

**Annexure -II**

**Deployment of the Fellow/Deployment of mentor**

1. The ARTD has proposed the deployment of the fellow. The work of the fellow will be to assist the department to bring in the innovative approach into policy making and services delivery and aims to transform Governance
2. Fellows are given the opportunity to choose their preferred five departments based on their interests and professional expertise. Please rank the departments and topics from 1 to 5, with 1 being your top preference and 5 being your least preferred option.
3. Guidelines for each fellows-  
Mentorship support – each fellow participating in the programme will be assigned a mentor. The mentor will play a crucial role in guiding and supporting the fellow throughout their fellowship period.

Role of mentor - They will provide valuable insights, expertise and advice to the Fellows. They will help the fellows navigate their assigned tasks, projects and responsibilities effectively.

Continuous learning: Mentoring relationships are designed to facilitate continuous learning and development. Fellows will be able to receive guidance from their mentors on various aspects of their careers, including work approach, policy-making and service delivery.

Leave Management: In addition to professional mentorship, fellows will also be responsible for leave management. Fellows can coordinate with their mentors when requesting or scheduling leaves during the fellowship.

Regular check-ins: Mentors and Fellows will hold regular check-in meetings to assess progress, address challenges and set goals. This ongoing communication will help ensure the fellow receives the necessary support and resources for success

Resource Access: Mentors may provide access to resources, networks and contacts that can assist the fellow in their projects and initiatives.

Feedback and evaluation: The mentor will also be involved in providing feedback & evaluations of the fellow's performance, helping them identify areas for improvement.

In the table below, the fellow will be assigned to department/HOD as mentioned in column 3 and the mentor will be as mentioned in column 4

Sr. No	Project Detail	HOD/Department Name	Mentor
1	2	3	4
1	<p><b>Improvement in implementation of PM Poshan (MDM) and ICDS schemes Apart from increasing regular attendance, the MDM scheme also promotes nutrition and health of students and Expansion of centralized cooking facilities across the state for qualitative.</b></p> <p>The following activities of PM Poshan Scheme under Primary Education Department may be considered for assignment to the Fellow under the Fellowship Project.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To prepare the guideline for the operations and administration of centralize kitchen in accordance with guideline of Government of India and orders of Honorable High court for the expansion of coverage of centralize kitchen in the state for the Qualitative up gradation of the Meal served under the centrally sponsored scheme PM Poshan under the National Food Security Act-2013.</li> <li>2. To prepare model projects reports and plan estimate of centralized kitchens for the 50000 and 25000 meal serving capacity. Based on successful model of centralized kitchens like Akshayapatar organization.</li> <li>3. To select a location for the centralized kitchens with the aim of covering maximum numbers of schools with good road connectivity as per geographical location of the districts/talukas, Following the guidelines of Government of India for PM Poshan Scheme. (All Districts/Talukas)</li> <li>4. To prepare a menu with additional specific food nutritional value in the meal prescribed for PM Poshan to encourage children food taste and school attendance. To prepare report based on health and social effects of the scheme on children.</li> <li>5. To implement qualitative improvement of PM Poshan Scheme in State by regular consultation with experts having specialized knowledge and technical skills in nutrition, public health, preventive measures in malnutrition. To propose new amendments/additions to the scheme based on study reports on the effects of the scheme.</li> </ol>	Primary Education Department(Nodal), Women and child development Department	Commissioner , MDM

	Malnutrition Free Schools: To prepare special schemes under PM Poshan Scheme with scientific approach by identifying malnourished children under National Family Health Survey and RBSK and then		
2	<p><b>Developmental Areas/Block Programme:</b></p> <p><b>Reducing wasting/stunting in children :-</b></p> <p><b>The health and nutrition of children and women is a priority of the Government of Gujarat. Many new initiatives have been launched to improve the status of malnutrition in the state.</b></p> <p>➤ <b>Initiatives under the Nutrition Program:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Supplementary Nutrition Program-</b> So as to meet the gap between RDA (Recommended Dietary Allowances) and ADI (Average Daily Intake), supplementary nutrition (1/3rd of RDA) in the form of <i>multiple micronutrient fortified Take Home Ration</i> is provided to children 6 months- 3 years, pregnant and lactating mothers and adolescent girls.</li> <li>▪ <b>Hot Cook Meal-</b> So as to meet the gap between RDA and ADI, supplementary nutrition (1/3rd of RDA) in the form of Hot cooked meals to children 3-6 years at AWC. All the products used for the preparation of <i>HCM are fortified viz. Wheat, Rice, Oil, and Salt.</i></li> </ul> <p>➤ <b>State initiatives after 2019 for addressing malnutrition at Anganwadi Centers:</b></p> <p>To prioritize the first 1000 days -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Mukhyamantri Matrushakti Yojana (MMY)-</b> <i>Providing raw ration</i> - 2kg Channa, 1kg Tuver dal, and 1kg fortified oil to first-time pregnant</li> </ul>	ICDS, Women and Child Development Department	Commissioner and Secretary, Women and Child Development Department

	<p>women and lactating mothers of children up to 2 years of age.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Poshan Sudha-</b> <i>Providing one full meal</i> to pregnant women and lactating mothers of children up to 6 months of age of tribal blocks.</li> <li>▪ <b>Doodh Sanjeevani Yojana</b> - Implemented in tribal blocks and Vikas sheel talukas of the State. 100 ml <i>fortified milk</i> is provided to children 6 months to 6 years, 5 days in a week, and 200 ml milk is provided to pregnant and Lactating mothers twice a week.</li> <li>▪ <b>PURNA</b> – Prevention of Undernutrition and Reduction in Nutritional Anemia among 15-18-year-old Adolescent girls.</li> </ul>		
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	<p>➤ <b>POSHAN Abhiyaan</b> aims to reduce malnutrition by adopting a convergent, life-cycle, and result-oriented approach. It focuses on adolescent girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and <i>children from 0 to 6 years of age</i>.</p> <p><b>Key components of the Poshan Abhiyaan are as follows:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Community-Based Events (CBEs)</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Poshan Abhiyan</b> is focused on improving the agenda related to nutrition into a Jan Andolan with the cooperation of Panchayati Raj Institutions, Villages, Organizations, SHGs, volunteers, etc., and ensuring wide public participation. CBE is celebrated at every Anganwadi center across the state on the first and third Tuesday of the month. Suposhan Samvad is celebrated on the first Tuesday of every month and Annaprashan is celebrated on the third Tuesday of every month.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Information, Education &amp; Communication (IEC)</b></li> </ul> <p>The IEC approach is to educate the public on the advantages provided by the many government programs related to nutrition and health and to direct them on how to utilize them along with Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Poshan Maah and Poshan Pakhwada</b></li> </ul> <p>Since the beginning of Poshan Abhiyaan in March 2018, these events have aided in connecting with communities through the biggest annual Jan Andolans focused on nutrition in the country.</p>		
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Everywhere in the country, September is observed as Rashtriya Poshan Maah. Similarly, in/around March, Poshan Pakhwada is celebrated.

- **The Poshan tracker** collects *real-time data* and dynamic data. Poshan Tracker has become the easiest way to report on daily activities which has helped in improving the delivery of services. Data related to key performance indicators viz. supplementary nutrition, growth monitoring, home visits, Nutritional and Health Status, etc. are being captured in the application that is used for planning and monitoring of the schemes.

