



GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

SPEECH OF SHRI NITINBHAI PATEL FINANCE MINISTER ON BUDGET ESTIMATES

2014-2015



**GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
21st FEBRUARY, 2014**

Hon'ble Speaker Sir,

The experience of the last decade tells us that the development strategy of Gujarat has been based on a strong bond of mutual trust between the people and Government. People have reposed confidence in our Government and this trust has strengthened year after year. In response, our Government has created a new path in the development history of Gujarat and taken Gujarat to the frontiers of development. This development has not been restricted to certain sectors or sections of society. Rather, Gujarat has demonstrated the ability to implement an inclusive development strategy that has ensured that the fruits of development accrue to every sector and every section of society. This is reflected in the results that have flown from the consistent and indefatigable efforts put in by all of us over the last decade.

The Constitution has adopted a unique federal structure in India. The economic policies of the Union and the States must be complementary to one another. The Union Government has decided to present a Vote on Account for the financial year 2014-15 and therefore it is appropriate that the policies of the State Governments are also in line with the approach and direction to be taken by the Government that is to be formed at the Centre. We have therefore decided to present and seek a Vote on Account for the period from 1st April to 31st July, 2014 for the State, to enable us to plan in a sustainable manner. The Modified Budget would be presented before this August House at a later date and the new initiatives under Plan and Non Plan sections of the Budget would be incorporated at that stage.

The Legislative Assembly passes the budget as the Annual Financial Statement of the Government. The Budget reflects the annual components of the long term policy and developmental plan of the State Government. I may mention that the Center for Budget and Governance Accountability had undertaken a study in 2010, regarding the transparency in the Budget of different states. The study considered aspects such as timeliness, completeness and ease of understanding. In the findings of this study, Gujarat has been given the highest score for budgetary transparency.

It is appropriate to say that the Annual Budget represent one step further in the successful development strategy that is being implemented by the State Government. Therefore, the Annual Budget is an important contribution to our overall developmental policies and achievements. In the last decade our Government has been presenting the Annual Budget under the leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Narendrabhai Modi and it is through the instrument of the Annual Budget that we have been able to implement our vision for speedy and inclusive development in the State. This is apparent, if we look at the following achievements which are the cumulative outcome of the yearly budgetary dispositions of the State Government:

- The GSDP of Gujarat (at current prices) which was ₹ 1,11,139 crore in the year 2000-2001 has increased to ₹ 6,70,016 crore in the year 2012-13.
- The GSDP at the 2004-05 prices of Gujarat has increased annually at the rate of 10.17% between 2003-04 to 2012-13, which is highest among the large states in the country. During the same period, the national annual average growth rate was 7.8%.

- The per capita income in the country was ₹67,839 in 2012-13 whereas it was much higher at ₹ 96,976 in Gujarat. More so, between 2011-12 and 2012-13, while the per capita income in the country has increased at the rate of 9.7%, it has grown at the rate of 11.2% in Gujarat.
- Our motto is “India’s economic development through Gujarat’s development”. We are all aware that Gujarat’s contribution to the country’s development is remarkable. It’s a matter of pride that such contribution of Gujarat has increased over time and we need to understand this very clearly. Gujarat has five percent of country’s population and six percent of geographical area of the country. Gujarat’s economy has developed faster than country’s economy in last decade. As a result, Gujarat’s contribution to country’s GDP, which was 5.8% in 2000-01, has increased to 7.32% in 2011-12. Thus, Gujarat has become India’s growth engine in reality.

Agriculture

One of the most important aspects of the development strategy adopted by Gujarat is the balanced development of the economic sectors. Gujarat has been known for its industrial development, but the State has also achieved a unique transformation in the agriculture sector for the last decade. Gujarat has always had to bear the brunt of drought and semi-drought condition on a regular basis. The per capita availability of ground water in Gujarat is also much less than that available in India. The data published by the Central Ground Water Board, an organization of the Water Resources for Ministry of Central Government indicates that Gujarat has 287 cubic meter of per capita ground water availability as against 327 cubic meter available per capita for the country.

