source: Ibid

Table Number. 4.6: Growth Of Population-Gujarat-1901 To 2001

Sr.No.	Year	Total Population Lakh	Sex- Ratio(Females per 1000 males)	Percentage of urban Population
01	1901	91	954	22.33
02	1911	98	946	19.25
03	1921	102	944	20.15
04	1931	115	945	20.50
05	1941	137	941	23.79
06	1951	163	952	27.23
07	1961	206	940	25.77
08	1971	267	934	28.08
09	1981	341	942	31.10
10	1991	413	934	34.49
11	2001	507	920	37.36

Source: Ibid

The population growth rate in the Gujarat State has increased from 22.33 per cent in the year 1901 to 37.36 in the year 2001.

The District wise Population and Gender Ratio of the Gujarat State details are given in the Appendix Table No. 4.7 and Table No.4.8.

4.3.3 Literacy Rate Of The Gujarat State:

The literacy rate in the State excluding children in the age group 0-6 years had increased from 61.29 percent in the year1991 to 69.14 percent in year 2001.

Classification of population by economic activities as per final results of 2001 Census had revealed that out of the total population of 506.71 lakh in the Gujarat State, 170.25 lakh were Main Workers, 42.31 lakh were Marginal Workers and 294.15 lakh were Non-Workers. Thus ,main workers constituted about 33.60 per cent of the total population and marginal workers constituted about 8.35 percent of the total population of the State.

The literacy rate of the Gujarat State (excluding children in the age group 0-6 years) had increased from 61.29 percent in the year 1991 to 69.14 percent in the year 2001. Among Males, it had increased from 73.13 per cent in the year 1991 to 79.66 per cent in the year 2001, whereas among Females, it had increased from 48.64 percent in 1991 to 57.80 percent in the year 2001. The literacy rate for the rural areas, was 61.29 per cent and for the urban areas it was 81.84 percent. Out of the 25 Districts where population enumeration was conducted, Ahmedabad had the highest literacy rate of 79.50 percent, while Dahod district accounted the lowest literacy rate of 45.15 percent(www.ftc.gov.)⁶

4.3.4: Gender Ratio:

The sex ratio of Gujarat had reduced significantly from 934 (1991) to 920 (2001).According to the final results of Population Census, 2001, the population of Gujarat State was reported at 5.07 Crores. The growth rate of the decade 1991-2001 had increased to 22.66 per cent from 21.19 percent of the decade 1981-1991.

Table No 4.7: Gender ratio of Gujarat State

Sr.No.	Year	In Lakhs
01	1901	91
02	1911	98
03	1921	102
04	1931	115
05	1941	137
06	1951	163
07	1961	206
08	1971	267
09	1981	341
10	1991	413
11	2001	507

Source: www.gujaratindia.com

4.3.5: Education

Education has a multiplier effect on various other social sectors like Health, Women Development, Employment, Child Development, Labour etc. It is also of great instrumental value in the process of economic growth and development. Education not only improves the quality of life of the people, it also provides opportunities for progress.

Table Number.4.8: Educational Data of the Gujarat state

Sr.No.	Selected Criteria	Numbers
01	Literacy- Rural	68.1 per cent
02	Urban:	82.6 per cent
03	Rural Female Literacy	55.6 per cent(2005-2006)
04	Primary Schools	11,065 (2005-2006)
05	Primary School Enrolment	4,225,910 (2005-2006);

Source:Ibid

Following paragraph offers an outline on the Socio Economic indicators such as Per Capita Income, Employment distribution of the state of Gujarat state.

4:3:6: Economic Indicators

Growth Trends in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).Gujarat had set the highest growth target of 11.2Per cent during the 11th Five Year Plan.Sectoral GSDP growth (2002-2006) was 10.6 per cent. Current GSDP was US\$ 52.8 billion (at Current Prices).Manufacturing sector a key driver of Gujarat state's economy.

4:3:7:Per Capita Income:

Per Capita income of Gujarat (2007-2008) was US\$ 833, which was higher than the national average (US\$ 627.2)

4:3:8:Employment Distribution:

Manufacturing sector accounted for highest share of employment across industries Employment in public sector establishments was 0.83 million (March 2007)

Employment in private sector was 0.86 million (March 2007)

Public sector employed 17.35 per cent and Private sector employed 10.45 per cent women as on (www.accc.gov.au)⁷.

4.4: INVESTMENT PROFILE OF THE GUJARAT STATE:

The state of Gujarat was ranked first in India in terms of Total Value (US\$ 97.5 billion) of Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM) during the year 1991 to 2007.Gujarat has been ranked first amongst all States of India with over 25Per cent share of new Private Corporate Investments. It was US\$ 17.8 Billion. Gujarat had received investment intents worth approximately US\$ 210 Billion between 2003-2007.State hosted an Urban Summit where 320 Memorandum of Understanding MoUs worth investment of US\$ 46.6 Billion were signed. Capital investment subsidy at 25 per cent for eligible new IT units on total eligible capital investment.