**Way Forward:**

- *Rapid Surveys through third parties* would be prioritized for better monitoring and immediate policy-level changes needed to improve the status of nutrition in children in the state.
- Focus on Adolescent girls' nutrition interventions, including weekly iron-folic acid supplementation for both in-school and out-of-school adolescent girls
- Treatment of acute malnutrition
- Building the capacity of partners and government to deliver quality programs
- Capacity building of AAA frontline workers on CMAM
- Support needed from Self Help Groups in the identification of wasted and stunted children
- Use of appropriate program delivery platforms for nutrition-specific interventions:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ communities for nutrition education and promotion (Community-based Events);</li> <li>▪ health facilities especially through integrated management of childhood illness (CMTC, NRC, etc); and</li> <li>▪ private sector - large-scale food fortification.</li> </ul>		
3	<p><b>Improvement in total Students enrollment in secondary and higher secondary Schools:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Gujarat state open school (GSOS) enrolls students and conducts education. Students who are not able to go to regular school or who have dropped out can take the board exam by registering with Gujarat state open school (GSOS)</li> <li>➤ Data operation till registration process of students of class -9 to class 12 GSOS as well as filling of application forms and results of Class-10 and Class-12 general stream examination.</li> <li>➤ To maintain records of GSOS students.</li> <li>➤ Coordinated operations at gsoscentres.</li> <li>➤ Through GSOS students will be registered and engaged in study work at the registered study center, from time to time so that drop outs will be reduced.</li> <li>➤ In class 10th students who fail in march, instead of taking two subject exams, now three subject supplementary exams will be conducted from the academic year 2023-24. so that dropout will be less and more students can be enrolled in schools. Enrolment of students will increase and more manpower will be required for examination days, evaluation days and preparation of results and</li> </ul>	Education Department, (Primary and Secondary Education)	Education Department, (Primary and Secondary Education)

	<p>higher no. of students will be admitted in higher secondary school along with dropout to an extent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Instead of the supplementary exam of failed students in one subject in Class-12 general stream ,nowfrom the academic year 2023-24 supplementary exam of failed students in two subject will be conducted. So that dropout will bereduced and more no.of students will be able to pursue further studies so that no. of students participating in the supplementary exam will increase, significantly. More man power will be required for preparations of the examination days, evaluation days and results and no. of students in higher studies and entrance exams will increase.</li> <li>➤ From the academic year 2023-24 as per NCERT the syllabus has been reduced in main core subjects like Mathematics, Science and English so that the course load on the students will be reduced.</li> <li>➤ Students will get encouragement by eliminating unnecessary points of syllabus for students orientation and further study.</li> <li>➤ will get From the academic year 2023-24, the question papers of class-10 and class-12 exams have been simplified as per the National Education Policy - 2020. So any student who is going to school and putting in effort to study in school can crack the board exam without any extra effort and perform well. By simplifying the question papers, the student will be able to answer with understanding and not from scratch, and the evaluation work will be done according to his understanding and instead of coaching</li> </ul>		
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	<p>classes, the student will be able to perform well in the board examination by studying in school.</p> <p>By simplifying the question papers, the students can answer with understanding and not by rote. In this way assessment work will be done according to their understanding. Instead of coaching classes the students will be able to perform well in the board exams by studying in school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ High drop out rate in secondary education</li> <li>➤ High drop out rate among girls</li> <li>➤ Raw materials under study according to age</li> <li>➤ Indifference in subjects like mathematics, science and English in secondary education</li> <li>➤ Decline of schools in remote areas</li> <li>➤ Delayed recruitment of subject wise teachers</li> <li>➤ Special need for new government secondary schools</li> <li>➤ Social barriers to enrolling girls in schools</li> <li>➤ To prevent children of economically poor parents from other activities</li> <li>➤ Migration of parents for employment in tribal areas</li> <li>➤ Small schools with only two or three classes or teachers</li> <li>➤ Lack of school transportation</li> <li>➤ Higher expenses incurred for studying as a hostel and as a paying guest</li> <li>➤ Special need for scholarship for bright children in secondary and higher secondary schools.</li> </ul> <p>by studying the above and other related issues from the fellows. Please suggest your opinion.</p>		
4	<p><b>To improve enrollment of students in science and mathematics stream at secondary / higher secondary level.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ From the academic year – 2023-24, re-supplementary examination of students who failed in all subjects in class-12 science stream will be conducted in the month of June/July. So that dropout will be less and more no. of students will be able to pursue further study.</li> <li>• Failed students in all subjects in Class-12 Science Stream will be able to appear in the supplementary examination. So that more no. of students will get</li> </ul>	Education Department, (Primary and Secondary Education)	Education Department, (Primary and Secondary Education)

	<p>option to pass and save important year of work. More manpower is required during exam days, evaluation days and result preparations as the no. of participating students increase. It will reduce dropout and more no. of students will be able to pursue further studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ From the academic year 2023-24, students who have passed Class-12 Science Stream can re-examine all subject in the month of June/July to improve their result i.e. March and June/July which is the best (Best of two exams) has to be accepted. So that students will get incentive and opportunity to improve the result. So that no. of students participating in re-examination will increase. More manpower will be required for preparation of examination days and result. More manpower will be required for its records and related arrangement of examination.</li> <li>• Due to the Best of Two exams, arrangements have to be made to collect and standardize data for the future.</li> <li>➤ From the academic year 2023-24 as per NCERT syllabus has been reduced to core subjects like Maths, Science and English. So that the course load on the students will be reduced and more students will join the science Stream.</li> <li>• Students orientation by removing unnecessary points of the syllabus keeping in mind the further entrance examination, trying to motivate students and make them science stream oriented.</li> <li>➤ Experienced technical expert (B.E. IT/Computer Studied) will be required who has experience of five years of SDLC (Software Development life cycle) Data base system etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Low proportion of Government and Government-aided schools in science stream</li> <li>➤ Lack of adequate infrastructural facilities in Government and Government-aided schools of science stream</li> <li>➤ Apathetic attitude of parents/students towards science stream</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of proper faculty for JEE and NEET preparation</li> <li>➤ Lack of school transportation</li> <li>➤ To start such schools in talukas where there are no science stream schools.</li> <li>➤ Low enrollment in science stream schools in higher secondary schools</li> </ul> <p>Study the above and other related issues of secondary and higher secondary schools and get their opinion from the fellows.</p>		
5	<p><b>Revising the annual revenue share of government hospitals/facilities under PMJAY scheme:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Problem statement:</b> Unsatisfactory utilization of Government Facilities under PM-Jay- MA Scheme.</li> <li>➤ <b>Background:</b> Shri. Narendra Bhai Modi, the current Honorable Prime Minister launched the MA scheme with an initial insurance cover of Rs. 2 lakhs, which was later increased to Rs. 3 lakhs. In 2018, he launched Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY, the world's largest health insurance scheme, providing a health cover of Rs. 5 lakh per family per year. In February 2023, the Gujarat government revamped the PMJAY-MA scheme, doubling the insurance cover to Rs. 10 lakhs. Under the PMJAY-MA scheme, 2,027 state- run hospitals, 803 private hospitals, and 18 Central government hospitals in the state are authorized to provide treatment and perform surgeries. Cardholders can avail of 2,471 types of treatments and surgeries within the Rs. 10 lakh limits. The Government of Gujarat has also announced that Ayushman Card holders can now undergo complex surgeries, treatments, and transplants of kidney, heart, liver, and cochlear implants.</li> <li>➤ <b>Problem:</b> Gaps in claims registration at public hospitals have been attributed to insufficient infrastructure and technology. A notable communication gap between staff and beneficiaries has been identified as a major contributor to the low number of claims recorded in public healthcare facilities. This gap</li> </ul>	Health and family Welfare Department	Commissioner , Health