In the circumstances, water management becomes an essential and important factor for the development of the State. As a result of strong determination and efficiency shown by our Government, a novel approach has been introduced focusing on the water management, to enable the state to overcome this natural challenge.

- The height of Sardar Sarovar Dam, life line of Gujarat, has been increased from 95 meter to 121.92 meter during the last decade. The canal works were speeded up. The work of 458 kilometer of Narmada Main canal has been successfully completed. 37 branch canals out of 38 branch canals as also 2263 kilometer out of 2585 kilometer of branch canal length have been completed. It may be mentioned here that an expenditure of ₹ 8692.15 crore had been incurred till March,2001 for the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Scheme. We have shown strong determination to allocate sufficient financial resources in order that the maximum benefits of this life line project reach the people of Gujarat at the earliest. An expenditure of ₹20178.71 crores has been made for this ambitious project between 2001 and end of 2013.

- We have also successfully completed a large scale campaign of construction of thousands of checkdams, khet talavadi, terrace talavadi etc. during the last ten years for effective use of water resources. As a result of these overall efforts during the last ten years, we have been able to bring additional 15 lakh hectares of area under irrigation and could add 37,978 lakh cubic meter to the water storage capacity.
- The gross irrigated area has increased from 33.4 lakh hectare in 2000-01 to 56.1 lakh hectares in 2007-08 which shows remarkable increase of 68 %. The increase in irrigated area at national level during this period has been 15.5% only.
- Whereas the average growth rate in agriculture sector in the country has been 3.3% during 2001-02 to 2011-12, the growth rate during same period in Gujarat has been an unprecedented 11.11%. As a result, farmers of Gujarat have contributed 8.8% to national agriculture economy which was 3.6% in 2000-01.
- Along with irrigation extension, we have undertaken programs relating to availability of qualitative seeds, support for drip irrigation and green house, net house, poly house to improve agricultural production, and farmers income and to enable scientific agriculture practices.
- In addition to extension in irrigation, sufficient supply of electricity to farmers has also contributed to the unprecedented growth of agriculture sector in Gujarat. During the forty years between 1960-61 to 2000-01, an average of 17,000 agriculture electricity connections were given annually, whereas our Government has provided agriculture electricity connections at an annual average of 38,000 connections during 2001-02 to 2013-14. Within the last three years, annually about 80,000 agriculture electricity connections have been provided. Thus, within the last three years only, about 2,39,191 agriculture electricity connections have been provided with an expenditure of ₹ 3,624 crore. This is an important achievement of empowering the farmers.
- During the recently concluded Vibrant Gujarat Global Agriculture Summit, 2013, the progressive farmers of the whole country came together on one platform for the first time in the country. Gujarat has shown that a complete change in the agricultural production of the country can be made possible through convergence of insight with scientific approach, and tradition with modernism. 4500 farmer representatives from 543 districts of the country and foreign delegations from 12 countries participated in the summit and exchanged their experiences. The path to a glorious future of the agriculture sector in Gujarat and India lies in such approach.

Quality of life

Gujarat has given due attention to infrastructure facilities such as electricity, water and roads. At the same time, we have also adopted the strategy that such infrastructure facilities are not restricted to only big cities but reach every village and household.

The installed capacity of electricity has increased from 8756 MW in 2001-02 to 22,257 MW in 2012-13. The data published by the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power in 2011-12 indicates that the per capita consumption of electricity was 883.6 units at the national level, while it was 1663.2 units in Gujarat. Gujarat has made strong investments in the energy sector and provided electrification to 18031 villages of the State.

The roads of Gujarat are also praised in the country. Considering the current needs, we have focused on increasing four lane and six lane roads. In 2001, the available length of four lane and six lane roads was 394 kilometers, whereas by 2013, these have been increased to a length of 1432 kilometers.