Special incentives as capital Subsidy to large units on graduated scale, Turnover Incentive at five per cent of eligible Annual Turnover with a ceiling of US\$ 1.2 million, Incidence of Sales Tax on computer Hardware and Peripherals to be reduced, Connectivity incentive where Government was to subsidize leased line rental up to 500 Km., to an extent of 50 per cent of the lease rentals (www.ibef.org)⁷.

Table Number .4.9: Vibrant Gujarat 2007: Key Investments

Sr. No.	Selected Sectors	MoUs	Investments in (Rs.Billion)
01	SEZs	28	38.84
02	Power	19	30.32
03	Oil and gas	26	10.17
04	Auto and Enginnering	36	3.40
05	IT	21	3.37
06	Ports	22	3.07
07	Chemicals and petrochemicals	31	3.05
08	Others	22	12.74

Source: www.ibef.org⁸

4.5: A BRIEF REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL POLICIES AND INCENTIVES OF THE GUJARAT STATE:

An Industrial Policy of the Gujarat state was introduced in the year 2003 to address industry requirements on long term basis.

Its Facilitating access to concrete, speedy and authentic information to entrepreneurs; up-gradation of Industrial and Urban infrastructure; development of thrust industries; constitution of Gujarat Industrial Promotion Board (GIPB) to provide single window mechanism for large projects; Promotion and development of SEZs and Industrial Parks; flexibility of labour laws in SEZs; power reforms; cluster development for SMEs; Human Resource Development and creation of employment opportunities; creating a Global Brand Image for Gujarat and its products as well as Strengthening of an existing manufacturing base, and environment protections.

4.5.1:Key initiatives introduced as part of the E-Governance drive by the Government of Gujarat was as follows:

Gujarat State Wide Area Network (GSWAN), the world's second largest IP based WAN connecting over 2800 govt. offices. Availability of Secretariat Integrated Communication Network (SICN) with over 7,500 voice connections Online redressal of citizen grievances through state-wide grievance attention on public grievances by application of technology (SWAGAT) Integrated Workflow and Document Management System (IWDMS) streamlines documentation in Govt. offices(www.mizoram.nic.in)⁹.

4.6: A REVIEW OF REPORT FOR REFORMS AND PERFORMANCE OF STATES

In recent years the major fiscal indicators of the State Governments have witnessed significant improvement. For the first time in about two decades, the State Governments have budgeted, for 2007-2008, a consolidated surplus in their revenue account. The ratio of gross fiscal deficit (GFD) of the States to GDP has also shown a declining trend, with the 2007-2008 (BE) at 2.3 per cent. The improvement is associated in many cases with the enactment of Fiscal Responsibility Legislation (FRL) by the State Governments.

Other measures like imposition on ceiling on guarantee, and introduction of Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF) and Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF) have also been introduced. All State Governments have implemented VAT. Some States have also initiated measures to simplify the VAT return and others have undertaken steps to evaluate its implementation. Many State Governments have taken steps for simplification and rationalization of the tax structure, which has improved tax compliance and enforcement, and reviewed user charges on power, water and transport.

The steps taken on the expenditure management, include (a) outcome oriented budgeting and use of monitorable indicators to track performance, (b) steps to contain non-plan revenue expenditure, restrict fresh recruitment and creation of new posts, (c) administrative reforms to simplify procedures and public interface, (d) comprehensive review of the functioning of State Public Sector Undertakings, including State Electricity Boards, and (e) contributory pension schemes for newly recruited staff. 2.28 The marked improvement in the consolidated fiscal position, however, does not reveal the wide inter-state variations. While 20 States have presented revenue surplus budgets in 2007-2008, 15 States have budgeted for higher GFD over the previous year. State-wise analysis of fiscal correction indicates that non-special category States account for 85 per cent of the correction in the revenue account and 73 per cent of the correction in GFD. At the same time, the fiscal position of some States continues to remain weak and there are concerns regarding the sustainability of high level of debt in some of these States Social development and human wellbeing 2.29 Under the constitutional division of responsibility between the Centre and State Governments, the bulk of social services and most infrastructure services (except for telecommunication, civil aviation, railways and major ports) lie in the domain of State Governments. Thus, both the level of social sector expenditure at State level and its quality and effectiveness have a direct bearing on human development outcomes and overall well-being. While there has been some increase in social sector spending at State level, the Central Government has also stepped up its outlays on social sectors and rural development programmes substantially, in recent years through Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

In their respective Budgets for the year 2007-2008, several State Governments have proposed schemes for improving education, health and employment at State level. Most States have proposed setting up new or upgrading existing schools, colleges and universities with a view to improve the provisioning of basic as well as advanced education facilities to a wider section of their respective populations. Some Governments have also announced employment guarantee schemes to cover additional districts. Others have constituted high-powered missions to address issues related to employment at various levels. (State economy and Socio Economic Profile, Gujarat-2009)⁵

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