	<p>in knowledge extends to both beneficiaries and doctors regarding the treatment procedures covered under the PMJAY - MA scheme in public hospitals. Notably, in the fiscal year (FY) 2018-19, the total claims in public hospitals under the PMJAY-MA scheme were only 16.45%. This figure increased to 28.25% in FY 2019-20. In FY 2020-21, the total claims accounted for 20.65%, which experienced a reduction to 18.53% in FY 2021-22, likely influenced by the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. For FY 2022-23, the total claims rose to 21.48%, and as of November 2023 in FY 2023-24, the claims have reached 25.38%. The data strongly indicates that the aforementioned factors have contributed to a lower number of claims being processed in public hospitals.</p> <p>➤ <b>Term of Reference:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyze the current level and pattern of utilization of Public Health Facilities under PM-JAY-MA scheme.</li> <li>• Study the various strategies adopted by the states with better rate of utilization of Public Health Institutes for PM-JAY or similar schemes.</li> <li>• Identify the factors favoring and hindering the utilization of the Public Health Facilities under PM-JAY-MA</li> <li>• Give recommendations to increase the utilization of Public Health Institutes under PM-JAY-MA scheme in the Gujarat.</li> </ul>		
6	<p><b>To develop a strategy for adoption of light house technology in Government for public programs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Global Housing Technology Challenge in India was started in the Year-2019 by the Central Government in the housing sector having the purpose of building construction using housing technology achieved around from the world and using the latest environment - friendly technology at minimum cost and quality construction.</li> <li>- The state of Gujarat has always been a pioneer in the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) scheme. The state of</li> </ul>	Urban Development and Urban Housing Department	Secretary, Housing

	<p>Gujarat is one of the 06 states selected by the Central Government to build the Global Housing Technology - India Light House project. Using this innovative technology, a light house project has been selected to be implemented at Rajkot in the state of Gujarat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Under this light house project at Rajkot, TP-32, F.P.63/10 Raia (SmartCity) Total- -EWS 1144 2type 39.77 sq.m tPlans were made to . construct Dwelling Unit's with carpet areas .</li> <li>- Total 1144 Dwelling Unit's in Rajkot city were inaugurated by Hon.Prime Minister on Dt.2022/10/19 while using Monolithic Concrete Construction Technology through Tunnel Formwork.</li> <li>- Monolithic Concrete Construction Technology used in the Light House Project of 1144 Dwelling Unit's built at Rajkot city in order to make maximum use of the new technology Technical Experts/ Officials of different cities of Gujarat state and other states, private developers, IIT, CEPT, Nirma, etc. to get Special information about the Technology. Site visit done by College Professors and students of GTU.</li> <li>- In Review meetings held by the officials of the Municipal Corporation, Authority, Zonal Office and Gujarat Housing Board from the departmental level, instructed to publish the tender by adding the clause of Neutral technology in tender done in Rajkot according to new technology.</li> <li>- Purpose of constructing housing with new technology, the clause of technology Neutral Tender instructions have been given to local bodies before publishing tender .</li> <li>- Various workshops were held to provide understanding by technology providers along with technical experts and officials of local institutions to maximize the use of innovative technology in upcoming projects.</li> <li>- Inter departments of the State Government like Health Department, Road and Building Department, Women and Child Development Department and Panchayat Department. Workshop was held with technology providers in the presence of Hon. Chief Secretary, Panchayat Department and Secretary</li> </ul>		
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	<p>(Housing). The interim report of has been submitted by Panchayat Department to State Government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Apart from Gujarat, it is planned to conduct a study tour by Municipal Corporations, authorities and office officials of Gujarat Housing Board to know the new technology implemented in other states except Gujarat.</li> <li>- Workshops and seminars will be organized with various stakeholders like GIHED, CREDAI etc. from various departments of the State Government and private developers to maximize the use of innovative technologies in upcoming projects in which various technology providers will provide an understanding of related technologies.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Problem Statement</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The cost of housing made with innovative technology is more expensive than the housing made with Conventional Technology.</li> <li>2. Housing made with innovative technology requires heavy machinery during construction, which makes it difficult to reach the site and get enough land to Construct it.</li> <li>3. After construction of housing with new technology, there is difficulty in repairing/retrofitting or making any changes in it. Even small changes may not be possible at the local level, requiring the relevant technology provider.</li> <li>4. No internal or external changes can be made during construction or after completion of new technology dwellings.</li> <li>5. It is difficult to increase or decrease connections like electrical, plumbing and gas pipe lines after the housing is built.</li> <li>6. Stockholders find it difficult to convert from Conventional Technology to adopting Innovative Technology.</li> <li>7. Housing families are used to living in housing built with Conventional Technology and find it difficult to buy and move into housing built with Innovative technology.</li> <li>8. Implementation is difficult without provision of Joint Venture (J.V) technology provider with local agencies in tender to implement Innovative Technology.</li> </ol>		
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7	<p><b>Recycling of Municipal Waste – Liquid and Solid Waste</b></p> <p>It is the responsibility of every person or group of persons who generate waste in an urban area, every residential building and establishment including non-residential establishments that generate solid waste to separate and store the waste in three different ways at the place of generation so that it can be recycled.</p> <p>All the cities and towns of the state should be clean, 100% sanitation, collection of waste from door to door; proper collection and transportation of solid waste, as well as disposal in a scientific manner and solid waste should not be treated as waste but as a resource using solid waste as an alternative source of energy. Swachh Bharat Mission Urban-2.0 has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri on October 1, 2021 from New Delhi with the intention of obtaining green power and re-cycling and re-using drainage water.</p> <p>Recycling is the transformative process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects, often involving the recovery of energy from the waste. The reusability of a material is contingent on its capacity to regain its original properties.</p> <p>At the core of waste management are three pivotal components: waste reduction, waste reuse, and waste recycling, with recycling serving as a primary means of achieving waste reduction.</p> <p>In an ideal implementation, recycling materials produces a new supply of the same materials—for example, used office paper is converted into new office paper. And polystyrene foam is used in new polystyrene. Certain types of materials, such as metal cans, can be remade repeatedly without losing their purity. With other materials, this is often difficult or very expensive (compared to producing the same product from raw materials or other sources), so the "recycling" of many products and materials involves their reuse in the production of different materials (for example, paperboard).</p> <p>Plastic recycling is the systematic process of retrieving scrap or discarded plastic and transforming the material into useful products, often divergent from their original form. An illustrative example is the melting down of soft drink bottles, followed by molding them into plastic chairs and tables.</p>	Department of Urban Development and Urban Housing	M.D., Swachh Bharat Mission
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	<p>The Swachh Bharat Mission Urban-2.0 has introduced a novel aspect, incorporating used waste management into its framework. Municipalities now host sewage treatment plants, facilitating the recycling of liquid waste. The treated water from these plants is subsequently repurposed, offering a sustainable solution. Reclaimed wastewater from households proves beneficial for gardening, road cleaning, and toilet flushing. Additionally, numerous businesses opt for treated water sourced from sewage treatment plants. This strategy not only promotes environmental sustainability but also aims to augment the use of recycled water, thereby reducing the reliance on fresh water resources.</p>		
8	<p><b>Develop strategies to promote natural farming in the state</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the CM Research Fellowship, he will conduct an in-depth study on the difficulties encountered in the implementation of natural farming methods and present different conclusions and recommendations and will help in the formulation of new projects and plans.</li> <li>• Natural farming methods will help farmers in conducting useful scientific research.</li> <li>• Research in natural agriculture will suggest better practices for better adoption by farmers.</li> <li>• In tribal and non-irrigated areas of the state, natural farming can be done easily so that the farmers of these areas can be better helped by the programs and schemes.</li> <li>• To make suggestions for better implementation of natural farming in the state by studying the programs-schemes etc. in other states regarding natural farming.</li> <li>• Assisting in selection process of placement agency for outsourced man power and also in deputation for availability of sanctioned manpower under various schemes for natural farming.</li> <li>• For the effective implementation of natural farming will periodically visit the field and discuss with the officials of agriculture department as well as the farmers to present details-reports and better suggestions at the government level for solving the administrative and technical problems.</li> <li>• To monitor and coordinate necessary to increase the prevalence of natural farming in coordination</li> </ul>	<p>Agriculture, Farmers Welfare and Cooperation Department</p>	<p>Director, Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA)</p>