We have spent a huge amount of more than Rs 21000 crore on the construction of roads during the last one decade; but what is more important is that 90% of the roads of the State have become surfaced roads, whereas at national level only 63% roads are surfaced roads. In the past, the roads were developed only in North-South direction and as a result the benefits of development were available to only a limited area. Our Government has introduced a novel approach on this aspect also. In addition to the North-South direction, we started to develop the roads in the East-West direction in a planned manner. As a result, the coastal areas and eastern tribal areas have been integrated with the earlier developed areas or Golden corridor. Development of roads is not simply a subject of asphalt and grit for us, but it is an effective tool for making available opportunities for development to all the people of the State.

Similarly, by connecting the ports on the Gujarat coast with the freight corridor and the developing industrial areas around it, the road network of the State has contributed to a great extent to the national economy, by providing port connectivity to almost a quarter of the area of the country. Road network is not limited to only industrialization and transportation connected with it. Our Government has undertaken the task of connecting tribal hamlets having a population of less than 250, by surfaced roads whereas there is little possibility of undertaking such works under PMGSY of the Central Government till 2020-21.

The availability of water is an important driver for the State's development. The State Government has established 2700 kilometers bulk pipe lines, 120000 kilometers distribution network, 23700 tanks

and sumps as well as 181 water treatment facilities under the state wide drinking water grid. The expenditure of about ₹14500 crore between 2001 and 2013 in the drinking water sector has been more than five times the amount spent in the previous two decades. Moreover, the extent of mini-pipeline schemes in the tribal and hilly areas has been augmented from 323 schemes in 2001 to 7845 schemes today. It is also notable that while the norms of one hand pump per 250 population has been fixed at the national level, Gujarat has adopted a norm of providing one hand pump for every 50 persons on an average. Also the tap connections have gone up from 27% in 2002 to 78% in 2013, which is around twice the national average.

Thus, Government of Gujarat has successfully utilized the development of infrastructure such as roads, electricity and water as a tool of inclusive growth. Three objectives of infrastructure development, improvement in quality of life and inclusive development have been achieved.

Social Sector Development

Along with economic development, the State Government has given special attention to education, health, nutrition, people's welfare and skilling of youth in the social sector. In order that these aspects are focused and get due importance, Government has started special schemes such as flagship schemes, and mission mode initiatives. The convergence approach has been adopted to ensure appropriate attention is given to focus areas. The state Government has started three important flagship schemes. The first phase of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana has been successfully completed in tribal areas covering all sectors like agriculture, industry, roads, water, electricity, health; and the scheme has been stepped up in the second phase with a provision of ₹40,000 crore for the period 2012-17. Similarly, for the first time, Sagarkhedu Sarvangi Vikas Yojana was implemented on convergence mode from 2007 to 2012 with an allocation of ₹ 11,000 crore for the development of the coastal communities. In the second phase, during 2012 to 2017, it is planned to spend approximately ₹21,000 crore under this initiative. Various schemes relating to roads, electricity, drinking water, agriculture development, education, health etc. have been initiated in forty coastal talukas. Shaheri Garib Samrudhhi Yojana was introduced in 2007-2012 with an allocation of ₹13000 crore, considering the increase in population of urban areas of Gujarat. Government has succeeded in providing benefits like basic civic amenities and training for employment to poor families residing in urban areas. It is planned to spend ₹ 25,000 crore under this program during the years 2012 to 2017.

Apart from this, in order to tackle legacy issues relating to Human Development, Government has implemented various initiatives in

education and health sectors. Peoples' awareness is essential in the sectors of education and health and therefore strong efforts have been made to connect with women and children specially in rural areas.