	<p>with various offices-Board Corporation like State Agricultural University, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, GAIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For publicity of natural farming in coordination with other departments of the government like Information Department, through GLPC under Village Development Department to involve women in natural farming and in coordination with cooperation department for sale of natural farming farm produce. Monitoring and enforcement.</li> </ul>		
9	<p><b>Achievement of complete irrigation capacity and optimal utilization of Narmada water resources.</b></p> <p>Gujarat state encompasses a geographical area of 196 lakh hectares, with a cultivable expanse of 97.87 lakh hectares. The assessed irrigation potential through groundwater stands at 48.55 lakh hectares, inclusive of 18.31 lakh hectares from the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) project. Simultaneously, approximately 22.59 lakh hectares are irrigated using groundwater. In total, it is anticipated that 71.14 lakh hectares of irrigation potential will be generated through surface and groundwater sources. The irrigation potential created via major, medium, and minor irrigation schemes, check dams, Sujlam Suflam scheme, and indirect benefits from government and private tubewells amounts to around 69.44 lakh hectares.</p> <p><b>Activities conducted by the Water Resources Department within the state regarding water storage.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gujarat's efforts in water storage have garnered national recognition as a model initiative. Numerous achievements, such as the construction of thousands of check dams, farm ponds, sluice dams, water temples, a lake deepening campaign, and the modernization of old canals, as well as the implementation of drip and micro-irrigation systems, the Sujalam Suflam scheme, and the salt ingress control scheme, have yielded noteworthy and anticipated outcomes. The state's focus on water harvesting has significantly elevated the water table, positively impacting agricultural production.</li> <li>In the fiscal year 2022-23, the Water Resources Department identified 161 small and 102 large check dams, completing a total of 263 new check dams. As of October 30, 2023, in the</li> </ul>	Division of Water Assets (Narmada, Water Resources, Water Supply, and Kalpasar Department)	Secretary, Water Resources (Narmada, Water Wealth, Water Supplies, and Kalpasar Department)

	<p>ongoing fiscal year 2023-2024, the state has accomplished 117 small check dams and 108 large check dams through various schemes. Additionally, 153 small check dams and 34 large check dams are currently in progress. Upon the completion of these check dams, approximately 2000 hectares of land are expected to receive indirect irrigation benefits in the coming year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By March 2023, a cumulative total of 1,86,912 check dams have been successfully constructed through various state departments, resulting in benefits for approximately 4,49,228 hectares through both direct and indirect irrigation. Additionally, up to March 2023, 125,377 Boribandhas and 323,268 Farm/Seem/Forest Talwadi projects have been accomplished.</li> <li>• Between the fiscal years 2011-12 and January 2022, the Water Resources Department has completed the dredging work for a significant 6,237 check dams.</li> <li>• In the fiscal year 2022-23, the Water Resources Department successfully concluded repairs for a total of 1,172 check dams across the state. Over the past 12 years, spanning from 2009-10 to 2022-23, the department has completed repairs for more than 16,680 check dams. Likewise, in the ongoing fiscal year 2023-24, as of June 2023, repairs for 290 check dams have been accomplished. Notably, the government is currently implementing a plan to repair check dams based on an 80:20 public participation model, with more than 350 check dam repair projects already completed.</li> </ul> <p>Sujalam Sujalam Jal Abhiyaan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over the past six years, the Government has consistently organized the Sujalam Suflam Jal Abhiyan as a concerted effort to enhance water storage across the entire state. Commencing as a one-month campaign from the 1st day of the Gujarat Foundation in 2018, the initiative aimed to boost public involvement, raise awareness about water conservation, and curb water wastage. Due to the overwhelming response and impressive outcomes, the campaign extended statewide in 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023. The primary objectives include</li> </ul>		
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	<p>augmenting water storage capacity and generating employment opportunities for workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The State Government collaborates across six different departments—Water Resources Department, Water Supply Department, Forest and Environment Department, Urban Development Department, Village Development Department, and Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.—to collectively pursue and achieve the campaign's objectives.</li> <li>• Over the past six years, a comprehensive total of 98,234 projects have been initiated, with a predominant focus on 35,303 endeavors related to pond deepening/new ponds, 21,389 initiatives targeting check dam desilting, and 5,537 efforts dedicated to check dam repairs. Additionally, extensive cleaning, spanning 63,643 kilometers, has been undertaken for canals and watercourses.</li> <li>• The cumulative impact of these efforts has resulted in a notable increase in water storage capacity, amounting to 107,621 lakh cubic feet, attributed to the initiatives conducted under this campaign.</li> </ul> <p>Optimal utilization of the water of the Narmada River</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the Sujalam Suflam Yojana, 12 out of the originally planned 14 lift irrigation pipelines have been successfully constructed to divert excess water from the Narmada flood to fill reservoirs and lakes in North Gujarat. Additionally, the physical construction of pipelines such as Bhasaria to Samatra, Kuda-Dabhoda-Bhimpur (Varsang Lake), and Dhandhusan to Red Lakshmipura, along with Kherwa to Visnagar, has been completed. Ongoing work includes the Jyarethrad to Sipur and Kherwa to Visnagar Udvahan pipelines. The Tharad to Sipu pipeline is expected to benefit approximately 6,000 hectares in Banaskantha district, while the Kherwa to Visnagar pipeline will contribute to irrigation benefits for a total of 3,000 hectares in Mehsana district. These initiatives collectively provide direct and indirect irrigation benefits to approximately 70,000 hectares of land.</li> <li>• A significant achievement of obtaining one million acre-feet of water (equivalent to 43,560 million cubic feet) from the surplus waters of Narmadapur has been realized through the Saurashtra Branch Canal of the Sardar Sarovar</li> </ul>		
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	<p>Scheme. The first phase of the Saurashtra Narmada Avataaran (Sauni) Scheme, designed to fill 115 reservoirs across 11 districts in the Saurashtra region, has been completed. The benefits of this scheme have commenced, with substantial progress made in the works of the second phase, encompassing 12 packages of four links. One package of the third phase has been completed, contributing to the filling of the Narmada River in a borehole that provides drinking water to Bhavnagar city. The ongoing work in the remaining six packages is expected to conclude in the next financial year, while two packages are in the tender stage and one is awaiting technical approval. Upon completion, the Sauni scheme is poised to enhance irrigation facilities across more than 3,33,865 hectares. Since its completion, the Sauni scheme has resulted in the collection of 40,600 meters of water distributed among 53 reservoirs, 131 ponds, and 863 check dams, situated in the Narmada river basin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognizing the need to address water shortages in Kutch, the Gujarat government has decided to allocate excess floodwater from the Narmada. Various link and pipeline schemes, centered around the Kutch Branch Canal, have been devised to efficiently utilize the allocated one million acre-feet of water for the Kutch district.</li> </ul> <p>Phase-1:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiated at an estimated cost of Rs 4,369 crore, work has commenced on three distinct lift pipeline links.</li> <li>The Southern Link and High Contour Storage Link are designed to supply water to 25 irrigation schemes in Anjar, Mundra, Mandvi, and Bhuj talukas, providing benefits to a total of 38,824 hectares across 47 villages in the mentioned talukas.</li> <li>Meanwhile, the Northern Link aims to deliver water to 12 irrigation schemes in Anjar, Bhuj, and Nakhtrana talukas, benefiting 36,392 hectares across 22 villages in the specified talukas.</li> <li>Additionally, the Saran link will facilitate water filling in the Saran reservoir in Rapar taluka,</li> </ul>		
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	<p>bringing advantages to 29,000 hectares across 8 villages in Rapar taluka.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upon completion in the year 2025, these endeavors will result in the water supply to 38 irrigation schemes spanning 6 talukas in the Kutch district. This comprehensive effort is expected to benefit 1,04,216 hectares across 77 villages.</li> </ul> <p><b>Phase-2:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In this upcoming phase, the plan involves undertaking the construction of two evacuation pipelines at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,304.92 crore, which are presently in the tender stage.</li> <li>• The Southern Link is designated to supply water to 28 irrigation schemes in Mandvi, Nakhtrana, Lakhpat, and Abdasa talukas, resulting in benefits for a total of 36,514 hectares across 28 villages in the specified taluka.</li> <li>• Simultaneously, the Northern Link aims to provide water to 13 irrigation schemes in Nakhtrana and Lakhpat talukas, benefiting 31,681 hectares across 25 villages in the mentioned taluka.</li> <li>• Upon the completion of Phase 2 in the year 2025, the infrastructure will cater to 41 irrigation schemes spanning four talukas, providing water to an area of 68,195 hectares across 53 villages.</li> </ul> <p><b>Challenges confronting the Irrigation Department</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges related to the inadequate delivery of water to agricultural fields via canals, the excessive and unnecessary utilization of water by farmers, unauthorized water usage, etc.</li> <li>• Inefficiency observed in public organizations responsible for water management.</li> <li>• Widespread reliance on underground water for irrigation purposes</li> </ul> <p><b>Anticipated contributions from the Fellow:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is anticipated that the fellow will delve into the issues related to canal irrigation management, optimize water utilization in agricultural fields, and offer assistance to cooperative societies.</li> <li>• The expectation includes providing recommendations to educate farmers for increased participation, enhancing the capacity</li> </ul>		
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	of cooperative societies, promoting efficient water use in irrigation, minimizing groundwater utilization, and refining canal irrigation management.		
10	<p><b>Tourism Promotion: Heritage, Wildlife, Beach, Conference, Sports, City, Border, Religious, Circuit etc.</b></p> <p>The Tourism sector in Gujarat has been witnessing substantial growth in recent years, which contributed to an increase in the footfall of tourists. Gujarat ranks 1st in India in terms of Foreign Tourists footfall and ranks 5th in terms of Domestic Tourist footfall as per recent India Tourism Statistics 2023 report released by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. Gujarat is able to capture 1.78 million Foreign Tourists which contributes to 20.70% share in India. Also, 135.81 million Domestic Tourists have been observed which is 7.85% share in India. Several efforts have been made by the Tourism Department Gujarat to increase the Tourist footfall in the state. One of the most important steps taken by the department is developing of AATITHYAM Portal.</p> <p>Other important steps taken by the Department to increase Tourism in Gujarat are as follows</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Spiritual Tourism:</b> Various religious places have been developed such as Holistic Development of Ambaji, Dwarkadhish Temple, Somnath Temple, Shri Mahakali Mataji Mandir Pavagadh, Mata no Madh, Shri Rukshamani Mata Temple and Palitana Jain Temples for pilgrimage Tourism.</li> <li>2. <b>Tourism Promotion:</b> The Gujarat government and tourism authorities have actively promoted the state as a tourist destination through marketing campaigns, travel expos, and participation in international events.</li> <li>3. <b>Heritage and Cultural Tourism:</b> Gujarat's rich cultural heritage, historical sites, and traditional festivals have attracted tourists interested in experiencing the state's unique cultural offerings. Vadnagar, Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park, the Rani ki Vav stepwell, Sun Temple Modhera, Dholavira and the historic city of Ahmedabad have also been</li> </ol>	Tourism Divison, Industries and Mines Department	Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited

	<p>developed which has increased the tourist inflow.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. <b>Eco-Tourism and Wildlife:</b> The Rann of Kutch, Gir National Park, Statue of Unity have drawn nature enthusiasts and wildlife lovers, providing opportunities to witness the region's diverse flora and fauna. Development of beaches along the Gujarat coastline, like Shivrampur, Dwarka, Mandvi and Somnath, have gained popularity among the visitors.</li> <li>5. <b>Border Tourism (Seema Darshan):</b> Nada Bet, where Seema Darshan is held. It is an opportunity for travellers to see the workings of an army post on the border of India. Kori Creek Tourism Development Plan has been prepared to enjoy Mangrove walk, Bird and animal watching, Nature trail and with many other facilities.</li> <li>6. <b>Business and Trade Tourism:</b> Gujarat's strong industrial base and business opportunities have resulted in an influx of business travellers attending conferences, trade shows, and exploring investment prospects.</li> <li>7. <b>Event Tourism:</b> Gujarat hosts various events and festivals throughout the year, such as G20, Navratri, International Kite Festival, and Rann Utsav, which create spikes in tourist footfall during specific periods.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Problem Statement</u></b></p> <p><b>"Gujarat is blessed with rich cultural heritage and diverse attractions, Gujarat's tourism sector faces challenges that hinder its optimal growth and consistent recognition. The study aims to investigate the key obstacles, analyse existing/completed tourism infrastructure projects, assess visitor satisfaction, and propose strategic recommendations to enhance Gujarat's position as a prominent tourist destination, fostering economic development and cultural exchange."</b></p> <p>The problem statement outlines the intention to explore various aspects of Gujarat's tourism sector, from identifying challenges to suggesting</p>		
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	<p>improvements, with the ultimate goal of contributing to the growth and development of tourism in the region.</p> <p><b><u>The fellow is required to study the following mentioned areas under CM fellowship Program</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To study under progress/Completed Tourism Projects at various location in Gujarat</li> <li>▪ On the basis of various site visits fellow need to further suggest upgradation/addition of ideas/suggestions to improve overall Tourist satisfaction and Experience.</li> <li>▪ To examine the impact of tourism Projects in overall development of region and creation of local employment.</li> <li>▪ Suggestion/ ideas to extend/prolong stay of visitors at various tourism location in Gujarat</li> <li>▪ Suggestions to introduce PPP model in various tourism projects from Scratch to O&amp;M. This is to create an efficient and effective tool for self-Sustaining of Projects.</li> <li>▪ To evaluate the overall satisfaction and experience of tourists visiting Gujarat and identify key factors influencing their perception of the destination.</li> <li>▪ To analyse the effectiveness of digital marketing strategies in promoting Gujarat as a tourist destination and their impact on attracting visitors.</li> <li>▪ To assess the level of community involvement in tourism development in Gujarat and explore ways to enhance the positive impact of tourism on local communities.</li> <li>▪ To evaluate the resilience of the tourism industry in Gujarat in the face of crises (natural disasters, pandemics, etc.) and suggest strategies for effective crisis management.</li> <li>▪ To assess the success and challenges of various tourism theme/initiatives in Gujarat and recommend measures for promoting responsible and sustainable tourism.</li> </ul>		
11	<p>Pollution Control: Industrial and Urban: Problem Statement on the said subject</p> <p><b><u>Domestic sewage pollution</u></b></p>	Forest and Environment Department	Chairman, Gujarat Pollution Control Board