Education sector

- State Government has made intensive efforts in the education sector. Due to innovative programs like shala praveshotsav and kanya kelvani, the literacy rate of the State has increased from 69.14% to 78.03 % during the last decade. The increase in female literacy rate from 57.80% to 69.68% has been a notable achievement.
- It's noteworthy that the women literacy rate had increased by 8.9% during 1991 to 2001 whereas there is an increase of 12.93% in women literacy rate as per 2011 census. The women literacy rate has increased by 20% in the tribal district like Dangs.
- As a result of untiring efforts of the Government in primary education sector, the drop out rate of standard 1 to 5, which was 20.50 % has noticeably decreased to 2.04 % in 2012-13.
- Even the gifts received by Hon Chief Minister have been put to use to promote education of the girl child. About 15,700 items have been deposited by Hon'ble Chief Minister in Toshakhana during 2001 to 2013. The income from the auction proceeds of these items has been deposited in Kanya kelavni Nidhi (Fund). More than 55,000 girl children have been provided assistance of more than ₹25 cores by way of rewards, laptop, tablet, etc. from the Chief Minister Kanya Kelavani Nidhi.
- A major transformation has taken place in providing physical facilities to the schools. During last decade, infrastructure such as 72,000 classrooms, about 32,000 sanitation blocks, drinking water facility in about 2600 schools and approximately 20,600 compound walls have been provided.
- In order to improve elementary education and provide employment for the youth, about 95,000 vidhya sahayak have been recruited during 2001-02 to 2013-14.

Health Sector

- Gujarat has earned a reputation at international level for its medical facilities and medical tourism is developing day by day. On the one hand, patients from all over the world are coming to the State to avail world class medical services, which is becoming a source of employment and income in different ways. Whereas on the other hand, all efforts have been made to provide the best medical services to all the citizens of the State. Compared to the year 2007-2008, the budgetary allocation for the health sector has been increased by 400% in the Year 2013-14. This single fact is sufficient to prove that

the State Government is committed to provide the best of health services to all the citizens of the State, particularly the disadvantaged classes.

- For enhancing the potential of medical education, the number of medical colleges has been increased from 11 to 19 in the last five years. This means that the number of medical seats have increased by 100% from 1455 to 2930.
- The number of para-medical institutions was 51 in 2007, has grown to 173 in 2012-13. The number of seats has increased from 925 to 5735.
- An extensive network of 7274 sub-centers, 1168 PHCs, 300 CHCs, 30 sub-district hospitals and 19 medical colleges and academic hospitals, 118 mobile health units is available in the State today.
- As per the figures of 2001, the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) was 837 female child per 1000 male child in Gujarat. This was a matter of grave concern for the State as the national average ratio was 894. It was through **Beti Bachavo Abhiyan** that the State Government had initiated a massive campaign to change the mindset of people through awareness programs and people's participation. I am happy to inform the House that as per the figures of 2011 published in SRS by the Government of India, the current Sex Ratio at Birth of Gujarat is 909 which is higher than the National Average that is 906. We have been able to improve the Sex Ratio at birth over a period of time. Gujarat was lagging behind in the comparison of the Nation in this regard, but due to our sincere efforts and participation of people at large, we have overcome this gap to a certain extent. I congratulate the people of Gujarat on behalf of this August House for such a tremendous response to our **Beti Bachavo Abhiyan**. With a view to improve the ratio further in the coming days, our Government is determined to make all efforts to bring in the support of all the citizens in the **Beti Vadhavo Abhiyan**.
- Chiranjeevi Yojana has been a most innovative program in achieving the goals of access to Safe Delivery services along with decrease in IMR and MMR, particularly for the disadvantaged classes. Till January 2014, approximately 9,20,000 deliveries have benefitted from the scheme. This innovative scheme has won **Asia Innovation Award** (Singapore) in addition to the **Prime Minister's Award for Administrative Excellence** in April, 2009.
- The Mother Mortality Rate (MMR) was 202 during 1999-2001, which has been reduced to 122 during 2010-12.
- Similarly, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) was 57 per 1000 in 2003. That has been reduced to 38 in 2012. This figure is expected to fall further to 29 by 2015.