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is wide gap in the generation of the sewage and its scientific disposal.</li> <li>• Lack of adequate system for sewage collection in villages and small towns leading to serious water pollution problems due to discharge of untreated domestic sewage into recipient bodies like rivers, natural drains, lakes, seashores or groundwater. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Diseases and other health problems from agricultural, animal husbandry and other human due to use of polluted water in dry areas due to lack of clean water.</li> <li>• Widespread need for low-cost sewage treatment plants. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Treatment capacity w.r.to domestic sewage generation in municipalities require to be evaluated. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• An operational problem in most sewage treatment plants needs to address.</li> <li>• Lack of proper operation and maintenance of Sewage Treatment Plants leads to odour nuisance in surrounding area. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Establishment of appropriate and adequate systems for re-use of treated sewage is also a big question. Problem and recommendation.</li> </ul> <p><u>Industrial wastewater pollution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The industrialization in State and presence of multiple sectors of industries leads to</li> </ul>		
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	<p>generation of complex and high volume of industrial wastewater. Problem and recommendation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small scale industries lacks technical and financial capabilities for operation of treatment plants. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Lack of technologies and technical manpower in treatment plants w.r.t product diversification in large industries. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Operational and maintenance problems in Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs). Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Lack of capacity and new technologies in existing treatment plants for disposal of wastewater arising from new products in member units of CETP. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Due to lack of reuse system of treated industrial wastewater from Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) leads to disposal issues. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Industrial wastewater management by zero liquid discharge units as compared to other units have higher economic burden. Needs to address. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Lack of skilled workers in industrial units as well as in Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs). Problem and recommendation.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Solid Waste Management</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wide gap in the amount of household solid waste generated in the state as well as the</li> </ul>		
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	<p>amount of waste collected and disposed of scientifically. Problem and recommendation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to the urbanization in big cities, solid waste management requires advance planning and a lot of changes in budget provision. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Frequent epidemics and other pollution problems in small towns and villages due to lack of proper solid waste collection, treatment and disposal system. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• A lot of opposition from nearby residents/public while selecting new sites for solid waste disposal. On the other hand there is additional cost of transportation when the site is far away from the city. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Serious problems of fire, air pollution, odour nuisance, water pollution from leachate due to legacy waste dump sites in many places in the state. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Need for greater public awareness/suggestions on proper classification and sorting of household solid waste for reuse or disposal. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Provision of severe penalties for violation of solid waste disposal regulations and for its effective implementation. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Lack of facilities or inadequate capacity or management deficiencies for proper collection</li> </ul>		
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	<p>and disposal of sorted waste in large cities. Problem and recommendation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to work for economic benefit from proper collection of recyclable solid waste and compostable bio-degradable solid waste. Problem and recommendation.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Plastic Waste Management</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration of producers, importers and brand owners as per plastic waste management rules as well as number of plastic waste recyclers is highest in Gujarat state as compared to other states. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Plastic waste from paper mills in the state is used as alternate fuel in cement mills. Similarly new innovative technology is requires for utilization of plastic waste in other industries. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Quantification and disposal of plastic waste generated from metropolitan, municipal and rural areas in scientific manner is a big issue. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Suggestions for creation of employment opportunities along with recycling of plastic waste by setting up plastic waste management facility at rural area or taluka level. Problem and recommendation.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Industrial Hazardous Waste management:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a huge generation of hazardous waste in Gujarat. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Wide variation in the type of hazardous wastes due to diversity in industries, leading to</li> </ul>		
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	<p>problems for its collection, storage, treatment, reuse and disposal. Problem and recommendation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requirements for new technologies for cleaner production and use of cleaner technology in industries to reduce hazardous waste generation. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Policy requires to promote industries for scientific reuse of hazardous waste. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Requirements for strict implementation of waste hierarchy by industries, TSDF operators and regulators. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• In spite of proper landfill site design and operation, sometimes air pollution, water pollution or structural stability incidents from existing landfill sites, requirements for proper closure plant and post closure monitoring mechanism. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Requirement of Land Use Plan for keeping distance of hazardous waste disposal sites from human population and other environmentally sensitive locations on permanent basis. Problem and recommendation.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>C0-processing of waste:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requirements of provision in regulations for mandatory recycling of hazardous waste by generating unit and/or cement industry utilizing hazardous waste. Problem and recommendation.</li> </ul>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy requires for economic and/or other benefits to industries participating in co-processing. Problem and recommendation.</li> </ul> <p><u>Air Pollution:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective implementation of state level air pollution control action plan by every stakeholder. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Lack of participation and proper time-bound coordination and implementation by all concerned departments of the State for Non-Attainment City Air Action Plan. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Mandating the use of clean fuel or controlling the increasing number of vehicles. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Requirement for wider use of public transportation. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Micro level planning requires for some area in winter for air pollution control in big cities as well as industrial estates. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Policy requires to increase use of clean fuel in industries. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Requirement for monetary and penalty provisions for effective measures to prevent air pollution from building construction. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Preventive measures required to prevent accidental pollution in industries as well as monitoring required by authorities like DISH for proper safety measures to prevent air pollution</li> </ul>		
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	<p>and need to guide industries accordingly. Problem and recommendation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of green buffer zones to prevent air pollution and noise pollution on both sides at planning stage of major roads, highways, railway lines etc.. Problem and recommendation.</li> <li>• Lack of adequate green buffer zone around industrial estates. Problem and recommendation.</li> </ul>		
12	<p><b>Policy Intelligence Unit Framework</b></p> <p>The Policy Intelligence Unit undertakes a comprehensive examination of good governance, technology, and socio-economic factors while considering future needs and priorities. Assessing the relevance and implications of new technologies for the state involves studying the best practices and case studies from the central government and other states, analyzing their potential impacts before policy implementation. A clear time line and action plan for policy implementation, milestones and key performance indicators should be identified. Monitoring of policy implementation, identification and resolution of road map challenges also need to be studied. The impact of policies on governance, society, and the economy &amp; the collected data and feedback should be evaluated to measure success by the Policy Intelligence Unit. It is necessary to introduce innovative audit practices to foster the areas for improvement and to set benchmarks for the policies to compete or compare with peer states.</p>	Hon'ble Chief Minister's Office	Officer on Special Duty/Secretary to the hon'ble Chief minister
13	<p><b>Subject:</b> To establish Training and Capacity building as a Good Governance practice.</p> <p><b>1) Background</b> – SPIPA is an apex Training Institute of Gujarat. The main focus of the institute to provide training to government functionaries and develop the human capital. The aim is to upgrade the knowledge and skill of government employees at all levels to enable them to serve the people better.</p>	SPIPA, Ahmedabad	Director General, SPIPA