- The BPL families have to face crisis if any of the family member succumbs to major disease of heart, kidney or cancer. Such a family is naturally unable to meet the expenses for the treatment and a whole family is devastated. It is the noble duty of the State to support such a family. Our concern for such families inspired us to come up with a scheme called **Mukhyamantri Amrutam (MA) Yojana**. Under this scheme, an amount of Rupees Two Lakhs is provided per family per year in case of serious illness related to heart, kidney or cancer. Since the launching of the scheme in September, 2012 till date, more than 20,000 BPL families have been benefited by this scheme.
- Similarly, approximately 10 million children and students are covered every year under the ambitious **School Health Program**. Children identified with routine illness to grave diseases or disabilities are provided medical treatment as a follow up to this program.
- Our efforts to control and eradicate Sickle Cell Anemia Control Program in all the 12 tribal districts are also fetching good results. The program has been honored by the **Prime Minister's Award for Excellence in Public Administration**.
- The 108 ambulance service has covered approximately 42 lakh emergency situations, effectively providing immediate critical treatment. Among these, approximately 14.2 lakh instances benefitted pregnant women. The service has played a key role in saving about more than three lakh lives.

Nutrition

Since 2001, ICDS has been brought under a single umbrella and result-oriented efforts have been made to improve the level of nutrition among the children below six years, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls.

- Today there are more than 51,800 Anganwadi centers and 336 blocks operating throughout the State. There are about 94,600 Anganwadi workers and helper women working in these centers and blocks. This extensive network serves approximately 47 lakh beneficiaries every day.
- Under this scheme, approximately 17,43,000 pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls are given guidance and nutrition. Anganwadis are providing care and nutrition to about 31 lakh children.
- More than 31,400 Anganwadis have their own building. Apart from the electrification of buildings, the Government provides them two LPG cylinders with gas connection, gas stove, idli cooker, water purifier and electronic weighing machines.

- Children, adolescent girls and pregnant women are provided “Ready to Cook-Take Home Ration” that contains various nutrients like protein, vitamins, iron, calcium, riboflavin, folic acid and eight types of micronutrients. In addition to this, interventions like providing Balbhog Candy, flavoured milk, *Raab, ladu, sukhadi*, milk through *Doodh Sanjeevani* have contributed remarkably in attaining the goals of nutrition.
- Anganwadi workers and helper women have been covered under the insurance by the State Government. Also, their work is recognized by giving the *Mata Yashoda* award to these workers.

Skill

Development

Skilled manpower is of pivotal importance in the national economy. India has emerged as one of the youngest nations all over the world. In these circumstances, this demographic dividend must be transformed into a skilled manpower. The pioneering steps taken by Gujarat in skill development of the young generation to integrate them with economic growth have proved to be a beacon to this sector for the nation.

Gujarat has, like other states, had a system of ITIs for many years. However, during last five years, there has been a complete revamp of ITIs in terms of academics and modernization. The newly designed training programs are industry responsive. A number of Centers of Excellence have been set up, keeping in view the concepts of Zero Defect Manufacturing and High Skill Jobs. A state wide network of 335 KVKs has been created to provide training opportunity to the youth in their neighborhood. The total training capacity of existing ITIs is over One lakh eleven thousand, whereas approximately 10 lakh 30 thousand youth have been trained through these newly established KVKs in last four years. Among these, approximately 61 percent, i.e. 6,28,211 are female trainees. The reach of KVKs is the most important factor in the success story. KVKs are created in such a manner that the facility is available within the periphery of 15 kilometers from any village of the State. It is precisely for such pragmatic planning that the scheme has been honoured with the **Prime Minister’s Award for Excellence in Public Administration** for the year 2011-12 and the Central Government has recommended other States to adopt a similar scheme. Gujarat has, thus, given the nation a novel scheme and opened up new horizons for the youth of the nation. This is indeed a matter of pride for Gujarat.

With a view to promote preparedness for the global trends and professional requirements among the youth of Gujarat, we have set up more than **30** universities offering different professional and diversified courses. These universities have earned recognition with their exceptional performance.

In order to prepare the youth of Gujarat in every aspect of professional requirements, SCOPE has been launched to impart training for English language and eMPower has been introduced to impart training in computer.

Thus, Gujarat has planned meticulously to enhance the employability of the youth and to supply the demands of industries for skilled manpower. The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) has recently published the **All India Survey on Employment and Unemployment in India** in June, 2013. According to this report, the rate of unemployment as per usual status of Gujarat is lowest in the entire nation. The national rate of unemployment is 2.2 percent, whereas rate of unemployment of Gujarat is as low as 0.5 percent.

State Government has taken up an innovative approach to provide employment to the youth in private sector also. This is done through **Industrial Recruitment Mela** where the job-seeking youth and the employers are brought on a common platform. Within the last three years, more than 3.5 lakh youngsters have been provided employment through 3056 Melas. In addition to this, between 2001-02 to 2013-14, about 2,93,000 youth have been employed through the State Government, Public Sector Units of the State and Grant-in-Aid institutions.

**Vanbandhu
Kalyan Yojana**

For the first time after the establishment of Gujarat as a separate State, a massive campaign has been undertaken for the welfare of the Tribal community of Gujarat under the 10 point program of the Chief Minister. Under this campaign, we have spent ₹17 thousand crore against the planning of ₹15 thousand crore between 2007 and 2012, and have allocated a larger amount of ₹40 thousand crore for the period from 2012 to 2017. Under this single umbrella, various aspects like education, health, housing, training, clean drinking water, all primary amenities and quality life are being covered.

- Under the livelihood program, agricultural aid has been provided to more than six lakh people. About 1,11,500 MT fertilizers have been provided and 59,000 people have been assisted for dairy development.
- About 58,600 tribal youth have been imparted training through various skill development programs.
- 19 Eklavya Model Schools, 35 residential schools for the girls, 12 model schools have been set up to provide quality education. Further, 95 science schools, 11 general stream schools, 18 government and 37 grant-in-aid colleges have been set up in the tribal regions.

- For technical education, 33 new ITIs, three engineering colleges, four agriculture polytechnics, two science colleges, three nursing colleges and institutions of physiotherapy, agriculture engineering and veterinary college have also been set up.
- More than 34,900 Scheduled Tribe families have been allotted plots and approximately 3.25 lakh houseless Scheduled Tribe families have been assisted for housing.
- As many as 55 lakh beneficiaries have been covered through various initiatives of health sector, such as Chiranjeevi Yojana, Bal Sakha Yojana, Insurance schemes, Primary Health Check Up, sickle cell anaemia program.
- Today, irrigation facility is available to the 8.46 lakh hectares land of tribal regions, which is about 51 percent of the total area.

**Development
of the
Disadvantaged
sections**

We have succeeded in providing maximum benefits to the disadvantaged classes of the society through the result oriented schemes of **Social Welfare** under the leadership of Honorable Chief Minister Shri Narendrabhai Modi. The State Government recognizes education as a basic element for the welfare and development of the deprived classes. Hence, the State Government has implemented a number of different schemes to provide sufficient opportunities to the students of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. The State Government provides scholarships to a large number of students from these classes and in last ten years, scholarships of approximately ₹ 956.88 crore has been given. Among these, in the last ten years, about 83 lakh scholarships and more than four crore scholarships are given to the students of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes respectively.

**Inclusive
Urban
Development**

Along with the unprecedented economic and industrial growth of Gujarat, a new era has begun in terms of the urban development. Approximately 42.6 percent of total population of Gujarat lives in the cities. Thus, the urbanization in Gujarat is much higher than the national average of 31.16 percent. Further, the urbanization of Gujarat is expected to reach to 66 percent in 2030. With a view to transform this challenge into an opportunity, we have planned in line with the national and international trends in urbanization. It is due to such futuristic planning that many cities of Gujarat are viewed as among the most attractive cities in the nation.