	<p><b>2) Objective</b> – The CM fellow is expected to work on two key issues</p> <p>1 Establishing training and capacity building as good governance practice.</p> <p>2 Establishing a Standard Operating Procedure for Coordination with different departments for training purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per the recommendations made in Chintan Shibir, the fellow will have to prepare various training modules so that the officers can perform and excel in their careers as well as involve in personal development.</li> <li>• Training modules of various subjects have to be created and uploaded on the iGOT portal.</li> <li>• As part of the Karmayogi Mahabhiyan, all Class 1 to 4 officers and employees will receive periodical training. For that, the fellow has to prepare a database of all the cadres so that regular training and skill enhancement of all government employees can take place.</li> <li>• The fellow will assist in making TNA and ACBP (Annual Capacity Building Plans) for the departments by engaging with Capacity Building Commission.</li> <li>• Entering into partnership with State as well as National training institutes to impart training on various subjects like knowledge sharing, Faculty exchanges, Provision of infrastructure, Exchange programmes etc.</li> </ul>		
14	<p><b>Recycling of Rural Waste – Liquid and Solid Waste:</b></p> <p>- Under Phase-II of Swachh Bharat Mission (G) scheme, Individual Toilets, Solid Waste Management, Liquid Waste Management Etc. have been carried out to bring the villages under various categories of ODF Plus like Aspiring, Rising and Model.</p> <p>As part of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gra) Phase-II, the target is to declare ODF+ model to all villages in the state by .25-2024</p> <p>In addition, villages where various types of assets under solid and liquid waste management are constructed.</p> <p><b>1) Segregation Shed Target 3116 Achievement 1452</b></p> <p><b>2) Target of Community Compost Peat Shed 18822 Achievement 12068</b></p> <p><b>3) Collective Soakpit Target 59209 Achievement 36318</b></p> <p><b>4) DEWATS Target 172 Achievement 20</b></p>	Panchayat, Rural Housing & Rural Development Department, Government of Gujarat.	Commissioner and Secretary, Rural Development



15	<b>Technical and financial - work of DISCOMs:-</b> (1) Operation and maintenance of electricity distribution system (2) Providing electricity connections (3) Works under various schemes of Government (4) Maintain power supply (5) System improvement works (6) AT&C loss reduction activities (7) Redressal of Consumer Grievances (8) Billing (9) Electricity Bill Collection	Energy And Petrochemicals Department	Principal Secretary, Energy And Petrochemicals Department
16	Viksit:Gujarat 2047 <p>Hon'ble Prime Minister referred to the next 25 years for the completion of 100 years of independence of the country as "Amrit Kaal" . Achieving new heights of prosperity, providing the best facilities in both villages and cities and building the world's most modern infrastructure are the aspirations of India@2047.</p> <p>Gujarat will play an important role in driving India's development by 2047, in which India will be a major economy with per capita income equal to that of a developed economy. By 2047, citizens of Gujarat and society will be enriched mainly in two outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A good lifestyle</li> <li>• World class education and skill development, health services, nutrition, infrastructure and connectivity.</li> <li>• Best example for social security</li> <li>• Strong grip on environmental quality and sustainability in lifestyle.</li> <li>• Better earnings, equal growth and a multi-trillion dollar economy</li> <li>• To develop as a developed economy with equal growth</li> <li>• Global Criteria for Efficiency in the Workforce</li> <li>• Optimum mix of economic activities in different sectors which will be geared towards high value added sub-sectors</li> <li>• Entrepreneurship</li> </ul> <p>The Planning Division has an important role to play in achieving this vision. The Department is responsible</p>	Planning Division, General Administration Department	Secretary, Planning, General Administration Department

<p>for monitoring the economic and social sectors of the state and enhancing the Human Development Index through the development of deprived communities. Various departments have undertaken numerous initiatives and programs for sustainable, holistic and inclusive development of the state Planning Division . is coordinating with various departments to take corrective measures in implementation of various programs through gap analysis</p> <p>Currently, The Planning Division is monitoring flagship programs like The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) ,The Aspirational Blocks ,Programme The Aspirational District Program and the Road Map for activities to achieve Viksit Bharat @2047 The . program aims to provide a phased and medium to long-term approach to guide the State Government in policies for sustainable development. Monitoring of data is very important for formulating evidence - based policies</p> <p>Data needs to be made available visually to aid decision making. Data analytics decision making can help policy makers to achieve sustainable growth</p> <p>The main challenges are monitoring of data. Inadequate data hampers monitoring. Low-quality, outdated, and incomplete data that lead to inaccurate conclusions, make it difficult to compare data, especially over a period of time.</p> <p>To design developmental strategies and implement them with a vision to achieve the medium-term ) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 2030 the long-term vision of Viksit Bharat @2047, a Fellow is required in the Planning Division.</p> <p>The Fellow will assist in the following suggested activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To prepare short-term and long-term roadmaps of the SDGs to guide public policy</li> <li>• Ensuring adequate and timely sustainable financing for results and gender budgets.</li> </ul>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progressu ndervarious programs as well Vision Monitoring innovation for social inclusion and sustainable expansion in the map by2047 .</li> <li>• Preparation of new indicators forLocalization of SDGs with its short-term and long-term targets. Preparation of state and district reports and action plans on poor performing indicators SDGs .progress and performance</li> <li>• .Identifying schemes linked to indicators</li> <li>• Evaluation of theschemes mapped with indicators to make suggestions regarding partial or totalmodification s.</li> <li>• Assisting departments to evaluate and recommend identifying new schemes asand when .required</li> <li>• To assist in organizing workshops/ conferences/training to all stakeholders .connected in the knowledge network</li> </ul> <p>The roleFellow is important in coordinating, liaisoningand correspondence with other departments and technical agencies ofGol and GoG to facilitate collection or verification of information .related to monitoring and reporting progress</p>		
17	<p><b>MBKVY – Mukhyamantri Bhavishyalakshi Kaushalya Vikas Yojana:-</b></p> <p>Mukhyamantri Bhavishyalakshi Kaushalya Vikas Yojana (MBKVY) has been started to impart skill training in demand-based New Age Courses, to provide quality and current technology-based training to the trainees through ‘Kaushalya’- The Skill university/ ITIs/private training providers for the purpose of preparing skilled manpower based on the current requirement in the state. The main objective of the scheme is to skill the youth through new age technology based courses in manufacturing, service and other sectors through skill mission in the state. The above courses are implemented through GSDM.</p> <p><b>Implementation and Monitoring Mechanism:</b></p> <p>State Steering Committee as well as Implementation and Monitoring Committee have been formed separately for coordination and monitoring of various activities related to this scheme. A Steering Committee is constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Labour, Skill</p>	Labour, Skill Development and Employment Department	Directorate of Skill Development

	<p>Development and Employment to provide smooth coordination of the scheme and guidance from higher level.</p> <p><b>Functions of the Steering Committee:</b> Under MBKVY Scheme, selection of courses based on industry requirements, allocation of sector wise/course wise training targets, selection of implementing agency and appropriate criteria, approval of Expression of Interest (Eoi)/tender/RFP prepared sector wise, to review the progress made against the targets allocated. Monitoring Committee shall periodically review the plan.</p> <p><b>Beneficiary Group:</b> Class- 12/10pass students, ITI Pass out trainees, degree-diploma pass out students.</p> <p><b>Mode of Payment:</b> For NSQF courses Training cost per candidate as determined under Common Skilling Norms is paid directly to the bank account of the Project Implementation Agency.</p> <p>For new courses based on industry demand the training cost will be paid to the training center as determined by the Steering Committee. whose assessment fee will be paid as per the rate prescribed by GCVT/KSU.</p>		
18	<p><b>Study of cultural relations between Gujarat and other states:-</b> Commissioner, Youth Service and Cultural Activities, Department of Sports, Youth and Cultural Activities, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar organizes various events every year by various departments and organizations of other State Governments of India in their state to make other people aware of the cultural art heritage of Gujarat State and promote art activities in the state. For that purpose, artists are sent to other states to present the traditional art heritage. For further development of cultural relations between Gujarat and other states, various government departments and institutions of other states as well as the Gujarati society living in that state may send various folk dance artists from Gujarat to their state on the occasion of celebrating their special days and various festivals. If available, it would be possible to send more artists/artists to other states.</p>	Department of Sports Youth and Cultural Activities	Commissioner , Youth and Cultural Activities