- With the declaration of year 2005 as Urban Development Year, we laid a strong foundation for the development of our cities on international standards. Projects such as BRTS, Riverfront, Smart City, etc. are enhancing the capabilities of our cities.

- The Sabarmati Riverfront is one of the best examples of inclusive urban development. This innovative and thoughtful planning has made the lower and middle class of the society appreciate that they are also a part of the development process. Riverfront is a meticulous example of how development can be through people and for people. The age old Gujarati Bazaar of Ahmedabad has been transformed into a modern and convenient facility. About 172 washer men have been provided modern facilities with 168 tanks at the Riverfront. Gujarat is the first State in the country to rehabilitate the washermen in such a modern way. The Sabarmati Riverfront project proves that infrastructure projects of international standards can be integrated with environmental conservation measures.
- Under the **Swarnim Jayanti Mukhyamantri Shaheri Vikas Yojana**, we are undertaking projects worth ₹15,000 crore between 2012 and 2017 in the urban areas.
- Beside this, the State Government has introduced a scheme for the rehabilitation of slums, to provide quality housing facility with basic amenities to the slum dwellers.
- Necessary policies have also been declared and works started to provide housing facility to the people of economically weaker sections and the low income groups under the **Mukhyamantri Gruh Yojana**.

Industrial growth

The Vibrant Gujarat Global Investor Summits have shown unprecedented success in attracting investment in industry. The manufacturing sector in Gujarat is poised to grow from 27% to 32% of the economy, while nationally manufacturing sector accounts for only 18% of the output. Gujarat has given due importance to the development of MSMEs along with big industries. From the beginning of the registration of MSMEs to December, 2001, the registered number of MSMEs was 2.67 lakh. The registration of MSMEs has grown to 4.85 lakh by end of 2013. The total investment in MSMEs is more than ₹ 77,000 crore and they have generated more than 18,77,000 employment opportunities.

Tourism

The State Government has recognized the importance of Tourism and has given unprecedented attention for its development. An amount of ₹ 1235 crore has been allocated during 2009-10 to 2013-14 for the development of tourism sector. During last eight years, 41 tourism projects have been completed. The government has successfully undertaken promotional activities and the cultural heritage of Gujarat, tourist destinations, religious places, festivals and handicraft of Gujarat have earned recognition at the international level. The tourism sector of Gujarat has been infused with new vigour. As a result of this, between

2002 and 2012, approximately 10 crore 30 lakh tourists of Gujarat, two crore eighty six lakh tourists from other states and about 22 lakh NRIs and tourists from other countries have visited various tourist destinations of the State.

E-governance

Along with Good Governance, we have been able to combine the advantages of e-governance also. Through this, we have been able to provide various services to every citizen of the State in the vicinity of their residence at negligible cost and with much ease. Thus, we have provided transparent administration by adopting modern technological interventions.

GSWAN network has become the backbone of the administration. This network today provides effective connectivity to 26 districts, 225 talukas and 14,000 villages. Under E-Dhara initiative, we have made the land records available on-line since August, 2004. Today these records can be availed of from any Gram Panchayat or mamlatdar office.

Gujarat is making optimum use of Space Technology and Geo-informatics. Precise identification of natural resources and consequent scientific planning is done in the management of land, water resources and agricultural activities.

SWAGAT program has been a novel initiative of the State Government to bridge any citizen of the State with the Chief Minister of the State through video conference. The State has succeeded in using the technology effectively in resolving the grievances of people both in terms of policy as well as implementation. The larger aim is not only to resolve grievances immediately, but also to minimize such grievances day-by-day.

PSUs of the State

Under the dynamic leadership of Honorable Chief Minister Shri Narendrabhai Modi, the State has witnessed a qualitative transformation of the PSUs. The general impression of the PSUs in India is of loss making units. Gujarat has changed this perception successfully. In 2001-02, the collective net loss of the PSUs of the State was ₹2702 crore. Against this, by 2012-13, the PSUs of the State are making a net profit of ₹4041 crore collectively. The total investment in the 81 PSUs of the State is ₹97,472 crore at the end of 2012-13, which has generated employment of about 1,12,000. The share of PSUs in the GSDP in year 2012-13 is 13.09 percent. This is an apt example of Gujarat's inherent ability to transform challenges into opportunities.