	<p>Apart from this, due to the fact that the state institutions/departments are informed about the program organized by them in a very short time and near the date, the approval from the department level and then the artistes are very annoyed due to not getting the confirmed train ticket to go to the concerned state. Arrangements should be made to allocate special quota in ticket reservation for artists to attend the next programme. So that artists can reach the event venue on time and safely and help in better strengthening of cultural relations between Gujarat and other states.</p>		
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scholarship Program for International Studies offered by the developing cast welfare Department (Videsh Abhyas Loan Yojana)</li> <li>Financial Assistance Scheme to the Elderly and Handicapped</li> </ul> <p>Scheme Implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scheme has been initiated since 03/12/2001.</li> </ul> <p>Nature/Loan Assistance Standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loan of Rs.15.00 lakh for higher studies abroad.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum of 60% marks in class 12th (10% relaxation for NT/DNT, more backlash, extreme backlash).</li> <li>Loan applicable for Foreign Diploma, Graduate, Post Graduate, Post Graduate Diploma, P.HD.</li> <li>The loan is granted for courses of at least one academic year or more duration or a minimum of two semesters in all fields of higher education.</li> <li>Students can apply before going abroad or within six months of going abroad.</li> </ul> <p>Rate of Interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 percent per annum simple interest.</li> </ul> <p>Income Limit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The annual family income limit for category/SEBC should be less than Rs. 10.00 lakh.</li> </ul> <p>Problem Statements and Expected Responsibilities for Fellows:</p>	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	Director, Development Caste Welfare, Director, Social Security

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Students pursuing courses abroad often struggle to assess the availability of promising career opportunities upon completion.</li> <li>2. Students encounter challenges in ascertaining the recognition status of the college/university they attend in the respective country.</li> <li>3. Determining the nature of the study program—Diploma/Graduate/Post Graduate—that students are pursuing can be challenging.</li> </ol> <p>Financial Assistance Scheme for Destitute Elderly and Disabled People:</p> <p>This program was initiated on 01/04/1978.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The scheme primarily targets destitute elderly and disabled individuals. It aims to offer financial support in the form of unemployment allowances for educated unemployed disabled individuals and pensions for destitute elderly individuals.</li> <li>• Beneficiaries in the age range of 60 to 79 years receive a monthly assistance rate of Rs 1000/-, while those aged 80 years and above receive a monthly assistance rate of Rs 1250/-.</li> <li>• The assistance applies to both spouses if they are above 60 years of age.</li> <li>• To access the benefits of this scheme, eligible individuals can apply through the Digital Gujarat Portal from E-Gram Centers in rural areas and from Public Service Centers in urban areas.</li> </ul> <p>Eligibility Criteria for Availing Scheme Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The applicant must be above 60 years of age.</li> <li>• In the case of a disabled applicant, the age should exceed 45 years, and the disability percentage should be over 75%.</li> <li>• The annual income of the applicant should not exceed Rs.1,20,000/- for rural areas and Rs.20,000/- for urban areas, and it must not exceed Rs.1,50,000/-.</li> <li>• The applicant should not have a son above 21 years of age.</li> <li>• Applicants with adult sons, those with physical disabilities or mental instability, those suffering from serious illnesses like cancer and TB, and those incapable of earning are eligible to apply.</li> <li>• The applicant must have resided in Gujarat state for the last 10 years.</li> </ul> <p>Authority to Sanction Assistance:</p>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taluka Mamlatdar</li> <li>• The officer who hears the appeal in case of non-acceptance of assistance under this scheme – Provincial Officer</li> </ul> <p>Problem Statement:</p> <p>Annual verification of the longevity of beneficiaries receiving this assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure the accuracy of the beneficiary list, it is essential to assess how many beneficiaries are still eligible for old-age pensions in their area. This information should be sent to the Taluka Mamlatdar for planning purposes.</li> </ul> <p>• Questions Regarding Beneficiary's Bank Account: If a beneficiary experiences changes in their account number and IFSC code due to bank mergers, they may lose their pension entitlement. To address such situations, beneficiaries receiving pensions should provide both the newly updated account number and the old account number to the office of Mamlatdarshree. This will help resolve the issue.</p> <p>• Doorstep Payment System: Considering that beneficiaries of this assistance are destitute and may lack family support, implementing a doorstep payment system would allow them easy access to withdraw the government-provided assistance amount, especially if their bank is far from their residence.</p> <p>• Aadhaar-Based Payment: The assistance plans emphasize 100% Aadhaar-based payment. To ensure awareness and transparency, beneficiaries should have their Aadhaar de-seeded after the assistance is transferred. Converting the beneficiary's bank account into a Sahayata account linked to Aadhaar through the bank can address this issue effectively.</p> <p>• Beneficiary Identification: To broaden the reach of this assistance, the local government system should develop a system beyond traditional publicity methods. This system should facilitate the identification of eligible beneficiaries, making it easier to provide them with the necessary supporting documentation for receiving assistance.</p> <p>• Appointment of Project Officer: As this scheme falls under the jurisdiction of the Revenue Department, appointing a Project Officer to</p>		
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	assist the Taluka Mamlatdashri in implementing these schemes can streamline the implementation process.		
20	<p><b>Sustainable livelihood for economic and social development in tribal area</b></p> <p>In Gujarat, tribal communities are spread out over the eastern part of the State from Ambaji in Banaskantha district in the North to Umbergaon in Valsad in the Southern part of the State. Tribal communities largely live in remote rural or forest areas with agriculture being the primary economic activity. Many families also migrate to cities in other districts to work in construction sector largely on a daily wage. Migratory families can miss out on benefits of the facilities like anganwadis, primary schools, health centres etc. being provided by the Government in their villages leading to poor social outcomes such as malnourishment and low level of literacy.</p> <p>Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat has undertaken many initiatives in the livelihood sector to provide sustainable livelihoods to tribal families. This not only increases income of the families but also ensures that families can avail other benefits provided by the Government by reducing migration. It also enables youth to study in schools/ colleges without bothering about income for family. Some of the major initiatives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Integrated Dairy Development Program</b> to promote animal husbandry among the tribal farmers;</li> <li>• <b>Agriculture Diversification Project, mechanization of agriculture</b> to promote high value crops, prioritize mechanization of farming and provide technical assistance to tribal farmers</li> <li>• <b>Checkdam and Lift Irrigation scheme, irrigation well with solar pump</b> to provide source of irrigation so that at least two crops can be cultivated on the land in a year.</li> <li>• <b>Skill development/ upgradation</b> through 21 Vocational Training Centres which train about 8000-9000 students every year</li> </ul> <p>Livelihood interventions are also planned at district level to promote self-help groups, art and craft of the tribal communities, poultry farming etc.</p>	Tribal Development Department	Commissioner, Tribal Development



	<p>During the course of fellowship, the fellow is expected to study and provide policy and Implementation level inputs to improve efficacy of the above schemes. The fellow is also expected to study other opportunities available in the tribal areas in livelihood sector and assist in designing interventions so as to increase income of the tribal families sustainably.</p>		
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