This overview of the last decade unambiguously shows that we have celebrated the pride of Gujarat by inclusive and comprehensive development. Today, Gujarat is more than a mere geographical entity. Gujarat rather stands for capable and growth-oriented administration.

The accounts for the year 2012-13, revised estimates for the year 2013-14 and estimates for vote on account for the year 2014-15 of the State Government showing gross deficit-surplus are as under. The statements for the same are presented herewith.

Accounts 2012-13

It was expected in the Revised Estimate that due to net transactions during the year, there will be surplus of ₹281.28 crore, the accounts for 2012-13 show a deficit of ₹104.09 crore in the net transactions.

(₹ In crore)

		Revised Estimates of 2012-13	Accounts 2012-13
(1)	Consolidated Fund		
	Revenue Receipts	75790.75	75228.53
	Revenue Expenditure	71893.76	69658.49
	Deficit/surplus on Revenue Account	(+) 3896.99	(+) 5570.04
	Capital Receipts	22331.78	19544.09
	Capital Expenditure, including loans and advances, etc.	28847.49	28645.30
	Deficit/Surplus on Capital Account	(-) 6515.71	(-) 9101.21
	Consolidated Fund (net)	(-) 2618.72	(-) 3531.17
(2)	Contingency Fund (net)	--	(+) 80.50
(3)	Public Accounts (net)	(+) 2900.00	(+) 3346.58
	Total (1 + 2+ 3) Net Transactions	(+) 281.28	(-) 104.09

Revised Estimates 2013-14

In the Estimates of the Year 2013-14, due to net transactions, the surplus was anticipated to be ₹ 796.45 crore. At the end of the year, due to net transactions in the Revised Estimate, the surplus is anticipated to be ₹ 511.04 crore.

(₹ In Crore)

		Budget Estimates of 2013-14	Revised Estimates 2013-14
(1)	Consolidated Fund		
	Revenue Receipts	85752.04	85000.00
	Revenue Expenditure	81150.43	75581.53
	Deficit/surplus on Revenue Account	(+) 4601.61	(+) 9418.47
	Capital Receipts	26231.64	20211.27
	Capital Expenditure, including loans and advances, etc.	31536.80	32118.70
	Deficit/Surplus on Capital Account	(-) 5305.16	(-) 11907.43
	Consolidated Fund (net)	(-) 703.55	(-) 2488.96
(2)	Contingency Fund (net)	--	--
(3)	Public Accounts (net)	(+) 1500.00	(+) 3000.00
	Total (1 + 2+ 3) Net Transactions	(+) 796.45	(+) 511.04

Estimates of 2014-15

The estimates of 2014-15 show a gross surplus of ₹ 732.53 crore as follows.

(₹ In Crore)

		Budget Estimates of 2014-15
(1)	Consolidated Fund	
	Revenue Receipts	95439.73
	Revenue Expenditure	87742.38
	Deficit/surplus on Revenue Account	(+) 7697.35
	Capital Receipts	21287.35
	Capital Expenditure, including loans and advances, etc.	31052.17
	Deficit/Surplus on Capital Account	(-) 9764.82
	Consolidated Fund (net)	(-) 2067.47
(2)	Contingency Fund (net)	--
(3)	Public Accounts (net)	(+) 2800.00
	Total (1 + 2+ 3) Net Transactions	(+) 732.53

Sufficient time is not there to think over the demands of this year. Hence, Vote on Account proposal for a period of four months up to 31st July, 2014 will be presented before the August House. House will be able to discuss the demand for the whole year when Modified Budget will be presented.

I present these Budget Estimates before the August House.
